

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 Historic Site, 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: SITE INVENTORY

Proposed Southern Campaign of the Revolution Historic Properties and Partners

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
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| PHASE ONE – FEDERAL OR STATE REVOLUTIONARY WAR HISTORIC SITES | | | | | |
| North Carolina Sites | | | | | |
| Guilford | Guilford Courthouse NMP | 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 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 |
| Pender | Moore's Creek Bridge NB | 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 |
| 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 below | see below | National Park Service (see below) |
| 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 |
| 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, February 1970. | historic structure, visitor center, monuments, picnic facilities, gift shop | interpretive programs, demonstrations, living history events | NC Historic Sites |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
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| 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 | NC Historic Sites |
| Chowan | Historic Edenton | 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. | historic structures, visitor center, trails, monuments, outdoor exhibits, picnic facilities, gift shop | tours, children's programs annual Elderhostel program | NC Historic Sites |
| Craven | Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens | 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 US 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) | NC Historic Sites |
| 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 (MESDA). 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. |

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| Halifax | Historic Halifax State Historic Site | 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. | visitor center, walking trail, restored houses (homes, stores, taverns, etc.), outdoor exhibits, picnic facilities, gift shop | guided walking tour, museum touring | Halifax |
| 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 <i>Neuss</i> ironclad, trail, monument, outdoor exhibits, picnic facilities, gift shop | living history events (2/year) demonstrations, tours, children's programs | NC Historic Sites |
| 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 | NC Historic Sites |
| South Carolina Sites | | | | | |
| Charleston | Fort Moultrie National Monument | 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. Charleston was saved from British occupation, and the fort was named in honor of its commander, Colonel. William Moultrie. In 1780, the British finally captured Charleston, 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 |
| Cherokee | Cowpens National Battlefield | 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 Haynes Tomb and Historic Site. | visitor center, auto loop, trail, hiking, picnic facilities, bookstore | auto touring, hiking, interactive exhibits in visitor center, picnicking | National Park Service |

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| 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 earthwork 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 |
| Kershaw | 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 |
| York | 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 |
| York | William'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 |
| Clarendon | Fort Watson Historic Site and Santee Indian Mound Fort Watson and Santee Indian Mound at Santee National Wildlife Refuge | The Santee Indian Mound is over 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 | 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 |

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| | | 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 & Turbeville. | | | |
| 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 | SC Department of Natural Resources Santee State Park / SC State Park |
| 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. | one historic structure | none | SC Department of Natural Resources NOAA, College of Charleston |
| Chester/ Lancaster | Landsford Canal State Historic Site | 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 lockkeeper'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 Rev War leader and postwar statesman in NC and SC, retired here and built his plantation "Tivoli." It is now a SC State Park and is in the National Register of Historic Places. | canal system, viewing deck, lockkeeper house/ education center, stone bridge, picnic facilities, restrooms, historic canal trail, interpretive signs, 19th century lock keeper's house | fishing, boating, picnicking, nature watching, studying canal none | SC State Parks |
| Colleton | Isaac Hayne Historic Burial Site (SC State Parks) Issac Hayne Tomb and House Site (SC State Parks website) | This is the ancestral home, Hayne Hall, and burial ground of Colonel Isaac Hayne (1745–1781), 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 Charleston 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 Charleston aroused great indignation in both America and Europe. The site is now maintained by the South Carolina State Park Service. 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 | SC State Parks |

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| 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> | 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 | touring historic structure remains and archeological site excavations, interpretive trails, interpretive programs and demonstrations, living history events, participatory archeology program (hands-on volunteer opportunities) | SC State Parks |
| Lancaster | Andrew Jackson State Park | <p>Andrew Jackson State Park combines history, art, and community activities into a setting that has made it one of the South Carolina State Park Service's most popular attractions.</p> <p>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.</p> | museum, replica late 18th-century schoolhouse, meeting house, amphitheatre , campground, fishing lake, picnicking facilities, and trails. | community gatherings, living history interpretive programs, fishing, hiking | SC State Parks |
| Lancaster | Hanging Rock | <p>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.</p> | none | occasional interpretive programs (Andrew Jackson State Park) | <p>Andrew Jackson State Park/SC State Parks</p> <p>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.</p> |

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| Laurens Spartanburg Union | Musgrove's Mill State Historic Site | Musgrove's 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's 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. | visitor center/exhibits, nature trails , picnic facilities | monthly interpretive programs (April-December), re-enactments, living history (once a month spring-fall), hiking, guided tours | SC State Parks |
| Orangeburg | Eutaw Springs Site | 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 Charleston, 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. The site had been managed by the South Carolina Parks, Recreation, and Tourism (Santee SP) 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. | signs | no ongoing program | Santee-Cooper Authority |
| 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 / SC State Parks |
| Union | Blackstock Battlefield Monument | Blackstock was the site of a major battle between the Patriot militia soldiers led by Gen. Thomas Sumter and the British forces under the command of 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 situated on a steep eminence with its flanks well protected. Today, the site has granite Blackstock's Battlefield Monument. The site is not developed. It is administered by Musgrove's Mill SHS and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. | monument, no other facilities | 2009 commemoration event | SC State Parks |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
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| PHASE TWO PRIVATELY OR LOCALLY OPERATED HISTORIC SITES | | | | | |
| North Carolina Sites | | | | | |
| 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. | 32 historic structures (museum, colonial kitchen, Quaker meeting houses, and other historic structures/outbuildings), amphitheater, restaurant | dramas, living history events | Historical Drama Society, Inc. |
| 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 NC 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 |
| 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 NHA. | 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 |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
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| 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 over 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 |
| 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 (on the national register) | tours of historic district (double-decker bus), tours of historic structures and the cemetery | Beaufort Historical Association |
| Forsyth | Historic Bethabara Park | Historic Bethabara Park, located in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is the 1753 site of the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina. 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. 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 State of South Carolina. The city has operational oversight of the park. The operational budget is evenly split between the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. | reconstructed village, a French and Indian War fort and colonial and medical gardens. visitor center/museum/gift store, archeological ruins, nature trails | living history, demonstrations, museum touring, guided tours, hiking/strolling, nature | City of Winston-Salem |
| 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/NPS |

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| Lenoir | Harmony Hill Plantation | See above under Bladen County. | | | |
| Lincoln | Ramsour's Mill Battle Site | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | 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 |
| McDowell | Davidson's Fort Historic Park | <p>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.</p> <p>Today, a dedicated group of volunteers has banded together to bring back this historic facility and preserve the rich history for the Appalachian region.</p> <p>The reconstructed fort is close to the believed to be original fort location.</p> | reconstructed fort (under construction), trail, welcome center/museum | living history events, demonstrations, volunteer opportunities, self-guided interpretive trail | Davidson's Fort Historic Park, Inc. |
| McDowell | Joseph McDowell House | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>historic McDowell House</p> <p>historic cemetery (McDowells)</p> | proposed programs/ activities, interpretive programs on house and McDowell county, canoeing. | McDowell County |
| 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. | hiking trails, picnic facilities | hiking, picnicking | |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 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.) | eleven historic buildings and reconstructions, historic cemetery, gift shop | interpretive programs on the house and farm, living history events, demonstrations | Rural Hill Farm |
| 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, on-line videos | National Society of The Colonial Dames of America |
| 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 Charleston 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. | 100 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 |
| 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. |
| 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 | 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 |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | | Gilbert Town Historic District is 3 miles northeast of downtown Rutherfordton, North Carolina. | | | |
| 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 7th 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. |
| Wake | Joel Lane Museum House | 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. | restored home, kitchen (historic structure restored as replica colonial kitchen), visitor center / gift shop (restored historic structure), formal garden and herb garden | tours, in-school presentations, onsite demonstrations, school field trips, education destination, rented events | Joel Lane Museum House, Inc. |
| 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) |
| South Carolina Sites | | | | | |
| Berkeley | Biggin Church/ Bridge Biggin Church Ruins Biggin 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. 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. | church ruins, cemetery | | Vestry St. John's Parish |
| Berkeley | Quinby Bridge | British forces stationed here were attacked by Gen. Thomas Sumter's militia brigade on July 17, 1781. | | | |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
|------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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. | | | |
| Charleston | Historic Charleston City, Historic District | <p>A siege on the city in 1776 was successfully defended by William Moultrie from Sullivan's Island, but by 1780, Charleston came under British control for two and a half years. After the British retreated in December 1782, the city's name was officially changed to Charleston.</p> <p>The historic district was developed through a partnership project produced by the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places, the Planning Department of the City of Charleston, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.</p> | | | Historic Charleston Foundation |
| Charleston | Stono Ferry | The Battle of Stono Ferry was an American Revolutionary War battle, fought on June 20, 1779, near Charleston, South Carolina. The rear guard of a British expedition retreating from an aborted attempt on Charleston held off an assault by militia forces under American General Benjamin Lincoln. | | | |
| Chester | Fishing Creek Cemetery | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | historical marker | | |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chesterfield | Cheraw Historic District | <p>During the American Revolution the town was occupied by both British and American forces. After the fall of Charleston, 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.)</p> <p>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.</p> | 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 |
| Colleton | Parker's Ferry | On August 30, 1781, Col. William Harden and 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. | | | |
| Fairfield | Rocky Mount | <p>After the fall of Charleston 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.</p> <p>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 8 hours of fierce fighting.</p> | 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 | | |
| 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. | restored Cornwallis House, Fairfield County Museum | exhibit, lectures, meetings | Friends of Fairfield County Museum |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Florence | Snow's Island Private, Restricted address Johnsonville, SC | Significant as a Revolutionary War campsite, Snows 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 March 14, 1973; designated a national historic landmark December 2, 1974. | PRIVATE HUNTING RESERVE | N/A | Private ownership |
| Georgetown | Historic Georgetown Battle/ 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. | | | |
| 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 (over 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 |

