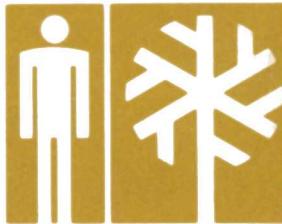


master plan

KINGS MOUNTAIN



NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND STATE PARK □ SOUTH CAROLINA

KINGS MOUNTAIN

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND STATE PARK

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INTRODUCTION

Astride the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains in South Carolina there lies a natural area unusually rich in historical, cultural, and recreational opportunities. Because it lies within a growing urban corridor between two metropolitan centers — Charlotte, North Carolina, and Spartanburg, South Carolina — the area's present rate of population growth indicates it will eventually be literally surrounded by urbanization. This area has the capability of providing an expanding urban population with a complete spectrum of leisure-time activities.

Falling under two separate management categories, the area has two complementary purposes: Kings Mountain National Military Park will be managed as a *historical area* under the National Park Service. Its purpose will be to promote an awareness of the significance of the American Revolution through the use of the battlefield and surrounding area. Kings Mountain State Park, on the other hand, will be managed as a *destination park* under the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. Its purpose will be to provide a wide variety of leisure-time activities, especially for those seeking outdoor recreation. It should be noted that, although these are the two primary purposes of Kings Mountain, there is a third common to both parks — that of interpreting the natural and cultural history of the area, and their contributions to our society.

Although these two parks fall under separate managements, they exist as a single unit geographically, ecologically, and historically, as well as in the mind of the park visitor. The two parks will be managed as a "dual park," with close cooperation between Federal and State administrations. Although each park will have different principal themes — nature, recreation, or history — activities and interpretation will be planned and coordinated to achieve a harmonious park complex. It is for this reason that the master plan stresses *themes*, not boundaries. Hereafter, therefore, the two Kings Mountain parks will be referred to simply as "the park," even though each component will be managed separately.

The following management objectives form the basis for this master plan, and advocate cooperative programs and cooperative planning ventures wherever and whenever possible.

- Ensure that all development is both esthetically and ecologically compatible with the historical, natural, and cultural resources.
- South Carolina to purchase sufficient land on the southern shore of the proposed lake for recreational, ecological, and management purposes.
- Limit and rotate uses of the area to selected activities compatible with historical and ecological limitations, through a careful and thorough evaluation of the resource.
- Develop research programs identifying significant or unique natural cultural, and historical features.
- Improve and coordinate visitor orientation and circulation, thereby facilitating better visitor use.
- Provide a wide range of appealing recreational and cultural pursuits in the park, relevant to the needs of our society.
- Keep the park open year-round on both a day-use and overnight-accommodation basis, to provide expanded opportunities for people to experience the physical and cultural values inherent there.
- Administer the park as an integral part of the park systems of both the National Park Service and the State of South Carolina.
- Integrate and coordinate all planning with Federal and State agencies and other concerned organizations.
- Seek to teach through outdoor recreation, education, and interpretation the environmental ethic – man's interdependence with the natural world – "the web of life."
- Develop a multifaceted commemorative program for presentation during the Revolutionary War Bicentennial years.
- Improve interpretation of the American Revolution and the battle of Kings Mountain, and provide interpretation of the area's cultural history, including such sites as the Howser House, abandoned farm sites, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps, and the gold mine.

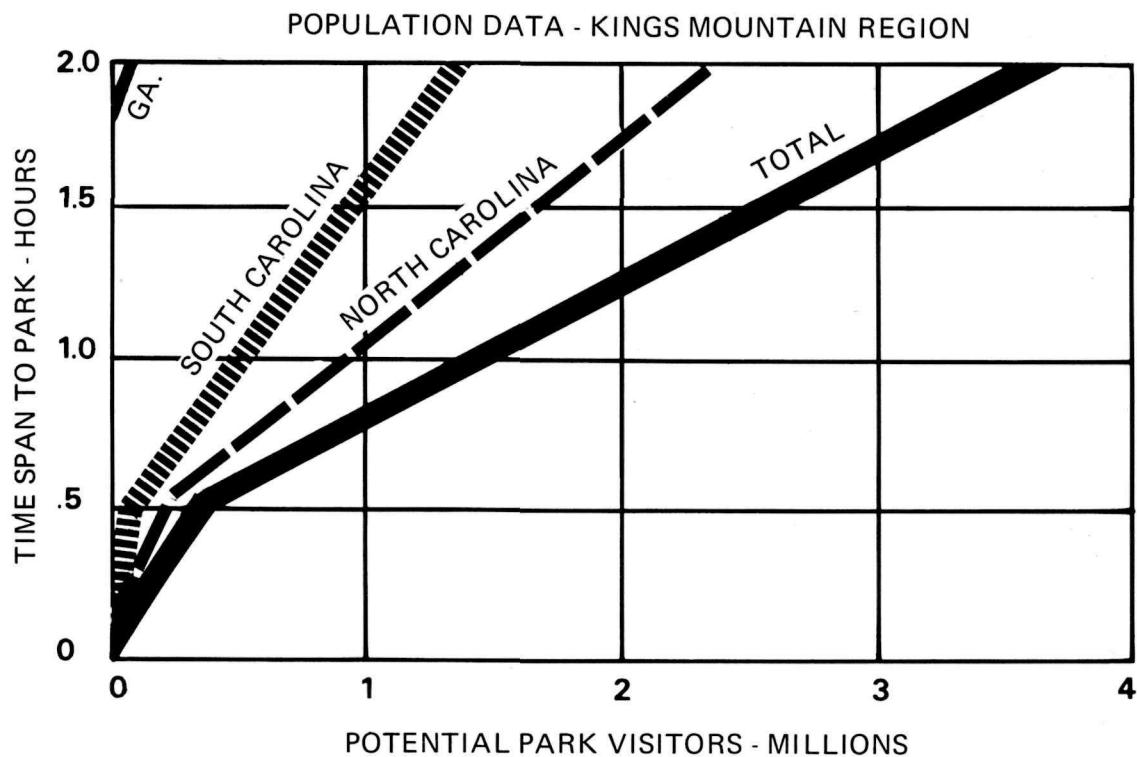
THE REGION

For the purpose of this plan, the Kings Mountain region is defined as all those counties wholly or partially within two hours' travel time of the park. This region contains 53 counties and 3½ million people in three states: Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The area has undergone great change in the past 200 years. Originally covered by a hardwood forest, plots of land were first cleared in the later half of the 18th century. In the early 19th century, cattle were raised until the land became overgrazed. In the 1890's, cotton became the cash crop, but in the 1930's, partially due to the depletion of the land, cotton production steadily decreased. Cleared fields were abandoned; fast-growing pines rapidly became dominant. In recent years, however, hardwoods have again become dominant, partially due to fire protection and the heavy cutting of pines.

The economic base of the region has now shifted from agriculture to textiles. This has resulted in drawing more people to the urban centers of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Greenville, Spartanburg, and Columbia, South Carolina.

The Kings Mountain region lies within a growing belt of industry and urbanization extending from Greensboro, North Carolina, southwestward to Atlanta, Georgia. This region now has a population of 3½ million, which is an increase of 453,384 people (13.7 percent) since 1960. As rapid growth in employment opportunities reverses the past trend of out-migration, population is expected to continue to grow.



The economic impact of industrial growth results in an industrial income that is now six times greater than that derived from the agrarian economy of the past. With strong industrial influences, the region is rapidly changing: today's rural lands will be tomorrow's subdivisions. This may be emphasized by population projections that indicate that this region will grow by 23 percent during the next 15 years.

As the economy and population grow within the Kings Mountain region, the park will have an even greater value. It will offer natural, historical, and recreational values — diverse means of escape for great numbers of people within the urbanized region. Urbanization will eventually surround the park. Thus, this park area should be increasingly valuable to the urbanite's daily life.

The urban corridor generally follows the same alignment as Interstate 85, northeast-southwest. This route is an inland arterial from Petersburg,

Virginia, to Montgomery, Alabama, connecting such other major metropolitan centers as Durham, Greensboro, and Charlotte, North Carolina; Spartanburg and Greenville, South Carolina; and Atlanta, Georgia. The corridor is intersected by Interstate 26, at Spartanburg, 35 miles from the park. This route will be the major link between two other important interstate highways serving the region. Interstate 95, the coastal route runs from Canada to Florida; Interstate 40 runs from California to North Carolina. Interstate 26 has the added importance of being the connecting link between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean.

This network of highways brings to the region an annual influx of 20 million tourists from Canada and the northeastern United States, who are seeking southern hospitality, sunshine, and recreation.

Kings Mountain park must offer facilities to meet the needs of people both within and outside the region. A careful evaluation of existing facilities must be made to facilitate appropriate development and acquisition plans for meeting the needs of growing visitor use.

Within this region there are many federally administered areas, including three national parks and seven national forests. There are in addition 17 State parks and several privately owned developments, as shown on the Regional Resource Map.

