

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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street & number 788 Twin Lakes Road not for publication
city or town Green Bay vicinity
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] 9/6/12
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] 10.31.12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Twin Lakes State Park
 Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
 County and State

5. Classification

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation
- LANDSCAPE/Park
- TRANSPORTATION/Road-related
- TRANSPORTATION/Pedestrian-related
- DOMESTIC/Camp

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor recreation
- LANDSCAPE/Park
- TRANSPORTATION/Road-related
- TRANSPORTATION/Pedestrian-related
- DOMESTIC/Camp

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- OTHER/ Rustic
- OTHER/ Post-Modern

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: CONCRETE; WOOD
- roof: ASPHALT
- other: _____

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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.

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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.

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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 hooks for the campers. There are also wooden picnic tables scattered throughout the campground.

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)

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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.

Twin Lakes State Park
Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
County and State

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.

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

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.

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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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. 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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

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 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

Twin Lakes State Park

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

though the RDAs borrowed many of the basic design elements found in the state parks, the four RDAs tended to be 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 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.

Twin Lakes State Park
Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Twin Lakes State Park
Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
County and State

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

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources,

Name of repository: 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.

Twin Lakes State Park
Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
County and State

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 23221 zip code _____
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

Twin Lakes State Park
Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
County and State

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

Twin Lakes State Park
Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
County and State

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.

Twin Lakes State Park
Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA
County and State

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.

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park

Legal Description of 469.01 acres situated in Leigh District, Prince Edward County, Virginia, being portions of tracts number 13, 19 and 34 of the deed to the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Forestry, recorded in deed book 125 at page 305.

Beginning at a new corner in the center of State Route No. 629 said corner being Due North, Twenty-four and two tenths feet of a set concrete marker on the south bank of the road and being north fifty-five degrees, forty three minutes, nine seconds east, thirty-four and sixty-four hundredths feet of a concrete monument with brass cap stamped "15" with Virginia State Plane Coordinates, South Zone of $Y = 3,587,197.333$, $X = 11,545,692.174$; thence from the point of beginning along the center of State Route No. 629, three courses: a curve to the left with a delta of twenty-six degrees, thirty-four minutes, twenty-five seconds, a radius of six hundred three and eleven hundredths feet, an arc of two hundred seventy-nine and seventy-two hundredths feet, whose chord bears North seventy-five degrees, eight minutes, forty-six seconds East, two hundred seventy-seven and twenty-two hundredths feet to a curve to the right with a delta of fifteen degrees, forty-one minutes, twenty-six seconds a radius of one thousand three hundred

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 2 of 12

forty-eight and fourteen hundredths feet, an arc of three hundred sixty-nine and nineteen hundredths feet, whose chord bears North sixty-nine degrees, forty-two minutes, seventeen seconds East, three hundred sixty-eight and four hundredths feet to a tangent North seventy-seven degrees, thirty-three minutes, zero seconds East, two hundred sixty and thirty-three hundredths feet to a point in the center of State Route No. 629 on the dam of "Goodwin Lake" over the twenty-four inch pipe being the principal spillway, thence along the center of a branch for the following forty-two courses: North two degrees, forty-seven minutes, twenty-five seconds West, one hundred twenty-one and sixty-four hundredths feet; thence North twenty-nine degrees, thirty-one minutes, ten seconds East, one hundred eighteen and ninety-seven hundredths feet; thence North thirty-seven degrees, twenty-two minutes, forty-nine seconds West, sixty-two and eighty-five hundredths feet; thence South seventy-four degrees, eighteen minutes, thirty seconds West, forty-three and seventy-four hundredths feet; thence North thirteen degrees, fifty minutes, forty-eight seconds West, fifty and ninety-two hundredths feet; thence North fifty-one degrees, thirty-seven minutes, four seconds West, forty-seven and fifty-nine hundredths feet; thence North nineteen degrees, fifty-seven minutes, forty seconds West, sixty-six and eight hundredths feet; thence North thirty degrees, twenty-nine minutes, forty-three seconds East, forty and seventy-five hundredths feet; thence North six degrees,

