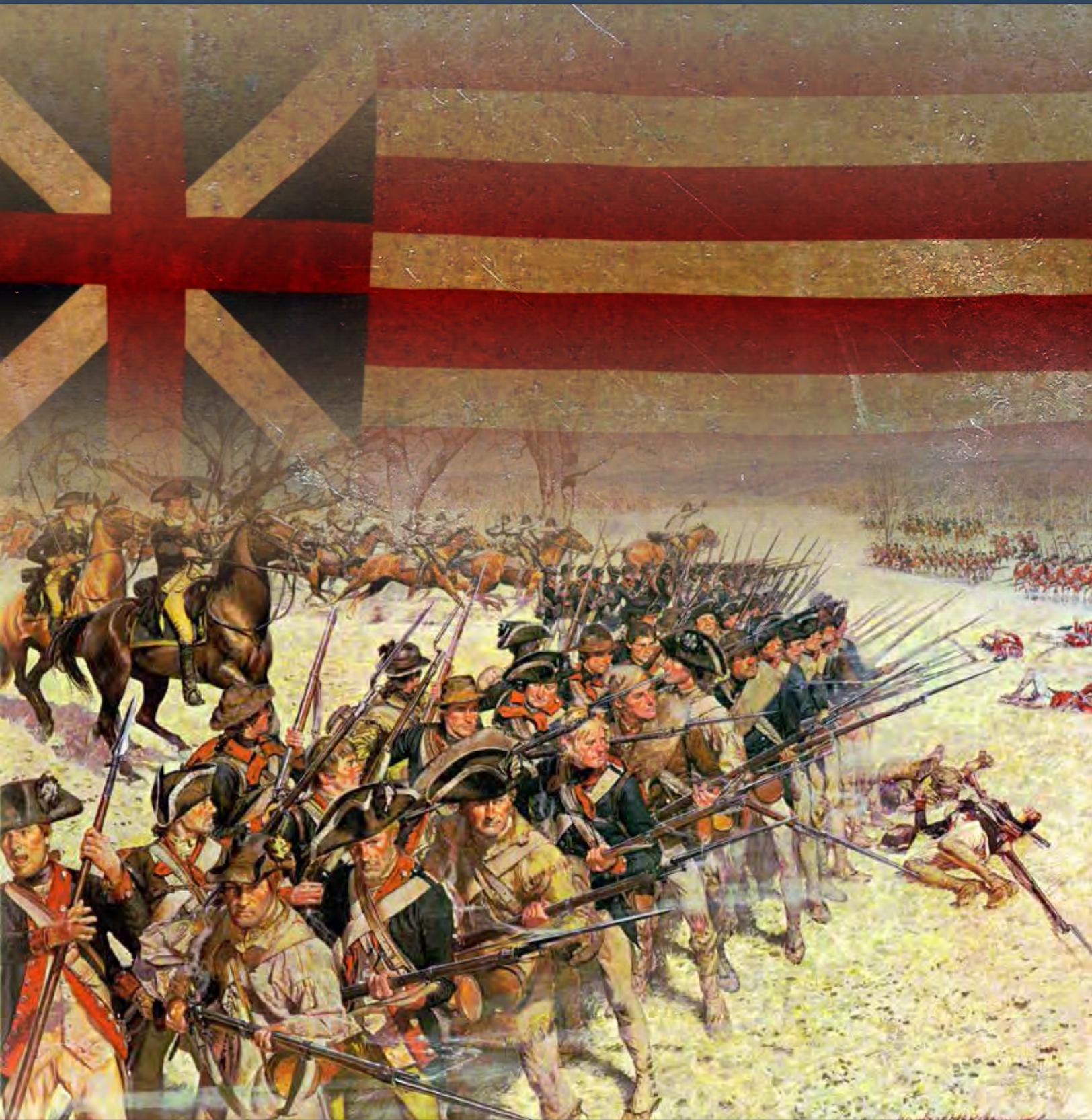




# SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION

National Heritage Area Suitability / Feasibility Study  
North Carolina and South Carolina





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS), has prepared this *National Heritage Area Suitability / Feasibility Study* to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating areas of North Carolina and South Carolina as a national heritage area. This study meets the requirements of the NPS interim National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines (2003) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area (Public Law 109-338). The study was conducted in consultation with state historic preservation officers; state historical societies; the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources; the North Carolina Division of Tourism, Film, and Sports Development; the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism; and other appropriate organizations.

A copy of the authorizing legislation is contained in appendix A.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

As part of Public Law 109-338, Congress directed that the feasibility study area should include several counties throughout the Carolinas. During the course of the study, three additional counties in South Carolina and selected sites in North Carolina were added to the study area.

Following consideration of the counties above, the National Park Service determined that a focused corridor containing the concentration of historic resources that are representative of the story best meets national heritage area feasibility criteria.

### THE NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Just as the American Revolution shaped the course of American history, the Southern Campaign dramatically altered the course of the Revolution. The initial phase of the war in the South brought a string of American victories, drove British forces from the region, cowed American Loyalists, and pacified the southern states.

The second phase of the Southern Campaign opened after nearly five years of bloody combat in other parts of America that had resulted in a frustrating stalemate. To break the deadlock, the British conceived a bold strategy to invade the South, liberate thousands of oppressed Loyalists, reestablish royal authority, and then advance north to overwhelm American forces in the middle states and put an end to the costly rebellion.

Within months, the British southern strategy achieved brilliant success. British forces controlled much of the Carolinas and seemed poised on the brink of victory.

Yet, at the pinnacle of success, British aspirations in the Carolinas began to unravel. In October 1780, Patriot militia annihilated a large force of Tory militia at Kings Mountain, South Carolina, neutralizing a crucial element of the British southern strategy. The victory threatened British commander General Lord Cornwallis and forced him to abandon South Carolina and retreat to North Carolina.



British Commander in Chief Major Henry Clinton wrote later that Kings Mountain was “the first link in a chain of evils that ended in the total loss of America.”

Cornwallis’s efforts to destroy the American military presence in the Carolinas met with further frustration at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in March 1781. American forces retreated from the field after inflicting appalling losses on British forces. One shaken member of the House of Commons concluded that “Another such victory would ruin the British Army.”

Little more than a year after the British implemented their southern strategy in the Carolinas, American forces had reestablished control over virtually all of both Carolinas and driven the main British Army under Cornwallis into Virginia. When this army surrendered to American forces in October 1781, the British military band sardonically played an old British drinking song, “The World Turned Upside Down.” When news of the surrender reached London, the British prime minister somberly declared, “My God, it’s all over.”

The American Revolution in many ways did indeed “turn the world upside down.” The American victory in the South provided much of the leverage necessary to upset the old British imperial order and set in motion the most ambitious experiment in representative government in history. Ironically, the U.S. victory over Great Britain resulted in personal and political catastrophe for some Americans. Humiliated Loyalists either fled into exile or struggled to find a place in a country that for some felt like a foreign land.

The victory meant freedom for many enslaved African Americans fighting on both sides. For American Indians who were also involved in the conflict, the outcome was mixed. The Cherokee Indians never completely recovered from defeats inflicted by Patriot backcountry militia. On the other hand, the Catawba Indians were rewarded

with a reservation in South Carolina that they occupy to this day.

American military strategists recognize the enduring significance of the Southern Campaign. Analysis of the strategies, tactics, and consequences of the Revolution in the South remain to this day part of the core curriculum in the nation’s war colleges.

## HERITAGE THEMES

During the scoping phase of the project, the feasibility study team developed a draft thematic frame work with subject matter experts representing the state governments of North Carolina and South Carolina. The feasibility study team presented this draft frame work to the public in a scoping newsletter and in a series of 12 public meetings conducted in both states. Through comments on the scoping newsletter and at the public meetings, the public provided constructive feedback on the thematic frame work. Following are the proposed heritage area themes:

- 1. The military events in the Carolinas substantially influenced the eventual American victory in the Revolution.**

This theme highlights the national significance of the events that made up the Southern Campaign of the Revolution, the complexities of the military situation in the Carolinas, and the intensity of combat in this theater of the war for independence. Kings Mountain, South Carolina, was identified by the overall British commander in the Americas as “the first link in a chain of evils that resulted in the total loss of America.”

- 2. Political rivalries in both North Carolina and South Carolina were catalysts to the outbreak of the Revolution in the South and played an important role in the conduct of**



what was in many ways America's first civil war.

This theme illustrates that in this case, war, like politics, can have a very distinct local flavor. The war for independence in the South was profoundly shaped by the political, social, and class structure of North and South Carolina, much of which had been exported from the lowlands of Northern Ireland and the borderlands of Scotland and England. The mother of Virginia governor Patrick Henry observed that the American Revolution was just another expression of "lowland troubles."

**3. The brutal combat during the Revolution profoundly disrupted traditional ways of life in the Carolinas.**

This theme focuses on how the diversity of fighting in the Carolinas—from regular army battles and skirmishes, to militia clashes, to classic guerilla engagements—disrupted or destroyed homes, farmsteads, and communities; divided families; and trapped many neutrals and pacifists between the relentless fury of Whig and Tory Americans clashing in a winner-take-all fight for the future of the Carolinas. The people of backcountry South Carolina found their lives upended when British forces occupied the region, commandeered supplies, and imprisoned a large proportion of the male population.

The American commanding general wrote of the civil strife that "Nothing but blood and slaughter have prevailed among the Whigs and Tories, and their inveteracy against each other, must, if it continues, depopulate the country."

**4. The American victory in the Revolution presaged momentous changes for American Indians and African Americans in the Carolinas.**

For both American Indians and African Americans in North and South Carolina, the war for independence presented both peril and potential. The Cherokee and Catawba Indians fought to maintain the hold they had in the Carolinas. Cherokee towns were devastated by Patriot forces during the ruthless Rutherford Campaign of 1776.

African Americans fought on both sides to gain the freedom that had been denied them for more than a century. Black troops serving in Continental regiments were captured at Charles Town and then paroled. Many of them reenlisted in militia units and saw action at Hanging Rock, Fishing Creek, and other backcountry clashes. The blacks who served in the Continental Army in many ways experienced the most egalitarian society America would know for the next 200 years.

These four nationally important stories are exceptionally well represented in North Carolina and South Carolina. They can be and are still told and experienced in the physical locations where the events occurred. Dozens of these sites and resources provide facilities and programs that enable visitors to explore and understand the compelling power of history.

## SUITABILITY AND FEASIBILITY FINDINGS

The feasibility study team concludes that the study area meets each of the 10 criteria for designation as a national heritage area.



- Criterion 1 – The area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use and are best managed as such an assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities.
- Criterion 2 – The area reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folk life that are a valuable part of the national story.
- Criterion 3 – The area provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and/or scenic features.
- Criterion 4 – The area provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities.
- Criterion 5 – Resources that are important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation.
- Criterion 6 – Residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and governments within the proposed area that are involved in the planning have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants, including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area.
- Criterion 7 – The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area.
- Criterion 8 – The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area.
- Criterion 9 – A conceptual boundary map is supported by the public.
- Criterion 10 – The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The feasibility study team undertook an extensive public involvement effort to promote understanding of national heritage areas and how they are managed, inform the public about the study and facilitate their participation in the process, assess public support for a national heritage area designation, and determine whether there was local capacity and commitment to coordinate a future national heritage area.

The feasibility study team began the public process in November 2008 with a newsletter distributed to the public to solicit comments on the potential national heritage area. In February 2009, the team held 12 public meetings in six locations throughout North and South Carolina (Morganton, Greensboro, and New Bern, North Carolina; and Spartanburg, Camden, and Charleston, South Carolina). The public input that the feasibility study team received was overwhelmingly supportive of the designation, committed to the success of a Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area, and demonstrated the local capacity and commitment to coordinate the national heritage area, should it be designated.

Public comments encouraged greater focus on the social themes related to the impact of the Southern Campaign on communities, suggested the addition of more sites, and emphasized the importance of grassroots support for a national heritage area. Three organizations later submitted proposals to serve as the coordinating entity.

Following release of the public draft in 2011, a second series of seven public meetings was held in January 2012 in Morganton, North Carolina; Greensboro, North Carolina; Camden, South Carolina; and Spartanburg, South Carolina. More than 200 people attended these 2012 meetings and expressed unanimous support for the creation of the national heritage area. Following the public meetings, members of the public and local



stakeholders submitted substantive written comments that provided additional information for criteria 1, 2, 6, and 9. These comments, combined with previous analysis, led to a positive finding on these criteria. As a

result, the feasibility study team concludes that all 10 national heritage area feasibility criteria are met.





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# Introduction *1*





## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine whether certain areas of North Carolina and South Carolina meet the criteria for designation as a national heritage area (NHA) dedicated to the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. The National Park Service (NPS) has prepared this study at the request of the Secretary of the Interior as directed by Congress in the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study Act (Public Law 109-338).

### A NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

A national heritage area is a locally managed place designated by Congress where natural, cultural, historic, and/or scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make national heritage areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved with them. Continued use of a national heritage area by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscape enhances the area's significance.

### PROJECT BACKGROUND

Representative John Spratt (5th District, South Carolina) sponsored legislation (Public Law 109-338) that directed the National Park Service to study the suitability and feasibility of designating a national heritage area dedicated to the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution in North Carolina and South Carolina. This national heritage area, if designated, would contribute to the protection, preservation, and interpretation of important historic and cultural resources, including battlefields, historic communities,

farms, and other cultural landscapes and would interpret them as part of this nationally significant event in American history.

### STUDY AREA

The study area initially focused on the area described in Public Law 109-338, in which Congress directed that the feasibility study area “shall include the following counties in South Carolina: Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, York, Chester, Darlington, Florence, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Dorchester, Colleton, Charleston, Beaufort, Calhoun, Clarendon, and Williamsburg. The study area may include sites and locations in North Carolina as appropriate.”

During the course of the study, the study area was modified to include sites in three additional counties in South Carolina and sites in North Carolina. Three of the original South Carolina counties named in the legislation were eliminated from further consideration.

This national heritage area would link historical, cultural, and natural sites related to the Southern Campaign of the Revolution in North Carolina and South Carolina. The relevant time period for these sites ranges from the start of the war in 1776 to 1783, when the Treaty of Paris was signed to end the war. The coordinating entity for the heritage area would coordinate heritage tourism, tour routes, and educational and interpretive programs to enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of the culture and heritage associated with the history of the American Revolution in the South. The national heritage area would also serve as the anchor for a multiyear effort to commemorate the 250th



anniversary of the American Revolution beginning in 2025.

The 8-mile-wide corridor<sup>1</sup> (see Map 1, appendix C) would provide operational efficiency in connecting the greatest concentration of the Carolinas' Revolutionary War sites including battlefields, historic communities, farmsteads, and landscapes that reflect the cultural and natural environments of North Carolina and South Carolina in the latter half of the 18th century. The corridor would include segments of historic campaign routes such as those followed by General Lord Cornwallis in 1780 and 1781, the Overmountain Victory men in 1780, General Daniel Morgan's forces in 1781, and General Nathanael Greene's army in the 1781 "War of Posts."

The width of the corridor was determined by the following factors:

1. the number and location of historically significant resources and areas associated with the American Revolution in North Carolina and South Carolina
2. the number and location of national forests, state parks, and other natural areas that reflect elements of the natural landscape of the Carolinas in the late 18th century

The centerline of the corridor is determined by the routes of the federal, state, and local highways that connect the historic, cultural, and natural sites associated with the study (see appendix D for an inventory and descriptions of sites within the corridor.) The width of the corridor is determined by the size and extent

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1. The corridor would incorporate portions of the following counties: Pender, Bladen, Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Forsyth, Yadkin, Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, and Rutherford counties in North Carolina, and Spartanburg, Cherokee, York, Lancaster, Chester, Kershaw, Sumter, Clarendon, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Colleton, Union, Laurens, and Greenwood counties in South Carolina. All the counties in South Carolina were identified in the legislation authorizing the suitability/feasibility study. These counties all include significant resources associated with the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution.

of Kings Mountain State Park, one of the largest of the resources identified in the study area. The western boundary of Kings Mountain State Park is adjacent to Kings Mountain National Military Park and South Carolina State Highway 5 on the centerline of the corridor. The state park then extends 4 miles to the east, marking the extent of the corridor 4 miles from the centerline. The 8-mile corridor width provides adequate space to incorporate South Carolina's Manchester State Forest, the largest single resource in the corridor as well as the greatest concentration of the most significant national and state historic sites associated with the Southern Campaign of the Revolution in the Carolinas. The corridor consequently is wide enough to efficiently include resources important to the mission of the national heritage area without appearing to extend a federal presence over an area larger than necessary to achieve the NHA mission.

The corridor also includes substantial portions of Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests in South Carolina, Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, a small portion of South Carolina coastal area near Charleston and Fort Moultrie, adjacent to Charleston Harbor as well as a large number of state parks, state natural areas, and other natural settings. A number of state scenic byways and historic transportation routes are adjacent to the corridor. Finally, the corridor includes or is adjacent to a number of cities, towns, and communities that trace their origins to the Revolutionary War period. These include Alamance, Hillsborough, Morganton, and Old Salem in North Carolina, and Camden, Charleston, Ninety Six, Spartanburg, and York in South Carolina.

While a number of other thematically associated resources lie outside the main Southern Campaign of the Revolution corridor, these resources can become involved in the larger NHA effort to commemorate the history of the American Revolution in the South through the development of partnerships modeled on those described in the public law for Niagara



Falls National Heritage Area. According to the public law, Niagara Falls National Heritage Area could spend money to work beyond its boundaries with “any additional thematically related sites within Erie and Niagara Counties, New York, that are identified in the management plan developed.” The law also stipulates that Niagara Falls should “coordinate projects, activities, and programs with the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor,” which is also in the region. Following this model could enable the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area to expand partnership and visitor opportunities to other related sites. These could include sites related to the War in the Backcountry or the campaigns of Francis Marion and other partisan commanders that fall outside the national heritage area. The enabling legislation for the national heritage area would need to include language authorizing such partnerships and the guidelines governing the roles of the national heritage area and partner sites. These could include the development of memorandums of understanding, memorandums of agreements, and cooperative agreements.

The inclusion of battlefields and engagement sites currently protected by the National Park Service, South Carolina State Parks, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and other public and private agencies and organizations would provide opportunities for visitors to the region to gain a comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the scope and complexity of the Revolutionary War campaigns in North Carolina and South Carolina. Communities dating from the Revolutionary War period would have opportunities to introduce visitors to the food, architecture, political structure, and other 18th century cultural traditions that continue in the two states.

The National Park Service has a significant presence in the study area. There are seven units of the national park system in the Carolinas. Units in South Carolina include Cowpens National Battlefield, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Ninety Six

National Historic Site, and Fort Moultrie, which is part of Fort Sumter National Monument. Units in North Carolina include Guilford Courthouse National Military Park and Moores Creek National Battlefield. The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail runs through both states. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail crosses western North Carolina. Three existing national heritage areas touch the study area. The Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor stretches along the North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida coasts from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Jacksonville, Florida. The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area covers 25 counties in western North Carolina. The South Carolina National Heritage Corridor spans 240 miles over 4 regions and 17 counties. In addition, the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program has two projects in North Carolina: Waccamaw River Blue Trail and the Southeast Coast Saltwater Paddling Trail.

The incorporation of numerous national and state scenic byways, national forests, national wildlife refuges, state parks and natural areas, and other designated areas highlighting outstanding elements of the natural landscape would enhance visitor experience by giving visitors a clearer sense of the landscape as it was known to the inhabitants of the Carolinas during the 18th century and the challenges faced by the combatants as they marched over the diverse landscapes of the Carolinas. This would also provide opportunities to protect and preserve natural resources and landscapes that reflect the Revolutionary War era environment in the two states.

Historic and cultural sites and natural geographic settings in the corridor would be combined to illustrate key themes related to the Southern Campaign such as the influence of the military campaigns in the Carolinas on the outcome of the American Revolution; the complex political realities of the Carolinas that manifested as part of “America’s first Civil War”; how the relentless and brutal combat impacted communities and traditional ways of life in the Carolinas; and the Revolution’s



impact on the Carolinas' American Indian and African American populations.

Additional trails could be established to link the corridor with external sites that have a demonstrable connection to the history of the Southern Campaign. These trails would be developed in partnership with local and private groups that have successfully initiated resource protection and interpretive programs at Revolutionary War-related sites and regions in the Carolinas, but may need additional technical or financial assistance in fully implementing their programs. (Two demonstration thematic trails have been developed as part of the draft corridor concept, see Map 6, appendix C.) These local and private groups could include: the Carolina Backcountry Alliance, the Carolina Thread Trail, the Francis Marion Trail Commission, Historic Camden, the Overmountain Victory Trail Association, the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, and the Trading Path Association. The coordinating entity for the national heritage area could provide technical assistance to these groups in their ongoing efforts to protect Revolutionary War-related sites, provide visitor access where appropriate, and develop educational and interpretive programs.

#### Comments from the Public:

"The most important issue is the huge area that this corridor encompasses, and how to link the widely scattered sites in this area for travelers who wish to visit them. Many of these sites have no public access, no public facilities, and the locations in many cases are not marked or readily ascertainable to the general visitor. In order to make the NHA usable by the public, we should design corridors or scenic routes that can be traveled by automobile or bus, linking the major sites that have public facilities (national and state parks, county sites, etc.) with lesser known sites without public facilities... Secondly, publicity is critical—the heritage area needs to be well publicized through a major public education/media advertising campaign so the people will be aware of it, and this should be done in cooperation with the state and local authorities, management of national/state/county parks and historic sites. Departments of Natural Resources, Departments of Transportation, wildlife management, and state tourism groups like SCPRT (South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism), Old English District, etc."

## OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The coordinating entity would partner with other national heritage areas in the region, such as the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, and the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor. The national heritage area would assist the efforts by the management entities of these national heritage areas to promote and interpret the Revolutionary War stories associated with their areas. In turn, these established national heritage areas could assist the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area in developing visitor programs that would enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of the lifeways, culture, politics, and communities of the Carolinas in the 18th century.

Recognizing that the Southern Campaign of the Carolinas was influenced by events in adjoining states, partner trails could be developed that connect with sites outside the two-state region that have a significant bearing on the history of the Southern Campaign such as sites in Virginia or Georgia related to the Race to the Dan, the initial stages of the Southern Campaign in Georgia, Lord Cornwallis's march to Yorktown, combined state militia actions, or other major turning points in the Revolutionary War in the South. Input from state and local agency subject matter experts supports this decision.

Federal, state, local, and private planning efforts could combine to develop a unified marketing approach and logo for the heritage area. These would guide an integrated and comprehensive promotional strategy for the national heritage area. The heritage area's coordinating entity would collaborate with the numerous nonprofit organizations, universities, public school districts, government agencies, local businesses, and volunteer organizations to strengthen the area's identity and work toward common heritage goals. These efforts could reinforce the connections between the people of North Carolina and South Carolina and their close



ties to the history, culture, and heritage of the American Revolution. The connections involving public schools and universities would be especially important in giving younger people in the two states a deeper understanding and identification with their region's important role in the founding of the United States. The regional economy would also benefit by marketing and promotional efforts to identify the region as an important destination for heritage tourism.

The coordinating entity would be responsible for raising funds or in-kind donations (volunteer hours, printing, website development, etc.) to match federal financial assistance. The coordinating entity would apply for funding from a variety of sources including corporations, federal grant programs (National Endowment for the Humanities, American Battlefield Protection Program), the governments of North Carolina and South Carolina, private foundations, and individuals. National heritage area designation would elevate the profile of the region's significant Revolutionary War-related resources and the role they played in the nation's history, thereby adding momentum to fundraising efforts.

The coordinating entity would also coordinate with federal, state, local, and private agencies and organizations in developing a comprehensive array of on-the-ground visitor experiences, heritage walks, interpretive and educational programs, automobile tour websites, virtual tours, and other activities to support the overall effort to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. These agencies and organizations could include the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North Carolina State Parks, North Carolina Division of State Historic Sites and Properties, South Carolina State Parks, the Olde English District, local universities, and county and community historic and economic development groups.

A management plan would have to be developed for the entire national heritage

area. Completion of the management plan and the required compliance document would take approximately two to three years and would cost approximately \$300,000.

## **A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH**

National heritage areas expand on traditional approaches to resource stewardship. They typically support community-based initiatives that connect local citizens to the preservation and planning process. By embracing a community-based approach, national heritage areas can bring together diverse efforts such as education, recreation, heritage tourism, and historic preservation. Committed to both protecting and promoting the natural, cultural, historic, and scenic assets of a specific area, national heritage areas play a vital role in maintaining both the physical character and cultural legacy of the United States.

Through the efforts of a local coordinating entity, residents, businesses, governments, and nonprofit organizations within a national heritage area come together to improve the regional quality of life through the protection of shared cultural and natural resources. This cooperative approach allows national heritage areas to achieve both conservation and economic growth in ways that do not compromise local land-use controls.

## **PRIVATE PROPERTY**

Designation of a national heritage area does not provide the coordinating entity or any federal agency the authority to regulate land or land uses. Participation in projects and programs is always voluntary, with zoning and land-use decisions remaining under the jurisdiction of local governments. In addition, the coordinating entity is prohibited from using federal funds it receives through enabling legislation to acquire real property.

A national heritage area is not a unit of the national park system, and no land is owned or



managed by the National Park Service. NPS involvement is always advisory in nature, and the agency does not make management decisions. After a national heritage area is designated by Congress, the National Park Service partners with local community members to help plan and implement activities that emphasize heritage-based interpretation, conservation, and development.

#### Comments from the Public:

"I am delighted to learn about the potential heritage area and wish to offer just a few thoughts. For the most part, I am writing just to be counted among the positive responses and to offer support to the idea of a heritage area. I know many, many citizens (of course, we are all history buffs) who are delighted with the prospect of this new heritage area. Its existence will provide an umbrella under which so many separate sites can unite their sometimes seemingly disparate stories. It will provide a unifying way to present a powerful and important narrative that too many people do not know."

"Community support – the local support from towns and counties that are within the heritage area would have a direct impact on its success or failure."

## THE FEASIBILITY STUDY TEAM AND STUDY PROCESS

An interdisciplinary team of NPS staff was assembled to conduct this feasibility study. In September 2008, members of the feasibility study team met in North Carolina to discuss the study process, confirm the preliminary historical context of the Southern Campaign, and develop the interpretive themes. The feasibility study team has worked closely with government officials from South Carolina and North Carolina. The feasibility study team engaged with more than 200 citizens in the two states through extensive public involvement.

This study has been prepared according to the NPS interim *National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines*. These guidelines provide a step-by-step process to evaluate the suitability and feasibility for designating an area as a

national heritage area according to 10 criteria. These criteria were used to evaluate the area's heritage resources, determine if opportunities exist to conserve and better understand those resources, and determine if there is public support and commitment to manage the potential heritage area. The criteria and evaluation can be found in chapter 4 of this document. The NPS study process to evaluate the criteria includes nine steps, which are summarized in table 1.

## PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Open public engagement was fundamental to every step of this feasibility study process. The reason for such an integrated public involvement approach is that ultimately a future national heritage area designation requires strong support and active participation from local citizens. Without this public engagement process, it would have been more difficult to assess the potential for success of a national heritage area for the Southern Campaign in the Carolinas.

The public involvement process for the NHA study began with distribution of a newsletter in the fall of 2008 that announced the beginning of the study, explained the study process, shared the draft interpretive themes, and solicited public input on the potential national heritage area.

The National Park Service, with the assistance of state and local partners, coordinated a series of 12 public meetings in North Carolina and South Carolina in February 2009. Two meetings were held in the afternoon and evening at each of the following locations:

- Morganton, North Carolina
- Greensboro, North Carolina
- Camden, South Carolina
- Spartanburg, South Carolina
- New Bern, North Carolina
- Charleston, South Carolina

More than 200 people attended these 12 meetings. Members of the public provided the



feasibility study team with valuable information regarding the history of the Southern Campaign, recommendations to expand the study area and the historical context, suggestions for the preservation of sites not currently managed or protected, and suggestions for potential partnerships.

In September 2009, a second public newsletter was distributed to solicit expressions of interest from individuals and groups interested in serving as a coordinating entity should the national heritage area be established. Three groups— the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County (CHM), the Guilford Battleground Company, and the Trading Path Association—submitted proposals for selection in this capacity.

Following release of the public draft in 2011, a second series of seven public meetings was held in January 2012 in Morganton, North Carolina; Greensboro, North Carolina; Camden, South Carolina; and Spartanburg, South Carolina. More than 200 people attended the meetings and expressed unanimous support for the creation of the national heritage area. Following the public meetings, members of the public and local stakeholders submitted substantive written comments that provided additional information for criteria 1, 2, 6, and 9. These comments combined with previous analysis led to a positive finding on these criteria.

## COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

This study complies with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), which mandates all federal agencies to analyze the impacts of major federal actions that have a significant effect on the environment. The NPS guidance for addressing this act is set forth in Director’s Order 12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making*, which outlines several options for meeting the requirements of the act,

depending on the severity of the environmental impacts of the alternatives. A “categorical exclusion for which no formal documentation is necessary” was selected as the most appropriate NEPA pathway for this feasibility study. The study is excluded from requiring an environmental assessment because it matches one of the categories that, under normal circumstances, has no potential for impacts on the human environment. The categorical exclusion was selected because such exclusions include the following:

Legislative proposals of an administrative or technical nature – for example, changes in authorizations for appropriations; minor boundary changes and land transactions; proposals that would have primarily economic, social, individual, or institutional effects; and comments and reports on referrals of legislative proposals (DO 12 Handbook, NPS 2005).

The study matches this categorical exclusion because it was directed by Congress to determine if the study area described above in South Carolina and North Carolina meets the suitability and feasibility requirement for designation as a national heritage area. In essence, the study is a report on a legislative proposal. If Congress decides to designate the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area, then a comprehensive management plan would be developed for the area. Further, if a national heritage area is designated, the effects would primarily be economic in nature. Depending on the types of projects, programs, and other actions proposed in the comprehensive plan, an environmental assessment could be necessary at that time.

The categorical exclusion selected for this study requires no formal documentation; however, the study still contains several key NEPA components. Principally, the study relied heavily on public input to support its findings—the result of a comprehensive



public involvement strategy. These outreach efforts gauged local support for the potential designation and helped to identify options for a proposed local coordinating entity. The study also provides a description of the region's environment, including the natural environment, socioeconomic conditions, and historic resources, which would provide the basis for an environmental assessment if one were deemed necessary for a future national heritage area management plan.

## NEXT STEPS

Based on the study findings, the Secretary of the Interior will then make a recommendation to Congress. Should the secretary recommend designation of a Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area, then congressional legislation authorizing the national heritage area would be required.

**TABLE 1. STUDY PROCESS USED TO ASSESS THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION**

Step 1	Define the study area to identify natural, cultural, and/or political limits that best encompass important resources related to the history of the region and potential themes that may be identified.
Step 2	Develop and implement a public involvement strategy to promote public understanding of the study, to maximize public participation and public contributions to the study process, and to assess public support for designation and local capacity and commitment to undertake heritage programs.
Step 3	Determine if Southern Campaign of the Revolution contributes in substantial ways to our country's national heritage, and if so, determine if themes exist that would connect the various heritage resources to help the public understand, appreciate, and celebrate the region's importance.
Step 4	Inventory natural and cultural resources to determine if Southern Campaign of the Revolution is a nationally distinctive landscape; if the resources are important and retain integrity for the identified themes; and if there are outstanding opportunities for conservation, recreation, and education.
Step 5	Evaluate alternative ways to manage the potential national heritage area and the effects of not designating the area as a national heritage area. The purpose of this evaluation is to identify the most feasible management approach and examine the effects of the status quo.
Step 6	Delineate the boundary of the potential national heritage area. This step is based on an evaluation of the study area to determine if all or part of it should be included in the proposal.
Step 7	Determine the administrative and financial feasibility of managing the potential national heritage area. This is an evaluation of the preferred management alternative described in step 5 and includes evaluation of a conceptual financial plan for the proposed coordinating entity of the national heritage area.
Step 8	Evaluate public support for designation and local commitments to partnerships on heritage projects and programs. The level of support and commitment is important to determine the capacity of local citizens to undertake the responsibilities of a future national heritage area.
Step 9	Submit findings and recommendations to Congress.