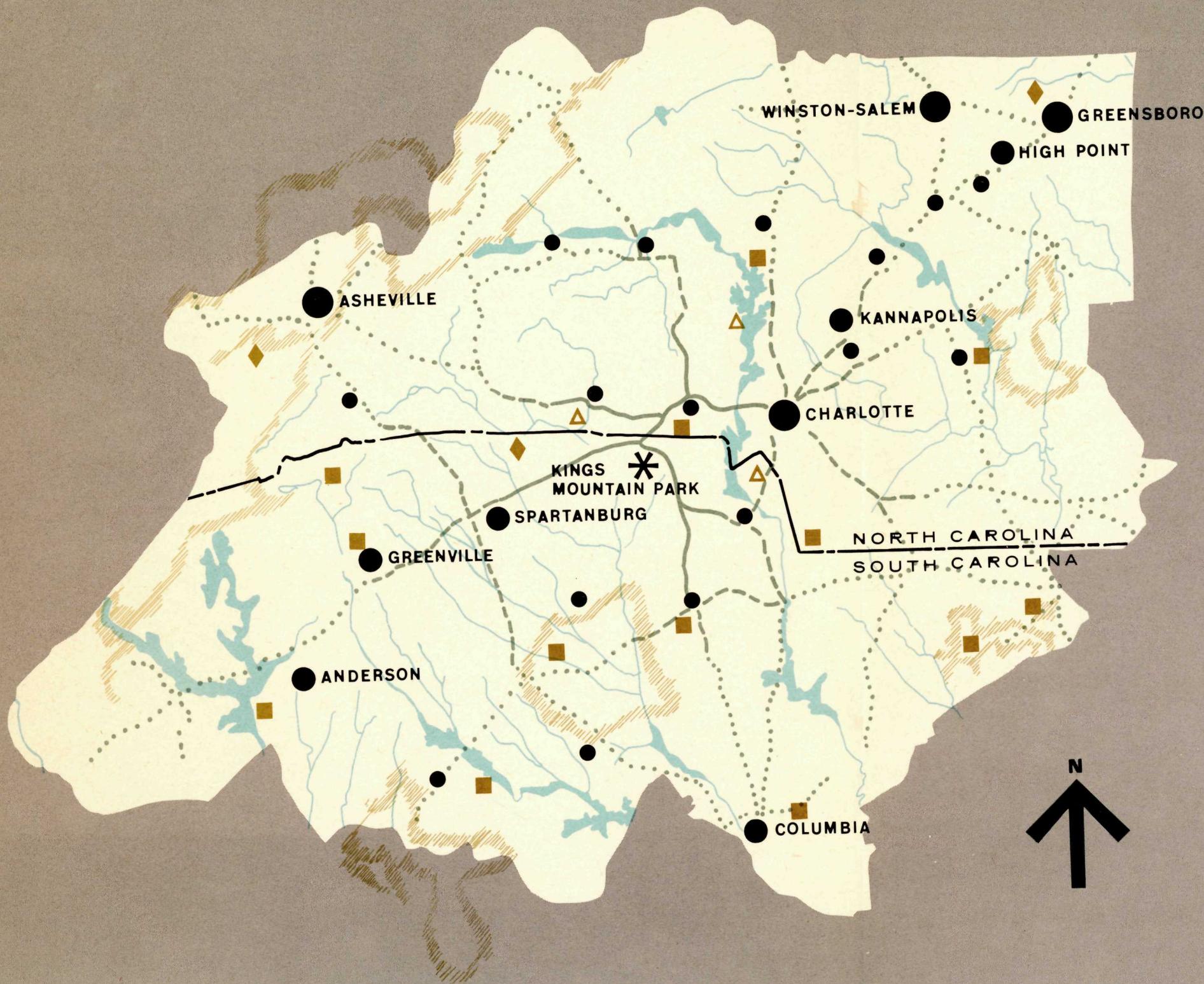
Parks to the south and east of Kings Mountain are predominantly day-use areas, while those to the north and west have longer use-patterns. Since a large portion of the Revolutionary War was fought in both North and South Carolina, the entire region is rich in historical significance. The Appalachian Mountains northwest of Kings Mountain offer great potential for a wide range of recreational pursuits. The many lakes and rivers are ideal for boating, water skiing, fishing, and sightseeing. In addition, many other features, both natural and historical, provide possibilities for recreational developments, many of which can be federally or State supported. The development of private facilities will naturally follow, and will be complementary. Three major developments proposed in the immediate vicinity of Kings Mountain are the Clinchfield Reservoir; Crowders Mountain, a North Carolina State park; and the Appalachian Foothills Parkway.

These rich natural resources and their related development, combined with their proximity to urban population centers and an interstate highway network, will attract thousands of visitors to the Kings Mountain region, especially the northwest section.

Although the park is readily accessible to the whole region, its development and operation will have the most immediate effect upon two South Carolina counties, Cherokee and York. Conversely, it is their development plans, zoning, building codes, and so forth, that will have the strongest effect upon the character of the park. These counties and the State of South Carolina are encouraged to work together in formulating a land-use plan for the entire area. Otherwise, urban sprawl, poor road systems, and polluted air and water may destroy the existing character of the land.

Marginal land unsuited for development because of mountains, floodplains, insufficient water, or poor soils, should be set aside and dedicated as "open space." This land could then be used for recreation and/or conservation.

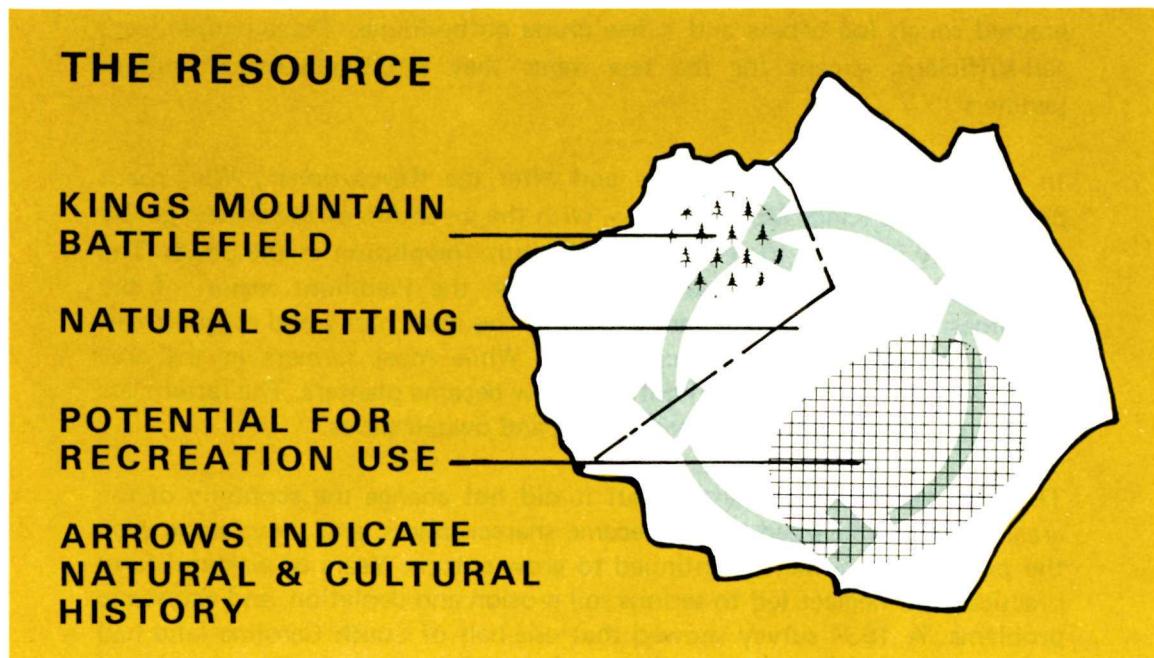
THE REGION



THE RESOURCE

INTRODUCTION

There are three prime resources in the park: the Kings Mountain battlefield area and its significance to the American Revolution; the potential for recreation use; and the park's natural setting, with the reappearance of the climax oak/hickory forest. There is also an opportunity for a secondary resource when necessary research is completed: the interpretation of the natural and cultural history, and the importance of their contributions — past, present, and future — to our society. Man's impact upon the land did not begin with the battle of Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780, nor did it end on that date! Indians passed this way, as did settlers, speculators, loggers, gold miners, quarriers, and CCC youths — each building his own monuments.



The Howser House and its related cemetery illustrate that people lived and died in the Kings Mountain battlefield area. This particular cultural resource demonstrates a way of life between 1803 and 1930. But what about life before and after this period? There are many other cultural resources that demonstrate a variety of life styles — Indian traces, coalings, log cabins, more than one gold mine, a CCC camp. All these have their stories to tell about our American heritage — but to reveal them to visitors, careful research is necessary.

HUMAN HISTORY

Historical and Cultural Background

When British traders penetrated the region in the late 17th century, it was the home of the Catawba Indians. Among the Catawba there were about 1500 warriors. They welcomed the whites, with their trinkets and their wares; however, the newcomers also brought with them smallpox and other diseases, and by 1750 — within less than 100 years — the number of warriors was reduced to about 400. The friendly Catawba soon lost all their land except a small reservation in York County, where some of their descendants still live.

Then, in the 1750's, more than half a century after the Charleston fur traders had first penetrated the area, and before the first permanent white settlers arrived, people — principally Scotch-Irish — worked their way southwest down the great valley from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. They either squatted on the land or purchased a few acres and erected rough log cabins and a few crude outbuildings. These people were self-sufficient, except for the few items they purchased from itinerant peddlers.

In the years immediately before and after the Revolutionary War, roads penetrated the Kings Mountain area. With the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793, there was an agricultural revolution in the South. The cultivation of cotton spread rapidly across the Piedmont region of the Carolinas. The forest was felled, except in the most rocky and rugged areas. Cotton, a ruthless tyrant, became king. While most farmers in the area cultivated only a few acres of cotton, a few became planters. The latter class built large houses, cultivated many acres, and owned slaves.

The Civil War freed the slaves, but it did not change the economy of the area. Most of the freed blacks became sharecroppers, and they, along with the poor white farmers, continued to grow cotton. Years of wasteful farm practices and neglect led to serious soil erosion and depletion, and economic problems. A 1934 survey showed that one-half of South Carolina land had been seriously damaged by erosion, and that the most seriously eroded land was in the Piedmont, in which the park is situated.

Revolutionary War History

A series of defeats in North and South Carolina put a damper on British plans to quickly subdue Patriot forces in the Southern Colonies and return royal governors to power. By late July 1776, the initial attempt of the British to stamp out rebellion in the Southern Colonies had failed. For the next several years, British efforts were directed toward driving the Continental Congress from its headquarters and securing the Middle Atlantic Colonies. Although British generals won a number of victories, their campaign efforts in this region also failed.

Then, in the autumn of 1778, the British again turned their attention to the South. Reports reaching General Clinton from that region indicated that there were thousands of Loyalists waiting to rally to the King's cause, once his armies had seized a foothold in the region. By mid-summer of 1779, most of Georgia had been secured, and the British, under Sir Henry Clinton, were prepared to carry the war northward to South Carolina.

In May 1780, Sir Henry captured a Patriot army of 5500, and gained possession of the most important city in the South – Charleston, South Carolina. General Clinton and a portion of his army returned to New York, leaving Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis to pacify the region. Striking swiftly, Cornwallis overran much of South Carolina. Patriot morale sagged, while the spirits of the Tories soared.

The situation of those espousing the Patriot cause in the South seemed hopeless. Tories, no longer fearful for their lives and property, became willing recruits to Cornwallis' army. Persons who had not compromised themselves renewed their allegiance to the crown. To counteract this movement, daring partisan leaders like Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and Andrew Pickens took the field, and warred on Tories, and isolated British detachments. It was civil war throughout much of the countryside, as Patriot battled Tory in a desperate struggle in which no quarter was asked or given.

Lord Cornwallis sent Major Patrick Ferguson and his Provincials into northwestern South Carolina to organize Tory militia, suppress the Patriots, and re-establish the authority of the Crown.

Major Ferguson advanced into North Carolina, pushing his recruitment campaign with one hand while subduing the Patriots with the other. From Gilbert Town he threatened the "over-mountain men," saying that if they did not desist from their opposition to British arms, "he would march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword."

This was a challenge the bold frontiersmen did not choose to ignore. Accustomed to hardships and danger, a strong force of these men, rallying to the call of leaders such as Colonels John Sevier, Isaac Shelby, and William Campbell, assembled on September 25, 1780, at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River, in what is today east Tennessee. Early the next day, more than 1000 grim frontiersmen swung into their saddles and headed southeast across the Appalachians, determined to crush Ferguson and his Tories.

Meanwhile, Ferguson had evacuated Gilbert Town, and marched east toward Charlotte and a rendezvous with Cornwallis' army. Major Ferguson notified Cornwallis that he was marching toward him "by a road leading from Cherokee Ford, north of Kings Mountain." If he were reinforced by 300 to 400 "good soldiers, part dragoons," he was certain he could crush the frontiersmen.