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 3 of 12

nineteen minutes, thirty-three seconds West, ninety-three and fifty-five hundredths feet; thence North sixty-eight degrees, forty-six minutes, forty-four seconds East, thirty-one and ninety hundredths feet; thence North thirteen degrees, fifty-six minutes, two seconds West, one hundred twenty-four and twenty hundredths feet; thence North seventy-one degrees, twenty-one minutes, sixteen seconds West, forty-four and twenty hundredths feet; thence North twenty-four degrees, forty-six minutes, fifty-three seconds East, ninety-three and fifty-one hundredths feet: thence North thirty-four degrees, thirty-five minutes, eleven seconds East, seventy-two and fifteen hundredths feet; thence South eighty-nine degrees, six minutes, eight seconds East, seventy-four and eighty-four hundredths feet; thence North sixty-three degrees, thirteen minutes, twenty-nine seconds East, eighty-four and twenty-six hundredths feet; thence North sixty degrees, twelve minutes, twenty-two seconds East, one hundred thirty-seven and eighty-five hundredths feet; thence North seventy-one degrees, nineteen minutes, fifty-four seconds East, ninety-eight and thirty hundredths feet; thence North fifty-one degrees, thirty-eight minutes, eight seconds East, fifty-nine and ninety hundredths feet; thence North sixty-two degrees, thirty-six minutes, forty-eight seconds East, one hundred eighteen and thirty hundredths feet; thence North seventy-six degrees, forty-seven minutes, fifty seconds East, fifty and twenty-five hundredths feet; thence North

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 4 of 12

thirty-six degrees, fifty-three minutes, thirty-six seconds East, one hundred twenty-four and ninety-three hundredths feet; thence North twenty-three degrees, thirty-nine minutes, sixteen seconds East, eighty-four and ninety-eight hundredths feet; thence North zero degrees, thirty-two minutes, fifty-four seconds West, fifty-two and fifteen hundredths feet; thence North eighty-one degrees, sixteen minutes, twenty-four seconds West, forty-eight and sixty-eight hundredths feet; thence North twenty-five degrees, twenty-two minutes, fifteen seconds East, seventy-eight and eighty-three hundredths feet; thence South sixty-four degrees, twenty-six minutes, fifty-five seconds East, thirty-nine and sixty-nine hundredths feet; thence North fifty-two degrees, fifty-eight minutes, twenty-eight seconds East, forty-five and eighty-two hundredths feet; thence North forty-nine degrees, fifty-two minutes, fifty-nine seconds West, forty-eight and sixty-six hundredths feet; thence North seventeen degrees, seven minutes, fifteen seconds East, fifty-one and fifteen hundredths feet; thence North forty-two degrees, thirty-seven minutes, twenty-six seconds East, ninety-seven and thirty-three hundredths feet; thence South nineteen degrees, twenty-three minutes, fourteen seconds East, thirty-three and thirty hundredths feet; thence South eighty-nine degrees, eight minutes, thirty seconds East, fifty-four and twenty-six hundredths feet; thence North seventeen degrees, twenty-three minutes, twenty-seven seconds West, forty-seven and twenty-eight

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 5 of 12

hundredths feet; thence North forty-nine degrees, one minute thirty-six seconds East, sixty-nine and twenty-seven hundredths feet; thence North fifty-one degrees, zero minutes, fifty-two seconds East, ninety-six and ninety hundredths feet; thence North fifty-five degrees, twenty-nine minutes, twelve seconds East, one hundred and eleven hundredths feet; thence South seventy-seven degrees, thirteen minutes, fifty-nine seconds East, twenty-five and ninety-six hundredths feet; thence North fifty-four degrees, thirty-five minutes, thirty-four seconds East, twenty-seven and forty hundredths feet; thence North thirteen degrees, forty-one minutes, seven seconds West, seventy and fifty-six hundredths feet; thence North eighty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes, twenty-seven seconds East, twenty-eight and six hundredths feet; thence North twenty-seven degrees, seventeen minutes, forty-nine seconds East, seventy-six and eighteen hundredths feet to the intersection of another branch flowing northward; thence up the center of the branch through the following twenty-one courses: South sixty-four degrees, fourteen minutes, fifty-eight seconds East, sixty and seventy hundredths feet; thence South one degree, fifty-two minutes, forty-nine seconds East, thirty-seven and seventy-five hundredths feet; thence South twenty-two degrees, twenty-five minutes, thirty seconds East, two hundred twenty-one and seventy-seven hundredths feet; thence South ten degrees, twenty-nine minutes, eleven seconds East, seventy-six and sixty-nine hundredths

