



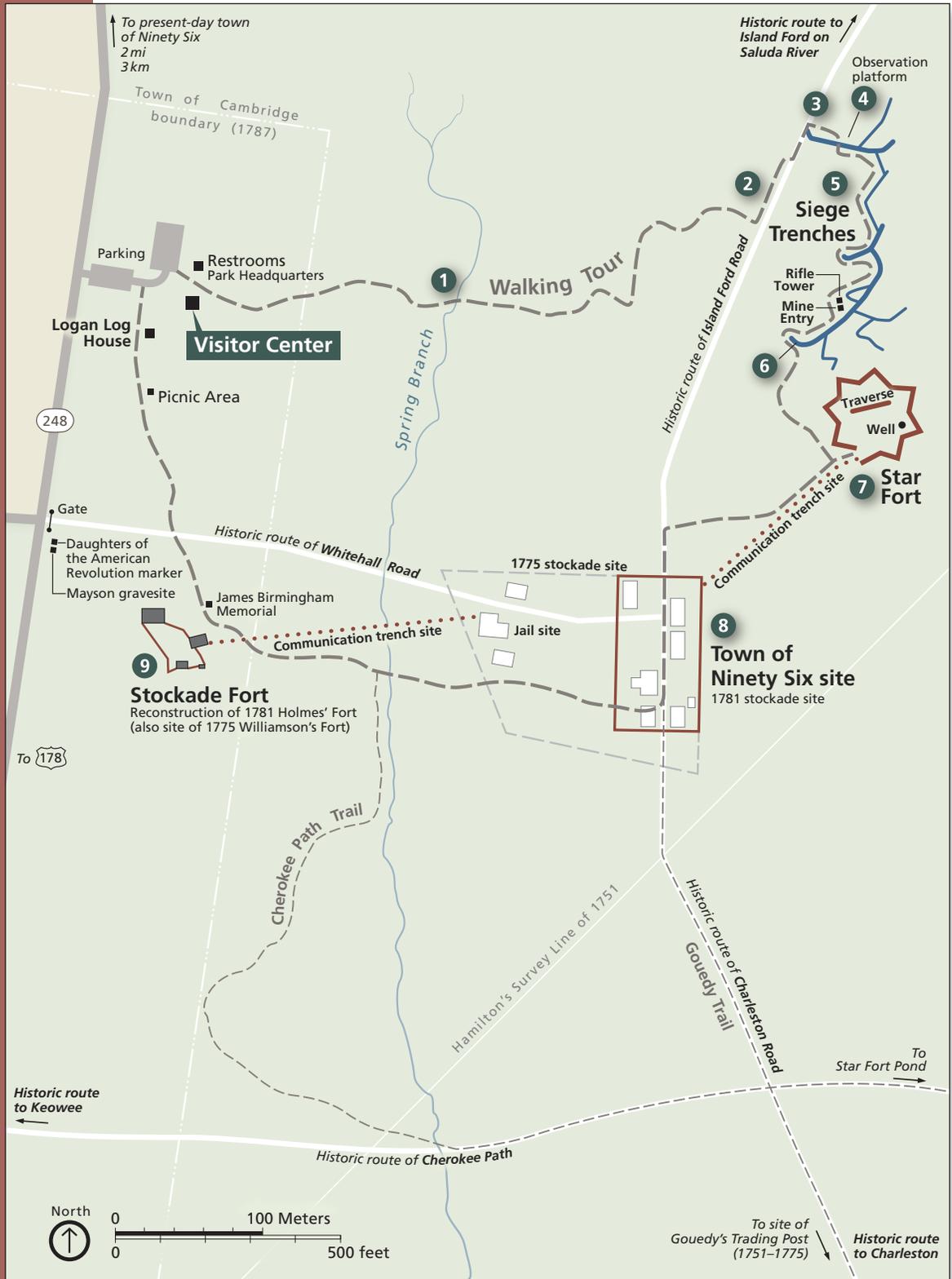
Foundation Document

Ninety Six National Historic Site

South Carolina

October 2014





- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 Tour stop | Walking tour trail (paved) | Patriot siege trenches | Historic structure site |
| | Other trail (unpaved) | Loyalist fortifications | Some historic structures are marked on the ground with colored posts. |

Contents

Mission of the National Park Service	1
Introduction.	2
Part 1: Core Components	3
Brief Description of the Park.	3
Park Purpose	6
Park Significance	7
Fundamental Resources and Values	8
Other Important Resources and Values	10
Interpretive Themes	11
Part 2: Dynamic Components	12
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments	12
Special Mandates.	12
Administrative Commitments.	13
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs	13
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values	13
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values	36
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs	50
Planning and Data Needs	51
Part 3: Contributors	58
Park.	58
Southeast Regional Office.	58
Other NPS Staff	58
Partners.	58
Appendixes	59
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Ninety Six National Historic Site	59
Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders	64



Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Ninety Six National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental and other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

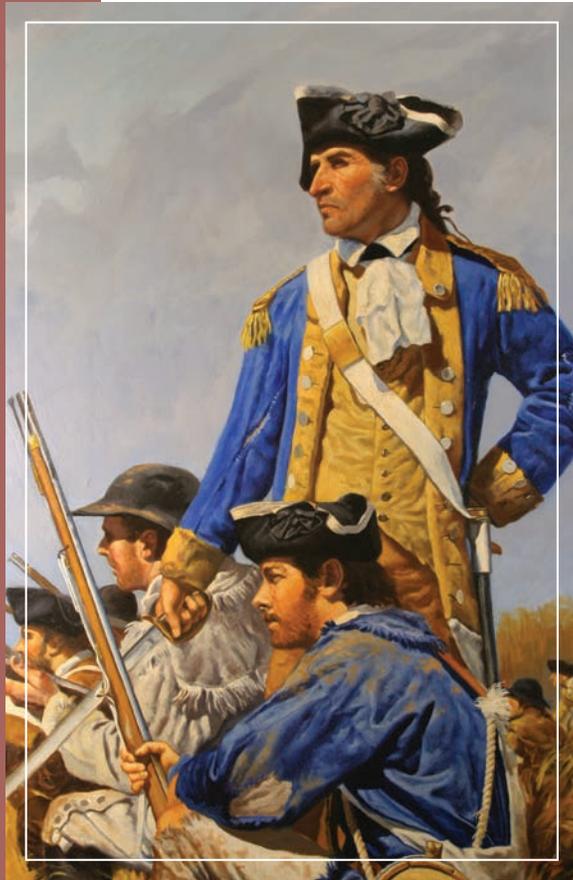
Brief Description of the Park

The Ninety Six settlement—in present-day western South Carolina—grew at the junction of the Cherokee Path and another unnamed trail during the early years of the 18th century. The well-worn Cherokee Path allowed traders to travel from settlement to settlement and helped Ninety Six become a hub of trading activity between American Indians, settlers, and colonists. While there are several stories explaining how the place was named, the most accepted is that it denotes the estimated distance, in miles, from the area to the important Cherokee town of Keowee. By the mid-18th century, Ninety Six had evolved into an important post for English colonial forces heading into the interior, providing supplies for soldiers and refuge for settlers. It also served as a garrison on the road to Fort Prince George (located on the Keowee River across from Keowee, near present-day Clemson, South Carolina). Robert Gouedy purchased 250 acres of land near Ninety Six in 1751. He became one of the area's most influential residents, opening a trading post and eventually owning more than 1,500 acres of land and several plantations and farms.

The most accepted story of how Ninety Six was named is that it denotes the estimated distance, in miles, from the area to the important Cherokee town of Keowee.

Throughout the mid-1700s the area continued to grow in both size and importance. Under the direction of South Carolina Governor William Lyttleton, a makeshift fort named Fort Ninety Six was constructed at the Gouedy Trading Post Complex using Robert Gouedy's barn as the fort's magazine. Built in one week in December 1759, Fort Ninety Six served as a significant backcountry stronghold to protect colonists from mounting tensions with the Cherokee. Fort Ninety Six, as its earlier counterparts, Forts Prince George and Loudoun, South Carolina, was designed to be a supply station, garrisoned magazine, and refuge center. In February and March of 1760, Fort Ninety Six was attacked by the Cherokee. All the buildings with exception of the fortified barn and house were torn down prior to the first Indian attack. What was left standing was burned down by the Cherokee during the February Attack. Fort Ninety Six was the scene of several conflicts between the British and Cherokee during the Cherokee War (1760–1762), but after the cessation of hostilities, use of the Gouedy Trading Post Complex reverted to its original domestic and economic purposes. The first village of Ninety Six began to grow about 500 yards north of the Gouedy settlement, along the Island Ford Road. A courthouse and jail were built in 1772, as Ninety Six became the seat of a newly established judicial district.





At the onset of the Revolutionary War, backcountry South Carolina residents were divided into two partisan camps—those supporting King George III and those who wanted independence from the British. In July 1775, the South Carolina Council of Safety—a provisional government in Charleston that supported independence—directed the local patriots to seize ammunition and supplies stored at Fort Charlotte and transport the goods to Ninety Six. The nearby loyalists encircled the Ninety Six courthouse and called for the surrender of gunpowder and lead. The raid was successful and the ammunition taken back to loyalist-controlled Fort Charlotte. The Council of Safety was able to succeed in winning weak loyalists' neutrality with the Treaty of Ninety Six in September.

By October 1775, tensions continued to rise between the loyalists and patriots and resulted in the battle of Ninety Six. Around the same time as a notorious loyalist was arrested and imprisoned, the Council of Safety sent a shipment of gunpowder and lead to the Cherokee seeking allegiance or at the very least neutrality. The agitated loyalists captured the shipment in route and confiscated the goods. Not long after, patriot Major Andrew Williamson assembled his militiamen. This sparked the first Revolutionary War battle at Ninety Six.

The battle took place in November 1775, when more than 1,900 Loyalist forces led by Captain Patrick Cunningham and Major Joseph Robinson attacked militia commander Major Andrew Williamson and approximately 560 men barricaded inside a hastily built fort that would later become known as Williamson's Fort. This marked the first major land battle of the Revolutionary War south of New England. The fighting continued for three days until a cease-fire was arranged. The terms of truce stated that hostilities would end, the fort destroyed and the well filled, and swivel guns surrendered. In the aftermath, the Council of Safety effectively ended loyalist resistance in the backcountry.

The town remained under Patriot control until the arrival of British forces in June 1780, who fortified the village by expanding the town palisade and adding several earthworks—temporary earthen structures for the purposes of attack or defense (e.g., redans, redoubts, and artillery batteries)—and by building the outlying Stockade Fort and Star Fort.

The newly fortified outpost soon came under fire from Patriot forces under General Nathanael Greene. Greene's forces totaled 1,624 Continentals (nonconscripted regular soldiers who were paid) from Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and volunteers from the Virginia Militia and North Carolina Troops, including 550 men who came with Lee. The Patriots faced a heavily fortified Loyalist compound manned with approximately 1,274 Provincial soldiers and Loyalist Militia, under Lieutenant Colonel John Harris Cruger. The siege began on the evening of May 21, 1781, and lasted for 28 days—the longest field siege of the American Revolution. Seeing the Star Fort as the key to taking the entire village stronghold, Greene's troops began the arduous process of digging approach trenches toward the star-shaped fort with the ultimate goal of breaching its earthworks.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee's Continental Legion and Andrew Pickens' South Carolina Militia arrived on June 8 from the victory at Augusta and concentrated on taking the Stockade Fort with an additional 550 men. On June 18, in a last desperate effort to take the town before British reinforcements arrived, coordinated attacks were simultaneously launched against the Stockade Fort and Star Fort. Lee successfully took the Stockade Fort, but Greene's attempt to storm and capture the Star Fort failed, leading to the Patriots' retreat. The British had successfully defended Ninety Six, but the Continentals had succeeded in exhausting the town's supplies and proven its vulnerability to future attacks. Soon thereafter, the British decided to abandon and destroy the village of Ninety Six and its entire defense works, so that the Patriots could not use them. Though Greene did not succeed in taking Ninety Six, he had won a strategic victory, and by forcing the British out of this important backcountry stronghold, was able to limit British control of South Carolina to areas near the coast.