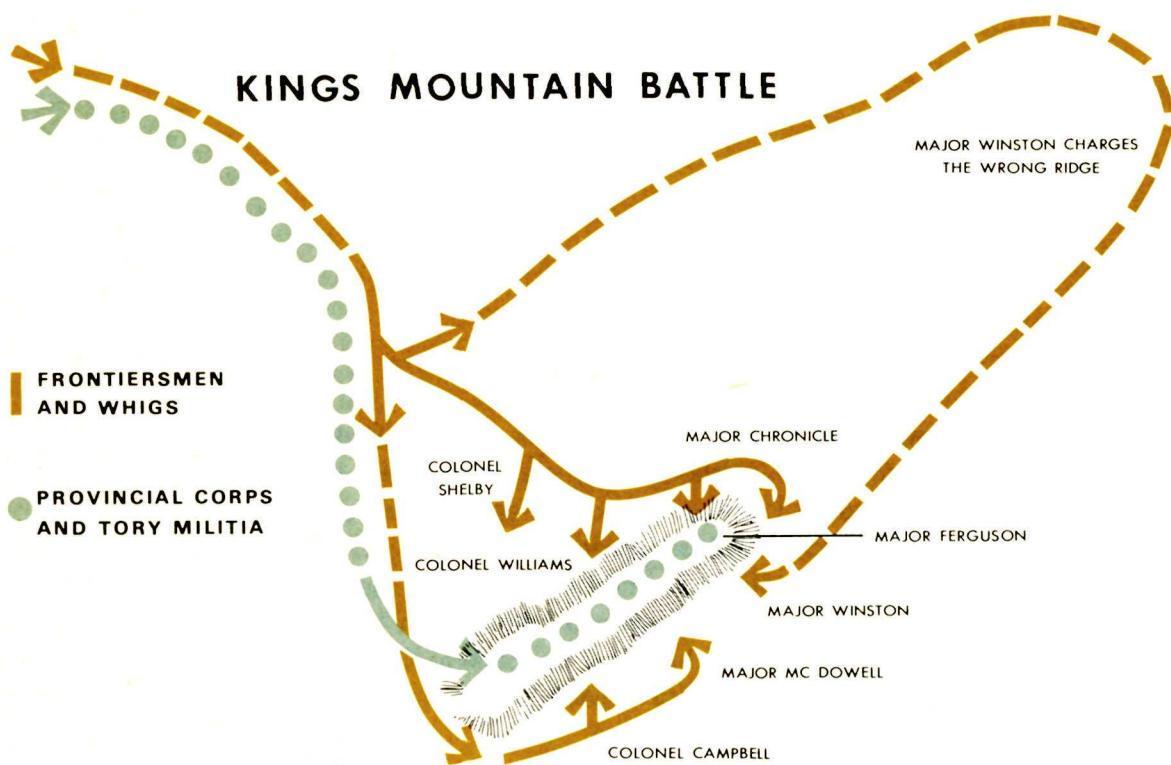
At Cowpens, on October 7, 1780, the over-mountain men were reinforced by several battalions of North and South Carolina militia. This increased Colonel Campbell's command to more than 1700. From a scout it was learned that Ferguson's column was near Kings Mountain. Colonel Campbell picked about 900 men mounted on the best horses, and made a night ride to strike the Tories before they could be reinforced by Cornwallis. As Colonel Campbell's column crossed the Broad River on September 8, information was received that the Tories were camped on Kings Mountain.

After they crossed Kings Creek, — still three-quarters of a mile from the enemy encampment — a halt was called, the horses were hitched, and Campbell briefed his subordinates. Most of the frontiersmen left the hitching ground on foot in two columns. Each detachment was to take a pre-assigned position at the foot of the ridge to encircle Ferguson's position.

While the other frontiersmen gained their assigned positions, Campbell's and Shelby's men, who had the shortest distance to travel, converged on the southwest point of the ridge. Ferguson's Tories fired by volley; the provincials stood ready with the bayonet. But, like most marksmen when firing down a steep grade, the Tories aimed too high, and most of their musketballs whizzed harmlessly overhead. Meanwhile, the frontiersmen fought Indian fashion as they advanced up the slope, dodging from rock to rock and from tree to tree. Unlike the Tories, they were crack shots, and projectiles from their "Kentucky rifles" took a heavy toll.

Twice the provincials charged with bayonets and drove Campbell's Virginians down the slope. Each time, the Virginians rallied and fought their way back. As the provincials braced to make a third charge upon Campbell and Shelby,

the Patriot battalions that had advanced against the northeast slopes of Kings Mountain entered the fight. The Tories and Provincials gave ground, and Campbell's and Shelby's people fought their way up the hogback ridge. It became apparent that Ferguson's front was extended too thin for his command; even so, Ferguson seemed omnipresent. But as he led a charge aimed at breaching the encircling ring of frontiersmen, he was mortally wounded. The loss of their leader and the frightful casualties suffered by the Provincials sapped the Tories' will to fight and they surrendered. In an hour's fight, a Loyalist force of more than 1000 had been destroyed.



After policing the field and succoring the wounded, the Patriots, accompanied by hundreds of prisoners, withdrew from the area. Before the end of October, the over-mountain men's army had melted away.

News of the Kings Mountain victory buoyed the Patriots' morale. The militia turned out in larger numbers, and in South Carolina the partisan commands became increasingly aggressive. The ardor of the Tories in the Carolinas was correspondingly dampened. Cornwallis now abandoned his thrust into North Carolina. And while he waited, the patriot leaders feverishly reorganized their army.

When Cornwallis' army again took the field in January 1781, a detached column was overwhelmed by the Patriots at Cowpens. Cornwallis, pressing

on, followed the Patriot army, and on March 15 the armies fought at Guilford Courthouse. Although Cornwallis won the battle, he retired to Wilmington, North Carolina. When he resumed the offensive and entered Virginia, a French naval squadron had arrived off the Atlantic coast. Cornwallis took position at Yorktown, where he was invested by a Franco-Patriot army and blockaded by the French fleet. There, on October 19, 1781, he surrendered his army to General George Washington. Thus, Kings Mountain was a significant event on the road to Yorktown — and the creation of a free nation.

The Kings Mountain battle was important in another way: it illustrates the great cleavage that divided the colonists. It was stated by John Adams that one-third of the populace were Patriots, one-third Tories, and one-third had no fixed political beliefs. This is evident at Kings Mountain, where Major Ferguson was the only British soldier on the field. The rest of his force were either Tories from North and South Carolina, or Provincial troops from New York and New Jersey.

The use of mounted infantry in the battle is also of significance and interest. The over-mountain men were the precursors of Nathan Bedford Forrest's and Philip H. Sheridan's mounted infantry of the Civil War, and the motorized infantry of World War II.



The Iron Industry

As early as 1773, small quantities of iron were smelted in Catalan forges along the Piedmont slope, in the area the park occupies today. William Hill had a blast furnace on Allison Creek in York County that was destroyed during the Revolution. The Aera Furnace commenced operating in 1787 two miles west of the Catawba River. In 1788, the Aetna Furnace began operations nearby.

A small blast furnace was erected on Kings Creek near Blacksburg in 1822; in 1824, a works was opened on Broad River. These furnaces were bought in 1824 by the Kings Mountain Iron Company, with a capital of \$100,000, part of which was invested in land and slaves. In 1837 – the same year the Kings Mountain Iron Company erected its second furnace – the Magnetic Iron Company built four furnaces, a rolling mill, and a nail factory at Cherokee Ford, on Broad River near Blacksburg. The Kings Mountain Iron Company owned much of the acreage now included in the national and State parks. This area provided the company with limestone, ore, and charcoal for its operations at Blacksburg.

This backcountry iron industry reached its highpoint by 1838, by which time the Kings Mountain Company and three others controlled the best ore land in Spartanburg and York Counties. The depression that followed the panic of 1837 brought first stagnation and then ruin to the industry.

Gold Mining

Gold was first mined in York County in the 1830's. Nuggets weighing as much as 17 ounces were found. In the period between 1880 and 1910, the Ferguson mine, located in the State park, was in production. Mining activity declined about 1910 and remained at a low level until revived by the increase in the price of gold in 1933. Since World War II there has been intermittent activity in the York County Mining District, but no significant production.

Although South Carolina has not been a major producer of gold, and gold mining has not played a major role in the State's economy, the York County Mining District has definite local significance.

Conservation and Recreation

During the New Deal years of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, steps were taken to rehabilitate the ravaged land and change agricultural practices. CCC camps were established to help the unemployed, and to conserve the land. Youths from camps such as the one established at Kings Mountain in 1934 were employed on re-forestation and other conservation projects. Kings Mountain National Military Park was enlarged, and the acreage now comprising Kings Mountain State Park was acquired by the Federal Government as part of its conservation program. Similar projects were undertaken by the Federal Government throughout South Carolina, in which



marginal agricultural lands were purchased and the acreage converted to recreational uses. When CCC camps were phased out in the early 1940's, these recreational areas were turned over to the State, and eventually became a part of the present South Carolina State Park System.

THE NATURAL RESOURCE

At the time of the battle of Kings Mountain, the area was probably covered by a mature virgin forest. The rolling uplands were covered by a climax oak/hickory forest. Ravines and protected slopes contained stands of mixed mesophytes. On well-drained bottom lands, mainly poplar, sweetgum, ash, and sycamore trees, and an abundant growth of canes grew. Trees on the poorly drained areas were chiefly willow, birch, beech, and water-tolerant oaks. A lush growth of native grasses and legumes grew in the open areas. On the uplands, the prevailing climax was interrupted by stands of pine and pine/hardwood mixtures representing various stages of secondary succession. Various fauna such as wild turkey, deer, and bobcat roamed the countryside.

During the 19th century, the Kings Mountain park area was cleared and used for agricultural purposes. Exotic plants and animals were introduced by the farmers, many of them still extant on former homesites today.

