

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Kings Mountain State Park Historic District

other names/site number _____

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2. Location

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street & number 1277 Park Road not for publication _____

city or town Blacksburg vicinity X

state South Carolina code SC county Cherokee and York code 021, 091 zip code 29702

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally X statewide _____ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Department of Archives & History

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Kings Mountain State Park Historic District
Property Name

Cherokee and York Counties, South Carolina
County and State

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>78</u>	<u>72</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>89</u>	<u>90</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Outdoor Recreation
Landscape Park
Conservation Area

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Outdoor Recreation
Landscape Park
Conservation Area

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century
American Movements
Rustic/Parkitecture

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete, Brick
 roof Asphalt
 walls Wood: Weatherboard, Log
 other Stone, Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Kings Mountain State Park Historic District
Property Name

Cherokee and York Counties, South Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Conservation
Entertainment / Recreation
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance 1936-1942

Significant Dates 1936, 1942

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Civilian Conservation Corps
National Park Service
Croxtan, Joseph H. (Architect)
Gibson, Paul R. (Landscape Architect)
Bell, Waldo E. (Engineer)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- and _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: S.C. Dept. of Parks, Recreation, Tourism, Columbia, S.C.

Kings Mountain State Park Historic District
Property Name

Cherokee and York Counties, South Carolina
County and State

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 6,883 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Kristina Dunn and Al Hester

organization South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism date 23 January 2008

street & number 1205 Pendleton Street telephone (803) 734-0154

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29201

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of South Carolina, c/o South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
street & number 1205 Pendleton Street telephone (803) 734-0154
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Kings Mountain State Park
York and Cherokee Counties, SC

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Description

Kings Mountain State Park is located in Cherokee and York counties in northern South Carolina, fourteen miles north of the town of York. The state park is situated adjacent to Kings Mountain National Military Park, near the North Carolina border. It currently comprises 6,883 acres. The park lies within the upland section of the piedmont physiographic province. Park property consists of metamorphic rock weathered to form slightly rolling hills. The present natural community of Kings Mountain State Park may be described as a Piedmont mesic oak-hickory forest of mid and upper slopes with some old-field grassland and old-growth bottomland mixed hardwoods. More than 90% of the park is covered by forest. The majority of the contributing structures are located in association with two man-made lakes. These resources include cabins, a bathhouse, a picnic shelter, administrative buildings, recreational buildings, staff housing, bridges, dams and roads.

The park retains a majority of the layout designed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1936 and 1942. In spite of alterations to some of the original buildings and the construction of new buildings, the historical integrity of Kings Mountain's CCC heritage remains largely intact.

The structures and layout of Kings Mountain State Park reflect the rustic style of architecture, known as *parkitecture*, developed by the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service in the early twentieth century. Parkitecture blends elements from rustic folk traditions with the Craftsman style.

Historical resources at the park are varied and numerous. There are 78 contributing buildings, 10 contributing structures (including 2 CCC-era lakes and 4 roads), as well as one contributing archaeological resource. These are organized into four categories: General Kings Mountain Resources, Camp York Resources, Camp Cherokee Resources, and Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Resources. Although this formula varies slightly from that described in the "Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks" Multiple Property Submission of 1989, the present categories are more effective for describing the richness of Kings Mountain's historical resources. Current park facility numbers are listed, where available, following the contemporary title of the building, structure, or other resource.¹

¹ "Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks," Multiple Property Submission to the National Register of Historic Places, on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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Furthermore, although most roofing materials and some doors and windows have been replaced, these resources still maintain a majority of their significant features and thus retain their historical integrity for inclusion on the National Register.

GENERAL KINGS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK RESOURCES, 1936-1942:

Lake Crawford Dam, 1936-37² (KM-DA-89)

The Lake Crawford Dam is located near the bathhouse. The dam is constructed of rough-cut stones laid in a stair-step configuration. At times of high water the water overflows the face of the dam creating the appearance of a naturalized waterfall. There are a series of metal posts that stretch the length of the top of the dam which may have been designed to hold flash boards. There is cut stone rip-rap at the bottom of the dam to slow the water pouring from the overflow.

Lake Robert Crawford, 1936-37³ (KM-LA-89)

Lake Crawford is a 8.5-acre lake that was formed by the construction of the CCC dam (KM-DA-89). It is surrounded by forest with the exception of the small NPS beach on the north bank, which is an open grassy area. This lake is the focal point of the park's day use area.

Lake York Dam, 1936-37⁴ (KM-DA-222)

The Lake York Dam is located at Camp York at the south end of Lake York. The dam is constructed of earth with an axial concrete wall buried in its center.⁵ It has a wide concrete spillway, with angled banks and a graceful, curving form. The banks of the spillway are lined with rough-cut stone. There are vertical metal posts at the top of the spillway which may have been designed for wooden flashboards. At the end of the spillway the concrete ends abruptly and drops off into a natural creek. Rustic log rails, no longer extant, once lined the top of the spillway bank on the northwest side.⁶

2 Lake Crawford dam is shown as completed on a 1937 planning document. "Base Map," 26 February 1937, Kings Mountain State Park Plans, CCC Plan Collection, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia S.C.

3 Lake Crawford is shown as completed on a 1937 planning document. "Base Map," 26 February 1937, Kings Mountain Plans.

4 Lake York dam is shown as completed on a 1937 planning document. "Base Map," 26 February 1937, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

5 "Section showing core wall-Dam #1, SP-7, no. 45", n.d. [ca. 1936-37], Civilian Conservation Corps Photograph Scrapbooks, State Commission of Forestry Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia S.C.

6 "Spillway Guardrail, Dam No. 1," 15 July 1938, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

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Lake York, 1936-37⁷ (KM-LA-222)

Lake York is an 62.5-acre lake that was formed by the construction of the CCC dam (KM-DA-222). Like Lake Crawford this lake is surrounded by dense forest. It was originally named Lake McElwee,⁸ possibly after William McElwee, the builder of an 18th century log farmhouse that was located near the lake.⁹ The lake is the focal point of the park's two organized group camps.

Bathhouse Parking Lot, ca. 1939¹⁰ (KM-PK-3)

The parking lot is rectangular-shaped with rounded corners. Drives for cars are located around the perimeter and in the center. On each side of the center driveway there is a long island of grass and trees with room for parking on either side. Towards the front, by the bathhouse, there is a flagpole on the right side. The back of the parking lot has two sets of CCC-era stone steps which lead to the picnic area. Though portions of the parking area have been paved, and many of the plantings have been lost, the area retains its original form and function. Original stone curbing was not evident but may still be present buried under ground.

Picnic Shelter 1, 1939-40¹¹ (KM-S1)

This building has a front-to-end gabled roof, and a frame constructed of heavy timbers and logs. The front elevation, located on the gable end opposite the chimney, has an entrance with square-cut stone steps. The back is enclosed with peeled, round, logs laid horizontally without chinking. At the rear there is a stone chimney and four open, wood-framed windows, although there are ghost marks from hardware that indicate that there used to be shutters. Each lateral side has a centered entrance. The left entrance has replaced railings and the right side has been widened in order to allow handicap accessibility. The building sits on a slab concrete foundation edged in a stone veneer. There are built-in benches stretching the length of both sides of the picnic shelter. The interior has exposed trusses. Two benches and several of the posts and rails have been replaced. The original asbestos cement shingle roofing¹² was replaced at an unknown date with composition shingles.

7 Lake York is shown as completed on "Base Map," 26 February 1937, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

8 "Kings Mountain RDP, Property Map," 26 July 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

9 See drawings of the McElwee House in the Historic American Building Survey collections, which shows the name of the lake as Lake McElwee on the site layout drawing of 1939. "William McElwee House, Kings Mountain Recreational Area, York vicinity, York County, SC," Historical American Building Survey Collections, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

10 The bathhouse parking area is shown as completed on "General Development Plan, 26 November 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

11 Picnic shelter 1 is shown as completed on "Preliminary Layout Plan, Public Use Area" May 1940, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

12 "Job Application and Completion Records, SC-ERA-8", folder 4 of 4, (Record for Job 357-S-2) State Commission of Forestry, Civilian Conservation Corps Records, King Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), Columbia S.C.