# Study Area History and Description

# 2





## CHAPTER TWO: STUDY AREA HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

### A NOTE ON TERMS

The political and military terminology for the combatants in the Southern Campaign is complex. Many of the key terms associated with this conflict are defined here.

**Continental Army** – refers to the regular army of the newly formed United States, which was authorized by a Continental Congress resolution on June 14, 1775. While the Continental Army had a rocky beginning, it evolved over the course of the war to become an effective fighting force, equal to the best regiments of the British Army.

**Loyalist** – refers to Americans who favored or fought to maintain the colonies as part of the British Empire. They are also referred to as Tories due to the affiliation with Great Britain’s Tory Party (the political party closely aligned with the interests of the British Crown). Thousands of Loyalists served in militia units or in provincial regiments recruited to support the British cause. Provincial troops served full-time, unlike those in militia units. Many of the Provincial units were first-rate, equal to some of the finest regiments in the regular British Army.

#### Comments from the Public:

“. . . the real treasure is the many stories of the individual’s morality, immorality, heroism, humor, high principles, toughness, romance, and teamwork that cut across race, social class, and gender. It is a grand morality play—David vs. Goliath with hundreds of subplots—a story for the ages in which free blacks, Huguenots, Indians, slaves, English, tri-racial, women, aristocrats, small farmers, and back woodsmen worked together.”

**Militia** – refers to the soldiers raised by the states for short durations. Oftentimes, the militia were called out to supplement Continental forces, particularly if a major

battle appeared likely. While militia performance was uneven throughout the war, many militia units were vital to American success in the Carolinas. Loyalist troops also fought in militia units, called into service to support the regular British Army in the field.

**Patriot** – refers to Americans who favored or fought for independence from Great Britain. They are also referred to as Whigs due to their affiliation with Great Britain’s Whig Party, the party that was aligned with Parliament and more sympathetic to the American cause. Undoubtedly, Loyalists considered themselves patriots as well. The outcome of the war ultimately determined who could lay claim to the title.

**Partisan** – refers to irregular fighters on both sides of the conflict who were neither soldiers in the regiments of the British or Continental armies nor militia. Partisan fighters could be accurately described as guerillas.

**Regulars** – refers to soldiers in regiments of the British Army or in the Continental Army. Regulars generally enlisted for longer terms, had standardized equipment, uniforms, lines of organization and command, and generally were subject to much stricter discipline.

**Regulators** – refers to North and South Carolina backcountry residents who took up arms in protest of what they perceived as excessive taxation and eastern dominance of the legislature. Ironically, many of the Regulators later fought for the Crown in the Revolution.



## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THE CAROLINAS

The Carolinas'<sup>2</sup> journey to independence followed many roads between 1775 and 1783, but most of them had these qualities in common—they were long, winding, and bloody.

Many of the events of the Revolution in the South mirrored those in the rest of the new United States, but some had their own unique southern edge. The war in the Carolinas helped alter the course of the war for independence while reflecting most of the complexity, contradictions, and achievements that defined one of the most momentous events in history.

### Prologue

**Victory in the French and Indian War.** In 1763, Great Britain and its American colonies stood nearly at the pinnacle of much of the western world. They had defeated France, the most powerful nation in Europe, in the Seven Years' War, one of the most devastating wars of the 18th century, a war fought on three continents.<sup>3</sup> Together, the British and Americans had raked the table in a high-stakes game for control of North America. The 1763 Treaty of Paris reduced France's American empire, which once consisted of most of the known continent, to a few insignificant islands in the Caribbean and Gulf of St. Laurence. If a prescient observer had predicted that a dozen years later, the colonies and Britain would be at war, most citizens on either side of the Atlantic would probably have written him off as a crank.

**Fissures in Empire.** In fact, it was this overwhelming victory itself that set the stage for revolution. The scale of the British and American victory carried with it a staggering

2. Sites denoted with an asterisk in chapter 2 are included in the study area and further described in appendix D.

3. This war became known in North America as the French and Indian War.

price. The Crown chose to compound its budgetary difficulties by maintaining the British Army's wartime strength. There was certainly substantial justification for deploying a large army in the colonies. The waning days of the French and Indian War witnessed bloody conflicts with American Indians along the frontier. The tribes of the Ohio Valley in the north and the Cherokees in the Carolinas launched fierce attacks against British garrisons and backcountry settlements. Furthermore, the troops were needed to enforce the Proclamation of 1763, intended to quell future clashes with American Indians by forbidding American expansion west of the Appalachian ridge.

Large garrisons of troops made perfect political military sense in the context of the bloody frontier war. The cost of keeping such a large standing army in the field in North America made far less fiscal sense and was quite beyond what the citizens of Britain could bear. Many British Tories felt that the colonies should bear the cost of the detachments in North America. After all, they were the ones who benefitted from their protection. The colonial perspective was quite different. Backcountry settlers and land speculators alike saw the proclamation and the troops that enforced it as impediments that frustrated American ambitions for land in the West. They were highly motivated not to finance a strategy utterly contrary to their interests. Many Americans also felt that their contributions to the British victory had been overlooked. Why should they be compelled to cover so much of the cost of a war they had helped win? The sense that the colonies were being treated as an imperial cash cow and the colonists themselves as second-class citizens led more and more Americans to question their future in the British Empire.

**The Regulators and Tensions on the Frontier – Class, Struggle, Land Speculation, and Squatters.** Following the Cherokee War of 1759–61 in western South Carolina, bands of outlaws and runaway slaves began making life difficult for settlers outside the coastal parishes in the area known as the



backcountry. These settlers had long-standing grievances with the royal government of South Carolina because they had no representation in the government, no courts, and no officials to administer the law. Forced to take matters into their own hands, the backcountry settlers of both North and South Carolina formed vigilante militia companies known as Regulators who tracked down and punished bandits and outlaws and gradually restored order to the backcountry. The Regulators were drawn from the leading ranks of backcountry planters and took advantage of their newly won authority to make their grievances known to the colonial government. As the Regulators grew more aggressive and more powerful, they became guilty of excessive violence, and an Anti-Regulator or “Moderator” movement sprang up in opposition. Many of the Moderators were also prosperous planters and merchants in the backcountry who sympathized with the settlers’ problems, but were alarmed at the increasingly violent tone of the Regulators. In early 1769, the colonial government took steps to address the problem, passing the Circuit Court Act of 1769, which created four judicial districts in the backcountry and established courts, jails, and sheriffs to administer them. The leaders of the Regulators and Moderators signed a truce in March 1769, and the crisis came to an end, but it dramatized not only the grievances that backcountry settlers had with the royal government, but also showed that this overlooked region could organize itself and defend itself in time of need. These lessons would be remembered a few short years later when leaders of the Regulator movement became leaders of the revolutionary forces in the South Carolina backcountry.

Meanwhile, the long-festering issue of taxation spread throughout the colonies. Four years before the Boston Tea Party, residents of the North Carolina backcountry rebelled against the royal government, protesting eastern domination of the legislature and high taxes without representation. When their grievances were ignored, backcountry “Regulators” took a more violent tack. Royal

officials were attacked and driven out, the property of local royal supporters was destroyed, and armed forces of Regulators set themselves up as rival authorities to the royal government. North Carolina Royal Governor William Tryon called out the colonial militia to confront the Regulator forces and restore royal control in the western regions. Tryon’s militia routed the 2,000 Regulators who had gathered at Alamance Creek (Alamance Battleground)\* for an audience with the governor. Some of the leaders of the Regulator movement were executed. The governor pardoned many of their followers.

The Regulator movement was over, but the dispute over excessive use of royal power was not. Many former Regulators removed themselves from North Carolina and established new communities beyond the reach of royal officials on land leased from the Cherokees, west of the Blue Ridge on the Watauga River. Lord Dunmore, royal governor of Virginia, wrote that the settlement of North Carolina exiles “set a dangerous example to [the] people of America, of forming government distinct from and independent of his Majesty’s authority.” Contrary to strongly held opinions, the Watauga Association did not signal the first movement toward American independence. However, the new settlements and the Regulator movement that preceded it clearly illustrated the class and political divisions that would define much of the revolution in the Carolinas. While many of the former Regulators fought as Loyalists in the war that erupted in 1775, many of the South Carolina Regulators became leaders of the Whig Independence party in that same revolution.

### **War Breaks Out: 1775–76**

Armed combat between the Independence party, or Whigs, and the Loyalist party, or Tories, erupted in the Carolinas in the fall of 1775 at Ninety Six in the South Carolina backcountry. The site was so named because of the approximate distance from there to the lower Cherokee town of Keowee, deep in the



frontier near the North Carolina border (near the present city of Clemson). Tory militia attacked and besieged their Whig counterparts, but reinforcements from South Carolina and North Carolina routed the Loyalists and drove them into Cherokee territory in the west. Whig militia units conducted campaigns in the west throughout the winter of 1775–76, capturing several Tory leaders and temporarily pacifying the backcountry. This campaign would subsequently be remembered as the “Snow Campaign” because of the dramatic winter weather that descended on the area as the conflict raged in the backcountry.

In February 1776, a large force of Tory militia composed of Scottish Highlanders and ex-Regulators marched toward the North Carolina coast. They hoped to rendezvous with British forces at Wilmington and secure arms and supplies to conduct their own campaign against American Whig forces. The force of 1,500 men attempted a crossing of Moores Creek (Moores Creek National Battlefield)\* against a smaller, but better-armed Whig force of 900 men. The Highlanders, who were armed with broadswords instead of firearms, hoped to augment their arsenal with British weapons. They launched an attack with classic Celtic élan but their charge was a hopeless effort against a strong position defended by Patriots armed with muskets and cannon. The attack was a disaster. The Whigs suffered two wounded; the Highlander/Tory force was essentially destroyed. At least 30 men were killed, dozens more wounded, and more than 800 captured.

In April 1776, North Carolina took the first official step of any of the 13 colonies in calling for independence from Great Britain. On April 12, 1776, the state authorized its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. The 83 delegates present in Halifax at the Fourth Provincial Congress unanimously adopted the Halifax Resolves.<sup>4</sup>

4. It appears that . . . the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People. . . and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace,

Even before the passage of the resolves, the royal government at New Bern had been driven out and replaced with a Whig government dedicated to independence. New Bern developed into one of the important privateer bases in the South. Privateers operating from New Bern preyed with abandon on British vessels laden with goods from Britain’s lucrative sugar cane fields in the Caribbean islands.

A series of Whig successes against Loyalist forces in North Carolina followed the overwhelming victory at Moores Creek. These actions effectively neutralized Loyalist militia movements in North Carolina by late 1776.

**American Indians.** The course toward war in the Carolinas also affected and in turn was influenced by the American Indian populations in the region, particularly the Cherokee and Catawba tribes. The Cherokees of western North Carolina in the mid-18th century were part of a mighty nation, with a population of 36,000 controlling more than 140,000 miles of the southeast. That population was reduced to roughly 7,000 by the 1770s as native peoples felt the full impact of the influx of European settlers and ceded their lands through a series of treaties. By 1770, settlers such as those that comprised the Watauga Association were moving onto lands designated by treaty as Indian. In 1775, the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals opened up much of present-day Kentucky to white settlement. Signed by a group of North Carolina land speculators and a group of the elder Overhill

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Liberty, and safety. . . British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. . . [and] that the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated. . .

And whereas the . . . sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations . . . Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve to wit. . . Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony. . .



Cherokees, the agreement was seen as a betrayal by younger members of the tribe. Dragging Canoe, one of the headmen of the Lower Cherokees and the son of Attakullakulla, reportedly remarked, “You have bought a fair land, but there is a cloud hanging over it; you will find its settlement dark and bloody.” Demands for further land cessions soon followed. In numerous cases, whites simply ignored the Proclamation Line of 1763 and settled directly on native lands. With the collapse of Royal Authority in 1775–76, the incursions became more blatant and frequent.

#### Comments from the Public:

“The story of the Patriot militia invasion of the Cherokee homeland in 1776 makes the Patriot’s indignation at Maj. Patrick Ferguson’s threat to invade the Watauga Valley a bit too ironic, some would say.”

Fighting to protect their society, Cherokee warriors elected to ignore the overwhelming odds against them and allied themselves with the British, trading partners with whom they had served during the French and Indian War (although they later fought against them during the 1760–61 Cherokee War in South Carolina). In May 1776, tribal councils discussed declaring war on settlers. In June 1776, just as British forces were attacking Charleston, Cherokee warriors began raiding settlements along the northwestern frontier of South Carolina, killing some settlers and capturing others. The settlers believed that the Indians were acting in conjunction with the British, although in reality the British Indian agents had urged the Cherokees not to rise up and make matters more difficult for the forces of the Crown. In response, the South Carolina Provincial Congress called out the backcountry militia and state troops to mount a punitive expedition against the Cherokees. Plans were made for the South Carolina troops to advance through the lower Cherokee towns and then join forces with militia from North Carolina and Virginia to raid the middle and valley towns.

In July 1776, the South Carolina militia began mobilizing under Colonel Andrew Williamson, a former Regulator and the commander of the Fort Ninety Six garrison (Ninety Six National Historic Site)\* when Tory forces attacked it the previous November. In mid-July, Williamson’s task force of about 1,800 South Carolina militiamen, several detachments of state troops, and a company of Catawba Indian scouts set out on a march through Cherokee territory. Their goal was to destroy the Indians’ crops and towns and weaken their resolve to make war. Over the course of the next month, Williamson’s expedition fought several pitched battles with the Cherokees. These included the Battle of Twelve Mile Creek or Seneca Old Town in Pickens County (near the present site of Clemson University); the “Ring Fight” in Oconee County, where militia under Captain Andrew Pickens held off a much larger body of Indian warriors; and the Battle of the Black Hole, where some 1,000 Cherokees attacked Williamson’s force and were repulsed in the mountains of Macon County, North Carolina. Meanwhile, in North Carolina, bands of Cherokee warriors had attacked settlements along the North Carolina frontier in mid-July 1776, killing upward of 30 settlers. North Carolinians were quick to retaliate. Frontier settlers wanted revenge, and an army of nearly 3,000 men from western North Carolina, led by Brig. Gen. Griffith Rutherford of the Salisbury District militia, soon organized. By September, his army was on the march. For the next several weeks they laid waste to the middle and valley towns of the North Carolina Cherokees, burning villages and crops. Little fighting took place, as the Cherokees simply fled into the mountains, having had advance warning and intelligence of American plans.

On September 23, Williamson’s South Carolina militia rendezvoused with Rutherford’s North Carolina militia at Hiwassee River, and for the next two weeks the combined forces completely laid waste to the Cherokee middle towns. Although few large battles were fought with the Indians, the damage was done, and the Williamson and



Rutherford expeditions severely curtailed the political and social power of the Cherokees in the Carolinas, which in essence, aided the rise to prominence of the Overhill Cherokees in Tennessee. The Lower, Middle, and Valley Cherokee people never completely recovered from the campaign of the summer and fall of 1776.

The Catawba Indians, who lived along the river named for them, also had been allies of the British during the French and Indian War. During the Revolution, however, they opted to join rebel Americans in the war against the British. The numbers of the Catawbas had been reduced to an even greater degree than had those of the Cherokees, so they had very little influence on the eventual outcome of the war. However, their alliance with the victorious Americans paid one important dividend. Unlike the Cherokees, they retained a foothold on their former land in the Carolinas.

**African Americans.** African Americans, observing American revolutionary fervor in the lead-up to war, may well have pondered whether American rebels were attempting to be ironic. While the colonies agitated against British tyranny, Americans held tens of thousands of Africans and African Americans in forced servitude. Black slaves made up a substantial proportion of the colonial workforce, in the North as well as in the South. Nearly one-quarter of the population in the Carolinas were African Americans. A small number of these people were free, but the vast majority were slaves. After the outbreak of war, both British and American leaders recognized America's African American population as an important factor that could influence victory for either side.

In 1775, British authorities issued a proclamation promising freedom to "Negroes. . . willing and able to bear arms" who enlisted in the British Army or Loyalist forces. Royal Governor Dunmore raised the "Royal Regiment of Ethiopians" for service against American forces in North Carolina. The fact that Dunmore reportedly sold his black troops

back into slavery in the West Indies after the failure of his campaigns did not allay American fears that British efforts would inspire a general slave uprising. This, combined with suspected British agitation among the Indians, painted a nightmare scenario for American Whigs. They suspected that the British intended to "let loose Indians on our frontiers and raise the negroes against us. . . men, women, and children [lost] in one universal massacre." James Madison succinctly expressed the fundamental truth of the situation. "By revolting to [the British] they should be rewarded [with] their freedom." Americans in the Carolinas watched in dismay as black slaves fled to the British lines by the hundreds. In response, American military authorities promised freedom to any blacks willing to enlist for service. Hundreds of free blacks and slaves turned out to enlist in the Continental Army and state regiments and to serve in militia units. Many of these units were integrated; blacks served side by side with whites. African American troops served in combat in a number of engagements in the backcountry and other locations during the Southern Campaign, including Fort Moultrie,\* Ninety Six (Ninety Six National Historic Site),\* Hanging Rock,\* and Eutaw Springs (Eutaw Springs Site).\* Most African Americans who could document their service to the United States did earn their freedom. The army that these men knew provided a standard of liberty that in one regard would not be enjoyed in the United States for nearly 200 years, when American military forces finally were officially integrated.

## End of the First Campaign

The last major British offensive in the initial Carolina campaigns featured a large-scale amphibious assault against Charles Town (Fort Moultrie),\* the capital of South Carolina and the largest port in the South. A large Royal Navy fleet of warships and troop transports moved against Fort Sullivan, the fortification guarding the entrance to Charles Town harbor. British naval bombardment was



ineffective against the Fort Sullivan palmetto log battlements. The fort's batteries on the other hand mauled the attacking vessels, damaging several and forcing the crew of one to burn their ship to prevent its capture by the Americans. Rising tides foiled an attempted land side infantry attack on the fort. After several frustrating days and with 200 dead and wounded, the British fleet sailed away in defeat.

The failures to take Charles Town effectively marked the end of the first phase of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Whig and Loyalist militia units launched a few raids and counter raids over the next several months, but they accomplished little other than fanning the desire on both sides to settle bloody scores. For the next two years, the majority of Whig and Tory Americans in the Carolinas maintained an uneasy peace. Whig forces dominated both politically and militarily. The cowed Tory population was subdued, but the deep political and class antagonisms that animated the conflict between Whig and Tory Americans still smoldered beneath the surface. All that was needed was a gust of wind to blow them back to life.

By 1778, many British had probably concluded that the war in America had become a Sisyphean task. After three years of fighting, British forces had won several substantial victories, dominated the seas, occupied several of the largest cities in the colonies, and cowed neutral Americans and lukewarm American rebels into submission in a number of areas. British troops and thousands of their German mercenaries controlled substantial segments of American territory. They controlled a majority of alliances with American Indian tribes. The Americans themselves were deeply divided on the question of independence. Only a majority supported the revolution, and thousands of loyal Americans had taken up arms in support of the Crown. And yet, with the deck seemingly stacked in the empire's favor, a British victory seemed as far away as ever. Worse, a British defeat, once unthinkable,

loomed as an increasingly likely outcome. A number of factors contributed to this extraordinary state of affairs.

To begin with, the Continental Army, far from being weakened after three years of combat and deprivation, was stronger than ever after a harsh apprenticeship in the art and science of war. The army evolved from a rag-tag collection of amateurs into a first-rate force nearly equal to any of Britain's finest. Whig militia continued to serve as an ongoing nuisance to occupying British and Hessian units, a scourge to Americans who wavered in support of the rebel cause, and often a valuable subordinate in pitched battles between the Continental line and British regiments. America's small navy, supported by scores of privateers sailing under letters of marque issued by the Continental Congress, increasingly made life miserable for British merchantmen.

France had provided support for the American war effort since 1776, motivated in part by popular support of American ideals, but also by a desire to avenge the humiliations of 1763 and the Treaty of Paris. The American victory at Saratoga in October 1777 demonstrated America's potential for a successful revolution and accelerated the momentum toward a true military alliance. On March 18, 1778, France formally declared war against Great Britain whose troops numbered 40,000. Whig opponents to the war gained strength in Parliament, seeking an end to a war that drained blood and treasure, yielded no lasting gains, and now raised the specter of a catastrophic defeat.

The war was a stalemate and time was not on the side of the empire. Something had to be done.

**The "Southern Strategy."** British strategy focused on temporarily turning its attention away from the deadlocked war in the northern and middle states and resuming large-scale operations in the South. Loyal Americans had informed British authorities that substantial numbers of Loyalists in



Georgia and the Carolinas chafed under rebel control. The British were urged to renew the offensive in the southern states. Victory in the South would enable them to push American forces farther north and break the impasse. Victory might be close, after all.

At first, it appeared that reports of a slumbering Loyalist majority might be true. When the British took Savannah in December 1778, they not only captured an important southern city, they also added the service of 20 new militia companies recruited from the local population. British forces, supported by eager and capable Loyalist provincial and militia companies, began campaigning in South Carolina. In May 1780, the American cause suffered a disastrous defeat. The British captured Charles Town, South Carolina, and virtually the entire southern Continental Army. Charles Town provided a solid base from which the British could begin their offensive to retake the Carolinas.

This offensive began with an effort by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton and his British Legion to eliminate the remaining elements of the Continental Army. In the Waxhaws (Museum of the Waxhaws and Andrew Jackson Memorial)\* of South Carolina,<sup>5</sup> Tarleton's men ran to ground a force of Virginia Continentals under the command of Colonel Abraham Buford. Buford formed his men into a line of battle and Tarleton's veteran cavalry charged. The Virginians got off one volley before the British Legion overwhelmed their line. British and American accounts of the subsequent events varied widely. The Americans claimed that Tarleton's men attacked and slaughtered helpless men who tried to surrender. Tarleton blamed the event on conditions that could be described as the "fog of war." Whatever the specific circumstances, atrocities were committed. At least 100 Virginians of Buford's command were killed and the term "Tarleton's Quarter" became a rallying cry

5. The Waxhaws refers to a region of backcountry of the central Carolinas (spanning both states) that was home to intense resistance to British colonial rule, as well as the birthplace of Andrew Jackson.

that mustered hundreds of Carolinians into service. The dashing Tarleton earned his nickname "Bloody Ban" and a reputation for brutality in which he seemed to revel.

#### Comments from the Public:

"Francis Marion's operations constitute a 'Forgotten Front' in the American Revolution and the Southern Campaigns."

**American vs. American.** As the Regulator movement vividly illustrated, Americans were not united on the subject of the Crown's authority, the cause for independence, or many other issues. Only a minority of Americans enthusiastically supported independence. A nearly equal number opposed it just as vehemently. In the middle were thousands of moderates whose allegiances drifted between these two extremes. Motivated by community, family, or clan allegiances; economic considerations; or fears of retaliation for choosing the wrong side, these Americans waxed and waned in their support, depending on the tides and fortunes of war.

As the Southern Campaign heated up in the summer of 1780, British victories promised relief to southern Loyalist factions who had been cowed by their Whig counterparts. The pent-up passions and resentments that lingered since the Patriot victories in the initial stage of the war flared to life, and Tory forces took their revenge with relish. Whig forces retaliated and soon the Carolinas became the theater of a savage civil war that raged throughout the backcountry at sites like the Waxhaws,\* Musgrove Mill,\* Hanging Rock,\* and Kings Mountain (Kings Mountain National Military Park).\* Shortly after General Nathanael Greene assumed command, he offered a grim assessment of the conflict among Americans in the Carolinas: "The Whigs and Tories pursue one another with the most relentless fury, killing and destroying each other wherever they meet. Indeed, a great part of this country is already laid waste



and is in the utmost danger of becoming a desert.”

**Partisan Warfare – Sumter, Marion, and Pickens.** With the fall of Charles Town and the virtual destruction of the southern Continental Army, South Carolina’s defense was left in the hands of militia units and partisan bands that organized to harass and slow the British advance. Thomas Sumter had commanded a regiment of South Carolina Continentals in the Battle of Sullivan’s Island (Fort Moultrie) and the 1776 campaign against the Cherokee Indians. He continued in service throughout the first phase of combat in the Carolinas before resigning his colonel’s commission in 1778. After the disaster at Charles Town, Sumter returned to action, forming the first militia units to counter the British conquest of South Carolina. Sumter mustered hundreds of militiamen in this brigade and led them in numerous engagements over the next 18 months. American fortunes took a small but significant turn for the better on July 12, 1780, when Sumter’s backcountry militia surprised and destroyed a small detachment of British Provincials and Tory militia commanded by one of Tarleton’s British Legion cavalry officers, Captain Christian Huck. The Battle of Williamson’s Plantation (Williamson’s Plantation / Huck’s Defeat / Historic Brattonsville),\* or “Huck’s Defeat” as it is better known, signaled to the backcountry Patriots that the war was not yet lost, and that the Whig militia could attack and defeat British Regulars.

Sumter’s troops won a second major victory at the Battle of Hanging Rock\* in August 1780, where they single-handedly destroyed an entire British Provincial regiment; however, only a few weeks later they in turn were surprised and defeated by Tarleton’s British Legion at Fishing Creek on the Catawba River. Nonetheless, Sumter’s men soon reorganized and returned to the field, and throughout the fall and winter of 1780 they prevented the British from consolidating their control of the South Carolina backcountry.

Later that month, backcountry militia from both Carolinas and Georgia attacked a combined force of British Regulars and Loyalist militia at Musgrove Mill,\* South Carolina. The British force suffered nearly 50% casualties in an engagement that had the brutal winner-take-all character that increasingly marked the de facto civil war among Americans in the Carolinas. Meanwhile, in an attempt to slow the British juggernaut, the Continental Congress sent General Horatio Gates, credited with the American victory at Saratoga two years earlier, to take command of American forces in South Carolina. Gates moved his disorganized and poorly supplied army toward the main British stronghold at Camden (Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site)\* in the South Carolina backcountry. On August 16, Gates’s forces collided with the main British Army moving north from Camden under British General Charles, Lord Cornwallis. This clash 8 miles north of Camden resulted in one of the most catastrophic American defeats of the entire war. Gates missed the outcome. Swept up in the retreat of the American militia, Gates and his staff retreated to Hillsborough in North Carolina.

With the Continental Army defeated and in disarray, Thomas Sumter’s militia forces continued their partisan war in the South Carolina backcountry, ambushing British supply convoys, attacking British outposts, and taking on (and usually defeating) detachments of British Regulars and Tory militia. In November 1780, Sumter’s men defeated “Bloody Ban” Tarleton and his dreaded British Legion at the Battle of Blackstock’s Plantation. Sumter, by then a brigadier general of militia, was severely wounded in the engagement and withdrew from service for several months.

Two months after Sumter took the field against the British, Francis Marion began organizing and arming a small force of men to fight as irregulars, later to be termed “guerillas.” Marion and his men harassed and frustrated British columns with small surprise attacks, sabotaged British communication and



supply lines, and rescued American prisoners. After these attacks, Marion withdrew his men to swamp country that was nearly impossible for British troops to traverse. Banastre Tarleton complained that it was impossible to catch Marion, the “Swamp Fox.” Later in the war, Marion and American General Nathanael Greene joined forces. In 1781, they successfully fought at the Battle of Eutaw Springs\* and forced the British retreat to North Carolina.

Andrew Pickens was a third partisan commander who contributed greatly to the American war effort. Pickens saw action early in the war at Ninety Six, in the Snow and Cherokee Campaigns. He returned to action in 1779 and was captured and paroled after the fall of Charles Town. When the British violated the terms of his parole, Pickens returned to the American cause, leading his militia units with distinction at Cowpens (Cowpens National Battlefield),\* Augusta, Ninety Six\*, and Eutaw Springs.\*

**Kings Mountain.** Increased partisan and militia activity in the fall of 1780 motivated the British to organize a campaign to intimidate Americans in the backcountry. Major Patrick Ferguson, a dynamic and experienced British officer, was determined to neutralize the Patriot threat. Announcing his intention to lay waste to the Patriot backcountry, Ferguson led a force of 1,100 Loyalist militia into South Carolina. A force of 1,200 frontiersmen from northwest South Carolina, western North Carolina, southwestern Virginia, and “Overmountain Men” (Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail)\* from eastern Tennessee mobilized quickly to counter Ferguson’s offensive. In October 1780, the Patriot militia trapped Ferguson’s Loyalists at Kings Mountain,\* South Carolina. The Patriots annihilated the Loyalist force. Ferguson was killed and nearly a third of his force was killed or wounded. The Patriots captured the remainder of the Loyalists, effectively destroying the militia support on which Cornwallis depended. This neutralized a crucial element of the British southern strategy. The victory at Kings Mountain also

threatened General Cornwallis’s western flank and forced the British commander to abandon Charlotte, North Carolina. It was the first of many adjustments to renewed American resolve that Cornwallis would make in the coming months. Although partisan fighting continued in the Carolinas for more than a year after Kings Mountain, Patriot militia victories in the field and intimidation on the home front began to intimidate Loyalist resistance.

General Henry Clinton, the British commander in chief, assessed the true significance of the defeat at Kings Mountain: “The instant I heard of Major Ferguson’s defeat, I foresaw the consequences likely to result from it . . . [it was] the first link in a chain of evils that ended in the total loss of America.”

## The Turning of the Tide

In December 1780, General George Washington sent one of his most trusted commanders, Nathanael Greene, to North Carolina to reconstruct American efforts in the South. Greene, a Quaker who abandoned his pacifist teachings to commit to the American cause, had entered the war as a private; however, in a remarkably short time he rose to the rank of general. His service as quartermaster for Washington’s army had schooled him in the importance of logistics, which served him well for the campaign that faced him. He reorganized the Southern Continental Army and quickly devised a strategy to take the momentum away from Cornwallis’s British and Loyalist forces.

In the wake of the disaster at Kings Mountain, Greene placed a wing of the Continental Army (supported by a large militia force) under the command of General Daniel Morgan, a hardened combat veteran. Morgan’s forces assumed a position that threatened the British garrison at Ninety Six. Recognizing the magnitude of the threat that Morgan’s forces posed to his army’s left flank, Cornwallis laid plans to destroy Morgan’s detached force and



assigned the task to Colonel Tarleton and his British Legion. Setbacks in combat against Whig militia and partisans had tarnished Tarleton's reputation and he was eager to reassert his standing in the British command.

In response to Tarleton's threat, Morgan positioned his forces at the Cowpens\* in the South Carolina backcountry. Morgan's skillful deployment enabled him to take full advantage of the abilities of the militia forces and Continental Regulars under his command. Morgan's militia units raked Tarleton's forces with rifle fire, then withdrew in order. This incited the British commander to launch an attack, hoping to spur what he mistakenly thought was the disintegration of the American force. Tarleton's forces slammed into a solid line of Continentals who blunted the British attack while American cavalry and reorganized militia attacked the British flanks. Morgan's double envelopment of Tarleton's forces routed the British in one of the most tactically exquisite and decisive engagements of the entire war. Tarleton's failure comprised a second link in the "chain of evils."

