



The Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor Act

H.R. 3936/S. 2436

FACT SHEET

Purpose of the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor

- To recognize the role of the Carolinas in securing American victory in the Revolutionary War.
- To make available for the benefit of the public the historic, cultural, and natural resources of the Corridor through recreational and educational programs, projects, and exhibits.
- To preserve and showcase significant Revolutionary War sites in the Carolinas including battlefields, historic communities, farmsteads, and landscapes.
- To protect, conserve, and preserve land and water areas in the Corridor that are in danger of being adversely affected or destroyed.

Managing Entity

- The University of South Carolina and the York County Museums will serve jointly as the management entity of the Corridor.
- The Managing Entity of the Corridor will be responsible for developing a Corridor Management Action Plan detailing:
 - The natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the Corridor;
 - Comprehensive policies, strategies, and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the Corridor.
- The Managing Entity will consider the diverse interests of the Corridor in developing a Corridor Management Action Plan, including:
 - Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and educational institutions;
 - Natural and historic resource protection organizations and recreational organizations;
 - Private business and the general public.

Corridor Boundaries and Sites

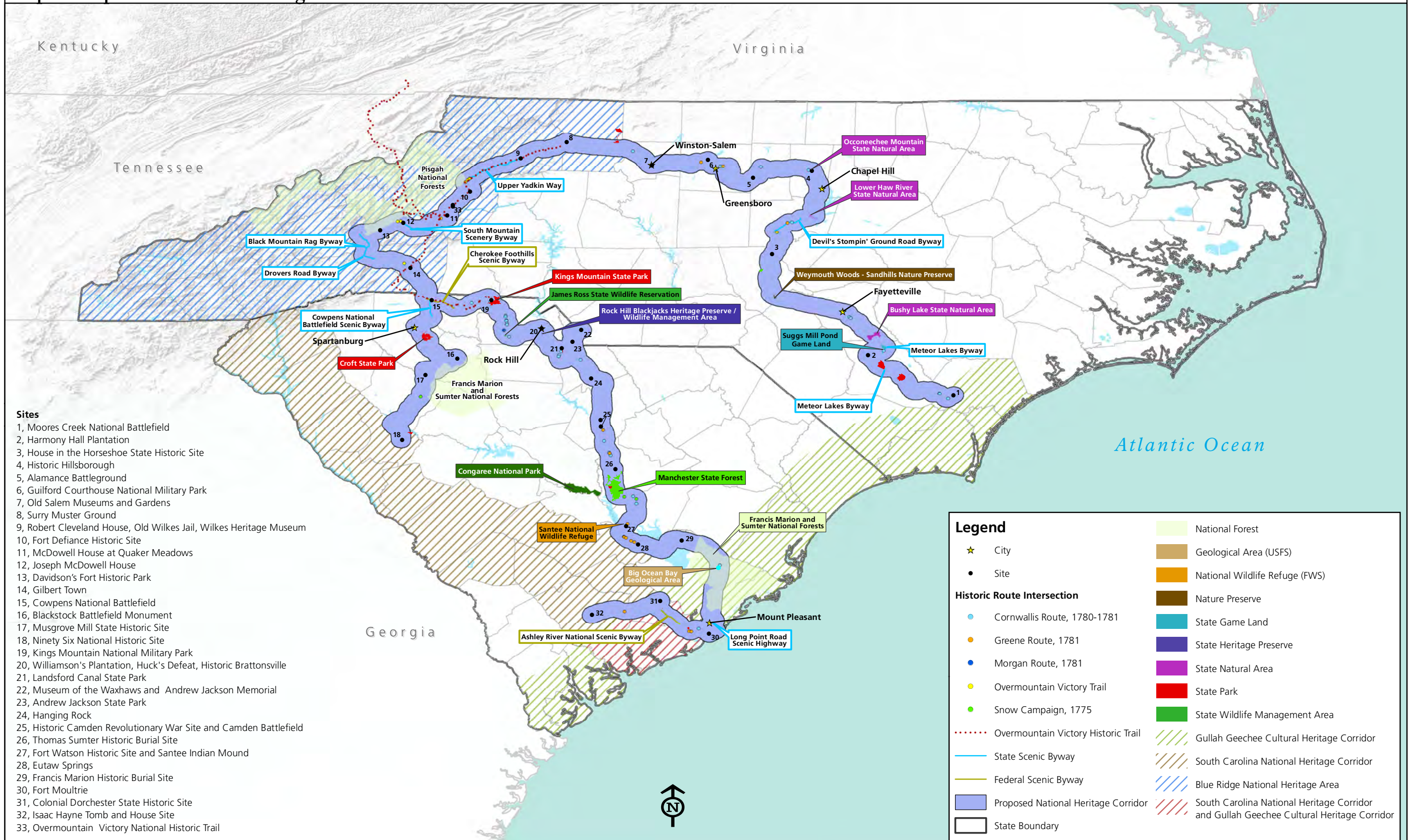
- The boundaries of the 8-mile-wide Corridor were determined by a feasibility study conducted by the National Park Service for the Corridor.
- A map of the Corridor will be made available to the public through the National Park Service and the University of South Carolina.
- The Corridor will incorporate the following counties of South Carolina: Spartanburg, Cherokee, York, Lancaster, Chester, Kershaw, Sumter, Clarendon, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Colleton, Union, Laurens, and Greenwood.
- Corridor sites will include battlegrounds, national and state scenic byways, national and state forests and parks, national wildlife refuges, towns, and natural areas.

