
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A))

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

- 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;*
- 4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
- 5) *Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI

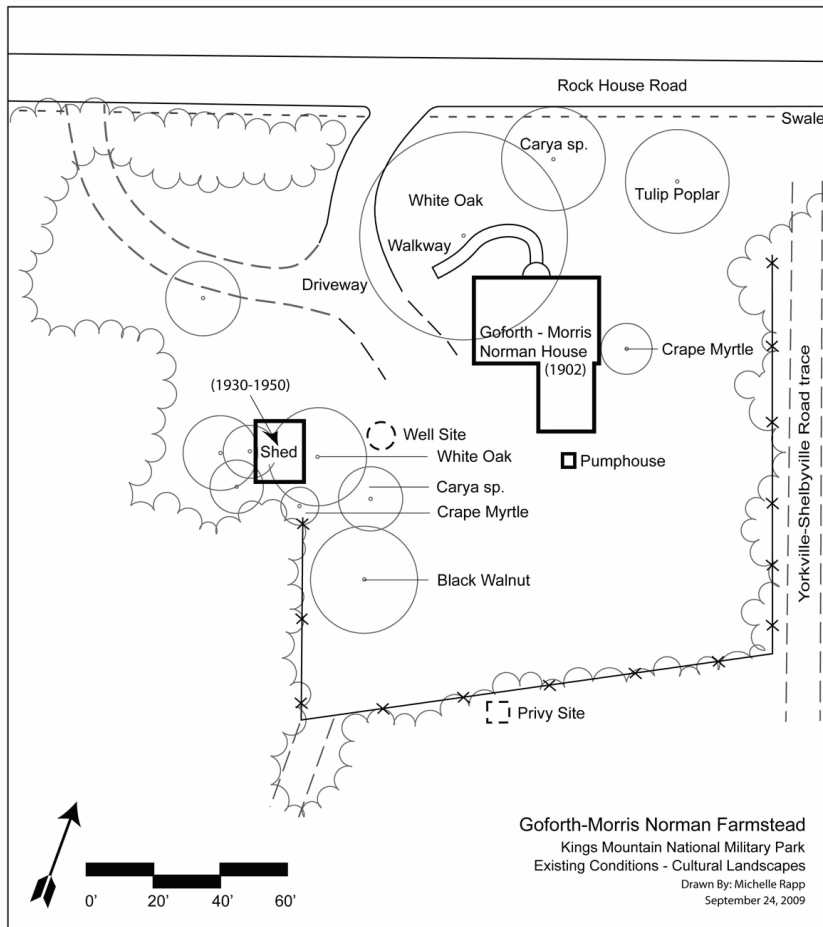
CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit Description:

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead is located within the Kings Mountain National Military Park (parent landscape) in Cherokee County, South Carolina. The Goforth-Morris Norman farm landscape boundaries used for this inventory correspond with the parcel of land acquired by the National Park Service in 1960 (tract 101) but the full extent of the historic property has not been fully researched and documented. Additional research of the area surrounding the homestead core would be beneficial. The agrarian setting is preserved (along with the Howser Farmstead component landscape) as a military park and recreation area.

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead consists of a small farmhouse and residential landscape one half-mile northeast of the Howser House. A wire fence encloses the yard and building cluster. A vernacular central-passage house with an ell-addition is the main building (c.1902) and a shed outbuilding was added later (c.1940) to the south. The remains of a circular stone well are evident in the yard between the house and the shed. Parallel to the fence bordering the east edge of the residential landscape is the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road trace. The road was rerouted in 1956 by the State of South Carolina and the roadbed abandoned. A large shed and barn, also part of the Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead, were removed by the National Park Service. The agricultural landscape outside of the fence was released to natural succession by the NPS after purchase in 1960.