Following the victory, Greene and Morgan joined forces and marched north toward the Dan River. Cornwallis, enraged and frustrated, pursued the Americans, destroying wagons and surplus equipment to speed his army's pursuit. The dramatic six-week pursuit of the Southern Continental Army narrowly failed. Cornwallis exhausted his army in his determined chase of Greene and left his troops with few supplies or equipment in hostile country, with a dangerous and determined enemy awaiting him.

The Americans and British met finally in North Carolina in March 1781. General Greene deployed his rested and reinforced army at Guilford Courthouse (Guilford Courthouse National Military Park),\* giving Cornwallis the opportunity he had pursued obsessively for nearly two months. A day-long battle ensued. Relentless British advances against Greene's forces made progress against the American militia, but British troops paid a

bitter price for their gains before reaching the main body of the Continental Army. Late in the day, an intense clash between the British Guards and the Continental Army's First Maryland Regiment provided a grisly illustration of how far the Continental Army had come to match their British adversaries. These two elite regiments slashed at each other in savage bayonet fighting, neither willing to give way. Only the advance of British reinforcements prompted Greene to withdraw. Even as his army stubbornly disengaged, the Americans inflicted more losses on the advancing British. Cornwallis wrote to his superiors, "I never saw such fighting since God made me. The Americans fought like demons."

The British paid a ghastly price for the ground they won that day. Nearly 30% of Cornwallis's men were killed or wounded. His army was exhausted and demoralized. The news of Guilford Courthouse further disheartened British officials. Although a tactical victory, the battle at Guilford Courthouse was a link in the chain of evils that weighed down the British effort in the South. One shaken member of the House of Commons concluded that "Another such victory would ruin the British Army."

Despite, or perhaps because of, his bloody Pyrrhic victory at Guilford Courthouse, General Lord Cornwallis had, for the time being, had his fill of Americans in the Carolinas. His army was depleted and exhausted, his supply lines in tatters, and the entire British southern strategy was in disarray. Cornwallis decided to move north, first to Wilmington, North Carolina, to set up a base of operations where he could rest and refit his army and establish reliable lines of communication with the British high command. From there, he would invade Virginia to destroy rebel bases that were providing supplies and reinforcements to Continentals and militia forces in the Carolinas and possibly draw Greene's army in pursuit. Cornwallis relied heavily on the strength of four British outposts to guarantee royal control of South Carolina. These four



powerful garrisons (Camden, Ninety Six, Augusta, and Georgetown) made extremely inviting targets for Greene and his veteran army. The American general chose not to waste time and energy chasing Cornwallis as the British general had once pursued him.

Instead, he focused his efforts on the real objective: restoring South Carolina to American control. These four British garrisons were the keys to Greene's strategy.

Over the next several months, from April to September 1781, Greene methodically advanced against the British strongholds in South Carolina. His first target was the British encampment at Camden.\* Greene's army arrived in the vicinity on April 25, where he was attacked by forces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Lord Rawdon. Although Greene anticipated Rawdon's attack, a portion of his army was caught unprepared (some of the officers were washing their feet). Nonetheless, Greene successfully deployed his forces and nearly won the engagement. Even though Greene lost the battle, he secured a strategic victory. The British destroyed their defensive works and abandoned Camden. The first objective in the "War of Posts" was taken.

Greene's forces next advanced on the two fortifications at Ninety Six, an imposing star fort (a fortification in the shape of a star) supported by a secondary stockade fort. These works were manned by American Loyalist forces who knew that they probably faced execution for their allegiance to the Crown. This knowledge fueled their resolve to withstand a siege and gamble that they could hold out until reinforcements arrived. Their stubborn defense frustrated the efforts of Greene's Continentals and militia commanded by Francis Marion and Andrew Pickens to breach the imposing works. American forces eventually took the stockade fort, but the superbly engineered star fort held firm.

While Greene maintained the siege, other American forces took the garrison at Augusta.

After a 28-day siege—the longest of the Revolution—Greene withdrew from Ninety Six to avoid the advance of Lord Rawdon, his opponent at Camden. Despite his withdrawal, Greene still achieved his objective. Rawdon relieved the defenders at Ninety Six, but almost immediately destroyed the star fort and evacuated the interior of South Carolina. Trailing his army were hundreds of dejected Loyalist refugees who followed Rawdon's troops to safety on the coast. Surely these Loyalist Americans realized that their efforts to keep America in the empire were beyond redemption. As if to underscore the disaster, Georgetown (the last of the four posts) was evacuated after withstanding repeated American attacks.

In conjunction with Greene's campaign against the four main military garrisons in South Carolina, partisan forces under Marion, Pickens, and Sumter pressed their "war of posts" against smaller British installations in the backcountry. The Americans knew that if they took these positions, British supply lines would be severely compromised. After capturing a number of outlying posts, Pickens and Marion attached their forces to Greene's army, while Sumter continued his campaign independently.

Greene fought his last battle in September 1781 at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina. Greene's Continentals and British Regulars under the command of Colonel Alexander Stewart fought savagely in an all-day engagement that produced some of the highest casualty rates of the entire war. Greene withdrew from the field at the end of the day, leaving the British to count it as a tactical victory. Like the rest of Greene's campaign in the Carolinas, however, it was for the British a strategic defeat. The British Army withdrew, leaving 500 prisoners with the Americans. Stewart's troops returned to Charles Town and never again took the field against the Americans.

While the Americans in the Continental Army and Patriot militia who campaigned in the Carolinas did not in themselves secure



independence for the United States, their achievements were of incalculable worth. They staved off a catastrophic defeat that may well have spelled the end of American hopes for victory in the Revolution. They turned the tide of battle in hundreds of pivotal battles, engagements, and nameless skirmishes that crushed British hopes for conquest in the

South. They drove the largest British Army in the South to its eventual entrapment at Yorktown, Virginia. They destroyed the ambitious British southern strategy. Their accomplishments paved the way for America's final victory in the war for independence.







# Heritage Themes

# 3





## CHAPTER THREE: HERITAGE THEMES

The stories of related historic, cultural, and natural resources are told or interpreted within the organizing frame work of themes. Themes provide the connections that people can use to understand the importance of an area and its resources. In other words, themes represent or illustrate the broad ideas that unite collections of individual resources so they can be seen within the context of the whole. Themes are the tools used to (1) develop a cohesive, central, relevant idea(s); (2) link a tangible resource to its intangible meaning(s) or a universal concept; and (3) connect historic, cultural, and natural resources to the larger ideas, meaning, and values of which they are a part. Themes are the building blocks (the core content) of an interpretive program, which is central to the national heritage area concept.

A good theme structure helps residents and visitors understand the region’s overall contributions to our national heritage. These elements may include natural and cultural resources; important events or decisions; and the roles of specific places, people, social movements, beliefs, folkways, and traditions. The themes for the potential Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area were derived from an understanding of the Carolinas’ nationally significant contributions to our country’s heritage.

The unique stories of the people, places, and nationally significant events that the potential Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area has to tell the rest of the nation are encompassed by the following four themes. These heritage themes are the key ideas through which significant resource values are conveyed to the public. Each theme may connect to a number of specific stories or subthemes. Other themes may be developed or these themes may be modified in the future if the need arises.

### Comments from the Public:

“One of the most important issues is to raise awareness for the residents of South Carolina and North Carolina in the pivotal role these colonies/states played in the American Revolution.”

“More actions took place in South Carolina than the other 12 colonies combined. The Southern Campaign was won in the ‘Back Country’ and swamps of South Carolina.”

The four themes for the potential Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area align with four of the eight themes in the “National Park Service Revised Thematic Frame Work” (see table 3). This frame work was used in placing the potential Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area themes in their appropriate historical context to better understand the contributions of the Carolinas to our country’s national heritage during a pivotal period in American history. The themes for the potential Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area fit within the NPS thematic frame work as described below.<sup>6</sup>

### THEME 1 (MAP 2, APPENDIX C)

The military events in the Carolinas substantially influenced the eventual American victory in the Revolution.

This theme highlights the national significance of the events that made up the Southern Campaign of the Revolution, the complexities of the military situation in the Carolinas, and the intensity of combat in this theater of the war of independence.

6. A summary of all visitor-ready sites within the corridor that are associated with each theme can be found in Table 2, and further descriptions of each site are included in appendix D.



A large number of important sites and resources illustrate events that had a particular influence on the direction of the war in the South. Moores Creek National Battlefield in North Carolina protects and preserves the site where outnumbered Patriot forces defeated a Loyalist force and helped maintain Patriot control of the state. Fort Moultrie preserves the site where the American forces' defense of the Carolina coast prevented a British invasion in 1776, and where the fall of Charles Town in May 1780 opened the door to British forces to expand their southern strategy into the Carolinas. The Museum of the Waxhaws commemorates a crushing defeat of southern Continental troops by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's notorious British Legion. The propaganda value of the alleged massacre that followed this defeat helped galvanize American resolve during the darkest phase of the Southern Campaign. Following the slaughter at Waxhaws, Patriot militia and guerilla forces won decisive victories at Brattonsville and Musgrove Mill.

#### Comments from the Public:

"The important stories during that time were about the fighting between the loyalists and the patriots. The British were counting on the strength of the loyalist in the South, a base from which to subdue the patriots in the North. The battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens and the patriot victories there caused loyalist support to falter and forced the British to abandon the South."

The American ability to rally from catastrophe is vividly illustrated at Kings Mountain National Military Park, "first in the chain of evils" where Patriot militia destroyed the Loyalist militia that anchored the left wing of the invading British Army.

Cowpens National Battlefield further commemorates American resilience in rebounding from defeat to win an overwhelming victory, substantially damage the feared British Legion, force Lord Cornwallis into a costly change of strategy, and reverse the tide of battle in the South.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park protects and interprets the site where the reorganized southern Continental and supporting militia battered Cornwallis' British Army and forced him to abandon his campaign in the Carolinas backcountry and ultimately march to defeat at Yorktown.

Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site preserves the site of Camden, South Carolina, the primary base for British forces operating in the South Carolina backcountry. At Hobkirk's Hill, immediately adjacent to this site, British and American forces clashed in April 1781. Although an American defeat, the battle forced the withdrawal of the occupying British force from Camden. Combined with an American siege that forced the British to abandon the large fortification at Ninety Six, the action at Camden effectively liberated much of the South Carolina backcountry.

American forces collided with British forces at Eutaw Springs in September 1781. The last major engagement in South Carolina, the Battle of Eutaw Springs witnessed one of the highest casualty rates for a major battle of the entire war. The brutal losses that American forces inflicted on the enemy drove the British forces back to Charles Town. The British Army never again emerged from this refuge, effectively abdicating control of almost all of the Carolinas.

Guilford Courthouse, Hobkirk's Hill, Ninety Six, and Eutaw Springs were all part of a brilliantly executed American strategy to force the British to abandon their South Carolina garrisons and restore the state to American control.

The war was not won in the Carolinas—the Revolutionary War raged for another year. But the Southern Campaign in the Carolinas made the American victory and independence possible.



**Comments from the Public:**

“What would have happened if the Patriot Militia would not have banded together and wiped out the most feared army in the world? Washington would not have survived the advancement of Tarleton or Ferguson if these armies were not defeated in the south.”

**THEME 2 (MAP 3, APPENDIX C)**

Political rivalries in both North Carolina and South Carolina were catalysts to the outbreak of the Revolution in the South and played an important role in the conduct of what was in many ways America’s first civil war.

This theme illustrates that war, like politics, can have a distinct local flavor. The war for independence in the South was profoundly shaped by the political, social, and class structure of North and South Carolina.

The Regulator movement of the 1760s pitted backcountry Americans against American lowcountry planters and merchants whose interests were tied more closely to royal authority. This movement climaxed at the Battle of Alamance where backcountry and royalist supporters clashed over issues of taxation and representation in what has often been portrayed as a dress rehearsal for revolution.

When the American Revolution erupted, it was not exclusively a war between the new United States and the British Empire. The war also pitted thousands of Americans against each other on battlefields throughout most of the 13 states. The intensity of this civil strife was felt more keenly in the Carolinas than perhaps anywhere in the former colonies.

As revolution spread through the colonies in 1775, thousands of loyal Americans, Scots, and Scots-Irish in the Carolinas took up arms in defense of the Crown’s interests. American Patriot forces clashed with Highland Scots and Loyalist veterans of the Regulator movement at Moores Creek, North Carolina,

in February 1776. The Patriots defeated the much larger Loyalist force. This victory prevented the Loyalists from linking up with other Loyalist forces along the coast. Patriot forces were victorious in the initial stages of the Southern Campaign and exerted complete control in the Carolinas for the next two years. However, Loyalist resentment of their political dominance simmered just below the surface.

When major combat returned to the Carolinas, British forces were motivated in part by rumors that substantial numbers of Tories waited only for sufficient support to rise and take up arms once again. After the fall of Fort Moultrie, and ultimately Charles Town, British forces struck inland, encouraging Loyalist militia to return to action.

For the next 18 months, Loyalist and Patriot Americans slashed at each other in scores of engagements, from skirmishes to major battles. At the Waxhaws in May 1780, Banastre Tarleton’s British Legion made up of loyal Americans destroyed a retreating force of Continentals. The slaughter and reported atrocities inflicted on helpless prisoners and wounded men by the Loyalist British Legion infuriated Patriot forces and escalated the already impassioned level of violence between Tory and Whig forces. “Tarleton’s Quarter” became the justification for killing Loyalists who surrendered. More and more, clashes between Patriot and Loyalist forces at engagements such as the House in the Horseshoe, Hanging Rock, and Musgrove Mill were characterized by a “kill or be killed” mentality.

Patriot and Loyalist forces clashed in July 1780 at the Battle of Brattonsville in South Carolina backcountry. The Loyalist force commanded by Captain Christian Huck was nearly annihilated. At the Battle of Hanging Rock, outnumbered Patriot militia and partisans inflicted heavy casualties on a mixed force of Loyalist provincial troops and militia. One month later, on August 18, 1780, Carolina militia snatched a near-certain victory away



from British Regulars and Loyalist militia at Musgrove Mill in South Carolina. During the short engagement, the British and Loyalist force suffered more than 40% casualties. That same day, Tarleton's British Legion destroyed a large Patriot force at Fishing Creek, South Carolina.

In October 1780, Patriot backcountry and "Overmountain" militia utterly destroyed a large force of Loyalist militia at Kings Mountain, South Carolina, just over the North Carolina state line. The Loyalists suffered more than 300 casualties in the course of a few hours, a bloody affirmation of "Tarleton's Quarter." While 700 Loyalists were allowed to surrender, several of their leaders were later executed. The American senior commander in the South was appalled by the "relentless fury" that marked the fighting between the Whigs and Tories, who pursued each other like "beasts of prey," unleashing a wave of bloodletting and destruction that he felt would lay waste to all the Carolinas.

In the final months of the Southern Campaign in the Carolinas, the combatants on both sides were predominantly or exclusively American. Continental Regulars and Patriot militia fought a bloody battle against Loyalist provincial regiments at Hobkirk's Hill, outside Camden, South Carolina, on April 25, 1781. At the siege of Ninety Six, Loyalists fearing retaliation or possible execution held out desperately against besieging American forces.

### **THEME 3 (MAP 4, APPENDIX C)**

The brutal combat during the Revolution profoundly disrupted traditional ways of life in the Carolinas.

This theme focuses on how the diversity of fighting in the Carolinas, from regular army battles and skirmishes to militia clashes to classic guerilla engagements, disrupted or destroyed homes, farmsteads, and communities, divided families and trapped many neutrals and pacifists between the "relentless fury" of Whig and Tory Americans

clashing in a winner-take-all fight for the future of the Carolinas.

The Southern Campaign created an arena in which decades-old feuds that had been transported by thousands of emigrants from Britain and Ireland were reignited. When the British returned in force to the Carolinas in 1780, emboldened Loyalists lashed out against their Whig enemies and ignited renewed, even more vicious civil strife between Patriots and Loyalists. Members of the same families fought on opposite sides of the same engagement (Kings Mountain) and other family members were estranged for years as Loyalist members were driven into exile (Ninety Six). The residents of many communities found themselves virtual prisoners of occupying forces as the major campaigns surged back and forth in the Carolinas, including those at Camden, Guilford Courthouse, Historic Hillsborough, and Old Salem.

While fighting pitted thousands of Americans in the Carolinas against each other, it also affected thousands more who did not embrace the passions or loyalty to the Crown or revolution, who wished more than anything to be left alone. Among these numbered many pacifist Quakers (Snow Camp Historic Site) and Moravians (Old Salem) who refused to take up arms for either side. Like many neutrals, these pacifists discovered that, in this revolution, the middle ground was the most dangerous ground of all.

Shortly after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, American commanding General Nathanael Greene wrote that "Nothing but blood and slaughter have prevailed among the Whigs and Tories, and their inveteracy against each other, must, if it continues, depopulate the country."

When British forces finally marched out of the South Carolina backcountry to safety on the coast in 1782, thousands of dispirited American Loyalist refugees trailed after them for safe haven. Homes, farms, and communities were abandoned as the



Americans found themselves aliens in their own land.

#### THEME 4 (MAP 5, APPENDIX C)

The American victory in the Revolution presaged momentous changes for American Indians and African Americans in the Carolinas.

For both American Indians and African Americans in North and South Carolina, the war for independence presented both peril and potential. The Cherokee and Catawba Indians fought to maintain the hold they had in the Carolinas. African Americans fought on both sides to gain the freedom that had been denied them for more than a century.

##### Comment from the Public:

"Drayton Hall, where Sir Henry Clinton made his HQ before capturing Charles Town in 1780, and many other sites in the area would be excited participants in the heritage area. This is a place to capture the African-American segment of the story, most certainly."

American Indians in the Carolinas had clashed intermittently with European American settlers for more than a century. The imperial conflict between France and Great Britain had caught Indian tribes in a dangerous no-man's

land where alliance with one side posed the threat of severe retaliation from the other.

The Cherokees, under duress from British agents, attempted to force Americans off land that the Cherokees had sold to them. Patriot militia jumped off from Davidson's Fort in the North Carolina backcountry to launch a brutal punitive campaign against the Cherokees.

African Americans by the hundreds responded to American and British promises of freedom in exchange for service in the ranks. African Americans and Catawba Indians served in Continental regiments during the Southern Campaign. These troops were taken prisoner in the fall of Charles Town (Fort Moultrie) after their paroles enlisted in militia units like Sumter's Brigade to see action at Hanging Rock and Fishing Creek. Others enlisted in partisan bands led by Francis Marion and Andrew Pickens and saw action in the Pee Dee and Santee swamps, at Ninety Six, Augusta, and Eutaw Springs. Many black troops finally succeeded in securing their freedom as a reward for service in the Continental line and with American militia units. Ironically, American independence ultimately meant little to African Americans in the Carolinas. The black troops who served in the Continental Army in many ways experienced the most egalitarian society America would know for the next 200 years.



TABLE 2. THEMES AND ASSOCIATED VISITOR-READY SITES

Themes	Associated Sites
Theme 1. The military events in the Carolinas substantially influenced the eventual American victory in the Revolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Andrew Jackson State Park</li> <li>▪ Cowpens National Battlefield</li> <li>▪ Eutaw Springs</li> <li>▪ Fort Moultrie</li> <li>▪ Guilford Courthouse National Military Park</li> <li>▪ Historic Brattonville</li> <li>▪ Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site</li> <li>▪ Kings Mountain National Military Park</li> <li>▪ Moores Creek National Battlefield</li> <li>▪ Museum of the Waxhaws and Andrew Jackson Memorial</li> <li>▪ Musgrove Mill State Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Ninety Six National Historic Site</li> </ul>
Theme 2. Political rivalries in both North Carolina and South Carolina were catalysts to the outbreak of the Revolution in the South and played an important role in the conduct of what was in many ways America's first civil war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Andrew Jackson State Park</li> <li>▪ Alamance Battleground</li> <li>▪ Blackstock Battlefield Monument</li> <li>▪ Fort Moultrie</li> <li>▪ Francis Marion Historic Burial Site</li> <li>▪ Gilbert Town</li> <li>▪ Hanging Rock</li> <li>▪ Historic Brattonville</li> <li>▪ House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Joseph McDowell House</li> <li>▪ Kings Mountain National Military Park</li> <li>▪ Landsford Canal State Park</li> <li>▪ McDowell House at Quaker Meadows</li> <li>▪ Moores Creek National Battlefield</li> <li>▪ Museum of the Waxhaws and Andrew Jackson Memorial</li> <li>▪ Musgrove Mill State Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Ninety Six National Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail</li> <li>▪ Robert Cleveland House / Old Wilkes Jail / Wilkes Heritage Museum</li> </ul>
Theme 3. The brutal combat during the Revolution profoundly disrupted traditional ways of life in the Carolinas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Guilford Courthouse National Military Park</li> <li>▪ Harmony Hall Plantation</li> <li>▪ Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site</li> <li>▪ Historic Hillsborough</li> <li>▪ Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site</li> <li>▪ Kings Mountain National Military Park</li> <li>▪ Ninety Six National Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Old Salem Museums and Gardens</li> <li>▪ Thomas Sumter Historic Burial Site</li> </ul>
Theme 4. The American victory in the Revolution presaged momentous changes for American Indians and African Americans in the Carolinas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Andrew Jackson State Park</li> <li>▪ Davidson's Fort Historic Park</li> <li>▪ Eutaw Springs</li> <li>▪ Fort Defiance Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Fort Moultrie</li> <li>▪ Fort Watson Historic Site and Santee Indian Mound</li> <li>▪ Hanging Rock</li> <li>▪ Ninety Six National Historic Site</li> <li>▪ Surry Muster Ground</li> </ul>



**TABLE 3. SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION THEMES AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE THEMATIC FRAME WORK**

Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area Themes	National Park Service Thematic Frame Work
The military events in the Carolinas substantially influenced the eventual American victory in the Revolution.	IV. Shaping the Political Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Military institutions and activities</li> </ul> VII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International relations</li> </ul>
Political rivalries in both North Carolina and South Carolina were catalysts to the outbreak of the Revolution in the South and played an important role in the conduct of what was in many ways America’s first civil war.	IV. Shaping the Political Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Parties, protests, and movements</li> <li>▪ Military institutions and activities</li> </ul>
The brutal combat during the Revolution profoundly disrupted traditional ways of life in the Carolinas.	I. Peopling Places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Migration from outside and within</li> <li>▪ Community and neighborhood</li> <li>▪ Encounters, conflicts, and colonization</li> </ul> IV. Shaping the Political Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Parties, protests, and movements</li> <li>▪ Military institutions and activities</li> </ul>
The American victory in the Revolution presaged momentous changes for American Indians and African Americans in the Carolinas.	I. Peopling Places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Migration from outside and within</li> <li>▪ Encounters, conflicts, and colonization</li> </ul> V. Developing the American Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extraction and production</li> </ul>







# Application of NPS National Heritage Area Criteria

# 4





## CHAPTER FOUR: APPLICATION OF NPS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA CRITERIA

The feasibility study team concludes that the study area meets each of the 10 criteria for designation as a national heritage area:

- Old Salem Museums and Gardens
- Surry Muster Ground
- Tryon Palace

### CRITERION 1

**The area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such an assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities.**

North and South Carolina have numerous federal, state, local, and private sites directly associated with the history and culture of the Southern Campaign and the American Revolution in the South. Many of these sites fall within the identified area, including seven units of the national park system:

- Cowpens National Battlefield
- Fort Moultrie (a unit of Fort Sumter National Monument)
- Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- Kings Mountain National Military Park
- Moores Creek National Battlefield
- Ninety Six National Historic Site
- Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail

State sites have been identified in North Carolina, including the following:

- Alamance Battleground
- House in the Horseshoe

State sites in South Carolina include the following:

- Andrew Jackson State Park
- Blackstock Battlefield Monument
- Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site
- Francis Marion Historic Burial Site
- Fort Watson Historic Site and Santee Indian Mound
- Hanging Rock
- Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site
- Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site
- Landsford Canal State Park
- Musgrove Mill State Historic Site
- Thomas Sumter Memorial Park (Thomas Sumter Historic Burial Site)

The region also includes sites, museums, and interpretive centers managed by local communities and private organizations. There are also a large number of likely battlefield sites and archeological sites associated with the Revolution in the South that require additional documentation and research. These sites may also have potential to offer opportunities for visitor use and experience in the future.

Because of the large size and diverse resources of this potential heritage area, the resources would best be managed by a partnership of federal, state, and local agencies, and private organizations. This partnership would have the capacity to oversee the development of comprehensive educational and interpretive programs and recreational opportunities and manage funds for promotional materials, research projects, site development,



archeological excavations, collections management, and web-based information programs. The partnership would require a management entity responsible for establishing preservation and educational priorities, coordinating partnership efforts, managing matching funds, and promoting the national heritage area. This entity is further discussed in criterion 7.<sup>7</sup>

Numerous opportunities for partnership development exist within the two-state region and several groups have expressed their willingness to work in partnership to implement the national heritage area. These include the Olde English District, the Carolina Backcountry Alliance, the Overmountain Victory Trail Association, the Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site, the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, the Francis Marion Trail Commission, the seven NPS units in the Carolinas, South Carolina State Parks, and other regional groups.

Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team concludes that the area encompassing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets criterion 1.

## CRITERION 2

### **The area reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story.**

Present-day North Carolina and South Carolina reflect customs, traditions, history and way of life rooted in the colonial and Revolutionary War periods of their history. Cultural traits that derive from 18th century traditions are still widely manifested in the language, culture, and social conventions that are unique to the Southern states, and in particular the Carolinas. These include the persistence of agricultural and pastoral

lifeways, including raising livestock and row crops like cotton, corn, and soybeans.

Another example of the survival of 18th century folk culture in the Carolinas is music, particularly country and bluegrass music, the core of which can be traced to the musical influences of Scottish, Irish, Scotch-Irish, Welsh, and northern British settlers who populated the southern highlands and backcountry (particularly the Carolina Piedmont and Appalachia) in the 18th century.

Religion is another area where the 18th century still manifests itself on a daily basis in the Carolinas as evidenced by the distribution of Anglican/Episcopalian churches in the tidewater South, Lutheran churches in the middle German settlements, and Presbyterian churches in the western Carolinas. In northwestern South Carolina and western North Carolina there are hundreds of Presbyterian churches that have been in existence since the 1750s and 1760s and are still a thriving and active force today. While many of the original structures have not survived, the congregations' descendants (and their ancestors' graveyards) are still there in the same location, and the modern members regularly celebrate their 18th century heritage.

Similarly, German Reformed and Lutheran Churches in the Piedmont of North Carolina and the midlands of South Carolina directly derive from German and Dutch church settlers of the mid-18th century, as do the Moravian meeting houses or churches in both states. The latter congregations are represented daily in the living history programs at Old Salem, Historic Bethany, and Historic Bethabara in North Carolina. These religions played key roles in the events of the Revolution, and are still a part of the everyday lives of many Carolinians.

Numerous modern-day customs have their origins in the Revolutionary period. The Highland Games, held every year in the mountains of North Carolina, celebrate the heritage of thousands of North Carolinians

7. See appendix D for a full inventory of sites within the corridor, potential partner sites identified by stakeholders, and other associated sites (natural areas, scenic byways, etc.).



who are the descendants of Highland Scots who settled in the Cape Fear region. Traditional southern foods are directly related to foods brought into the area by the German settlers of the western Piedmont of North Carolina. Other foods became part of the southern (and later American) identity through the interaction among European settlers, African slaves, and American Indians, and the incorporation of native plants and game animals into the traditional European and African diets. The custom of firing guns on New Year's Eve to scare away evil spirits can be traced back to the original settlers in western North Carolina, where it is still practiced today.

Numerous county names (Mecklenburg, Craven, Greene, Camden, Chatham, Gates, Rutherford, Cleveland, Davidson, Anson, Caswell, Lee, Bladen, Granville, McDowell, Watauga, etc.), town names (Charlotte, Greenville, and Greensboro), and street names (Tryon Road, Cornwallis Avenue, etc.), as well as some colleges (Queens College, Davidson College) throughout North Carolina are directly related to the state's colonial and Revolutionary War heritage. The same holds true in South Carolina. Charleston, Georgetown, Colleton, and Berkeley counties reflect the state's colonial heritage: King Charles II, Prince (later King) George, and the Lords Proprietors, Marion, Pickens, and Sumter counties were named for the state's famous partisan militia generals, Francis Marion, Andrew Pickens, and Thomas Sumter. Jasper, Horry, Laurens, Anderson, Hampton, Lee, Kershaw, and Greenville counties reflect the names of Revolutionary War heroes and political leaders such as William Jasper, Peter Horry, Henry Laurens, Robert Anderson, Wade Hampton, Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, Joseph Kershaw, and Nathanael Greene.

In South Carolina, tourism initiatives of the Olde English District are dedicated to keeping alive the region's cultural traditions. Among the most popular attractions within the district are the regular living history programs at Historic Brattonsville in York County, the

site of an original 18th and 19th century plantation owned by the Bratton family. Brattonsville is also the site of the Battle of Williamson's Plantation, or Huck's Defeat, one of the more important battles on the Carolina frontier in 1780. Each year hundreds of re-enactors and tourists visit Brattonsville to witness the re-enactment of Huck's Defeat and other local Revolutionary War battles.

Revolutionary War commemorative events and demonstrations also take place annually at the Guilford Courthouse, Cowpens, Moore's Creek Bridge, and Kings Mountain national parks, battlefields, and military sites, as well as state parks and other historic sites throughout the Carolinas.

Numerous historic sites and heritage groups in both North and South Carolina continue efforts to preserve the traditions of the 18th century. The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution in both states work tirelessly to preserve and honor the states' rich Revolutionary War heritage and indispensable contributions to American independence. In North Carolina, the Trading Path Association, the Guilford Battleground Company, and the Carolina Backcountry Alliance promote the Revolutionary War heritage of western North Carolina.

The Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution is a private organization based in Camden, South Carolina, dedicated to preserving and popularizing the history of the Southern Campaign in general and of the two Carolinas in particular. Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, is also host to a quarterly Revolutionary War Roundtable that brings scholars, lay persons, and professionals from a variety of fields together to study and discuss Revolutionary War history and heritage. Converse College in Spartanburg has hosted workshops that provide teachers with fresh perspectives on the complex dynamics of the American Revolution in the Southern backcountry, a place where long-standing hostilities between American settlers erupted into a full-scale civil war between Tories and Whigs, Loyalists and Rebels.



The Southern Revolutionary War Institute, based at the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County's McCelvey Center in York, South Carolina, is a scholarly center dedicated to gathering primary and secondary resources about the Revolution in all the southern states and making them available to the general public. The institute offers regular programs and lectures on Revolutionary War history and heritage, publishes scholarly books on the subject of the Southern Campaign, and responds to hundreds of research requests from academia and the general public on topics of Revolutionary War history.

Based on the supporting information described above, the study finds that the area encompassing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets criterion 2.

### CRITERION 3

**The area provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and/or scenic features.**

As described in previous chapters and criteria, North Carolina and South Carolina have a remarkable concentration of historic sites, battlefields, homes, communities, trails, and natural features associated with the Southern Campaign. Many sites currently do not have appropriate mechanisms in place to conserve their physical integrity.

In addition to the parks, historic sites, battlefields, and military parks associated with the Southern Campaign, both states have extensive natural park sites that would enhance visitor understanding of the region, particularly the natural landscape of the Carolinas and how it influenced the outcome of the Southern Campaign.<sup>8</sup>

8. See appendix D for a full inventory of sites within the corridor, potential partner sites identified by stakeholders, and other associated sites (natural areas, scenic byways, etc.).

#### Comments from the Public:

"Another critical issue is the preservation of sites of National, state and regional importance before 'Urban Creep' overtakes the site and they are lost to housing, highway or retail developments. A coordinated action plan must be developed at the local, state and regional levels to ensure these sites are identified early and action is taken to preserve them."