| County | Site | Description/ Significance | Facilities | Programs/ Activities | Management |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 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 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 |
| Lexington | Fort Granby | On February 21, 1781, a 352-man-strong 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. | | | |
| Union | Fishdam Ford Monument | Fishdam Ford is a historic crossing point on the Broad River; it 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) | | SC DNR |
| 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 | | |

APPENDIX C: LETTERS RELATED TO THE STUDY

LETTERS IN SUPPORT OF ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA



March 13, 2009

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 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

Cheraw Visitors Bureau
Post Office Box 219, Cheraw, South Carolina 29520
843.537.8425, Fax 843.537.3387
www.cheraw.com

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

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

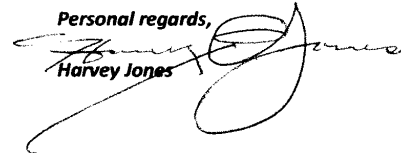
Dear Dr. Thomas:

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harvey Jones", written over the printed name. The signature is stylized with a large loop at the end.

**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

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*.



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

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



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

27th February 2009

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

Dear Dr. Thomas,

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

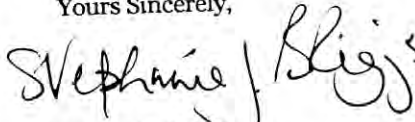
I was most interested to hear of your Meeting, held on February 24th 2009 in Camden S.C. concerning the Southern Campaign to establish a National Heritage Area here in this region.

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 17th and early 18th 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"
<YUMANST@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;
terrell.finley@ncdcr.gov; anneswann7@yahoo.com; rremsburg@ncdcr.gov;
allen@vannoppenmarketing.com; ddeal@bankofgranite.com;
judy.easley@ncdcr.gov; sbarley@co.burke.nc.us; RDJamesROJ@aol.com;
msafford@wpcc.edu; bridgewaterhall@att.net; glennstach7@gmail.com;
judy.francis@ncmail.net; grayguns@earthlink.net; sunnybrown@charter.net;
tim.johnson@ncmail.net; flyingmonkeymistress@gmail.com;
sdoyle@bonset.com; robinskw@wfu.edu; approvedworkmans@am.com;
bryan.haygood@alamance-nc.can; rodenboughc@bellsouth.net;
GenRevDoyle@aol.com; bdcarter@bellsouth.net; BryanMcBank@aol.com;
jlarson@oldsalem.org; dboonefootsteps@aol.com; btodd@yadkinchamber.org;
tholder@nccommerce.com; drjrmoore@yahoo.com;
sarah@historichillsborough.org; ablake@infionline.net;
spowell@clearwire.net; me_nelson@yahoo.com; whigkid@bellsouth.net;
DLovework@earthlink.net; mreec@ptcog.org; jdlambert@yahoo.com;
bryan.dalton@ncdcr.gov; john.hain@ncdcr.gov; Douglas@BanisterRiver.com;
billphillipshighpoint@yahoo.com; tmagnusson@tradegate.org;
josh.howard@ncdcr.gov; keith.hardison@ncdcr.gov;
tedmonds@nccommerce.com; klatta@triad.nc.com; robert@visitalamance.com;
jennie.matkins@alamance-nc.com; Christopher-ong@alamance-nc.com;
singletonjr@cmbargmail.com; cswager@bellsouth.net; jifamily@charter.net;
gfields@palmettoconservation.org; jholliday@spartanburgcounty.org;
j2r1@jrshelby.com; wamiii@charter.net; davidrevwer3@aol.com;

The Westminster Group

121 Gadsden Street
Chester, SC 29706

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

LETTERS IN SUPPORT OF THE CULTURE & HERITAGE MUSEUMS
OF YORK COUNTY AS MANAGING ENTITY



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:

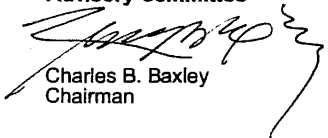
The Battle of Camden Preservation Project Advisory Committee is pleased to endorse the application of the Cultural and Heritage Museums Commission and Foundation of York County to become the lead administrator of a new Revolutionary War Heritage Trail proposed in North and South Carolina. We believe 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



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

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.
Member of Congress

JMSj:abs

Leigh L. Van Blarcom
4017 Windward Drive
Tega Cay, SC 29708
803-548-5362
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

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,

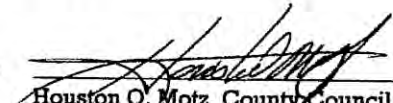
Whereas, at its meeting on August 25, 2009, the York County Council appointed Culture and Heritage Commission that governs the Culture & Heritage Museums unanimously endorsed its application to the National Park Service to be selected as the Managing Entity and,

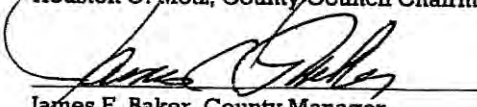
Whereas, the York County Council believes the Culture & Heritage Museums will make an outstanding contribution to developing the Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area and further its ongoing commitment to use its cultural resources and programs to enhance economic development by attracting 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 5th DAY OF October 2009



By: 
Houston O. Motz, County Council Chairman

Attest: 
James E. Baker, County Manager



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 "Rob Hayes".

Robert W. Hayes, Jr.

RWHJr:jd



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

LETTERS REQUESTING OR SUGGESTING AREAS TO BE INCLUDED IN STUDY AREA

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

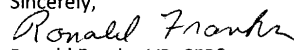
Dear Mr. Thomas and Ms. Wissinger,

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®



"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



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 "Robert C. Barrett".

Robert C. Barrett
Francis Marion Trail Commission



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
PHONE: (919) 733-4838
(919) 733-3113 FAX
EMAIL: 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





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

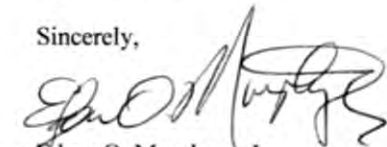
Dear Mr. Thomas & Ms. Wissinger:

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

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Kinney, Jr.". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Bill Kinney, Jr.
Editor and Publisher

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

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

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.



Mail:
Post Office Box 1010
Kings Mountain, NC
28086-1010

Phone:
1.800.282.2561
704.739.3838

Fax:
704.739.3740

Email:
inbox@regalventures.org

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,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Reg Alexander".

Reg Alexander
Director

OTHER LETTERS RELATED TO THE STUDY OR STUDY AREA

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

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



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 -----

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

Appendix C: Letters Related to the Study

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

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|                                     |
|                                     | John Larson
|                                     | <JLarson@oldsalem
|                                     | .org>
|                                     |
|                                     | 03/13/2009 04:19
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| To:      "'Tom_Thomas@nps.gov'" <Tom_Thomas@nps.gov>
|
| cc:
|
| Subject: Southern Campaign of the Revolution NHA Feasibility
Study
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Tom,

It was a pleasure meeting you at the public hearing at Guilford Courthouse and many thanks for the update material you sent out today.

In looking at the Heritage Study Area Map, I was encourage to see two "Historic Points of Interest" denoted in Forsyth County, NC. Can I safely assume that one of those dots represents Old Salem? If so what is the other?

A great project. Best of luck. If we can be of any assistance please do not hesitate to call.

John

John C. Larson

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

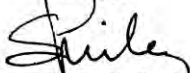
Dear Mr. Thomas & Ms. Wissinger:

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. Brutk
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

"LET THE TRAILS BEGIN"



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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shirley".

