NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1054

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pocahontas State Park Historic District
Other names/site number: Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area; DHR No. 020-0011
Name of related multiple property listing:
Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 10301 State Park Road
City or town: Chesterfield State: VA County: Chesterfield
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national X statewide ___local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B X C ___D

Julie V. Langan 12-18-15

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:) _____

for Edson W. Beall 2.8.16

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	X
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
105	58	buildings
4	1	sites
14	6	structures
5	2	objects
128	67	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
LANDSCAPE: Park: State Park
DOMESTIC: Camp: CCC Camp

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
LANDSCAPE: Park: State Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Rustic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; CONCRETE; BRICK; ASPHALT; STONE

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph
Located approximately four miles west of State Route 10 in Chesterfield County, Virginia, Pocahontas State Park is the largest in the Commonwealth, consisting of over 7,900 acres of rolling hills, heavily forested areas, and fields. Water resources include three lakes: the 103-acre Swift Creek Lake, the 26-acre Beaver Lake, both located in the northern area of the park, and the 2-acre Group Camp 7 Lake. The park is home to a variety of trees including oak, beech, yellow poplar, and loblolly pine. Wildlife commonly found in the area includes white-tailed deer and gray squirrels. The park offers camping, cabins, dining halls, a nature facility, a museum, picnic shelters, a swimming pool, and various trails for hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding. The park was one of two recreational areas developed in Virginia by the National Park Service (NPS) working with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Although built during the same period as many of the NPS-developed state parks, Pocahontas State Park 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 throughout the park. In addition, Pocahontas State Park retains the largest number of intact buildings and structures of any Virginia state park constructed during the CCC period (1935-1942), and includes cabins, park dwellings, maintenance buildings, CCC camp buildings, and dams, spillways, and a circulation system. The park is notable for its context, the overall quality of the site and buildings, and its relatively unmarred relationship between the natural and manmade environments. Overall, the park

retains a great deal of its integrity, with many buildings and structures still intact. Contributing buildings include cabins, park staff residences, service buildings, dining halls, and craft cabins. Contributing structures include the pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems, three dams, spillways and lakes, pump houses, and maintenance sheds. The majority of non-contributing resources are buildings and the majority of these are storage sheds, picnic shelters, and bathing and restroom facilities, as well as a swimming pool and amphitheater.

Narrative Description

Pocahontas State Park, formerly known as the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), is one of two RDAs in the Commonwealth of Virginia that were created by the NPS during the Great Depression and built by the CCC. Unlike state parks, which were created based on formal master plans prepared in conjunction with the NPS, the design of the Swift Creek RDA was less rigid. While incorporating some of the basic design principles of the NPS state parks, the less formal plan of the Swift Creek RDA was tailored to the facility's purpose. Unlike Virginia's state and national parks, which catered to families, the primary focus of Swift Creek RDA was toward groups from churches, schools, or other organizations. The overall plan also stressed architectural simplicity and depended on the use of native building materials, the avoidance of overly clean construction lines, and a pleasing visual relationship between the natural and built landscapes. The end result was a vernacular expression of the Rustic architecture designs and workmanship seen in the national parks. The resources that remain from this period, while not complex and almost devoid of any ornamentation, are still excellent examples of Rustic-inspired design and craftsmanship.

In addition to the three man-made lakes, Swift Creek Lake, Beaver Lake, and Group Camp 7 Lake, Pocahontas State Park includes a wide variety of facilities. The Algonquian Ecology and Swift Creek Camps consist of four- and two-cabin groups, respectively, in the eastern part of the park, located away from the swimming area. Each cabin group contains five to seven cabins, a shared restroom and shower building, and a lodge. Each camp has a campfire ring with wood benches. There are two dining halls, one for each camp area. Located near Beaver Lake are the Heritage Center, the CCC museum, and the Amphitheater, which hosts musical events during the summer. West of Swift Creek Lake are a bathhouse and a concession area for the Pool and Aquatic Recreation Center (enclosed by a high fence), seven picnic shelters, a boat ramp, a boat house, three restroom facilities, and a playground. The campground contains 129 campsites and six camper cabins, 3 restroom and shower facilities, a camp store, and a laundromat. Trails for hiking, biking, and horseback riding cut through the park. Swift Creek Lake and Beaver Lake are used for fishing, and Swift Creek Lake is also used for boating. Group Camp 7 Lake is not open to the public. In addition, the park includes five residences for park staff, a park office, a maintenance compound, well houses, sheds, a memorial garden, and a nature center. Additional structures within the park include a dam and spillway for each lake as well as the vehicular circulation system. An archaeological site with several loci has been identified within the park's boundaries, but professional investigations to date are insufficient to determine the information potential.

The topography of the park consists largely of gently to moderately sloping hills, heavily wooded areas, open fields, and open, low-lying areas around the water sources. Traversing the park is a network of major and minor roadways, all but two of which are paved. State Park Road serves as the main entrance road and primary thoroughfare winding north-south through the park. East State Park Road connects the main park area with the group camps. Across Beach Road from the main park entrance is the road which provides access to a horse complex that features horse trails, a restroom facility, two paddocks, and a large parking lot.

Pocahontas State Park currently has a total of 19 trails; of these, three are for hiking only, six are for mountain biking only, seven are for hiking and biking, and three are for hiking, biking, and horseback riding. Trails vary from 0.2 to 13.5 miles in length. Some trail routes are partly located on sections of old forest roads, but there are also multiple sections of forest roads that are not officially incorporated into the trail infrastructure. These sections are open for trail use as well.

In general, the layout of the park is such that there are discrete areas for particular activities. For instance, the boat ramp, picnic shelter areas, and the Pool and Aquatic Recreation Center are concentrated around the western end of Swift Creek Lake. The main maintenance complex is concentrated in a small fenced area near the center of the park. The CCC museum, the Heritage Center, and the amphitheater are located just northeast of Beaver Lake.

In general, the building materials used to construct the majority of the CCC-era buildings were wood and concrete block. Group cabins were small, medium, or large to accommodate four to eight campers at a time. All cabins were one-story, three-to-five bay, wood frame buildings covered with beaded weatherboard, simple weatherboard, or board and batten siding and resting on concrete block piers. Rooflines were either side gable or front gable. Roofs were covered with wood or asphalt shingles and had molded wood and boxed cornices. Triangular vents were located in the side-gable ends. All cabins had engaged front porches supported by square wood posts. Window openings consisted of screens with wood shutter coverings. Entrances were simple paneled wood doors, some with lattice and screen openings. Dining halls, craft cabins, and other service buildings were also wood frame with board and batten or weatherboard siding.

Inventory of Resources:
The following inventory of resources was prepared in 2015 and reflects both contributing and non-contributing resources in the Pocahontas State Park Historic District. Resources that are classified as non-contributing either postdate the historic district's period of significance or lack integrity to convey their historic association with the district's areas of significance.