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 6 of 12

feet; thence South twenty-three degrees, forty-eight minutes fifty-six seconds East, one hundred seventy-nine and forty-five hundredths feet; thence South forty-six degrees, twenty-eight minutes, thirty-four seconds East, sixty-nine and forty-eight hundredths feet; thence South twenty-one degrees, twenty-two minutes, thirty seconds East, sixty-three and twenty-three hundredths feet; thence South twenty-six degrees, ten minutes, thirteen seconds West, forty-six and twenty-eight hundredths feet; thence South sixty-five degrees, two minutes, thirty-eight seconds East, thirty-one and fifty-three hundredths feet; thence South twenty-one degrees, fifty-three minutes, fifty-seven seconds East, one hundred sixty-four and seven hundredths feet; thence South twenty-five degrees, four minutes, twenty-nine seconds West, thirty-seven and six hundredths feet; thence South forty-seven degrees, twenty minutes, thirty-seven seconds East, one hundred thirty-seven and eighty-five hundredths feet; thence South thirty-one degrees, twenty minutes, fifty-four seconds East, sixty-seven and sixty-one hundredths feet; thence South twenty-four degrees, seventeen minutes, fifty-six seconds West, seventy-one and twenty-nine hundredths feet; thence South twenty-three degrees, twenty-six minutes, fourteen seconds East, sixty-three and fifty-four hundredths feet; thence South twenty-four degrees, thirty-two minutes, thirty-one seconds West, fifty-one and ninety-two hundredths feet; thence South seventy-three degrees, thirty-four

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 7 of 12

minutes, six seconds East, fifty-two and one hundredths feet; thence South fourteen degrees, ten minutes, fifty seconds East, twenty-five and twenty-one hundredths feet; thence South seventy-six degrees, twenty-two minutes, forty-four seconds West, forty-one and eleven hundredths feet; thence South nineteen degrees, fifty-one minutes, fifty-six seconds West, forty-two and sixty-five hundredths feet; thence South forty-one degrees, fifty-two minutes, zero seconds East, one hundred fifty-six and eighty hundredths feet; to a point of intersection of the center of branch and the center of State Route No. 629 over a six foot pipe, thence along the center of State Route No. 629, the following six courses: a curve to the right with a delta of four degrees, sixteen minutes, twenty-eight seconds, a radius of two thousand four hundred fifty-five and fifty-three hundredths feet, with an arc of one hundred eighty-three and nineteen hundredths feet, whose chord bears North forty-five degrees, thirty-six minutes, eighteen seconds East, one hundred eighty-three and fifteen hundredths feet; thence to another curve to the right with a delta of forty-four degrees, forty-six minutes, twenty-eight seconds with a radius of three hundred one and fifty-six hundredths feet, an arc of two hundred thirty-five and sixty-six hundredths feet, whose chord bears North seventy degrees, seven minutes, forty-six seconds East, two hundred twenty-nine and seventy-one hundredths feet; thence along a tangent South eighty-seven degrees, twenty-nine minutes, zero seconds East, two