Authorization

- \$10 million of Federal appropriations will be authorized to carry out this Act over 15 years.



Map 1. Proposed National Heritage Area Corridor



Sites

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

Legend

- ☆ City
- Site

Historic Route Intersection

- Cornwallis Route, 1780-1781
- Greene Route, 1781
- Morgan Route, 1781
- Overmountain Victory Trail
- Snow Campaign, 1775
- Overmountain Victory Historic Trail

- State Scenic Byway
- Federal Scenic Byway
- Proposed National Heritage Corridor
- State Boundary

- National Forest
- Geological Area (USFS)
- National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
- Nature Preserve
- State Game Land
- State Heritage Preserve
- State Natural Area
- State Park
- State Wildlife Management Area
- Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
- South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
- Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
- South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor

COSPONSOR

The Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor Act of 2019

Co-Sponsors: Rep. Ralph Norman

Endorsements from South Carolina: *South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Capital City/Lake Murray Country Regional Tourism District, Santee Cooper Counties Promotion Commission, Explore Charleston, The Olde English Tourism District, Pee Dee Tourism Commission, Lake Hartwell Country, Low Country and Resort Islands Tourism Commission, Upcountry South Carolina, Old 96 District Tourism Commission*

Dear Colleague,

I invite you to cosponsor **The Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor Act of 2019**, which will establish the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor.

The Southern Campaign of the American Revolution was critical to American victory but has not been sufficiently recognized or preserved. To recognize its significance, consider three battles which changed the course of American history.

Nearly five years into the war, the British began a seemingly successful invasion of the South and soon controlled much of the Carolinas. This invasion included the Siege of Charleston in April 1780. American forces, vastly outnumbered, were led by General Benjamin Lincoln. Under withering bombardment from British forces, Charleston held on for over a month before General Lincoln finally surrendered the city. The tide began to turn for American forces on October 7, 1780, when the British militia faced a terrible defeat at Kings Mountain, South Carolina. The victory at Kings Mountain was so momentous the British commander later wrote it was “the first link in a chain of evils that ended in the total loss of America.”

Shortly afterwards, the British faced another significant defeat at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina, led by Major General Nathanael Greene, on March 15, 1781. Some credit Greene’s success at Guilford Courthouse with the British surrendering at Yorktown, Virginia. Such important turning points in the Revolutionary War should be remembered and preserved.

This legislation will create the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor, an 8-mile-wide corridor that connects and showcases some of the most significant Revolutionary War sites in the Carolinas. It would also provide resources for protecting, conserving, restoring, promoting, and interpreting the Corridor. The University of South Carolina and the Culture and

Heritage Museums of York County will serve jointly as the management entity of the Corridor with an authorization of \$10 million.

I hope that you will join me in giving these historical sites in the Carolinas the recognition and preservation they deserve. If you have any questions or would like to cosponsor this bill, please contact Willie Lyles III in my office at (202)225-3315 or Willie.Lyles@mail.house.gov.

Sincerely,

James E. Clyburn

Member of Congress