Site Plan



Goforth - Morris Norman Farmstead Site Plan

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550049
Parent Landscape:	550047

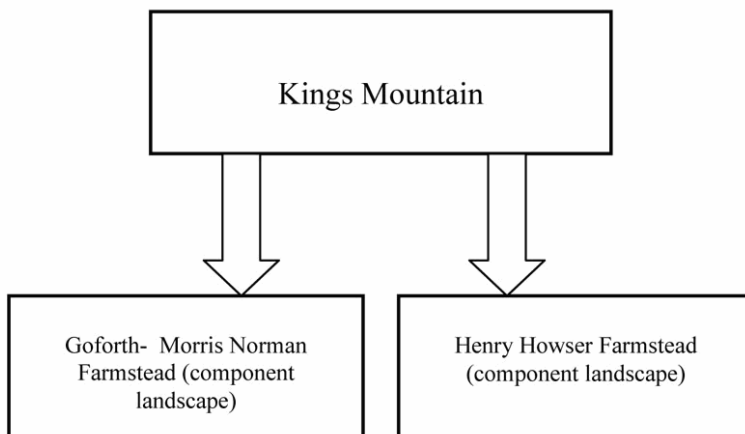
Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Kings Mountain National Military Park -KIMO
Park Organization Code:	5500
Park Administrative Unit:	Kings Mountain National Military Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The parent cultural landscape is Kings Mountain National Military Park, a Revolutionary War battlefield with significant periods of commemoration and national park development. The Battle of Kings Mountain took place October 7, 1780 on Battlefield Ridge, a cleared area with wooded slopes, between American militia and Loyalist supporters. The battlefield commemoration (1815-1931) occurred on a central forty acres of the ridge with monuments and markers locating key sites from the battle. The Park Development era (1933-1942) includes the National Park Service design of the nearby museum area.

Two component landscapes are identified: The Goforth-Morris Norman and Howser farmsteads. Within the park boundaries of Kings Mountain, these two component landscapes post-date the battle but signify the historic agricultural land use and architecture of the region. The Howser farmstead is located on Howser Road in the northwest section of the park. The smaller component landscape, the Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead, is within the Howser farm boundaries and includes features clustered around a one-story farmhouse. The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead is a significant tenant farm landscape with a vernacular South Carolina central-passage building.



KIMO CLI Hierarchy

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A draft Cultural Landscape Inventory was completed by Brian Morris in 1993, and a site visit was conducted with a review of existing park information.

The CLI was updated by Beth Wheeler Byrd in 2003 with information from the Historic Resource Study (1995) and Cultural Landscape Report (2003).

A site visit was conducted and additional work was completed in 2009 by David Hasty, regional CLI coordinator, and intern, Michelle Rapp.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/25/2010

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/07/2010

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Reviewed by Elizabeth Johnson, SC Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

8 July 2010

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Kings Mountain National Military Park

From: *for* Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region *David Hasty*

Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory

We are pleased to transmit to you the Kings Mountain, Howser Farmstead and Goforth-Morris Norman Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs). The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing historic property. These CLIs were produced at the Southeast Regional Office, based primarily on the existing Historic Resources Study and Cultural Landscapes Report, along with a site visit in the summer of 2009.

In order for the CLIs to be certified and counted in PMDS under KIMO's goal 1a7 and the systemwide goal 1b2B, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office needs to concur on the eligibility of the identified contributing cultural landscape features to the existing nomination. KIMO was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, and additional information was accepted in 1976 and again in 1995. The period of significance for the park now includes National Park Service development under the New Deal in 1933-1942, and additional information exists for local rural settlement, and more recent commemorative development. Even though the HRS states that it does not address cultural landscapes, it does, in fact, do just that: topography, landform, vegetation, and circulation patterns are discussed; however, the Hawthorn marker, flagstone walkways surrounding the Administration Building, rubble gutters, and stone headwalls should all still be listed as contributing features. The contribution of vegetation patterns to the overall historic setting should also be more thoroughly addressed. Future primary research – beyond park archives and beyond the scope of the CLI – may enhance the rural settlement context and provide more information on the Henry Howser and Goforth-Morris Norman properties, as well as Howser's Quarry and historic circulation patterns. David Hasty, CLI Coordinator for the Southeast Region, will send a request to the South Carolina Historic Preservation Division for concurrence on the CLI findings.

Approval by the park superintendent is also needed for certification. If the findings of the CLIs are agreed upon – especially regarding condition assessment and management category – please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to the attention of David Hasty, via mail, e-mail (david_hasty@nps.gov), or fax (404.562.3202). However, if you have comments or changes to any part of the CLI, please send those to David Hasty instead. We will incorporate them into the inventory, and send the updated version back to you for further review and signature.

Enclosures



Memo to park.