State Park Road
10301 State Park Road 020-0011-0015
Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1976**
Non-contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Office/Office Building (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource : **Storage Building (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

Secondary Resource : **Shed (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource : **Shed, Vehicle/Equipment (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Shed, Wood (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Storage (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1

10301 State Park Road 020-0011-0016
Primary Resource: **Amphitheater (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1998 Non-contributing Total***:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Boathouse (Building) Non-contributing Total***:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Kiln (Structure) Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Museum (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Multiple Use Building (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource : **Shed (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Ticket Booth (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Concession Stand (Building) Non-contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) Non-contributing Total***:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Pump House (Structure) Non-contributing Total***:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Restroom Facility (Building) Non-contributing Total***:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Well/Well House (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 1

10301 State Park Road 020-0011-0009
Primary Resource: **Dining Hall/Cafeteria (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1935 Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Camp Cabin (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 3
Secondary Resource : **Garage (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Storage Building (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 1

10301 State Park Road 020-0011-0011
Primary Resource: **Lodge (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1935 Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Camp Cabin (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 6
Secondary Resource : **Foundation (Site) Contributing** *Total:* 2
Secondary Resource : **Restroom Facility (Building) Non-contributing Total***:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0132
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990 Non-contributing Total***:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0134
Primary Resource: **Bath House (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990 Non-contributing Total***:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0135
Primary Resource: **Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**

Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0138
Primary Resource: **Pool House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0141
Primary Resource: **Bath House (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0194
Primary Resource: **Campground (Site), Stories , Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0206
Primary Resource: **Wall (Object), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0207
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0208
Primary Resource: **Camp (Site), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0341
Primary Resource: **Sewer/Water Works (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0301
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0302
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0303
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0304

Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0305
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0306
Primary Resource: **Pump House (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0307
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0308
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0310
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0066
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0343
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0021
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0022
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0023
Primary Resource: **Lodge (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0024

Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0026
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0027
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0028
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0029
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0030
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0031
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0032
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0033
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0034
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0035
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0036

Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0037
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0038
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1995**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0039
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0040
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0041
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

10301 State Park Road 020-0011-0002
Primary Resource: **Road-Related (Vehicular) (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1935 Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Trail (Structure) Contributing** *Total:* 1

10301 State Park Road 020-0011-0001
Primary Resource: **Lodge (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Park/Camp Shelter (Building) Contributing** *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource : **Wall (Object) Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0019
Primary Resource: **Kiln (Structure), Stories , Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0013
Primary Resource: **Workshop (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0020
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**

Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0003
Primary Resource: **Museum (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0008
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0006
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0010
Primary Resource: **Workshop (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0007
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0004
Primary Resource: **Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0005
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0014
Primary Resource: **Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0017
Primary Resource: **Wall (Object), Stories , Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0012
Primary Resource: **Workshop (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0018
Primary Resource: **Museum (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**

Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0050
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0051
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0052
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0053
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0054
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0055
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0057
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0059
Primary Resource: **Bath House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0060
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0062
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0064
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**

Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0065
Primary Resource: **Archaeological Site (Site), Stories , Style: N/A, Non-contributing Total***:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0068
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0069
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0070
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0063
Primary Resource: **Shed - Equipment (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total: 1*

State Park Road 020-0011-0071
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0072
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0073
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0091
Primary Resource: **Shed, Wood (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0092
Primary Resource: **Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0093
Primary Resource: **Museum (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0077
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0078
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0079
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0080
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0081
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0082
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990 Non-contributing Total***: 1*

State Park Road 020-0011-0083
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0095
Primary Resource: **Store/Market (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0085
Primary Resource: **Lodge (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0088
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0089
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 2000**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0090
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0096
Primary Resource: **Amphitheater (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0097
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0099
Primary Resource: **Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0100
Primary Resource: **Bath House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0101
Primary Resource: **Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0102
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0103
Primary Resource: **Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0108
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990 Non-contributing Total***:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0094
Primary Resource: **Store/Market (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0112
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0113
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0114
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0116
Primary Resource: **Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0118
Primary Resource: **Workshop (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0122
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0123
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2000**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0124
Primary Resource: **Service Station (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0125
Primary Resource: **Storage (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*: 1*

State Park Road 020-0011-0126
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0127
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0128
Primary Resource: **Shed, Wood (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0129
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0130
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0131
Primary Resource: **Bath House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0170
Primary Resource: **Dam (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0171
Primary Resource: **Landscape Feature, Natural (Site), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0174
Primary Resource: **Lake (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0176
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0177
Primary Resource: **Bell Tower/Carillon (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938 Contributing** *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0178
Primary Resource: **Fountain (Object), Stories , Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total: 1*

State Park Road 020-0011-0179
Primary Resource: **Fountain (Object), Stories , Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0181
Primary Resource: **Marker (Object), Stories , Style: No discernible style, 1968**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0188
Primary Resource: **Marker (Object), Stories , Style: No discernible style, 1968**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0673 *Other DHR Id#: 020-0011-0168*
Primary Resource: **Bridge (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, 1937**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0172
Primary Resource: **Dam (Structure), Stories , Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0169
Primary Resource: **Dam (Structure), Stories , Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1935**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0311
Primary Resource: **Shelter (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0313
Primary Resource: **Bath House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0314
Primary Resource: **Playing Field (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0316
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0317
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0319
Primary Resource: **Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990 Non-contributing Total***:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0321
Primary Resource: **Dam (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0323
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0324
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0325
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0326
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0327
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0328
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0329
Primary Resource: **Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0332
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0331
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990**
Non-contributing Total*:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0300
Primary Resource: **Lake (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0342
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0333
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0334
Primary Resource: **Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure), Stories , Style: No discernible style, Ca 1990 Non-contributing Total***:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0335
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0336
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0337
Primary Resource: **Lodge (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0338
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0339
Primary Resource: **Camp Cabin (Building), Stories 1, Style: Rustic Revival, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

State Park Road 020-0011-0340
Primary Resource: **Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1938**
Contributing *Total:* 1

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 grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1935-1946

Significant Dates
1942

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Pocahontas State Park, originally known as Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), was a project of the New Deal-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The Pocahontas State Park Historic District has statewide significance under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation and under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. The park's period of significance is 1935-1946, encompassing the park's initial acquisition, design, and construction by the CCC through the National Park Service's donation of the park to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Pocahontas State Park is being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA*. Swift Creek RDA was one of just two RDAs developed in Virginia and one of forty-six created across the United States. The RDAs were the brainchild of the National Park Service (NPS) as part of the larger Federal Emergency Land Relief Program begun in 1934. In 1946, the NPS donated the park to Virginia State Parks, to be run jointly by the state and the Virginia Department of Forestry. Renamed Pocahontas State Park and Pocahontas State Forest, the area became the state's largest park. In 1989, the park implemented a new master plan that included expansion of the park facilities to attract and accommodate the growing numbers of residents in the City of Richmond and Chesterfield County. Pocahontas State Park is important in Virginia as the only state park specifically designed for use by large groups such as groups from churches, civic organizations, or schools, instead of single families or individuals. The park's historic landscape design is intact, and is best exemplified by the topography-hugging road and trail networks, the spatial relationships among the group cabin sites and relationships among resources within each group cabin site, and the design of the manmade lakes, dams, and spillways. Architecturally, Pocahontas State Park is notable for having the largest number of surviving buildings constructed during the CCC period of any Virginia state park. The majority of buildings were built in a rustic architectural style that stressed simplicity in design and use of native building materials.