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Ranger's Residence, 1941-42¹³ (KM-2)

The residence is laterally gabled and has a rectangular plan. It is covered with weatherboard siding and composition shingle roofing, and rests on a stone foundation. The front of the building has a projecting porch with a gabled roof. On either side of the front door, there are double hung window with 6 over 6 lights. The right side of the building has two 6 over 6 double hung windows. The rear of the building has four windows and a back door. The doors as well as several of the windows have been replaced, and the original screen porch has been enclosed with weatherboard siding and now has modern windows.

Bathhouse and Rockwork, 1939¹⁴ (KM-25)

This building is a long rectangular building with a hipped roof and two projecting porches at the centers of each long side. It is covered with board and batten siding and roofed with composition shingles. The front entrance, located on the west side, has a projecting porch with its gable end enclosed with weatherboard. A flagstone walkway leads to the entrance which has double doors, both of which were replaced after the period of significance. On either side of the front door there are ten six-light windows with frosted glass. On the south side of the building there are three frosted glass six-light windows and two doors with stone walkways that attach to the main stone walkway around the building. The east, or rear, side of the building (from left to right when facing the building) has eight 6-light windows, a vertical board door, a projection with four concession stand windows, another board and batten door, and then eight more six-light frosted glass windows. The concession stand projection has weatherboard siding. The north end of the building has an interior stone chimney that projects through the roof where the hip meets ridge. This side also has three frosted glass six-light windows and two doors with stone walkways. The doors, back windows on the concessions projection, and a handful of frosted-glass window panes have been replaced. The rockwork around the building is a significant and impressive feature of the bathhouse. The bathhouse itself is set on the side of a hill that slopes towards Lake Crawford. There are broad stone stairs leading from the parking lot to the main entrance. The stonework forms an open flagstone patio around the building, which on the northwest side is enclosed by a high stone retaining wall. At its maximum height, the retaining wall reaches approximately 6½ feet at the front of the building. The stone work also delineates flowerbeds around the bathhouse. The back of the bathhouse has a set of stone steps leading to the lake. Square holes, or scuppers, allow water to drain off the patio and through the stone walls. Sparkleberry and Mountain Laurel bushes that may have been planted in the 1930s are still extant on one side of the front steps and adjacent to the rear stairs. At least one open, stone-lined drain leads away from the bathhouse and towards the lake.

13 Construction of "Dwelling #2", now known as the "Ranger Residence" began on 6 May 1941 and was completed in 1942. "Monthly Progress Reports, SC-ERA-8", King Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH; J.S.H. Clarkson to Gadsby, 16 February 1942, "SP-7, Kings Mountain, Work Program" Folder, King Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH.

14 The bathhouse is shown as completed on "General Development Plan," 11 November 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

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Latrine, Picnic Area 1, ca. 1939-40¹⁵ (KM-27)

The latrine is located adjacent to picnic shelter 1. It is front-to-end gabled building with a door on each gable end, one each for separate male and female entrances. The building has board and batten siding, exposed rafter tails, composition shingles, and sits on a poured concrete foundation. The tops of the eaves are open with screens in order to allow for ventilation. Next to each door there is a single sash, 6-light window.

Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources, 1940-41¹⁶ (KM-33)

The water system for the day use area consists of a reservoir and pump house, filter tanks, an intake line and a small dam. The system is located beside a creek, below picnic shelter 2 and the campground. The reservoir and pump house is rectangular and has a front-to-end gabled roof. The front half of the building is original, has rough sawn weatherboard siding, and exposed rafter tails. There is a front door and a one window on each lateral side, although one window has been enclosed. This original portion of the building sits on a poured concrete foundation. The back half of the building used to be open air, but it was enclosed with horizontal siding. The section has an access door on each lateral side. This structure contained the holding and filtration tanks, made of poured concrete during the CCC-era. All of the building is roofed with composition shingles. The original machinery and pipes are still inside the building. At the back exterior of the building there are concrete holding tanks and other filtration structures. Stretching upstream from the water treatment plant there is about 50 feet of dry stacked stone retaining wall and a poured concrete bridge. There are remains of concrete steps leading to the bridge from the opposite bank. Approximately 150 feet upstream from the concrete bridge there is a poured concrete dam, which creates a filtration pond upstream.

Main Park Road, 1937-1939¹⁷ (KM-RD-1)

The Main Park Road and the auxiliary roads to the day use area, Camp York and Camp Cherokee all date to the CCC-era and retain their significant curvilinear design. These roads adhere to the CCC design standards of following the natural contours of the land. In association with the roads there are at least 19 stone culverts, numerous stone-lined open drains and concrete bridges lined with stone.

The Main Park Road, approximately 3 miles long, begins at Highway 161 and ends at the boundary with the National Military Park. Originally paved with crushed rock this road was paved with asphalt sometime after the period of significance. It has 2 CCC-era bridges extant. These arched bridges were constructed of concrete and designed to be covered with a stone veneer. One bridge is partially veneered but it appears

15 The latrine at picnic area 1 is shown as proposed on "Picnic Shelter, Day Use Area" Plan, 2 October 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

16 The Day Use Area Water System is shown as proposed on plan for "Day Use Water System Collector and Reservoir," 1 April 1940, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

17 The main park road is shown as completed on "General Development Plan," 26 November 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

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that work was never completed. The second bridge has metal straps and wires projecting to hold the veneer stone, but it appears that none was ever applied.

Road to Day Use Area, 1937-38¹⁸ (KM-RD-2)

This road, approximately 1 mile long, begins at the Main Park Road and continues to the day use area adjacent to Lake Crawford. It originally had 1 CCC-era bridge which has been replaced with a modern concrete bridge. There are multiple stone culverts extant. Originally paved with crushed rock this road was paved with asphalt sometime after the period of significance.

Road to Camp York, 1936-37¹⁹ (KM-RD-227)

The road to Camp York, approximately 1.5 miles long, begins at the junction with the road to Camp Cherokee and ends at Camp York. It has 1 CCC-era bridge extant, which has a large round arch and low stone walls on either side of the road. Originally paved with crushed rock this road was paved with asphalt sometime after the period of significance.

Road to Camp Cherokee, 1939-40²⁰ (KM-RD-232)

This road, approximately 1.7 miles long, begins at the Main Park Road and ends at Camp Cherokee. Originally paved with crushed rock this road was paved with asphalt sometime after the period of significance.

CAMP YORK RESOURCES, Ca. 1936-38:²¹

Camp York is an organized group camp that consists of centralized general use buildings surrounded by smaller groups of cabins and latrines.

Mess Hall (KM-150)

The Mess Hall is a general use building situated in the center of three cabin groups. It is a one-story, T-shaped, cross-gabled building that has a composition shingle roof and exposed rafter tails. There is one dormer over the kitchen portion of the building, probably added after the period of significance. Two other dormers with louvered vents are located on the roof of the building's central section. The building sits on an open, stone pier foundation, except under the kitchen, which has a continuous stone foundation. There are two chimneys: one interior and one exterior end chimney, both built of roughly-shaped stone.

18 The road to the day use area is shown as completed on "General Development Plan," 26 November 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

19 The road to Camp York is shown as completed on "Base Map," 26 February 1937, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

20 The road to Camp Cherokee is shown as under construction on "General Development Plan," 26 November 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

21 A number of plans show completion of Camp York by 1938. See Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

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The windows are arranged in long, continuous bands in the dining section of the building. There are nine doors, including one double door and a service entry. The service entry door is made of vertical boards hung with original hand-forged strap hinges. The hardware, including the hinges, has a hammer-beaten or pitted appearance. There are two porches, a projecting one at the front (south elevation) of the building and an engaged porch on the east side. They are supported by circular-sawn, heavy timber posts. Rough-shaped stone steps provide access to each of the entries. The interior has an open ceiling with exposed timber trusses. Many of the original CCC-era tables and benches are still present inside.²²

The mess hall was originally sided with board-and-batten, which has been replaced with T-111 plywood paneling. Gable ends were originally covered with weatherboard which has also been replaced with T-111. All of the doors, except for the service entry, have also been replaced. The wood shake roofing was replaced with composition shingles sometime after the period of significance. Originally, the window openings in the dining section were unglazed, covered only with screens and interior shutters. The screens and shutters have been removed and modern 6 over 6 light windows have been installed in their place.

Staff Quarters (KM-152)

The staff quarters is a general use building centrally located in the middle of the three cabin groups. It has a rectangular plan with two small cross gables projecting on the front elevation at both ends. The foundation is mostly open with stone piers, although parts of it are enclosed. There is one interior stone chimney. There is a flagstone patio at the front of the building. In the back there is a roofed porch with a storage closet. Significant interior features include an interior stonework hearth and built-in wooden storage units. The staff quarters is sided primarily with board-and-batten, but also has small sections of weatherboard under the windows and on the gable ends. The only notable alteration is the change of roofing material from wooden to composition shingles.