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 8 July 2010**

Park Information

Park: Kings Mountain National Military Park
State: South Carolina
Counties: Cherokee, York

Cultural Landscape Condition

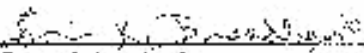
Inventory Name	CLI ID #	Condition
Kings Mountain National Military Park	550047	Fair
Hoover Farmstead	550048	Fair
Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead	550049	Fair

Cultural Landscape Management Category

Should Be Preserved and Maintained 8 July 2010

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒ Do Not Concur ☐


Superintendent

25 June 10
Date

Signature from park.

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

8 July 2010

Elizabeth Johnson
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Enclosed please find a copy of two Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for Kings Mountain National Military Park, located in Blacksburg, South Carolina.

The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Kings Mountain Landscape, the Howser Farmstead, and the Goforth-Morris Norman Homestead CLIs and ask that you sign and return the enclosed concurrence form.

Kings Mountain NMP was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, with additional information accepted in 1976. The nomination did not fully address cultural landscape features at this time. NPS completed a Historic Resource Study in 1995 and their findings were accepted by the Keeper of the National Register as additional documentation on 10 January 1995. The period of significance for the park now includes National Park Service development under the New Deal in 1933-1942, and additional information exists for local rural settlement, and more recent commemorative development. The lists of contributing – and non-contributing – resources at the park are also updated. Topography, landform, vegetation, and circulation patterns are discussed. With a few exceptions, their effort adequately addresses the park's cultural landscape. The Hawthorn marker, flagstone walkways surrounding the Administration Building, rubble gutters, and stone headwalls should all be listed as contributing features. And the contribution of vegetation patterns to the overall historic setting should also be more thoroughly addressed. At a future date, additional primary research – beyond park archives and beyond the scope of the CLI – may enhance the rural settlement context and provide more



information on the Henry Howser and Goforth-Morris Norman properties, as well as Howser's Quarry and historic circulation patterns.

With concurrence from your office, the findings become certified in the CLI database. Your concurrence also gives us justification to submit proper additional documentation to you at a future date. If you have any questions about these documents, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 507-5780 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above.

We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,


Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region

Enclosures

Memo to SHPO.

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park

September 7, 2010

David Hasty
National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303



Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventories for Kings Mountain National Military Park,
Blacksburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Hasty:

Thank you for sending the three Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for Kings Mountain National Military Park in Blacksburg, South Carolina for our review. They demonstrate an impressive level of effort to document the various cultural layers evident in the landscape today.

Enclosed is the signed concurrence with the findings of the CLIs about the features that have the potential to contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Park. If we can be of further assistance to you, please call me at 803-896-6168, or Andy Chandler at 803-896-6179.

Cordially,

Elizabeth M. Johnson
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

S. C. Department of Archives & History • 8301 Parklane Road • Columbia • South Carolina • 29223-4905 • (803) 896-6100 • <http://scdah.sc.gov>

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at Kings Mountain National Military Park in Blacksburg, South Carolina. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory, and understand that these features have the potential to contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for Kings Mountain National Military Park.

South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer

9/7/2010
Date

Signature from SHPO.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The component landscape borders Rock House (Howser) Road in the northwest portion of the park. The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead is in Kings Mountain National Military Park, bounded by Kings Mountain State Park to the south.

State and County:

State: SC

County: Cherokee County

Size (Acres): 110.00

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: -81.3885969358

Longitude: 35.1596865370

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: -81.3807350538

Longitude: 35.1596032910

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

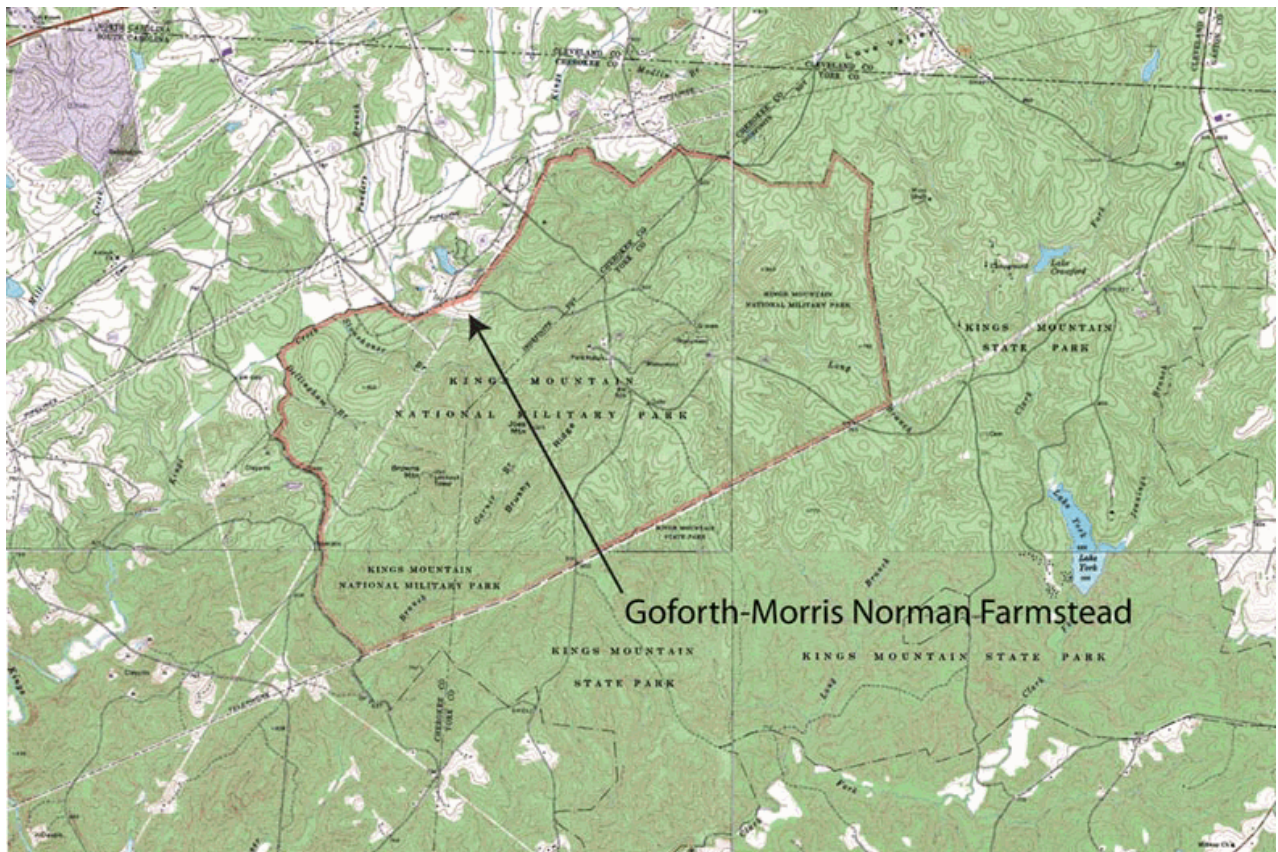
Type of Point: Area

Latitude: -81.3849733557

Longitude: 35.1572994830

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park

Location Map:



Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead Location Map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Kings Mountain Range was inhabited by Native Americans before 1700 but Scots-Irish as well as German, British and Swiss settled and farmed the area over the next century. The Indians, and later colonists, used fire as a land management tool to clear pastures and farm land. On October 7, 1780 the Battle of Kings Mountain was fought between local patriot militia and loyalist supporters on a cleared portion of the ridge. After the battle, the surrounding land was used agriculturally by families including the Howsers, Morris and Normans. Since 1880, the battlefield has been preserved and is now a military park. Additionally the surrounding farmsteads, including the two component landscapes, are now National Park Service property.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead is in the Kings Mountain Range near Battlefield Ridge, the site of the Revolutionary War battle. The range lies between the Blue Ridge Mountains and Carolina sandhills and has small rural farms and woodlands. The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead is located in the surrounding area that has a rolling piedmont topography and is in the Uplands Section of the Piedmont Province.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead is located in Kings Mountain National Military Park. This portion of the park lies in Cherokee County, South Carolina. The Park is located in the Fifth Congressional District.