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

SB

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

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





"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
gloria@wgpeople.com

Recruiting the Right Talent at the Right Time (R)

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delete the message. Revolutionary Crossroads.doc

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

LOG/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

APPENDIX D: SUBMITTALS FROM POTENTIAL COORDINATING ENTITIES

The following section contains information regarding the selection of the managing entity. The first few pages contain the cover letter and evaluation form that was sent to the study team members requesting their evaluation of the submittals. Then the material submitted by the potential entities is included. Finally, the consolidated evaluation form is included.

INTRODUCTION

During the scoping phase of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area Feasibility Study, three organizations showed interest in serving as the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area (NHA) coordinating entity. The organizations — the Cultural and Heritage Museums (CHM, York County, SC), the Guilford Battleground Company (GBC), and the Trading Path Association (TPA) — submitted written proposals to serve as the coordinating entity. The planning team developed factors for evaluating these proposals based on the relevant guidance from the “Interim National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines” (National Park Service August 2003), lessons learned from other national heritage areas, and input from the public. The factors were used to develop the application questions and the requested supporting materials. The factors were organized into four sections: (1) Community Representation and Public Support, (2) Partnerships and Fund-raising, (3) Organizational Capacity, Infrastructure, and Commitment to National Heritage Area, and (4) Public Vision.

The following are the expressions of interest submitted by the organizations identified above and the evaluation table used to score the proposals.



4621 Mt. Gallant Rd.
Rock Hill, SC 29732
T: 803.329.2121
F: 803.329.5249

September 28, 2009

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

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Please find attached the Culture & Heritage Museums' (CHM) proposal to become the managing entity for the development of the national Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area.

We trust our proposal communicates that CHM has the experience, expertise, initiative and resources to do an excellent job in managing the development of the SCHRA. As you will find, we have a long record of developing knowledge-based programs to advance public understanding of the role of the South in the American Revolution. As stewards of a Revolutionary War battlefield and the stories of people and place related to the "Backcountry in Revolt," our interest in the Southern Campaign is deeply rooted in our physical facilities and intellectual culture. Simply put, the Revolution is in our organizational DNA.

Driven by zeal to ensure the public appreciates the history and stories of the Southern Campaign, we have been tireless in promoting this unique aspect of American history through heritage tourism development so that our efforts enjoy the widest possible audience. We are highly motivated to extend our experience in this regard, through the opportunity to help capture and communicate the larger history and stories of the Southern Campaign in the Carolinas.

I have attached the minutes of the Culture and Heritage Commission's August 25, 2009 meeting, wherein our governing board unanimously endorsed our application to serve as the SCRHA managing entity. I have also attached letters supporting our proposal. We would be pleased to provide any additional information necessary for your consideration. Thank you for your kind attention and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Van W. Shields
Director & CEO

Cc: Fred Faircloth III, Chairman Culture and Heritage Commission

Historic Brattonsville | McCelvey Center | Museum of York County
www.chmuseums.org

Culture & Heritage Museums (CHM) is a linked system of cultural institutions that includes Historic Brattonsville, the McCelvey Center, the Museum of York County and the future museum being developed on the Catawba River.

Printed on recycled paper

Describe your organization:

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

- Historic Brattonville (HB) near McConnells, SC, 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 (McC) in York, SC, a culture and heritage research and program center that houses CHM’s historical/genealogical archives and historical material culture collections. McC 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 Campaigns of the Revolution.
- Museum of York County in Rock Hill, SC, 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.
- A new children’s museum in Rock Hill, SC targeting toddler-kindergarten aged children now in development and scheduled to open in 2010.
- A new environmental history museum designed to replace the Museum of York County, planned for construction over the next 3-5 years along the Catawba River in Fort Mill, SC.

Location within the NHA designation:

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

Our immediate service area is comprised of York County and surrounding upstate South Carolina and North Carolina counties within the greater Charlotte, NC metropolitan region with population of 2.5 million.



As demonstrated in the illustration that depicts visitation in the last fiscal year, we regularly attract visitors from outside the region including national and international tourists.

Nature of Managing Entity:

A 1997 York County ordinance authorized the creation of CHM 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 CHM to support all of its sites when it was created. We also rely on earned and contributed income for our operating budget and in 1998, we established the **Culture and Heritage Foundation** as an independent 501-c-3 support entity organized exclusively to develop and manage funds for our use. When we formed our supporting Foundation, we envisioned that it could help support future collaborative projects so its bylaws also allow it to receive and manage funds for projects that CHM supports.

At the time of the 1997 merger that created CHM, the Historical Commission operated Historic Brattonsville and leased space in the McCelvey Center for its Historical Center of York County. In 2001, we absorbed the McCelvey Center into our operations. These consolidations and related activity to create CHM 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:

We have extensive experience in coordinating collaborative work, community engagement and heritage tourism promotion:

- Our deputy director for marketing & visitor services Jeannie Marion, has been instrumental in helping to promote the Carolina Backcountry Alliance (made up of Revolutionary War sites in the two Carolinas) and is its current chair.
- We were a key collaborator in the two Carolina's effort to celebrate and market the 225th Anniversary of the Revolutionary War.
- In 2006, we launched the Southern Revolutionary War Institute (SRWI) as the nation's only center exclusively dedicated to the study of the Southern Campaigns. An advisory board of Revolutionary academic and lay scholars from the two Carolinas support SRWI activities, including a biannual symposium.
- We have 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.
- We are active partners with our local Rock Hill/York County Convention and Visitors Bureau, our regional Olde English Tourism District, and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.
- In 1999, we helped position South Carolina as the location for filming The Patriot released in 2000.
- Our associated 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 our heritage tourism development success, in 2001 we 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.
- We are currently collaborating 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 metro region. The collaboration focuses on the intersection of people and place centered on the historic Nation Ford (named for the Catawba Indian Nation) on the Catawba River.

- We have a robust public history program that includes the installation of exhibits within public spaces in business venues and the 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 have ranged from 75-650 people.
- Our 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, collaborative and heritage tourism experience, we bring other resources to developing the SCRHA:

- Our McCelvey Center site provides the opportunity to establish a physical presence for the SCRHA including space for office/administration, meetings and conferences including a 560-seat theater with digital projection capability connected to the internet.
- The SRWI, located in McCelvey, is a content center for Southern Campaigns of the Revolution that holds primary and secondary research materials consisting of books, microfilm, computer databases and historical artifacts relating to the Southern Campaign including, among other resources:
 - 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 SWRI's research director, Michael Scoggins, is a recognized Revolutionary War scholar and author who has built a partnership with other academic and lay scholars to support its programs.
- We operate a Microsoft SharePoint-based internet "portal" designed for project management, data collection/storage and collaborative work. In addition to using it for our work, we offer space on the portal for collaboration. Currently these include our local Event Planning Network, American Associations of Museums Professional Interest Committee on Green Museums, South Carolina Educational Television, Clemson University Intelligent River, and the Nation Ford Greenway.
- We have in-house capabilities and effective vendor partners related to utilizing information technology including website maintenance and social media.
- CHM is a best practices oriented non-profit organization and is an American Association of Museums Accredited Museum and a Smithsonian Institution Affiliate.
- We have experience in administering federal grants from the Institute for Museum and Library Services and National Park Service.
- We have adopted an Affirmative Action Plan developed in accordance with federal standards.
- We have direct experience in battlefield protection including historical and archaeological research and training to administer an NPS American Battlefield Protection Program grant.
- Our program development is guided by a commitment to explore themes and provide continuity of offering to ensure visitors have substantive and meaningful experiences through participation in our programs.
- We have adopted the National Association for Interpretation Certified Interpretive Guide (CIG) program and 17 staff and volunteers are CIG certified. Our deputy director for interpretation is enrolled in the Certified Interpretive Planner (CIP) program.

Strategy for implementation:

CHM envisions its role as the managing entity for developing the NHA through a phased evolutionary process based on collaboration with governmental and non-governmental entities including ad hoc associations, organizations, etc., as well as academic institutions and individuals and groups committed to preserving the heritage of the Southern Campaigns and developing and promoting heritage tourism opportunities related to the same.

It is our understanding that the process that bridges the NPS study for the SCRHA to Congressional authorization and subsequent planning period and full implementation of the SCRHA plan could be generally described as follows (subject to change):

Fall 2009

- NPS Study completed

Calendar Year 2010

- Public comment period
- Presentation of final study to Congress
- Congressional authorization to create SCRHA coinciding with U.S. federal budget for FY 2010-2011

Federal Budget Fiscal Years 2010-2011 – 2012-2013

- Three year planning period supported by federal grants anticipated to be \$150,000 per year

Federal Budget Fiscal Year 2013-2014

- Initiation of annual support by federal grants

Based on our research we believe it is vitally important to continue the momentum and stakeholder interest and participation to create the SCRHA developed during the NPS study process. Therefore, our proposal assumes that, if recommended via the study to be the managing entity for the three-year planning and development period, we would immediately begin the work of Phase 1 related to identifying, enrolling and convening prior to Congressional authorization and funding.