Craft Shop (KM-153)

The craft shop is a general use building located in the center of the cabin groups. The building is rectangular-shaped and has gables at each end. It has an L-shaped porch that wraps around the east and south sides, and is covered with a shed roof. The building stands on a poured concrete foundation, and is mainly covered with board-and-batten siding, though there is a section of weatherboard underneath a bank of rear windows. There are seven, twelve light casement windows in the back (west elevation) which form a continuous band. The front (east elevation) has four, nine-light, single fixed sash windows, and the south side has one, nine-light single fixed sash window. The double door in the front (east side) is made of vertical wooden boards. There is a rough-shaped stone exterior end chimney on the north elevation. The only notable alteration to this building is the replacement of the original wooden shakes with composition shingles.

22 Photograph of interior of Kings Mountain Mess Hall, 1938, Kings Mountain State Park Historic Photographic Collection, 1935-1956, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, S.C.

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Administration Office (KM-154)

The administration office is a general use building located in the center of the three cabin groups. The administration office is a T-shaped, cross-gabled building roofed with composition shingles. It has an open foundation with stone piers. The office has mostly board-and-batten siding, though there are small areas of weatherboard on gable ends, under a band of windows, and underneath the porch. The front porch has a shed roof supported by heavy timber posts. There are two doors, one in the front of the building and one in the back of the cross gable. It has a total of twelve double hung windows each with twelve lights.

Unit Lodges (KM-156, KM-157, KM-158)

There are three unit lodges, one situated in each one of the three cabin groupings. They all have identical architectural designs. The buildings are rectangular in plan with gables on each end and a stone chimney on the right side. Each has two porches, one covered with a shed roof and projecting from the front elevation; the other projecting from the gable end with a chimney. Both have flagstone floors. The side porch has exposed rafter tails, is located on the right side and encloses a stone end chimney with a stone grill. The buildings are built on stone foundations. The unit lodges have vertical board front doors, each with a small four-pane window. Like other buildings at Camp York, siding is primarily board-and-batten with areas of weatherboard under windows and on gable ends. Significant interior features include stone fireplaces with log mantels. KM-157 retains an original screen door on its side entrance.²³ The roofing of all of these lodges has been changed from wooden shakes to composition shingles.

Pump House (KM-160)

The pump house is located towards the entrance of Camp York. The building is rectangular and laterally gabled with board-and-batten siding. There is one front door and the windows are 6 light fixed sash. It rests on a concrete slab foundation. The interior is lined with horizontal tongue and groove pine boards.

Latrine Type 1 (KM-161, KM-162, KM-163)

There are three of this type of latrine, with one located in each of the cabin groupings. They have rectangular plans with end-to-front gable roofs and exposed rafter tails. They have concrete slab foundations. The latrines have board-and-batten siding with lattice work on gable ends. The largest portion of each building is open to the weather, with large timber posts and up-bracing that support the roof. A smaller section of each building is enclosed with a combination of weatherboard and windows covered with lattice work. The roof is covered with composition shingles.

²³ Photograph of Unit Lodge, 1938, Kings Mountain State Park Historic Photographic Collection.

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Infirmary (KM-180)

The infirmary is a general use building centrally located in the middle of the three cabin groups. The building is laterally gabled and rectangular shaped. It has a composition shingle roof and board-and-batten siding. The gable ends have weatherboard siding. There is a small central interior chimney made of stone, three tongue and groove board doors and a small projecting entry porch. The windows are 6 over 6 double hung. The foundation is made up of stone piers. Inside the building there is built-in cabinetry with Depression-era glass knobs.

Sleeping Cabin Type 1 (KM-188, KM-193)

There are two examples of Sleeping Cabin Type 1 in Camp York. This building type has a rectangular plan and is laterally gabled. Neither building has chimneys. Both have composition shingle roofing and board-and-batten siding. Each has a full façade, projecting front porch with a shed roof, supported by heavy timber posts. Both have a front door as well as a back door. The windows do not have glazed sashes, but instead are covered with simple vertical board shutters. Both have open foundations with stone piers. Changes to these buildings are limited to replacement of roofing and some of the porch timbers.

Sleeping Cabin Type 2 (KM-189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 215, 216, 217)

There are twenty-four examples of Sleeping Cabin Type 2 located in the three camp units at Camp York. This cabin type is laterally gabled with a rectangular plan. There is an engaged porch on the front elevation, partially enclosed by weatherboard siding. The remainder of the building has board-and-batten siding. The roof is comprised of composition shingles and there is no chimney. There are vertical board shutters on the windows. The building has an open foundation with stone piers. Changes to these buildings include occasional replacement porch posts and rails, shutter replacement and addition of composition shingles.

Sleeping Cabin Type 3 (KM-200, KM-205)

There are two examples of Sleeping Cabin Type 3 in Camp York. The primary difference between this type and Cabin Type 1 is that Type 3 is smaller and lacks a back door. The building is rectangular in plan and laterally gabled.

Neither building has chimneys. Both have composition shingle roofing and board- and-batten siding. Each has a full façade, projecting front porch with a shed roof, supported by heavy timber posts. Both have only a front door and no back door. The windows do not have glazed sashes, but instead are covered with simple vertical board shutters. Both have open foundations with stone piers. Changes to these buildings are limited to replacement of roofing and some of the porch timbers.

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Sleeping Cabin Type 4 (KM-212, KM-214)

There are two examples of Sleeping Cabin Type 4 in Camp York. The building is rectangular shaped and laterally gabled. There is no chimney and it has composition shingle roofing. The building has board-and-batten siding. There is a front door without a porch. At the back of the cabin, there is a porch with four heavy timber posts and a door. The windows have board and batten shutters. It has an open foundation with stone piers. Changes to these buildings are limited to replacement of roofing and some of the porch timbers.

Cook's Cabin (KM-218)

The building is rectangular in plan and laterally gabled. It has a central NPS stone chimney and a full façade front porch with a shed roof supported by heavy timber posts. The foundation consists of stone piers. A vertical board door is located in the center of the front side, flanked with two double hung, 6 over 6 windows. A set of stone steps leads up to the front porch. The cook's cabin is covered with board and batten siding and has weatherboards and louvered vents on the gable ends. Composition shingles have replaced the original wooden shake roofing.

Cook's Latrine (KM-230)

There is one example of this type of latrine located in the group camps. The building has a square plan with a pyramidal roof. It has board-and-batten siding and one vertical board door. The window openings are covered with wooden lattice work. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation. Composition shingles have replaced the original wooden shake roofing.

CAMP CHEROKEE RESOURCES, 1939-41:²⁴

Camp Cherokee is an organized group camp that consists of centralized general use buildings surrounded by smaller groups of cabins and latrines. It has fewer types of buildings than Camp York. Cherokee's buildings also have a simpler architecture than their counterparts at York.

Mess Hall (KM-100)

This general use building is irregular in plan. It rests on a stone pier foundation, has composition shingles and 6 over 6 double hung windows. The building is divided into three main sections: a large open dining room, a kitchen, and a storage/refrigeration section. One end of the dining hall has an engaged porch with double entry doors and stone steps. The opposite end has a massive exterior end chimney built of stone, with a small exit door off to one side. Two long dormers with louvered vents are located on the roof of the building's central section, over the kitchen. The kitchen section also has a interior stone chimney.

²⁴ The majority of the plans and blueprints for Camp Cherokee have not yet been found. However, several plans suggest that work was underway by 1939. See "General Development Plan," 26 November 1939, Kings Mountain State Park Plans; The file for job 258/120 (group camp no. 2) indicates that Camp Cherokee was completed 1 December 1941—see Job Records for SP-7 and NP-2 King Mountain State Park Files, Box 15, SCDAAH.

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Windows are arranged in long, continuous banks in the dining section of the building. The building sits on an open, stone pier foundation, except under the kitchen and storage sections, which have a continuous stone foundation. The interior of the building has a large stone fireplace with an arched opening, exposed roof trusses and original CCC-era tables and benches.