Following the siege, some of the residents of Ninety Six began to rebuild near the site of the destroyed village. The town was also called Ninety Six and was established in 1783 near the location of the former Stockade Fort. The name of the town formally changed from Ninety Six to Cambridge in 1787. However, Cambridge suffered several setbacks over the next few decades: loss of the judicial seat to Abbeville, South Carolina; a flu epidemic; the closing of its college in 1825; and the routing of a railroad through a nearby town. By the 1860s the area was all but abandoned.

Interest in the old Ninety Six site was rekindled in 1878 after a group of prominent citizens gathered there to commemorate the Revolutionary War events that transpired there. Interest continued to mount during the 1920s and again in the 1960s. In 1976, Congress established Ninety Six National Historic Site, encompassing the remains of the 1780–81 forts, the Gouedy trading post site, the original village site, and historic road traces, to preserve and commemorate South Carolina's early colonial history and the events that took place at the site during the American Revolutionary War. Today the 1,022-acre park protects and interprets significant historic cultural resources in a vibrant natural setting consisting of hardwood forests, floodplain canebrakes, and cattail marshes.

The park harbors an array of natural resources such as rare plant and tree species, including populations of Oglethorpe oak, eastern narrowleaf sedge, slender looseflower sedge, and American columbo; more than 130 resident bird species; 5 bat species; 3 fish species that are listed as South Carolina conservation priority species; and a number of habitats and ecosystems that support these and many other plant and animal species.

Ninety Six offers a number of opportunities for visitors to explore the park and learn more about the events that took place there during the colonial era and Revolutionary War. The park also offers a 1-mile walking loop trail, approximately 10 miles of hiking and equestrian trails, and bird-watching opportunities (park habitats are a haven for migratory birds, especially waterfowl). In 2009, the park developed and installed new interpretive waysides, including metal silhouettes throughout the park and a brick plaza at the park entrance, to help educate visitors about the area's history. The park's 27-acre Star Fort Pond is co-managed with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources for recreational fisheries. Fishing is allowed at Star Fort Pond on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from April 1 to November 1, from 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Ninety Six National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 19, 1976 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

NINETY SIX NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE preserves and commemorates for educational benefit and enjoyment the settlement and development of the English Colonies in the backcountry of America and the role of Ninety Six in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolutionary War. Toward that end, the site preserves unique and original resources, including the Star Fort earthworks and Kosciuszko's Mine, associated with the 28-day siege in May and June of 1781.

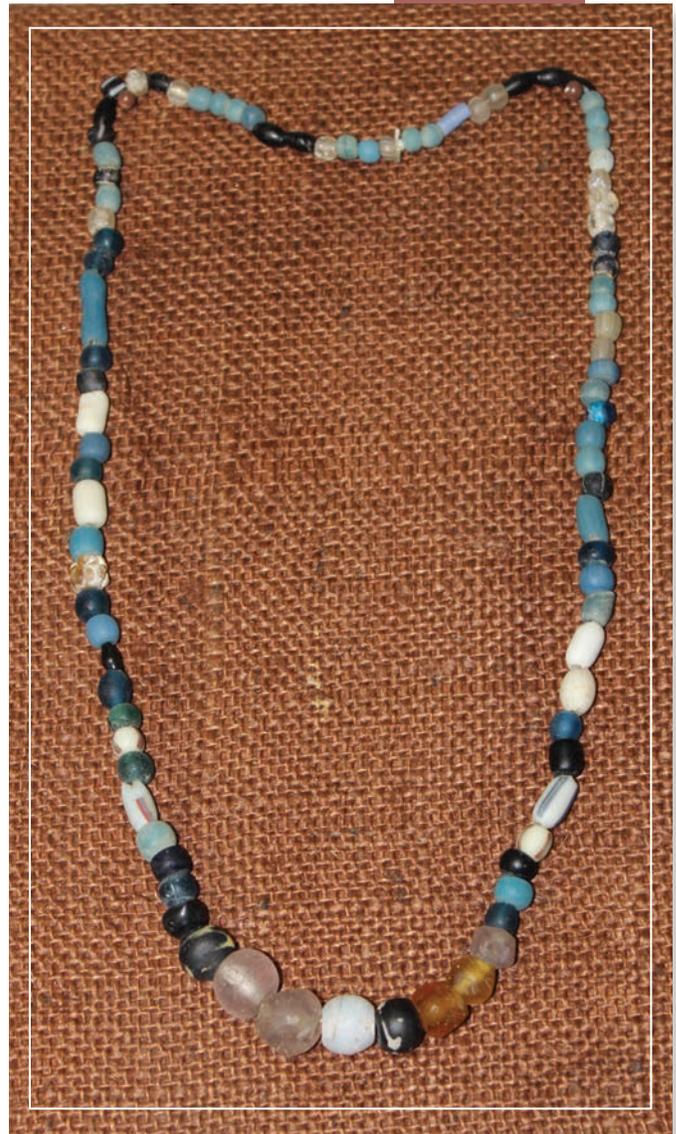


Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Ninety Six National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Ninety Six National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina backcountry from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold.
2. Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the war.
3. The Star Fort is the only Revolutionary War eight-pointed star-shaped redoubt (defensive earthwork) in existence. Kosciuszko's mine is the only military mine (tunnel) constructed during the Revolutionary War in existence. Together the fort and mine exemplify the engineering accomplishments of both sides and are among the best-preserved examples of siege warfare.
4. Ninety Six was a crossroads of four historic roads that were essential in the Colonial trade, settlement, and development of the backcountry. Portions of these roads and their intersections are well preserved within the park.
5. Ninety Six National Historic Site contains well-preserved archeological resources related to the settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War periods. The potential for research and educational opportunities is outstanding.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

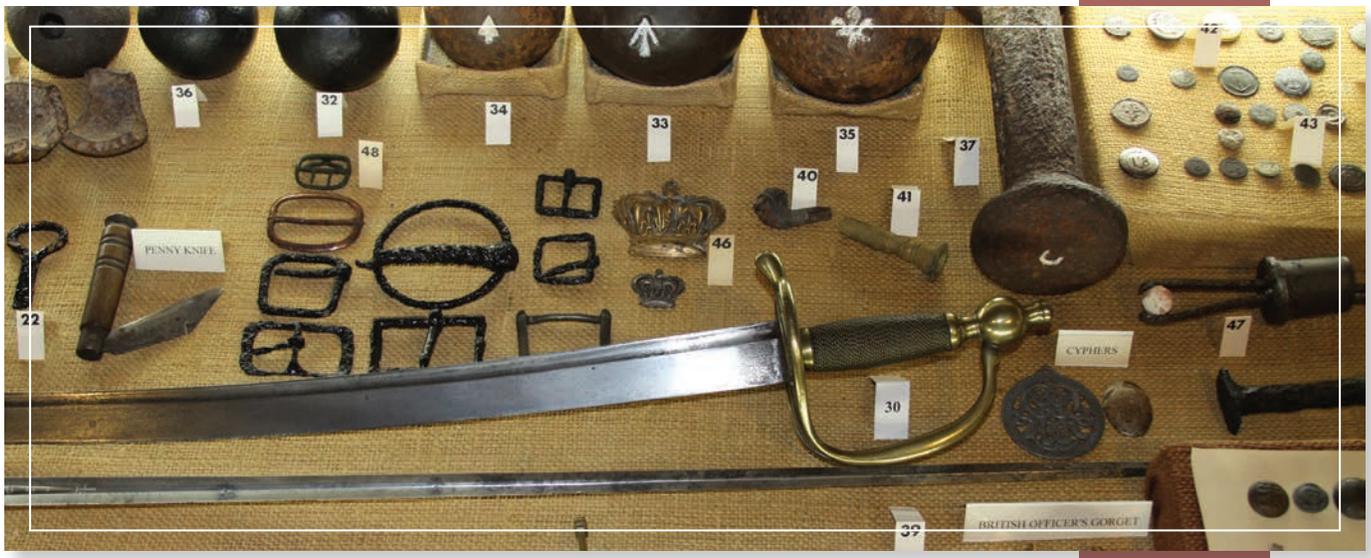
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Ninety Six National Historic Site:

- **Gouedy's Trading Post Complex (trading post, agricultural outbuildings, Fort Ninety Six [Cherokee War])** – Gouedy was the first permanent settler and was a major trader. His trading post made Ninety Six a popular and logical stopping point along the trading paths for the American Indians and settlers in the mid-1700s. Two Cherokee attacks occurred at this site during the Cherokee War (1760–1762).
- **Colonial Village of Ninety Six (jail site, courthouse site)** – The political seat for the Ninety Six district, the furthestmost inland British settlement from the colony's coastal political center.
- **Star Fort and Related Features (i.e., well, traverse)** – The Star Fort is the only Revolutionary War star-shaped earthwork in existence.
- **Stockade Fort / Williamson Fort Site** – The site of the first land battle and first South Carolinian (James Birmingham) fatality of the war south of New England (1775). The Stockade Fort (Holmes Fort) was captured by Colonel Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee at the end of the (1781) siege. The remains of the 1781 siege works by Lee's troops, which are yet to be fully delineated, are located here.
- **Kosciuszko's Mine** – Kosciuszko's mine is the only military mine (tunnel) constructed during the Revolutionary War in existence. The mine was designed to lay an explosive charge under the Star Fort in order to breach the fort.



- **Siege Works (north of Star Fort)** – Contributes to the complete set of 18th century siege works. The refilled approach trenches possibly served as ready makeshift graves following the failed siege.
- **Communication Trenches** – Provided “covered way” and protection for those traveling between the town, the Stockade Fort (Holmes Fort), and the Star Fort.
- **Colonial Spring and Spring Branch** – Colonial Spring is the primary source of water for the Colonial village and military, modified to aid in the collection of water and considered a historic resource. Spring Branch is a naturally occurring spring-fed stream on site that attracted settlement and development.
- **Four Historic Roads (Cherokee Path, Island Ford Road, Keowee-Whitehall Road [Hard Labor Road], Charleston Road)** –
 - Cherokee Path – Native American pathway and the primary trade route between Colonial and Cherokee trading centers
 - Island Ford Road – avenue of approach and retreat for the Patriot army
 - Keowee-Whitehall Road (Hard Labor Road) – replaced the Cherokee path; road marks the approximate starting point of the siege trenches by Col. Lee’s men
 - Charleston Road – supply line for British army and the main road from the backcountry to the coast
- **Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War Periods** – Essential to providing opportunities to fill in data gaps and for educational purposes.
- **Museum Collections** – These tangible artifacts from the time period they represent are acquired, preserved, exhibited, and researched to foster understanding and increase knowledge important to interpretation and research at Ninety Six.