Tract Numbers: 01-101

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 05/07/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Further research of the Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead cultural landscape should be conducted.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The adjacent lands contribute to the undeveloped park land and battlefield but also preserve the rural character of the historic farmland. The Kings Mountain NMP has a buffer zone and is bordered by a state park with recreational facilities and connecting trails. Some development has occurred near the park entrance road and Interstate 85, but vegetation combined with topography obstruct the viewshed of this development from Kings Mountain.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

KIMO was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, and additional information - written by James Anderson - was accepted in 1976. The nomination did not fully address cultural landscape features at this time. Robert Blythe, Maureen Carroll and Steven Moffson completed a Historic Resource Study for KIMO, and their findings were accepted by the Keeper of the National Register as additional documentation on 10 January 1995. The period of significance for the park now includes National Park Service development under the New Deal in 1933-1942, and additional information exists for local rural settlement, and more recent commemorative development. The lists of contributing – and non-contributing – resources at the park are also updated. Even though the HRS states that it does not address cultural landscapes, it does, in fact, do just that: topography, landform, vegetation, and circulation patterns are discussed. With a few exceptions, their effort adequately addresses the park’s cultural landscape. The Hawthorn marker, flagstone walkways surrounding the Administration Building, rubble gutters, and stone headwalls should all be listed as contributing features. And the contribution of vegetation patterns to the overall historic setting should also be more thoroughly addressed. At a future date, additional primary research - beyond park archives and beyond the scope of the CLI - may enhance the rural settlement context and provide more information on the Henry Howser and Goforth-Morris Norman properties, as well as Howser’s Quarry and historic circulation patterns.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Kings Mountain National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000079
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Name in National Register:	Kings Mountain National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000079
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Name in National Register:	Kings Mountain National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000079
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Period of Significance:	
Time Period:	CE 1803 - 1940
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Facet:	Other Expressing Cultural Values
Other Facet:	Rural Settlers and Their Houses: Expressions of Vernacular Architecture and Settlement Patterns in the South Carolina Piedmont.

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture

Statement of Significance:

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead landscape is significant within the Kings Mountain National Military Park historic district. The residence, shed, well, fence and road trace are all characteristic of a nineteenth-century tenant farm, a distinctive regional type of land use (Criterion A). The central-passage house plan survives, with an ell-addition variation, as an example of South Carolina vernacular architecture (Criterion C). The immediate landscape arrangement (with outbuildings and features) is significant to the period of transition between independent antebellum subsistence farming and absentee land ownership (tenant farming). (1877-1945) The Goforth-Morris Norman farmhouse is one of only two historic homes, remaining on park property.

The farmstead is preserved within the Kings Mountain historic district and the National Register nomination was amended in 1995 to include the house and surrounding features. The Kings Mountain National Military

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead

Kings Mountain National Military Park

Park includes a significant Revolutionary War battlefield (1780), commemorative designed landscape (1815-1931) and features representing the Park Development era of the National Park Service (1933-1942). The Howser Farmstead is also included in the expanded National Register documentation. The Goforth-Morris Norman farm is listed as significant to local land development in the area (1877-1945).

The settlement patterns important to local South Carolina history include tenant farms such as the Goforth-Morris Norman and the larger Howser Farmstead (that originally included the Morris-Norman land). The residence, shed, landscape features and extended agricultural land reflect the context of nineteenth and early twentieth century farms. These farms were owned by distant landholders but farmed by local subsistence tenants. The original Howser land was farmed by the Morris and Norman families in the 1920s and 1930s though each family resided in the Howser House. Tom and Mary Morris occupied the Howser House in 1919 when their daughter, Julia, moved into the Lottie Goforth House. Julia Morris-Norman's daughter recalled walking between the Howser and Goforth house. The distance she described between the houses supports evidence that the Lottie Goforth House was the same as the Morris-Norman House.

The Goforth-Morris-Norman House is a one-story, three bay single-pile frame dwelling with a central passage plan. The continuous, running bond, wire-struck brick foundation supports both the main block and the rear ell. The hip roof ell features the kitchen, dining room and an enclosed porch. The one-story frame lean-to addition is located at the rear of the main block. The wood-shingle, side gable roof of the main block is covered with sheet metal and flanked by two stone gable-end chimneys. Beveled siding clads the entire house. The main block is marked by four-over-four sash windows with plain surrounds; two pairs flank the main entrance. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by four wood posts and extends nearly the entire width of the house. The current house replaced an earlier residence destroyed by fire c.1900. The two stone chimneys remained standing and the new house was constructed between them. No evidence exists of the earlier residence. The house retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, association, materials and feeling. The exterior has undergone few alterations since it was constructed circa 1902, but the interior has been altered with the addition of a partition wall that divides the south room of the main block and obscures the fireplace. A small, frame lean-to was probably added to the rear between 1902 and 1940. The house is in its original location facing the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road. The house at the Goforth-Morris Norman farmstead reveals little about overall historic land-use patterns but the area remains rural and has no intrusions compromising the visual setting.