The original wooden flooring was replaced with broken quarry tile at some point after the period of significance. The building has been winterized, and the ceiling has been enclosed with press board and insulation. Exterior changes include the replacement of wooden shakes with composition shingles, replacement of board-and-batten with T-111 plywood, replacement of doors and the installation of heating/cooling equipment. It is also probable that two large dormers over the rear storage/refrigeration section of the building were added after the period of significance. Originally, the window openings in the dining section were unglazed, covered only with screens and interior shutters. The screens and shutters have been removed and modern 6 over 6 light windows have been installed in their place.

Infirmary (KM-101)

The infirmary is a general use building located at the center of the two cabin groupings at Camp Cherokee. The building is cross gabled and T-shaped with composition shingles. At the left side of the building there is an interior red brick chimney. The building is mainly sided with board-and-batten, though areas underneath certain windows and on gable ends are covered with weatherboard. The windows are 6 over 6 double hung, in several places arranged in bands of three. The rear of the building rests on stone piers; the front sits on a continuous concrete foundation. The interior of the building has built-in shelving. The front door has been replaced, and the original wooden shakes have been replaced with composition shingles.

Administration Office (KM-102)

The administration office, another general use structure, is situated near the mess hall at the entrance to the group camp. The building is rectangular and has a laterally gabled roof. The building foundation is open with stone piers. There are built-in shelves and cabinets inside the office. The door and all windows, except for one, are original. Windows are double hung with 6 over 6 lights. A small flagstone patio is located just outside the front entrance. It is possible that this was once covered by a small porch with a shed roof, since the Administration Building in Camp York has a similar configuration. However, there plans or photographs of this building have been located so the existence of a porch has not been verified. The building has composition shingles and board-and-batten siding.

Latrine Type 2 (KM-106, KM-107)

The latrines are separately located in the middle of two of the cabin groups. The buildings have identical architectural designs. They are rectangular buildings with an end-to-front gable plan. Gable ends are enclosed with weatherboard. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The largest portion of each

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building is open to the weather, consisting of a concrete slab, a long metal sink, and large timber posts with up-bracing that support the roof. A smaller section of each building is enclosed with a combination of louvered vents, weatherboard, and single-sash, six-light windows.

Staff Quarters (KM-120)

The staff quarters building is located by the other general camp buildings near the mess hall. The building is cross gabled and T-shaped. It has composition shingles, exposed rafter tails, and a single interior chimney. The building has weatherboard siding, except on the gable ends, which have board and batten. The entrance has stone steps. The building has an open foundation and stone piers. Windows are double hung with 6 over 6 lights. There is a central stone chimney located in the central part of the building. The original wood shingles have been replaced with composition shingles.

Sleeping Cabin Type 5 (KM-121, 126, 129, 133, 137, 138, 139)

There are seven examples of Sleeping Cabin Type 5 in Camp Cherokee. This cabin type is rectangular with front-to-end gable construction. It has composition shingles and weatherboard siding. On the front, there is a projecting porch with a gabled roof. Heavy timber posts with diagonal up-bracing support the porch roof. The cabins have one door, and windows are 6 over 6 double hung. The gable ends of the building have board-and-batten siding. The foundation is open with stone piers. All of these cabins have been winterized, which resulted in the installation of modern plywood paneling and insulation on the interior, and the installation of glazed windows. In some cases doors have also been replaced.

Sleeping Cabin Type 6 (KM-122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 140, 142, 143, 144)

There are sixteen examples of Sleeping Cabin Type 6 at Camp Cherokee. This cabin design is rectangular in plan and laterally gabled. It has weatherboard siding with board-and-batten siding on the gable ends. The cabin has a front door without a porch, but with stone steps. The windows are 6 over 6 double hung. The foundation is open with stone piers. All of these cabins have been winterized, which resulted in the installation of modern plywood paneling and insulation on the interior, and the installation of glazed windows. In some cases doors have also been replaced.

Cooks'/Helps' Cabin (KM-145)

There is one Cooks'/Helps' Cabin in Camp Cherokee. This cabin type is rectangular with front-to-end gable construction. It has composition shingles and weatherboard siding. On the front and back there are full façade engaged porches. There are stone steps that lead up to the sides of the porches. The

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windows are 6 over 6 double hung. The gable ends of the building have board-and-batten siding. The foundation is open with stone piers. The doors, windows, and roof have all been replaced. This cabin has not been winterized.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS SITE, 1935-42:²⁵

The building and landscaping remains of the two CCC Camps for the State Park and National Military Park can still be discerned on park property in the woods near the southeast boundary. The camp locations at Kings Mountain still have stone entrance gates, building foundations, chimney ruins, and dump sites. Surviving vernacular landscape features include stone lined walkways, fishponds, an arched concrete bridge, parade grounds and stone flower bed borders.

The most dramatic remnants are the two stone towers that flank the original entrance gates to MP-1, the CCC Camp for the National Military Park. These are composed of irregularly coursed rough-shaped stone and are topped with stone crenellations. The rear wall of each tower has door opening with a metal lintel. The entrance to SP-7, the State Park CCC camp, is flanked with low, curving rubble stone walls. Preliminary boundaries for this site are based on visual evidence from the 1938 aerial photograph of the area which shows the extent of cleared areas and buildings associated with the camps.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:²⁶

There are a total of 90 non-contributing resources in the park. The majority were constructed after the period of significance. Others, dating to the period of significance, have not been listed as contributing because they have lost integrity or have been moved. The following descriptions provide explanations for the more complex resources that are not being nominated.

Superintendent's Residence, ca. 1945 (KM-1)

This building is designed according to CCC-era plans and it is nearly identical to the CCC-era superintendent's residence at Kings Mountain National Military Park. However, this building was not constructed until 1946.²⁷

25 Camp SP-7 was established on 4 June 1935, and Camp MP-1 on 18 August 1935—See "CCC Annual," 1936, 4479th company, SP-7, p. 53, Kings Mountain State Park Research Files, Resource Management Office, South Carolina State Park Service, Columbia, S.C; Camp SP-7 closed on 25 March 1942—see T.D. Ravenel, Memorandum for R.A. Walker, 21 March 1942, "SP-7, Kings Mountain, Work Program" Folder, King Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAAH; Camp MP-1 closed on 18 December 1937—See "Status Record of CCC Camps [Fourth Corps Area], 31 December 1941," p. 57, Corps Area Camp Status Reports 1939-41, Entry #16, records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, National Archives, copy in the Kings Mountain Research Files.

26 Kings Mountain State Park Blueprints, 1935-1949, Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, State Commission of Forestry Records, SCDAAH.

27 South Carolina Commission of Forestry, *Report of the State Commission of Forestry for the Year 1946-1947* (Columbia: 1947), p. 100.

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Ranger's Residence (KM-3)

The date of this building could not be conclusively determined from the available evidence. It is not listed in any of the SP-7 or ERA-8 job records, monthly progress reports or plans. It may be a moved building or a building constructed after the period of significance. It may have been moved from one of the CCC camps or the RDA project administrative area.

Nature Center (KM-30)

This building has CCC-era characteristics in its rustic design and materials. However, it does not appear on any design plans for the day use area. Therefore it could be a moved structure. Regardless, the building has too many severe alterations to retain its historical integrity.

Office Building (KM-45)

This building has certain CCC-era characteristics; however, it does not appear on any design plans for the residence area, including the 1945 blueprints for the location of the superintendent's residence. Most likely, it is a moved structure but the original location could not be determined. It may have been moved from one of the CCC camps or the RDA project administrative area.

Privy at History Farm, 1938 (KM-48)

This privy was originally located at Kings Mountain National Military Park and was used by the CCC as a station for guides who gave tours to battlefield visitors. It is constructed to look like a pioneer log cabin. The building is rectangular in plan and is built of hand-hewn, dovetailed logs. The building has a stone pier foundation and a wooden shake roof. There is a shed roof front porch that extends the full front of the building which is supported by four peeled round posts. The roof overhangs the front door and window. The gables have board and batten siding and the left gable has a window. This building has been moved from its original location and consequently it is considered non-contributing.

Shop (KM-61)

A plan for the service yard indicates that about half this building existed in 1944.²⁸ Most likely this was the section of the building on rough-cut stone piers with stone steps. The other half of the building most likely dates to after 1944. Almost the entire building appears to have been heavily altered, with the installation of new siding, windows, roofing, doors, and porch supports.

Shed (KM-66)

The 1944 plan for the proposed service yard indicates that this building was in existence in 1944.²⁹ It may have been used as an oil storage shed at that time. However, it appears that an addition was built that more than doubled the building's size sometime after that date.