Subject to the input of our proposed collaborative partners and the strategic planning process noted below, our emerging vision for managing the development of the SCRHA aligns with the preliminary findings of the National Park Service study:

Phase 1 – Identify, Enroll, Convene and Plan

- Identify, enroll and convene collaborative partners that have an interest in preserving and promoting Revolutionary War sites, and related history and stories within the SCRHA. These would include established federal and state sites and other local government and private sites and communities in North and South Carolina that are not currently marked and/or interpreted/promoted, as well as academic and lay researchers/scholars and other groups and individuals that can contribute to its program development and support its goals.
- Set up a SCRHA site on our internet portal to afford data collection/storage, collaboration and planning among partners. We envision the site to include areas for researchers/scholars to utilize for content and program development, as well as areas focused on promotional activities.

- Working with our partners, co-create a strategic plan for the development of the SCRHA to include vision, mission, goals, objectives, tasks and timeline for implementation with measurable benchmarks to implement the plan such as:
 - Based on interpretive themes developed by our partners, finalize the counties and/or sites/trails/thematic corridors (to be determined) that merit inclusion in the SCRHA and determine how the heritage area will be organized related to same
 - Develop final criteria for inclusion in the SCRHA and a process to solicit (counties and/or sites/trails/thematic corridors) for their action to submit application for inclusion
 - Study options and determine the future organizational structure of the SCRHA
 - Determine scope and priorities of organizational development activities in the three-year startup period (membership and fundraising, heritage tourism, economic development, content research and program development, site identification, preservation and development, etc.)
 - Develop long-range plan goals for SCRHA
 - Create program to equitably re-grant funds for implementation of projects in future phases
- Utilize our existing SRWI researcher/scholar network and expand it to serve our collaborative partners as a center for collecting research data that captures the history and stories of the Southern Campaign
- Using the SCRHA study results, engage our partners York to finalize the primary narrative themes and interpretation to explore the comprehensive history of Southern Campaign embedded in the SCRHA. A premium will be placed on developing themes (rather than topics) that resonate with universal themes, with interpretative programs related to themes sufficiently developed to provide a “continuity of offering” for visitor experiences.
- As narrative themes develop, plan for the implementation of a website with an overarching SCRHA design vocabulary to provide its visitors with a distinctive overview of the scope and importance of the history of the Southern Campaigns and organize in their imagination how they can access its physical sites to explore and enjoy interpretive themes and related stories.
- Identify partners within the SCRHA collaboration to engage in social media opportunities to expand its internet presence.
- Utilizing the SCRHA design vocabulary, develop a comprehensive heritage tourism marketing plan including promotional materials and way-finding signage that resonates with the SCRHA website while providing for local, regional and state distinctions.
- Depending on timing of authorization for the SCRHA, create and implement plan to promote its emergence in 2010 tied to the 230th anniversary of the Revolutionary War and CHM’s biannual SRWI symposium.

Phase 2 – Implement, Expand and Connect

- Launch the SCRHA website.
- Implement final structure to govern and develop funds for SCRHA and implement first phase of fundraising via membership and sponsorship, as well as grants and gifts from individuals, corporations and foundations and local, state, and federal government sources.
- Outreach and technical assistance to local and private Revolutionary War sites to develop visitor programs such as:
 - Develop plans for a distinctive and standard low cost interpretive pavilion that might be constructed by Community College “building trade” students with funding from respective communities related to local and private sites.

- Utilizing our CIG and CIP staff resources, work with local and private sites to develop interpretive programs that reflect site-specific interpretation within the overarching themes of the SCRHA – and train local volunteers to deliver the same.
- Work with local and state governments to implement way-finding signage for the SCRHA to include signs on federal interstate and other major highways to direct visitors to “gateway sites” and signs on local highways and roads that connect visitors from site to site based on the narrative themes of the SCRHA.

Phase 3 – Enhance, Protect and Establish

- Continue to assist in developing interpretive, educational and promotional programs within overarching narrative themes to “cement” the same in imagination of visitors.
- Continue to support research and scholarship to develop future narrative themes for SCRHA programs.
- Identify and prioritize opportunities to protect and develop interpretation for sites including battlefields, military landscape and historic structures.
- Advocate for government support for Revolutionary War site preservation and improvements and develop capital funds for re-granting to public and private individuals, groups, and entities committed to the same.

CHM’s financial capacity:

Since its inception through the 1997 merger that consolidated organizations and their respective budgets totaling approximately \$1.7 million, CHM’s budget has grown to \$4,056,624 in the current Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2010. As noted previously, since the 1950s we have 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 our supporting Culture and Heritage Foundation and it reimburses us for the same each year. Our support from York County provides stability and, complemented by support from our Foundation, we have 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 over \$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 our projects in addition to ongoing operating support noted above.

CHM’s membership:

We view membership in two categories, retail members that primarily support us to take advantage of membership benefits, and donor members that also enjoy benefits but are primarily motivated by a desire to support us financially. In the course of our fiscal year we regularly have approximately 900 retail members and 200 donor members. We also have a volunteer cadre that numbers approximately 500 and, though not required, many of our volunteers are members. We maintain a database of members, volunteers, donors and prospective donors, and other stakeholders that currently numbers approximately 3,600 records.

Our preliminary plans call for implementing a membership development program to support SCRHA in Phase 2 with benefits that might include free and/or discounted admission to established sites, enhanced access to research opportunities, news and information about the goals of SCRHA and its development and programs, and travel programs following the narrative themes of the SCRHA stories. As many of our existing members and

stakeholders have an interest in understanding and promoting the South's role in the Revolutionary War, we would expect that several of those would also support the SCRHA via membership.

Staffing the SCRHA's development:

Initially, we envision staff in the following roles to be in place as soon as funds allow:

- Project Manager (Jeannie Marion, CHM Deputy Director for Marketing & Visitor Services) – overall coordination of stakeholders, planning and implementation and principal head of heritage tourism promotion.
- Content Development Coordinator (Michael Scoggins – CHM Historian/SRWI Research Director) - enroll the expanded researcher/scholar network of academic and lay researchers/scholars to develop Southern Campaign narrative themes and associated stories.
- Site Development Coordinator (to be hired) – coordination of activities to identify, develop and promote local and private sites and advocacy 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 (to be hired) – working with content/narrative themes and stories, coordinate the process of developing educational programs that reflect the goals of SCRHA for established sites, as well as sites to be developed.

To back up the team, our approximately 60 full time equivalent employees would provide a variety of resources for activities of the SCRHA during its development phase including 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.

Advisory groups and committees:

Regardless of how it is organized, we envision the SCRHA to be operated with the assistance of many volunteer stakeholders serving on governing and/or advisory boards and committees that might include representatives of the following as well as other individuals and groups identified during the NHA formation process:

- Researcher/scholar network (drawn from academia and entities such as SRWI, Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution, etc.)
- SCRHA Steering Committee
- 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, Katawba Valley Land Trust, Palmetto Trust for Conservation, Palmetto Conservation Foundation, etc.)

Conceptual approach to achieving the SCRHA goals:

For a variety of reasons in the more than two centuries since the American Revolution, the South's role in giving birth to our nation has not been well established in the public's imagination. Our concept is to utilize the National Heritage Area distinction to build public understanding about the role of the South in the Revolution through the history of the Southern Campaigns and, thereby, drive local, regional, national and international tourism to the SCRHA. We will do this according to a strategic plan with goals to preserve, improve and promote

access to its physical sites and facilities and their related themes and stories. The plan priorities would establish the Heritage Area's content, identity and related communications for public understanding of its purposes, goals and aspirations. We envision a period of partner enrollment, convening, planning and community engagement resulting in consensus on direction and related decisions that would allow us to raise the project profile in the public dimension while we continue to develop its core physical and intellectual content and related educational programs and visitor experiences.