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 8 of 12

hundred sixty and sixty-nine hundredths feet to a curve to the left with a delta of nineteen degrees, forty minutes, thirty seconds, a radius of one thousand four hundred thirty-two and thirty-nine hundredths feet, an arc of four hundred ninety-one and eighty-seven hundredths feet, whose chord bears North eighty-two degrees, forty minutes, forty-five seconds East, four hundred eighty-nine and forty-six hundredths feet; thence along a tangent North seventy-two degrees, fifty minutes, thirty seconds East, one thousand six hundred fifty-four and ninety-six hundredths feet to a curve to the right with a delta of eighty-three degrees, thirty-nine minutes, thirty seconds, a radius of one hundred ninety-seven and fifty-seven hundredths feet, an arc of two hundred eighty-eight and forty-eight hundredths feet, whose chord bears South sixty-five degrees, nineteen minutes, forty-five seconds East, two hundred sixty-three and fifty-three hundredths feet to a point in the center of said State Route No. 621 the following four courses: a tangent South twenty-three degrees, thirty minutes, zero seconds East, thirty-five and eighteen hundredths feet to a curve to the right with a delta of eight degrees, nineteen minutes, thirty-two seconds, a radius of two thousand eighty-three and forty-eight hundredths feet, with an arc of three hundred two and seventy-four hundredths feet, whose chord bears South nineteen degrees, twenty minutes, fourteen seconds East, three hundred two and forty-eight hundredths feet to a curve to the left a delta of seventeen

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 9 of 12

degrees, twenty-eight minutes, thirty-four seconds, a radius of one thousand seventy-seven and sixty-six hundredths, an arc of three hundred twenty-eight and seventy hundredths feet, whose chord bears South twenty-three degrees, fifty-four minutes, forty-five seconds East, three hundred twenty-seven and forty-three hundredths feet to another curve to the left with a delta of three degrees, forty-nine minutes, ten seconds, a radius of one thousand three hundred seven and thirteen hundredths feet, an arc of eighty-seven and fourteen hundredths feet, whose chord bears South thirty-four degrees, thirty-three minutes, thirty-eight seconds East, eighty-seven and twelve hundredths feet to a point of intersection with property line of John M. Boswell in the center of State Route No. 621; thence along the line of John M. Boswell the following four courses: South sixty-nine degrees, forty-five minutes, thirty-one seconds West, passing a found pipe at thirty and six tenths feet, crossing State Route No. 697 and a set iron on the west bank at three hundred eight and eight tenths feet for a total distance of eight hundred ninety-five and forty-six hundredths feet to a found pipe; thence South seventeen degrees, twenty-five minutes, fifty-eight seconds East, two hundred seventy-two and thirty-seven hundredths feet to a found pipe; thence South five degrees, thirty-seven minutes, forty-nine seconds East, crossing State Route 629 at two hundred eighty feet for a total distance of three thousand two hundred fifty-nine and twenty-one hundredths feet to a found pipe

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 10 of 12

at the corner of John M. Boswell and Clarence R. Smith; thence following two courses along Clarence R. Smith: South ten degrees, forty minutes, fifty-nine seconds East, one hundred seventy-four and zero hundredths feet to a found monument with brass cap; thence North eighty-seven degrees, forty-nine minutes, forty seconds West, four hundred fifty-one and ninety-four hundredths feet to a found pipe on the corner of Clarence R. Smith and James I. Carey; thence with line of James I. Carey, North eighty-seven degrees, seventeen minutes, zero seconds West, passing a found cedar stake at two thousand seven hundred fourteen and three tenths feet and a set concrete monument on the Goodwin Lake Road at three thousand three hundred seventy-eight and eight tenths feet for a total distance of three thousand four hundred six and forty-one hundredths feet to a point in the center of the Goodwin Lake Road; thence along the center of the Goodwin Lake Road the following ten courses: a curve to the left with a delta of twelve degrees, fifty-four minutes, fifty-two seconds, a radius of four hundred forty and seventy-four hundredths feet, an arc of ninety-nine and thirty-four hundredths feet, whose chord bears North twenty-three degrees, fifty-seven minutes, twenty-seven seconds East, ninety-nine and thirteen hundredths feet to another curve to the left with a delta of twenty-nine degrees, twenty-eight minutes, one second, a radius of two hundred thirty-eight and seventy-three hundredths feet, with an arc of one hundred twenty-two and seventy-eight hundredths feet,