²⁸ Layout and Grading Plan for Service Yard, 28 July 1944, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

²⁹ Ibid.

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Water Tank, 1940³⁰ (KM-69)

This water tank is located behind picnic shelter 2. The main portion of the structure is a vertical, round, poured concrete holding tank. This is believed to be the 10,000 gallon concrete water tank built by the CCC. Adjacent to it is a metal above-ground tank with large, round, metal rivets. The metal tank stands on brick pillars. Several changes have been made to this structure, including the additional of a cinder block structure to one side and a small wood-frame structure on the roof. Because of these changes this structure is considered non-contributing.

Barn (KM-79)

The 1944 plan for the proposed service yard does not show this building as existing. Most likely it was built sometime just after 1944, or moved from another location, along with all of the other buildings in the service yard except for KM-61 and KM-66.

Lake Crawford Swimming Platform, ca. 1939 (KM-87)

This is a square concrete platform in the middle of Lake Crawford, near the bathhouse. Unfortunately, the CCC-era superstructure of the metal stairs and diving board has been removed, which was a character-defining feature.

Picnic Shelter 2, probably 1955 (KM-S2)

The picnic shelter is front-to-end gabled with a composition shingle roof and a concrete slab foundation. The gables have weatherboard siding. Picnic shelter 2 is open, except for one gable end which is enclosed on the three exterior sides in weatherboard siding. In the center of the rear gabled end there is a red brick chimney with a built-in bench on the lateral walls. There are four windows on the end enclosure, which have batten shutters. The interior also has exposed trusses. The building has large, squared, rough sawn posts and timber framing with exposed rafter tails and diagonal wall braces. This building is listed as non-contributing because we were unable to find evidence that it was built by the CCC. A list of picnic shelters in 1947 indicated that there was only 1 picnic shelter at the park, so it seems reasonable to assume that shelter 2 was built after that time.³¹ It is likely that it is new picnic shelter built in 1955.³²

30 The water tank is shown as completed on "Preliminary Layout Plan, Public Use Area," May 1940, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

31 South Carolina Commission of Forestry, *Report of the State Commission of Forestry for the Year 1946-1947* (Columbia: 1947), p. 101.

32 South Carolina Commission of Forestry, *Report of the State Commission of Forestry for the Year 1954-1955* (Columbia: 1955), p. 68.

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The following resources **contribute** to Kings Mountain State Park Historic District:

Ranger's Residence (KM-2)
Bathhouse and Rockwork (KM-25)
Latrine, Picnic Area 1 (KM-27)
Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources (KM-33)
Mess Hall, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
Infirmary, Camp Cherokee (KM-101)
Administration Office, Camp Cherokee (KM-102)
Latrine, Camp Cherokee (KM-106)
Latrine, Camp Cherokee (KM-107)
Staff Quarters, Camp Cherokee (KM-120)
Leader's Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-121)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-122)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-123)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-124)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-125)
Leader's Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-126)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-127)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-128)
Leader's Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-129)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-130)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-131)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-132)
Leader's Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-133)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-134)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-135)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-136)
Leader's Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-137)
Leader's Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-138)
Leader's Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-139)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-140)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-142)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-143)
Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-144)
Cooks'/Helps' Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-145)
Mess Hall, Camp York (KM-150)
Infirmary, Camp York (KM-152)
Craft Shop, Camp York (KM-153)

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Contributing Resources, Continued

- Administration Office, Camp York (KM-154)
- Storage Building, Camp York (KM-155)
- Unit Lodge, Camp York (KM-156)
- Unit Lodge, Camp York (KM-157)
- Unit Lodge, Camp York (KM-158)
- Pump House, Camp York (KM-160)
- Latrine, Camp York (KM-161)
- Latrine, Camp York (KM-162)
- Latrine, Camp York (KM-163)
- Staff Quarters, Camp York (KM-180)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-188)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-189)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-190)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-191)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-192)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-193)
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- Cabin, Camp York (KM-207)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-208)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-210)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-211)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-212)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-213)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-214)
- Cabin, Camp York (KM-215)

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Contributing Resources, Continued

Cabin, Camp York (KM-216)
Cabin, Camp York (KM-217)
Cook's Cabin, Camp York (KM-218)
Cook's Latrine, Camp York (KM-230)
Lake Crawford (KM-LA-89)
Lake York (KM-LA-222)
Lake York Dam (KM-DA-222)
Lake Crawford Dam (KM-DA-89)
Bathhouse Parking Lot (KM-PK-3)
Main Park Road (KM-RD-1)
Road to Day Use Area at Lake Crawford (KM-RD-2)
Road to Camp Cherokee (KM-RD-232)
Road to Camp York (KM-RD-227)
Picnic Shelter 1 (KM-S1)
Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Site

The following resources **do not contribute** to Kings Mountain State Park Historic District:

Superintendent's Residence (KM-1)
Ranger's Residence (KM-3)
Residence, History Farm (KM-5)
Barracks, Personnel (KM-6)
Trading Post (KM-26)
Latrine (KM-28)
Latrine, Campground (KM-29)
Nature Center (KM-30)
Recreation Building, Campground (KM-31)
Boat Dock, Paddle Boats (KM-34)
Washeteria (KM-35)
Comfort Station (KM-36)
Comfort Station (KM-37)
Comfort Station (KM-38)
Restrooms, Picnic Area 1 (KM-39)
Rest Station (KM-40)
Ice Machine Shed (KM-41)
Farm House, History Farm (KM-42)
Boat House (KM-43)
Office Building (KM-45)

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Noncontributing Resources, Continued

Blacksmith Shop, History Farm (KM-46)
Privy, History Farm (KM-48)
Harness House, History Farm (KM-49)
Cotton Gin, History Farm (KM-50)
Greenhouse (KM-51)
Greenhouse (KM-52)
Greenhouse (KM-53)
Greenhouse (KM-54)
Corn Crib, History Farm (KM-55)
Smoke House, History Farm (KM-56)
Outhouse, History Farm (KM-57)
Barn, History Farm (KM-58)
Syrup Cooker, History Farm (KM-59)
Hay Rack, History Farm (KM-60)
Shop (KM-61)
Garage, Superintendent's Residence (KM-62)
Storage Building, Shop Area (KM-64)
Storage Building, Shop Area (KM-65)
Shed (KM-66)
Garage, Assistant Superintendent's Residence (KM-71)
Garage, Ranger's Residence (KM-72)
Storage Building with Shed (KM-74)
Storage Barn Nursery (KM-75)
Lath House, Nursery (KM-76)
Storage Building (KM-77)
Barn (KM-79)
Greenhouse (KM-80)
Privy, Equestrian (KM-82)
Privy, Primitive Area (KM-83)
Playground Equipment, Campground (KM-84)
Playground Equipment, Picnic Area 1 (KM-85)
Lake Crawford Swimming Platform (KM-87)
Parking Fee Station (KM-90)
Storage Building (KM-91)
Equipment Shed, Nursery (KM-92)
Storage Building, Ranger's Residence (KM-93)
Stable (KM-95)
Greenhouse (KM-96)

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Noncontributing Resources, Continued

Recreation Building, Camp Cherokee (KM-103)
Restroom, Cherokee (KM-104)
Latrine, Camp Cherokee (KM-105)
Recreation Building, Camp York (KM-151)
Restroom, Camp York (KM-159)
Horse Stables, Camp York (KM-165)
Dock, Camp York (KM-219)
Dock, Camp Cherokee (KM-221)
Phone Building (KM-235)
Potting Shed (KM-246)
Greenhouse (KM-247)
Shade Cloth Frame, Nursery (KM-250)
Office/Residence (KM-251)
Lifeguard Booth (KM-252)
Stage, History Farm (KM-253)
Shed for Log Cabin Storage (KM-254)
Nursery Lake (KM-DA-97)
Equestrian Campground (KM-GR-5)
Campground (KM-GR-84)
Ranger Residence (KM-MH-12)
Mobile Home (KM-MH-27)
Parking Lot (KM-PK-1)
Parking Lot (KM-PK-2)
Parking Lot (KM-PK-99)
Picnic Shelter 2 (KM-S2)
Picnic Shelter (KM-S3)
Picnic Shelter (KM-S4)
Picnic Shelter (KM-S5)
Kings Mountain Hiking National Recreation Trail (KM-TR-1)
Kings Mountain Horse Trail (KM-TR-2)
Living History Farm Trail (KM-TR-3)
Nature Trail (KM-TR-4)

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Statement of Significance

Kings Mountain State Park is significant for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other New Deal conservation programs in South Carolina and the material legacy they left behind. Built by the CCC and local relief workers, Kings Mountain reflects the social and land reform efforts of the Roosevelt administration during the Great Depression. It is also significant as one of seventeen state parks developed in South Carolina during the 1930s, and one of two "Recreational Demonstration Areas" developed by the National Park Service (NPS) in the state. The district is representative of the rustic architecture and landscape design aesthetic of the National Park Service and the CCC. The general park resources, Camp York resources, Camp Cherokee resources and the CCC camps site at Kings Mountain State Park are eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criteria A and C. Kings Mountain exemplifies the historic context for the development of South Carolina's State Parks System and contributes to the National Register Multiple Property Submission "Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks."