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

As noted in the MPD *Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA,* Pocahontas State Park originated as Swift Creek Recreational Development Area (RDA). Swift Creek was one of the RDAs developed by the National Park Service (NPS) in Virginia during the 1930s. Located on land that was formerly used to grow tobacco, this park was developed in the early 1930s in cooperation with CCC camps located in Chesterfield County. It originally was known as State Park Project #24. CCC Company #2386 arrived on August 8, 1935, to work at Camp Black Widow Spider. When Swift Creek first opened in the summer of 1936, it offered three new lakes, numerous buildings, and miles of roads. That summer, more than 100,000 people visited the park. According to Phoebe Cutler, author of *The Public Landscape of the New Deal*, Swift Creek, of all of the RDAs, subscribed most "convincingly to

the stated intent of serving the disadvantaged and handicapped."[1] Its original mission was to serve the economically disadvantaged by providing numerous recreational opportunities, including camping, child care, a nature and craft center, swimming lessons, games, and supervised equipment use for thousands of children from the nearby cities of Richmond, Hopewell, and Petersburg. Swift Creek RDA was tremendously popular. As one satisfied visitor explained in 1938, "Most places, you know, are for people who have plenty of time and money to enjoy them. But Swift Creek is convenient to a lot of us who couldn't go any other place."[2]

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 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. 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 sought 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.[3]

In addition to the creation of new state parks was the establishment of RDAs. These facilities were the brainchild of President Roosevelt's Land Planning Committee and the NPS. Both agencies agreed that many urban areas had a pressing need for large natural areas to provide recreational outlets, particularly for people 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

1 Phoebe Cutler, *The Public Landscape of the New Deal* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985):74.
2 Cutler, 74.
3 Ney C. Landrum, *The State Park Movement in America: A Critical Review*, Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004, p. 143.

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. Ideally, the RDAs would be located within fifty miles of a major city.[4]

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 that had been exhausted from ruinous farm practices, particularly in the South, and had become a tax burden to the state. By purchasing these unusable parcels and with the help of CCC labor, the farmlands would be reforested and used as "demonstration areas."[5] Some of these lands were earmarked for RDAs that would be absorbed into the state and national park systems. Estimates suggest that approximately 100 million acres occupied by 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.[6] In acquiring the land, the government hoped to "demonstrate in very practical fashion the manner in which land may be employed for the greatest public benefit, by emphasizing the proper use of land and natural resources."[7]

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 for which many were ill-prepared. 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.[8]

The design of the two Virginia RDAs, Swift Creek (later Pocahontas State Park) and Chopawamsic (later Prince William Park), 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 dual obligation of the NPS toward conservation of natural resources and provision of those resources for human enjoyment. The actual design of the RDAs fell to NPS staff in Washington D.C. or staff at regional headquarters. Although the Master Plans were helpful in planning the layout of these RDAs, neither Swift Creek nor Chopawamsic had detailed Master Plans as the state's six national parks did. In the case of Swift Creek, a site plan was drawn up by 1939 that outlined the

4 Landrum, pp. 144-145, Land and Community Associates, "Survey of State-Owned Properties: Division of Parks and Recreation," July 1988, pp. 42-43.
5 Land and Community Associates, "Survey of State-Owned Properties: Division of Parks and Recreation," July 1988, p 14.
6 Landrum, p. 144; Jennifer Catherine Reut et al., *Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA*, Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2012, pp. 7-8.
7 Raymond B. Poeppel, Resident Landscape Architect, report *Master Plan of Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Project,* March 1937, p. 1.
8 Reut and Green, p. 9.

location of cabins, maintenance buildings, offices, and other structures. Funds for the RDAs came from the Federal Emergency Relief, and construction was undertaken by workers from local area CCC camps.[9]

The Virginia RDAs have a number of elements and approaches first developed or planned for the state and national parks. Like the parks, each RDA was no more than a day's drive from a major population center. A body of water, man-made in the case of RDAs, provided a central organizing feature as well as the site for several types of recreation. Like the state parks, the RDAs consisted of functionally discrete areas such as day use areas, service areas, ranger buildings, active recreation areas, and campsites.

In addition, the landscape and architectural aesthetics of the NPS 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 simple frame and weatherboard, board and batten siding, 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 appearance of Virginia park buildings in the three-volume 1938 edition of Albert H. Good's *Parks and Recreation Structures*.

Park Design Concepts and Recreation Area Design

Despite the more modest nature of the RDAs, they were still influenced to a great degree by the Master Plan designs drawn up by the NPS. Although simpler in execution and architectural expression, the RDAs still captured the essence of the design goals of the Virginia state parks and national parks. Although Swift Creek was to be an RDA, the NPS heavily influenced its design, so that the park shares many similarities with the six national parks created in Virginia by the NPS during the Depression era.

The first impression of the park and its associated buildings and natural areas was 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, included 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 also were to have a minimal impact on existing landforms. The RDA road systems were organized into major and minor roadways. Major roadways connected to the park's entrance road and roads leading to major recreational features in the park. Minor roads were spurs off the major road, did not connect to other roadways, terminated at dead ends, and were not designed to accommodate heavy traffic. Examples of major roadways at

9 Land and Community Associates, "Survey of State-Owned Properties: Division of Parks and Recreation," July 1988, pp. 38-39.

Pocahontas State Park are roads leading to natural areas, roads to the lake area, and the entrance road. Minor roadways are those leading to camping areas, cabin areas, park residences, and maintenance and shop areas.

The main purpose of the park, in addition to providing sleeping accommodations, was recreation, with swimming, fishing, and boating among the most popular activities. Amenities needed for these activities included bathhouses, piers, and boat ramps. These buildings and structures were erected based upon the number of visitors expected at the park. Trails allowing visitors to explore and enjoy the park's natural beauty were developed according to available land and accessibility for hikers. All picnic grounds were situated in shaded areas near the water in order to take advantage of the spectacular views and cool breezes. Structures associated with these areas include picnic shelters, fireplaces, toilets, and separate maintenance areas consisting of a shop, a garage, and various storage buildings.

The Swift Creek RDA also differed from the six Virginia state parks in some dramatic ways. One of the primary differences between the Swift Creek RDA and the state parks was in focus. From the beginning, the NPS's mission was to provide families a place to enjoy nature and recreational activities, whereas the Swift Creek Park was aimed at groups, specifically to provide "organized camps intended for lease or rental to competent welfare organizations (such as church groups, scout troops, and YMCA summer camps)."[10] As of 2015, this original mission continues through offerings such as the Algonquin Ecology and Swift Creek Camp areas, which are restricted to group use. Individual camping sites also are readily available, both for back country camping and within campgrounds.

Because of the emphasis on groups, rather than single families, the placement of cabins was an important consideration. Instead of the "suburban-block" type of arrangement in which the cabins were situated much like single-family dwellings with their own driveway and yard, the cabins at Swift Creek were arranged in clusters. Individual cabins were sited roughly fifty feet apart, with the individual camps located approximately six hundred feet apart. The interiors and exteriors of the cabins were re-evaluated too. Instead of choosing between an efficiency, or a one- or two-bedroom cabin, groups could pick a "large, medium, or small" cabin.[11]

This different approach expressed itself in physical changes to the overall park design such as the circulation system. All of the state parks featured a main road that passed through the center of the state park's activities; in the case of Swift Creek, the main road ended at a central parking area before reaching the park's activity center. Still, this modification was not without the influence of Good's recommendations:

> The entrance road to the camp should penetrate a minimum distance, to a small parking area near the administration building. It is well to supplement this with an

10 Norman T. Newton, *Design on the Land*, Cambridge Mass: The Belknap Press of the Harvard University, 1971, p. 592.
11 Land and Community Associates, "Survey of State-Owned Properties: Division of Parks and Recreation," July 1988, p 40.

> overflow parking area on the approach road further away from the camp . . . . There is no purpose in an actual roadway [the secondary roads] to the other camp buildings. Should there be occasional need to reach other buildings to collect rubbish for instance . . . . a cleared truck or wagon trail . . . will suffice.[12]

This premise is still intact today as many of the secondary roads leading to the group campgrounds are unpaved, gravel thoroughfares. Also many of the construction details found throughout the state park circulation systems such as stone culverts, retaining walls and steps are noticeably fewer in number at Swift Creek.