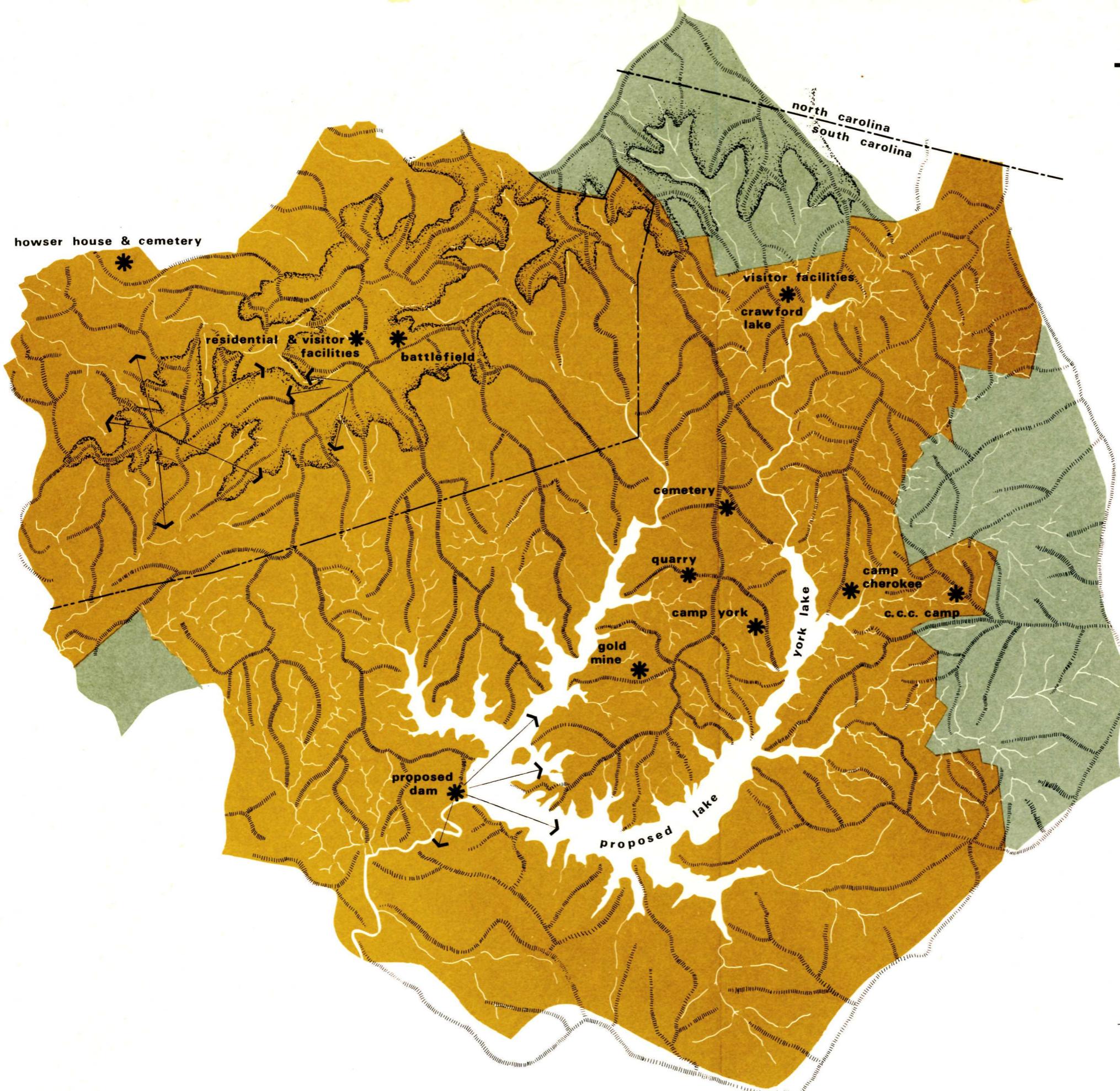
Agriculture was discontinued with the establishment and expansion of the Kings Mountain National Military Park. With the passing time, these abandoned fields have, through the process of secondary succession, become the forests of today.

More gradual successional changes in an area are brought about by the organisms themselves. As they exploit the environment, their own life activities make the habitat unfavorable for their own survival. But in so doing, they create an environment for a new group of organisms. Eventually, in the climax stage, an equilibrium, or steady state with the environment, is more or less achieved. The climax stage — here, the oak/hickory forest — is self-maintaining and long-lived, as long as it is free from disturbances such as disease, insects, fire, and hurricanes.

Animal life within the Kings Mountain park area has continued to change with this natural succession. Although bear and bobcat no longer exist in the area, there is still ample wildlife. Fauna of historical dominance — wild turkey and deer — will probably return to the park as the forest reaches its climax.

It can be clearly seen that the characteristics of Kings Mountain natural resources suggest that the area lends itself to many diverse forms of visitor facilities and related services.

THE RESOURCE AND ITS FORM



THE PLAN

PLANNING APPROACH

The Kings Mountain region is part of an interrelated, interacting, and interdependent web of life of which man is an integral part. Too often, man has considered himself outside and above this system, and has allowed development, location, form, and growth to be guided by economic determinants alone. What a tragic misjudgement! Natural life processes must form the basic and most critical criteria for land-use planning.

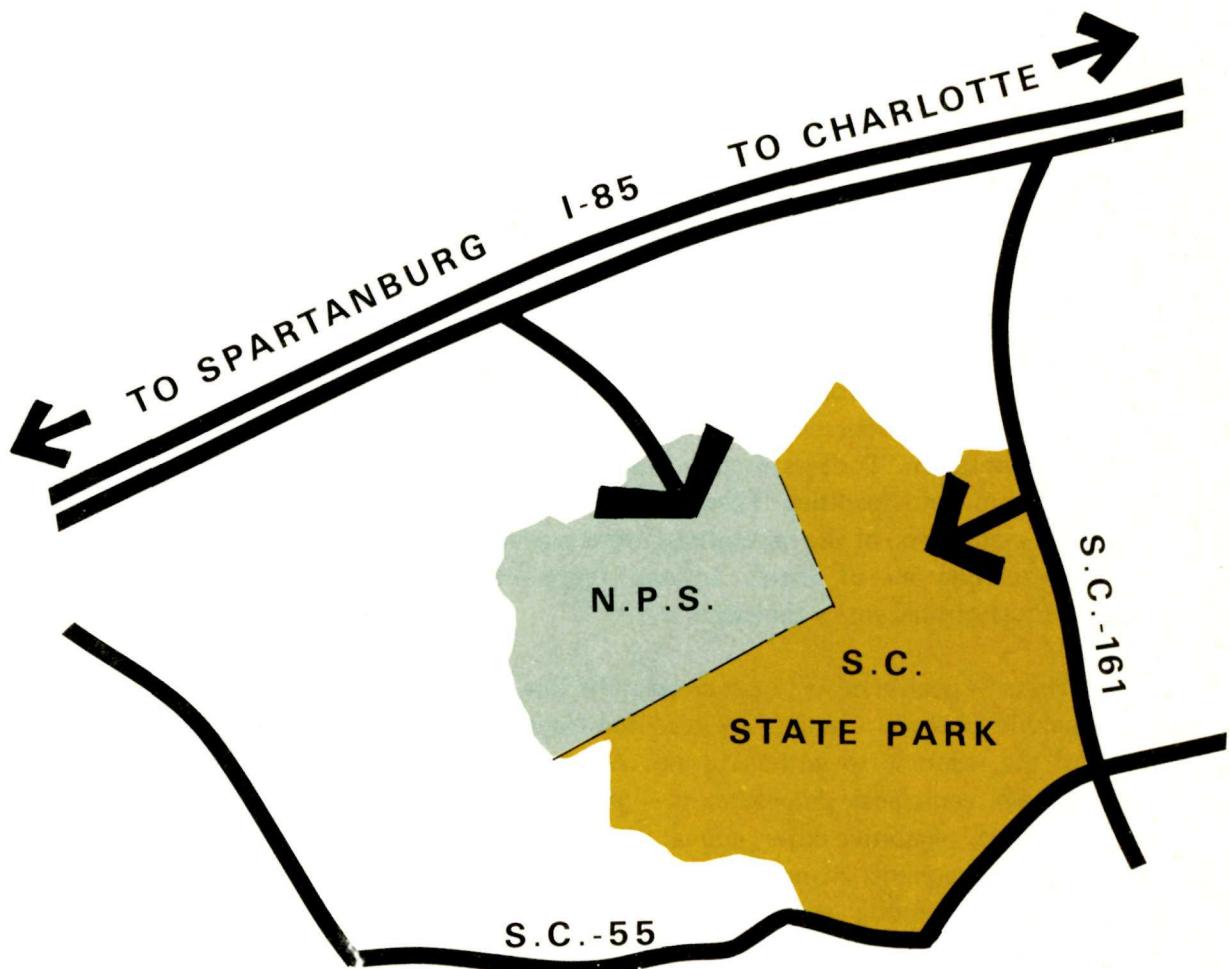
This master plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park and State Park proposes a resource-related method for public use, development, and interpretation. Today's society has created a demand for a great variety of programs and facilities. These should be planned and implemented with a full cognizance of the natural resources available, and be based upon the goal of relating all of man's actions — here — today — to those carried out throughout his entire timespan.

With this goal in mind in the creation of this master plan, the demands of the people who will use the park resources have been analyzed, as has the ability of the resource to withstand use. A detailed study has been conducted of certain ecological determinants — geologic factors, soils, slopes, drainage patterns, vegetative cover, animal life — indicating strongly that development and subsequent management must be guided by certain constraints. Foremost among these is the need to disperse people and activities throughout the park, in order to minimize damage to fragile soil and vegetative cover. This master plan attempts to set forth the concepts for effecting this dispersal, but it is management who must monitor the actual effects. Carrying capacities must be established for all areas; and when these capacities are exceeded, further dispersal measures must be initiated.

A 650-acre reservoir — the Clarks Fork-Bullock's Creek Watershed — has been proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of South Carolina. Ecological factors indicate that additional land should be acquired on the southern edge of the reservoir to protect the lake from promiscuous drainage. Restrictive zoning outside park boundaries would further preserve the lake for visitor use.

ACCESS

Kings Mountain lies approximately three miles south of Interstate 85, the heavily traveled route in the State, and a main inland arterial connecting such metropolitan centers as Charlotte, North Carolina, and Spartanburg and Greenville, South Carolina.

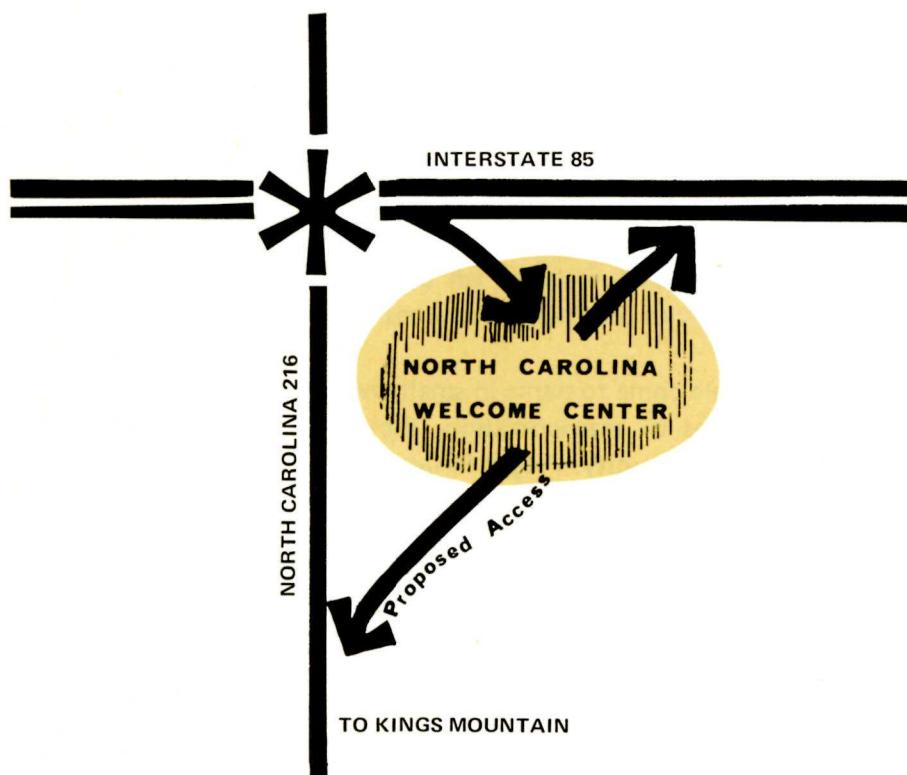


Because Interstate 85 connects the major metropolitan centers of this region and passes within 3 miles of the park, the majority of park visitors will approach the parks via this artery and then continue along either South Carolina 216 or 161. Secondary access may develop along South Carolina 55.