Additional Information

Significance under National Register Criterion A:

On March 3, 1931, Congress authorized the War Department to develop Kings Mountain National Military Park. In 1933, the War Department transferred control of approximately 40 acres of battlefield land to the NPS. The NPS and the Resettlement Administration created a plan that would involve development of more than 10,000 acres, including the battleground and a Recreation Demonstration Area (RDA). Kings Mountain was one of only two RDAs in South Carolina and one of only forty-six in the country. The RDAs were designed to transform worn-out, sub-marginal farmland into low-cost recreational facilities, with a focus on serving low-income groups in particular.³³

Planners believed the Kings Mountain RDA was necessary for a variety of reasons. The area suffered from severe soil erosion and many believed that profitable farming was nearly impossible given the condition of the land. Farmers were depleting the area's forest resources at an alarming rate. But most importantly, the NPS hoped that the RDA would fill a need for recreational facilities, especially for the

33 Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carol, and Steven H. Moffson, "Kings Mountain National Military Park: Historic Resource Study," (Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995), 95-96; Harland D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, *Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s* (National Park Service, 1983), pp. 129-139.

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many textile workers who lived in the region.³⁴ In addition to standard park facilities, the RDAs also included organized group camps complete with everything needed for overnight summer camp experiences.³⁵ The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry believed that at the Kings Mountain group camps “underprivileged children, farm clubs, and groups from the cities will be enabled to enjoy healthful outdoor life during the summer months, at a low cost, under proper supervision.”³⁶

The park differed from most of the other state parks in South Carolina because the federal Resettlement Administration was involved in the project, helping to acquire the property and assist local residents move to better-quality farm land.³⁷ During the land acquisition phase (1935-36), a total of 39 families were living in the project area. Many of these were farm tenants, and about a third of them were “on relief”, needing financial assistance to survive. The South Carolina Emergency Relief Administration was given the responsibility of resettling 31 of the families. The remaining eight were able to move on their own.³⁸ They left behind at least 98 buildings, most of which were demolished over the next few years.³⁹

The NPS utilized a labor force composed of CCC enrollees and Emergency Relief Act (ERA) workers to implement their plan.⁴⁰ During the hardships of the Great Depression, Roosevelt initially established the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program in 1933. The goal was to provide economic relief for young men and their families while aiding communities and restoring natural resources. In 1937, the ECW was reorganized as the CCC. The CCC established new national and state parks, while renovating existing park infrastructure. It also completed numerous conservation projects that ranged from stopping soil erosion to fighting forest fires.⁴¹

34 Federal Emergency Relief Administration Proposal for King's Mountain Recreational Area and King's Mountain National Military Park, LP-SC-8 [1935], State Commission of Forestry, State Park Division Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

35 R.A. Walker, “How a State Operates Organized Camps,” *The Regional Review*, Vol. 1, No. 6 (December 1938).

36 Work Projects Administration, *American Guide Series: South Carolina State Parks*, Sponsored by the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry (Work Projects Administration, 1940), p. 31.

37 Unrau and Williss, *An Administrative History*, chapter 4; Resettlement Administration, *First Annual Report, Resettlement Administration* (Washington, 1936), pp. 121, 124, 129, 134, 139.

38 Federal Emergency Relief Administration Proposal for King's Mountain Recreational Area . . . State Commission of Forestry, State Park Division Records, SCDAH.

39 “Razing Undesirable Structures (Job 323)”, Job Applications and Completion Records, SC-ERA-8 [folder 2 of 4], Kings Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH.

40 South Carolina Commission of Forestry, *Report of the State Commission of Forestry for the Year 1936-1937* (Columbia: 1937), pp. 55-56. Note that this source clearly distinguishes between three different labor forces: CCC, WPA and ERA.

41 Kenneth S. Davis, *FDR, The New Deal Years, 1933-1937: A History* (New York: Random House, 1986); Perry H. Merrill, *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps* (Montpelier, VT: Perry H. Merrill, 1981).

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CCC work at Kings Mountain involved the typical arrangement between the NPS, the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry and the Army. The CCC recruited unemployed young men, 18-25 years old, to live in military-style camps and work on conservation projects. These camps, typically made up of 200 men each, were then assigned to the NPS (or in other cases the United States Forest Service) which, in consultation with the State Forestry Commission, supervised work on the parks. Although the various departments oversaw the CCC projects, camp organization and discipline were under the jurisdiction of the United States Army.⁴² During the summer of 1935, the NPS and the U.S. Army organized two CCC camps in the Bethany Community of York County: Military Park-1 (MP-1) and State Park-7 (SP-7).

The CCC only built about half of the facilities on the park. Initially, in December of 1935, the NPS cooperated with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to provide labor for the 46 RDAs. In this early period the Park Service was responsible for supervising WPA laborers and work camps in a similar manner as they did the CCC enrollees. This changed after 1 August 1936, when the NPS was given complete responsibility for relief workers employed on its projects. After this point the relief workers are described as ERA workers.⁴³ Though WPA work may have taken place at Kings Mountain in its first two years, the NPS relied primarily on the ERA program to develop the park between 1937 and 1942.

An unknown number of local laborers hired with ERA funds constructed park facilities including much of Camp York, both dams, the bathhouse, bathhouse parking area, picnic shelter 1, the ranger's residence, etc. Unlike the CCC, these ERA workers could be any age and most likely were certified by the WPA as being eligible for work relief. It is possible that they may have been quartered in a temporary work camp on the property initially. However, for most of the period between 1937 and 1942 they lived at home in nearby towns such as Clover, York, Filbert, Sharon, Blacksburg, Hickory Grove, Smyrna, as well as surrounding rural areas. Government trucks transported them back and forth to the worksites, where daily activities were managed by Colonel Gilbert H. Earp, overall Project Manager for the RDA and supervisor of the ERA program which was designated SC-ERA-8.⁴⁴ A separate project administrative facility, consisting of several buildings, was located approximately 2000' to the southwest of the CCC camps.⁴⁵

42 Merrill, *Roosevelt's Forest Army*, "Historic Resources of South Carolina State Parks," Multiple Property Listing, National Register of Historic Places, State Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

43 Numbers of relief laborers generally exceeded CCC workers on the RDA projects—see Unrau and Williss, *An Administrative History*, chapter 3, section titled "Emergency Relief Act Projects, 1937-1941" and chapter 4, section on RDAs; James F. Kieley, ed., *A Brief History of the National Park Service* (US Department of the Interior, 1940), section on work camps; James F. Kieley, "The Year's Progress," in *1938 Yearbook: Park and Recreation Progress* (USGPO: Washington, DC, 1939), p. 1.

44 For details on which jobs were handled by ERA workers see "Job Application and Completion Records, SC-ERA-8", and "Monthly Progress Reports, SC-ERA-8," King Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH; for details on projects completed by the CCC see job records and monthly progress reports for SP-7 and NP-2 in Kings Mountain State Park Files, Boxes 14 and 15, SCDAH.

45 "Power Line to Administrative Office and Group Camp 1B," 9 November 1938, Kings Mountain Plans.