The placement of the central water feature was also shifted in the Swift Creek design. In all the state parks, the water feature, usually a lake, provided the central focus for the park and its activities. At Swift Creek, the water feature became secondary as the placement of staff buildings and visitor cabins were located away from the water. The change in design was not an aesthetic one; it reflected a more practical and even dubious view from Albert Good:

> The distance between the campsite and the place of waterfront activity is important in the planning . . . . The temptation to indulge in unsupervised swimming, despite the fact that it is outlawed in every well-conducted camp is great. The cynical planner may see first to reinforce moral restraint with physical distance and spot the structures from 1000 to 2000 feet from the swimming beach.[13]

The Creation of the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area

At least a portion of Pocahontas State Park dates to the mid-eighteenth century, when Stephen Gill received a 900-acre land grant from the King George III. Initially, the land was used to grow tobacco; however, by the early nineteenth century, with the price of tobacco falling and the gradual exhaustion of the land, the Gills turned to raising livestock such as horses, pigs, sheep, and cattle as well as the cultivation of various crops such as corn, wheat, various vegetables, and fruits. The Gills were a slaveholding family, with six to ten slaves listed in their tax assessments through the mid-nineteenth century.[14]

Gill's land grant served the family well; although the acreage fluctuated over time, a good portion of the original land remained within the family for almost two centuries. However, by the 1930s, the Gills' land, as well as that of several other landowners in the area had been exhausted and many of the wooded areas had been cut. In 1935, the Department of the Interior and the NPS purchased the Gill family's 287-acre property for $5,187.74 for the purpose of creating the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area.[15]

12 Albert H. Good, *Parks and Recreation Structures, Volume 3,* Washington, D.C.: United States Printing Office, 1938, p.112.
13 Good, 3:113.
14 "Before there was a park," pamphlet, DCR, Division of State Parks, the Chesterfield Historical Society of Virginia and descendants of John Dance and Evelyn Gill, n.d.
15 Ibid.

In all, between 1935 and 1938, the government purchased approximately 7,200 acres of land from farmers, lumber companies, and other entities. A portion of the acreage was acquired from the Bright Hope Railroad Company. The thirty-two-mile railroad had begun operation in 1877, primarily to serve many of the new mines that had sprung up in the area, as well as carrying lumber, farm goods, and passengers. The rail service consisted of one locomotive, one passenger car, and forty-seven freight cars. By 1917, the line had shut down, its tracks torn up and shipped to Europe to repair rail lines damaged during World War I. A building associated with the Bright Hope Railroad, known as Fendley's Station, still stands in the park across from the park entrance contact station and serves as the Pocahontas State Park Office (DHR# 020-0011-001).[16]

Beginning in the late summer of 1935, approximately 300 men, including the 2386th CCC Company, SP-24, located in Beach, Virginia, and a WPA work group began construction of the park. The 2386th CCC Company was organized on July 24, 1935 with ninety-five men from the1370th CCC Company based in Pembroke, Virginia. Traveling by train, the men arrived at Chester, Virginia at 7:00 a.m. on August 8, 1935. The men were overseen by Army Reserve Officers and were expected to obey Army Rules and Regulations. The government issued the men with uniforms and provided food and health care. Monday through Friday, the men were awakened by the sound of reveille at 6 a.m., served breakfast, and then turned over to an NPS Technical Staff member for the day's work assignment. The men broke for lunch at noon and then went back to work at 1:00 p.m. Most workdays ended by 4:30 p.m.[17]

Living quarters in the early months were spartan. Initially, the men lived in tents; each tent was furnished with eight cots for seven men and a squad leader. Water was hauled in for drinking and cooking; washing was provided by a local spring, located roughly a half-mile from the campsite. Bathroom facilities were primitive, consisting merely of a pole over an open trench. To take baths, the men traveled to Chester twice a week. The men were still living in tents by that November; one former CCC worker remembers that because there was no heat, the men "lined the cots with newspaper and blankets to keep warm."[18] However, by November, the men were able to move into the three newly completed wood barracks designed to house 100 men. It has been estimated that during the period of operation more than 3,000 men from across the country had worked at the Swift Creek RDA.[19]

During the period 1935 to 1942, the men not only cleaned up the area, but also reforested more than half of the park. By 1937, they had planted more than three hundred trees and shrubs on the open land. They were also kept busy firefighting; more than 150 days were spent extinguishing forest fires in the park. In the meantime, roads and hiking trails were built.[20] The road building

16 Ibid.
17 Ibid.
18 George H. Harris, "The CCC Life OF George H. Harris (CC3-158386)," in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996.
19 Jon Ham, CCC: Former member recalls years fondly," in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996, n.p.
20 "The 2386th CCC Company, Camp SP24, Beach," in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996, n.p.

was especially hard. In a later interview, former CCC worker George H. Harris recalled the labor entailed in building the roads:

> Because we did not have any heavy equipment, Tractors, Bull Dozers, Cranes, Chain Saws Etc., we had to cut the trees with Cross Cut Saws, haul and load them on trucks by man labor, after all, this was created to give us work.
> . . .Then building the roads with picks, picks, shovels, wheelbarrows and dump trucks. Sometimes the ground was frozen so hard we could dig only with picks until down about 8 or 10 inches.[21]

In addition to the park's circulation system, fifteen miles of underground plumbing was installed.

On October 1, 1936, construction began on the Swift Creek Dam. Considered the single most important construction project within the park, the dam was instrumental in creating a lake of approximately 168 acres. CCC worker George H. Harris remembered the men breaking up granite boulders with large sledge hammers until the pieces were small enough to be placed in the rock crusher, which then mixed the rock and sand with concrete. The mixture was carried in buggies and dumped into forms used to construct the dam.[22]

Perhaps more impressive is the sheer number of buildings and structures constructed by the CCC, including three dams[23], three group camps, and an additional 300 buildings including dining halls, residences, maintenance areas, an amphitheater, picnic shelters, a pottery kiln, a blacksmith shop, restrooms, and camp areas. To create the beach area for the lake, large amounts of sand were trucked in.[24] With the exception of Group Camp 7, portions of Group Camp 3, the CCC barracks, some maintenance buildings, and the blacksmith shop, the majority of these facilities are still in use in 2015.[25]

One of the more interesting stories about the camp concerned the Memorial Garden (DHR# 020-0011-0178), located near the area where the original three barracks stood. The pine trees standing in the garden were planted by CCC worker Ray Bogle as punishment for going AWOL from the camp. According to one of his friends, Bogle was forced to dig the ground up with his hands to plant the trees, although he was allowed a pickaxe to break up what was once a hard road surface. Bogle also had to load the dump trucks by hand.[26]

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21 George H. Harris, "The CCC Life OF George H. Harris (CC3-158386)," in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996.
22 Ibid.
23 The three dams created Swift Creek Lake, Third Branch or Beaver Lake, which has since become a wildlife pond, and First Branch Creek.
24 Pam Wiley, "CCC members who built Pocahontas State Park will hold reunion there," newspaper clipping, n.d., in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996.
25 "Current Conditions-Site Context," in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996, p. 24.
26 "Interview-Anson Elwood Dunbar," in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996, n.p.