The two combined parks presently have a total of eleven access points. To control access and dispersal, to simplify information services, and to improve the management and protection of park resources, it is recommended that all access routes be closed except South Carolina 216. Although 216 is a through-route, minimal local traffic is anticipated. This route would act as the park spinal road, with visitor developments located on spurs. These developments would in turn serve as hubs, dispersing visitors throughout the park. As the region's population grows, expanding the need for recreation, secondary access points may be required along the periphery of the State park.

The existing principal access is compatible with major resources, and roads are proposed that take the protection of these resources into consideration. However, the present spur road and parking area near the battlefield are an intrusion and should be removed.

All buildings, parking areas, utilities, and other manmade facilities have been placed in accordance with ecological determinants, to impose minimum impact upon the park resources, consistent with visitor use.



North and South Carolina have both developed a system of "welcome centers," which distribute literature to the tourists that explains the opportunities within the region. North Carolina now has one under

construction on Interstate 85 near the 216 interchange. The possibility of providing access from this welcome station to South Carolina 216, and then on into the park area, should be investigated.

Contact stations should be provided at both entrances to the park, to introduce the visitor to park activities. These stations could assist in guiding visitor movement and use; they could also permit fee collection, if ever deemed necessary. Orientation could be achieved by various means, such as information leaflets, maps, and panels; or the visitor might simply be advised to turn his radio to a certain frequency to receive an audio orientation. But information and orientation materials should also be readily available at each visitor facility. A minifolder that orients visitors to all sections of the integrated park would, of course, also be developed.

VISITOR-USE CONCEPTS

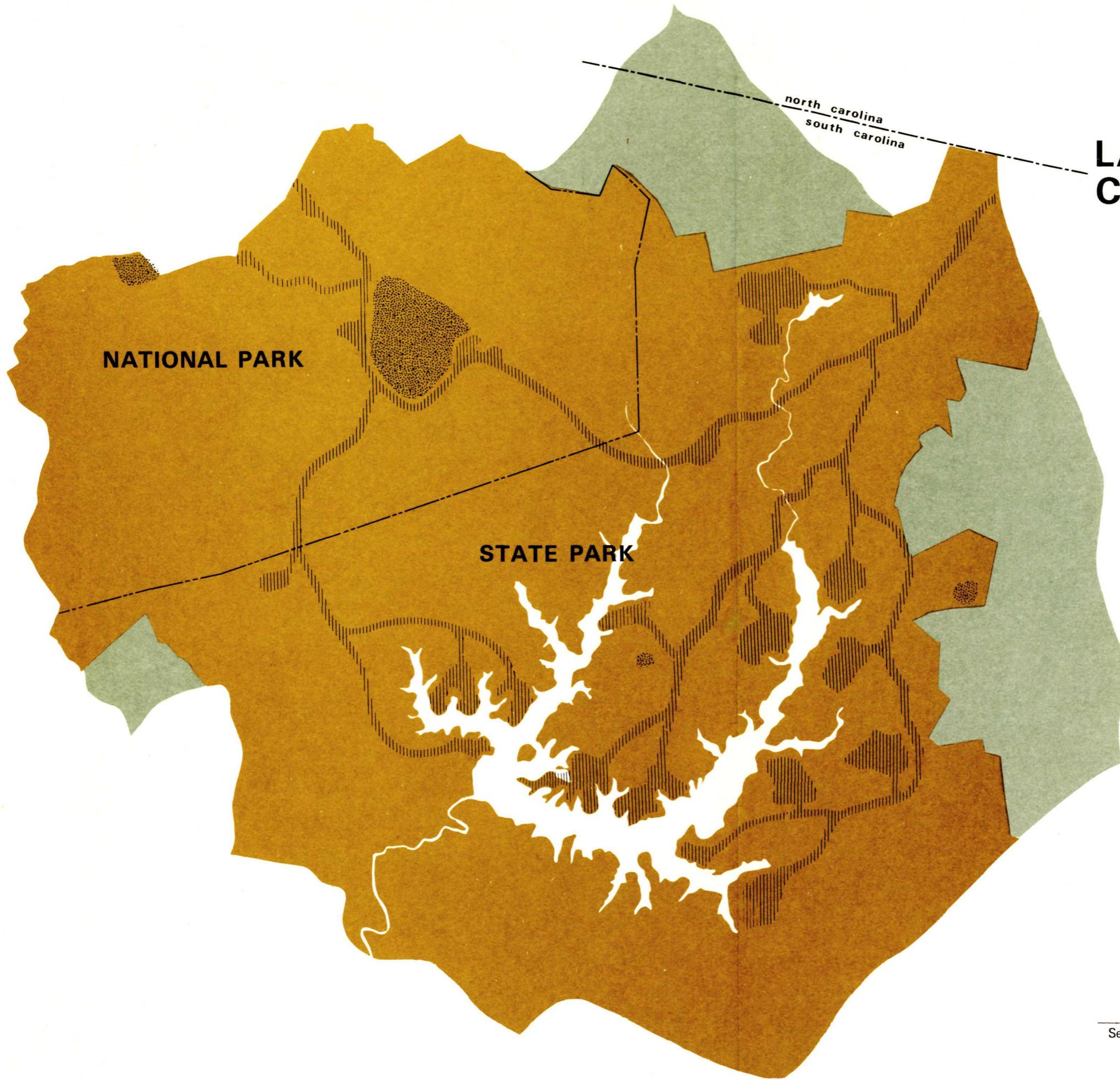
Both units of the integrated Kings Mountain park are presently predominantly day-use, with especially heavy visitation during summer weekends. As this master plan is implemented, a greater range of activities and accommodations for day use, overnight use, and vacation use will be provided in the State park area.

Kings Mountain park lies approximately 35 miles — or less than an hour's drive — from the closest metropolitan centers, Charlotte and Spartanburg. Thus, a typical day-use visitor will arrive between 10:00 a.m. and noon, and spend between one and six hours in the park. The management concept of decentralization, or dispersal, is based on this timespan, as well as on the limited carrying capacity of the fragile resources.

It is known that people come to parks in small groups, but that upon leaving their mechanical means of transportation, they tend to cluster in larger groups, if given the opportunity. People in large groups would destroy much of the prime, intangible resource they have come to enjoy. Consequently, dispersal of most recreational activity within both parks is recommended. This management concept of decentralization allows for both those visitors who want to cluster and those who do not. Thus, the visitor can choose between a space that has privacy and personal qualities — such as a foot-trail in the backcountry — and one with intense, active qualities — such as the beach on a hot, sunny August afternoon.

The demands for recreational activities in the Kings Mountain region are enormous. These demands are diverse, and undoubtedly include the entire spectrum of fun and leisure activities. It therefore becomes a problem to assess what forms of recreation are available within the region, to determine what recreational alternatives are needed, and to select those most appropriate for the park's specific resource.

LAND CLASSIFICATION



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The two most significant factors relating to this park are the resource, and its location. Situated in an expanding urban region, it lies less than an hour's drive from two metropolitan centers, and thus offers the potential for providing a complete spectrum of activities for the expanding urban populations.

The significance of the hallowed ground of the Kings Mountain battlefield area — its historic role in the achievement of national independence — should continue as a theme in Kings Mountain National Military Park. However, a larger theme — that of the total significance of the relationship of man to the land — inherent in the opportunities for a greater awareness of natural history, human history, and the environment, plus a diverse variety of recreational pursuits the park offers — is a theme that is common to both parks. The overall, pervading mission here should be to teach, through outdoor recreation, education, and interpretation, the environmental ethic: man's interdependence in the natural world — "the web of life."

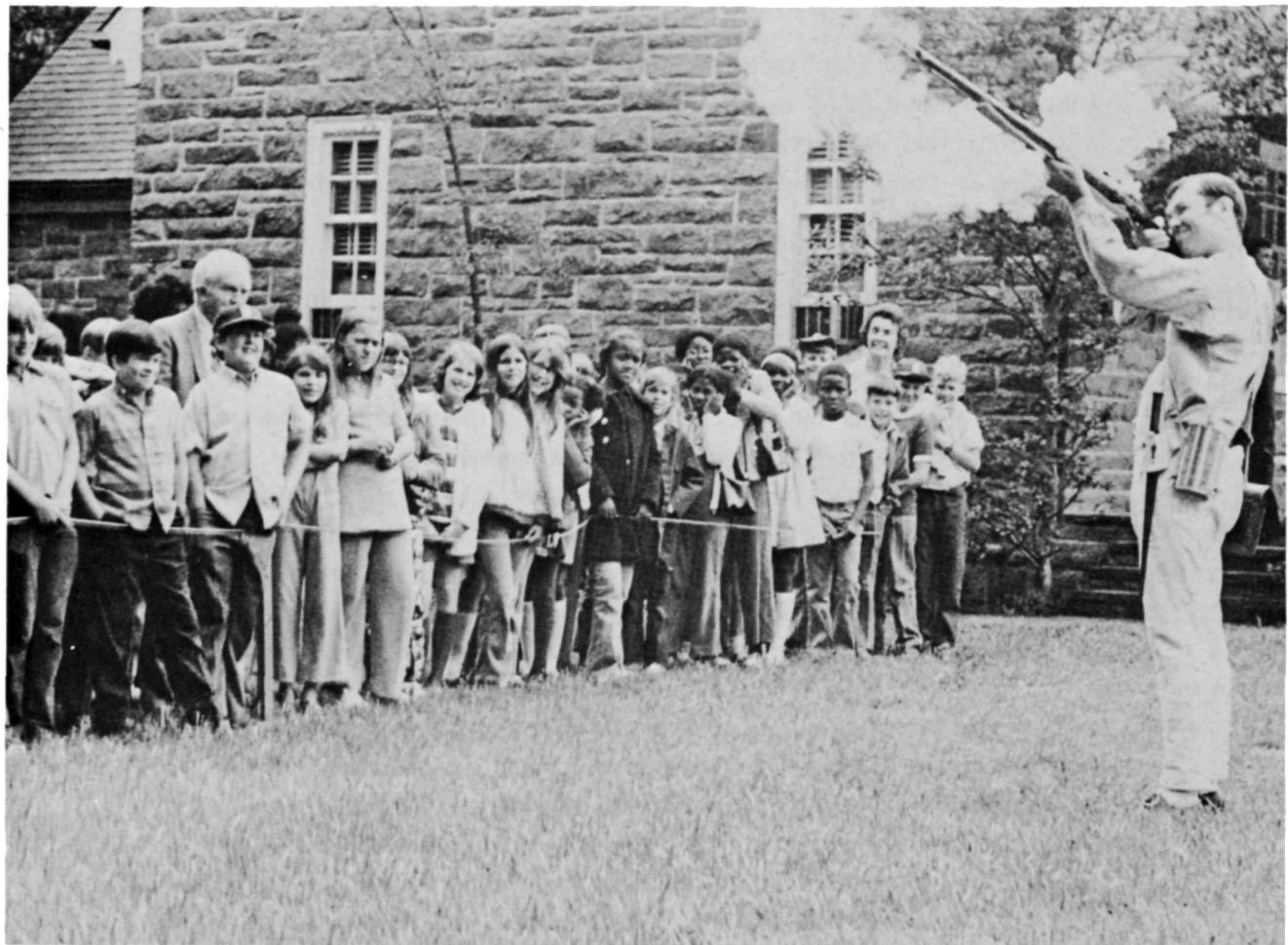
If we eliminate artificial boundaries like county lines and park limits, we enable ourselves to trace man's impact upon the land. Descendants of the frontiersman who fought at Kings Mountain may have farmed the land — or logged the woods — or mined the gold — or quarried the stone — or served at the Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the area. Some probably lie buried in the several cemeteries that the forests now hide from all but the most sharp-eyed intruders. The stories of these men know no artificial boundaries.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR STORY

The advent of the Revolutionary War Bicentennial presents a need and opportunity to develop new approaches, programs, and related facilities to honor past achievements, individuals, and groups — within the context of present issues and future choices.