Other Important Resources and Values

Ninety Six National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Ninety Six National Historic Site:

- **Augusta-Greenville Road** – The main thoroughfare from Augusta (Martin Town) through Cambridge and on to Greenville. The road traverses the western margin of the park.
- **Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Cambridge site and 19th Century Settlements** – Includes the settlement of Cambridge, post-Revolutionary War occupation of Robert and James Gouedy, and Dozier Cemetery (19th century family cemetery located west of the Star Fort).
- **Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Prehistoric Period** – The park contains a rich array of prehistoric cultural remains spanning more than 6000 years of occupation that are essential to providing opportunities to fill in data gaps and for educational purposes.
- **Henley Creek Cemetery** – Cemetery containing 36 documented graves with unidentified remains. Possibilities include local 18th or 19th century community cemetery and/or slave burials associated with the Gouedy plantation.
- **John Hamilton Survey Line** – John Hamilton acquired a large tract of land in 1749 and surveyed it in 1751, the first formal survey in the backcountry. A total 200,000 acres were surveyed and subdivided into 50,000-acre plots. This survey line formed the northern boundary of the Gouedy Trading Post complex when John Hamilton sold 200 acres to Gouedy in 1751.
- **Logan Log House** – Original 18th century log house moved to the park by the Star Fort Historic Commission from Greenwood. It was once the visitor center for the park prior to and after NPS acquisition.
- **Star Fort Pond** – The approximately 27-acre pond was built as a recreational area for employees of Greenwood Mills in the mid-1950s. It is currently managed as a recreational fishery with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Also constructed around the same time as the Star Fort Pond are the duck ponds. They are a series of tiered ponds, flowing from one to the other, apparently constructed to lure ducks for Greenwood Mills employee hunting.
- **Monuments and Markers** – Fraternal Mason monument and James Gouedy gravesite, DAR marker and Swivel Gun cannon, DAR marker and Mayson gravesite, and James Birmingham Memorial, which serve as commemorations and memorialization of events that occurred at the site.

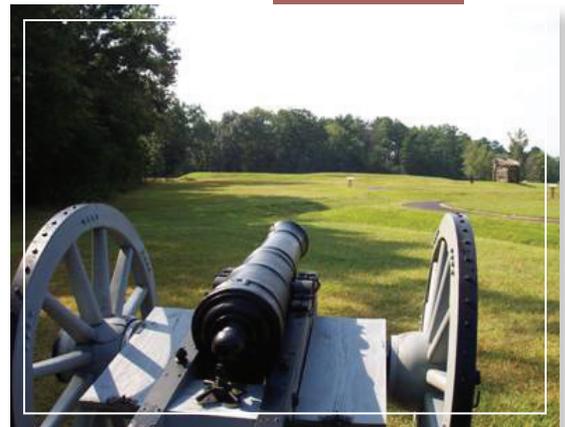
Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

While the following interpretive themes have been identified for Ninety Six National Historic Site, the long-range interpretive plan is not up to date and does not include all the pertinent themes or depth of information that it should. These themes will be updated when the long-range interpretive plan is updated.

- **Discovery and Settlement** – As European colonists moved inland from the Carolina coast, commerce with the Cherokee, conducted from trading posts and then small villages, gave way to increased tension between natives who defended their hunting grounds and settlers who occupied and cultivated more and more land.
- **Living in the Backcountry** – Backcountry life required new solutions to everyday problems of commercial, social, and political interaction.
- **Revolution in the Backcountry** –
 - Strategy – As a British stronghold on the frontier, Ninety Six played an important role in the British strategy designed to encourage Loyalist support and to conquer the South.
 - Who – The combatants at Ninety Six illustrate the diversity of leaders and soldiers that made up both American Patriot and British Loyalist forces.
 - The Siege – Although the classic siege conducted by the American Patriots at Ninety Six in 1781 failed to capture the Star Fort, Greene’s campaign in the backcountry forced Loyalist defenders to abandon their outpost a month later.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Ninety Six National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

36 CFR 2.4 – Weapons, Traps, and Nets (Superintendent’s Compendium, 2012) (a)(2)(i)
Weapons, traps, or nets may only be carried, possessed, or used at the following designated times and locations:

- Possessing a trap or net in the park is prohibited except for employees in performance of their duties or researchers who are park authorized.
- Black powder weapons utilized by authorized individuals for interpretive, living history, and re-enactment purposes are allowed after inspection by park black powder safety officer.
- BB guns, slingshots, bows, blowguns, swords, etc. are prohibited from use within the park unless part of a historic weapons interpretive demonstration.

36 CFR 2.13 – Fires (Superintendent’s Compendium, 2012)

- (a)(1) The lighting or maintaining of fires is generally prohibited, except as provided for in the following designated areas and/or receptacles, and under the conditions noted:
 - Designated areas:
 - Fires are allowed by public only in designated picnic areas within BBQ grills and portable stoves.
 - Interpretive living historians, re-enactors, and staff may have ground fires only after inspection by the safety officer and during park sponsored special events.
 - Fires are allowed within the “bee hive” oven outside the Logan Log Cabin, and in the fireplace when supervised by NPS staff and conducted for interpretation purposes.



Administrative Commitments

- Park is entering into a new agreement with a state agency to co-manage the 27-acre pond. (Resource Management Plan, 1993)
- Fire management protection from the South Carolina Forestry Commission. (Resource Management Plan, 1993)
- Hay cutting under a special use permit occurs on approximately 100 acres of the historic site – 90 acres near the lake and 10 acres near the stockade fort. This reduces fire hazard and maintains the appearance of the area. (General Management Plan, 1995)