On August 10, 1938, with the completion of the day recreation area at the far north end of the park, the Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Area was officially opened to the public. During its first year, more than 100,000 people visited the park. Of all the RDAs developed by the NPS, it was believed that Swift Creek was the most successful in articulating the "stated intent of serving the disadvantaged and the handicapped" with its diverse offerings of recreational attractions such as camping, swimming, games, a nature and crafts center, and playgrounds. According to one visitor, Swift Creek succeeded in its primary goal of making nature and recreational activities available to everyone, stating in an interview, "Most places, you know, are for people who have plenty of time and money to enjoy them. But Swift Creek is convenient to a lot of us who couldn't go to any other place."[27]

In 1946, the NPS donated the Swift Creek RDA to Virginia State Parks, making the facility the largest park in the state park system with over 7,200 acres and three lakes. A countywide contest was held among Chesterfield County high school seniors to rename the park. Nancy R. Dunnavant, a senior at Thomas Dale High School submitted the name "Pocahontas," in honor of the daughter of Chief Powhatan of the Powhatan Confederacy. Dunnavant won a $25 war bond for her submission. In June 1946, Senator Harry Flood Byrd officially dedicated the park as ~~the~~ Pocahontas State Park and Pocahontas State Forest.[28] The area was to be co-managed by Virginia State Parks and the State Department of Forestry. In 1989, the Commonwealth of Virginia and Chesterfield County sponsored the development of a new master plan for the park that called for the expansion of park facilities to accommodate the growing number of people moving into the Chesterfield and Richmond areas. During the period 1998 to 2007, the park undertook a number of construction projects, including building a new amphitheater on the site of the one built by the CCC, a Heritage and Nature Center, six new camp cabins in the campground, new restroom and shower facilities, and the existing pool was replaced by the Pool and Aquatic Recreation Center.

Today, the Pocahontas State Park Historic District continues to meet the registration requirements specified in the MPD *Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA*.[29] The historic district includes a variety of large-scale components, such as circulation system and campgrounds and cabin areas. These provide public access, recreational opportunities, and means for ongoing maintenance, making them crucial to the overall quality of the visitor's experience. Further, the park's overall design is in accord with the architectural and landscape design philosophies of the New Deal-era CCC and NPS projects.

Specific historic components in the Pocahontas State Park Historic District that are intact include the circulation system (including roads, walking trails, and horseback riding trails) and lodging (cabins and campgrounds). Picnic areas have been updated with newer shelters and new restroom buildings and bathhouses have been constructed in the campgrounds and group camp areas. The system was constructed with special care given to follow the contours of the land and to

27 Phoebe Cutler, *Public Landscape of the New Deal*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985) p. 74.
28 "Letter from Nancy R. Dunnavant," in Charlotte Ruffin and Celeste T. Buccola eds. *C.C.C. Memories*, Chesterfield, VA: Pocahontas Chapter 124, NACCCA, 1996, n.p.
29 Reut et al., pp. 24-29.

minimize cutting and filling land. State Park Road is the main road leading directly from the entrance of the park to the park office and check-in area, and continuing on to the CCC Museum, Heritage Nature Center, and the main recreational area with the Pool and Aquatic Recreation Center. As described in the MPD, State Park Road conforms to the typical design of a long entry drive that passes through the heavily wooded, undeveloped park land to the main area of the park. At the park office and check-in, two roads branch off from State Park Road to reach individual and group camping areas, a design that allows daytime visitors to travel directly to the day use area and campers and cabin dwellers to have greater privacy and quiet. Walking and riding trails are numerous throughout the park, and allow visitors to reach areas that cannot be accessed via automobile. For the most part, the trails are separate, though often crossing over or paralleling one another. Surfaces are typically gravel or dirt.

Lodging at the Pocahontas State Park Historic District also conforms to the MPD's registration requirements. Overnight visitors can choose to camp at individually camp sites or in group cabin areas. The campgrounds provide space for personal tents, trailers, and recreational vehicles for overnight or longer stays, while the cabins typically are meant for longer stays. The camp sites are located off secondary or tertiary loops, creating more secluded areas of the park. Also within the campgrounds, restroom buildings and bath houses are newer construction, typically consisting of concrete-block, hardboard-sided, gable-roofed buildings painted in light earth tones to allow them to blend into their settings. Typical small-scale features within the camping areas include picnic tables, brick fire pits, and benches; few historic examples of these remain within the historic district.

The historic group cabin areas contain a collection of one-room efficiencies and a larger lodge building with separate kitchen and living room. All of these were built according to rustic design principles, such as stone piers, board-and-batten siding, wood-framed sash with divided lights, engaged porches with simple wood columns, and paneled entry doors. In instances in which additional cabins have been constructed, they have adhered to the same design principles and materials as the original cabins.

Picnic areas in the Pocahontas State Park typically were sited near the main recreation area with the swimming pool, as well as at each of the three man-made lakes and in campgrounds. The extant picnic shelters at the park replaced earlier ones, but are sited in the same areas. These newer structures typically have concrete floors and gable roofs supported by standard lumber members, making them visually unobtrusive in the wooded setting.

The Pocahontas State Park Historic District also retains its original maintenance area, including three buildings erected by CCC workers. This area, along with other sites such as for cutting firewood and storing materials, are sited unobtrusively and fenced with dark-painted wood fencing to minimize their visual impact to visitors. The park's administrative functions are housed in a former dwelling that predates the park's creation, and the nearby small check-in station is constructed of similar materials and has a similar paint color scheme.

The MPD *Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA* specifies that New Deal-era historic districts in Virginia's state parks may have significance under Criterion A due to their association with the creation of Virginia's public state park system, and with the CCC and WPA programs created by the Roosevelt administration. They also may be significant under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the NPS's rustic style of architecture and/or landscape design. The Pocahontas State Park Historic District has significance in all three of these areas. Its period of significance begins with the CCC's commencement of work in 1936 and ends with the NPS's transfer of ownership of the park to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1946.

To convey its historic associations, the historic district retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, workmanship, materials and association, including retention of the managed forests and plantings that originated during the New Deal period and have been maintained according to professional forestry standards since that time; natural features, particularly streams, rivers, and rocky outcroppings; New Deal-era landscaping features, such as roads, trails, picnic areas, and camping areas, that were integral to the original landscape design; original construction materials such as stone and wood; maintenance of physical and spatial relationships to one another and to landscape features; and sympathetic repairs and maintenance using like materials and methods of construction. The district's primary components (circulation systems and lodging areas) also demonstrate continuity over time, with resources originally set aside for public use continuing that purpose today, as do areas designated for administrative and maintenance uses. The Department of Conservation, which manages Pocahontas State Park, has carried out maintenance and repair programs designed to preserve historic materials and to use matching new materials where needed. Maintenance and repair of roads and trails have retained character-defining features, such as the topography-hugging alignments, simple materials, and separate uses for roads, walking trails, and riding trails. In camping areas, the restroom and bathing facilities have been updated but the buildings are sympathetic to the original CCC design through use of board siding, low-profile gable roofs, and earth-toned color schemes. Original spatial relationships and harmony with the surrounding landscape also have been retained within the campgrounds.