The Revolutionary War was fought to enable us to gain a firm grip on the reins of our destiny. The battle of Kings Mountain was an important steppingstone on the path that led to Yorktown, and victory. Those who fought here (all but one were Americans) were an interesting lot; their stories should form a vital part of the park's interpretive program. Nowhere are the Civil War aspects of the Revolution more clearly in evidence than here. The hardy Scotch-Irish and German frontiersmen who achieved victory at Kings Mountain deserve to be a focus of attention, as do their leaders. Their weapon — the "Kentucky rifle" — merits attention. So does the weapon invented by Major Patrick Ferguson, the commander of the King's forces at

photo by Shelby Daily Star, Shelby, North Carolina



Weapons
Demonstration

photo by Kings Mountain National Military Park

the battle – and Ferguson, the man, as well. And of course the story of the battle itself, and the many human-interest events associated with it, should also be told.

At the present time, an introduction to the Revolutionary War story is conducted in a visitor facility that is badly located and poorly designed for the functions it is asked to perform. It is therefore recommended that a new visitor facility be planned. The old facility could possibly be used as either an administrative headquarters for both the National Park Service and State of South Carolina, or just for the National Park Service; or it could be used as the center for the environmental study area program, as a youth hostel, or to serve some other utilitarian function.

The new visitor facility should be located in an open field near the present amphitheater. Information/orientation should inform the visitor of the wide range of activities in the area. A high-quality film presented in an auditorium should stress the importance of the American Revolution in the history of our Nation, and of the world. The same film, or a complementing one, should elaborate upon the series of events that led up to the battle, upon the battle itself, and then go on to depict the events at Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse, Yorktown, and relate how they all led finally to victory. In short, it is the larger meanings of the Revolution and its relation to the clash at Kings Mountain that should be stressed – the things that a visitor cannot readily see or call to mind as he stands upon the sacred battleground. Participants in the battle, the strategy story, and the outcome can be mentioned, but no effort should be made to detail the tactics that brought victory to the frontier fighters and defeat to Ferguson's Americans. Hopefully the visitors will get a good picture of the military tactics on the battleground itself. Museum exhibits should stress the culture and outlook of the people who fought here, including their personal effects, such as the Kentucky and Ferguson rifles. A supplementary park program of "living interpretation" could offer costumed demonstrations of the firing of these and other weapons, including the "Brown Bess" musket, and their importance in battle; and it could also show how soldiers lived and were trained for battle in those days. Films, slide programs, and traveling exhibits, featuring the American Revolution, the human history of the land, and the park's environment, should also be made available.

Two historical trails, of different lengths, should originate at the visitor facility. By enabling the visitor to choose between a short but sufficient ½-hour trail and a more informative 1-hour trail, the audience will be increased, and a further means of protecting the resource through visitor dispersal will be created. These "history trails" should be designed to give

visitors some idea of what it was like to be a soldier of the Revolution on that fateful day, and also what it was like to be a King's man. The visitor should also be able to experience the feeling of the frontiersman, who, with his Kentucky rifle, sought to assault and gain the heights of the mountain occupied by Ferguson's forces. Too, the visitor should be brought to a point where the sheer magnitude of the battle at hand is immediately apparent. After all, the rifleman did not take a "park trail" to achieve the heights; he took a more direct route up the steep slopes. Visitors might be asked to follow his exact footsteps for a bit along the trails. Markers, paintings, audio messages, tours, and other appropriate interpretive techniques could highlight the battle story and human-interest incidents from the Patriot's point of view. Once on top of the mountain, the visitor is "*in* the camp of Ferguson's Americans" and "*sees* the battle and its outcome" from another point of view. The story thread would climax at the site of the surrender — the United States Monument — and then end on a thoughtful note at Ferguson's grave. Forest changes, and the presence of natural phenomena such as springs could be interpreted as sub-themes along these trails.

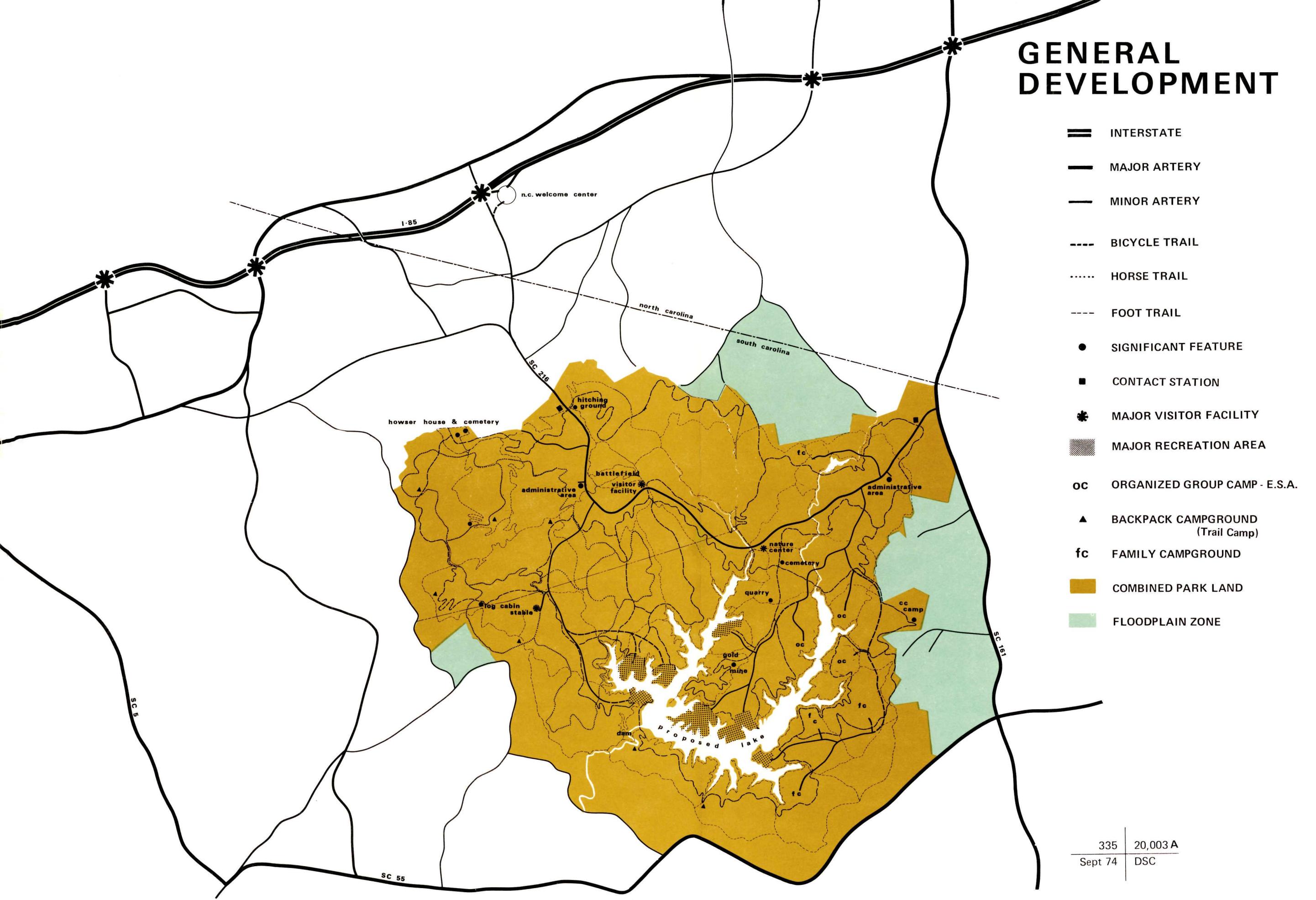
During the Bicentennial years, a historic outdoor drama similar to that presented here in the early 1950's should be performed in the National Park Service amphitheater. Such productions weave color, pageantry, and inspiration together, to provide compelling and moving experiences for visitors.

An attempt should also be made during the Bicentennial celebration to tie the Revolutionary War's Southern Campaign together in such a way that visitors may follow the course of the war by visiting Federal, State, and other sites in sequence, if they so desire. The story most logically begins at Moore's Creek and Fort Moultrie; carries on to Camden, a State site and national historic landmark; goes on to Kings Mountain, Cowpens, and Guilford Courthouse; and finally ends at Yorktown. It could also include some other State sites; the Blue Ridge Parkway, which the over-mountain men crossed; and extend to Savannah, Georgia, if the Revolutionary War sites there are restored. Caravans and/or historic motor routes could be developed to encourage visitors to follow the entire Southern Campaign in a logical fashion. Similar tours might also follow the route of the frontiersmen who fought at Kings Mountain.

Caravans and/or historic motor routes could be developed to encourage visitors to follow the entire Southern Campaign in a logical fashion. Similar tours might also follow the route of the frontiersmen who fought at Kings Mountain.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

- INTERSTATE
- MAJOR ARTERY
- MINOR ARTERY
- - - BICYCLE TRAIL
- - - HORSE TRAIL
- - - FOOT TRAIL
- SIGNIFICANT FEATURE
- CONTACT STATION
- * MAJOR VISITOR FACILITY
- MAJOR RECREATION AREA
- OC ORGANIZED GROUP CAMP - E.S.A.
- ▲ BACKPACK CAMPGROUND (Trail Camp)
- fc FAMILY CAMPGROUND
- COMBINED PARK LAND
- FLOODPLAIN ZONE



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NATURAL HISTORY

The park's natural-history theme should be stressed in a second major visitor facility. A nature center should be located near a major tributary of Lake York, in an area adjacent to the main park road. This facility would be designed primarily for young people, but all age-groups would be welcomed. It could show live animals, and feature natural exhibits typical to this region. There should be a workshop where youngsters who are especially interested in nature study could participate in depth. This center should have an area for showing a wide variety of natural history slides and films. A simple planetarium for child-oriented programs might be added. Although the primary purpose of this nature center would be to introduce visitors to the various opportunities for enjoyment in the park, it should also have educational and informational functions, and should be developed to enhance an understanding and appreciation of the park's environmental values. Nature trails with a variety of natural-history themes should be featured throughout the park, and several could originate at the nature facility. In addition, evening programs featuring natural-history subjects, and other park themes could be presented both inside the facilities and at campfire circles.