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 11 of 12

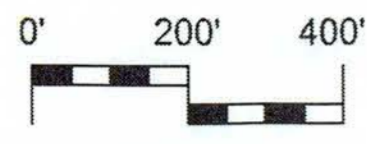
whose chord bears North two degrees, forty-six minutes, zero seconds East, one hundred twenty-one and forty-three hundredths feet; thence a tangent North eleven degrees, fifty-eight minutes, zero seconds West, one hundred seventeen and seventy-five hundredths feet to a curve to the right with a delta of eleven degrees, fifty minutes, zero seconds, a radius of four hundred sixty-four and fifty-six feet, an arc of ninety-five and ninety-five hundredths feet, whose chord bears North six degrees, three minutes, zero seconds West, ninety-five and seventy-eight hundredths feet to a tangent North zero degrees, eight minutes, zero seconds West, one hundred and fifteen hundredths feet to a curve to the left with a delta of eighteen degrees, fifteen minutes, zero seconds, a radius of two hundred eighty-six and forty-eight hundredths feet, an arc of ninety-one and twenty-five hundredths feet, whose chord bears North nine degrees, fifteen minutes, thirty seconds West, ninety and eighty-seven hundredths feet to a tangent North eighteen degrees, twenty-three minutes, zero seconds West, seventy-six and sixty-nine hundredths feet to a curve to the right with a delta of thirty-two degrees, eight minutes, zero seconds, a radius of five hundred twenty and eighty-seven hundredths feet, an arc of two hundred ninety-two and twelve hundredths feet, whose chord bears North two degrees, nineteen minutes, zero seconds West, two hundred eighty-eight and thirty-one hundredths feet to a tangent North thirteen degrees, forty-five

Legal Description
Twin Lakes State Park
Page 12 of 12

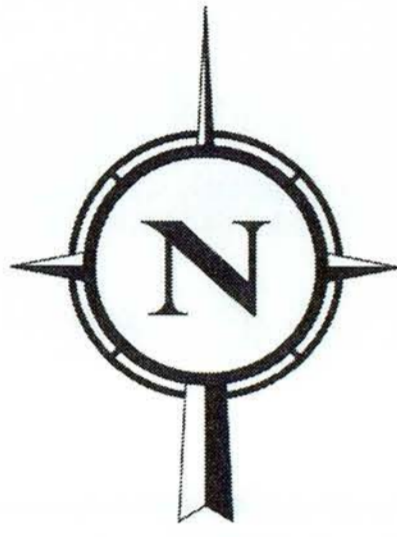
minutes, zero seconds East, fifty-three and sixty-three hundredths feet to a curve to the right with a delta of seven degrees, twenty-seven minutes, five seconds, a radius of one thousand four hundred thirty-two and thirty-nine hundredths feet, an arc of one hundred eighty-six and twenty-nine hundredths feet, whose chord bears North seventeen degrees, twenty-eight minutes, thirty-three seconds East, one hundred eighty-six and sixteen hundredths feet to a point in the center of the Goodwin Lake Road; thence leaving the road Due West passing at twenty-three and five tenths feet a set monument of the west bank of the road for a total distance of one thousand four hundred ninety-five and forty-one hundredths feet to a set monument; thence Due North, passing at one thousand nine hundred two and one tenths feet a set monument on the south bank of State Route No. 629, a total distance of one thousand nine hundred twenty-six and thirty hundredths feet to the point of beginning in the center of State Route No. 629, containing 469.01 acres as shown on a plat of Twin Lakes Park dated January 11, 1991 by Maxey-Hines & Associates, P.C. All bearings are Grid North "NAD. 83" Virginia, South Zone and all distances are the U.S. Survey foot, ground distances.

Twin Lakes State Park

Prince Edward County, VA
 DHR # 073-0070
 Base Map Prepared by Design and Construction, January 2011