Public support for role as SCRHA managing entity:

As indicated in the section above devoted to collaborative experience, CHM already has a vested interest in the story of the Southern Campaigns of the Revolution and have developed many stakeholders that support our work in that regard. We also directly represent many partners in culture and heritage tourism. To demonstrate public support for our proposed role as the SCRHA managing entity, we have attached the following documents supporting our proposal received to date:

- Culture and Heritage Commission August 25, 2009 Meeting Minutes (resolution supporting application)
- Robert Scott Hollis/Yorkville Historical Society
- Ann Davidson Marion/Colonial Dames
- Melissa Walker, Ph.D./George Dean Johnson, Jr. Professor of History, Converse College
- Honorable J. Edward Lee/Mayor City of York, South Carolina
- Honorable Robert W. Hayes, Jr./South Carolina State Senator
- Mary Davis Smart/President and CEO/The Charlotte Museum of History & Hezekiah Alexander Homesite
- Walter B. Edgar/Director, Institute for Southern Studies, University of South Carolina
- Leigh Van Blarcom/Overmountain Victory Trail Association
- Honorable Jim DeMint/United States Senator
- Christopher C. Revels/Chief Ranger, Kings Mountain National Military Park



September 17, 2009

Mr. Tom Thomas
c/o National Park Service
12795 West Alameda Parkway
PO Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Thomas,

Please consider this a non-binding "indication of interest" by the non-profit Guilford Battleground Company (GBC) of Greensboro, North Carolina to become the managing entity for the Southern Campaign of The Revolution National Heritage Area (NHA). At this time, we are only aware of the questions in your latest newsletter on the project. In this letter, we will do our best to answer those questions. If there is a specific form for application that needs to be filled out to formalize our request, please let us know and we will complete it. Our project manager for the application is the honorary chairman of the GBC Board, Jim Kirkpatrick. He will be our primary contact with you during this process (james_kirkpatrickjr@ml.com 888.288.4078).

The GBC is extremely excited about the prospect of being an integral component of this NHA as it is developed. For many years we have sought a way to expand our role and scope from being the local support group for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park to telling the expanded story of the pivotal Southern campaign (1780-81) during the War for Independence. Yorktown was the decisive blow of the war, but the outcome was largely paved by a great deal of desperate fighting in the North and South Carolina countryside. The NHA will help us tell the complete story of this very important historical period while encouraging increased visitation and tourism in our states. It is an extraordinary opportunity... one we would be honored to help shape.

To make this application, we are roughly following the line of questions you pose in the latest newsletter. We apologize for the length of this communication, but much information is requested and we believe that the GBC's story is a compelling one.

The GBC traces its roots to 1887 when a group of local leaders created the company to purchase land over which the Battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought between the forces of General Nathaniel Greene and Lord Cornwallis on March 15, 1781. Historians largely agree that the road to Yorktown began at Guilford Courthouse as the Continental Army inflicted enormous casualties on the British Army in one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Over the first 30 years

Supporting Tannenbaum Historic Park and Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
P.O. Box 39508, Greensboro, North Carolina 27438 (336) 545-5313 www.guilfordbattlegroundcompany.org

of their existence, the GBC accumulated 200 acres of the battle site for conservation. In 1917, they transferred title on the land to the Federal government – paving the way for the Guilford Court House National Military Park, the nation’s first national military park. With their preservation goal largely complete, the Guilford Battleground Company disbanded shortly after transferring the land to the government.

By 1983, the National Military Park faced encroachment by commercial and high density residential development on all sides. With large portions of the original battle site in jeopardy of succumbing to this urban sprawl, the GBC was re-formed with essentially the same purpose as the original entity: battle site preservation. With this goal in mind, the group began purchasing land within what would become the National Landmark “footprint” of the battle. After years of land accumulation, the GBC, in coordination with the City of Greensboro and Guilford County, built Tannenbaum Park and the NC Colonial Heritage Center – including the preservation of the Hoskins House (believed by many to be the only surviving structure from the battle). At the urging of the GBC, Tannenbaum Park and the Heritage Center will be deeded to the Federal Government sometime in 2010 – becoming the latest addition to Guilford Court House National Military Park.

In addition to the creation of Tannenbaum Park and the Heritage Center, the GBC has purchased many other properties included in the footprint of the battle over the past eight years. As appropriations have materialized from the Federal Government, these properties have been sold to the National Park. To help us in this endeavor, we have partnered with several national and regional banks to create a line of credit for land purchases. Through these banks and our other partner, the Piedmont Land Conservancy, we have been able to move rather quickly to purchase and hold critical properties until they can be assimilated into the National Park. All told, in the past 25 years we have added approximately \$5,000,000 in current property value to the National Park through our preservation efforts.

Over the past 26 years, this unique public-private partnership has saved many acres of historically significant land from development, and added an entirely new educational historic park to the community. The benefits of such collaboration for our community are unquantifiable.

Enclosed in this application package you will find three pamphlets that describe our organization, its activities, our membership program, and our most recent fundraising campaign that promotes personalized GBC-branded NC license plates for a nominal annual fee. Our diverse board includes former elected officials, museum professionals, academics, re-enactors, community leaders and successful business people. In addition to our own volunteer corps, we have an excellent working relationship with the North Carolina community of charitable foundations. We look forward to merging our organizational expertise with our neighbors in South Carolina. We will certainly have much to learn from them as well as them from us.

Without going into a lengthy detailed business plan at this time, we have a strong “vision” of what the new NHA can be moving forward. Since we already have our non-profit status we

could set up the new NHA within the umbrella of our current operation, but under a separate advisory committee. This committee would include representatives of all of the relevant Federal Revolutionary Historical sites in the NHA area, state travel and tourism officials, local historic experts or boosters (ex: Historic Charleston, Historic Camden), Revolutionary War authors and others. This group would frame the mission and methods of the organization. A separate working executive committee would manage the day-to-day operations with the assistance of a paid director (working for GBC). The NHA could be headquartered out of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park's newest on-site project: the Southern Campaign Study Library (currently in the late planning stages and to be completed by 2010/2011). This executive committee would include several GBC board leaders and others from the most influential Revolutionary sites in the NHA's territory.

Our primary goal during the first year will be to identify and establish a strong working relationship with all relevant historic sites and their leadership. In order for the program to be a success, we must get all related organizations to buy-in to the mission: telling a more complete and comprehensive story of the Southern Campaign. To ensure maximum communication and efficiency, we must establish a centralized interactive web network that allows all parties to express their ideas freely and better coordinate their efforts for maximum effect.

While there are many ways to capitalize on the NHA, a logical first step would seem to be the creation of a Southern Campaign Historical Trail program. Modeled after the extremely successful "Civil War Trails" program which now encompasses six states and over 900 sites, the Southern Campaign Trail would go a long way towards connecting the dots of the hectic Campaign's story. For your information we have included a brochure of the NC Civil War Trails to give you an idea of what the finished product might look like. It is a mystery to us why no one has done this yet for the War for Independence, but we think its time to seize the opportunity and fill that void. We have already contacted state officials about our intentions.

Since the "Civil War Trails" current model works so well, we could simply use their template to institute our own program. The process is fairly simple. We, the NHA/GBC, would review a site's application and/or documentation and verify the historical significance of that site. Upon acceptance into the "Trail", the site would purchase (from NHA/GBC) a thorough historical marker for their location, and pay a small annual fee for general upkeep. NHA/GBC would provide the signage, and the locations would be included on the campaign material (brochures, maps and website) distributed to every tourist or historical site that would take them. The materials we create would encourage individuals to visit these pertinent sites; thereby increasing their visibility and attendance. On top of the obvious cultural and economic benefits to these sites and their communities, the "Trail" would also provide one source of continuous funding for the NHA. As the Civil War version proves, there are many history "buffs" and others who build their vacations around these maps and/or sites. It's well past time that the Carolinas offer a similar opportunity for our visitors and citizens alike.

The GBC believes that we can generate a majority of our funding from state or local Tourism bureaus, to be supplemented with foundation grants where needed. We have built a mutually successful relationship with both types of organizations over the past 25 years.

Beyond the "Trails" concept we see numerous opportunities for joint marketing, education, and research & development across our region. When the Southern Campaign Study Library is completed at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, it will be a perfect location to coordinate all these initiatives together.

We believe this letter addresses the questions posed in your newsletter. Of course, whatever further documentation might be required of our activities can be provided as requested. Also, letters of further support and endorsement from local and national elected officials are available as needed.

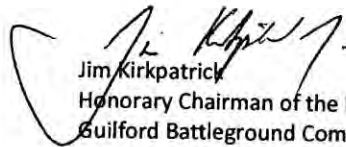
In summary, we believe the new NHA will fill a long-neglected void in a vital portion of our nation's heritage. The GBC believes strongly that it is the perfect organization to see this NHA to its fruition. We have a wonderful partnership with the Federal government that goes back nearly a century, excellent relationships with state and local authorities, and we have proven over time that we have the right mix of people and sustainability to get major projects off the ground and thriving.