"John Buchanon, who wrote 'The Road to Guilford Courthouse' that was the basis for the movie, 'The Patriot', is now writing a sequel about the campaign culminating in the battle of Eutaw Springs—a site which needs to be protected. What we can learn from history is why we study it."

In the rapidly developing environment of the Carolinas, numerous sites are at risk of being engulfed by suburban residential or commercial development. Modern development increasingly envelops or obscures the rural landscape that contains many remnants of battlefields and skirmishes.

Without sufficient incentives for owners to preserve Revolutionary War-related resources, many privately owned sites would be at increased risk of development. As noted under criterion 1, additional documentation and research is required at a large number of battlefield sites and archeological sites associated with the Revolution in the South.

Suburban development adjacent to Greensboro, North Carolina, surrounds Guilford Courthouse. Suburban development overlays portions of the Camden battlefield in Kershaw County, South Carolina; a state highway bisects much of the remainder. Residential development overlays much of the entire site of the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill; however, archeological excavations at sites within this area have yielded battle-related resources. Many archeological sites associated with Francis Marion's guerilla campaign in the lowcountry swamps of the Pee Dee and Santee rivers are not sufficiently protected and are vulnerable to inadvertent damage or vandalism.

Additionally, the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program's "Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary



War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States” identified a number of Revolutionary War sites in North Carolina and South Carolina that face some level of short-term or long-term threat. These include a number of national park system units and state sites. Table 4 below identifies thematically related resources that face threats due to ongoing regional development.

The report also identified other sites in the two states that require additional study, including Stono Ferry in Charleston County, South Carolina, and the sites of Cherokee towns in North Carolina that were destroyed during Rutherford’s Campaign in 1776. A number of associated historic properties in the Carolinas have also been identified as preservation priorities.

Threats could be mitigated through preservation efforts coordinated by a national heritage area

Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team

concludes that the area encompassing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets criterion 3.

**CRITERION 4**

**The area provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities.**

North and South Carolina are home to many NPS and state sites dedicated to preserving places and stories associated with the military, political, and social history of the Southern Campaign. In addition, a number of local and private efforts exist or are under development to enhance visitor experience and understanding of the American Revolution in the South. While not all of these sites or programs fall within the corridor, they are representative of the work in the Carolinas to commemorate the history of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Among these are the following:

**TABLE 4. SITES IN STUDY AREA FACING THREATS**

Revolutionary War Sites	Short-term Threat Level	Long-term Threat Level
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	High	High
Waxhaws	Medium	High
Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site	Medium	Medium
Cowpens National Battlefield	Low	Medium
Ninety Six National Historic Site	Low	Medium
Eutaw Springs	Medium	Medium
Hanging Rock	Low	Medium
Musgrove Mill	Low	Medium

Note: To determine the degree of threat at each of these sites, the National Park Service considered a combination of several factors: (1) current condition and integrity, (2) rate and type of land use change occurring on and near each principal site, (3) current ownership and care of the resource, (4) level of registration, (5) local planning and zoning in place at and near each site, and (6) site-specific issues identified by the field surveyors.



## **The Alliance for Historic Hillsborough**

This group hosts an annual Revolutionary War Living History Day, where Continental, British, and militia re-enactors demonstrate camp life during the Revolutionary War and commemorate General Cornwallis's encampment in Hillsborough in February 1781.

## **Blue Ridge National Heritage Area**

This heritage area celebrates the cultures that helped define the Revolutionary period in the Carolinas. The heritage area also connects visitors to the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.

## **Carolina Backcountry Alliance**

This private association is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the Revolutionary War in the Carolina backcountry.

## **Carolina Thread Trail (currently under development)**

The Carolina Thread Trail will contribute toward the preservation of natural and cultural areas by providing opportunities for exploring the environment, culture, and history of a 15-county region in North and South Carolina. By connecting points of regional significance, the trail will provide visitors with the opportunity to experience the landscape that shaped the war in the South as well as sites associated with the Southern Campaign. These sites could include the following:

- Kings Mountain State Park
- Kings Mountain National Military Park
- Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail

- Andrew Jackson State Park
- Hanging Rock Battleground
- Catawba Cultural Center
- Historic Brattonsville

## **Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina – National Endowment for the Humanities Landmark of American History and Culture Workshops**

These one-week workshops provide teachers with fresh perspectives on the complex dynamics of the American Revolution in the southern backcountry. The program uses the rich historical resources in upstate South Carolina, including Walnut Grove Plantation and the living history museum at Historic Brattonsville, to better understand day-to-day life in the backcountry at the time of the Revolution. Participants tour the battlefields at Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cowpens National Battlefield, and Ninety Six National Historic Site to learn more about the nature of backcountry warfare. Participants explore the ways that art, archeological evidence, and material culture can increase student engagement with the subject matter.

## **The Francis Marion Trail Commission**

This commission assists with historical and archeological research, as well as development of sites and interpretive programs, to tell the story of Francis Marion and the Patriot campaigns in South Carolina.

## **Old Salem Museums and Gardens**

This private museum preserves a community of original museum buildings and interprets life in Revolutionary War-era backcountry Carolina, including the experiences of the Moravians who settled in Salem, North Carolina.



**Comments from the Public:**

"If the Southern Campaign NHA is to be a success, then the nation as a whole needs to be educated (or re-educated) as to what took place here."

"I feel strongly that this is a very important heritage area to help identify this region as a major factor in the outcome of the American Revolution. History books mostly tell of Lexington and Concord but seldom tell of the war in the south."

"One of the most important issues is to raise awareness for the residents of South Carolina and North Carolina in the pivotal role these colonies/states played in the American Revolution."

**Olde English District**

The Olde English District is one of 11 tourism regions in South Carolina. The name refers to the region's early settlement by the English in the mid-1770s. Visitors to this seven-county region can gain a sense of deeply rooted English traditions while touring numerous sites and communities associated with the Revolutionary War, including sites related to the history and culture of African Americans and American Indians.

**Comments from the Public:**

"Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail does a great job in bringing the story of the southern revolution and how it connects to the area it crosses. They can see the trail and tell the story of the march that came through that area in 1780. School kids love [the] story. It gets them involved in history."

**Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, Blacksburg, South Carolina**

This NPS-administered historic trail and the Overmountain Victory Trail Association conduct an annual two-week-long commemorative march along the route to trace the 1780 campaign. The march includes special events and ceremonies, as well as opportunities to walk portions of the historic trace.

**Overmountain Victory Trail Association**

This organization was formed in 1975 to gain recognition for the route that the Overmountain Men took to the Battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, during a campaign that lasted from mid-September to early October 1780. Association volunteers support the organization's mission to protect, preserve, and interpret the route of the Campaign to the Battle of Kings Mountain.

**The Palmetto Conservation Foundation**

The foundation's mission is to conserve South Carolina's natural and cultural resources, preserve historic landmarks, and promote outdoor recreation through trails and greenways. This effort involves protecting natural areas through land trust assistance or through local government programs, preserving Revolutionary War battlefields, and developing greenways and the Palmetto Trail. The foundation's educational programs, outdoor centers, leadership school, and publications familiarize the citizens of South Carolina with the spectacular natural and cultural resources of the state.

**The South Carolina National Heritage Corridor**

The corridor contains an array of intact cultural resources representative of three major components of the state's development including some of the earliest permanent European settlements in the American South; the intervention and development of the plantation system of agriculture; and the interrelationship of historic trade routes, the coastal ports, and settlement of the state's upland region. The area also contains specific sites of importance to the Revolutionary War. Travel itineraries have been developed to guide visitors through the four regions of the heritage corridor.



### **Southern Revolutionary War Institute**

The institute is the only center exclusively dedicated to the study of the Revolution in the southern states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee, with a particular focus on the Revolutionary War in the Carolina backcountry. The institute sponsors research as well as presents ongoing public educational programs including lectures, guided tours, and a biennial symposium.

### **The Trading Path Association**

The association's purpose is to preserve, promote, and study the historic Trading Path of the Southeastern Piedmont. The Trading Path was a corridor of river crossings linked by roads and trails between the Chesapeake Bay region and the Catawba, Cherokee, and other Indian towns in the Carolinas and Georgia. It facilitated Indian commerce prior to European colonization and later served as an important corridor for multiple cultures.

Preservation of the remnants of the Trading Path will secure archeologically important materials and information about the Piedmont environment.

The region also includes 36 sites, museums, and interpretive centers managed by local communities and private organizations. There are a large number of likely battlefield sites and archeological sites associated with the Revolution in the South that require additional documentation and research. These sites may also have the potential to offer opportunities for recreational and educational use and experience in the future.

Together, these organizations provide the foundation for a diverse regional partnership dedicated to preserving resources and enhancing visitor opportunities to experience and appreciate the history and resources associated with the Southern Campaign of the Revolution. The coordinating entity would not supplant these organizations; rather, it

would assume a leadership role in a partnership of federal, state, and local agencies, and private organizations.

Led by the coordinating entity, the partnership would play an essential role in coordinating the opportunities for educational and recreational experiences at the many sites associated with the Southern Campaign. The partnership would have the capacity to oversee the development of integrated, comprehensive educational and interpretive programs and recreational opportunities, and manage funds for promotional materials, research projects, site development, archeological excavations, collections management, and Web-based information programs. The coordinating entity would be responsible for establishing preservation and educational priorities, coordinating partnership efforts, managing matching funds, and promoting the national heritage area.

Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team concludes that the area encompassing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets criterion 4.

## **CRITERION 5**

**Resources that are important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation.**

The potential national heritage area includes sites under federal, state, and private management. These sites preserve, protect, and interpret many of the most critical resources associated with the Southern Campaign of the Revolution. The sites that are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Division of State Historic Sites and Properties, and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism retain a high degree of physical



integrity and currently have interpretive and educational programs in place.

Other sites retain a high level of integrity and some level of informational signage or other printed media to facilitate visitor use and experience. Sites that offer potential for resource preservation and visitor experience also exist in the counties. With technical assistance provided by a heritage area coordinating entity, these sites could also support visitor opportunities and educational and interpretive programs.

Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team concludes that the area encompassing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets criterion 5.

## CRITERION 6

**Residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and governments within the proposed area that are involved in the planning have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants, including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area.**

There is significant support among residents, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and state and local governments for the designation of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area. Establishing the national heritage area would create the nexus for the historic, cultural, and natural sites and resources associated with the history of the American Revolution in North Carolina and South Carolina. The national heritage area would provide a catalyst for economic development in the Carolinas through heritage tourism with a focus on the two states' strong association with the American Revolution and establish the foundation for regional commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. This would be a multiyear endeavor with ongoing focus on sites included in the national heritage

area or Revolutionary War-related partner sites in the two states.

The public has demonstrated overwhelming support for the designation of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area through participation in the many public meetings conducted in the two states and through comments submitted to the planning team. Advocates for the area have emphasized the potential of a national heritage area to reinforce the public's perception and appreciation of the region's profound association with the American Revolution; promoting public interest in and visitation at the many Revolution-related resources in the two states; and preserving, protecting, and promoting the varied components of the two states' Revolutionary-era history and heritage.

The potential coordinating entity, The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County, has developed the following three-year conceptual financial plan based on current economic conditions in the region. The plan seeks to match anticipated NPS funds for the development of a management plan with funds raised from a combination of sources including state and local government, private, corporate, foundation, and membership funds, as well as volunteer and in-kind contributions. See table 5 below for potential funding sources.

In support of the conceptual financial plan, the Culture & Heritage Museums have also submitted a preliminary staffing plan for heritage area management that includes the following key positions:

- **Program Manager** – overall coordination of stakeholders, planning, and implementation, and principal head of heritage tourism promotion.
- **Content Development Coordinator** – enroll the expanded researcher/scholar network of academic and lay researchers/scholars to develop Southern Campaign



- narrative themes and associated stories.
- **Site Development Coordinator** – coordinate activities to identify, develop, and promote local and private sites, and advocate for local, state, and national government support, as well as private support for continued public and private site preservation, interpretation, and promotion.
- **Education Program Coordinator** – work with content/narrative themes and stories and coordinate the process of developing educational programs that reflect the goals of the national heritage area for established sites, as well as sites to be developed.

In addition, CHM staff would assist the national heritage area during its development

phase by providing support services, logistics, meeting and conference planning and execution, website maintenance, graphic and exhibit design, education program development, fundraising and membership coordination, accounting and business operations, etc. (See criterion 10 for more information.)

The coordinating entity would serve as the leading entity in a diverse partnership of federal, state, and local public agencies, and private organizations. The partnership would play a substantive role in raising funds for planning and operations of the national heritage area.

Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team concludes that the Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets criterion 6.

**TABLE 5. CONCEPTUAL FINANCIAL PLAN FUNDING**

Funding Source	Anticipated Amount		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
NPS Grant	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000
Private Donations	5,000	7,500	10,000
Business and Corporate Support	7,500	10,000	15,000
Grants: State and Private Foundations	35,000	35,000	35,000
Advisory Board Contributions	17,500	22,500	25,000
Value of in-Kind and Volunteer (Non-cash)	75,000	80,000	85,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$285,000</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>	<b>\$315,000</b>

**CRITERION 7**

**The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area.**

Representatives from a number of state agencies have worked closely with the

National Park Service on the feasibility study for the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area. These include:

- North Carolina Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development



- North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Historic Sites and Properties
- North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Office of Archives and History
- South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism
- South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
- Chester County, South Carolina – Olde English District Commission

Representatives of the National Park Service and North Carolina and South Carolina agencies participating in the feasibility study process have committed to continued involvement should the national heritage area be designated. Numerous letters of support attest to the high level of support among state and local governments and organizations. The management personnel of the potential coordinating entity, The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County, are committed to continued collaboration with the state government representatives on the national heritage area feasibility study as well as with other public and private agencies and organizations dedicated to preserving the history of the Revolutionary War in the South.

Numerous local officials, organizations, and individuals have submitted letters in support of the potential national heritage area. Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team concludes that criterion 7 is met.

## CRITERION 8

### **The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area.**

It is anticipated that any designation would have primarily economic benefits due to efficiencies realized from improved coordination among organizations and an increase in heritage tourism due to cross-promotion of events, national recognition,

and greater marketing ability of a national heritage area.

Tourism and travel is the largest sector in the economies of North Carolina and South Carolina. In North Carolina, travel and tourism generate more than \$22 billion a year and sustain 378,000 jobs, generating nearly 9% of all employment in the state. In South Carolina, tourism and travel generate more than \$17 billion yearly and nearly 13% of employment in the state.

#### **Comments from the Public:**

“Development of tourism infrastructure leads to increased tourism and residual tax revenues for rural localities that may be suffering economically.”

An important aspect of tourism and travel is cultural heritage tourism, defined as traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past. It includes visitation to cultural, historic, and natural resources. Travel to heritage attractions has been a popular segment of the tourism industry in the last decade. Between 1996 and 2003, there was a 13% increase in heritage travel. In 2003, the Travel Industry Association of America reported that 81% of American adult travelers (or approximately 118.1 million adult travelers) included heritage or culture sites on a trip. Visiting a historic site (building, battlefield, or community) is the most popular heritage activity, followed by visiting museums and heritage festivals. Heritage travelers typically stay longer, spend more money, and use more commercial accommodations than other travelers. Nearly one-third of heritage travel parties report that their destination choice is influenced by a specific historic activity, sometimes related to a hobby or other personal interest.

Heritage tourism associated with the potential Southern Campaign of the Revolution



National Heritage Area would be consistent with continued economic activity in the area. The sites that already offer some form of resource protection or visitor services report more than 3.3 million visitors annually.

A development and economic impact study prepared in 2010 for the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor evaluated its return on investment. The study found that

- Visitors to the 14-county region annually generate \$624 million in direct economic impact.
- In addition, 9,389,120 tourists visited these counties in 2009. These visitors spent an average of \$45.83 per day and stayed in the corridor an average of 1.45 days.
- The corridor's economic impact was estimated at \$1.0 billion in total output impact; \$375 million earnings impact; \$91.4 million indirect tax impact; and 17,867 jobs.

An estimate of the economic impacts of outdoor recreation, heritage tourism, special-event tourism, nature-based tourism, and culinary tourism on the national heritage corridor were calculated. Heritage tourism had the second-lowest number of tourists (235,000), but the second-greatest total output (\$35.9 million). Heritage tourists spent \$114 per day while in the corridor—almost three times what was spent by outdoor recreation visitors. A greater impact is generated by extending the stay of visitors as compared to attracting new visitors to a region. It is evident that the greatest improvement to economic impact comes with extension of visitor stays.

It is reasonable to conclude that visitation to the national heritage area would increase due to expanded public awareness of the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. Therefore, overall tourism revenues probably would increase as a result of national heritage area designation.

Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team concludes that criterion 8 is met.

## CRITERION 9

### **A Conceptual Boundary Map is Supported By the Public**

Through the ongoing public process, the general public demonstrated support for the broadest possible geographic boundaries for the proposed national heritage area. However, it was determined that the corridor approach is the option that would provide the most practical manner in which to administer resources over a broad geographic area.

Based on public input during the study process, the feasibility study team concludes that the area encompassing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets criterion 9.

## CRITERION 10

### **The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.**

The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County is a York County government-supported cultural institution system (commonly referred to as a family of museums) with a mission, "To communicate and preserve the natural and cultural histories of the Carolina Piedmont, inspiring a lifetime of learning."

A York County-appointed board of commissioners governs the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County. Its operations are carried out by a professional staff of 42 at its four facilities in a variety of disciplines including business, property management, museum management, collections management, exhibit planning, natural sciences, history, visitor services, and interpretation, and adult and childhood education.



Led by Director Carrey Tilley, the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County is a component unit of York County, but also maintains a 501(c)(3) status and owns museum collections and other non-real estate assets used for its operations. York County owns the real estate operated by the museums that includes the following sites:

- Historic Brattonsville near McConnells, South Carolina, a 780-acre historic site, museum, and heritage farm that was the site of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Battle of Huck's Defeat.
- McCelvey Center in York, South Carolina, a culture and heritage research and program center that houses the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County's historical / genealogical archives and historical material culture collections. The center features a theater and other program spaces including the Historical Center of York County, which houses county archives and provides public access to the archives.

Also housed in the McCelvey Center is the Southern Revolutionary War Institute, which was founded in 2006. The institute is dedicated to research and study of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution. An advisory board of Revolutionary scholars supports the institute's activities.

- Museum of York County in Rock Hill, South Carolina. This museum features exhibits and programs on cultural history, natural history, and the environmental history of the Catawba River and Carolina Piedmont.
- The Main Street Children's Museum in Rock Hill, South Carolina.

The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County has extensive experience in community engagement and promotion of heritage tourism, including the Carolina Backcountry Alliance, which focuses on Revolutionary War sites in North Carolina and South Carolina.

- The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County was a key collaborator in the two Carolinas' effort to celebrate and market the 225th anniversary of the Revolutionary War.
- The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County are active partners with the Rock Hill / York County Convention and Visitors Bureau; the regional Olde English District; and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism.
- In recognition of its heritage tourism development success, The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County received the Governor's South Carolina Heritage Tourism Award in 2001 from the Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation and the South Carolina Department of Archives, and the History and Bundy Award for Tourism from the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism.
- The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County has a public history program that includes the installation of exhibits within public spaces in business venues and the installation of South Carolina state historical markers.

The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County brings broad experience in site management, development of comprehensive educational and interpretive programs, fundraising, collections management, and



development of Web-based information and promotional programs.

Based on the supporting information described above, the feasibility study team concludes that criterion 10 is met.

## **CONCLUSION**

The feasibility study team concludes that Southern Campaign of the Revolution meets each of the 10 interim evaluation criteria for designation as a national heritage area based on the NPS “Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Guidelines.” As described throughout the study, the area contributes in

substantial ways to our country’s national heritage and contains the appropriate assemblage of high-integrity natural, cultural, historic, and scenic resources to comprise a nationally distinctive landscape.

The unique stories of the area and the period of significance lend themselves to a compelling set of themes that effectively connect people to the various heritage resources of the area. Furthermore, the designation of Southern Campaign of the Revolution as a national heritage area has strong public support throughout the study area, and there is a local capacity and commitment to undertake the responsibilities associated with a future national heritage area.





## Appendixes and References





## APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

**Note:** This appendix contains only sections 321, 322, and 323 of TITLE III of the act, which contains the information relevant to the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area Suitability/Feasibility Study.

Public Law 109-338  
109th Congress

### An Act

To reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### TITLE III--NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDIES

#### Subtitle C--Southern Campaign of the Revolution

#### SEC. 321. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study Act.”

#### SEC. 322. SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) Study.--The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate State historic preservation officers, States historical societies, the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and other appropriate organizations, shall conduct a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area described in subsection (b) as the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area. The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determination regarding whether the study area

- (1) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;
- (2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;
- (3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features;
- (4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;
- (5) contains resources important to the identified theme or themes of the study area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
- (6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments that are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants (including the Federal Government), and have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;



(7) has a potential local coordinating entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and local and State governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued local and State economic activity; and

(8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

(b) Study Area.--

(1) In general.--

(A) South Carolina.--The study area shall include the following counties in South Carolina: Anderson, Pickens, Greenville County, Spartanburg, Cherokee County, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, York, Chester, Darlington, Florence, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Dorchester, Colleton, Charleston, Beaufort, Calhoun, Clarendon, and Williamsburg.

(B) North Carolina.--The study area may include sites and locations in North Carolina as appropriate.

(2) Specific sites.--The heritage area may include the following sites of interest:

(A) National Park Service sites.--Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cowpens National Battlefield, Fort Moultrie National Monument, Charles Pickney National Historic Site, and Ninety Six National Historic Site as well as the National Park Affiliate of Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site.

(B) State-maintained sites.--Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site, Eutaw Springs Battle Site, Hampton Plantation State Historic Site, Landsford Canal State Park, Andrew Jackson State Park, and Musgrove Mill State Park.

(C) Communities.--Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Kingstree, Cheraw, Camden, Winnsboro, Orangeburg, and Cayce.

(D) Other key sites open to the public.--Middleton Place, Goose Creek Church, Hopsewee Plantation, Walnut Grove Plantation, Fort Watson, and Historic Brattonsville.

(c) Report.--Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this subtitle, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

### **SEC. 323. PRIVATE PROPERTY.**

In conducting the study required by this subtitle, the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the potential impact that designation of the area as a national heritage area is likely to have on land within the proposed area or bordering the proposed area that is privately owned at the time that the study is conducted.



## APPENDIX B: ALL SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN LETTERS

(Letters of Support)



LINDSEY O. GRAHAM  
SOUTH CAROLINA



290 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510  
(202) 224-5972

## UNITED STATES SENATE

September 30, 2009

Mr. Tom Thomas  
Project Manager  
National Park Service  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I understand that you will soon be making decisions on National Heritage Area projects. The Culture & Heritage Museums of York County, South Carolina (Sally Baker, Deputy Director) have submitted an application to serve as the managing entity for the *Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area*. I believe this to be a worthy project and I would ask that you give it full consideration under all appropriate guidelines and regulations.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter. If I can provide additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lindsey O. Graham".

Lindsey O. Graham  
United States Senator

L.OG/wm

508 HAMPTON STREET  
SUITE 202  
COLUMBIA, SC 29201  
(803) 933-0112

401 WEST EVANS STREET  
SUITE 111  
FLORENCE, SC 29501  
(843) 669-1505

101 EAST WASHINGTON STREET  
SUITE 220  
GREENVILLE, SC 29601  
(864) 250-1417

530 JOHNNIE DODDS BOULEVARD  
SUITE 202  
MOUNT PLEASANT, SC 29464  
(843) 849-3887

140 EAST MAIN STREET  
SUITE 110  
ROCK HILL, SC 29730  
(803) 366-2828

124 EXCHANGE STREET  
SUITE A  
PENDLETON, SC 29670  
(864) 646-4090



JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.  
5TH DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA

[www.house.gov/spratt](http://www.house.gov/spratt)

1401 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-5501

COMMITTEES:  
CHAIRMAN, BUDGET  
ARMED SERVICES

**Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515**

September 30, 2009

DISTRICT OFFICES:

TOM GETTYS BUILDING  
BOX 350  
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA 29731  
(803) 327-1114

707 BULTMAN DRIVE  
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA 29150  
(803) 773-3362

88 PUBLIC SQUARE  
DARLINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29532  
(843) 393-3998

Mr. Tom Thomas  
Project Manager  
National Park Service  
12795 W. Alameda Parkway  
P.O. Box 25287  
Lakewood, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Please accept this letter as a demonstration of support for the selection of York County's Culture & Heritage Museums (CHM) to become the managing entity for the development of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area.

- CHM has the management expertise, initiative and resources to do an excellent job in managing the development of the two Carolinas' Heritage Area.
- Its Southern Revolutionary War Institute was the first such research and program center to focus exclusively on the Southern Campaign.
- CHM manages the site of The Battle of Huck's Defeat at Historic Brattonsville and is currently working through a National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program grant to identify the scope of the military landscape associated with Huck's Defeat.
- The organization has a strong record of working collaboratively with partners to promote knowledge about the South's role in the Revolutionary War and develop heritage tourism opportunities.
- It is unique in its commitment to align its family of museums to deliver visitor experiences according to a common mission to promote deeper understanding of people and place.

I wholeheartedly support the work of York County's Culture & Heritage Museums and believe that they would be a great fit as the managing entity for the development of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact my office at 202-225-5501.

Respectfully,

*John M. Spratt Jr.*

John M. Spratt Jr.  
Member of Congress

JMSj:abs





North Carolina General Assembly  
House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE TIM MOORE  
SERVING CLEVELAND COUNTY

OFFICE: ROOM 604 LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING  
300 N. SALISBURY STREET  
RALEIGH, NC 27603-5925  
(919) 733-4838  
(919) 733-3113 FAX

EMAIL: [timm@ncleg.net](mailto:timm@ncleg.net)

DISTRICT: 212 S. DEKALB STREET  
SHELBY, NC 28150

TELEPHONE: (704) 482-4441

COMMITTEES:

APPROPRIATIONS  
APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUSTICE  
AND PUBLIC SAFETY  
CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES  
JUDICIARY II  
TRANSPORTATION  
VICE-CHAIRMAN: UNIVERSITY BOARD OF  
GOVERNORS NOMINATING

March 16, 2009

Mr. Thom Thomas & Ms. Patty Wissinger  
Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Denver Service Center  
12795 West Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas & Ms. Wissinger:

I would like to wholeheartedly endorse Cleveland County's inclusion as part of the new US Heritage Area to be called the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area.

As I am sure you are aware, Cleveland County played an integral role in the United States' victory in the American Revolution. The county was the site of the famous Battle of Kings Mountain, which Thomas Jefferson called "the turn of the tide of success." The county was also home to several important Revolutionary figures, including General Isaac Shelby and Colonel William Graham. The name of the county serves to honor Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who played a pivotal role in the Battle of Kings Mountain. With such a rich history, I believe that Cleveland County is deserving of inclusion in this US Heritage Area.

We greatly appreciate your consideration of our request. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. K. Moore".

Timothy K. Moore

TKM/jb



# The House of Representatives

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE HOUSE

P. O. BOX 11867

Columbia 29211

**TED MARTIN VICK**

MINORITY WHIP  
 CHESTERFIELD COUNTY DELEGATION,  
 CHAIRMAN  
 AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES  
 AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
 COMMITTEE  
 INTERSTATE COOPERATION  
 COMMITTEE, SECRETARY

STATE HOUSE  
 333-A BLATT BUILDING  
 P. O. BOX 11867  
 COLUMBIA, SC 29211  
 TEL. (803) 734-2999

200 WEST MAIN STREET  
 CHESTERFIELD, SC 29709  
 TEL. (843) 623-5001

March 4, 2009

Dr. Thomas A. Thomas  
 National Park Service  
 U.S. Department of the Interior  
 P.O. Box 25287  
 Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I am writing to urge you to establish the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.

Chesterfield County, South Carolina, is proud to have played a significant role in the Revolution. In fact, as early as May, 1776, the Cheraws Grand Jury wrote a Declaration of Independence from England, two months before the American Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia.

General Nathanael Greene, one of George Washington's most trusted generals, took command of the Southern Army and established a main camp, the "Southern Valley Forge" in the Cheraw Region on the Pee Dee River. A granite marker commemorates this site in Wallace, just across the river from Cheraw. Cheraw was part of the British strategic line of defense.

Old St. David's Church, the last Anglican Church built in South Carolina, was used by both sides as barracks and a hospital, and the churchyard has both British and American graves. Sadly, the war split families across our county, as it turned brother against brother.

As you can see, our county is a rich source of Revolutionary history, and I am willing to promote it however I can.

Sincerely,

Ted M. Vick

TMV:lw

Cc: Sarah C. Spruill, Cheraw Visitors Bureau, 221 Market St., Cheraw, SC 29520





STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
THE SENATE

ROBERT W. HAYES, JR.  
SENATOR YORK COUNTY  
SENATORIAL DISTRICT NO. 15

COMMITTEES:  
ETHICS, CHAIRMAN  
BANKING AND INSURANCE  
EDUCATION  
FINANCE  
GENERAL  
MEDICAL AFFAIRS

SENATE ADDRESS:  
SUITE 205  
GRESSETTE SENATE OFFICE BLDG.  
P.O. BOX 142  
COLUMBIA, SC 29202  
TEL.: (803) 212-6410  
FAX: (803) 212-6499  
EMAIL: SET@SCSENATE.ORG

HOME ADDRESS:  
P.O. BOX 904  
ROCK HILL, SC 29731  
803-324-2400

September 21, 2009

Mr. Tom Thomas, Project Manager  
National Park Service  
12795 W. Alameda Parkway  
P.O. Box 25287  
Lakewood, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Please accept this letter as my expression of support for the selection of York County's Culture & Heritage Museums to become the managing entity for the development of the proposed national Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area.

Based on my experience working with the Museums, I know firsthand that it has the management expertise, initiative and resources to do an excellent job in managing the development of this new National Heritage Area for the two Carolinas. I have also observed that its staff has been effective in working collaboratively with partners in a variety of projects including the development of heritage tourism opportunities. Its strength in this regard could play a vital role in managing the large undertaking necessary to develop the heritage area across Municipal, County and State lines.

Complementing its management and collaboration expertise, the Museums is also a respected knowledge center for preserving and promoting the history and stories of the Revolutionary War in our region. It operates Historic Brattonsville that includes the site of The Battle of Huck's Defeat, and the Southern Revolutionary War Institute that focuses exclusively on the South's role in the Revolution.

South Carolina and its people are extremely proud of the State's Revolutionary War heritage and would be honored to help take a lead role in developing opportunities for the nation to learn more about its history in that regard. I am confident that the Culture & Heritage Museums could do just that, and I trust you will consider its application favorably. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert W. Hayes, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Robert W. Hayes, Jr.

RWHJr:jd



# South Carolina

Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism

Mark Sanford  
Governor

Chad Prosser  
Director

September 25, 2009

Dr. Thomas A. Thomas  
National Park Service  
12795 West Alameda Parkway  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Tom:

It was good to meet you during the meeting with Representative Spratt regarding the development of a Revolutionary War heritage trail in South and North Carolina.

The development and promotion of these sites has the potential to serve as a catalyst for economic development in the surrounding areas. Enhanced interpretation of these sites will provide a valuable public resource and lead to increased visitation and appreciation of the sites. Moreover, this development ensures the continuity of these sites for future generations of our citizens.