Today, in addition to being among the state park system's most heavily used parks, the Pocahontas State Park Historic District is an important historic and cultural asset for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. "Pocahontas State Park," located at: 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:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
_X__ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; Department of Conservation and Recreation, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 020-0011

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7352.25 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.401691 Longitude: -77.594460
2. Latitude: 37.408240 Longitude: -77.568020
3. Latitude: 37.394601 Longitude: -77.526650
4. Latitude: 37.332520 Longitude: -77.562701
5. Latitude: 37.343850 Longitude: -77.595660
6. Latitude: 37.82601 Longitude: -77.608710

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The historic boundary encompasses the areas of Pocahontas State Park that are associated with the New Deal era National Park Service and CCC programs described herein. The true and correct boundaries are shown on the attached map, entitled "Sketch Map, Pocahontas State Park Historic District, Chesterfield County, Virginia."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The historic boundaries are drawn to encompass the boundaries of the Swift Creek Recreational Development Area developed by the National Park Service and CCC as well as the managed forests planted and maintained by the CCC during the period of significance. Land acquisitions made after 1946 are not included in the historic boundary because those areas are not associated with the historic district's areas and period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Melina Bezirdjian; Lena Sweeten McDonald; Dominic Bascone/ Irene Wagner
organization: Department of Historic Resources/ Department of Conservation and Recreation
street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23221
e-mail: lena.mcdonald@dhr.virginia.gov
telephone: 804-482-6439
date: May 2015

Historic Context
name/title: Meg Greene Malvasi
organization: William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
street & number: 327 Richmond Road
city or town: Williamsburg state: VA zip code: 23185
e-mail: _____
telephone: 757-221-2580
date: March 2009

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pocahontas State Park Historic District
County: Chesterfield County State: Virginia
Photographer: Lena McDonald
Date Photographed: March 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 25. Park Office (former dwelling that predates the park's establishment), Camera Facing North. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0001.

2 of 25. Nature Center Building (former dwelling that predates the park's establishment), Camera Facing Northwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0002.

3 of 25. Virginia Highway Marker for Civilian Conservation Corps Company 2366 with CCC-Era Storage Building and Camp Site at Right Background, Camera Facing Northwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0003.

4 of 25. CCC-Era Storage Building at CCC Field (associated with CCC Company 2366), Camera Facing Southeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0004.

5 of 25. CCC Field (Site of CCC Company 2366 Camp and Parade Ground with CCC-Era Storage Building in Background), Camera Facing South. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0005.

6 of 25. Baker Building at CCC-Era Maintenance Area, Camera Facing Southeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0006.

7 of 25. CCC-Era Maintenance Building at CCC-Era Maintenance Area, Camera Facing Southwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0007.

8 of 25. Rental Cabins at West Algonquian Camp, Camera Facing Southeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0008.

9 of 25. Non-historic Bath House at West Algonquian Camp (typical example of non-historic bath houses within the historic district), Camera Facing Southeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0009.

10 of 25. Rental Cabin at West Algonquian Camp (showing typical example of modification to improve universal access), Camera Facing Southeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0010.

11 of 25. Ruins of CCC Camp Lodge at Former Group Camp 2, Camera Facing North. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0011.

12 of 25. Ruins of CCC Camp Bath House at Former Group Camp 2, Camera Facing Northeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0012.

13 of 25. Overview of Second Branch Unit Camp Showing Typical Camp Layout and Spatial Relationships Among Buildings. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0013.

14 of 25. Cabin Lodge at Second Branch Unit Camp, Camera Facing East. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_00014.

15 of 25. Typical Cabin at Second Branch Unit Camp, Camera Facing Northeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0015.

16 of 25. Storage Building Just South of CCC Dining Hall, Camera Facing West/Southwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0016.

17 of 25. CCC Dining Hall Primary Façade, Camera Facing North/Northwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0017.

18 of 25. CCC Dining Hall North (Rear) Elevation of Main Block with Exterior Chimney at Left and West Elevation of Rear Wing, Camera Facing Southwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0018.

19 of 25. Concrete Piers at Site of Third Branch Unit Camp, Camera Facing Northeast. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0019.

20 of 25. Dam and Spillway at Swift Creek Reservoir, Camera Facing North/Northwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0020.

21 of 25. View Along Route 655 (Beach Road) and Virginia Highway Marker for Pocahontas State Park, Camera Facing Southwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0021.

22 of 25. Non-Historic Riding Ring at Equestrian Area South of Beach Road, Camera Facing Southwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0022.

23 of 25. Ruins of CCC Camp Lodge Northeast of Historically Segregated Camp Area at South End of Historic District, Camera Facing North. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0023.

24 of 25. Dam and Spillway on First Branch Creek at Historically Segregated Lake at South End of Historic District, Camera Facing Southwest. VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0024.

25 of 25. First Branch Lake at Historically Segregated Camp Area at South End of Historic District, Camera Facing West/Southwest.
VA_ChesterfieldCounty_PocahontasStateParkHD_0025.

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 100 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pocahontas State Park Historic District
Name of Property
Chesterfield County, VA
County and State
Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Branch of Planning, 1936 Swift Creek Recreation Area General Layout Plan (Original on file at Pocahontas State Park, CCC Museum, Chesterfield County, Virginia)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

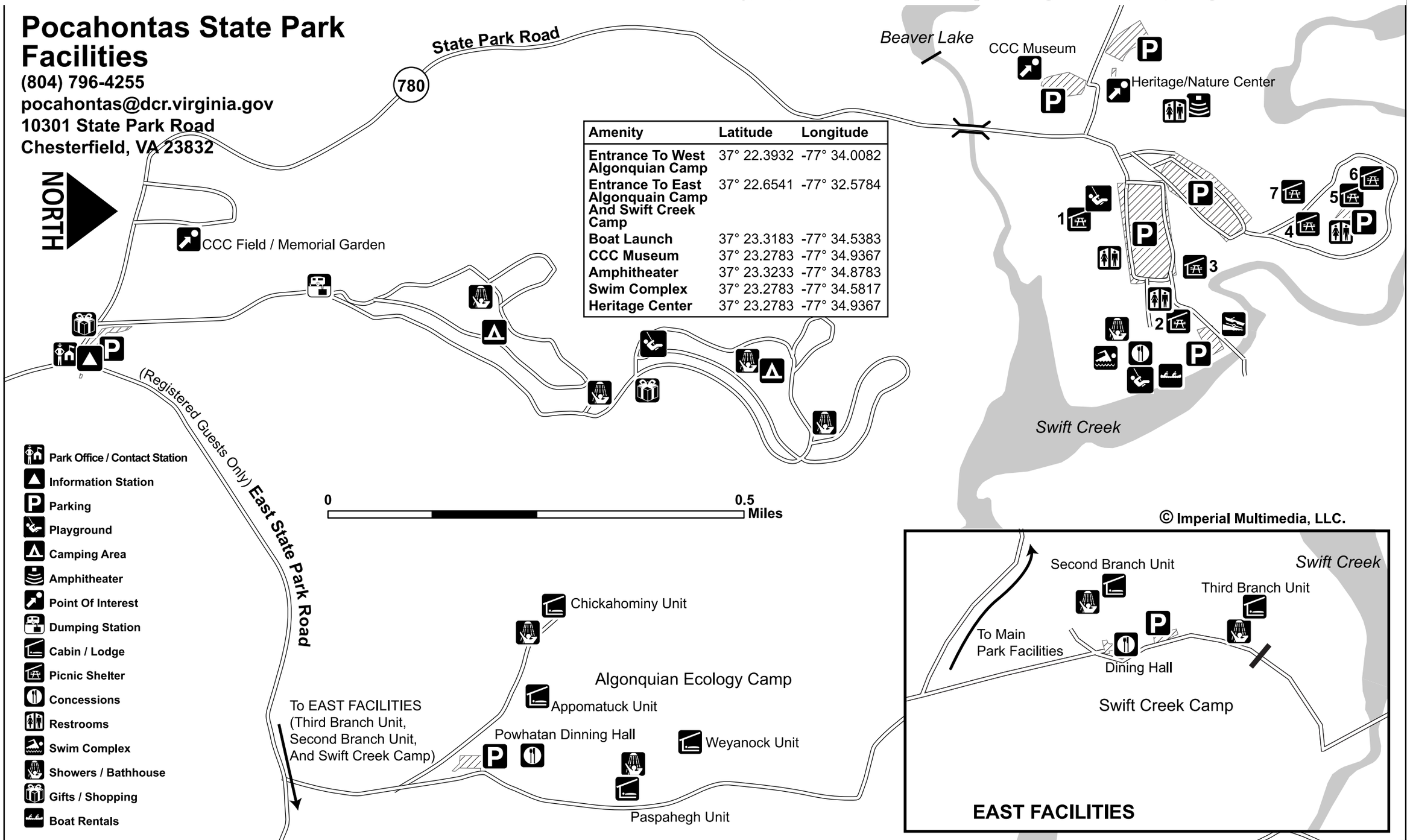
Pocahontas State Park Historic District
Name of Property
Chesterfield County, VA
County and State
Virginia State Parks Built by New Deal Programs, including CCC and WPA
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Branch of Plans and Designs, 1938 Master Plan Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration Project (Original on file at Pocahontas State Park, CCC Museum, Chesterfield County, Virginia)