Thank you for your consideration and all you do for our nation.

Sincerely,



Frank Mascia
President
Guilford Battleground Company



Jim Kirkpatrick
Honorary Chairman of the Board
Guilford Battleground Company

Enclosures: The Battle of Guilford Courthouse: Greensboro's Revolutionary War Battlefield;
General Greene Rides Again!; Join the Patriots; North Carolina Civil War Trails

Cc: Mr. Chuck Cranfield
Superintendent
Guilford Court House National Military Park
2332 New Garden Road
Greensboro, NC 27410-2355



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September 23, 2009

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Denver Service Center - Tom Thomas, Planning
12795 West Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287
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Sub: *Proposal for a managing entity for the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary National Heritage Area (NHA)*

Dear Sir;

Enclosed is a response to your Newsletter request for identifying a managing entity for the subject NHA. In it we propose you make the Trading Path Association (TPA) your Southern Campaign NHA manager.

Since 2005 TPA has had a program for advocating heritage trails as tourism development devices. The program, called Trading Path Trails, was designed for projects involving ante-bellum historic infrastructure. For example, one sub-project, requested by the North Carolina Department of Commerce, is called the Migration Trails Project. Trading Path Trails will develop historic driving tours and tourism sites keyed to at least fifteen historic migration routes into and out of North Carolina. For example, development of the Great Wagon Road Migration Trail is to be the prototype for all that follow. Financial exigencies incident to the current economic downturn have this project on hold. But the concept remains sound.

Over ten years of experience in finding, mapping, and protecting heritage landscapes in the southeast, and promoting heritage tourism as a means of protecting heritage sites, ensures that the TPA is well positioned to manage development of an NHA celebrating our American Revolution's southern

campaign. Perhaps no other Revolutionary War campaign has been so completely defined by infrastructural elements; practically every battle was fought over control of or in proximity to a strategic river crossing or transportation nexus. From its inception the TPA has promoted locating and protecting precisely these landscape elements.

Of the several heritage related non-profit organizations working in the region of the Southern Campaign, the TPA (a 501C3 organization) is the only one known throughout the region and not identified to either state. Rather, the TPA has conscientiously worked to develop a region identity, southeastern identity. From its founding in 1999, the TPA has insisted that history pays little heed to political boundaries, and it is this attitude that is needed for the Southern Campaigns NHA to fully succeed.

While creating the Trading Path Trails program, the TPA performed informal market survey work to identify price points at the county and city levels. We found that city managers could pay up to twenty-five hundred dollars per year and county managers can set aside five thousand dollars per year to participate in this heritage marketing project. Heritage destination sites were not part of the survey. We estimate that a participation rate by forty percent of the counties and towns and existing heritage sites in the Southern Campaigns area will suffice to fund the start up of a heritage district marketing program.

The TPA believes that with very limited and temporary support from the National Park Service, the TPA can have the Southern Campaigns NHA up and running in from three to five years. After three years the project can be completely self-sustaining excepting only extraordinary funding for special add-on projects or events or facility expansions. Current plans call for government funding of operational support to pay for acquiring, training and employment of a project manager and part-time support staff at a cost of approximately \$125,000.00 to \$150,000.00 per year for, as noted, three years, with a potential need extending to five years.

By the end of the first year the TPA will seek to have a common vision in place, and by the end of the second year there should be training deployed to ensure that all participants share the vision and adhere to the methods needed to standardize participation. This function, we believe will be the most challenging, as most participants will have no such prior experience of disciplined subordination to group norms for interpretation and presentation of their history.

In the third year, after development of a consensus project vision and acceptable operating procedures, the TPA anticipates fielding a full marketing campaign of print, video and internet products promoting the heritage district and its sites. Signage throughout the district will be incomplete and not all sites will be tourist ready but currently existing assets and assets to be developed in the first two years of operation

should suffice to provide visitors with a first rate learning experience. Marketing will lean heavily in the direction of the internet simply because it seems that medium is now the most cost-effective means of reaching heritage tourism markets, educators, and off-shore tourists. And in all these realms, the TPA already has considerable experience.

With NPS's experience in heritage district development and management, the TPA's experience in heritage protection by tourism development in the southeast, and the extraordinary regional tourism savvy of WCBM and the other partners available in the NHA, this project stands an excellent chance of bringing to the public and to the world, finally, one of the most interesting and captivating stories of an age and event that still inspire world-wide emulation and awe.



Tom Magnuson, CEO
Trading Path Association



Robert Chapman, Chairman
Trading Path Association



Trading Path Association:

Management Entity for

Southern Campaign of the Revolution Heritage Area

- ❖ The Trading Path Association (TPA) is a 501C(3) non-profit corporation founded in 1999 with the express purpose of finding, mapping, preserving and understanding remnants of colonial infrastructure in the southeast of North America, the area of England's first North American frontier. Over the past ten years TPA learned that making a historic artifact a tourism attraction offers the best chance for preserving it and has, thus, become a heritage tourism developer and advocate. TPA will serve as politically neutral, history aware managing entity for the Southern Campaign Heritage area.
- ❖ The TPA is headquartered in Hillsborough, NC and all currently identified potential partners are also resident in the proposed Heritage Area.
- ❖ TPA will create a program management team to manage the heritage area. For many years, TPA has operated a program called Trading Path Trails which focuses on the creation of heritage trails based on remnant colonial era infrastructure. The Southern Campaigns Heritage Area project is a perfect extension of TPA's Trading Path Trails program a project highly compatible with the proposed methods and vision of the Southern Campaign NHA Project Planning Team.
- ❖ The NHA we envisage will be a confederation of tourist destination sites, counties and towns joined together in a common effort to generate and share tourists attracted to various themes of the NHA. NHA promotional efforts will focus on print, video and digital advertising targeting market segments, such as military historical groups, genealogy and family history groups, and other groups traditionally linked to historic and cultural tourism. Annual membership fees from participating public and private entities and developed sites will provide funding for shared advertising production and distribution. As the management group, TPA will partner and ally with existing Revolutionary War study groups in the Southern Campaigns region (e.g. SCAR, SAR-DAR, etc), museums, and Native American group to ensure the fullest possible story be told. Existing destinations will serve as the core around which tour operators, self-guided interpretation programs and other NHA initiatives jointly developed by local and regional governments and tourism authorities can inject their tourism assets. The TPA-NHA management team will work with the NPS to establish NHA branding signage, site design standards and conformity tests. TPA will advocate at the local and regional levels a development model for destinations based on sites and themes identified in the feasibility study of the NPS Project Planning Team.

- ❖ Financial management capacity and continuity for this project is a function of a TPA fiscal agent tentatively identified as Walker College of Business Management (WCBM), a school renown for southeastern regional tourism studies and development.
- ❖ WCBM specializes in tourism metrics and analysis and its network in the tourism world of the proposed NHA is broad and effective. TPA membership is closely defined by interest in colonial era history in the southeast. With membership from throughout the Carolinas and neighboring states, the TPA can call on a wide range of politically and academically potent supporters. For example the TPA's first Board of Directors included the State Historic Preservation officers (SHPO) from both Carolinas and SHPO delegates from Virginia and Georgia.
- ❖ At startup, TPA anticipates a staffing need of one and one half full time persons involving a project manager and a part-time support person. The function of the project manager in the first year will be to promulgate a shared vision of the end product throughout the NHA and to develop a sustainable revenue prospectus. As revenue streams evolve the TPA will add staff to optimize the streams and produce value added based membership fees.
- ❖ WCBM's faculty targets Carolina and southern tourism issues and is one of the few institutions in the country currently metering heritage and cultural tourism in the NHA; the best advisors on the subject in the country will be part of the team. The TPA also has its own Advisory Board which includes scholars of significant note in the areas of southeastern colonial history, early modern military history, archaeology, anthropology, and historic geography. TPA anticipates developing member committees to oversee standards of participation, create awareness of the NHA, and provide assistance in promoting and marketing the advantages of the NHA project to local and regional governments.
- ❖ The TPA's fundamental approach to all heritage tourism projects is based on the assumption that there will never be sufficient funding from public sources alone for the development of heritage tourism. Therefore, each project and theme must be demonstrably economically feasible, guarantee at the minimum a "break even" prospect for local developers and to produce positive impact on local and regional tourism based economies. The TPA strongly believes that history based tourism is synergistic and tourists can be attracted to larger geographically spaced sites if tourism strategies are based on well known existing sites and popular themes. Heritage tourists measure their satisfaction and tourism experience by how much they learn and the physical presence of being where history was made. The TPA believes that the Southern Campaign Heritage Area will in this regard be a teaching device in every aspect.
- ❖ In the recent past the TPA called on local tourism and history groups for endorsements for a Race to the Dan Study and for a Great Wagon Road Migration Trail project. In each case the one hundred percent of the organizations (state, regional, and local) endorsed the TPA effort. We believe that, as an organization long prominent in the

promotion of southern Revolutionary War history as well as tourism as a means of preserving our common past, the TPA enjoys strong support throughout the NHA.