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 FEET



LEGEND

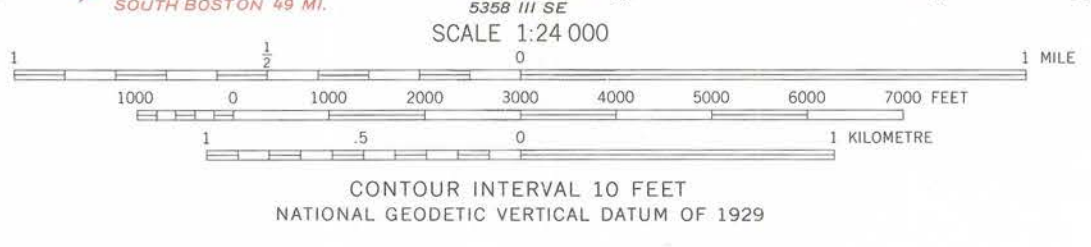
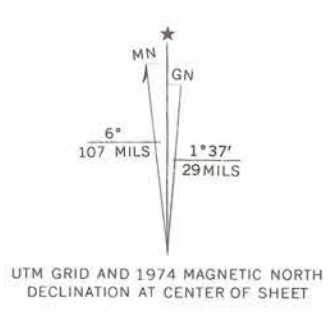
- FACILITIES
- PARK PROPERTY
- PARK BOUNDARY (*Historic Boundary*)
- WATER
- ROAD
- BUILDINGS
- HIKING TRAILS





TWIN LAKES
STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD CO, VA
073-0070
UTM ZONE 17
DATUM 27
E N
A 741092 4116765
B 741094 4118368
C 742822 4118363
D 742833 4116761

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicated selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation
with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial
photographs taken 1974. This information not
field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

GREEN BAY, VA.
NE/4 KEYSVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3707.5—W7815/7.5
1968
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 5358 III NE—SERIES V834



Lake Closed
to
Swimming

TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE, BEACH AREA, WEST VIEW

0001



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PICNIC AREA

0002



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE CAMP GROUND, NORTH VIEW
0003



TWIN LAKE STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE CONCESSION BUILDING, EAST ELEVATION

0004



TWIN LAKE STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PICNIC SHELTER

0005



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PUMP HOUSE

0006



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PARK OFFICE
0007



TWIN LAKE STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
PRINCE EDWARD LAKE, ROAD TOWARD CABIN AREA
WEST VIEW

0008



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
PRINCE EDWARD LAKE, WEST VIEW

0009



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CEDAR CREST CONFERENCE CENTER
WEST ELEVATION

0010



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CONFERENCE CENTER, WEST ELEVATION, SOUTH SIDE

0011



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CONFERENCE CENTER, WEST ELEVATION, NORTH SIDE

0012



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
HILL LODGE

0013



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
MARTIN COTTAGE, SOUTH ELEVATION

0014



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
MARTIN COTTAGE, NORTH ELEVATION
2015



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
MAINTENANCE GARAGE, NORTH ELEVATION
0016




TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CABIN, SOUTH ELEVATION
2017



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CABIN, NORTH ELEVATION

0018






Lake Closed
to
Swimming

TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE, BEACH AREA, WEST VIEW

0001



Lake Closed
to
Swimming

TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PLEINIE AREA

0002



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE CAMPGROUND, NORTH VIEW
0003



TWIN LAKE STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE CONCESSION BUILDING, EAST ELEVATION

0004



TWIN LAKE STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PICNIC SHELTER

6005



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PUMP HOUSE

0006



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
GOODWIN LAKE PARK OFFICE

0007



TWIN LAKE STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
PRINCE EDWARD LAKE, ROAD TOWARD CABIN AREA
WEST VIEW

0008



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
PRINCE EDWARD LAKE, WEST VIEW

0009



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CEDAR CREST CONFERENCE CENTER
WEST ELEVATION

0010



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CONFERENCE CENTER, WEST ELEVATION, SOUTH SIDE

0011



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CONFERENCE CENTER, WEST ELEVATION, NORTH SIDE

0012



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
HILL LODGE

0013



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
MARTIN COTTAGE, SOUTH ELEVATION

0014



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
MARTIN COTTAGE, NORTH ELEVATION
0015



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
MAINTENANCE GARAGE, NORTH ELEVATION
0016





TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CABIN, SOUTH ELEVATION
0017



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
CABIN, NORTH ELEVATION

0018



TWIN LAKES STATE PARK
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA
PRINCE EDWARD LAKE - PICNIC SHELTER

0019

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Twin Lakes State Park
NAME:

MULTIPLE Virginia State Parks built by New Deal Programs MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Prince Edward

DATE RECEIVED: 9/14/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/15/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/30/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/31/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000906

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10.31.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.