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Gouedy's Trading Post Complex (trading post, agricultural outbuildings, Fort Ninety Six [Cherokee War])
Importance of FRV	<p>Gouedy was the first permanent settler and was a major trader. His trading post made Ninety Six a popular and logical stopping point along the trading paths for the American Indians and settlers in the mid-1700s. Two Cherokee attacks occurred at this site during the Cherokee War (1760–1762).</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Ninety Six National Historic Site contains well-preserved archeological resources related to the settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War periods. The potential for research and educational opportunities is outstanding.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the Gouedy Complex is in grass, part in woods. • Only a portion of boundary has been identified by maps and delineated, but has not been completely archeologically identified (Stan South's investigations and shovel tests have been done); possibly more areas of the complex exist, but have not been identified; no sustained systematic efforts have been conducted. • Delineations for Fort Ninety Six were marked by Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution Organization. • Known areas are in stable condition. • Part of the area is mowed. • Encroaching trees have been cut back. • James Gouedy grave site – one marked gravestone belonging to the adult son of Robert Gouedy. • Gouedy self-guided trail brochure has been developed and corresponds with trail markers. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is actively managing vegetation on and around known resources to prevent deterioration of those resources, and will continue to do so. • Gouedy Complex site continues to be one of the less-visited portions of the park.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undiscovered areas of the Gouedy Complex are at risk for deterioration due to vegetation overgrowth. • If not managed, equestrian usage could cause damage to archeological site. • Gouedy Complex could be impacted from future development outside boundary. Private property could be sold for commercial or residential zoning, which could increase visitation (through social trails) into the park and also have a potential negative effect on visual landscapes and soundscapes. • Invasive and nonnative plant species threaten the cultural landscape. • The park does not have a cultural resource specialist on staff, which hinders management of the site. • Improper visitor use (e.g., biking on earthworks, visitors walking on the earthworks, dogs, etc.) causes degradation. • Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. • Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Gouedy's Trading Post Complex (trading post, agricultural outbuildings, Fort Ninety Six [Cherokee War])
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record number of visitors going to the Gouedy Complex site to better plan for site usage. Improve park's understanding of Gouedy Complex footprint. Improve interpretation of connectivity of the Gouedy story to rest of the park. Develop a working archeological "classroom" with public participation, ongoing investigations.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations) to fill in gaps (where is his residence, where is the slave village, better delineate old Fort Ninety Six) in the record of the Gouedy Complex. Additional archival research on Gouedy and other trading activities. Visual resource inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation management plan (including mowing plan) – parkwide. Long-term archeological research strategy. Update long-range interpretive plan to include the stories of the Gouedy Complex and trading; and to interpret archeology. Climate change vulnerability assessment. Climate change scenario planning.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution Organization. NPS Southeast Archeological Center South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Palmetto Conservation Foundation – facilitate conservation of easement to protect complex Senator Drummond family
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiquities Act of 1906 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Village of Ninety Six (jail site, courthouse site)
Importance of FRV	The political seat for the Ninety Six district, the furthestmost inland British settlement from the colony's coastal political center.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the War. • Ninety Six National Historic Site contains well-preserved archeological resources related to the settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War periods. The potential for research and educational opportunities is outstanding.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manicured grass. • Extensive archeological investigations have identified and investigated large portions of the site, but there are gaps in the data. • Boundaries (village, jail) are marked. • Communication trenches from 1781 are delineated. • Accessibility issues with getting individuals with disabilities to the site. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is actively managing vegetation on and around known resources.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pests (voles, fire ants) can impact archeological resources. • Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. • Improper maintenance activities can damage archeological resources. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. • Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record number of visitors going to the village site. • Improve park's understanding of village interior structures and where they are located. • Improve interpretation of connectivity of the village story to rest of the site. • Develop a working archeological "classroom" with public participation, ongoing investigations. • Explore transportation and accessibility options to provide visitors with options for accessing all areas of the park. • Delineate the palisades based on NPS Southeast Archeological Center GIS data. • Courthouse location is unknown/not marked. Investigate and mark. • Correct erroneous information on the park map related to both stockades.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Village of Ninety Six (jail site, courthouse site)
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations) to fill in gaps (delineate village interior structures and where they are located, investigate stockade area northwest of village).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. • Accessibility plan. • Vegetation management plan. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Reenactors • Historians
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Star Fort and Related Features (well, traverse, etc.)
Importance of FRV	<p>The Star Fort is the only Revolutionary War star-shaped earthwork in existence.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the War. • The Star Fort is the only Revolutionary War eight-pointed star-shaped redoubt (defensive earthwork) in existence. Kosciuszko’s mine is the only military mine (tunnel) constructed during the Revolutionary War in existence. Together the fort and mine exemplify the engineering accomplishments of both sides and are among the best-preserved examples of siege warfare. • Ninety Six National Historic Site contains well-preserved archeological resources related to the settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War periods. The potential for research and educational opportunities is outstanding.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable; remarkably well preserved. • Grass is manicured. • Well is delineated and roped off. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management is increasingly becoming driven by funding efforts.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park does not have a cultural resource specialist on staff, which hinders management of the site. • Improper visitor use (e.g., biking on earthworks, visitors walking on the earthworks, dogs, etc.) can damage archeological resources and features. • Drought can lead to collapse of certain features. • Pests (voles, fire ants) can impact archeological resources. • Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. • Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise visitor awareness of impacts on resources. • Put (regulatory) signs on wayside exhibits. • Develop friends group to foster preservation of the fort. • Use the iconic Star Fort to raise the national awareness of the significance of the Southern Campaign and Ninety Six through education and awareness.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging) to fill in gaps regarding earthworks to learn about construction methods. • Historic structure report.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Star Fort and Related Features (well, traverse, etc.)
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks management plan. • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Capital investment plan (a plan to explore opportunities for funding sources). • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Ninety Six • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • Reenactors • Historians • Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution Organization • South Carolina National Heritage Corridor • Public Broadcasting Service / South Carolina Educational TV • Educational institutions • Greenwood County • Ninety Six Historical Society
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Stockade Fort/Williamson Fort Site
<p>Importance of FRV</p>	<p>The site of the first land battle and first South Carolinian (James Birmingham) fatality of the war south of New England (1775). The Stockade Fort (Holmes Fort) was captured by Colonel Henry “Lighthorse Harry” Lee at the end of the (1781) siege. The remains of the 1781 siege works by Lee’s troops, that are yet to be fully delineated, are located here.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the War.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All archeological remains have been excavated and removed from inside the reconstructed fort. • The reconstructed fort is deteriorating. • The area around the stockade fort is mowed. • The reconstructed fort is not aesthetically pleasing or historically accurate due to materials used (pressure-treated wood and split-rail wood). • The Stockade Fort/Williamson Fort Site is the only resource associated with the battle that is easily accessible to visitors. They can physically touch, enter into, and get a general sense of what it was like for soldiers inside the fort. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasingly popular area/field for living history demonstrations. • Increase in photography sessions at stockade fort and field (i.e., people use the structure/ fences for background scenery in senior high school photos, etc.). • Equestrian use is occurring in adjacent field.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insect infestations (carpenter bees, termites, and other) can damage the fort. • Wood rot. • Vandalism. • Equestrian use can damage archeological resources and features. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. • Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encampments for reenactors. • Reconstruct with sustainable and period-correct materials. • Explore appropriate reconstruction possibilities (additional buildings, etc.). • Educational opportunities to interpret Colonel Henry “Lighthorse Harry” Lee’s capture of the fort. • Interpret the earlier use and fortification of the site (1775 Williamson’s Fort) and James Birmingham’s fatality. • Increase interpretation at the site. • Recruit reenactors and promulgate the craft of living history. • Explore the reinterment of James Birmingham’s remains in their original location. • Develop a working archeological “classroom” with public participation, ongoing investigations.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Stockade Fort/Williamson Fort Site
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging) to fill in gaps outside the reconstructed fort to identify the well associated with the 1775 Williamson's Fort, to trace the outlines of the approach trenches for the 1781 siege, and—in that process—features associated with the post-Revolutionary War town of Cambridge may be identified. • Archival research to determine Mr. Holmes' agricultural activities related to the Holmes farm (local landowner in 1780 whose structures were incorporated into the Stockade Fort). • Confirm identity of remains to be those of James Birmingham. Remains stored at University of South Carolina. DNA testing needed to confirm the identity.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Vegetation management plan. • Development concept plan to determine appropriate reconstruction possibilities (additional buildings, etc.) and appropriate visitor use of the Stockade Fort / Williamson Fort site area. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reenactors • Visitors • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Sons of the American Revolution (their association with Birmingham, who was buried in the stockade fort) • Daughters of the American Revolution (their association with Birmingham, who was buried in the stockade fort)
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Kosciuszko’s Mine
Importance of FRV	Kosciuszko’s mine is the only military mine (tunnel) constructed during the Revolutionary War in existence. The mine was designed to lay an explosive charge under the Star Fort earthwork in order to breach the fort.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the War. • The Star Fort is the only Revolutionary War eight-pointed star-shaped redoubt (defensive earthwork) in existence. Kosciuszko’s mine is the only military mine (tunnel) constructed during the Revolutionary War in existence. Together the fort and mine exemplify the engineering accomplishments of both sides and are among the best-preserved examples of siege warfare.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mine is collapsed in one area but otherwise is in good condition and is stable. • Grass is manicured. • The mine is approximately delineated and roped off at the surface. • Closed to the public. • Areas still intact are in fair to remarkably well preserved state. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management is increasingly becoming driven by funding efforts. • Funding is slow to come to document the tunnel and develop a preservation plan.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pooling water inside the tunnel leads to erosion or collapse. • Soil instability can lead to collapse. • Erosion from percolating water can lead to collapse. • Park staff unknowingly walking or driving equipment over tunnel. • Park has limited access into tunnel to monitor its condition. • Park does not have a cultural resource specialist on staff, which hinders management of the site. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. • Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure funding to preserve the tunnel and prevent further collapse. • Provide interpretation of the tunnel without access to the tunnel (i.e., 3D imaging). • Use the iconic Kosciuszko’s tunnel to raise the national awareness of the significance of the Southern Campaign and Ninety Six through education and awareness. • Collaborate with partners from archeological and preservation communities to produce a national documentary about the tunnel.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Kosciuszko's Mine
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging) to fill in gaps to learn about construction methods.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Stabilization plan. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Ninety Six • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Historians • Public Broadcasting Service / South Carolina Educational TV • Educational institutions • Greenwood County • Ninety Six Historical Society • Kosciuszko Society • South Carolina National Heritage Corridor • University of South Florida
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Siege Works (north of Star Fort)
Importance of FRV	<p>Contribute to the complete set of 18th century siege works. The refilled approach trenches possibly served as ready makeshift graves following the failed siege.</p>
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the War. • Ninety Six National Historic Site contains well-preserved archeological resources related to the settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War periods. The potential for research and educational opportunities is outstanding.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable reconstructions exist within the original siege work’s footprints but to a lesser depth and height. • The grass is manicured. • An asphalt trail parallels the trenches. • Reconstructed “Maham” rifle tower is placed at the third parallel in its historically accurate position (based on history). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource management is increasingly becoming driven by funding efforts.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park does not have a cultural resource specialist on staff, which hinders management of the site. • Improper visitor use (e.g., biking on earthworks, visitors walking on the earthworks, dogs, etc.) can damage archeological resources and features. • Pests (voles, fire ants) can impact archeological resources. • Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. • Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise visitor awareness of impacts on resources. • Further excavate and explore the entire siege works, map the network of trenches, and determine whether burials are present. • Develop a working archeological “classroom” with public participation, ongoing investigations.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging) to explore the entire siege works, map the network of trenches, and determine whether burials are present.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Siege Works (north of Star Fort)
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthworks management plan. • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Ninety Six • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Reenactors • Historians • South Carolina National Heritage Corridor • Public Broadcasting Service / South Carolina Educational TV • Educational institutions • Greenwood County • Ninety Six Historical Society • British Government (if British remains are found)
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director’s Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Communication Trenches
Importance of FRV	Provided “covered way” and protection for those traveling between the town, the Stockade Fort (Holmes Fort), and the Star Fort.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trenches are stable. • The locations of the trenches are marked with posts. • The grass is manicured. • An asphalt trail parallels the trenches. • Trenches have not been archeologically excavated except for cross sections to locate them. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park does not have a cultural resource specialist on staff, which hinders management of the site. • Pests (voles, fire ants) can impact archeological resources. • Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. • Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further excavate and explore the entire trench system, map the network of trenches, and determine possible burial sites. • Develop a working archeological “classroom” with public participation, ongoing investigations.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging) to explore the entire trench system, map the network of trenches, and determine possible burial sites. • Archival research to determine construction of trenches (covered or uncovered).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Communication Trenches
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Historians • British Government (if British remains are found)
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Spring and Spring Branch
Importance of FRV	Colonial Spring is the primary source of water for the Colonial village and military, modified to aid in the collection of water and considered an historic resource. Spring Branch is a naturally occurring spring-fed stream on site that attracted settlement and development.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Recognized by both sides for its political and strategic importance in controlling the backcountry during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Ninety Six was the site of the first land battle south of New England (1775) and the longest field siege (1781) of the War.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation encroachment. • Some areas bordering stream are mowed weekly. • Colonial Spring is lined with rocks and is very well preserved. • Spring Branch is close to its original location. • Colonial Spring is not continuously flowing as it was during period of significance and therefore Spring Branch becomes an intermittent stream. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spring is hidden by vegetation and is a feature left uninterpreted to the public.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation encroachment can uproot the water collection structure that was built around Colonial Spring. • Pollution of water from surrounding properties, some of which are agricultural, and roads. • Hydrologic impacts due to local development. • Vandalism – theft of stones surrounding Colonial Spring. • Invasive and nonnative plant species that are aggressive and threaten the water collection structure. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. • Changes in precipitation patterns related to climate change (increased droughts) may alter the hydrologic regime. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage vegetation to restore appearance to period of significance while managing for erosion. • Partner with the NPS Historic Landscape Preservation program to implement historic landscape best management practices. • Better manage the Colonial Spring as an interpretive resource. • Explore ways to restore water.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological study to determine the water table historically and presently and give indications of geomorphological changes. • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging) to explore the potential that the Colonial Spring was enlarged and dug out.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Colonial Spring and Spring Branch
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management plan. • Archeological research design. • Integrated pest management plan (including invasive species). • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumberland Piedmont Network Inventory and Monitoring Team • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Historians
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"





Fundamental Resource or Value	Four Historic Roads (Cherokee Path, Island Ford Road, Keowee-Whitehall Road [Hard Labor Road], Charleston Road)
<p>Importance of FRV</p>	<p>Cherokee Path – American Indian pathway and the primary trade route between Colonial and Cherokee trading centers.</p> <p>Island Ford Road – avenue of approach and retreat for the Patriot army.</p> <p>Keowee-Whitehall Road (Hard Labor Road) – replaced the Cherokee Path. Also known as Abbeville Road and as Hard Labor Road, this roadbed dates to the founding of Ninety Six Village in the mid-18th century (1750s–1760s). A one-quarter-mile section of the eroded roadbed is still visible within the park extending from South Carolina State Highway 248 approximately 50 yards north of the reconstructed Holmes Fort to Ninety Six Village just north of the jail. This road also marks the approximate starting point of the siege trenches dug by Colonel Henry “Light Horse Harry” Lee’s men in the successful capture of Holmes Fort.</p> <p>Charleston Road – supply line for the British army and the main road from the backcountry to the coast.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Ninety Six was a crossroads of four historic roads that were essential in the Colonial trade, settlement, and development of the backcountry. Portions of these roads and their intersections are well preserved within the park.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cherokee Path – approximately 100 yards of original trail path in good condition, remaining path has been reconstructed; remaining trail is 1.5 miles long. • Island Ford Road – from Ninety Six Village to Cinder Road has been restored and is in good condition, the length of road that follows the park boundary is in forest and then splits; this section is in very poor condition. • Keowee-Whitehall Road (Hard Labor Road) – currently maintained by frequent mowing, but is heavily eroded and resembles a ditch. • Charleston Road – mostly in good condition; sections of road in fair to poor condition; restored from the village to Henley Creek, south of Henley Creek is still forested. • Modern structures (bridge, walkway) intrude on the historic Island Ford Road and Keowee-Whitehall Road. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equestrian use is increasing.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Four Historic Roads (Cherokee Path, Island Ford Road, Keowee-Whitehall Road [Hard Labor Road], Charleston Road)
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equestrian use can damage archeological resources and features and contributes to road erosion. • Tree falls threaten integrity of road surface (uprooting of trees). • Tree falls are hazardous to people walking on one of the roads. • Charleston Road could be impacted from future development outside the park boundary. • Insufficient staffing to maintain roads. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources and changing road beds. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage equestrian use. • Delineate the four fundamental roads as they get confused with other roads. • Better interpret connection and importance of roads and crossroads to aid in understanding the role they played in the greater story of Ninety Six. • Branding the name “Ninety Six Crossroads.” • Correct erroneous information on signs and waysides related to the location of roads (sign near flagpole). • Create partnerships to facilitate conservation easement.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LiDAR for determining extent of road networks. • Historic resource study – history of land ownership, deed research.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palmetto Conservation Foundation – facilitate conservation of easement • Senator Drummond family • Tolbert family • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director’s Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War Periods
Importance of FRV	Essential to providing opportunities to fill in data gaps and for educational purposes.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ninety Six National Historic Site contains well-preserved archeological resources related to the settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War periods. The potential for research and educational opportunities is outstanding.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive archeological inventory has not been completed for the entire park to determine what other resources exist. Artifacts such as pottery sherds and other metal objects are being uncovered due to weather, maintenance activity, and visitor use. No sustained long-range archeological research strategy. Exact location of Greene’s encampment site remains undiscovered (approximately 1000 Patriots camped here to conduct the 28-day siege). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is protecting known resources. Intermittent focused archeological investigations as opposed to sustained comprehensive investigations. Projects based on funding opportunities rather than long-term research strategy.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looting of archeological resources. Vegetation (encroachment, root systems). Vehicular traffic (mowing, administrative vehicles, visitor vehicles) can expose archeological resources. Unauthorized visitor use. Lack of park staff, resources, and expertise to manage and/or perform archeological work and cultural resource management. Not having a complete inventory and identification of all significant archeological resources. Pests (voles, fire ants, feral hogs) can impact archeological resources. Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop partnerships (universities and avocational groups) to help with archeological inventories and investigations. Partner with metal detecting groups in conjunction with the NPS Southeast Archeological Center and/or the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Add additional artifacts to collection for material culture and historical study (display, storage). Create a program to retrieve information from relic collectors. Interpret post-Revolutionary War settlement. Interpret Greene’s encampment.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park has archeological overview and assessment (2003). Park has cultural landscape report (2009). Archeological work has been completed that the park does not have the field notes or records for (e.g., David Eck’s [current New Mexico State Land Archeologist] documentation of the tunnel, Edwards’ field notes related to investigation of the Star Fort).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War Periods
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive archeological inventory (shovel tests, pedestrian surveys, metal detector surveys) to look for new sites previously unknown (complete section 110 National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] inventory to identify, evaluate the nature of the resource preserved there [phase II testing]) (i.e., to locate Greene’s encampment, Drayton’s encampment). • Interview relic collectors to retrieve information. • Archival research to fill in data gaps. • Airborne LiDAR for the entire park.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Update long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Educational institutions • Ninety Six Historical Society
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director’s Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director’s Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III





Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Importance of FRV</p>	<p>Ninety Six National Historic Site has an estimated 20,000 objects belonging to it, but which are stored at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (not including the collections from digs at the park). The park’s cultural management report indicates the park has more than 100,000 items in its collection (including natural history, history/archeology, art, archives).</p> <p>The McGee collection is a significant diagnostic assemblage of Revolutionary War artifacts found at Ninety Six (and elsewhere) prior its establishment as an NPS unit. Much of the collection has been on display under a long-term loan agreement.</p> <p>These tangible artifacts from the time period they represent are acquired, preserved, exhibited, and researched to foster understanding and increase knowledge important to interpretation and research at Ninety Six National Historic Site.</p>
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina backcountry from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold. • Ninety Six National Historic Site contains well-preserved archeological resources related to the settlement, Colonial, and Revolutionary War periods. The potential for research and educational opportunities is outstanding.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some items on display are loaned to the park from individuals and several institutions, including University of Tennessee McClung Museum and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. • Park collections are housed in multiple locations—Ninety Six National Historic Site, NPS Southeast Archeological Center, Mammoth Cave National Park, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. • Approximately 16% of total park collection is cataloged. Backlog amounts to nearly 127,000 items (archeology, history, archives, and biology). • Some items are from Ninety Six, but others are from other battles and locations. • McGee items have been accessioned. More than 100 items have catalog numbers assigned to them; the numbers are written on the objects; but most of the objects have yet to be actually cataloged. Ninety Six lacks the records associated with catalog numbers (i.e., they are not fully cataloged). • Many items are rare and difficult to acquire. • The origin of some artifacts in the McGee collection is questionable. • Artifacts in the McGee collection are on loan and not owned by the National Park Service. • Some documentation records are incomplete and/or not current. • Artifacts vary from poor to excellent condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Information System (PMIS) project to appraise and acquire the collection has gone unfunded for years. • The park has been ignoring the acquisition and ownership issues of the McGee collection for years. • The park has not competed well for cultural resource and cultural cyclic maintenance funding.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible loss of entire McGee collection if ownership and/or loan issues are not resolved. • Theft of artifacts. • Structural fire in the building(s) housing museum collections. • Lack of conservation of the objects could lead to further deterioration of objects. • Substandard display cases do not adequately protect objects. • Inadequate collection housing (storage). • Collections management is a collateral duty of the staff. Little training is available and due to travel ceilings and little funding, educational opportunities for staff are limited. • Cultural resource funding for conservation is becoming more difficult to obtain. WASO PMIS criteria for museum collections projects are not favorable toward backlog cataloging projects. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalog and process archival materials (approximately 60 linear feet). • Work with family to acquire and document McGee collection, those items associated with Ninety Six and the Revolutionary War. • Document and analyze a fairly rare collection primarily from South Carolina. • Document the story of Merle McGee, who was a park volunteer and was from Greenville. • Partner with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to analyze the McGee collection and coordinate acquisition of collections pertaining to the park. • Conduct backlog cataloging and preservation of the collections. • Conduct assessment to identify potential conservation needs.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo document, analyze, and catalog Merle McGee collection. • Collection condition survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housekeeping plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Finalize museum emergency operation plan specific to cultural resources. • Collection storage plan. • Acquisition plan.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McGee family • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • Ninety Six National Historic Site • Mammoth Cave National Park • North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Augusta-Greenville Road
Importance of OIRV	The main thoroughfare from Augusta (Martin Town) through Cambridge and on to Greenville after the war. The road traverses the western margin of the park.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road is forested and borders the western boundary of the park on park land. • The road outside the park boundary may parallel modern South Carolina State Highway 248 and be physically covered by it. • There is a short section northwest of the maintenance area that has been cleared and kept cleared. • Equestrian use is occurring. • Portions of the road have been impacted by the uprooting of tree falls. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equestrian use is increasing. • Increased vehicular traffic and litter on State Highway 248, which parallels the Augusta-Greenville Road. • The road is currently not interpreted by the park.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, traffic, and litter along State Highway 248 (Augusta-Greenville Road parallels State Highway 248) is increasing since 2012 construction of junior high / high school across from park boundary. • Insufficient staffing to maintain historic roads. • Equestrian use can damage archeological resources and features and cause road erosion. • Tree falls threaten the integrity of the road surface (uprooting of trees). • Tree falls are hazardous to people walking on the road. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources and changing road beds. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage equestrian use. • Better interpret connection and importance of roads and crossroads to aid in understanding the role they played in greater story, specifically post-Revolutionary War. • Demonstrate how the road was used during the time period in which it was used. • Could be a fundamental resource if research determines that Lee used the road during the siege at Ninety Six.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LiDAR for determining extent of road networks. • Archival research to determine when the road was built and if it was used by Patriot forces under Lee’s command. • Historic resource study – history of land ownership, deed research.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update long-range interpretive plan to include information about interpreting this road.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolbert family • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina National Heritage Corridor • South Carolina Department of Transportation

Other Important Resource or Value	Augusta-Greenville Road
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Cambridge Site and 19th Century Settlements
Importance of OIRV	Includes the settlement of Cambridge, post-Revolutionary War occupation of Robert and James Gouedy, and Dozier Cemetery (19th century family cemetery located west of the Star Fort).
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of Cambridge is known. • Only limited excavations have occurred. • Location of James Gouedy's residence is unknown. • No long-term archeological research strategy. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is protecting known resources. • Intermittent focused archeological investigations as opposed to sustained comprehensive investigations. • Projects based on funding opportunities rather than long-term archeological research strategy.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equestrian use can expose archeological resources. • Lack of park staff, resources, and expertise to manage and/or perform archeological work and cultural resource management; there is a lack of training and funding available. • Looting of archeological resources. • Vegetation (encroachment, root systems). • Vehicular traffic (mowing, administrative vehicles, visitor vehicles) can expose archeological resources. • Unauthorized visitor use. • Not having a complete inventory and identification of all significant archeological resources. • Pests (voles, fire ants, feral hogs) can impact archeological resources. • Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships for interpretation and educational opportunities (universities and avocational groups). • Partner with metal detecting groups in conjunction with the NPS Southeast Archeological Center and/or the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. • Add additional artifacts to collection for material culture and historical study (display, storage). • Create a program to retrieve information from relic collectors. • Interpret post-Revolutionary War settlement.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has an archeological overview and assessment (2003). • The park has a cultural landscape report (2009).

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Cambridge Site and 19th Century Settlements
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations) to fill in gaps (determine location of houses within the lot system of Cambridge, better delineate Cambridge). • Interview relic collectors to retrieve information. • Archival research to fill in data gaps.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Update long-range interpretive plan.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Educational institutions • Ninety Six Historical Society
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Prehistoric Period
Importance of OIRV	The park contains a rich array of prehistoric cultural remains spanning more than 6000 years of occupation that are essential to providing opportunities to fill in data gaps and for educational purposes.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive archeological inventory has not been completed for entire park to determine what other significant resources exist. • No long-term archeological research strategy. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is protecting known resources. • Intermittent focused archeological investigations as opposed to sustained comprehensive investigations. • Projects based on funding opportunities rather than long-term research strategy.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of park staff, resources, and expertise to manage and/or perform archeological work and cultural resource management; there is a lack of training and funding available. • Looting of archeological resources. • Vegetation (encroachment, root systems). • Vehicular traffic (mowing, administrative vehicles, visitor vehicles) can expose archeological resources. • Unauthorized visitor use. • Not having a complete inventory and identification of all significant archeological resources. • Pests (voles, fire ants, feral hogs) can impact archeological resources. • Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. • Erosion – leads to exposed archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a working archeological “classroom” with public participation, ongoing investigations. • Create a program to retrieve information from relic collectors. • Interpret human interactions and adaptations with changing environment over time. • Document prehistoric use and occupation at the park. • Establish lines of communication with federally recognized tribes.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has an archeological overview and assessment (2003). • The park has a cultural landscape report (2009).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive archeological inventory (shovel tests, pedestrian surveys) to look for new previously unknown prehistoric sites (complete section 110 [NHPA] inventory to identify, evaluate the nature of the resource preserved there [phase II testing]). • Interview relic collectors to retrieve information. • Airborne LiDAR for the entire park.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term archeological research strategy. • Update long-range interpretive plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Pertaining to the Prehistoric Period
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Educational institutions • Ninety Six Historical Society
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III

Other Important Resource or Value	Henley Creek Cemetery
Importance of OIRV	Cemetery containing 36 documented graves with unidentified remains. Possibilities include local 18th or 19th century community cemetery and/or slave burials associated with the Gouedy plantation.
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ninety Six National Historic Site embodies a unique and intact combination of three distinct historic periods, as a trading and meeting place on the Carolina frontier from 1715–1760s, a thriving colonial village and seat of government (1768–early 1800s), and a Revolutionary War stronghold.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wooded. Rough field stones mark the head and feet of many of the graves. Some graves are indicated by sunken areas that would have been coffin burials. Some graves appear in clusters suggesting family groupings. Split-rail fencing borders the cemetery on one side. Identified to the public via a number on the self-guided Gouedy Trail brochure. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased interest by alternative groups. Usage is increasing on the trail leading to cemetery.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uprooting of trees can impact graves. Trees growing on graves / vegetation encroachment. Equestrian use can expose archeological resources. Looting of archeological resources. Unauthorized visitor use. Pests (voles, fire ants, feral hogs) can impact archeological resources. Illegal use of metal detectors to search for artifacts. Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. Noise and artificial lighting could negatively impact the cultural landscape and cultural soundscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and interpret who is buried in the cemetery. Determine how many are buried there. Expanded educational and interpretation opportunities. Potential for widespread interest including television interests. Connect to and expand the Gouedy story. A more diverse interpretive program could be explored.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological Investigations (geophysical surveys, LiDAR, excavations, DNA analysis) to determine cultural and historical affiliation of those buried in the cemetery. Archival research to help fill in the gaps.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemetery management plan including stakeholder consultation strategy. Ethnographic overview and assessment. Climate change vulnerability assessment. Climate change scenario planning.