HUMAN HISTORY

Man's impact upon the land did not begin on October 7, 1780, nor did it end on that date in history. Indians passed this way. So did speculators in land; self-sufficient farmers; expert craftsmen; loggers; gold miners; quarriers; and Civilian Conservation Corps members, building their monuments, and getting a new lease on life. When the Indians first settled here, much of the land was forested, as it is today. The story of man's diverse use of the land is an important one at Kings Mountain, and should be told. It should be introduced at both the visitor facility and the nature center. But its major unfolding should occur throughout the entire park, anywhere evidences of man's occupation can be found. However, research is needed to determine the extent of the human resources in the area.

Probably the most impressive human remains is the Henry Howser House built in 1803 by a German-immigrant stonemason. A historic structures report is needed to suggest the role of this building and its nearby cemetery in the interpretive and visitor-use programs. It is currently being used as a feature in the National Park Service national environmental study area. Once stabilized, it will continue in that role, and also operate as the highlight of a human-history trail. If the need arises and the funds become available, the Henry Howser House could be restored, even refurnished. It could serve as a feature of a "living farm" that would show visitors how people lived in the early years of the 19th century, their relation to the land, their source of building materials (such as the stone for the house and cemetery), and so forth.

The cemetery at the Howser House, as well as others throughout the park, should be formally identified and given adequate care and protection. They are evidence of tribulation and heartbreak, and of the culture and humanism of their time.

A historic base map and analysis of human-history features is needed for the entire Kings Mountain park. This will serve as a guide for proposals for development and interpretation of the human-history story. An inholding in the State park provides impressive remains of gold-mining operations. This property should be acquired by the State, and a historic structures report prepared that provides a guideline for development. Should the remains be removed for visitor safety? Should they be stabilized? Or should they be restored and operated as a "living gold mine?" In one way or another, this gold-mining aspect of the human-resources story should be interpreted. The same is true with the Civilian Conservation Corps story, represented by the remains of foundations, stone towers, and a stone fountain. What farm sites remain to chronicle the history of agriculture in the area? What church sites to stress the religious life of the community? What cemeteries to speak their mournful tales? (One, for instance, has a large majority of baby or youngster burials.) What of the stone and iron-ore quarries, and the many other sites that speak of man's activities on the land? Research should support a program of development and interpretation to tie this human-history story together, and to emphasize the importance of the historic element in man's attempt to understand his present and contemplate his future by focusing upon his past. Various period structures might be secured and moved into the area to provide a setting that would enhance an understanding of man's past activities in this region.

Period craft demonstrations might also be conducted at selected sites in both parks, and an item like a whiskey still, properly located, could explain one important aspect of the region's unique cultural history that is still being pursued.

When the Clarks Fork-Bullock's Creek Watershed dam is completed, it too should be interpreted for visitors.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

A variety of resources for day-use and residential programs in environmental education are offered at the park — such as the Howser House/Kings Creek sector, the nature center, the lakes, the battlefield. Both park staffs will seek cooperative programs with neighboring school systems, colleges and universities, schools for the handicapped, park and recreation departments, and private organizations. The thrust of these programs will be the use of all of the park resources for environmental awareness, and the spreading and diversifying of this use rather than focusing upon one physical area or period of historic time.

Kings Mountain State Park presently has two organized group camps — Cherokee and York — that are suitable for school use. While they are normally reserved for the summer months by organizations such as the Salvation Army, the camps can be used as residential environmental education centers in the spring and fall. With sufficient need, the facilities can be winterized, enabling year-round use.

Those school groups staying for several days will have the most productive experiences because of the great variety of study sites and activities available. Based on this consideration, a section of the proposed lake has been designated for organized group camps and environmental study.

Other interested visitors, such as family groups, will also be encouraged to use the environmental study areas. Special information and maps to acquaint these visitors with the intent and resources of the area should be available at the contact stations, the visitor center, and the nature center.

RECREATION

This plan provides for a wide range of active and passive recreational pursuits, all available within a short distance of any major day-use recreation facility. With this concept of dispersal, the necessity for the automobile decreases, while the park's scenic and natural qualities are enhanced.

Potential problems of intense use and development have been considered and identified. It is important to recognize that there will be unavoidable conflicts among a wide variety of land and water uses. Therefore, management controls and adjustments such as zoning, scheduling, rotating, and other regulatory methods will be vitally important in resolving these conflicts and protecting the resource.

The purpose of all the following programs is to facilitate outdoor recreation — based on the park's total resource and the needs of the people.

Water Sports

Day-use facilities along the lake will vary in size and scope, depending on access, location, and desired character. Recreational facilities should make available a wide range of activities, such as swimming, sailing, canoeing, boating, fishing, putt-putt golf, and volleyball. An engine size limitation on all boats of 10 hp will be imposed, due to the lake's small size and character. Although this limitation will eliminate such activities as water-skiing and racing, it will foster a greater appreciation of the park in all visitors. Boat and canoe rentals should be available at the major recreation centers. Fishing lines, bait, and camping equipment might be rented by the same concessioner. Small-boat beaching areas should be provided near the cabin

areas and at major points of interest. A shuttle-boat service should also be established as a means of transportation around the lake. All boating should of course be excluded from formal swimming areas.

Special recreational activities such as scuba diving will be assigned to specific areas, with necessary regulations.

Picnicking

Picnic areas should be located relative to anticipated visitor uses and attractions. A series of lunching areas, accommodating 10 to 20 people, should be established. The majority of these areas should be situated along those trails that are inaccessible by automobile. Anticipated travel time should be also considered when locating these areas.

Recreation fields, and multipurpose shelters adaptable for winter use, need to be provided. Since these areas are designed to handle groups as well as individuals, they should be near swimming beaches, picnic areas, and perhaps overnight accommodations such as campgrounds and cabins.

Trail System

A vast network of trails will lace the park, including 50 miles of foot-trails, 25 miles of bike-trails, and 15 miles of horse-trails. The visitor facilities or trailhead parking areas should provide access to the trail system. Bikes should be available for rental at all major swimming areas, and horses be for hire at a stable. Each trail system will be composed of a series of loops, which will disperse visitors and provide varying distances. Existing roads and trails should be used wherever possible to minimize both construction costs and adverse environmental impact.

Such a trail system will offer a vast number of recreational and interpretive opportunities. There are possibilities for short, self-guided trails, each with a different theme or subject, as well as conducted tours. Some trails will be left in their natural form, with no manmade intrusion, to satisfy the adventuresome. There will also be "achievement" and cross-country trails, the latter being designed as fun-type trails, where obstacles are used to test a youngster's ingenuity.

The achievement trails should present a study problem in natural or human history; when he has solved it, the participant would be eligible for an award — perhaps a badge or patch for each trail problem completed.

Foot-Trails: This system of trails should be planned so as to enable an avid hiker to traverse the entire park. They should also accommodate varying interests and degrees of strength and endurance, offering visitors opportunities to become involved with the natural environment at their own pace.

Bicycle-Trails: The general topography of the park is well suited to cycling, so that the bicycle-trail system may be independent of the other trails. The new tricycle should also be available for use, allowing older persons to use the trail who are hesitant to use the two-wheeler.

Horse-Trails: The people living within the Kings Mountain region have expressed a desire for horse-trails. Consideration should also be given to carriage rides, for the mere presence of a horse stable will interest even that visitor who is too wary to place his foot into a stirrup. Parking and corral space should be provided for those visitors who bring their own horses.

Overnight Accommodations

A wide range of overnight accommodations will be provided within the State park. Modern family campsites with the necessary trailer hookups will be located in the existing campground and along the periphery of the park. However, family accommodations will not be limited to trailer camping. There will be boat-in and hike-in campgrounds for the adventuresome, and cabins and small lodges for visitors who desire more elaborate accommodations.

Certain park areas are well suited to different types of camping, such as trail camping or primitive camping. Tents and other hiking and camping equipment should be rented at various day-use facilities, allowing increased visitor use of the backcountry. A number of Adirondack-type shelters placed along various trails throughout the park would also help facilitate backpacking.

An emphasis will also be placed on organized group camps and environmental-education programs serving underprivileged urban users and local school districts.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Park operations and management programs should be constantly revised to take into account visitors' needs and the changing natural conditions within the area. Thus, park planning becomes a continuous refinement of programs, as new knowledge of the resource becomes available.

As the pattern of visitor activities develops, a careful evaluation of the resource must be made to measure the tolerance of the soils and vegetation for human use. Future visitor needs and activities may require new and varied techniques for interpretation and recreation management.

Since parks are for the enjoyment and benefit of all the people, it is therefore imperative that undue noise, visual disturbances, and an over-concentration of people do not distract from present visitor enjoyment or destroy the resource for future visitor use.

It is important to recognize that the character of a park is also dependent upon that which occurs beyond its own boundaries. Visitors to this region need information about tourist attractions, recreational facilities, services, and accommodations. Information/orientation kiosks or exhibit panels should be located on various approach roads to serve as supplements to the State's welcome centers located along the interstate highways. All plans require a close working relationship with State and local travel bureaus, public media, chambers of commerce, and the State highway department. Through such cooperative efforts, information could be distributed widely and would be mutually beneficial to everyone.

COOPERATIVE PLANNING

A cooperative planning effort between the National Park Service, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, the North Carolina Department of Parks, and other concerned agencies and organizations, is essential to achieve a harmonious and unified Kings Mountain region.

These State and Federal parks and the adjoining two counties should integrate all their planning and development. Agreements on urban development, zoning, and transportation, should be made so that the integrity of the park is ensured, and so that maximum environmental enjoyment may be achieved. Close coordination among all concerned private and public organizations is a must for rational land-use planning.

CONCLUSION



With the increasing pressures of urbanization, as well as the increase in leisure time for everyone, open space and parks are becoming more and more necessary. Admittedly, a "weekend" park experience is only a partial solution to this growing demand for an escape from a technocratic society. However, a park can, with careful planning, offer better solutions for the larger needs of man. In a park, there is an opportunity to foster a deeper understanding and awareness of the intrinsic values of life — physical, mental, and cultural — that result from an in-depth experience in the "natural" world.

APPENDIXES

A: LEGISLATION

IV. NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

1. Kings Mountain National Military Park

Determining the area to be included within the park: Order of July 11, 1940..