Pocahontas State Park Facilities

(804) 796-4255
pocahontas@dcr.virginia.gov
10301 State Park Road
Chesterfield, VA 23832



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Entrance To East Algonquain Camp And Swift Creek Camp	37° 22.6541	-77° 32.5784
Boat Launch	37° 23.3183	-77° 34.5383
CCC Museum	37° 23.2783	-77° 34.9367
Amphitheater	37° 23.3233	-77° 34.8783
Swim Complex	37° 23.2783	-77° 34.5817
Heritage Center	37° 23.2783	-77° 34.9367

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Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

LOCATION MAP
Pocahontas State Park Historic District
Chesterfield County, VA
DHR No. 020-0011
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 37.401691
Longitude: -77.594460
2. Latitude: 37.408240
Longitude: -77.568020
3. Latitude: 37.394601
Longitude: -77.526650
4. Latitude: 37.332520
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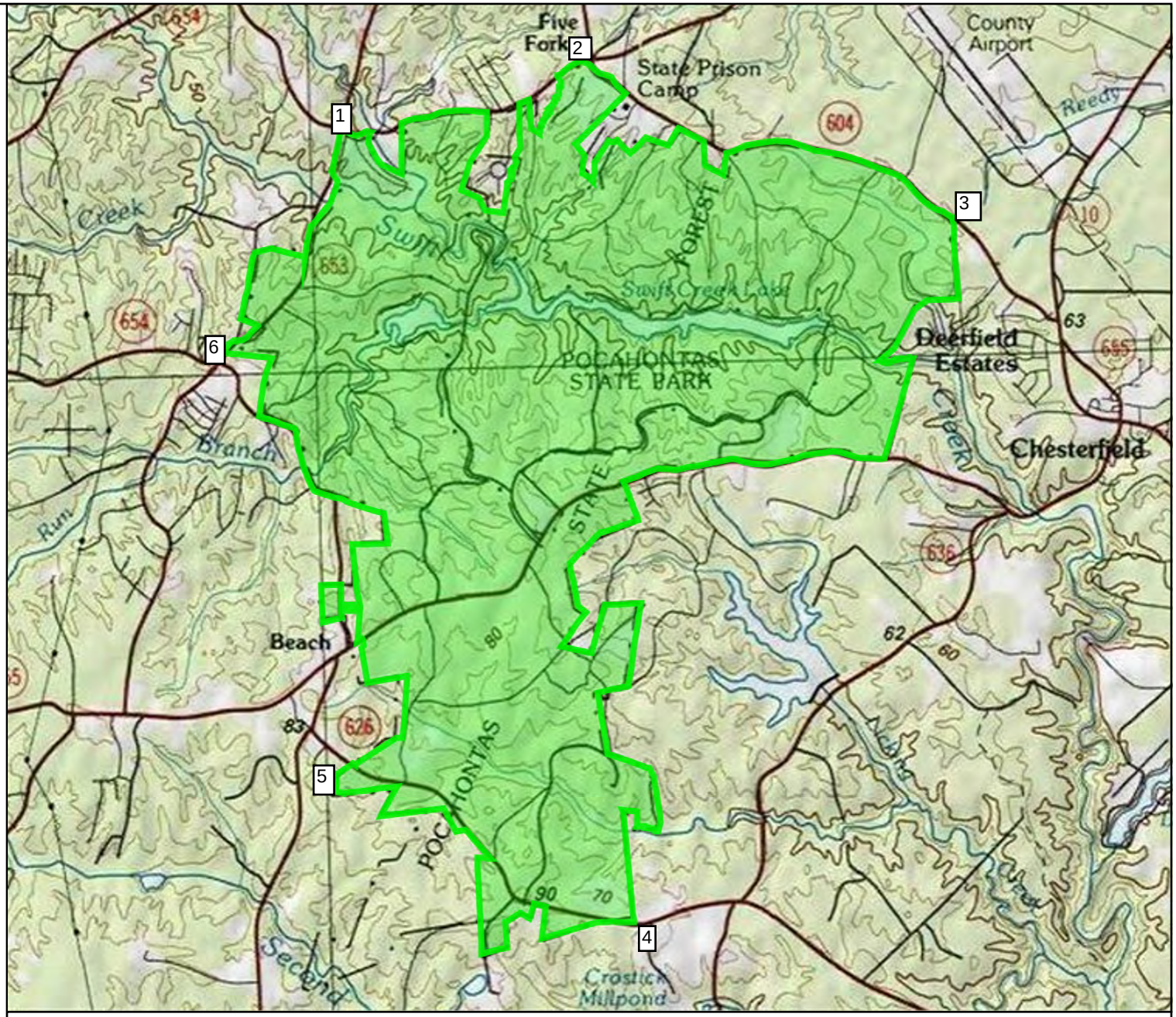