- ❖ The TPA and the WCBM are paragons of recognized authorities. The TPA, in particular, has a history of success promoting colonial and revolutionary era tourism in the south. As such the TPA represents every colonial and revolutionary entity in the southeast. That is our purpose and that is our goal.
- ❖ The TPA depends for survival on partnerships. It has partnered with local, county and regional government entities in the southeast in developing heritage themes and historic foundations for tourism development and has a solid track record of encouraging the creation of local, regional, and thematic support groups.

**SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION
NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA FEASIBILITY STUDY
COORDINATING ENTITY EVALUATION**

Evaluation Table

| Evaluation Criteria | CHM | GBC | TPA | COMMENTS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Section One: Community Representation and Public Support | | | | |
| 1. Is the organization located in the proposed region? | 5 | 5 | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM, GBC, and TPA all are based with the study area. |
| 2. Is this a grassroots organization that represents community interests? | 3 | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM is not solely a grassroots organization, due to its public funding source. GBC's origins reflect the characteristics of a grassroots organization. TPA appears to be a grassroots organization although the organization's origins are not entirely clear in the proposal. |
| 3. Does the organization represent the communities (academic, business, nonprofit, neighborhood, ethnic, etc.) that will be affected by the potential designation of a Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area through board membership, general membership, advisory committees, or programs? | 5 | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM's board, membership, and programs demonstrate strong representation of a broad area that would be affected by the designation of the SOCA NHA. GBC's organization represents a strong association with the community surrounding Guilford Courthouse NMP TPA exhibits regional affiliation through its trail marking program, but does not demonstrate a strong, community-based affiliation. |
| 4. To what degree would the organization complement the existing portfolio of organizations, businesses, and government services in North and South Carolina? | 5 | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM's experience in facility development, heritage tourism, education, and outreach would complement existing organization, businesses, and government in NC and SC to a substantial degree. GBC's experience in fund-raising and resource protection would affect the existing portfolio in central NC and could serve as a model for similar programs that would affect the existing |

Appendix D: Submittals from Potential Coordinating Entities

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>5. Would the organization strengthen community representation and public support for a Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Area?</p> | <p>5</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>portfolio on a more regional basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TPA's marketing and signage program would affect the existing regional portfolio to a small degree. • CHM can demonstrate extensive experience in community engagement and heritage tourism that would strengthen regional support for the SOCA NHA. • GBC has demonstrated experience in community representation and public support for Guilford Courthouse, its partner site. • TPA's marketing and signage program could be effective in strengthening community representation and public support for the SOCA NHA. |
| <p>Total Section One (25 total points)</p> | <p>23</p> | <p>18</p> | <p>14</p> | |

| Evaluation Criteria | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Section Two: Partnerships and Fund-raising | CHM | GBC | TPA | COMMENTS |
| 1. Does the organization have experience with partnership (government, community, business, nonprofit, etc.) projects? | 5 | 4 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM demonstrates extensive experience in partnership with government agencies, regional and local organizations, and the business community. GBC demonstrates strong partnership experience with Guilford Courthouse. TPA does not demonstrate a background in partnerships. |
| 2. Has the organization received partnership commitments for national heritage area coordination or special programs? | 5 | 1 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM has active partnerships with tourism, heritage, and recreation agencies and organizations in SC and an ongoing relationship with the Carolina Backcountry Alliance in NC and SC. GBC does not demonstrate that it has commitments of this nature. TPA does not demonstrate that it has commitments of this nature. |
| 3. Does the organization have plans for partnership projects or partnership building? | 5 | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership development is identified as a priority in Phase 1 of CHM's implementation strategy. GBC's proposal includes a strong reliance on partnerships for the implementation of the SOCA NHA. TPA's submission reflects a general understanding of the importance of partnerships to this undertaking but does not propose a specific strategy for developing and sustaining regional partnerships. |
| 4. Does the organization have fund-raising experience? | 5 | 4 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM's supporting foundation that has raised over \$15M since 1998. GBC has pulled together approximately \$5M in capital to fund land purchases for Guilford County NMP. TPA does not demonstrate substantial experience in fund-raising. |
| 5. Would the organization compete with member organizations or other Southern Campaign-related community organizations for funding? | 5 | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM's efforts in promoting, interpreting, would likely complement other thematically-related efforts. |

Appendix D: Submittals from Potential Coordinating Entities

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>6. Does the organization bring together existing organizations without competition (funding and program)?</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>1</p> | <p>9</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBC's proposal for a Southern Campaign Historical Trails program conceivably could compete with other regional trails. • TPA's historic driving tours could compete with similar regional experiences. • CHM demonstrates a record of collaboration with other SOCA-related sites and organizations. • GBC demonstrates a record of collaboration with Guilford County Courthouse. • TPA's proposal does not demonstrate the capacity to bring together existing organizations. |
| <p>Total Section Two (30 total points)</p> | <p>29</p> | <p>17</p> | <p>9</p> | <p>9</p> | |

| Evaluation Criteria | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Section Three: Organizational Capacity, Infrastructure, and Commitment to the National Heritage Area | CHM | GBC | TPA | COMMENTS |
| 1. Is the organization committed to NHA goals? | 5 | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM's proposal clearly reflects a strong commitment to the overarching objectives of the NHA. GBC's reflects a commitment to achieving the goals of the NHA through the application of existing NHA models. TPA shows a commitment to the NHA through a program of marketing and site identification. |
| 2. How defined is the organization's conceptual approach to achieving national heritage area goals? | 5 | 3 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM has prepared and submitted an implementation strategy, staffing plan, and preliminary schedule for coordinating and managing the NHA. GBC has prepared and submitted a conceptual approach for developing a Southern Campaign Historical Trail program. TPA has submitted a general proposal for developing a vision and marketing campaign for the NHA. |
| 3. Does the organization represent the broad issues that concern the natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources associated with the Southern Campaign of the Revolution? | 5 | 2 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM's programs, exhibits, partnerships, and conferences demonstrate a commitment to preserving and interpreting the Revolution in the South in a broad, multi-faceted context GBC's focus primarily has been on one important aspect of the Southern Campaign. TPA's proposal recognizes the importance of a regional approach to the story of the Southern Campaign. |
| 4. To what degree will the organization's focus/mission be the national heritage area? How will the national heritage area work fit with your organization's existing programs, etc? Approximately what percentage of time will be focused on the national heritage area? | 4 | 4 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NHA will be a substantial part of the overall mission of CHM. The NHA would be the sole focus and mission of the GBC. The NHA would be the sole focus and mission of TPA. |
| 5. What is the organization's capacity (staff, volunteers, etc.) and infrastructure (office, copy machines, etc.)? | 5 | 2 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM has 60 FTE, administrative and interpretive facilities, material collections, technical expertise in history, archeology, collections management, |

Appendix D: Submittals from Potential Coordinating Entities

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| | | | | | <p>research, and interpretation, with support from a network of 500 volunteers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBC demonstrates a strong and effective board but no indication of staff or support capacity. TPA demonstrates a governing board and two staff members. |
| 6. What will the organization's transition to the NHA coordinating entity entail (time, logistics, and resources)? | 5 | 3 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM proposes immediate implementation of its phased management strategy for the NHA. GBC proposes implementation of management after a year-long relationship-building period. TPA proposes development of a vision for the NHA in the first year of implementation. | |
| 7. Can the board members/staff provide reasonable time commitments? | 4 | 2 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CHM Board has stated a commitment to the NHA with accompanying staff support and dedicated staffing for the NHA. GBC board is committed to NHA support but currently has no staff to commit to the undertaking. The level of commitment from TPA's board and staff is not clear. | |
| 8. Does the organization have a strong management structure? | 5 | 3 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM has a large management team with diverse skills and background. CHM's management structure is not clear. TPA's management structure is not clear. | |
| 9. Do the board chairman and executive director have facilitation, management, strategic planning, partnership, fund-raising, and consensus-building experience? | 5 | 4 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHM can demonstrate extensive background in management of interpretive programs, heritage tourism, fund-raising, and partnership development. GBC demonstrates background in fund-raising an consensus-building. TPA's background in these areas is unclear. | |
| Total Section Three (45 total points) | 43 | 27 | 16 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Total Numeric Score Overall (out of 100 points) | 95 | 69 | 47 |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|

| Section | CHM | GBC | TPA |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Section One: Community Representation and Public Support | 23 | 20 | 14 |
| Section Two: Partnerships and Fund-raising | 29 | 20 | 9 |
| Section Three: Organizational Capacity, Infrastructure, and Commitment to the National Heritage Area | 43 | 27 | 16 |
| Total Score Overall (equal weight per section) | 95 | 67 | 39 |

APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF SITES ASSOCIATED WITH CRITERION ONE

RELATED NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNITS

The seven units of the national park system in the Carolinas associated with the Southern Campaign of the Revolution include:

Cowpens National Battlefield. Cowpens National Battlefield commemorates a decisive battle that helped turn the tide of war in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. The battle at the “Cow Pens” is recognized by historians as one of the most important engagements of the American Revolution. Coming on the heels of a Patriot victory at nearby Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780, it was the second successive staggering defeat for British and Loyalist forces under General Charles Cornwallis.