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Construction of park facilities began with the development of Lake Crawford, Lake York, the road system and Camp York in 1936. Work on these projects occupied SP-7 and ERA-8 well into the next year. In 1938 the CCC commenced work on Camp Cherokee. The next year the NPS continued work on Camp Cherokee, and also turned its focus on development of a day use area. Here the men built a bathhouse, parking area, swimming beach, picnic shelter and water system over the next two years. Other work carried out between 1936-41 included the obliteration of old roads, razing of undesirable structures, planting trees, building erosion check dams, giving tours of the battlefield, and various other miscellaneous projects.⁴⁶

In December 1937, Camp MP-1 closed, leaving SP-7 and ERA workers to complete the demonstration area. By June 1939 the designation of SP-7 had been changed to NP-2, however, the same project supervisors continued to work at the camp. The ERA program was discontinued in the winter of 1942 and Camp NP-2 (formerly SP-7) closed on 25 March 1942. This left a number of projects unfinished, and the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry was particularly concerned that the residence (KM-2) for the new superintendent had not been completed. The NPS agreed to supply the necessary materials, and a WPA crew pitched in to get the house ready for occupancy. The completion of this project marked the end of work on the Recreational Demonstration Area by the National Park Service and the various New Deal agencies.⁴⁷

Though the State Forestry Commission began operating Camp York in 1938, it was not until 1940 that the South Carolina State Forestry Commission decided to lease the full Recreational Demonstration Area. Not long after, in June of 1944, the NPS formally transferred ownership of the property to the State of South Carolina.⁴⁸ Kings Mountain became an important asset to the community by providing group camps, a public swimming beach, bathhouse and picnic area. During the hardships of the Great Depression and World War II, Kings Mountain provided the community with affordable recreation and opportunities for outdoors activities. The state park continues to provide these essential functions to visitors, preserving the legacy of the New Deal.

46 For detailed information on each of the jobs carried out by SC-ERA-8 and SP-7, see Kings Mountain State Park Files, Boxes 14 and 15, SCDAH.

47 For closing of MP-1, see "Status Record of CCC Camps [Fourth Corps Area], 31 December 1941," p. 57, Corps Area Camp Status Reports 1939-41, Entry #16, records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, National Archives, copy in the Kings Mountain Research Files; "Camp Applications, NP-2," Folder, Kings Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH; H.H. Gadsby to R.A. Walker, 14 February 1942, "SP-7, Kings Mountain, Work Program" Folder, Kings Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH; T.D. Ravenel, Memorandum for R.A. Walker, 21 March 1942, "SP-7, Kings Mountain, Work Program" Folder, Kings Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH; J.S.H. Clarkson to Gadsby, 16 February 1942, "SP-7, Kings Mountain, Work Program" Folder, Kings Mountain State Park Files, Box 14, SCDAH.

48 H.A. Smith, "Organized Camps in South Carolina," in *1938 Yearbook: Park and Recreation Progress*, pp. 78-80; South Carolina Commission of Forestry, *Report of the State Commission of Forestry for the Year 1943-1944* (Columbia: 1944), p. 63.

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Significance under National Register Criterion C:

The park is also significant for its rustic-style buildings and landscapes. The methods, materials, and overall design philosophy used in the construction of the Kings Mountain buildings reflect the rustic architecture employed by the NPS during the 1930s and 1940s. Rustic architecture can trace its beginnings to such nineteenth century designers as Andrew Jackson Downing, Frederick Law Olmstead and Henry Hobson Richardson. These men stressed the importance of utilizing local materials and drawing inspiration from the natural environment for the creation of new buildings. The twentieth century's Arts and Crafts, Prairie Style, and Bungalow movements further stimulated the use of rustic architecture. The NPS utilized these design principles to develop its characteristic "parkitecture" style. This architectural style attempted to blend the man-made with the natural environment. Extant buildings, roads, park layout and landscapes at Kings Mountain reflect these design goals.⁴⁹

Joseph H. Croxton, an architect employed by the NPS and stationed at CCC camp SP-7, designed the majority of the buildings and some of the landscaping at the park. Paul R. Gibson, the camp's landscape architect, completed several planting plans for the project. Engineering design for lakes, dams, roads and other infrastructure was handled by Waldo E. Bell. These men developed drawings at the local level for both SP-7 and SC-ERA-8, so despite the separated labor forces the project maintained a unity of design in keeping with NPS standards. All master plans and project designs also had to be approved by a series of reviewers including G.H. Earp (the RDA project manager), the Assistant State Forester of the State Commission of Forestry, the NPS District Inspector and the Director of the NPS regional office.⁵⁰

In general, the resources at Kings Mountain State Park are good examples of rustic design principles.⁵¹ Buildings such as the bathhouse and the group camp mess halls blend in inconspicuously with the landscape since they have low silhouettes, low-pitched roofs and horizontal lines. Many of the buildings make use of indigenous, roughly shaped stones for foundations, chimneys, patios and surrounding retaining walls. The picnic shelter is a good example of the rustic style's emphasis on frontier materials and construction methods, such as peeled round logs with slightly projecting knots left in place, as well as traditional mortise-and-tenon joinery. Other traditional materials include rough-sawn board and batten, weatherboard, heavy timber porch posts and wooden shake roofing. Craftsman features include exposed rafter tails and built-in cabinetry. One notable exception to rustic style principles was the use of asbestos cement shingles on the bathhouse (since removed). It is unclear why this material was approved; possibly it was felt that these shingles would last longer while still mimicking the appearance of shakes.

49 Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993); Albert Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938).

50 The information in this paragraph was drawn from Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

51 For detailed descriptions of rustic style design principles, see McClelland, *Presenting Nature* and Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*.

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Several of the buildings at the park are architecturally significant because the National Park Service used them as models for other park projects across the country. These include latrines, camper cabins, counselor cabins and “help’s cabin” at Camp York. These buildings were selected along with hundreds of others for inclusion in the design encyclopedia, *Park and Recreation Structures*, published by the National Park Service in 1938.⁵² As the author Albert Good noted, the book is a

. . . comprehensive presentation of park structures and facilities in which principles held in esteem by park planners, landscape designers, engineers and architects have been happily joined in adequate provision for man’s needs with a minimum sacrifice for the natural values present.⁵³

In other words, the park planners of the 1930s considered these buildings at Kings Mountain to be some of their best designs.

The CCC and ERA workers also had a significant impact on landscapes at Kings Mountain. They began the process of transforming eroded farmland into dense forest. The workers accomplished this by planting trees, building stone check dams across gullies and constructing siltation ponds to slow water run-off. The ERA crew spent thousands of man hours obliterating old roads and tearing down farmhouses and outbuildings. They laid out a network of new roads with curvilinear designs that hugged the land’s contours and had naturalized banks that merged seamlessly with the new forest landscape, all hallmarks of the rustic style. National Park Service road design standards required that road cuts be blended into the surrounding hillsides - this often required re-sloping banks so that they maintained a proportion of not more than 3 feet in depth to every 1-foot gain in elevation. Engineer Waldo Bell, designer of the Kings Mountain roads, appears to have been aware of this standard, noting on one plan that the slope was to be kept to a 2.5:1 ratio. Road features such as culverts, gutters and drains were all constructed of local stone or given a stone veneer. All three of the surviving CCC-era bridges were designed to have stone veneers, however only the bridge on the road to Camp York was completely covered with stone.⁵⁴

Landscape architect Paul Gibson, working together with project architect Joe Croxton, designed a series of planting plans for the bathhouse area and Camp York. These designed landscapes, as executed by the CCC and ERA, are in keeping with rustic-style landscaping tenets. The NPS standards called for keeping native shrubs and trees and transplanting native plants around buildings, openings and gullies. The Kings Mountain plans generally adhered to these guidelines and included plantings such as dogwood, sparkleberry, mountain laurel, winterberry holly, red maple and

52 Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, pp. 134-135, 179, 182-183, 186-187, 190-191.