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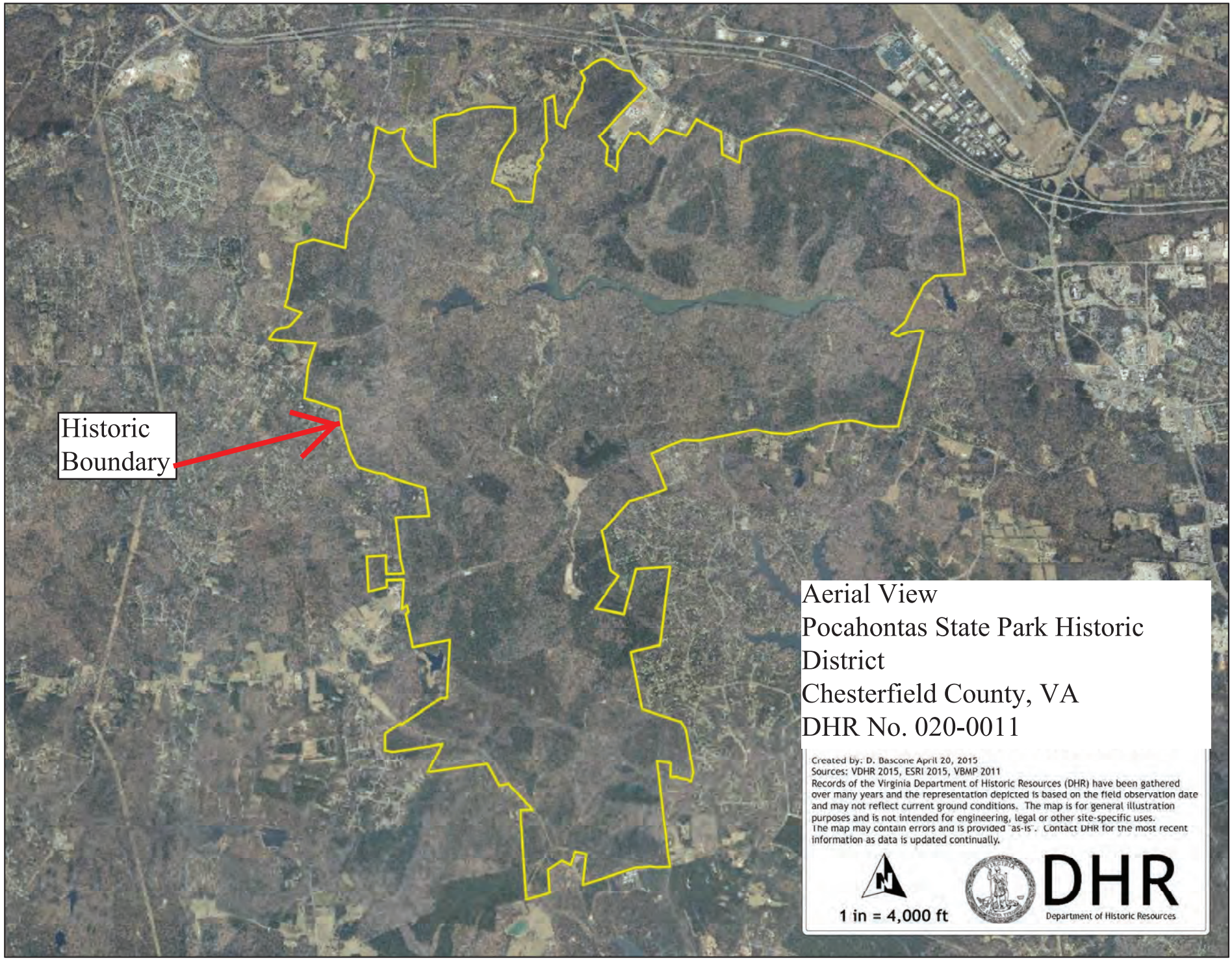
1:72,224 / 1"=6,019 Feet

Title:

Date: 5/19/2015

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Aerial View
Pocahontas State Park Historic District
Chesterfield County, VA
DHR No. 020-0011

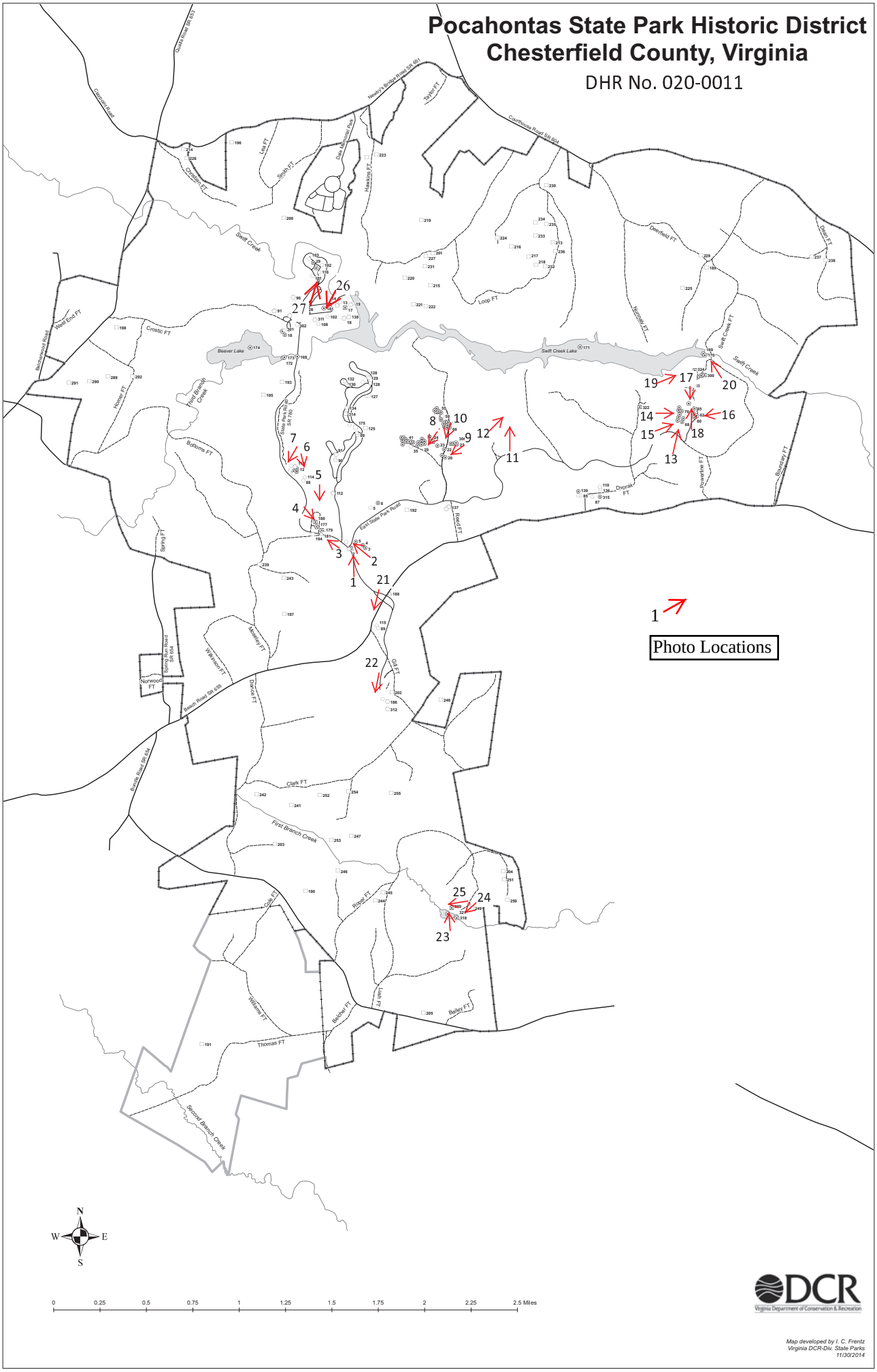
Created by: D. Bascone April 20, 2015
Sources: VDHR 2015, ESRI 2015, VBMP 2011
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.

1 in = 4,000 ft

DHR
Department of Historic Resources

PHOTO KEY

Pocahontas State Park Historic District
Chesterfield County, Virginia
DHR No. 020-0011



DCR
Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation

Map developed by I. C. Frentz
Virginia DCR-Div. State Parks
11/30/2014

SKETCH MAP

Pocahontas State Park Historic District
Chesterfield County, 020-0011

1 inch = 200 feet

DHR
Department of Historic Resources

STOP
Office/Gift Shop

S 29
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS-
COMPANY 2386
Located north of this marker is the site of the camp of CCC Company 2386, Beach, Virginia. The camp was organized in 1935 and disbanded in 1942. The company consisted of 2 to 3 military officers, a civilian technical service staff, and approximately 200 enrollees. During its existence, the company built Smith Creek Recreational Area, the forerunner of Pocahontas State Park, and reforested 7,604 acres of land now known as Pocahontas State Forest

Coca-Cola
Coca-Cola

S 16
POCAHONTAS STATE PARK