Other Important Resource or Value	Henley Creek Cemetery
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yet to be determined (tribal, African American, descendants) • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • State archeologist • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Town of Ninety Six
Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Other Important Resource or Value	John Hamilton Survey Line
<p>Importance of OIRV</p>	<p>John Hamilton acquired a large tract of land in 1749 and surveyed it in 1751, the first formal survey in the backcountry. A total 200,000 acres were surveyed and subdivided into 50,000-acre plots. This survey line formed the northern boundary of the Gouedy Trading Post complex when John Hamilton sold 200 acres to Gouedy in 1751.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One documented stone marker and possibly others. • Sections of the line are identified with posts, tree lines, and modern markers. • Interpretive media (rack card) describing survey line for visitors to take. • Mostly forested and indistinguishable in most places. • Line not maintained. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance activities can expose archeological resources and move markers. • Forest encroachment. • Theft of stone markers. • Not knowing where markers are in order to protect them. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find original or a copy of the Hamilton Survey documents. • Delineate the historic survey line. • Establish an interpretive wayside near a known and visited area.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archival research to find original or a copy of the Hamilton Survey documents. • Field research to find and document (GPS) the stone markers that identify the line. • 3D scan of markers to get a digitally preserved image of them as they are deteriorating.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Southeast Archeological Center • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology • South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office • Educational institutions • Ninety Six Historical Society
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 77: <i>Natural Resource Protection</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Logan Log House
Importance of OIRV	Original 18th century log house moved to the park by the Star Fort Historic Commission from Greenwood. It was once the visitor center for the park prior to and after NPS acquisition.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair condition. • Much of the fabric is original except ground level floor and front and back porches were added. • Condition assessment was completed in 2013; park waiting on final document. • Interpreted as “Black Swan Tavern” during living history events, otherwise known as a cabin. • Centerpiece of living history demonstrations. • Not in the National Register of Historic Places, has been moved from original location. • Building has structural integrity issues that need to be addressed, including porch floor and sill log. • Second level used as storage; not interpreted. • PMIS statement to develop historic furnishings plan has gone unfunded. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centerpiece of living history demonstrations. • Popular with visitors, photographers, and reenactors.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of house. • Looting of artifacts and structure. • Structural fire. • Tree fall. • Pests (termites, carpenter ants, powderpost beetles) can impact resources. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore options for expanding interpretation and uses of the building. • Interpret how and why the cabin was moved to its current location and early community efforts to preserve the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dendrochronology to date cabin. • Archival research to determine background of cabin including original owners and how it was moved. • Oral history project. • Document what building materials are original and what are not. • Historic structures report. • Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering (HABS/HAER) Record report.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic furnishings plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.

Other Important Resource or Value	Logan Log House
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logan family • Blake family • Reenactor community • Ninety Six Historical Society
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 11A: <i>Information and Technology Management</i> • Director's Order 11D: <i>Records and Electronic Information Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Other Important Resource or Value	Star Fort Pond
Importance of OIRV	The approximately 27-acre pond was built as a recreational area for employees of Greenwood Mills in the mid-1950s. It is currently managed as a recreational fishery with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Also constructed around the same time as the Star Fort Pond are the duck ponds. They are a series of tiered ponds, flowing from one to the other, apparently constructed to lure ducks for Greenwood Mills employee hunting.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. • Outlet works are deteriorating. Drain tower is deteriorating. Outlet pipe replaced in 2013. • Co-managed with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. • Open to recreational fishing on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from April to October. • Only non-gas-motor-powered boats allowed. • Fishing pier in excellent condition. • Mowed around southern half of pond. • Classified by Bureau of Reclamation as a Class 1 – Hazard Dam. • Nature trail “fisherman’s trail” that circles the pond. • Well marked with signage. • High-quality habitat for wildlife. • Since abandoned, the duck ponds have somewhat filled in, are largely overgrown with trees, but still have water flowing through them into Star Fort Pond. • Duck ponds would probably be delineated as regulatory wetlands. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used annually by Boy Scout troops. • Used as subsistence and recreational fishery. • Occasionally stocked with fish.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unauthorized visitor use can expose archeological resources and be a safety issue. • Unauthorized equestrian use can expose archeological resources and be a safety issue. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance interpretation and education about natural resources. • Educate those visiting the pond about the historic aspects of the greater park. • Explore potential designation as part of the National Water Trails System. • Interpret the story of Greenwood Mills and why the pond was built (extension of the story of continual occupation of the park). • Explore possibilities for development such as picnic shelters. • The duck ponds present the potential for wetland restoration, especially for mitigation should there be any changes to Star Fort Pond or the dam that creates the pond.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archival research and oral histories related to the Greenwood Mills and the use of the area beyond the pond itself. • Natural resource inventory.