If I can be of any assistance in the development of this program, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



Chad Prosser  
Director

[www.scprt.com](http://www.scprt.com)

1205 Pendleton Street • Columbia, South Carolina 29201 • Telephone (803) 734-0166 / Fax (803) 734-1409



Alliance Bank and Trust  
209 South Battleground Avenue  
Kings Mountain, NC 28086

Mr. Thom Thomas & Ms. Patty Wissinger  
Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Denver Service Center  
12795 West Alameda Parkway, P O Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225 – 0287

Dear Mr. Thomas and Ms. Wissinger,

I am very pleased to endorse Cleveland County's inclusion as part of the new US Heritage Area. It will be called the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area.

Cleveland County played an integral role in the United States' victory in the American Revolution. Cleveland County was the site of the famous Battle of Kings Mountain. Thomas Jefferson called it "the turn of the tide of success." Cleveland County was also home to several important Revolutionary figures. Cleveland County serves to honor Colonel Benjamin Cleveland. He played a pivotal role in the Battle of Kings Mountain. With such a rich history Cleveland County should be included in the US Heritage Area.

I truly appreciate your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

  
Ronald Franks, VP, CFP®





May 4, 2009

Mr. Thom Thomas & Ms. Patty Wissinger  
Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Denver Service Center  
12795 West Alameda Parkway, P. O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

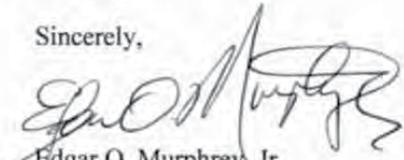
Dear Mr. Thomas & Ms. Wissinger:

I would like to endorse Cleveland County's inclusion as part of the new US Heritage Area to be called the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area.

Cleveland County was the site of the famous Battle of Kings Mountain, which Thomas Jefferson called "the turn of the tide of success" in the American Revolution. Cleveland County's name serves to honor Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who played a pivotal role in the Battle of Kings Mountain and The City of Kings Mountain was named after this historic event. Our citizens are proud of their forefather's role in the United States' victory in the American Revolution. With such a rich history, I believe that Cleveland County is deserving of inclusion in this US Heritage Area.

We greatly appreciate your consideration of our request. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Edgar O. Murphrey, Jr.  
Mayor

101 WEST GOLD STREET • P.O. BOX 429 • KINGS MOUNTAIN, NC 28086  
PHONE 704-734-0333 • FAX 704-734-4619 • WWW.CITYOFK.M.COM • INFO@CITYOFK.M.COM



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
 )  
COUNTY OF YORK )

**RESOLUTION**

**Resolution to Endorse York County's Culture & Heritage Museums as the Managing Entity for the Southern Campaigns of the Revolution National Heritage Area**

**Whereas**, York County is proud of its work to preserve and promote the sites of The Battle of Huck's Defeat and the Battle of Kings Mountain and other York County places and stories related to its historic role in the American Revolutionary War and,

**Whereas**, York County's Culture & Heritage Museums has played a leadership role to develop public interest in the history of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution through its management of the site of the Battle of Huck's Defeat at Historic Brattonsville, establishment of the Southern Revolutionary War Institute at the McCelvey Center, and collaboration to promote heritage tourism and,

**Whereas**, the Culture & Heritage Museums has been encouraged by its collaborative partners to submit an application to the National Park Service to become the Managing Entity for the proposed new national heritage area focused on Southern Campaign of the Revolution and,

**Whereas**, at its meeting on August 25, 2009, the York County Council appointed Culture and Heritage Commission that governs the Culture & Heritage Museums unanimously endorsed its application to the National Park Service to be selected as the Managing Entity and,

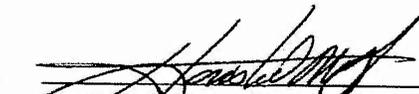
**Whereas**, the York County Council believes the Culture & Heritage Museums will make an outstanding contribution to developing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area and further its ongoing commitment to use its cultural resources and programs to enhance economic development by attracting visitors to York County, therefore,

**Be it resolved** that the County Council of York County, South Carolina, strongly supports the application of the Culture & Heritage Museums to become the Managing Entity for the National Park Service's Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area

**ADOPTED THIS 5<sup>th</sup> DAY OF October 2009**



**By:**

  
Houston O. Motz, County Council Chairman

**Attest:**

  
James E. Baker, County Manager





September 29, 2009

Mr. Tom Thomas  
 Project Manager  
 National Park Service  
 12795 W. Alameda Parkway  
 P.O. Box 25287  
 Lakewood, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas:

On behalf of the Rock Hill/York County Convention and Visitors Bureau, and I am honored to submit this expression of support for the selection of York County's Culture & Heritage Museums (CHM) to become the managing entity for the development of the proposed national Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area.

Our agency works extremely close with the staff of the CHM as we both strive to inform and educate residents and visitors about the unique culture and history of York County and the region. This new opportunity that has presented itself to the organization is a perfect fit. Based on my experience working with the Museums, I know firsthand that it has the management expertise, initiative and resources to do an excellent job in managing the development of this new National Heritage Area for the two Carolinas. I have also observed that its staff has been effective in working collaboratively with partners in a variety of projects including the development of heritage tourism opportunities. Its strength in this regard could play a vital role in managing the large undertaking necessary to develop the heritage area across Municipal, County and State lines.

Complementing its management and collaboration expertise, the Museums is also a respected knowledge center for preserving and promoting the history and stories of the Revolutionary War in our region. It operates Historic Brattonsville that includes the site of The Battle of Huck's Defeat, and the Southern Revolutionary War Institute that focuses exclusively on the South's role in the Revolution.

I am confident that the Culture & Heritage Museums could manage this project, and I offer this written endorsement on their behalf. I trust you will consider its application favorably. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bennish D. Brown".

Bennish D. Brown  
 Executive Director





September 30, 2009

Southern Campaigns Revolutionary War  
Heritage Trail Study Committee  
Attn: Tom Thomas  
Project Manager, National Parks Service  
PO Box 25287  
Lakewood, CO 80225-0287

Re: letter of endorsement

Dear Mr. Thomas:

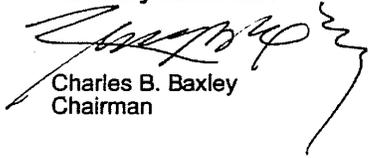
The Battle of Camden Preservation Project Advisory Committee is pleased to endorse the application of the Cultural and Heritage Museums Commission and Foundation of York County to become the lead administrator of a new Revolutionary War Heritage Trail proposed in North and South Carolina. We believe that the Commission's depth of leadership and obvious long-term commitment by operating a Revolutionary War site, doing Revolutionary War programming and founding and operating the Southern Revolutionary War Institute are clear and adequate proofs of their long range commitment to telling the story of the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution as well as providing institutional stability and longevity to the project.

The Battle of Camden Advisory Committee is the chief partner with the Palmetto Conservation Foundation for the acquisition, preservation and interpretation of the Battle of Camden site. Our committee is composed of over twenty (20) governmental and nongovernmental stake-holder agencies and organizations. This recommendation is our board's unanimous position. We wholeheartedly support the proposition of creating the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War Heritage Trail and we support the Cultural and Heritage Museums' application to become its administrator.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

**Battle of Camden Preservation Project  
Advisory Committee**



Charles B. Baxley  
Chairman

CBB/sed

cc: Van W. Shields, CEO



CONTACT INFORMATION : 500 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET / SUITE 300 / CHARLOTTE / NORTH CAROLINA / 28202-1873 /  
VOICE 704 334 2282 / 800 722 1994 / FAX 704 342 3972 / WEB WWW.VISITCHARLOTTE.COM /

September 24, 2009

**Mr. Tom Thomas**  
Project Manager  
National Park Service  
12795 W. Alameda Parkway  
P.O. Box 25287  
Lakewood, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Please accept this letter as my expression of support for the selection of York County's Culture & Heritage Museums to become the managing entity for the development of the proposed National Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area.

Based on my experience working with the museums, I know firsthand that it has the management expertise, initiative and resources to do an excellent job in managing the development of this new National Heritage Area for the two Carolinas. I have also observed that its staff has been effective in working collaboratively with partners in a variety of projects including the development of heritage tourism opportunities. Its strength in this regard could play a vital role in managing the large undertaking necessary to develop the heritage area across municipal, county and state lines.

Complementing its management and collaboration expertise, the museums are also a respected knowledge center for preserving and promoting the history and stories of the Revolutionary War in our region. It operates Historic Brattonsville that includes the site of The Battle of Huck's Defeat, and the Southern Revolutionary War Institute that focuses exclusively on the South's role in the Revolution.

I am confident that the Culture & Heritage Museums could manage this project, and I trust you will consider its application favorably. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Mike Butts, CMDE  
Executive Director of Visit Charlotte

CHARLOTTE REGIONAL VISITORS AUTHORITY

Visit  
Charlotte



206 Elizabeth Drive  
Cheraw, SC 29520  
March 2, 2009

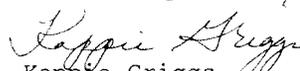
Dr. Thomas A. Thomas  
National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior  
P. O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Dr. Thomas,

About three years ago the Cheraw mayor and Town Council appointed Cheraw Inc to recruit industry and business to Cheraw. We believe tourism is an industry that should be encouraged, and we strongly support the development of a Southern Campaign trail of the American Revolution national heritage area.

Please let me know if there is anyone else we need to contact about this very important matter. Thank you for all you do for our great State.

Sincerely,

  
Kappie Griggs  
Chair

Cheraw Inc Economic Development Group  
843-337-5461

*peascoar@mindspring.com*





Dr. Thomas A. Thomas  
National Park Service, US Department of the Interior  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I have been working with my predecessor, Sarah Spruill to further develop our tourism product with regards to the American Revolution. We have long sensed the need to join other regional communities to promote the Carolina's Revolution story.. The proposed Southern Campaign of the American Revolution Heritage Area has my strong endorsement. There is an amazing, dramatic and cohesive story to tell. The story has huge national significance. There are buildings and artifacts remaining to tell the story, and there is tremendous local support for such a project. In addition, the economic benefits heritage tourism would generate to our distressed region would be a welcome by-product.

Cheraw was a part of the British strategic line of defense. Old St. David's Church, c.1770, sheltered both the British and the Americans, and soldiers from both armies are buried in the graveyard. Gen. Greene's Camp of Repose was just across the river from Cheraw. We are already promoting these sites to visitors and believe that becoming part of a national heritage area would greatly enhance our program. I invite you to visit Cheraw's web-site at [www.cheraw.com](http://www.cheraw.com) and follow the history link for additional information.

We are very excited about this project and urge that you recommend establishing a "Southern Campaign of the American Revolution Heritage Area" in the Carolinas. Please let me know if I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Phil Powell, Director  
Cheraw Visitors Bureau  
221 Market Street  
Cheraw, SC 29520

<http://www.cheraw.com/>  
[ppowell@cheraw.com](mailto:ppowell@cheraw.com)

Cheraw Visitors Bureau  
Post Office Box 219, Cheraw, South Carolina 29520  
843.537.8425, Fax 843.537.3387  
[www.cheraw.com](http://www.cheraw.com)



**HISTORIC CHERAW  
230 THIRD STREET  
CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Feb. 26, 2009

Dr. Thomas A. Thomas  
National Park Service, US Department of the Interior  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Dr. Thomas:

The meeting in Camden on Tuesday was very helpful, and I appreciated your enthusiasm for this study. As special projects advisor for the Cheraw Visitors Bureau, member of the Chesterfield County Historic Preservation Commission, past president of the Confederation of South Carolina Historical Societies and as president of Historic Cheraw, I have been actively involved in heritage tourism for many years. The proposed Southern Campaign of the American Revolution Heritage Area has my strong endorsement. There is an amazing, dramatic and cohesive story to tell. The story has huge national significance. There are buildings and artifacts remaining to tell the story, and there is tremendous local support for such a project.

Cheraw, laid out by patriots Joseph and Eli Kershaw in 1768, was a part of the British strategic line of defense. Old St. David's Church, c.1770, sheltered both the British and the Americans, and soldiers from both armies are buried in the graveyard. Gen. Greene's Camp of Repose was just across the river from Cheraw. It was here that Greene celebrated the victory at Cowpens with a toast of cherry bounce. A number of Francis Marion's men were from this area and some of their homes and grave sites are extant. We are already promoting these sites to visitors and believe that becoming part of a national heritage area would greatly enhance our program. I am enclosing our guide to Revolutionary sites in the Cheraw area and a brochure on Old St. David's Church.

In addition, I am enclosing a few thoughts about how this heritage area might work. We are very excited about this project and urge that you recommend establishing a "Southern Campaign of the American Revolution Heritage Area" in the Carolinas. Please let me know if I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Sarah C. Spruill  
President  
Historic Cheraw  
843 537-3387 [sspruill@roadrunner.com](mailto:sspruill@roadrunner.com)



Sarah C. Spruill  
Old Cheraws Heritage Consulting  
230 Third Street  
Cheraw, SC 29520  
843 537-3387  
March 2, 2009

#### Thoughts on the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War Heritage Area

It seems to me that the heritage area should be confined to the Carolinas. While there are, of course, important sites in both Georgia and Virginia, I think that the area would become too unwieldy, that the “story” line would lose some of its focus, and that it would be difficult to administer and confusing to the traveler.

I do not think that every area with a small skirmish or incident should be included, but only the strongest sites that tie best into the theme. Sites from the period should be emphasized, not just battles and skirmishes.

I think that the governing board should probably be a separate corporation.

Bringing in the Councils of Government in South Carolina is a good idea. They are staffed and have some funds.

The *Papers of Gen. Nathanael Greene* Vol. 7, is a good source for information on our part of the state. It emphasizes why we call his camp near Cheraw on the Pee Dee River, the *Southern Valley Forge*.



## Francis Marion Trail Commission

**Commissioners:**

**Mark W. Buyck, III, Chairman**  
**Dr. Luther F. Carter**  
**Duane Shuler**  
**George Estes**  
**Kitty S. Mescher**  
**Col. (Ret.) George Summers**



**Robert C. Barrett**  
**Executive Director**  
**Post Office Box 100547**  
**Florence, South Carolina 29501**  
**Telephone 843.661.1847**  
**Fax 843.661.1293**  
**Cell 843.229.1136**

January 29, 2009

Mr. Tom Thomas, Planning Dept.  
Denver Service Center  
National Park Service  
12795 West Alameda Parkway  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas,

This letter is to request a representative of the Francis Marion Trail Commission (FMTC) be appointed to the committee dealing with the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study. The FMTC, based at Francis Marion University in Florence, South Carolina, is a state agency and is currently active in thirteen South Carolina counties. Our mission is to create a heritage tourism trail highlighting the contributions of Francis Marion and his men to the ultimate victory of the Patriots in the Revolutionary War. The FMTC has identified approximately 95 sites related to General Francis Marion and has sponsored archeological study of fifteen of these sites. The sites of a number of battles and camps have been discovered by FMTC archeologists and related organizations. The FMTC currently has an ABPP grant to study the Battle of Black Mingo and is involved with another ABPP grant to look for the legendary hideout of The Swamp Fox (General Marion) on Snows Island and adjacent areas.

The FMTC is interested in educating the public - local, state, and national - about the critical role played by South Carolina and particularly the Pee Dee, Lowcountry, and Eastern Midlands areas in winning the Revolutionary War and in preserving sites related to this pivotal period of our history. We have an active commission and committee structure with knowledgeable representatives from throughout our service area. We have recently unveiled our strategic plan. We are working on a coordinated system of regional and local interpretive centers to educate the public about General Marion and the Revolutionary War in the South.

I believe the FMTC has current knowledge, not heretofore available, of both the correct location of a number of sites and information previously thought correct which is now believed to be inaccurate or is presently unverifiable. For example, the two books about Francis Marion generally considered most authoritative were authored by Robert Bass and by Hugh Rankin. Both give a location for the Battle of Wadboo and Patriot and British camps which FMTC archeology proves is incorrect.



The role in the broader mosaic of the Revolution played by Marion, those who assisted him, and those who fought against him, is becoming better understood. After the loss of Patriot armies at Savannah, Charleston, and then at Camden the war in the South, and indeed the entire revolution, hung by a thread. Had the British been able to consolidate their hold on the South, British troops in Charleston would likely have been moved north to reinforce General Cornwallis and George Washington might well have been defeated. For a period of about 2 1/2 months after the loss of the Patriot army at Camden, a tiny group of militia under The Swamp Fox was virtually the only effective military force in South Carolina. This little band was able to disrupt British lines of communication and supply and damage British and Tory morale sufficiently to keep the British from consolidating their hold on the South. Against all odds, they held at bay the greatest military power in the world just long enough for help to come in from the hill country and elsewhere. A Heritage Area Study Committee member from the FMTC, as a result of recent archeology and historical research, can offer the Heritage Area Study an understanding of how these complicated military interactions fit together and took place in our area of South Carolina and offer suggestions concerning important military sites.

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



Mark Buyck, III, Esq.

Cc: Robert C. Barrett  
Dr. Luther F. Carter  
Duane Shuler  
George Estes  
Kitty S. Mescher  
Col. (Ret.) George Summers



## Francis Marion Trail Commission

**Commissioners:**

**Mark W. Buyck, III, Chairman**  
**Dr. Luther F. Carter**  
**Duane Shuler**  
**George Estes**  
**Kitty S. Mescher**  
**Col. (Ret.) George Summers**



**Robert C. Barrett**  
**Executive Director**  
**Post Office Box 100547**  
**Florence, South Carolina 29502**  
**Telephone 843.661.1847**  
**Fax 843.661.1293**  
**Cell 843.229.1136**

March 19, 2009

Mr. Tom Thomas, Planning Dept.  
Denver Service Center  
National Park Service  
12795 West Alameda Parkway  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas,

Meeting you and Mrs. Wissinger in Camden, South Carolina, was a genuine pleasure. The proposed Heritage Area has great potential for helping this little corner of the world tell the fascinating story of the Southern Campaigns of American Revolution as it unfolded here.

As promised, I have collected information on some of the Revolutionary War activities which occurred in three counties not currently part of the Heritage Area Study but which might be added. These counties are Berkley, Marion, and Horry, all in South Carolina. The information is in three separate packets enclosed. Sites in each county are listed and a small amount of information about each site is included. These lists are by no means intended to be exhaustive and, particularly for Berkley County, there are other sites which could be included. However, I am hopeful that for each of the three counties there is enough information to convince the study group that these counties should all be included.

Please contact me if I can be of assistance in any way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rd Barrett".

Robert C. Barrett  
Francis Marion Trail Commission



*Published Every Monday and Thursday*



## **Marlboro Herald-Advocate**

Phone: (843) 479-3815  
FAX: (843) 479-7671

*Printers - Publishers - Office Suppliers*  
Drawer 656      Bennettsville, S.C. 29512

April 2, 2009

Dr. Thomas A. Thomas  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Dr. Thomas:

We in Marlboro County, South Carolina, on the east side of the Great Pee Dee River have a rich heritage and have learned of a meeting held two months ago in Camden, South Carolina, concerning a proposed Southern Campaign for the American Revolution Heritage Area.

Please accept this letter as a request that Marlboro County, South Carolina, be included in your study. (We are also in U.S. Rep. John Spratt's congressional district.)

I am enclosing a sheet identifying several important Revolutionary War sites in our county and hope this will encourage you to include Marlboro County and will assist you in your study.

Best wishes for great success and please advise if I may be of any additional help.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Kinney, Jr.  
Editor and Publisher

*"Serving Marlboro County and Pee Dee Area Residents Since 1874"*



*Published Every Monday and Thursday*



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## **Marlboro Herald-Advocate**

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Phone: (843) 479-3815  
FAX: (843) 479-7671

*Printers - Publishers - Office Suppliers*

*Drawer 656      Bennettsville, S.C. 29512*

### **Marlboro County was the scene of many Revolutionary activities**

Marlboro County is best known for its abundant cotton heritage, as having seen all of Gen. W.T. Sherman's Union Army pass through its borders, and as the site of the early Welsh Neck Settlement which brought the first white settlers into the upper Pee Dee of South Carolina during the 1730s.

However, Marlboro's rich association with the American Revolution is becoming better known and with good reason, since there are several very significant Revolutionary War sites in the county, involving British troops, patriots and Tories.

All but two of these sites are to be found along or adjacent to the Great Pee Dee River, which forms Marlboro County's western boundary.

**Pegues Place Plantation (ca. 1770)** near the North Carolina border along U.S. 1 is perhaps the most significant historical spot in the county, for at this home of Claudius Pegues on **May 3, 1781**, a cartel was signed for the exchange of American and British prisoners of war. This is the only cartel actually executed during the American Revolution and by it, some 3,000 troops were exchanged, including Gen. Moultrie and Gen. Burgoyne.

Eight miles south along U.S. 1 is another official historical marker telling of **Greene's Encampment** near the present community of Wallace. Here, the American Army, after its humiliating defeat at the Battle of Camden, retreated across the Pee Dee River to a "Camp of Repose", to regroup and resupply in Marlboro County. They were here in **December 1780 and January 1781**. It was here that Gen. Nathanael Greene took command of the American Army in the South, beginning strategies that led to the defeat of the British.

Recently, several Cheraw and Marlboro County residents, aided by U.S. Army historians from Fort Bragg, N.C., believe they have located this historic camp site at the junction of Hicks and Husbands Creek on a slight bluff above the river. They feel this site may be as significant to the nation as famed Valley Forge, where the northern patriot army regrouped and rested.

Historical markers on U.S. 15-401 near the Society Hill Bridge tell the story of the **April 27-28, 1781, murder of Col. Abel Kolb**, a patriot serving with Gen. Francis Marion. Col. Kolb was shot by a band of Tories on the front steps of his burning home while surrendering himself as a prisoner of war, while his family watched in horror. His home was one mile north of US 15-401 near the site of the original Welsh Neck Baptist Church. A marker to him is found at this church cemetery.

*"Serving Marlboro County and Pee Dee Area Residents Since 1874"*



Five miles further south along the river is **Hunt's Bluff**, just off S.C. 912, the old River Road, near Oak River Mill carpet plant. It was here on **July 25, 1780**, that Patriots mounted logs on wheels to resemble cannon atop the high bluff, fired small arms from the shoreline, and demanded and secured the surrender of a convoy of boats filled with ill British troops en route to Georgetown from Cheraw. It is listed as an official South Carolina battle, and curiously, as a naval battle.

The fifth site along the river was at the **Cashua Baptist Church** location near the Cashua Bridge over the Great Pee Dee River on S.C. 34 in lower Marlboro County. Here, on **April 17, 1781**, a skirmish between Marion's troops and local Tories occurred, with Marion's men winning and "the Tories taking to the swamp". This skirmish is attributed to encouraging the Tory burning of Col. Abel Kolb's home and his murder.

Two other sites, not along the river, are connected to the Revolution, as well.

**Blenheim Mineral Springs** at Blenheim on S.C. 38, is the source of famed Blenheim Ginger Ale. The spring was discovered in **1781** by a teenage patriot, James Spears, who lost his shoe in the swamp, while fleeing his Tory neighbors. Upon returning to the scene the next day, he found his shoe lying in a bubbling clear spring, which continues to provide cool, pure water today. During the mid-19th century, plantation owners built summer homes near the springs, creating a small spa.

In the Fletcher community near McColl, a party of Tories from adjacent North Carolina caught a young boy named **William Adams** and demanded information about the location of guns, ammunition, and his father and his father's patriot friends. They threatened to hang him if he did not talk. He refused and they did hang and release him several times before leaving him hanging as they fled. Fortunately, his mother came searching for him and released him before it was too late. Although he had a permanent neck injury, he lived a full and rich life and has descendants still living here today.

Marlboro Countians take justifiable pride in these historic sites and their citizens' contributions to the creation of the United States and how they connect to the larger successes of the Revolutionary War.



## KINGS MOUNTAIN GATEWAY TRAILS, INC.

P. O. Box 859, Kings Mountain, North Carolina 28086 • 704 739-4755 • Shirley@ClevelandChamber.org

Mr. Thom Thomas & Ms. Patty Wissinger  
Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Denver Service Center  
12795 West Alameda Parkway, P. O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

August 24, 2009

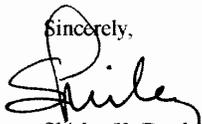
Dear Mr. Thomas & Ms. Wissinger:

Enclosed is a letter I wrote to you in May of this year and I wanted to update you on a couple of items. Our Kings Mountain Gateway Trails, Inc. will be having their grand opening on November 7 of Phase 1 and we are very excited! The next item is that we are being heavily looked at for the Main Street initiative and will know by October of this year. Thirdly, I have talked to world famous writer Robert Morgan and he has given us a price on writing the Revolutionary Drama for an indoor theater for Kings Mountain in a 1950's theater that is soon to be renovated.

There is much going on in our very historic town so strategically located near the Turning Point of The Revolutionary Battle at the Kings Mountain National Military Park seven miles from here.

Please consider this important initiative for the Carolinas!

Sincerely,



Shirley K. Brutko  
Director, Kings Mountain Office, Cleveland County Chamber  
VP Kings Mountain Gateway Trails, Inc.

SB

*Our Gateway Trail is an alternative transportation corridor that will provide pedestrian and bicycle access from Downtown Kings Mountain to City Lake and Davidson Lake and to Crowders Mountain State Park and Kings Mountain National Military Park-website: [KMGatewayTrails.org](http://KMGatewayTrails.org)*

**"LET THE TRAILS BEGIN"**





CLEVELAND COUNTY  
CHAMBER

Mr. Thom Thomas & Ms. Patty Wissinger  
Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Denver Service Center  
12795 West Alameda Parkway, P. O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

May 9, 2009

Dear Mr. Thomas & Ms. Wissinger:

I am writing in support of and on behalf of the wonderful idea of a Revolutionary Heritage Area for parts of North and South Carolina. I am the director of the Chamber of Commerce for Kings Mountain, North Carolina, 6 to 7 miles north from where the actual battle, The Turning Point of The Revolution took place at the Kings Mountain National Military Park. We are experiencing over one million visitors a year to the three area parks and have just opened the Crowders Mountain Boulders Access; a new hiking area. We are also working on the Kings Mountain Gateway Trail; a trailhead with 4 to 7 miles of trails for biking, hiking, etc. ½ mile from the downtown area. We are fast becoming a destination for parks and trails as well as the wonderful Revolutionary history that we so cherish.

A lot of folks in this town and in the region have ancestors that fought at the Battle of Kings Mountain. There are numerous cemeteries here with soldiers buried that fought in the battle. We have a large mural on the side of a downtown building that depicts scenes about that period as well. Reenactors play a big part in our local festivals and events. We celebrate the yearly anniversary on October 7 of the Battle by hosting the Overmountain Men that walk and ride here for a luncheon celebration at a local church. Our annual Gateway Festival in October each year has reenactors and a mock battle as well as other period interpreters.

World famous writer, Robert Morgan, has already put together an outdoor or indoor play for the Battle of Kings Mountain that would be the perfect addition to a new Revolutionary Heritage Area. Also, the City of Kings Mountain would be the perfect place to have the Heritage Area office location.

I am the VP for the Kings Mountain Gateway Trail, Inc. and on this committee are the heads of 4 area parks, Kings Mountain State Park, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Crowders Mountain State Park, and The Overmountain Victory Trail for the U. S. We are in the process of building trails that will connect all these parks together, another important step to make this region a tourist destination.

Please consider this important initiative for the Carolinas!

Sincerely,



Shirley K. Brutko  
Director, Kings Mountain Office, Cleveland County Chamber  
VP Kings Mountain Gateway Trails, Inc.

SB

200 SOUTH LAFAYETTE STREET • P. O. BOX 879 • SHELBY, NORTH CAROLINA 28151  
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info@ClevelandChamber.org • www.ClevelandChamber.org





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May 22, 2009 AD

Mr. Thom Thomas & Ms. Patty Wissinger  
Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Denver Service Center  
12795 West Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Greetings:

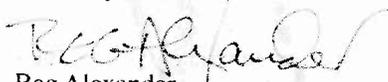
I've have read of the "Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study" and consider this a most timely endeavor. We must never forget that the greatness of our country was instilled by the tremendous efforts of the brave families who overcame incredible odds to plant a new nation to bless their then-unknown descendents.

As a life-long resident of Kings Mountain, NC, I have always been proud to live in "the Historical City" (our city's motto) and to appreciate the valor exhibited by those common men who claimed victory in what has been called "the turning point of the American revolution."

Poised on Exit 8 of Interstate 85, the city of Kings Mountain has also been dubbed "the Gateway to the Parks" connecting travelers with two state parks as well as the national military park commemorating our namesake. In addition to our city's annual celebrations of the battle's victory, our entire county is full of permanent recognitions of the names of those who served. President Hoover and Vice President Rockerfeller are among the many dignitaries who have visited our city in commemoration of our namesake battle.

I hope that your study will include a serious look at Cleveland County, NC, for inclusion in the Revolution Heritage Area.

Sincerely,

  
Reg Alexander  
Director



The Civic League Garden Club  
(since 1907)  
Market Hall Cheraw S.C.

Dr Thomas A. Thomas  
National Parks Service, Department of the Interior  
PO Box 25287 Denver CO 80225-0287

27<sup>th</sup> February 2009

Dear Dr. Thomas,

Subject: The Southern Campaign  
of the American Revolution Heritage Area.

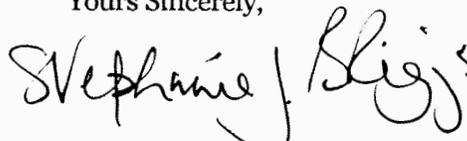
I was most interested to hear of your Meeting, held on February 24<sup>th</sup> 2009 in Camden S.C. concerning the Southern Campaign to establish a National Heritage Area here in this region.

As residents of Cheraw for 23 years, coming from England originally, we have applauded the attempts made here in Cheraw to improve and promote the area's history, including the Town and County's close connections with the events of the American Revolutionary War.

Also, as current President of the (formerly) Civic League, a civic organization begun in 1907, now the Civic League Garden Club, I am conscious of the active part our energetic group of members, past and present, have played in encouraging the celebration of Cheraw's history. Indeed, over the years, the Club members have helped to finance the renovation of several historic buildings, from the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> Century, which we are proud to have here in town.

For these reasons, I heartily - and strongly - endorse and support your aims. Furthermore, I will try to rally other people and organizations in the area into also confirming their continuing interest and support of this worthwhile project.

Yours Sincerely,



Stephanie J Briggs  
President of the Civic League Garden Club  
843 537 7107 sjbriggs@bellsouth.net

Copies to S Spruill, Rep. Ted Vick, Mayor Scott Hunter, Lt. Col. Tom Jones,  
Phil Powell and Kappie Griggs





"Youmans, Tony"  
<YOUMANST@ci.charleston.sc.us>  
03/16/2009 12:49 PM  
AST

To: <Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov>  
cc:  
Subject: RE: Southern Campaign of the Revolution NHA Feasibility Study

Hello Tom,

Thanks for the information and thank you for pursuing this worthwhile endeavor! I spoke to Dr. Rodger Stroup, the State of South Carolina Chief Preservation Officer and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History Director, about the Southern Campaign of the Revolution study. He relates that he worked with U.S. Rep. John Spratt on the actual legislation.

I'm very interested in seeing this through. Please don't hesitate to contact me if I or any of the staff here at the Old Exchange can help further the cause!