Several other features also contribute to the significance of the Goforth-Morris Norman landscape as a rural tenant farm. A circular stone well is partially visible below grade near the southeast corner of the house. The shed is located at the south end of the house and is a one-story, gable-front, frame outbuilding. The shed rests on stone piers and is sided with flush, horizontal wood planks. To the north of the house a section of the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville Road is visible. The road was the original access to the Howser land and a thoroughfare for local farmers. These landscape elements contribute to the settlement pattern of the Goforth-Morris Norman farmstead as a tenant farm.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Vernacular

Other Use/Function

Small Residential Landscape

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Mary Morris Estate

Lottie Goforth House

Goforth-Morris-Norman House

Mary Morris Norman Farmstead

Norman Farmstead

Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead

Type of Name

Historic

Historic

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Associated Group:

Name of Group:

Catawba Indians

Type of Association:

Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1700 - 1800	Settled	Early Settlement by Europeans
CE 1780	Military Operation	Battle of Kings Mountain
CE 1797	Land Transfer	Governor Charles Pinckney granted land including battlefield to John Alexander
	Land Transfer	Land sold to Colonel Frederick Hambright (inherited by son, then wife)
CE 1815	Memorialized	Chronicle Marker placed at gravesite Celebration led by Dr. William McLean

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
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CE 1827	Land Transfer	Land bought by Robert Clendinen
CE 1853	Land Transfer	Clendinen's widow, Mary and new husband Dr. William Hemmingway purchase additional tract. Total land 2,300 acres.
CE 1875	Land Transfer	Land sold to W.L. Goforth, Preston Goforth, F. S. Goforth and J.W. Wren
CE 1879	Land Transfer	Land sold to W.L. Goforth, Preston Goforth, F. S. Goforth and J.W. Wren
CE 1880	Land Transfer	Forty acres including Battleground Ridge sold to Kings Mountain Centennial Association
	Memorialized	Centennial Monument placed
CE 1902	Built	Lottie Goforth/Mary Morris-Norman House
CE 1906	Memorialized	U.S. Monument erected
		McKim, Mead, and White
CE 1914	Built	A marker replacing the deteriorated Chronicle Marker was added next to the original and surrounded by an iron fence.
CE 1930	Memorialized	Sesquicentennial Celebration Maj. Ferguson's grave marked, Hoover speech site marked, Kings Mtn. Battleground marker and Col. Asbury Coward marker erected Speaker: President Herbert Hoover New roads and trails laid out
CE 1931	Altered	Kings Mountain NMP established
CE 1933	Land Transfer	War Department transfers all national military parks and historic sites to National Park Service

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park

CE 1933 - 1942	Preserved	Parks Development Era New Deal policy to develop national parks WPA and CCC work at Kings Mountain
CE 1933 - 1937	Built	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp (after 1937, CCC used WPA camp until 1942)
CE 1938	Planted	Revegetation of old fields and pastures
	Built	Main Park Road
CE 1939	Memorialized	Col. Frederick Hambright marker placed
	Built	Amphitheater
CE 1940	Built	Morris Norman Shed
CE 1941	Moved	Kings Mountain Battleground marker moved from battlefield to Main Park Road
	Moved	Main Park Road realigned to south (once followed One Day Road)
	Built	Museum/Administration Building Superintendent's Residence
CE 1952	Built	Maintenance and Utility Area
CE 1956	Altered	Yorkville-Shelbyville Road rerouted
CE 1974	Demolished	Upper parking area and approach road
CE 1975	Built	Visitor Center and 100 car parking area

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park

CE 1980	Restored	Kings Mountain added to national trail system Overmountain Victory Trail from VA to SC
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CE 1999	Excavated	Archaeology investigation
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Physical History:

Goforth-Morris Norman Homestead

The Goforth-Morris-Norman Farmstead is a component landscape of the Kings Mountain National Military Park. Refer to Kings Mountain National Military Park CLI for details about the pre-battle, Battle of Kings Mountain (1780), and commemorative periods (1780 – 1931). More information about the Howser house can be found in the Howser Homestead component CLI.