Other Important Resource or Value	Star Fort Pond
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Star Fort pond management plan. • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina Department of Natural Resources • Local fishers • Boy Scouts • Audubon Society • Bureau of Reclamation • Army Corps of Engineers • WASO dams program • Equestrian groups
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Other Important Resource or Value	Monuments and Markers
Importance of OIRV	Fraternal Mason monument and James Gouedy gravesite, DAR marker and Swivel Gun cannon, DAR marker and Mayson gravesite, and James Birmingham Memorial, which serve as commemorations and memorializations of events that occurred at the site.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All markers and monuments were cleaned in 2012. • DAR and SAR markers are the focus of commemorations. • Wreath-laying ceremony at Birmingham memorial annually. • Birmingham memorial is not at original burial site (1975). • Maj. James Gouedy headstone (1816) was reset in the 1950s. • DAR Monument (1925); James and Henrietta Mayson were reinterred at the park in 1939. • DAR marker and swivel gun (1954) are in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Daughters of the America Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution focus on commemorations. • Wreath-laying ceremonies held at Birmingham memorial annually/biannually.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moisture, ponding, and salt in the environs, cracking, open joints, delamination (loss of layers from surface), and general soiling. • Thermal movement from seasonal temperature and humidity swings. • Corrosion of reinforcing bars, if present. • Acid rain. • Displacement, biological growth, and tree falls. • Vandalism. • Maintenance activities (mechanical damage) can damage monuments and markers. • Proximity to roads (vehicles have hit DAR Mayson monument). • Pests (squirrels, birds eating and resting on monuments, voles, ants, insect infestation) can degrade monuments and markers. • Climate change threatens to accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources, and to alter the vegetation composition and structure of the cultural landscapes. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-interment of Birmingham remains (now held in South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology collections) in original location. • There are ongoing opportunities through the regional haze and other air quality programs to work with state and federal air regulatory agencies and other stakeholders to address air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3D scan of James Gouedy gravestone and other monuments and stone markers to get a digitally preserved image as they currently exist. • Document previous treatments.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. • Monument management plan (include how to document treatments). • Climate change vulnerability assessment. • Climate change scenario planning.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daughters of the American Revolution • Sons of the American Revolution • Descendants • South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Other Important Resource or Value	Monuments and Markers
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 • Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still indirectly affect them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Ninety Six National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Fire fuels build-up is high throughout the park. The existing 2005 fire management plan is out of date and a new one is needed.
- Operational and staffing needs should be addressed. Due to budget cuts, sequestration, and other events, the future needs as they relate to operations and staffing need to be addressed. A business plan is needed.
- Equestrian use within the park is increasing and resulting in the degradation of resources. An equestrian management plan or trail management plan is needed and is essential to maintaining responsible equestrian use in the park.
- The park has increasing development encroachment issues and increased visitor use and no law enforcement dedicated to the park. Law enforcement is provided for by Kings Mountain National Military Park when available. A law enforcement needs assessment should be completed.
- Determine the appropriate strategies for providing effective and efficient visitor and administrative services, including, but not limited to, operating hours, staffing levels, efficient and functional facilities. This would be accomplished through a visitor and administrative services needs assessment.
- The various archeological data needs that are proposed through this foundation document as well as previous studies need to be preserved to remain useful to the park. A long-term digital information management plan is needed to coordinate all the gathered data.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items in the following table have been ranked in importance bands categorized as high (H), medium high (MH), medium (M), and low (L). This has been done to inform park management's efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects. However, planning and data needs and priorities can change over time as discussed in part 2 of this document. As conditions, trends, and threats associated with fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised. The banding should not discourage funding of low priority projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Gouedy's Trading Post Complex, Star Fort, Colonial Village, Stockade Fort, Kosciuszko's Mine, Siege Works, Parkwide	Long-term archeological research strategy	H	Needs to be done parkwide. Provides direction on how to coordinate and approach research on a parkwide level. More detailed and site specific than archeological overview and assessment recommendations.
Parkwide	Business plan	H	To address future operational and staffing needs.
Museum Collections	Acquisition plan	H	PMIS 196599 A-B. Extreme need due to possible loss of entire collection if ownership and/or loan issues are not resolved. Also needed to prioritize collection management needs based on the outcomes of the foundation document.
Museum Collections, Parkwide	Collection storage plan	H	PMIS 188164B. PMIS 196976. Storage is not adequate to protect collections and does not meet NPS museum standards. Required document.
Stockade Fort	Development concept plan	H	Determine appropriate reconstruction and deconstruction possibilities (additional buildings, etc.) and appropriate visitor uses of the Stockade Fort / Williamson Fort site area. High because reconstruction is deteriorating quickly.
Star Fort, Siege Works	Earthworks management plan	H	PMIS 176118. Primary iconic resources would be protected by this plan.
Parkwide	Equestrian management plan	H	Due to increased use and resulting degradation of resources, this plan is essential.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Museum Collections, Parkwide	Finalize museum emergency operations plan	H	As of March 2014, plan is in draft status and being worked on by the park and SERO, but needs updating to complete.
Parkwide	Fire management plan	H	Existing 2005 plan is out of date. Fire fuels build-up is high in the park.
Colonial Village of Ninety Six, Stockade Fort, Colonial Spring, Museum Collections, Logan Log House, Monuments and Markers	Integrated pest management plan	H	PMIS 199161(integrated). PMIS 196591 (museum). Parkwide plan. Including treatment of invasive and nonnative species. Pests are degrading primary resources of the park. Museum collections are at risk of being lost to infestations.
Star Fort, Stockade, Kosciuszko’s Mine, Siege Works, Communications Trenches	Resource stewardship strategy	H	Extremely important to give overall direction for all natural and cultural resources in the park. It will also evaluate the overall state of the park. Needed for all FRVs.
Colonial Village of Ninety Six, Stockade Fort, Colonial Spring, Museum Collections, Logan Log House, Monuments and Markers, Star Fort, Kosciuszko’s Mine, Siege Works, Communications Trenches	Climate change vulnerability assessment	H	Climate change vulnerability assessments for cultural and natural resources will help managers better understand which resources within the park may be most at risk from climate change and to facilitate prioritization of monitoring and management actions.
Colonial Village of Ninety Six, Stockade Fort, Colonial Spring, Museum Collections, Logan Log House, Monuments and Markers, Star Fort, Kosciuszko’s Mine, Siege Works, Communications Trenches	Climate change scenario planning	H	Climate change scenario planning enables managers to explore critical uncertainties in climate, ecology, and sociopolitical factors and a broad range of plausible future conditions. Robust management strategies for fundamental resources and values can then be developed that will be effective across multiple futures.
Kosciuszko’s Mine	Stabilization plan	H	PMIS 178496 – Stabilize/Protect/Preserve Kosciuszko Mine. Funded. Highest priority for resource protection at the site. Needed to determine best approach to prevent loss of the resource to effects of drainage, flooding, erosion, and improper visitor use. Mine is in danger of collapsing. (Formulated, funded, and/or in-progress projects will remain in the prioritization list until completed. Many projects for various reasons lose funding or are not completed, yet remain a high priority.)
Parkwide	Visitor and administrative services needs assessment	MH	Determine the appropriate strategies for providing effective and efficient visitor and administrative services. Including, but not limited to, operating hours, staffing levels, efficient and functional facilities.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Museum Collections, Parkwide	Housekeeping plan	MH	PMIS 196591. Preventative maintenance plan that would ensure the collection is kept in good condition. Required plan.
Gouedy's Trading Post Complex, Colonial Village of Ninety Six, Stockade Fort, Star Fort, Parkwide	Vegetation management plan	MH	PMIS 176263. Park does not have a vegetation management plan. To include turf management plan. Needs to be done parkwide.
Colonial Village of Ninety Six, Star Fort	Accessibility plan	M	Accessibility issues exist at the principal attractions of the park. This plan would address how to make these attractions accessible for people with disabilities.
Henley Creek Cemetery	Ethnographic overview and assessment	M	This is needed in order to identify cultural affiliations of burials.
Parkwide	Long-term digital information management plan	M	The various archeological data needs that are proposed through this foundation document as well as previous studies need to be preserved to remain useful to the park.
Parkwide	Administrative history	M	Existing administrative history was completed in 1988.
Henley Creek Cemetery	Cemetery management plan	M	Including development of a strategy for consulting with all potential stakeholders.
Parkwide	Law enforcement needs assessment	M	Park has increasing development encroachment issues and increased visitor use and no law enforcement dedicated to Ninety Six. Law enforcement is provided for by Kings Mountain when available. Law enforcement position has lapsed.
Star Fort Pond	Star Fort pond management plan	M	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources has a plan, but the National Park Service does not. The DNR plan and NPS/DNR agreement expired in 2013. The park is readdressing the agreement in fiscal year 2014.
Parkwide	Update long-range interpretive plan	M	Updated plan should include the stories of the Gouedy Trading Post Complex and trading and should interpret archeology, as well as any other missing themes or stories.
Star Fort	Capital investment plan	L	The plan would explore opportunities for funding sources.
Logan Log House	Historic furnishings plan	L	PMIS 188164 A. Documents historically accurate furnishings to be exhibited in the structure to enhance interpretation.
Monuments and Markers	Monument management plan	L	Including how to document previous treatments. Monuments and markers are in relatively stable condition.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Gouedy's Trading Post Complex	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	H	Needed to fill in gaps in the record of the Gouedy Trading Post Complex. Need to locate his residence, slave village, and better delineate Old Fort Ninety Six. Possibility of gaining a lot of data and information that would help in understanding the role of the complex and its connectivity with the other stories and time periods. PMIS 197818
Kosciuszko's Mine	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	H	Needed to fill in gaps to learn about construction methods. Also document tunnel passages to fullest extent possible in case future collapses should occur.
Siege works	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	H	Needed to explore the entire siege works, map the network of trenches, and determine if possible burials are present.
Parkwide	Archeological investigations	H	The park has the following archeological investigations PMIS statements in the system: 103900 – locate patriot and loyalist soldier burials 196523 – archeological survey of newly acquired lands 196639 – survey Native American sites 196683 – identify/restore Lee's siege trenches 197594 – ground-penetrating radar survey and sample excavations 197793 – general survey and inventory 199101 – survey to locate buildings in colonial village 200598 – survey for Patriot army encampment Location 197594 – ground-penetrating radar and survey of suspected African American cemetery
Augusta-Greenville Road	Archival research	H	Needed to determine when the road was built and if it was used by Patriot forces under Lee's command. Could be a fundamental resource if research determines that Lee used the road during the siege at Ninety Six.
Logan Log House	Archival research	H	Needed to determine background of the cabin, including who owned it and other history. What building materials are original and what are not. Oral history opportunities are decreasing.
Gouedy's Trading Post Complex	Archival research	H	Needed to fill in gaps of the story of the Gouedy complex and other trading activities. Possibility of gaining a lot of data and information that would help in understanding the role of the complex and its connectivity with the other stories and time periods.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Star Fort Pond	Archival research / oral history	H	Needed to produce information about the Greenwood Mills and the use of the area beyond the pond itself. Oral history opportunities are decreasing.
Archeological Resources – FRV and Prehistoric	Comprehensive archeological inventory (shovel tests, pedestrian surveys, metal detector surveys)	H	Needed to look for new sites previously unknown. Complete section 110 (NHPA) inventory to identify and evaluate the nature of the resources preserved there (phase II testing). Locate Greene’s encampment and Drayton’s encampment. Locate prehistoric sites.
Stockade Fort	Confirm identity of remains to be those of James Birmingham	H	Remains stored at University of South Carolina. DNA testing needed to confirm the identity. High profile resource with great opportunity for public engagement. Disinterment occurred before NPS ownership of property and the remains possibly belong to the state. NPS would like to partner with the state on this effort.
Museum Collections	Photo document, catalog, and analyze the collection	H	Possible loss of entire collection if ownership and/or loan issues are not resolved. Oral history opportunities are decreasing.
Parkwide	Document the chain of custody and ownership of collections	H	Stan South, collections at University of South Carolina. Need to know how, why, and when the artifacts were excavated, including permitting and ownership and where they are currently stored.
Parkwide	Consolidate, catalog, and index GIS data	H	Park has no capabilities to deal with GIS data.
Archeological Resources - Cambridge	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	MH	Needed to fill in gaps to determine location of houses within the lot system of Cambridge and better delineate Cambridge. Even though this is not a primary resource, Cambridge would be one of the best places to interpret archeology to the public and have an “archeology classroom.”
Archeological Resources – FRV, Cambridge, and Prehistoric	Interview relic collectors to retrieve information	MH	Needed to determine the extent and availability of artifacts in private collections and to attempt to retrieve them. Oral history opportunities are decreasing.
Archeological Resources – FRV, Cambridge, and Prehistoric	Airborne LiDAR for the entire park	M	Have two-foot LiDAR for entire park, but not at the resolution necessary for fine grain analysis to aid in identifying resources (including extent of road networks). Baseline data to help in determining what other resources the park should be looking for.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Colonial Village of Ninety Six	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	M	Needed to fill in gaps to determine village interior structures and where they are located and explore the stockade area northwest of the village.
Monuments and Markers	Document previous treatments	M	Need to capture treatments that have not been documented and only reside as staff recollections.
Logan Log House	Oral history	M	Needed to determine background of the cabin, including who owned it and other history. What is original and what is not. Oral history opportunities are decreasing.
Gouedy's Trading Post Complex	Visual resource inventory	M	The inventory would provide information for decisions regarding engagement with surrounding landowners and other stakeholders in protecting important viewsheds from encroaching development.
Museum Collections, Parkwide	Collection condition survey	M	PMIS 196593A-B. Collections are stable, but not conserved. Will need to know condition of collections.
Four Historic Roads, Augusta Greenville Road	Historic resource study	M	Including history of land ownership, deed research, and archival research of the Henley Creek Cemetery (PMIS 18894 A-B and 124830 B-C-D) and the Hamilton Survey Line.
Logan Log House	HABS/HAER report	L	Documentation does not exist pertaining to the construction of the house.
Monuments and Markers	3D scan of James Gouedy gravestone and other monuments and stone markers, Hamilton Survey Line markers	L	Needed to preserve the information on the inscription.
Star Fort	Natural resource inventory	L	Inventory of natural resources in the vicinity of the pond is needed.
Star Fort	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	L	Needed to fill in gaps regarding earthworks to learn about construction methods.
Stockade Fort	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	L	Needed to fill in gaps outside the reconstructed fort to identify the well associated with the 1775 Williamson's fort, to trace the outlines of the approach trenches for the 1781 siege, and in that process features associated with Cambridge may be identified.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Colonial Spring and Spring Branch	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	L	Needed to explore the potential that the Colonial Spring was enlarged and dug out.
Henley Creek Cemetery	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	L	Needed to determine cultural and historical affiliation of those buried in the cemetery.
Communication Trenches	Archeological investigations (geophysical, LiDAR, excavations, other 3D imaging)	L	Needed to explore the entire trench system, map the network of communication trenches, and determine possible burial sites.
Stockade Fort	Archival research	L	Needed to determine Mr. Holmes' agricultural activities related to the Holmes farm (local landowner from the 1700s whose structures were incorporated into the Stockade Fort).
Communication Trenches, Archeological Resources	Archival research	L	Needed to determine construction of communications trenches (covered or uncovered).
Logan Log House	Dendrochronology (core testing of the wood elements of the structure)	L	Needed to date the cabin. Could partner with a university to accomplish.
Hamilton Survey Line	Field research	L	Needed to find and document (GPS) the stones that marked the line.
Monuments and Markers	Historic structure report	L	Currently stable. Baseline data needed to properly manage these types of resources.
Colonial Spring and Spring Branch	Hydrological study	L	Needed to determine the water table historically and presently and give indications of geomorphological changes.
Star Fort	Historic structure report	L	This report would give an overall review of how the fort was constructed, background information on maintenance and stabilization efforts, etc. Much of the information exists, but needs to be consolidated
Logan Log House	Historic structure report	L	Little information exists on how and why the house was moved to the site.
Monuments and Markers	Monument maintenance standards	L	Currently stable. Best practices are needed to properly manage these types of resources.

Part 3: Contributors

Park

John Slaughter, Superintendent
Kathy McKay, Chief Ranger, Cowpens National Battlefield
Sarah Cunningham, Interpretive Ranger
John G. Wood (Gray), Maintenance
Tim Cruze, Interpretive Ranger

Southeast Regional Office

David Libman, Park Planner
Amy Wirsching, Park Planner

Other NPS Staff

Guy Prentice, Southeast Archeological Center
Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies
Pam Holtman, Quality Assurance Coordinator, WASO Park Planning and Special Studies
Melody Bentfield, Contract Librarian, Denver Service Center, Planning
Ken Bingenheimer, Contract Editor, Denver Service Center, Planning
John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center, Planning

Partners

Dr. Steven D. Smith, Research Associate Professor, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
Jan Williams, Eastern National

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Ninety Six National Historic Site

Calendar No. _____		
94TH CONGRESS } <i>2d Session</i>	SENATE	{ REPORT No. 94-810

NINETY SIX AND STAR FORT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MAY 11, 1976.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2642]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2642) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Old Ninety Six and Star Fort National Historical Park in the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment to the title and text and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENTS

1. Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That in order to preserve and commemorate for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations an area of unique historical significance associated with the settlement and development of the English Colonies in America and with the southern campaign of the American Revolutionary War, including the Star Fort, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase, or exchange, not to exceed 1,000 acres, in the vicinity of the Old Ninety Six and Star Fort National Historic Landmark in the State of South Carolina, for establishment as the Ninety Six National Historic Site, as generally depicted on the map entitled "96 New Area Study Alternative 2, Ninety Six Site, Ninety Six, South Carolina, Sheet 8 of 17" as found in the Old Ninety Six and Star Fort Area Study Report by the National Park Service, dated September 1975, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia:

Provided, that lands and interests therein owned by the State of South Carolina or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. The Secretary shall establish the Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect in the "Federal Register" at such time as he determines that sufficient property to constitute an administrable unit has been acquired. The Secretary may from time to time revise the boundaries of the historic site, but the total acreage of the site may not exceed 1,115 acres.