Thanks again,

Tony Youmans  
Director  
The Old Exchange & Provost Dungeon  
122 East Bay Street  
Charleston, South Carolina 29401  
843-727-2165  
www.oldexchange.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov [mailto:Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov]  
Sent: Friday, March 13, 2009 4:39 PM  
To: cbradley@bellsouth.net; rcochran@Ci.Morganton.NC.US;  
landerson@ci.morganton.nc.us; fmcwhorter@nccommerce.com;  
jerry.stensland@rutherfordcountync.gov; absher\_r@juno.com;  
vance@ncdcr.gov; rosemary@discoverburkecounty.com;  
leigh1780@campaign.net; donnaaa@cmbargmail.com;  
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spowell@clearwire.net; me\_nelson@yahoo.com; whigkid@bellsouth.net;  
DLovework@earthlink.net; mreec@ptcog.org; jdlambert@yahoo.com;  
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jennie.matkins@alamance-nc.com; Christopher-ong@alamance-nc.com;  
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gfields@palmettoconservation.org; jholliday@spartanburgcounty.org;  
j2rl@jrshelby.com; wamiii@charter.net; davidrevwer3@aol.com;





"Gloria Kellerhals"  
<Gloria@wgpeople.com>

03/23/2009 10:20 AM

To <Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov>

cc "Nancy Anderson" <nhca@truvista.net>

bcc

Subject Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary Heritage Area  
Study

I hope all of the public meetings went well and you are now back in Denver.

I was at the Camden, SC public meeting and talked about the Carolina Thread Trail project to link the Over the Mountain Trail to Charleston. While doing research for that project, I discovered the attachment above that helps in establishing the route for the British forces from Charleston that faithful winter. I hope this helps in determining a driving route for the project. I am sure I speak for everyone in Chester, SC in saying to be included in the project would be wonderful.

Thank you and please let me know if there is anything I can do to help with this project.

Gloria Kellerhals  
Managing Partner  
The Westminster Group  
(888) 436-2101  
[www.wgpeople.com](http://www.wgpeople.com)  
[gloria@wgpeople.com](mailto:gloria@wgpeople.com)

Recruiting the Right Talent at the Right Time (R)  
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# The Westminster Group

121 Gadsden Street  
Chester, SC 29706

Phone (803) 581-3100 • Fax (803) 385-2735

[www.wgpeople.com](http://www.wgpeople.com)

February 25, 2009

Thomas A. Thomas, Ph.D.  
Project Manager  
US Department of the Interior  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you for a wonderful presentation about the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage study. Each panelist was able to not only give a clear picture of what has been done but also what needs to be done in the future. I am sure you could tell that Representative Spratt's concept was exciting to everyone in the audience.

The Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage is truly a great project for the local area and I am 100% in favor of moving ahead with the implementation of the study and the development of the area. This area will not only benefit from the economic impact of tourism but also will gain a greater sense of pride of our history as we showcase the region to the world. Additionally, this project will fill the "donut hole", as you put it, of education and understanding of the part this region played in founding our country.

I hope you will also consider including the Carolina Thread Trail organization in this project as well. [www.CarolinaThreadTrail.org](http://www.CarolinaThreadTrail.org) As I mentioned to you, we have an opportunity to link the Over the Mountain Trail to Charleston which would be the route of the British to Kings Mountain. What an exciting concept!

Thank you again and please do not hesitate to call if I can be of any assistance.

Yours truly,



Gloria Kellerhals  
Managing Partner

Cc:

Mr. Carlisle Roddey  
Mr. Brad Jordan  
Ms. Ann Browning  
Mr. Brian Singleton  
Rep. Dennis Moss

Rep. H. Boyd Brown  
Rep. Greg Delleney  
Senator Jim DeMint  
Senator Lindsey Graham



**KAREN L. MACNUTT**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

10 MAZZEO DRIVE  
YORK PLAZA, SUITE 211  
RANDOLPH, MASSACHUSETTS 02368

TELEPHONE  
(781) 963-6337  
(617) 720-9568

March 9, 2009

Mr. Thomas Thomas  
National Park Service Center  
Denver Service Center, Planning  
12795 West Alameda Pkw  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225

RE: Southern Campaigns of the Revolution Heritage Area Study

I was unable to attend any of your public meetings but I would like to give written testimony on the Southern Campaign Revolution Heritage Area.

My name is Karen MacNutt. My address is 129 Minot St., Dorchester, Massachusetts. I am a lawyer by profession but a historian by avocation. I was on the board of directors of the First Corps of Cadets Museum, and the Dorchester (MA) Historical Society. I directed the official video documentary for the 26th Infantry Division. I am also a raduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff School.

Most people do not understand the Southern campaign in the Revolution. Too many teachers who do not understand the art of war believe that we did not win the American Revolution but that the British got tired of the fighting and went home. That is a dis-service to those Americans who fought a desperate fight for independence in the south.

The Revolution in the south is a classic example of asymmetrical warfare. George Washington ended the Revolution when he forced the surrender of Conwallis at Yorktown. But it was a plan developed by Francis Marion, Harry Lee and Nathaniel Green that delivered Conwallis into the hands of Washington.

To only look at the "big" strokes, that is the major battles, in the south would be a mistake. It would not tell the entire story. Green was not strong enough to defeat the British. If the British had been able to mass their forces, they could have crushed Green. They could not mass their forces because American Partisans, the Green Berets of the Revolution, under people such as Marion, cut the British supply lines and forced the British to keep well over 1,000 soldiers in South Carolina to protect those supply lines. Without a regular American army in the field, the British could have massed against the partisans and destroyed them. Thus both the regular army and the partisans were necessary to defeat the British.

The story of the partisans is inspiring. It is a story of people resisting when all hope seemed to be lost. It is a story of people who, lacking all the customary things needed to wage war, made do with what they had and won. It is also, I believe, the first time in



modern history that such a war was waged with success.

Ft Watson , near RT. 95 in Clarendon County, was the first of the British supply line forts to fall to the Americans. It fell to the militia of Francis Marion working with the regular army troops of Harry Lee. The site is currently a national wild life refuge. It would be a perfect site for a central interpretative center. It is pretty. It is off a major highway. It has its own significance. It has space for such a facility.

There are dozens of sites across South Carolina that mark the location of battles by Marion, Sumter and Pickens who were the major partisan leaders. Many of the locations are as rural today as they were in the Revolution. They should be kept rural and remote. What is needed is a good map, an explanation of the significance of what happened, some historical markers and a distribution of information. A proper driving tour will take people down sections of colonial roads that have remained unchanged, to wild life refuges where they can walk through the low country swamps, to historic buildings, and to farmers' fields where the war was fought. By extending the heritage area to the battle fields of the partisans, you will give people a more realistic idea of what happened and how much people really sacrificed.

I do not believe such a project would be all that expensive to put into effect. If there were a larger budget, I would suggest that there be an attempt to buy historic easements over some of the more remote areas so that they are not lost to development.

I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Yours truly,

  
Karen MacNutt



Leigh L. Van Blarcom  
4017 Windward Drive  
Tega Cay, SC 29708  
803-548-5362  
[leighvan1780@comporium.net](mailto:leighvan1780@comporium.net)

17 July 2009

Tom Thomas  
National Park Service

Dear Tom,

After attending several of the public meetings the planning team held regarding the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study, I've spent a lot of time considering many of the questions posed by the attendees and the NPS.

As a member of the Overmountain Victory Trail Association (OVTA) for over 10 years, I spend 3 weeks each fall following the route the Overmountain Men took in 1780 from VA to SC. Last year we put on programs for over 6,000 people up and down the trail. OVTA knows these communities throughout NC and SC and how to reach out to their residents. OVTA's mission is to protect, preserve and interpret the route of the Overmountain Men to the Battle of Kings Mountain. Communities along the Trail are now forming local OVTA chapters. OVTA has received many grants, awards, and support to help protect the Trail.

However like so many groups throughout the Carolinas I know of or learned about through attending NPS public meetings, OVTA is a volunteer organization with no headquarters or paid staff. So many of the state or local tourism departments, historical societies etc are also volunteer or short staffed and have no office support.

I was also impressed by the emotions and excitement from the residents of Camden, SC. While they have no facilities, staff or organization in place, I believe with the help of a lead institution, the Camden community could support everything a Heritage Area needs.

I reviewed colleges and universities in NC and SC and found none that I thought were interested or passionate enough about history or close to most of the areas of interest in the Carolinas to take on the responsibility of leadership.

My search process ended with what I think could be a wonderful match for the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area Study. That is the Museum of York County, located in York and Rock Hill SC. Its' location outside Charlotte, NC is midway point geographically, already the home of the Southern Revolutionary War Institute, is a well known institution with ample space for office expansion, in place support staff and has historians with expertise in the American Revolution already on staff.



The Museum of York County could be a good provider of expertise and support for communities like Camden and volunteer organizations like OVTA to help citizens better understand the Southern Campaign of the Revolution.

As a northerner, I'm adamant about the need for the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area. This will present a tremendous opportunity for communities up and down the Carolinas to tell their histories of the Southern Campaign through many formats. Telling the history of the Southern Campaign for the first time is long overdue.

Thank you for allowing me to present my thoughts. I'm looking forward to NHA designation.

Cordially,

Leigh L. Van Blarcom





John Larson  
 <JLarson@oldsalem.org>  
 03/16/2009 02:19 PM

To "Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov" <Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov>  
 cc  
 bcc  
 Subject RE: Southern Campaign of the Revolution NHA Feasibility Study

Tom,

This is great news. Thanks Please keep us posted and in mind if we can assist. Nice to have a few pacifists around in any war. :j

John C. Larson  
 Vice President for Restoration  
 Old Salem Museums & Gardens  
 600 South Main Street  
 Winston-Salem, NC 27101  
 336-721-7332  
 336-721-7335 - fax

Visit Old Salem Museums & Gardens where we are proud to show our age.

-----Original Message-----

From: Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov [mailto:Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov]  
 Sent: Monday, March 16, 2009 2:35 PM  
 To: JLarson@oldsalem.org  
 Subject: Fw: Southern Campaign of the Revolution NHA Feasibility Study

Hey John,

Here's the response from Josh.

T2

Thomas A. Thomas, Ph.D.  
 Project Manager  
 National Park Service  
 Denver Service Center  
 Planning Division  
 12795 W. Alameda Parkway  
 P.O. Box 25287  
 Lakewood, CO 80225-0287  
 (303) 969-2389

----- Forwarded by Tom Thomas/DENVER/NPS on 03/16/2009 12:34 PM -----

>	"Howard, Josh"
>	<josh.howard@ncdc
>	r.gov>
>	03/16/2009 07:39
>	AM AST
>	>







Vice President for Restoration  
Old Salem Museums & Gardens  
600 South Main Street  
Winston-Salem, NC 27101  
336-721-7332  
336-721-7335 - fax

Visit Old Salem Museums & Gardens where we are proud to show our age.



March 20, 2009

Dear Mr. Thomas,

My husband and I wanted to express our support for the creation of a National Heritage Area encompassing the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Cheraw has, since 1780, when the British used our church (1768) as a hospital, been irreversibly connected to the American Revolution. And even now, we plan to honor the fallen British Soldiers who rest in our cemetery, two officers and a mass grave for the enlisted men. Thank you for what you are doing towards this project in our area.

Sincerely,  
Coles C. Jackson





"Donna Absher"  
<donnaaa@embarqmail.com>

03/03/2009 02:25 PM

Please respond to  
"Donna Absher"  
<donnaaa@embarqmail.com>

To <chris\_abbett@nps.gov>, <Tom\_Thomas@nps.gov>

cc

bcc

Subject Southern Campaign of the Rev. news

Hi Tom and Chris,

I know you guys thought I forgot about you. But no, I did not. I hope you had a profitable stay in North Carolina.

I'm sending you this information below from the National Endowment of the Humanities as support of interest in the southern campaign. I don't know if you would be able to attend, but perhaps the information is useful or leads to people who can really help write your documents.

I have not located the map of counties you had in Morganton. I want to give some data to support including a few more in the National Heritage area. Can you send me a direct link for that map on the site? I'd rather not waste time, if you have already found resources for a county. In particular, I am interested in the far northwest of NC. There is an incredible story from a pension statement describing a ride of a man for 24 hours to rally help for the overmountain cause. It rivals Paul Revere. We just need a poem about it. ;- ) But I'd like it not to be left out of this story if it connects the northern counties to the project. They could use help developing a trail connecting to the OVNHT.

Secondly, Wake county with Raleigh the capital also has revolutionary history. In fact it was one of the more successful meeting places in the "backwoods" to avoid the royal government. Later, it was chosen to be the capital. A book detailing that is called Wake, Capital county of North Carolina, Vol 1 Prehistory through Centennial by Elizabeth Reid Murray published by capital county publishing co.. Particularly pages 67 -68 reference to the rendezvous at Wake courthouse, later Raleigh. Primary sources tell of daily life and reveal black and white troops fought together in the Revolution.

We also know the notorious Tory, David Fanning was born in the area that became Wake county. He was so infamous that he was "one of three Tories specifically excepted by name from North Carolina's Act of Pardon and Oblivion enacted in 1783" Pg. 62 of the previous book. I have another book about him by John Hairr = col. David Fanning, the adventures of a Carolina loyalist" I see John Hairr was polite. Published. 2000 by averasboro press in erwin, nc 28339. Fanning's exploits would make a trail in itself.

I have a family story of British encamped for a month at my historic family plantation-swift creek. that indicates "jesse" was shot from the porch by these soldiers. His mother filed a pension statement declaring he was at Guilford courthouse, but it was denied. I haven't figured out if it was Fanning or Cornwallis's men when they were in Pittsboro, NC.

I need to hear this story again before any more folks die. Wake county is now so prosperous and so "overrun" with newcomers you are declared a native in about six months. They do not know their revolutionary roots so well I believe ( I grew up in Cary, near by)

Anyway, please add Wake county to your list.

thank-you,  
please let me know specifically what I can do to help this NHA cause.

Donna Absher



*Harvey C. Jones, Col. USA Ret  
427 Third Street, Cheraw, SC 29520*

*March 19, 2009*

*Dr Thomas A. Thomas  
National Park Service, Department of the Interior  
PO Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287*

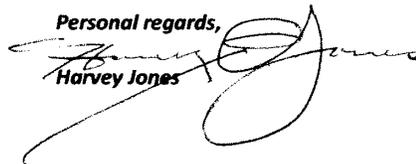
*Dear Dr. Thomas:*

*I would like to reinforce your interest and that of Sarah Spruill and many others in a proposed Southern Campaign of the American Revolution Heritage Area. As Sarah points out there is a cohesive story to tell of major significance in the creation of our country, with structures, terrain, and artifacts to bring that story into focus. Very few who pass this way are aware that in 1780 General Nathaneal Greene brought half his run down Army of the South to the Cheraw area to retrain and rebuild , leading to his strategic success at Guilford Courthouse. This forced Cornwallis north to Yorktown where his subsequent defeat ended British military attempts to subdue the American Army. The independence of the United States was the result. This is a story worth telling.*

*We appreciate your interest and are available for any further support you may wish.*

*Personal regards,*

*Harvey Jones*





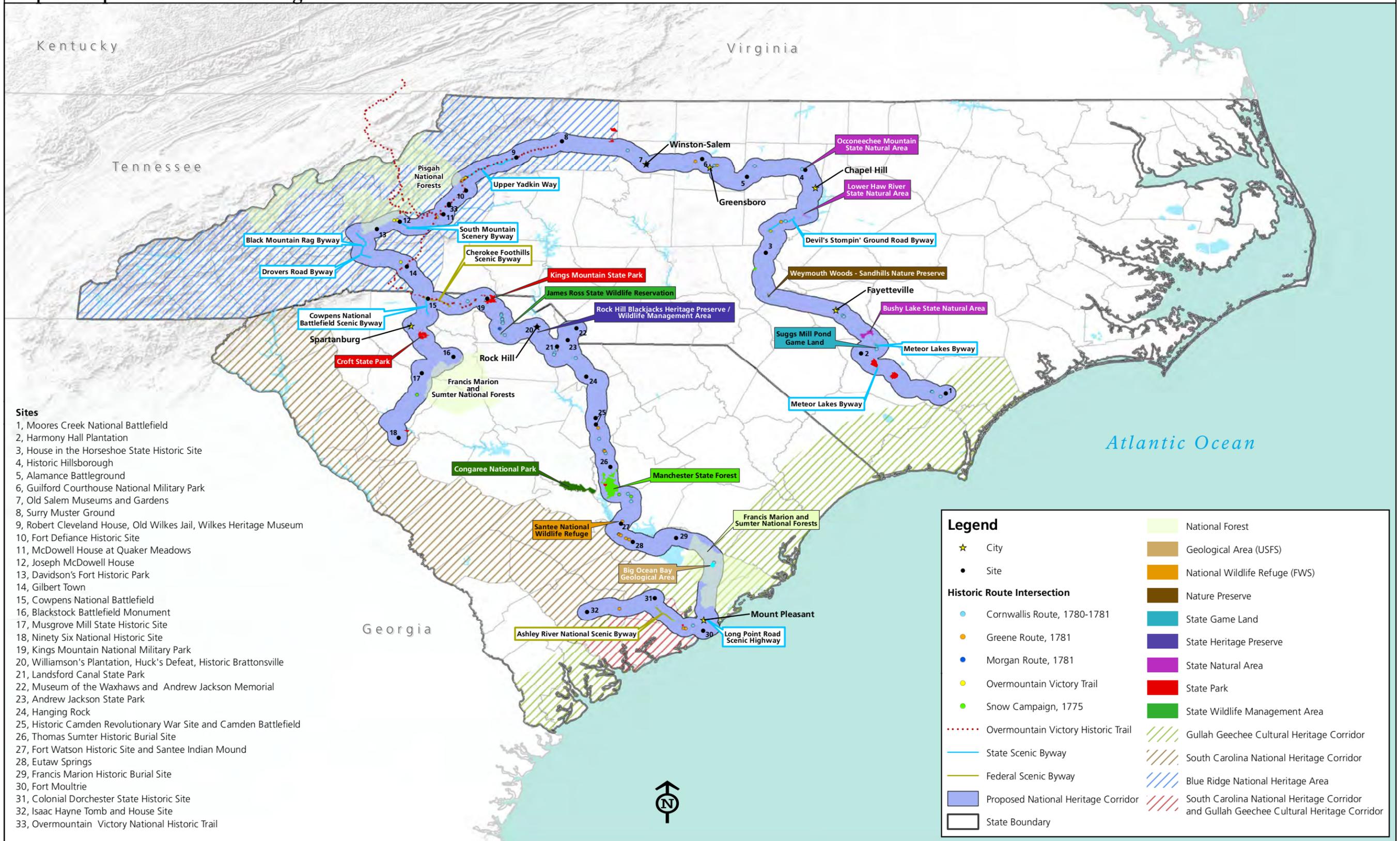
## APPENDIX C: CORRIDOR MAPS







### Map 1. Proposed National Heritage Area Corridor



**Sites**

- 1, Moores Creek National Battlefield
- 2, Harmony Hall Plantation
- 3, House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site
- 4, Historic Hillsborough
- 5, Alamance Battleground
- 6, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- 7, Old Salem Museums and Gardens
- 8, Surry Muster Ground
- 9, Robert Cleveland House, Old Wilkes Jail, Wilkes Heritage Museum
- 10, Fort Defiance Historic Site
- 11, McDowell House at Quaker Meadows
- 12, Joseph McDowell House
- 13, Davidson's Fort Historic Park
- 14, Gilbert Town
- 15, Cowpens National Battlefield
- 16, Blackstock Battlefield Monument
- 17, Musgrove Mill State Historic Site
- 18, Ninety Six National Historic Site
- 19, Kings Mountain National Military Park
- 20, Williamson's Plantation, Huck's Defeat, Historic Brattonville
- 21, Landsford Canal State Park
- 22, Museum of the Waxhaws and Andrew Jackson Memorial
- 23, Andrew Jackson State Park
- 24, Hanging Rock
- 25, Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site and Camden Battlefield
- 26, Thomas Sumter Historic Burial Site
- 27, Fort Watson Historic Site and Santee Indian Mound
- 28, Eutaw Springs
- 29, Francis Marion Historic Burial Site
- 30, Fort Moultrie
- 31, Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site
- 32, Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site
- 33, Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail

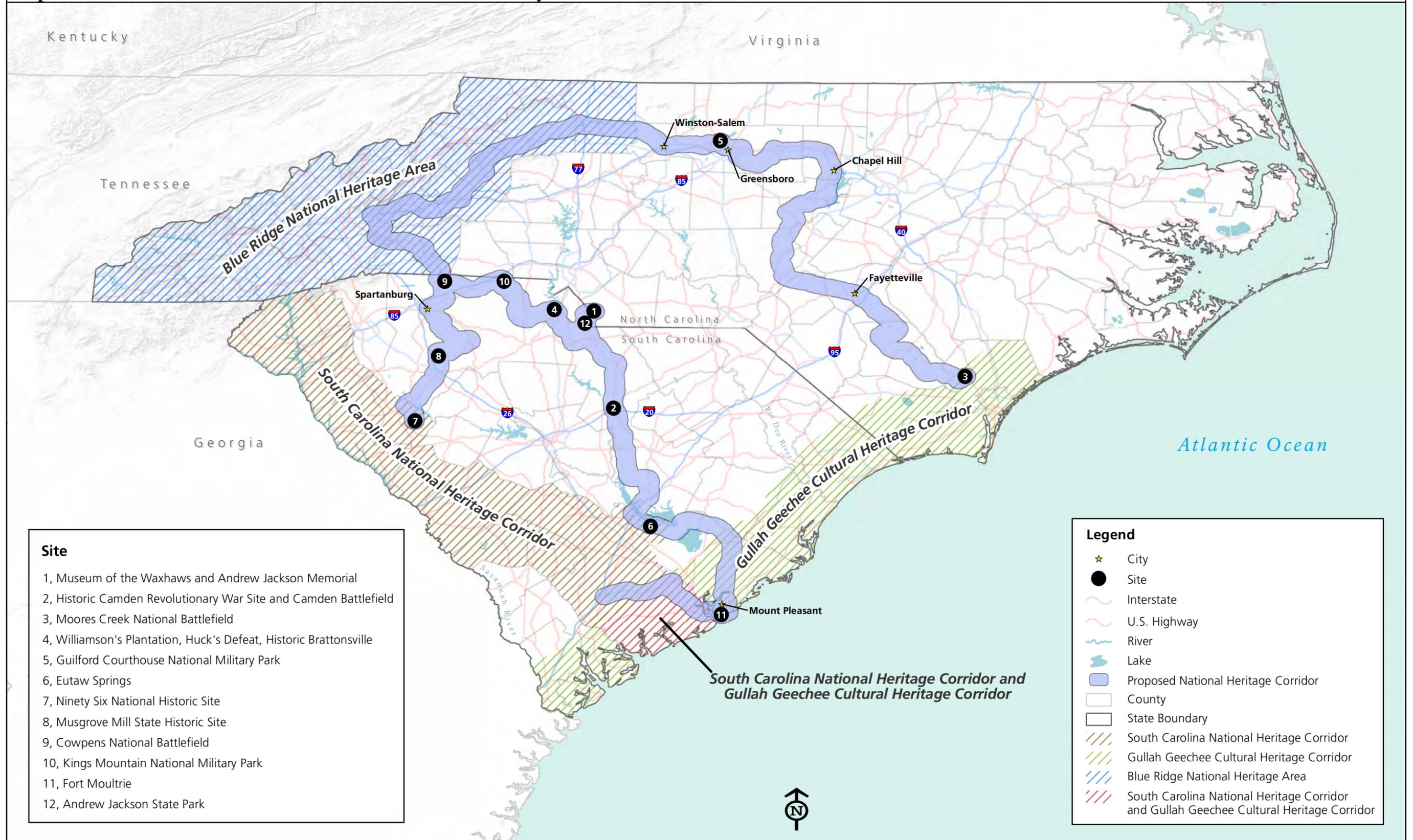
**Legend**

☆ City	● Site	★ National Forest	■ Geological Area (USFS)
<b>Historic Route Intersection</b> ● Cornwallis Route, 1780-1781 ● Greene Route, 1781 ● Morgan Route, 1781 ● Overmountain Victory Trail ● Snow Campaign, 1775 ● Overmountain Victory Historic Trail		■ National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)	■ Nature Preserve
— State Scenic Byway	— Federal Scenic Byway	■ State Game Land	■ State Heritage Preserve
■ Proposed National Heritage Corridor	■ State Boundary	■ State Natural Area	■ State Park
		■ State Wildlife Management Area	■ Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
			■ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
			■ Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
			■ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor





Map 2. Theme 1: The War in the South and American Victory



- Site**
- 1, Museum of the Waxhaws and Andrew Jackson Memorial
  - 2, Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site and Camden Battlefield
  - 3, Moores Creek National Battlefield
  - 4, Williamson's Plantation, Huck's Defeat, Historic Brattonville
  - 5, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
  - 6, Eutaw Springs
  - 7, Ninety Six National Historic Site
  - 8, Musgrove Mill State Historic Site
  - 9, Cowpens National Battlefield
  - 10, Kings Mountain National Military Park
  - 11, Fort Moultrie
  - 12, Andrew Jackson State Park

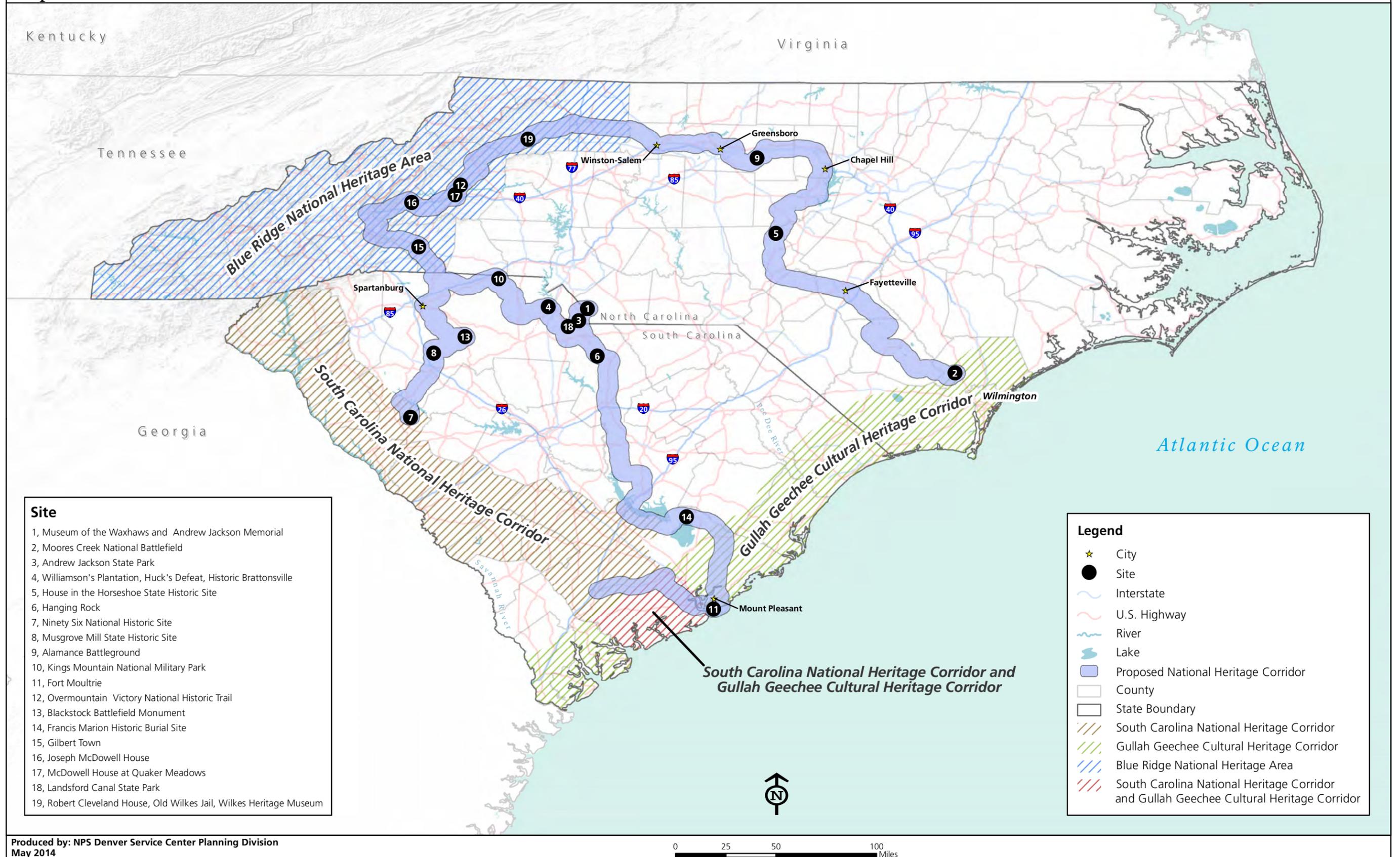
**Legend**

- ★ City
- Site
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- River
- Lake
- Proposed National Heritage Corridor
- County
- State Boundary
- South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
- Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
- Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
- South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor





Map 3. Theme 2: The Revolution - America's First Civil War



- Site**
- 1, Museum of the Waxhaws and Andrew Jackson Memorial
  - 2, Moores Creek National Battlefield
  - 3, Andrew Jackson State Park
  - 4, Williamson's Plantation, Huck's Defeat, Historic Brattonsville
  - 5, House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site
  - 6, Hanging Rock
  - 7, Ninety Six National Historic Site
  - 8, Musgrove Mill State Historic Site
  - 9, Alamance Battleground
  - 10, Kings Mountain National Military Park
  - 11, Fort Moultrie
  - 12, Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
  - 13, Blackstock Battlefield Monument
  - 14, Francis Marion Historic Burial Site
  - 15, Gilbert Town
  - 16, Joseph McDowell House
  - 17, McDowell House at Quaker Meadows
  - 18, Landsford Canal State Park
  - 19, Robert Cleveland House, Old Wilkes Jail, Wilkes Heritage Museum

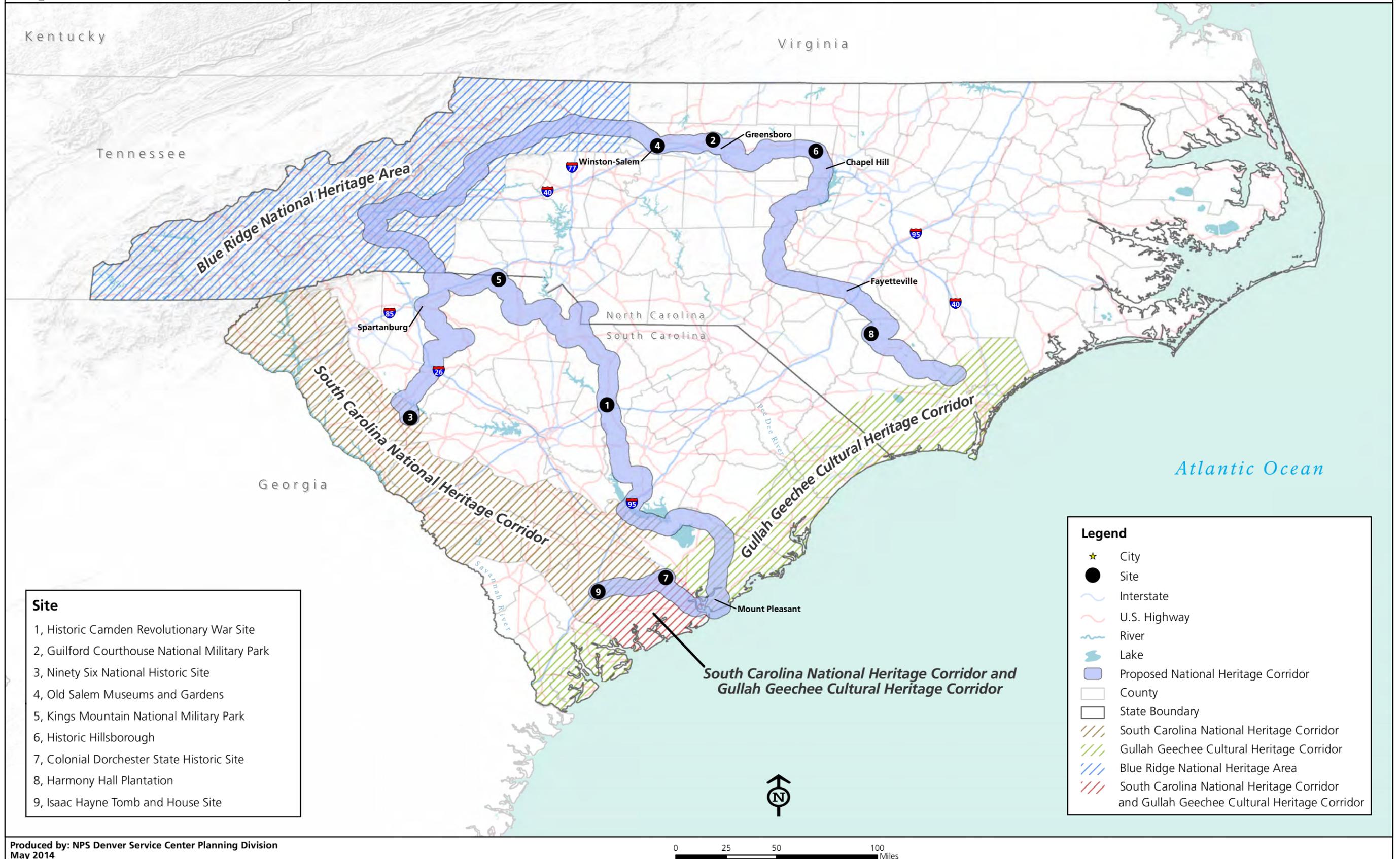
**Legend**

- ★ City
- Site
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- River
- Lake
- Proposed National Heritage Corridor
- County
- State Boundary
- ▨ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
- ▨ Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
- ▨ Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
- ▨ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor





Map 4. Theme 3: Relentless Fury



- Site**
- 1, Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site
  - 2, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
  - 3, Ninety Six National Historic Site
  - 4, Old Salem Museums and Gardens
  - 5, Kings Mountain National Military Park
  - 6, Historic Hillsborough
  - 7, Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site
  - 8, Harmony Hall Plantation
  - 9, Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site

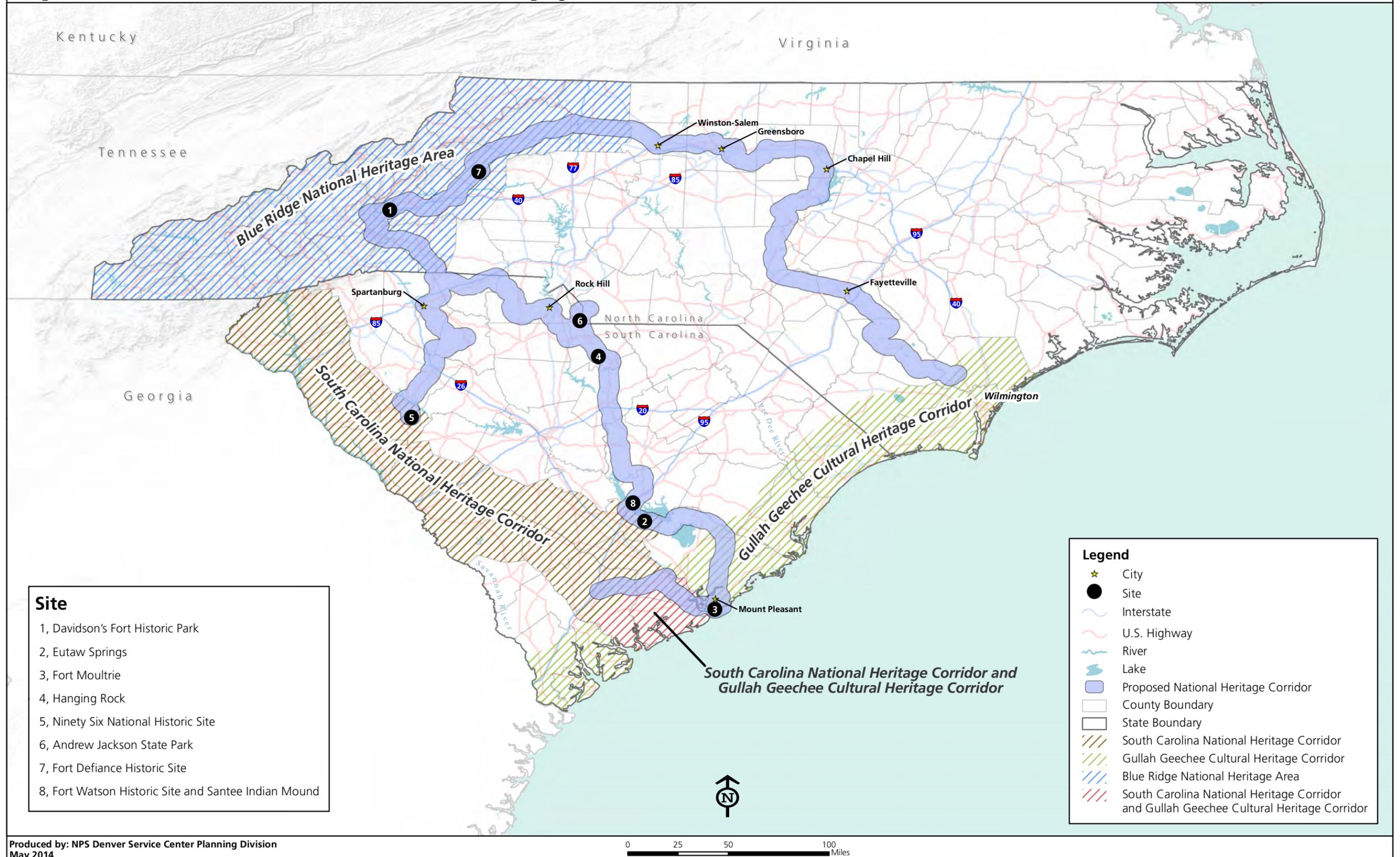
**Legend**

- ★ City
- Site
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- River
- Lake
- Proposed National Heritage Corridor
- County
- State Boundary
- ▨ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
- ▨ Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
- ▨ Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
- ▨ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor





Map 5. Theme 4: The Other Americans in the Southern Campaign



**Site**

- 1, Davidson's Fort Historic Park
- 2, Eutaw Springs
- 3, Fort Moultrie
- 4, Hanging Rock
- 5, Ninety Six National Historic Site
- 6, Andrew Jackson State Park
- 7, Fort Defiance Historic Site
- 8, Fort Watson Historic Site and Santee Indian Mound

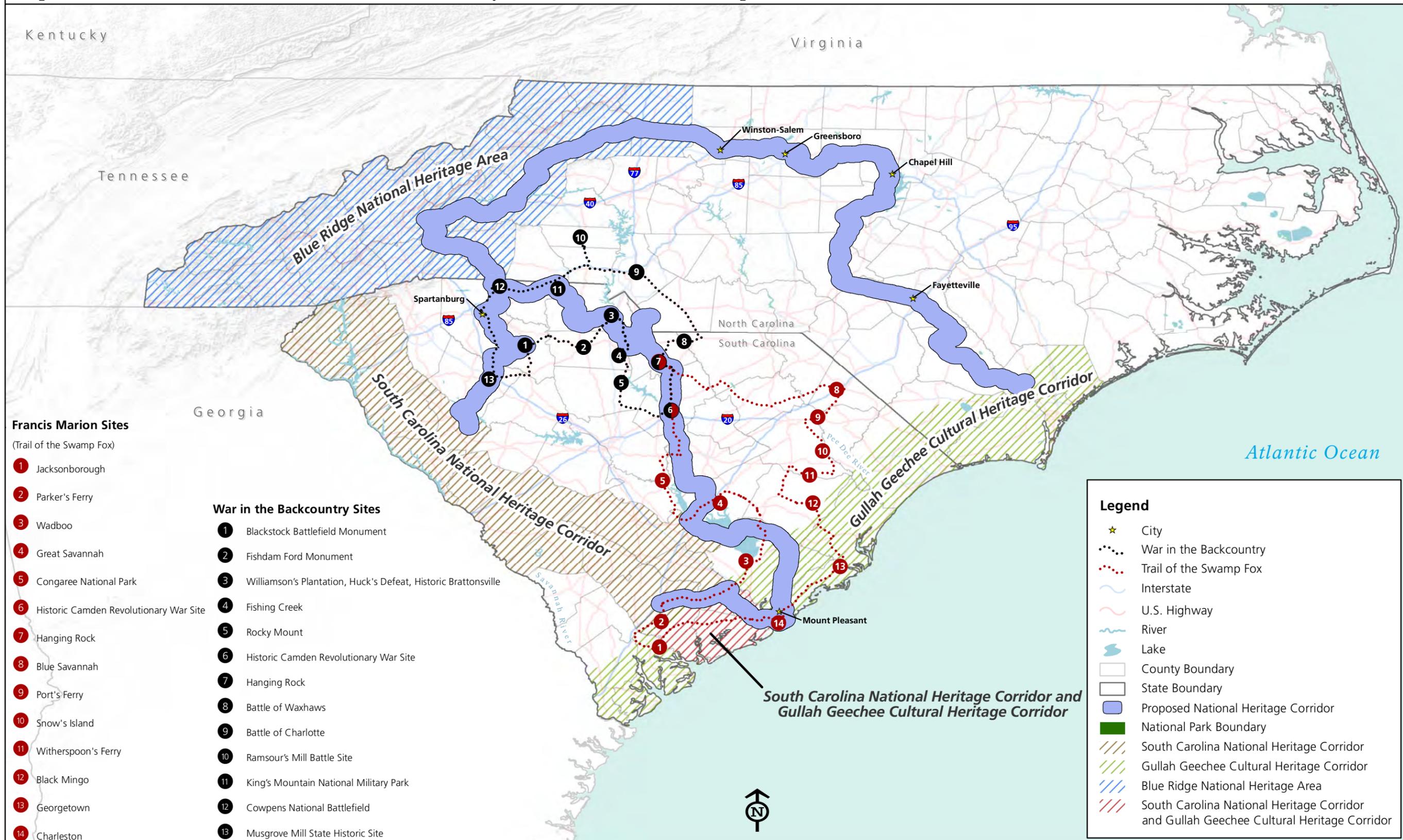
**Legend**

- ★ City
- Site
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- River
- Lake
- Proposed National Heritage Corridor
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
- Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
- Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
- South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor





Map 6. Potential Partner Trails: War in the Backcountry Trail and Trail of the Swamp Fox



**Francis Marion Sites**

(Trail of the Swamp Fox)

- 1 Jacksonborough
- 2 Parker's Ferry
- 3 Wadboo
- 4 Great Savannah
- 5 Congaree National Park
- 6 Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site
- 7 Hanging Rock
- 8 Blue Savannah
- 9 Port's Ferry
- 10 Snow's Island
- 11 Witherspoon's Ferry
- 12 Black Mingo
- 13 Georgetown
- 14 Charleston

**War in the Backcountry Sites**

- 1 Blackstock Battlefield Monument
- 2 Fishdam Ford Monument
- 3 Williamson's Plantation, Huck's Defeat, Historic Brattonsville
- 4 Fishing Creek
- 5 Rocky Mount
- 6 Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site
- 7 Hanging Rock
- 8 Battle of Waxhaws
- 9 Battle of Charlotte
- 10 Ramsour's Mill Battle Site
- 11 King's Mountain National Military Park
- 12 Cowpens National Battlefield
- 13 Musgrove Mill State Historic Site

**Legend**

- ★ City
- ⋯ War in the Backcountry
- ⋯ Trail of the Swamp Fox
- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- River
- Lake
- County Boundary
- State Boundary
- ▭ Proposed National Heritage Corridor
- ▭ National Park Boundary
- ▨ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
- ▨ Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
- ▨ Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
- ▨ South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor



## APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF SITES

TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/ Activities	Management
<b>North Carolina Sites</b>						
Alamance	Alamance Battleground	In 1771, an armed rebellion of backcountry farmers called Regulators battled with royal governor William Tryon's militia. The spark for this conflict was growing resentment in the Carolina colony against taxes, dishonest sheriffs, and illegal fees imposed by the British Crown. In response, the Regulators were formed and began to fight back. Though the rebellion was crushed, a few years later their tactics became a model for the colonists fighting the British in the American Revolutionary War. National Register of Historic Places, February 1970.	historic structure, visitor center, monuments, picnic facilities, gift shop	interpretive programs, demonstrations, living history events	North Carolina Historic Sites	
McDowell	Davidson's Fort Historic Park	Davidson's Fort was once the westernmost outpost in Colonial America. The fort was originally constructed in 1776 with the assistance of troops provided by General Griffith Rutherford. Today, a dedicated group of volunteers has banded together to bring back this historic facility and preserve the rich history for the Appalachian region. The reconstructed fort is close to the believed-to-be original fort location.	reconstructed fort (under construction), trail, welcome center/museum	living history events, demonstrations, volunteer opportunities, self-guided interpretive trail	Davidson's Fort Historic Park, Inc.	
Caldwell	Fort Defiance Historic Site	This exquisite 18th century home was built by Revolutionary War hero, General William Lenoir and named for a frontier fort that stood nearby. The home has been fully restored to its late 18th, early 19th century splendor and houses more than 300 original furnishings and historic household items.	historic structure/museum, reconstructed outbuildings, historic gardens and landscape, historic cemetery	museum touring, demonstrations, interpretive programs, living history days	Fort Defiance Board of Directors	



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Rutherford	Gilbert Town	Gilbert Town played an important role in the Kings Mountain Campaign during the Revolutionary War. Settled by William Gilbert in 1772, it was a small community composed of a few buildings and structures. It was the campsite of the Tory army under the command of Major Patrick Ferguson in September 1780, and was later used as a camp by the Patriot forces known as the Overmountain Men. Following Ferguson's defeat at the Battle of Kings Mountain in October, Gilbert Town served the Patriots as a campsite, hospital, and prison for Tory and British prisoners. At the end of the war, the site once again reverted to agricultural use. Gilbert Town Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 23, 2006. The Gilbert Town Historic District is 3 miles northeast of downtown Rutherfordton, North Carolina.	cultural landscape, archeological site/remains, Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail segment, trail marker, historic markers, grave site	none; possible wayside exhibits and interpretive trails in the future	Private ownership
Guilford	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	The battle fought here on March 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to the American victory in the Revolutionary War. The British lost a substantial number of troops at the battle, a factor in their surrender at Yorktown seven months later. The park was established March 2, 1917; transferred from the War Department August 10, 1933. The site is the first Revolutionary War battlefield in the United States protected by the federal government.	visitor center/museum, auto tour road, memorials	interpretive programs	National Park Service
Bladen	Harmony Hall Plantation	Colonel James A. Richardson built his home on a 12,000-acre tract on the Cape Fear River near the village of White Oak around 1768. Several old buildings have been moved onto the property to give it an authentic atmosphere. The site features an original 18th century North Carolina historic home, a chapel, and several authentic historic buildings including a school house, the Tatum Store, and General Store featuring homemade country crafts. Harmony Hall Plantation, owned by Bladen County Historical Society, is operated by volunteers.	18th and 19th century historic structures (original plantation house, colonial kitchen, 19th century store, general store/museum)	living history events twice a year, interpretation on demand	Bladen County Historical Society
Orange	Historic Hillsborough	Hillsborough was the base of operations for the Continental Army led by Revolutionary General Horatio Gates and the headquarters for South Carolina Gov. John Rutledge after the fall of Charles Town in May 1780. Later, General Cornwallis raised the Royal Standard here during his stay in February 1781. Hillsborough remained a political and cultural center in the 19th century.	One hundred late 18th and 19th century structures; numerous secondary buildings, bridges, mill sites, dams, visitor center (relocated/restored farmhouse)	bus, bike, and walking tours (guided and self-guided)	The Alliance for Historic Hillsborough



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Moore	House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site	In spring and summer, bright flowers surround this plantation house named for its location on a horseshoe bend in the Deep River. The house (ca. 1770) was owned by Philip Alston, whose band of colonists seeking independence from Britain was attacked here in 1781 by British Loyalists led by David Fanning. Later, four-term governor Benjamin Williams lived in the house, which now features antiques of the colonial and Revolutionary War eras.	historic house/museum, monument, historic cemetery outdoor exhibit, picnic facilities, gift shop	battle re-enactments, musket demonstrations, tours	North Carolina Historic Sites
McDowell	Joseph McDowell House	This historic home, ca. 1780–81, is listed on the Commemorative Driving Route for the National Park Service Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail. Joseph McDowell was a militia commander from present-day Burke County, North Carolina, who traveled with Col. Charles McDowell's regiment to the Watauga settlements in September 1780, and on to Kings Mountain in pursuit of British Major Patrick Ferguson's Loyalist regiment. McDowell County is named in his honor.  The historic site will host a privately owned tea house that also will offer tours of the house (under development). The site is part of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.	historic McDowell House  historic cemetery (McDowells)	proposed programs/activities, interpretive programs on house and McDowell county, canoeing.	McDowell County
Burke	McDowell House at Quaker Meadows	On September 30, 1780, several hundred militia men from western North Carolina gathered beneath the Council Oak in Quaker Meadows. Under the command of General Charles McDowell and other leaders, the men marched to the Battle of Kings Mountain. The battle was considered the turning point of the Southern Campaign.  Today, the site is the setting for the historic Charles McDowell House, once the center of McDowell's thriving plantation. In 1986, the Crescent Land and Timber Corp. ceded the property to the Historic Burke Foundation. The house has been restored to its original 1812 appearance and the detached kitchen has been reconstructed. The house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.  There is also a Quaker Meadows Cemetery managed by the Historic Burke Society that contains numerous Revolutionary War burials, including Charles and Joseph McDowell and other McDowell family members. It is included in the national heritage area.	visitor center, gardens, restored historic house and reconstructed kitchen, log structure	docent-guided tours, annual revolutionary war weekend, Overmountain men re-enactments	Historic Burke Foundation



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/ Activities	Management
Pender	Moores Creek National Battlefield	The site commemorates the February 27, 1776, battle between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists. The Patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South. Established as a national military park June 2, 1926; transferred from War Department August 10, 1933; redesignated September 8, 1980. Boundary changes: September 27, 1944; October 26, 1974.	visitor center/ museum, auto tour road, memorials, hiking trails, boardwalk, picnic area	hiking, bird-watching, guided tours, living history	National Park Service
Union	Museum of the Waxhaws and Andrew Jackson Memorial	The museum is a regional attraction dedicated to the history of the Waxhaws region and the memory of our nation's seventh president, who was a native of the Waxhaws.	museum/gift shop, three reconstructed living history sites (house, farm site, smokehouse)	museum touring, living history demonstrations	Andrew Jackson Historical Foundation, Inc.
Forsyth	Old Salem Museums and Gardens	Old Salem is a rare collection of numerous historic structures and landscapes spanning 80 acres that have been preserved and are presented in the original town plan, with 80% restored structures and 20% reconstructed structures. These buildings help present the unique local settlement of the town by European immigrants in the backcountry of North Carolina, and are complemented by collections that represent the material culture of the early American South through the town and the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts. Old Salem is adjacent to downtown and is the central theme of Winston-Salem's heritage tourism for the last 60 years.	retail shops, restaurant, inn, private residences, interpreted historic houses	living history, seasonal events, education programs Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts	Old Salem, Inc.
Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Polk, Surry, Rutherford, Wilks	Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail	The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail commemorates the campaign leading to the battle of Kings Mountain by following the Revolutionary War route of Patriot militia men from eastern Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina to the battle site at Kings Mountain National Military Park in South Carolina.	trail, commemorative motor route, affiliated historic sites and museums, and waysides	hiking, auto touring	National Park Service



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Wilkes	Robert Cleveland House / Old Wilkes Jail / Wilkes Heritage Museum	The 1779 home of Robert Cleveland, gentleman farmer, and his family of 17 children, is behind the Old Wilkes Jail (1860) in full restoration and furnished in its period furniture. It was built in the 1770s and was originally located in Purlear, western portion of Wilkes County. Col. Benjamin Cleveland, Robert's brother, led forces from Wilkes County to the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War.  The structure is managed by the Wilkes Heritage Museum, Inc. (a private, nonprofit organization formed in 1968). The museum is responsible for operating and maintaining the Old Wilkes Jail (ca. 1859), and the Wilkes Heritage Museum (former Wilkes County Courthouse, ca. 1902).	Robert Cleveland Log House, Old Wilkes Jail, Wilkes Heritage Museum/Gift Store	guided and self-guided tours, seasonal events, exhibits, education programs	Wilkes Heritage Museum, Inc. (nonprofit)	
Surry	Surry Muster Ground	On September 27, 1780, Major Joseph Winston raised 100 militia troops at Surry County muster field, near an ironworks in the floodplain of Big Elkin Creek. The assembly ground is the easternmost point of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail. The militia joined other Patriots to defeat Cornwallis at Kings Mountain in South Carolina.	see Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail	see Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail	National Park Service (see Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail)	
<b>South Carolina Sites</b>						
Lancaster	Andrew Jackson State Park	Andrew Jackson State Park combines history, art, and community activities into a setting that has made it one of the South Carolina State Parks most popular attractions.  The only park in the system dedicated to a U.S. president, Andrew Jackson State Park features a museum that details the boyhood of the nation's seventh president, who grew up here in what then was known as the Waxhaw community of the South Carolina backcountry.	museum, replica late 18th-century schoolhouse, meeting house, amphitheater, campground, fishing lake, picnicking facilities, and trails.	community gatherings, living history interpretive programs, fishing, hiking	South Carolina State Parks	
Union	Blackstock Battlefield Monument	Blackstock was the site of a major battle between the Patriot militia led by Gen. Thomas Sumter and the British forces under Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton on November 20, 1780. The British were defeated because of Tarleton's tactical error in dividing his troops and Sumter's choice of a formidable position to defend. In 1780, Blackstock's Plantation was on a steep eminence with its flanks well protected. Today, the site has a granite Blackstock's Battlefield Monument. The site is not developed. It is administered by Musgrove Mill State Historic Site and is listed in the national register.	monument; no other facilities	2009 commemoration event	South Carolina State Parks	



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Dorchester	Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site	<p>Colonial Dorchester is the archeological site of a village that existed from the late 1690s until sometime after the Revolutionary War. During the war, the village was a post for troops of both sides. British and Loyalist forces burned the Anglican church and free school buildings when they finally evacuated Dorchester in December of 1781. The destruction and dislocation brought by the war are believed to have been contributing factors in the abandonment of the village.</p> <p>Intact remains of the old town include the brick bell tower of Saint George's Anglican Church, a fort made of the oyster-shell concrete called tabby, and part of a log wharf visible at low tide.</p> <p>When the town was abandoned after the Revolution, the forest and later a community park protected the site, leaving remarkably undisturbed evidence of village life just beneath the surface. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places (1969).</p>	<p>remains of historic church bell tower, historic structures foundations, remains of two log wharfs, archeological sites, French and Indian war tabby fort, restrooms, historical marker, kiosks, wayside exhibits, cemetery administrative office building</p>	<p>touring historic structure remains and archeological site excavations, interpretive trails, interpretive programs and demonstrations, living history events, participatory archeology program (hands-on volunteer opportunities)</p>	<p>South Carolina State Parks</p>
Cherokee	Cowpens National Battlefield	<p>Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton on January 17, 1781. Established as a national battlefield site March 4, 1929; transferred from War Department August 10, 1933; redesignated April 11, 1972. Boundary changes: July 18, 1958; April 11, 1972. Also see Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site.</p>	<p>visitor center, auto loop, trail, hiking, picnic facilities, bookstore</p>	<p>auto touring, hiking, interactive exhibits in visitor center, picnicking</p>	<p>National Park Service</p>
Orangeburg	Eutaw Springs	<p>Eutaw Springs is the site of the last major battle of the Revolution in South Carolina (September 8, 1781). The armies of General Nathanael Greene and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart met near these limestone springs. Technically a British victory, the American forces decimated the British ranks, forcing them to retreat to Charles Town, South Carolina. One month later, Cornwallis surrendered to the Americans at Yorktown, Virginia. Today, the springs are under the waters of Lake Marion, but most of the battleground is still above water.</p> <p>The site had been managed by the South Carolina Parks, Recreation, and Tourism (Santee State Park) until ca. 2007. Santee-Cooper now manages the site by mowing the property. Santee-Cooper's actual name is South Carolina Public Service, a state-owned electric utility.</p>	<p>signs</p>	<p>no ongoing program</p>	<p>Santee-Cooper Authority</p>



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/ Activities	Management
Charleston	Fort Moultrie	The first fort on Sullivan's Island was still incomplete when Commodore Sir Peter Parker and nine warships attacked it on June 28, 1776. After a nine-hour battle, the ships were forced to retire. Charles Town was saved from British occupation, and the fort was named in honor of its commander, Colonel. William Moultrie. In 1780, the British finally captured Charles Town, abandoning it only on the advent of peace.	historic fort, visitor center, museum, exhibits	self- and cell phone-guided tours, interpretive program, museum touring, bird-watching, boating, fishing, kayaking, nature walks, wildlife viewing	National Park Service
Clarendon	Fort Watson and Santee Indian Mound at Santee National Wildlife Refuge	The Santee Indian Mound is more than 3,000 years old and served as a prehistoric ceremonial and subsequent burial site for the Santee Indians. Perhaps the mound's greatest notoriety comes from its use as a British fort during the American Revolution. This outpost was built by the British and was at least 30 feet high. Gen. Thomas Sumter's militia brigade launched an unsuccessful attack here on February 28, 1781. Gen. Francis Marion, "the Swamp Fox," and "Light Horse" Harry Lee laid siege to the post April 15–23, 1781, by erecting a tower of logs under cover of night enabling them to fire into the British stockade. This brought about the surrender of the fort, cutting off the main British supply line to Camden, forcing Lord Rawdon to withdraw from that position.  The Battle of Fort Watson is one of the murals featured on the Swamp Fox Murals Trail in Summerton, Paxville, Manning, and Turbeville.	fort site / Santee mound, wildlife observation post, boat ramp, visitor center, nature trails, driving trail	viewing historic fort site and Santee mound, photography, nature study, hiking, biking, and birding	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Berkeley	Francis Marion Historic Burial Site	The tomb of General Francis Marion is at the site of Belle Isle plantation, which belonged to his brother Gabriel. This legendary American hero, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution, waged a guerrilla war against the British in South Carolina, disrupting their supply lines and launching surprise raids against their detachments from his bases in the Pee Dee and Santee swamps. The cemetery also contains several generations of related individuals. Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.		occasional interpretive programs	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources  Santee State Park / South Carolina State Park



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Lancaster	Hanging Rock	Hanging Rock	Hanging Rock was a British post garrisoned by the Prince of Wales' American Regiment, a detachment of the British Legion, and a large force of Loyalist militia, all under the command of Major John Carden. On August 6, 1780, General Thomas Sumter made an attack on this position with a band of Patriot militia and won a great victory, although short of ammunition and outnumbered two to one. Among the impressive rock formations in the vicinity of the battlefield is the huge boulder known as Hanging Rock. The site consists of a monument in a field; no development. Listed in the National Register and has a conservation easement from local landowner.	none	occasional interpretive programs (Andrew Jackson State Park)	Andrew Jackson State Park / South Carolina State Parks  Note: This is the geological feature, not the battle site. The state owns the feature. The battlefield (adjacent to the rock) is in private ownership.
Kershaw	Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site	Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site	This early colonial village was established in the mid-1730s and was known as Fredericksburg Township. In 1768, the village was named Camden in honor of Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, a British Parliamentary champion of colonial rights. The site was occupied by the British under Lord Cornwallis from June 1, 1780, until May 9, 1781. Camden was one of the few frontier settlements where two Revolutionary War battles were fought: August 16, 1780, and April 25, 1781. Authorized May 24, 1982.	museum exhibits, historic structures	self-guiding and guided tours, bus tours	NPS Affiliate City of Camden: Historic Landmark Commission
Colleton	Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site	Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site	This is the ancestral home, Hayne Hall, and burial ground of Colonel Isaac Hayne (1745-81), a wealthy rice planter who fought for independence during the American Revolution. Hayne was forced to sign the oath of allegiance to the British after the fall of Charles Town in order to avoid being separated from his sick wife. When the British ordered him to bear arms for the King, he again joined the American forces and was subsequently captured by the enemy. His execution on the gallows by the British in Charles Town aroused great indignation in both America and Europe. The site is now maintained by South Carolina State Parks. The cemetery also contains the graves of other relatives and subsequent landowners. Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.	historical marker	interpretive wayside, self-guided brochure, occasional interpretive programs	South Carolina State Parks
York	Kings Mountain National Military Park	Kings Mountain National Military Park	American frontiersmen defeated the British here on October 7, 1780, at a critical point during the American Revolution. Established March 3, 1931; transferred from War Department August 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.	visitor center, bookstore, auto tour roads, hiking trails, historic structure, horse trails, backcountry campsites	auto touring, hiking, guided tours, re-enactments, horseback riding, birding, camping	National Park Service



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/ Activities	Management
Chester/ Lancaster	Landsford Canal State Park	Stretched along the Catawba River along the South Carolina fall line, the park is home to the well-preserved remains of the canal system that made the river commercially navigable from 1820 to 1835. Locks, a mill site, and the lock keeper's home are among the numerous intact structures from that era.  This crossable spot on the river played a role in the Revolutionary War, as both British and American troops under Cornwallis and Sumter crossed here before and after pivotal battles. William Richardson Davie, a Revolutionary War leader and postwar statesman in North Carolina and South Carolina, retired here and built his plantation "Tivoli." It is now a South Carolina state park and is in the National Register of Historic Places.	canal system, viewing deck, 19th century lockkeeper house / education center, stone bridge, picnic facilities, restrooms, historic canal trail, interpretive signs	fishing, boating, picnicking, nature watching, studying canal none	South Carolina State Parks	
Laurens Spartanburg Union	Musgrove Mill State Historic Site	Musgrove Mill State Historic Site's peaceful setting in the Piedmont woods stands in sharp contrast to the bloody struggle waged there on August 19, 1780. A group of 200 Patriot militiamen rode to strike what they thought was an equal number of Loyalists at Musgrove Mill on the Enoree River. Instead, they found themselves badly outnumbered, the Tories having been joined by 300 provincial Regulars from the British post at Ninety Six. Retreat was impossible, a frontal assault suicidal. So the Patriot forces took a strong defensive position and lured the Loyalists into a fierce fight that turned into a near rout after the British attack collapsed. In the National Register of Historic Places.	visitor center/exhibits, nature trails, picnic facilities	monthly interpretive programs (April–December), re-enactments, living history (once a month spring–fall), hiking, guided tours	South Carolina State Parks	
Greenwood	Ninety Six National Historic Site	This important colonial backcountry trading village was the scene of the first land battle in South Carolina upcountry (November 1775) and Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains earthenwork embankments of a 1781 fortification, remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and many prehistoric sites. Authorized August 19, 1976.	reconstructed fort, historic structures, hiking trails, visitor center, exhibits, gift shop	wildlife viewing, fishing, media programs, re-enactments, living history	National Park Service	
Sumter	Thomas Sumter Historic Burial Site	The site contains the graves of Revolutionary War partisan commander Thomas Sumter and other family members. Also in the cemetery are a small brick mausoleum and a monument erected by the state in 1907.	interpretive wayside	self-guiding brochure, occasional interpretive programs (no support facilities)	Poinsett State Park / South Carolina State Parks	