ORDER DETERMINING THE AREA TO BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE KINGS MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, SOUTH CAROLINA

[July 11, 1940—5 F. R. 3747]

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1508) provides for the establishment of the Kings Mountain National Military Park to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain, fought on October 7, 1780, when the battle ground and such adjacent and contiguous lands as may be useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of the said act shall become the property of the United States; and

WHEREAS I have ascertained the location of the land on which the battle of Kings Mountain was fought, and all of the said land including such adjacent and contiguous lands as are useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of the said act are the property of the United States:

Now, THEREFORE, I, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred on the Secretary of War by the said act of March 3, 1931 and transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, as interpreted by Executive Order No. 6228, dated July 28, 1933, do hereby determine that the Kings Mountain National Military Park shall include those certain tracts or parcels of land with the structures thereon, containing approximately 4,012 acres and situated in Cherokee and York Counties, South Carolina, as shown upon the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, which area includes the land on which the battle of Kings Mountain was fought and such adjacent and contiguous lands as are useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of the said act of March 3, 1931.

The administration, protection, and development of the Kings Mountain National Military Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this park.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed in the City of Washington, this 11th day of July 1940.

[SEAL]

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

9. Kings Mountain National Military Park

Authorization for erection of monument commemorative of the victory of the American forces-----	Act of June 16, 1906
Inspection of battlefield of Kings Mountain authorized-----	Act of April 9, 1928
Establishment-----	Act of March 3, 1931
Revision of boundaries and procurement and exchange of lands authorized-----	Act of June 23, 1959

An Act Providing for the erection of a monument on Kings Mountain Battle Ground commemorative of the great victory gained there during the war of the American Revolution on October 7, 1780, by the American forces, approved June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 286)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a monument and inclosure for the same on Kings Mountain Battle Ground in York County, South Carolina, to commemorate the great victory won there on October seventh, seventeen hundred and eighty, by the American forces, commanded by Colonels William Campbell, John Sevier, Benjamin Cleveland, Isaac Shelby, Charles McDowell, Joseph McDowell, James Williams, and Edward Lacey, and Majors William Candler, Joseph Winston, and William Chronicle: *Provided*, That the money appropriated as aforesaid shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the plans, specifications, and designs for such monument and inclosure for the same, before any money so appropriated is expended, shall be first approved by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be so expended until the Kings Mountain Centennial Association of South Carolina shall secure the title to not more than fifty acres of said battle ground, said title to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States: *And provided further*, That when said monument is erected the responsibility for the care and keeping of the same shall be and remain with the Kings Mountain Battle Ground Association of South Carolina, it being expressly understood that the United States shall have no responsibility therefor.

Kings Mountain Battle Ground, S.C.
Appropriation for monument on.

Provisos.
Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Title.

Care of monument.

An Act To provide for the inspection of the battle field of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, approved April 9, 1928 (45 Stat. 412)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to assist in the studies and investigations

Kings Mountain, S.C.,
battle field.

IV. NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS—KINGS MOUNTAIN

Commission created.
Vol. 44, p. 726.

Army Engineer officer.

A citizen of York, Cleveland, and Cherokee Counties.

Qualifications of commission.

Inspection and report on feasibility of preserving, etc., for historical study, etc.

Amount authorized for expenses.
Post, p. 929.

Kings Mountain National Military Park, N.C.
Establishment of.

Purposes declared.

Location of battlefield to determine site.

Acquisition of lands by purchase or condemnation.

Vol. 25, p. 357.

of battle fields in the United States for commemorative purposes, authorized by an Act approved June 11, 1926 (Public Numbered 372, Sixty-ninth Congress), a commission is hereby created, to be composed of the following members, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War: (1) A commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army; (2) a citizen and resident of York County, State of South Carolina; (3) a citizen and resident of Cleveland County, State of North Carolina; (4) and a citizen of Cherokee County, South Carolina.

SEC. 2. In appointing the members of the commission created by section 1 of this Act the Secretary of War shall, as far as practicable, select persons familiar with the terrain of the battle field of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, and the historical events associated therewith.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commission, acting under the direction of the Secretary of War, to inspect the battle field of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, in order to ascertain the feasibility of preserving and marking for historical and professional military study such field. The commission shall submit a report of its findings and an itemized statement of its expenses to the Secretary of War not later than December 1, 1928.

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of this Act.

An Act To establish a national military park to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain, approved March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1508)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain, which was fought on the 7th day of October, 1780, the Kings Mountain battle ground, in the State of South Carolina, including such adjacent and contiguous lands as may be useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of this Act, is hereby declared to be a national military park, to be known as the Kings Mountain National Military Park, when such land including said battle ground shall become the property of the United States. (16 U.S.C. § 430.)

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War shall ascertain on what land the Battle of Kings Mountain was fought and, subject to the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, shall proceed to acquire title to such land together with such adjacent and contiguous lands as he may deem useful and proper in effectually carrying out the purposes of this Act, either by purchase or gift or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act entitled

IV. NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS—KINGS MOUNTAIN

“An Act to authorize condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes,” approved August 1, 1888. (16 U.S.C. § 430a.)

SEC. 3. Such park shall be under the control and direction of the Secretary of War. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe from time to time such regulations for the care and management of such park as he may deem necessary. (16 U.S.C. § 430b.)

Control of Secretary of War.
Regulations to be prescribed.

SEC. 4. Upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the Secretary of War is authorized to permit any person occupying any land within the boundaries of such park to continue to occupy such land, but the Secretary may revoke such permit at any time. (16 U.S.C. § 430c.)

Revocable permits to holders of land.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of War shall open or repair such roads in such park as may be necessary, and ascertain and mark with tablets or otherwise, as he may determine, all lines of battle of the American troops and British troops engaged in the Battle of Kings Mountain and other historical points of interest pertaining to the battle which are within the boundaries of the park. The Secretary is authorized to employ such labor and services and to obtain such supplies and materials as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. (16 U.S.C. § 430d.)

Road construction, etc.
Historic markers.

SEC. 6. The authorities of any State which had troops engaged in the Battle of Kings Mountain may enter the Kings Mountain National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of such troops, but before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be approved by the Secretary of War. Any State organization or individual may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, erect monuments or place tablets within such park. (16 U.S.C. § 430e.)

Services and supplies authorized.

SEC. 7. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$225,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of this Act.

State cooperation.

An Act To revise the boundaries of the Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina, and to authorize the procurement and exchange of lands, and for other purposes, approved June 23, 1959 (73 Stat. 108)

Supervision of Secretary of War.
Permission extended to individuals, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to consolidate the Federal ownership of lands in, and to facilitate protection and preservation of, Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina, the boundaries are hereby revised as follows:

Kings Mountain National Military Park, S.C.
Boundary revision.

(1) Federally owned lands lying west of the easterly right-of-way line of State Route P-11-123, containing

IV. NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS—KINGS MOUNTAIN

approximately two hundred acres, are excluded from the park;

(2) Privately owned lands lying east of the easterly right-of-way line of State Route P-11-123, containing approximately eighty acres, are included in the park; and

(3) Lands of the Mary Morris estate lying south of the southerly right-of-way line of the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville Road, and forming the triangle bounded by the new State Route P-11-86, the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville Road and the present park boundary (Old Houser tract), aggregating approximately sixty acres, are included in the park. (16 U.S.C. § 430a-1 [Supp. II].)

Acquisition of lands.

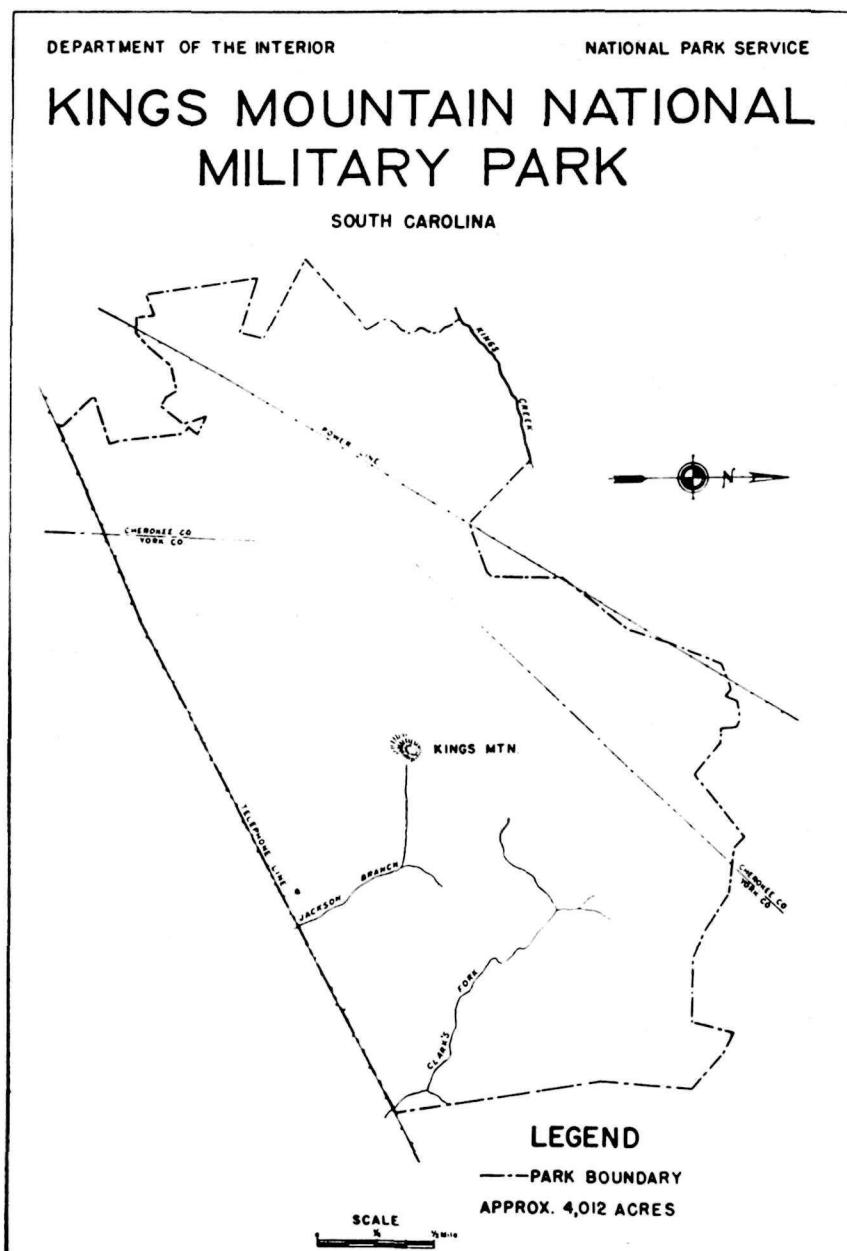
63 Stat. 377
40 U.S.C. 471
note.

Applicability of laws, etc.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands within the revised boundary by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or by exchange, utilizing for such exchanges federally owned lands of approximately equal value excluded from the park pursuant to this Act. Federally owned lands so excluded which the Secretary of the Interior determines are not needed for such exchanges shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. (16 U.S.C. § 430a-2 [Supp. II].)

SEC. 3. Lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this Act shall thereupon become a part of the Kings Mountain National Military Park and be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable thereto. (16 U.S.C. § 430a-3 [Supp. II].)

IV. NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS—KINGS MOUNTAIN



B: PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

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Kings Mountain State Park |
| George R. West | — Chief Ranger,
Kings Mountain National Military
Park |
| William E. Cox | — Historian,
Kings Mountain National Military
Park |