SEC. 2. Pending establishment of the site and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467), as amended.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$320,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and \$2,463,000 for development."

2. Amend the title to read as follows:

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ninety Six and Star Fort National Historic Site in the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes.

PURPOSE

S. 2642 would authorize the establishment of the Ninety Six and Star Fort National Historic Site to be administered as a part of the National Park System.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

The Ninety Six Historic Site is located in Greenwood, South Carolina, in the western or Upper Piedmont section of the state. The site is situated two miles south of the town of Ninety Six, approximately half way between Greenville, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia. The area is primarily agricultural. The site itself is covered by woods, meadows, and fields.

Ninety Six was one of the most important sites in the southern theater of the American Revolutionary War. While in command of the southern department, Cornwallis emphasized the strategic importance of Ninety Six. Here the first land battle of the Revolution in the South took place on November 19-21, 1775, when Maj. Andrew Williamson's force of patriots was besieged by loyalists commanded by Maj. Joseph Robinson. This was the beginning of a vicious civil war which raged across South Carolina until 1781. In 1780, Ninety Six fell into the hands of the British, who fortified the town extensively and made it one of their major outposts. From May 22 to June 19, 1781, the loyalist garrison under Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger held out within their star-shaped fort against Nathaniel Greene's entire force of Continentals, until Lord Rawdon marched with 2,000 British troops to the relief of the post.

Count Thaddeus Kosciusko, one of the great heroes of the American Revolution, reconnoitered the loyalist position at Star Fort for General Greene and engineered the attack. Specifically, Count Kosciusko supervised the digging of a series of parallel siege trenches and a mine shaft, intended to tunnel beneath a section of the eight-pointed, earthen Star Fort.

No fewer than 1,536 American Whigs fought 2,440 American Tories and one British regular in two battles at Ninety Six during the Revolutionary War. Altogether, approximately 4,000 Americans met here in armed conflict over differences in political ideology. Today, the star-shaped redoubt which gives the fort its name remains in a remarkably well-preserved condition. The only other original Revolutionary War fortifications in the entire Nation which are still extant are at Yorktown, which is already a part of the National Park System. Kos-

ciusko's mine shaft and siege trenches have been found by archeologists and constitute a unique survival of 18th century warfare in the United States.

On February 17, 1974, the Secretary of the Interior officially designated "Old Ninety Six and Star Fort" a National Historic Landmark and on October 8, 1975, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments unanimously recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that the Old Ninety Six and Star Fort historic site be preserved and appropriately interpreted as a unit of the Park System. This recommendation came as a result of an alternatives study conducted by the National Park Service, of the Department of the Interior. That study considered alternatives of either maintaining the present status of the site as a county park in Greenwood County, South Carolina, or administration by the National Park Service with varying degrees of acreage and development.

The alternative recommended by the Advisory Board was for a minimum degree of acquisition and development by the National Park Service. The present county park consists of 695.40 acres and contains the site of the village Old Ninety Six, the Star Fort with its Revolutionary War earthworks, and other historic and archeological remains associated with frontier life in western South Carolina.

The site embodies a unique combination of three major guidelines represented in the Interior Department's National Park System plan for preservation of historic areas: (1) European exploration and settlement of America (major facet—settlement of the Carolinas), (2) development of the English Colonies, 1700–1775 (subthemes—population growth and territorial expansion), and (3) the American Revolution (specifically, the War in the South). No other national historical park includes all of these major themes.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 2642 was introduced in the Senate on November 11, 1975. Hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation March 24, 1976.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in open business session on April 28, 1976, by unanimous vote of a quorum present recommends that the Senate pass S. 2642 if amended, as described herein.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee amendments, (1) alter the acreage from the 1,000 acres discussed during Subcommittee hearings to 1,115 acres with a total acquisition costs of \$320,000. This amendment resulted from discussions between Senator Thurmond, the sponsor of this legislation, and the National Park Service at the request of Subcommittee Chairman, Senator Johnston; and additional clerical and technical amendments were made to the text.

(2) The amendment to change the title from "Old Ninety Six . . ." to "Ninety Six . . ." was made for historical accuracy.

90 STAT. 1196

PUBLIC LAW 94-393—AUG. 19, 1976

Public Law 94-393
94th Congress

An Act

Aug. 19, 1976
[S. 2642]

To provide for the establishment of the Ninety Six National Historic Site in the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes.

Ninety Six
National Historic
Site, S.C.
Establishment.
16 USC 461 note.

Publication in
Federal Register.

Administration.
16 USC 461 note.

Appropriation
authorization.
16 USC 461 note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve and commemorate for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations an area of unique historical significance associated with the settlement and development of the English Colonies in America and with the southern campaign of the American Revolutionary War, including the Star Fort, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase, or exchange, not to exceed one thousand one hundred and twenty acres, in the vicinity of the Old Ninety Six and Star Fort National Historic Landmark in the State of South Carolina, for establishment as the Ninety Six National Historic Site, as generally depicted on the map entitled "96 New Area Study Alternative 2, Ninety Six Site, Ninety Six, South Carolina, Sheet 8 of 17", and dated May 1976, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia: *Provided,* That lands and interests therein owned by the State of South Carolina or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. The Secretary shall establish the historic site by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he determines that sufficient property to constitute an administrable unit has been acquired. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in writing, the Secretary may from time to time revise the boundaries of the historic site, but the total acreage of the site shall not exceed one thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 2. Pending establishment of the site and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467), as amended.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$320,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.

AREA: NINETY SIX NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, SOUTH CAROLINA

AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE:

August 19, 1976, P.L. 94-393 (90 Stat. 1196-1197)

To preserve and commemorate for the enjoyment of present and future generations this site that encompasses a unique combination of three major aspects of this Country's history. It depicts (1) the European exploration and settlement of America, specifically of the Carolinas, (2) development of the English Colonies during the period 1700-1775, and (3) most importantly, the American Revolution fought in the South. To this date, no other national historical park includes all of these major themes.

ACQUISITION AUTHORITY:

The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase or exchange.

NOTE: Lands and interests in lands owned by the State of South Carolina or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

BOUNDARY PUBLICATIONS:

Map entitled "96 New Area Study Alternative 2, Ninety Six Site, Ninety Six, South Carolina, Sheet 8 of 17" dated May 1976 will be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.

*BOUNDARY REVISIONS:

After advising the appropriate oversight committees in the House and Senate in writing, the Secretary may from time to time revise the boundaries of the historic site, but the total acreage of the site shall not exceed 1,120 acres.

NOTE: Although not stated in the enabling legislation nor reflected in the legislative history any boundary revision should be made by publication in the Federal Register.

ACREAGE LIMITATION:

Total acreage of the site is not to exceed 1,120 acres.

Breakdown of acreage as of authorization date:

695.40	Owned by Star Fort Historical Commission (a local public entity) to be donated
419.68	Private
1,115.08	

ESTABLISHED:

No

NOTE: The Secretary is to establish the historic site by publication of a notice in the Federal Register when he determines that sufficient property has been acquired to constitute an administrable unit.

STATUTORY CEILING FOR LAND ACQUISITION:

Act of August 19, 1976, P.L. 94-393 authorizes the appropriation of not to exceed \$320,000 for land acquisition and \$2,463,000 for development.

AREA NUMBERS:

PFM-5610
MIS-5680

*Denotes revision.

Revised 9/6/78

Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

LINSLEY & ADAMS

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Instrument 200700003734 Book Page 1036 126

Deed prepared by:
National Park Service
Land Resources Program Center
Atlanta Federal Center, 1924 Building
100 Alabama Street, S.W
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

WARRANTY DONATION DEED

Project: Ninety Six National Historic Site
Tract: 101-24

THIS INDENTURE, made this 3RD day of April, 2007
by and between PALMETTO CONSERVATION FOUNDATION, a South Carolina
Non-Profit Corporation, whose address is 1314 Lincoln Street, Suite 305, Columbia, South
Carolina 29201-3154, GRANTOR, (the term "Grantor" includes masculine, feminine, singular
and/or plural parties as the context indicates), its successors and assigns, and the UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA, GRANTEE, and assigns, whose address is National Park Service,
Land Resources Division, 1849 "C" Street, N.W., (2540) Washington, D.C. 20240.

WITNESSETH, that for and in consideration of the sum of TEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS
(\$10.00), in hand paid, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the said
GRANTOR does hereby grant, bargain, donate and convey unto the said GRANTEE, and
assigns, in fee simple, all that certain land situate, lying and being in the County of Greenwood,
State of South Carolina, described as follows:

Tract No. 101-24

All that tract or parcel of land situate on Highway #248 South at its intersection with Loudon
Road in the County of Greenwood, State of South Carolina, being bounded as follows: East by
Highway #248; West by property of Bedenbaugh; South by property of Barkley, Johnson and
Maffett. The said tract is known as the Sallie Dean Tract.

Containing 32.8 acres, more or less.

Being all of the tract of land conveyed to Palmetto Conservation Foundation from Louise Tolbert
by Deed dated December 29, 2000, recorded in Deed Book 653, Page 216, Greenwood County,
South Carolina Records.

The acquiring federal agency is the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

TOGETHER with all and singular, the rights, tenements, members, hereditaments and
appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining to the proper use and benefit of
the said GRANTEE, and assigns, forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and
encumbrances; and,

NINETY SIX NHS DEED NO. 17

Instrument 200700003734 Book Page 1036 127

The GRANTOR releases and quitclaims unto the GRANTEE, and assigns, all the right, title and interest, legal or equitable, which the GRANTOR may have in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores, or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said lands, and in other means of ingress and egress appurtenant thereto.

SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to existing easements of record for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines, canals and ditches.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the described premises herein granted, bargained, donated and conveyed and all privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE, and assigns, forever, in FEE SIMPLE.

AND SAID GRANTOR, its successors and assigns, does hereby covenant that GRANTOR is lawfully seized of said premises and GRANTOR has the right to grant, bargain, donate and convey the same in fee simple; that the same is free and clear from all liens and encumbrances; and GRANTOR will warrant and defend the title to the land against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said GRANTOR has hereunto caused this instrument to be signed in its corporate name and its seal to be hereunto affixed by authority of its Board of Directors, on the day, month, and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of:

PALMETTO CONSERVATION FOUNDATION a South Carolina Non-Profit Corporation

WITNESSES:

[Handwritten signatures of witnesses]

By: *Kenneth C. Duggie*

Title: *Executive Director*

Attest: *Gaige S. Reese* *Jensom H. Hula*

Title: *Secretary*

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF GREENWOOD

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

[CORPORATE SEAL]

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 6 day of April, 2007.

Gaige S. Reese (SEAL)
NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires 12/27/2016

This Donation Deed is accepted on behalf of the United States of America, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, by James H. Strotman, Chief, Land Resources Program Center, Southeast Region.

James H. Strotman
James H. Strotman
Chief, Land Resources Program Center
Southeast Region

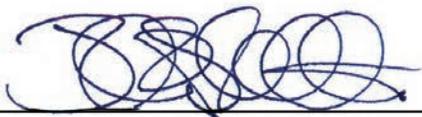
Date: April 6, 2007



Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Ninety Six National Historic Site

September 2014

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.



RECOMMENDED

John Slaughter, Superintendent, Ninety Six National Historic Site

SEPT 19, 2014

Date



APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

10/1/14

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Foundation Document • Ninety Six National Historic Site