Fort Moultrie (a unit of Fort Sumter National Monument). 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.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The battle fought at the small North Carolina backcountry hamlet of Guilford Courthouse on Thursday, March 15, 1781, was the largest, most hotly contested action of the Revolutionary War's Southern Campaign. Major General Nathanael Greene, defending the ground at Guilford Courthouse with an army of almost 4,500 American militia and Continentals, was tactically defeated by a smaller British Army of about 1,900 veteran Regulars and German allies commanded by Lord Charles Cornwallis.

Cornwallis's frail victory was won at the cost of over 25% of his army. Guilford Court-house proved to be the high-water mark of British military operations in the Revolutionary War. Weakened in his campaign against Greene, Cornwallis abandoned the Carolinas, hoping for success in Virginia.

Kings Mountain National Military Park. Kings Mountain National Military Park commemorates a pivotal and significant victory by American Patriots over American Loyalists during the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War. The battle fought on October 7, 1780, destroyed the left wing of Cornwallis's army and effectively ended Loyalist ascendance in the Carolinas. The commander of all British forces in America later identified Kings Mountain as “the first link in a chain of evils that ended in the total loss of America.”

Moore's Creek National Battlefield. A thousand North Carolina Patriots defeated a numerically superior force of Scottish Highlanders and other Loyalists.

This dramatic victory ended British authority in North Carolina and greatly influenced the colony to be the first to vote for independence. This battle, coupled with the Battle of Sullivan's Island near Charleston, South Carolina, ultimately led the 13 colonies to declare independence.

Ninety Six National Historic Site. This site owes its unusual name to early traders in the 1700s who mistakenly believed that it was 96 miles to the Cherokee village of Keowee in the upper South Carolina foothills. Colonial authorities built a fort there in the mid-1700s in response to increasing tensions with Indian tribes in the region.

Ninety Six figured prominently in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. The first land battle south of New England was fought here in 1775, and in 1780, the British fortified the

strategically important frontier town. From May 22 to June 18, 1781, Major General Nathanael Greene, with 1,000 Patriot troops, staged the longest siege of the Revolutionary War. Although Greene failed to take the fortification, increasing pressure from Continental troops and American militia forced the British to abandon Ninety Six, and with it, control of the South Carolina backcountry.

Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.

This trail commemorates the campaign leading to the battle of Kings Mountain by following the Revolutionary War routes of Patriot militiamen from Virginia, today's eastern Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina to the battle site preserved at Kings Mountain National Military Park in South Carolina. Although the trail is still being fully developed, visitors may access approximately 57 miles of the route at various points along the 330-mile-long corridor.

RELATED NORTH CAROLINA STATE SITES

Alamance Battleground. In 1771, an armed rebellion of backcountry farmers called Regulators clashed with royal governor William Tryon's militia in Alamance County. Growing resentment in the Carolina colony against the taxes, dishonest sheriffs, and illegal fees imposed by the British Crown sparked the Regulator movement. Though royal authorities crushed the rebellion, Regulator tactics served as a model for the colonists fighting the British in the American Revolutionary War.

Brunswick Town. This major pre-Revolutionary port on the Cape Fear River was razed by British troops and never rebuilt. Colonial foundations dot the present-day tour trail.

Governor Caswell Memorial. This site commemorates the celebrated life of Richard Caswell, the first governor of the independent state of North Carolina.

Historic Edenton. Established in the late 17th century, Edenton was North Carolina's second-oldest town, first colonial capital, and one of

America's chief political, cultural, and commercial centers.

Historic Halifax. The town of Halifax on the Roanoke River 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.

House in the Horseshoe. This plantation house was named for its location on a horseshoe bend in the Deep River. The house (ca. 1770) was owned by Philip Alston. Alston was a leader of a band of colonial militia. His small force was attacked here in 1781 by British Loyalists led by David Fanning.

Old Salem Museum and Gardens. This private museum preserves a community of original museum buildings and interprets life in Revolutionary War-era backcountry Carolina. This Moravian settlement often found itself in a dangerous position between Whig and Tory forces.

Surry Muster Ground Park. Major Joseph Winston raised 100 militia troops from Surry County (it then encompassed present Surry, Stokes, Yadkin, and Forsyth counties). The men assembled on September 27, 1780, at the county's muster field, 0.75-mile from the Yadkin River. From here the Surry Company marched to join other county militia before moving on to rendezvous with the Overmountain men at Quaker Meadows, near present-day Morganton, North Carolina. The assembly ground is the easternmost point of the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.

Tryon Palace and the North Carolina History Center. Tryon Palace in New Bern is a reconstruction of the royal governor's residence and colonial seat of government. The North Carolina History Center (scheduled to open in October 2010) is a new visitor and interpretive

center that will serve as a gateway to the palace and historic New Bern.

RELATED SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SITES

Blackstock Battlefield Monument (Musgrove's Mill State Historic Site). Blackstock was the site of a major battle between the Patriot militia soldiers led by General Thomas Sumter and the British forces under the command of 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.

Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site. 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 1781.

Eutaw Springs. On September 8, 1781, the armies of General Nathanael Greene and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart clashed near these limestone springs in the last major battle of the Revolution in South Carolina. Although technically a British victory, the American forces decimated the British ranks, forcing them to retreat to Charleston, South Carolina. One month later, Cornwallis surrendered to the Americans at Yorktown, Virginia.

Francis Marion Tomb. The tomb of General Francis Marion is located 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.

Fort Watson. Three-thousand-year-old Indian burial mounds were incorporated into a British fortification built at this site during the American Revolution. General Francis Marion and Light Horse Harry Lee laid siege to the post April 15–23, 1781. The eventual surrender of the fort cut off

the main British supply line to Camden and forced Lord Rawdon to withdraw from that position.

Hanging Rock (Andrew Jackson State Park). 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. Short of ammunition and outnumbered two to one, Sumter's troops nonetheless won a decisive victory. Among the impressive rock formations in the vicinity of the battlefield is the huge boulder known as Hanging Rock.

Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site. This early colonial 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: on August 16, 1780, and on April 25, 1781.

Isaac Hayne Tomb and House Site. This site commemorates the ancestral home and burial ground of Colonel Isaac Hayne (1745–1781), 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 Charleston 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 aroused great indignation in both America and Europe.

Landsford Canal State Historic Site. This historic site includes the site of a ford on the Catawba River that played a role in the Revolutionary War. Both British and American troops under Generals Cornwallis and Sumter crossed the river here before and after pivotal battles.

Musgrove's Mill State Historic Site. This was the site of a bloody engagement between Patriot and

Tory forces on August 19, 1780. A group of 200 Patriot militiamen launched a strike against what they thought was an equal number of Loyalists at Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River. Instead, they found themselves badly outnumbered. 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.

Thomas Sumter Burial Site. This site contains the grave of Revolutionary War partisan commander Thomas Sumter and a monument erected by the state in 1907.

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Fort Moultrie – Fort Sumter National Monument
(http://www.nps.gov/fosu/historyculture/fort_moultrie.htm)

- Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
(<http://www.nps.gov/guco/index.htm>)
- Kings Mountain National Military Park
(<http://www.nps.gov/kimo/index.htm>)
- Moore's Creek National Battlefield
(<http://www.nps.gov/mocr/index.htm>)
- National Heritage Area Programs
(<http://www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/>)
- Ninety Six National Historic Site
(<http://www.nps.gov/nisi/index.htm>)
- Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
(<http://www.nps.gov/ovvi/index.htm>)

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- Alamance Battleground Historic Site
(<http://www.nchistoricsites.org/alamance/alamanc.htm>)
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- Historic Halifax
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- Old Salem Museums and Gardens
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- Andrew Jackson State Park
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