TABLE 6. VISITOR-READY SITES WITHIN THE CORRIDOR

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/ Activities	Management
York	Williamson's Plantation/ Huck's Defeat/ Historic Brattonsville	On July 12, 1780, British Provincial and Loyalist troops under the command of Captain Christian Huck were defeated by Patriot troops from Gen. Thomas Sumter's militia brigade at the plantation of James Williamson near Brattonsville. The destruction of Huck's force helped revive the morale of the people in South Carolina just when British victory seemed inevitable. It served as a rallying point for the backcountry Whigs, and set into motion a series of significant events that eventually led to the even larger Patriot victories at Kings Mountain in October 1780, Cowpens in January 1781, and finally to the British surrender at Yorktown in October 1781.	battlefield, children's encampment area, outdoor exhibits, historic and reconstructed houses and buildings, visitor center, campgrounds	interpretive programs, re-enactments, museum touring, historic research	Culture & Heritage Museums



TABLE 7. POTENTIAL PARTNER SITES IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
<b>North Carolina Sites</b>						
Brunswick	Brunswick Town / Fort Anderson	A major pre-Revolutionary port on North Carolina's Cape Fear River, Brunswick was razed by British troops in 1776 and never rebuilt. During the Civil War, Fort Anderson was constructed atop the old village site, and served as part of the Cape Fear River defenses below Wilmington before the fall of the Confederacy. Colonial foundations dot the present-day tour trail, which crosses the earthworks of the Confederate fort.	historic structures, visitor center, trails, monuments, outdoor exhibits, picnic facilities, gift shop (universal access)	interpretive programs, demonstrations, living history	North Carolina Historic Sites	
New Hanover	Burgwyn-Wright House Museum and Gardens	Built upon the foundation of an old jail, the Burgwyn-Wright House was built in 1770 by John Burgwyn, a planter, merchant, and treasurer of the colony of Carolina. It was occupied by Lord Cornwallis shortly before his defeat at Yorktown. In 1799, the house was purchased by Joshua Grainger Wright. It remained occupied until 1937 when it was purchased by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the state of North Carolina. Now, having been restored, it is the oldest museum house in southeastern North Carolina. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens that have restored architectural structures.	restored historic house / museum and outbuildings, eight gardens, jail kitchen	tours, living history, seasonal events, demonstration, online videos	National Society of The Colonial Dames of America	
Lenoir	Governor Caswell Memorial	The Caswell memorial focuses on the celebrated life of Richard Caswell, the first governor of the independent state of North Carolina.	Governor Caswell Memorial/museum, historic cemetery, CSS Neuss ironclad, trail, monument, outdoor exhibits, picnic facilities, gift shop	living history events (two/year) demonstrations, tours, children's programs	North Carolina Historic Sites	
Lenoir	Harmony Hill Plantation	See above under Bladen County.				
Carteret	Historic Beaufort Site	The Beaufort Historic Site is in the heart of charming downtown Beaufort, where you can experience the history of North Carolina in a quaint seaport village setting.	restored historic structures, historic cemetery (in the National Register of Historic Places)	tours of historic district (double-decker bus), tours of historic structures and the cemetery	Beaufort Historical Association	



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County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Forsyth	Historic Bethabara Park	<p>Historic Bethabara Park, located in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is the 1753 site of the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina.</p> <p>The City of Winston-Salem and the County of Forsyth share the annual administrative budget. The City Department of Recreation and Parks is responsible for the maintenance of the buildings and grounds. The site was listed as a national historic landmark in 1999.</p> <p>The park is owned by the Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church. Other managing entities include the Board of Trustees of Historic Bethabara Park, Inc., City of Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, and the State of South Carolina. The city has operational oversight of the park. The operational budget is evenly split between Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.</p>	<p>reconstructed village, a French and Indian War fort and colonial and medical gardens. visitor center/ museum/gift store, archeological ruins, nature trails</p>	<p>living history, demonstrations, museum touring, guided tours, hiking/strolling, nature</p>	<p>City of Winston-Salem</p>
Chowan	Historic Edenton	<p>Featuring 18th and early 19th century history, North Carolina's second-oldest town, Edenton was one of the fledgling nation's chief political, cultural, and commercial centers. As the state's first colonial capital, it was established in the late 17th century and incorporated in 1722. Once the state's second-largest port, Edenton provided slaves with a means of escape before emancipation via the Maritime Underground Railroad. Today, it features an extensive historic district with architectural styles spanning 250 years, such as the 1767 Chowan County Courthouse National Historic Landmark.</p>	<p>historic structures, visitor center, trails, monuments, outdoor exhibits, picnic facilities, gift shop</p>	<p>tours, children's programs annual Elderhostel program</p>	<p>North Carolina Historic Sites</p>
Halifax	Historic Halifax State Historic Site	<p>Located on the Roanoke River, the town of Halifax developed into a commercial and political center at the time of the American Revolution. North Carolina's Fourth Provincial Congress met in Halifax in the spring of 1776. On April 12, that body unanimously adopted a document later called the "Halifax Resolves," which was the first official action by an entire colony recommending independence from England.</p>	<p>visitor center, walking trail, restored houses (homes, stores, taverns, etc.), outdoor exhibits, picnic facilities, gift shop</p>	<p>guided walking tour, museum touring</p>	<p>Halifax</p>
Wake	Joel Lane Museum House	<p>The Joel Lane Museum House is an authentic restoration of an 18th century manor house. Lane supported North Carolina's break from Great Britain. In 1775, he was a delegate to the revolutionary Provincial Congress held in Hillsborough.</p>	<p>restored home, kitchen (historic structure restored as replica colonial kitchen), visitor center/gift shop (restored historic</p>	<p>tours, in-school presentations, onsite demonstrations, school field trips, education destination, rented events</p>	<p>Joel Lane Museum House, Inc.</p>



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County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Mecklenburg	McIntyre Historic Park (part of the Latta Plantation Nature Preserve)	The McIntyre Historic Site was the setting of a Revolutionary War skirmish and 19th century gold mining.	structure), formal garden and herb garden	hiking, picnicking		
Lincoln	Ramsour's Mill Battle Site	On June 20, 1780, Patriot militia launched a dawn surprise attack against Loyalist troops encamped on Clark Creek. The Loyalists retreated to the mill site and then dispersed. The Patriots were the victors, although both sides suffered heavy losses. The Patriot victory destroyed Loyalist morale in the Carolina backcountry and paved the way for victory at Kings Mountain, often considered the turning point in America's quest for independence.  Today, the Lincoln County Historical Association owns a small portion of the battle site. Other owners include a local government and the local school district. Much of the battle site is now the site of three schools, athletic fields, a playground, and parking lots.	two log structures, three burial sites, remains of a mill/bridge	annual battle celebration and education programs	Lincoln County Historic Association and Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission	
Rowan	Rowan Museum, Inc. "Old Stone House," Historic Salisbury	The purpose of the Rowan Museum, Inc., is to collect, preserve, research, exhibit, and educate the public about the history of Rowan County and Piedmont, North Carolina, through the use of its properties, programs, and collections. The museum's general history collection is in the 1854 Old County Courthouse. The museum also has two house museums: The 1766 Old Stone House in Granite Quarry, and the 1819 Utzman Chambers House in Salisbury.	museum/gift shop, two historic building museums, tours	museum touring, education programs	Rowan Museum, Inc.	
Mecklenburg	Rural Hill Farm	Historic Rural Hill Farm is the remnant of the homestead of Revolutionary War Patriot Major John Davidson. His plantation, Rural Hill, was the jewel of the Catawba River plantations. Rural Hill features three home sites that were occupied by six generations of the Davidson family for more than 230 years. (Restoration project in progress.)	11 historic buildings and reconstructions, historic cemetery, gift shop	interpretive programs on the house and farm, living history events, demonstrations	Rural Hill Farm	



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County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Alamance	Snow Camp Historic Site	After defeating General Greene's army at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, the British soldiers camped in and around this Quaker community. The historic site's mission is to share the history of the Snow Camp community and early Quakers and to highlight their contributions to the county and the state through the collection and preservation of historic structures and the presentation of the historical outdoor dramas.	Thirty-two historic structures (museum, colonial kitchen, Quaker meeting houses, and other historic structures/outbuildings), amphitheater, restaurant	dramas, living history events	Historical Drama Society, Inc.	
Guilford	Tannebaum Historical Park	The largest, most hotly contested battle of the Revolutionary War's Southern Campaign was fought at the small North Carolina backcountry hamlet of Guilford Courthouse between the American Continental Army under Gen. Nathanael Greene and the British Army under Lord Cornwallis. While technically a British victory, it was a very costly victory, and the battle proved to be the high-water mark of British military operations in the Revolutionary War.  The Hoskins Historic District (formerly Tannenbaum Historic Park) preserves a remnant of the 150-acre farmstead of Joseph Hoskins. During the battle on March 15, 1781, the Hoskins farmstead served as a staging area for British troops under General Charles Cornwallis, who described the area as "a considerable plantation." The park is part of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse National Landmark District.	historic house, barn (19th century), reconstructed kitchen and blacksmith shop, crop exhibit, gardens, monuments museum/gift shop	interpretive programs, living history, tours, demonstrations, museum/site touring	City of Greensboro / National Park Service	
Craven	Tryon Palace	The capitol at Edenton was later transferred to New Bern, with the royal governor residing at Tryon Palace. Following the Revolutionary War, New Bern and Tryon Palace continued to serve as the set of state government, this time as the first U.S. capital of North Carolina. Meticulously reconstructed in the 1950's, the original Tryon Palace was built between 1767 and 1770 for colonial Governor Tryon. Today visitors to the complex marvel at the palace's English antiques, stroll its renowned gardens, and learn about various periods of New Bern's proud history at the Academy Museum as well as the Stanly, Hay, and Dixon houses.	historic homes and structures, visitor center, palace and gardens, the Carraway Library, the North Carolina history education center, conservation lab	walking tours, interpretive programs, lectures, concerts (200+ events/year)	North Carolina Historic Sites	



TABLE 7. POTENTIAL PARTNER SITES IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
<b>South Carolina Sites</b>						
Kershaw	Battle of Hobkirk's Hill	The battle of Hobkirk's Hill was fought on April 25, 1781, between the British garrison forces at Camden, commanded by Lord Rawdon, and besieging American forces commanded by General Nathanael Greene. The British forces (800 men) were much smaller than Greene's Army (more than 1,500 troops); nevertheless, they gave a good account of themselves and the Americans, narrowly avoiding being routed, ended up withdrawing. However, due to Rawdon's inability to replenish his losses, he soon abandoned Camden and withdrew to a consolidated position at Charleston. Today, the modern-day city of Camden has grown so large that the site of the battle is now a residential part of the city.	historical marker		Private ownership	
Berkeley	Biggin Church/Bridge	Biggin Church was the victim of several Revolutionary War battles. British soldiers, who used the church to store their ammunition, set it on fire. It was promptly rebuilt, but after it was burned again during the Civil War, it was abandoned and left in ruins. Today, only two walls of the church remain.	church ruins, cemetery		Vestry St. John's Parish	
	Biggin Church Ruins					
	Biggin Bridge	Biggin Bridge was the scene of a British route of Patriot troops associated with the Battle of Moncks Corner, April 14, 1780, prior to the surrender of Charles Town. The British garrison was attacked by Gen. Thomas Sumter's militia brigade on July 16, 1781.				
Lancaster	Buford's Massacre Site or Buford Battleground; also known as the Battle of the Waxhaws	On May 29, 1780, Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton and a force of British Provincial cavalry and infantry defeated about 300 Virginia Continentals commanded by Colonel Abraham Buford. There is debate over whether Tarleton's men shot and bayoneted Patriots while they were in the act of surrendering or after they had surrendered. Two monuments now mark the Buford Battleground (the second replacing the severely weathered first monument). This particular battle became a symbol of British atrocities and Tarleton became known as "Bloody Tarleton." The site was listed as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places in February 1990.	mass grave (84 soldiers, outlined in quartz rocks), 2 stone markers, 1 state historical marker, infant burial/ headstone (post-Revolutionary War)	impromptu tours by local historians	Lancaster County	



TABLE 7. POTENTIAL PARTNER SITES IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Chesterfield	Cheraw Historic District	During the American Revolution, the town was occupied by both British and American forces. After the fall of Charles Town, the British established a backcountry outpost at Cheraw. The town's St. David's Church was used by both sides as a hospital. The graveyard contains a mass burial for enlisted men of the 71st Highlanders and two officers' graves relating to a smallpox epidemic. The district also includes the Lafayette House, which hosted the French general during his 1820 tour. (General Greene's 1781 Camp of Repose is across the river in Marlborough County.)	Old St. David Episcopal Church and Graveyard, Lafayette House, Lyceum Museum	walking and auto tour guide, group tours (on request)	City of Cheraw and Historic Cheraw
Union	Fishdam Ford Monument	The Cheraw Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The boundaries include approximately 35 blocks in the historic residential and commercial areas of the town of Cheraw.  Fishdam Ford is a historic crossing point on the Broad River; which takes its name from a prehistoric Indian fish weir or "fish dam" just upriver from the present-day Highway 215 bridge. On November 9, 1780, General Thomas Sumter's militia brigade was camped at the ford and repelled a night assault by Major James Wemyss and elements of the British 63rd Regiment and British Legion. Gen. Sumter had camped at Fishdam Ford in order to draw off troops from Lord Charles Cornwallis's headquarters at Winnsboro. The battlefield is on the east bank of the Broad River in Chester County. The property has been acquired by the State of South Carolina and is administered by the Department of Natural Resources.	monument, historical marker, stone monument (not on battlefield), fish weir (north of bridge)		South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
Chester	Fishing Creek Cemetery	The Battle of Fishing Creek took place on August 18, 1780, just after the Battle of Camden. The battle was fought on the west side of the Catawba River and the north side of Fishing Creek. The precise location of the battle is not known; however, it is probable that the site of the conflict is now under the waters of Fishing Creek Reservoir, near the Catawba River Dam.  The battle consisted of a British surprise attack on the 500-man camp of Thomas Sumter. Sumter had been apprised of the horrendous American defeat at Camden and had been ordered to remove his force to Charlotte, North Carolina. Nevertheless, he was surprised by a 160-man detachment of the British Legion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton. Sumter barely escaped capture and his men were routed.	historical marker		



TABLE 7. POTENTIAL PARTNER SITES IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

County		Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Lexington	Fort Granby	On February 21, 1781, a 352-man Loyalist force commanded by Major Andrew Maxwell surrendered a fortified frame building named "Fort Granby," to General. Thomas Sumter's Whig militia brigade after a two-day siege. The site was a former trading post seized and fortified by the British.	one historic structure	none	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, College of Charleston	
Charleston	Fort Johnson	The "fort" is a modern complex of government and university operations. One remnant of an ancillary building to the fort remains. Little to no integrity is left.				
Calhoun	Fort Mott	British fort on Congaree River attacked by Gen. Francis Marion, February 24, 1781. Significant archeological work has located the site of the fort and battle.				
York	Hill Ironworks Marker	Colonel William Hill and his partner, Colonel Isaac Hayne, established a successful ironworks on the banks of Allison Creek in what today is eastern York County, South Carolina, in 1776. The ironworks manufactured all types of iron tools and implements, including cast-iron cannon and cannonballs for the South Carolina government, and in June 1780, the upcountry Whig militia established a camp there.  Hill's Ironworks was destroyed by a British and Tory force commanded by Captain Christian Huck on June 17, 1780. Hill rebuilt the site after the war, but by 1820 it had ceased operation and was abandoned.	historical marker			
Charleston	Historic Charleston City, Historic District	A siege on the city in 1776 was successfully defended by William Moultrie from Sullivan's Island, but by 1780, Charles Town came under British control for two and one-half years. After the British retreated in December 1782, the city's name was officially changed to Charleston.  The historic district was developed through a partnership project produced by the NPS National Register of Historic Places, the Planning Department of the City of Charleston, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.			Historic Charleston Foundation	



TABLE 7. POTENTIAL PARTNER SITES IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Georgetown	Historic Georgetown Battler/Siege	During the 18th century, Georgetown was South Carolina's second-largest city and its major shipping port for rice and indigo. The city was captured by a British Royal Navy force under Captain John Plumer Ardesoif on July 1, 1780. The area around Georgetown was the scene of several battles between British provincials, Loyalist militia, and Whig militia in late 1780 and early 1781 until the city was retaken by Whig forces under Gen. Francis Marion on May 28, 1781.	restored Cornwallis House, Fairfield County Museum	exhibit, lectures, meetings	Friends of Fairfield County Museum
Fairfield	Historic Winnsboro	In 1780, Lord Cornwallis spent a hard winter here after the defeat at Kings Mountain. At that time, the village of Winnsborough, as it was called, had about 20 dwellings. Winnsborough was incorporated as a town in 1785.			
Colleton	Parker's Ferry	On August 30, 1781, Col. William Harden and Gen. Francis Marion prepared an ambush for Tory troops on the causeway that led to Parker's Ferry on the Edisto River. The Tories charged the American position and ran into the ambush. The Tories soon had no choice but to retreat with their remaining forces. Marion could not pursue the Tories because of a lack of ammunition.			
Berkeley	Quinby Bridge	British forces stationed here were attacked by Gen. Thomas Sumter's militia brigade on July 17, 1781.			
Fairfield	Rocky Mount	After the fall of Charles Town in May 1780, the British established backcountry military outposts at Cheraw, Hanging Rock, Rocky Mount, and Fort Ninety Six. The Rocky Mount outpost consisted of three log cabins with an abatis surrounding them. The garrison included British Provincial troops of the New York Volunteers and a detachment of Loyalist militia under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George Turnbull, approximately 150 men total.  On July 30, 1780, a Whig force of 500 men under the command of General Thomas Sumter attacked this British outpost. The British were given an opportunity to surrender, but they declined. After several unsuccessful attempts to storm the compound, the Americans sent a burning wagon up against the fort. The British were about to give up the struggle when it suddenly began to rain. The fires were quickly extinguished and the British resumed the battle. Seeing that the fates were not with him that day, Sumter withdrew his men after eight hours of fierce fighting.	very little remains of Rocky Mount Outpost; the site now lies in a densely wooded and isolated area 0.75 mile west of Cedar Creek Dam, which is a power dam on the Catawba River		



TABLE 7. POTENTIAL PARTNER SITES IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Programs/Activities	Management
Florence	Snow's Island Private, Restricted address  Johnsonville, South Carolina	Significant as a Revolutionary War campsite, Snow's Island served as headquarters, supply depot, and retreat for General Francis Marion's partisan forces during the crucial winter of 1780–81. The ideal location of Snow's Island afforded launching of numerous harassment and interception raids on British outposts as well as a major assault upon the Georgetown garrison conducted by the combined forces of General Marion and Colonel "Light Horse" Harry Lee on January 25, 1781. In late March 1781, while Marion repelled and pursued one British attack force, another under Colonel Doyle penetrated to Snow's Island and destroyed the camp. Marion never used Snow's Island again after Doyle's raid. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places March 14, 1973; designated a national historic landmark December 2, 1974.	private hunting reserve	N/A	Private ownership
Charleston	Stono Ferry	The Battle of Stono Ferry was an American Revolutionary War battle, fought on June 20, 1779, near Charles Town, South Carolina. The rear guard of a British expedition retreating from an aborted attempt on Charles Town held off an assault by militia forces under American General Benjamin Lincoln.			





## APPENDIX E: COORDINATING ENTITY

The Culture & Heritage Museums is a York County government-supported cultural institution system (commonly referred to as a family of museums) with a mission “to create an enlightened and engaged citizenry by keeping, communicating, and connecting our cultural, historical and natural heritage in ways that promote deeper understanding of people and place.”

A York County-appointed board of commissioners governs the Culture & Heritage Museums and its operations are carried out by a professional staff led by a director and CEO. Culture & Heritage Museums is a component unit of York County, but also maintains a 501(c)(3) status. CHM own museum collections and other non-real estate assets used for its operations and York County owns the real estate operated by Culture & Heritage Museums that includes the following sites:

- Historic Brattonsville near McConnells, South Carolina, a 780-acre historic site museum and heritage farm and the site of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Battle of Huck’s Defeat.
- McCelvey Center in York, South Carolina, a culture and heritage research and program center that houses CHM’s historical/genealogical archives and historical material culture collections. It features a theater and other program spaces including the Historical Center of York County for public access to archives and the Southern Revolutionary War Institute for research and programs related to the Southern Campaign of the Revolution.
- Museum of York County in Rock Hill, South Carolina, a general museum

with exhibitions and programs focused on cultural history and natural history and the environmental history of the Catawba River and Carolina Piedmont.

- Main Street Children’s Museum in Rock Hill, South Carolina, targeting toddler to kindergarten-aged children.
- A new environmental history museum designed to replace the Museum of York County, planned for construction over the next three to five years along the Catawba River in Fort Mill, South Carolina.

### LOCATION WITHIN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATION

Bordering the South Carolina and North Carolina state line, York County is centrally located within the proposed area for national heritage area designation. York County is home to Kings Mountain National Military Park and Historic Brattonsville, site of the American Revolution Battle of Huck’s Defeat.

Culture & Heritage Museums’ immediate service area consists of York County and surrounding upstate South Carolina and North Carolina counties within the greater Charlotte, North Carolina, metropolitan area, with a population of 2.5 million. Culture & Heritage Museums also attracts visitors from outside the region, including national and international tourists.

### NATURE OF MANAGING ENTITY

A 1997 York County ordinance authorized the creation of the Culture & Heritage Museums by merging two existing county commissions with a similar purpose—the Museum of York



County established in 1950 and the York County Historical Commission established in 1959. In the 1950s, York County passed a public referendum to devote a portion of property taxes to support the Museum of York County and that funding was extended to the Culture & Heritage Museums to support all of its sites when it was created. The organizations also rely on earned and contributed income for the operating budget. In 1998, Culture & Heritage Museums established the Culture and Heritage Foundation as an independent 501(c)(3) support entity organized exclusively to develop and manage funds for our use. The supporting foundation could help support future collaborative projects so its bylaws also allow it to receive and manage funds for projects that Culture & Heritage Museums supports.

At the time of the 1997 merger that created the Culture & Heritage Museums, the Historical Commission operated Historic Brattonsville and leased space in the McCelvey Center for its Historical Center of York County. In 2001, Culture & Heritage Museums absorbed the McCelvey Center. These consolidations and related activity to create Culture & Heritage Museums and its supporting foundation have provided us with institutional expertise in collaboration, organizational development, alignment, and change management.

### **EXPERIENCE IN COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS AND HERITAGE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

Culture & Heritage Museums has extensive experience in coordinating collaborative work, community engagement, and heritage tourism promotion:

- Culture & Heritage Museums was instrumental in helping to promote the Carolina Backcountry Alliance (made up of Revolutionary War sites in the two Carolinas).
- Culture & Heritage Museums was a key collaborator in the two Carolina's effort to celebrate and market the 225th Anniversary of the Revolutionary War.
- In 2006, Culture & Heritage Museums launched the Southern Revolutionary War Institute (SRWI) as the nation's only center exclusively dedicated to the study of the Southern Campaign. An advisory board of Revolutionary academic and lay scholars from the two Carolinas support SRWI activities, including a biannual symposium.
- Culture & Heritage Museums has also collaborated in hosting numerous professional conferences including the joint North Carolina Museums Council / South Carolina Federation of Museums Conference meeting in 2009, the international 2002 XIV Ulster-American Heritage Symposium, and the 1999 Southeast Regional Association of Living History, Agricultural and Farm Museums meeting.
- Culture & Heritage Museums is an active partner with the local Rock Hill / York County Convention and Visitors Bureau, the regional Olde English Tourism District, and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.
- In 1999, Culture & Heritage Museums played a role in positioning South Carolina as the location for filming *The Patriot* released in 2000.
- Culture & Heritage Museums' marketing campaign related to filming *The Patriot* at Historic Brattonsville was clearly successful in raising its public profile as measured by increased annual attendance that has nearly doubled in the ensuing years.
- In recognition of its heritage tourism development success, in 2001 Culture & Heritage Museums received the Governor's South Carolina Heritage Tourism Award from The Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation and the South Carolina Department of



Archives and History and the Bundy Award for Tourism from the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism.

- Culture & Heritage Museums collaborates with York County, the City of Rock Hill, and the Catawba Cultural Preservation project to develop an interpretive corridor along the new Carolina Thread Trail that will create a pedestrian and bicycling trail connecting 14 counties throughout the Charlotte metropolitan area. The collaboration focuses on the intersection of people and places centered on the historic Nation Ford (named for the Catawba Indian Nation) on the Catawba River.
- Culture & Heritage Museums' public history program includes installation of exhibits within public spaces in business venues and installation of South Carolina state historic markers. We have identified and marked 11 historic sites in the past seven years. Our historic marker program is a center for community engagement and audiences for our marker celebrations and have ranged from 75 to 650 people.
- The public history program was a key factor in York County's designation as a *Preserve America Community* in 2008.

## RESOURCES

In addition to organizational development and collaborative and heritage tourism experience, Culture & Heritage Museums brings other resources to developing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area:

- The Southern Revolutionary War Institute in the McCelvey Center is a repository for primary and secondary research materials, including books, microfilm, computer databases, and

historical artifacts relating to the Southern Campaign of the Revolution. The collection includes:

- the Bobby G. Moss Revolutionary War Collection
  - copies of the Lyman C. Draper Manuscript Collection, the Cornwallis Papers, and North and South Carolina Audited Accounts for Revolutionary War service
  - the published papers of Henry Laurens, Nathanael Greene, and other important Revolutionary War figures
- The SRWI research director, Michael Scoggins, is a recognized Revolutionary War scholar and author who has established partnerships with other academic and lay scholars to support its programs.
  - Culture & Heritage Museums operates a Microsoft SharePoint-based Internet “portal” designed for project management, data collection/storage, and collaborative work.
  - Culture & Heritage Museums has in-house capabilities and effective vendor partners related to using information technology including website maintenance and social media.
  - Culture & Heritage Museums is a best practices-oriented nonprofit organization and is an American Association of Museums Accredited Museum and a Smithsonian Institution Affiliate.
  - Culture & Heritage Museums has successfully administered federal grants from the Institute for Museum and Library Services and National Park Service.
  - Culture & Heritage Museums has direct experience in battlefield protection including historical and archeological research and training to administer an NPS American Battlefield Protection Program grant.



## **CULTURE & HERITAGE MUSEUMS FINANCIAL CAPACITY**

Since its inception through the 1997 merger that consolidated organizations and their respective budgets totaling approximately \$1.7 million, the CHM budget grew to \$4,056,624 in 2010. As noted previously, since the 1950s, Culture & Heritage Museums has received York County government support derived from property taxes that now totals approximately \$2.8 million and the remainder of our operating budget comes from earned and contributed income. To avoid duplication of expense and coordinate overall fundraising, CHM staff members provide administrative support for the Culture and Heritage Foundation. Support from York County provides stability and, complemented by support from the foundation, the organization has been able to develop strong overall organizational financial and intellectual capacity even as economic conditions change.

Our supporting foundation was established in 1998 and has since developed more than \$15 million in gifts, grants, and pledges from individuals, foundations, and corporations. These include gifts of land collectively valued at \$8.9 million when donated. To date, the foundation has provided nearly \$2.2 million to support CHM projects in addition to ongoing operating support noted above.

## **CULTURE & HERITAGE MUSEUMS MEMBERSHIP**

CHM membership falls into two categories: retail members and donor members. In the course of a fiscal year Culture & Heritage Museums regularly have approximately 900 retail members and 200 donor members. Culture & Heritage Museums also has a volunteer cadre that numbers approximately 500. Culture & Heritage Museums maintains a database of members, volunteers, donors and prospective donors, and other stakeholders that currently numbers approximately 3,600 records.

## **Advisory Groups and Committees**

Assistance for the national heritage area would be provided by an advisory board and committees that could include representatives of the following organizations:

- State / regional / local tourism entities in North and South Carolina
- Carolina Backcountry Alliance
- Overmountain Victory Trail Association
- National, state, and regional land trusts / conservation entities operating in North and South Carolina (such as Catawba Lands Conservancy, Trust for Public Land, Nation Ford Land Trust, Catawba Valley Land Trust, Palmetto Trust for Conservation, Palmetto Conservation Foundation, etc.)



## APPENDIX F: NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA CORRIDOR DRIVING GUIDE

### NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA HIGHWAY CORRIDOR

1. From Moore's Creek National Battlefield, proceed west on State Highway 210 then north on State Highway 53 to the site of
2. Harmony Hall Plantation, then continue west and north on State Highway 53 (along Meteor Lakes Byway) to the site of
3. House in the Horseshoe, then continue west on Interstate 40, then to State Highway 15 along the Devil's Stomping Ground to the site of
4. Historic Hillsborough, then continue west on Interstate 40 to the site of
5. Alamance Battleground, then continue west on Interstate 40 to the site of
6. Guilford Courthouse, then continue west on Interstate 40 to the site of
7. Old Salem Museums and Gardens then continue west on State Highway 67 to the site of
8. Surrey Muster Ground Park then continue southwest on State Highway 268 to the site of
9. Robert Cleveland House / Old Wilkes Jail / Wilkes Heritage Museum , continue southwest on State Highway 268 (along the Upper Yadkin Way Scenic Byway) to the site of
10. Fort Defiance Historic Site, continue southwest on State Highway 64 to the site of
11. McDowell House at Quaker Meadows then head on State Highway 64 and west on Interstate 40 the site of
12. Joseph McDowell House, continue on north on state Highway 221, then west on State Highway 70 to the site of
13. Davidson's Fort Historic Park, continue south on State Highway 9 and west on Interstate 40 to the site of
14. Gilbert Town. Proceed southeast on State Highway 64 south on State Highway 9, then east on Interstate 40 to the site of
15. Cowpens National Battlefield. From Cowpens, proceed south from on State Highway 110, west on State Highway 29, then State Highway 215 to the site of
16. Blackstock Battlefield Monument, continue west on State Highway 49, then State Highway 56 south to the site of
17. Musgrove Mill State Historic Site, continue south on State Highway 56, then southwest on State Highway 72 to State Highway 246 to the site of
18. Ninety-Six National Historic Site. From Cowpens, proceed east on State Highway 11 (on the Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway), Interstate 5, then southeast on State Highway 5 to Interstate 5 to
19. Kings Mountain National Military Park, then continue south on State



- Highway 5 then south on State Highway 321 to the site of
20. Historic Brattonsville. Proceed east, then south on State Highway 5 to the site of
  21. Landsford Canal State Park, south on Highway 521, then north on Highway 21 to the
  22. Museum of the Waxhaws and the Andrew Jackson Memorial. Continue south on State Highway 521 to the site of
  23. Andrew Jackson State Park. Continue south on State Highway 521 to the site of
  24. Hanging Rock. Continue south on State Highway 521 to the site of
  25. Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site, then continue south State Highway 521 then south on State Highway 261 to the site of the
  26. Thomas Sumter Tomb, then continue south on State Highway 261 and south on State Highway 15 to the site of
  27. Fort Watson Historic Site and Santee Indian Mound, then proceed south on Highway 15 to State Highway 6 to the site of
  28. Eutaw Springs Battlefield, then continue west on State Highway 6 then north on State Highway 45 to the site of
  29. Francis Marion Tomb, then continue south east on State Highway 45 and south on State Highway 41 to the site of
  30. The Battle of Quimby Bridge, then south on State Highway 41 to the site of
  31. Fort Moultrie, then west on Highway 17 to State Highway 61 and State Highway 165 to the site of
  32. Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site, then proceed west on State Highway 17A to the site of
  33. Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site at Jacksonville, South Carolina.



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([http://www.nps.gov/fosu  
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- Guilford Courthouse National Military  
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- Historic Edenton  
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- Historic Halifax  
(<http://www.nchistoricsites.org/halifax/halifax.htm>)
- Old Salem Museums and Gardens  
(<http://www.oldsalem.org/>)
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### South Carolina

- Andrew Jackson State Park  
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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.

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Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area  
Suitability / Feasibility Study