53 Ibid, p. 2.

54 Job Records for SC-ERA-8, SP-7 and NP-2, Kings Mountain State Park Files, Boxes 14 and 15, SCDAAH; McClelland, *Presenting Nature*, Chapter III, section on park roads, Chapter IV, section on park roads, Appendix A, list of road design characteristics; “Park Road Plan [Road to Camp York],” June 1936, Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

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doghobble. In at least two cases Gibson proposed non-native species — periwinkle and mimosa. The NPS Regional Office told him to eliminate the periwinkle and may have done the same with the mimosa. The bathhouse planting plan also established scenic vistas of the lake and surrounding forest.⁵⁵

In addition to park facilities and landscapes, the men of MP-1 and SP-7 also developed their CCC camps, “Camp Hawthorne” and “Camp Patrick Ferguson.” At these camps they built offices, barracks, latrines, workshops and other necessary buildings. The NPS encouraged pride in the appearance the camps so CCC workers engaged in beautification projects, such as landscaping and parade ground arrangements. SP-7 built a stone-lined goldfish pond with an island in the center for their flagpole, as well as numerous rock-lined paths and planting beds. Both camps also had unique entrance gates. MP-1 constructed two stone guard towers for their entrance. Not only did these constructions serve the purposes of practical living and beautification, they also provided CCC enrollees with a chance to perfect their building skills prior to beginning work on the public areas. The CCC camps were not intended to be a feature and therefore at the close of the camps many of the buildings were removed from the site. However, the remaining foundations, permanent structures, and landscape features are significant resources that demonstrate the design and development of CCC camps.⁵⁶

55 McClelland, *Presenting Nature*, Chapter VII, section on landscape conservation; “Planting Plan, Unit A, Group Camp No. 1,” 20 August 1936, “Planting Plan, Bathhouse,” 14 October 1939, “Comment Sketch, Planting, Terrace of Bathhouse,” N.D., “Planting Plan, Day Use Parking Area,” 18 October 1939, “Planting Plan, Administrative Unit, Group Camp No. 1,” 22 March 1938, all in Kings Mountain State Park Plans.

56 “CCC Annual,” 4479th Company, SP-7, 1938, pp. 88-89, Kings Mountain State Park Research Files.

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--- Kings Mountain State Park Historic Photographic Collection, 1935-1956.

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UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	17	470123	3891023
2.	17	470791	3889537
3.	17	470644	3887665
4.	17	471169	3885059
5.	17	467702	3884792
6.	17	466108	3884288
7.	17	465008	3883749
8.	17	464134	3884324
9.	17	462703	3885272
10.	17	462246	3885814
11.	17	467171	3888167
12.	17	467058	3889883
13.	17	469684	3891079

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line on the accompanying sketch map "Kings Mountain State Park," based on enlargements of the U.S.G.S. topographic maps for the park, with the sketch map having a scale of 1' = 1500'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is the historic boundary of Kings Mountain State Park as established in York and Cherokee Counties during the period of significance, 1936-1942.

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All photos are of Kings Mountain State Park historic district, York and Cherokee counties, SC. Photographs were taken September and November 2004 and February 2005 by Kristina Dunn and Al Hester. Original negatives are located at the SC Department of Archives and History.

Contributing Resources:

- 1) Lake York (KM-LA-222)
- 2) Lake York Dam Spillway (KM-DA-222)
- 3) Lake York Dam and Stonework (KM-DA-222)
- 4) Lake Crawford Dam (KM-DA-89)
- 5) Lake Crawford Dam Spillway (KM-LA-89)
- 6) Shoreline of Lake Crawford (KM-LA-89)
- 7) Ranger's Residence (KM-2)
- 8) Picnic Shelter 1, rails and Built in Benches (KM-S1)
- 9) Picnic Shelter 1 (KM-S1)
- 10) Picnic Shelter 1 (KM-S1)
- 11) Picnic Shelter 1 (KM-S1)
- 12) Picnic Shelter 1, Window (KM-S1)
- 13) Picnic Shelter 1, Fireplace (KM-S1)
- 14) Bathhouse, Southwest Corner (KM-25)
- 15) Bathhouse, Northeast Corner (KM-25)
- 16) Bathhouse, Southeast Corner (KM-25)
- 17) Bathhouse and Rockwork, East Side (KM-25)
- 18) Bathhouse and Rockwork, West Side (KM-25)
- 19) Bathhouse, Stone Staircase, West Side (KM-25)
- 20) Bathhouse, Stone Staircase, East Side (KM-25)
- 21) Bathhouse Landscape, Stone-lined Drain, North Side (KM-25)
- 22) Bathhouse Parking Lot (KM-PK-3)
- 23) Bathhouse Parking Lot Steps (KM-PK-3)
- 24) Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources (KM-33)
- 25) Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources (KM-33)
- 26) Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources (KM-33)
- 27) Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources (KM-33)
- 28) Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources (KM-33)
- 29) Water System for Day Use Area and Associated Resources (KM-33)
- 30) Latrine, Picnic Area 1 (KM-27)
- 31) Main Park Road, Bridge (KM-RD-1) (KM-69)
- 32) Main Park Road, Bridge with Unfinished Stonework (KM-RD-1)
- 33) Main Park Road, Naturalized Banks and Stone Gutter (KM-RD-1)

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- 34) Road to Day Use Area (KM-RD-2)
 - 35) Culvert, Road to Day Use Area (KM-RD-2)
 - 36) Stone-lined open drain, Park Road to Camp York (KM-RD-227)
 - 37) Road to Camp York (KM-RD-227)
 - 38) Road to Camp York (KM-RD-227)
 - 39) Culvert, Road to Camp York (KM-RD-227)
 - 40) Bridge, Road to Camp York (KM-RD-227)
 - 41) Bridge, Road to Camp York (KM-RD-227)
 - 42) Mess Hall, Camp York (KM-150)
 - 43) Mess Hall, Camp York (KM-150)
 - 44) Mess Hall, Camp York (KM-150)
 - 45) Mess Hall, Camp York (KM-150)
 - 46) Mess Hall, Camp York (KM-150)
 - 47) Staff Quarters, Camp York (KM-152)
 - 48) Staff Quarters, Camp York (KM-152)
 - 49) Craft Shop, Camp York (KM-153)
 - 50) Craft Shop, Camp York (KM-153)
 - 51) Craft Shop, Camp York (KM-153)
 - 52) Unit Lodge, Camp York (KM-157)
 - 53) Unit Lodge, Camp York (KM-157)
 - 54) Pump House, Camp York (KM-160)
 - 55) Latrine Type 1, Camp York (KM-163)
 - 56) Infirmary, Camp York (KM-180)
 - 57) Sleeping Cabin Type 1, Camp York (KM-193)
 - 58) Sleeping Cabin Type 2, Camp York (KM-198)
 - 59) Sleeping Cabin Type 3, Camp York (KM-200)
 - 60) Sleeping Cabin Type 4, Camp York (KM-212)
 - 61) Cook's Cabin, Camp York (KM-218)
 - 62) Cook's Latrine, Camp York (KM-230)
 - 63) Mess Hall, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 64) Mess Hall, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 65) Mess Hall, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 66) Mess Hall, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 67) Mess Hall, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 68) Mess Hall, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 69) Mess Hall, Interior, Kitchen Area, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 70) Mess Hall, Interior, Dining Area, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)

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- 71) Mess Hall, Interior, CCC-era Furniture, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 72) Mess Hall, Interior, Bathroom, Camp Cherokee (KM-100)
 - 73) Infirmary, Camp Cherokee (KM-101)
 - 74) Infirmary, Camp Cherokee (KM-101)
 - 75) Administration Office, Camp Cherokee (KM-102)
 - 76) Administration Office Interior, Built-in Cabinetry, Camp Cherokee (KM-102)
 - 77) Sleeping Cabin, Type 5, Camp Cherokee (KM-121)
 - 78) Staff Quarters, Camp Cherokee (KM-120)
 - 79) Staff Quarters, Camp Cherokee (KM-120)
 - 80) Staff Quarters, Interior, Fireplace, Camp Cherokee (KM-120)
 - 81) Sleeping Cabin, Type 6, Camp Cherokee (KM-128)
 - 82) Sleeping Cabin, Type 5, Camp Cherokee (KM-121)
 - 83) Cooks'/Helps' Cabin, Camp Cherokee (KM-145)
 - 84) Cabin Grouping, Camp Cherokee
 - 85) Entrance, SP-7 CCC Camp
 - 86) Entrance, MP-1 CCC Camp
 - 87) Entrance, MP-1 CCC Camp
 - 88) Water Fountain, CCC Camp
 - 89) Unknown Stone Structure, CCC Camp
 - 90) Unknown Stone Structure, CCC Camp
 - 91) Unknown Structure Foundation, CCC Camp
 - 92) Flagpole Area and Goldfish Pond, SP-7 CCC Camp

Representative Non-Contributing Resources:

- 93) Superintendent's Residence (KM-1)
- 94) Nature Center (KM-30)
- 95) Privy, [Former NPS Contact Station], History Farm (KM-48)
- 96) Shop (KM-61)
- 97) Shed (KM-66)
- 98) Lake Crawford Swimming Platform (KM-87)
- 99) Restroom, Cherokee (KM-104)
- 100) Recreation Building, Camp York (KM-151)