The farmstead is located at the intersection of Rock House Road (Howser Road) and the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road in Cherokee County. Little is known regarding the nineteenth-century history of the property, but historical mapping and deed references indicate that the land belonged to the Howser family. Tom Morris, a tenant farmer, resided in the Howser house after 1918.

In 1872, Faithy Howser sold portions of the 668-acre home-site property among her immediate family. Jane Goforth bought the 402-acre mountain tract, but kept it for only three years before giving it back to Faithy. In 1882, when Faithy Howser died, the 688-acre Howser property was divided and sold at auction to kin and buyers outside the family. Jane Goforth, at the time of her death in 1883, owned a 402-acre farm located southeast of the Howser Homestead property. After Jane's death, Lottie (Charlotte) and Ida Goforth retained a 120-acre tract of their mother's large farm and presumably resided there with their father William.

Between 1885 and 1915, the Howser family retained the Howser house (also referred to as the stone house) property, and rented it farmers, who probably planted at least a portion of their arable land in a cotton cash crop. When J.F. Jenkins purchased property in the Kings Creek watershed, including the stone house, he also leased the land and its dwellings. Jenkins borrowed heavily in the early 1920s and by 1926, the State Planters Bank and Trust company brought suit against him. Tom Morris and his family lived in the Howser house at this time and remained as tenants until the early 1930s. His daughter, Julia Morris, married in 1919 and moved to the Lottie Goforth dwelling (the Goforth-Morris Norman House) one-half mile from the northeast of the Howser house. This marriage linked the Howser house tenants with the Howser descendants living in the Goforth-Morris Norman House.

Built circa 1902, the Goforth-Morris Norman House is a vernacular house from that was commonly constructed throughout the Southeast from the third quarter of the nineteenth century through the first decades of the twentieth century. The current house replaced an earlier residence destroyed by fire circa 1900. The two stone chimneys remained standing and the new house was constructed between them.

The Goforth-Morris Norman House is a one-story, three-bay, single-pile frame dwelling with a central passage plan. The continuous, running-bond, wire-struck brick foundation supports both the main block and rear ell. The hip-roofed ell features the kitchen, dining room, and an enclosed porch. A one-story, frame lean-to addition is located at the rear of the main block. The wood-shingle, side-gable roof of the main block is covered with sheet metal and flanked by two stone gable-end chimneys. The shed-roofed 3/4-width front porch is supported by four wood posts and extends nearly the entire width of the house.

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead

Kings Mountain National Military Park

The site associated with the Goforth-Morris Norman Homestead includes several structures that contribute to the significance of the property. A circular stone well is partially visible below grade near the southeast corner of the house. A contributing building, the Norman Shed, is located at the south end of the house. It is a one-story, gable-front, frame outbuilding that rest on stone piers and is sided with flush, horizontal wood planks. North of the house, a section of the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville roadbed is visible.

Kings Mountain National Military Park

The NPS acquired the Goforth-Morris Norman Homestead after the death of Mary Morris in 1952. For four years, disputes related to the estate ensued, involving Morris's sister and heir Mrs. J.R. Norman. In 1956, the State of South Carolina reconstructed a portion of the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road in front of the Goforth- Morris Norman house and relocated the new state route northeast and northwest of the original road. The reconstructed road created an irregular park boundary and a triangular-shaped inholding. The NPS pursued acquisition of the Goforth-Morris-Norman House in exchange for land lying west of the southwest park boundary. Photographs taken at that time show the house, a large shed, and a barn located on the property. The barn and shed were later removed. None of the structures located on the south side of the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road are visible except the house.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead retains most aspects of integrity, but there have been some negative impacts. The exterior of the house only has a few alterations since its construction in 1902. It maintains its location facing the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road. The road, however, has been altered. A historic trace remains, but the current configuration is slightly to the northeast and northwest of the historic roadbed and somewhat alters the setting and feeling of the property. And while the area is still rural in character, the current vegetation patterns have changed over the years. The area is now more heavily covered in second-growth forest, a departure from the historic feeling and setting of the early 20th century when this area was a community with scattered farmsites and woodlots.

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Two contributing buildings exist at the site: the Goforth-Morris Norman House and Norman Shed.

As described in the LCS, the house is a 1-story, 3-bay, single-pile frame dwelling with central passage plan, side-gable roof, & rear ell. Two brick & stone gable-end chimneys, additions at rear, & a 3/4-width front porch. Mostly original materials; NPS altered interior walls & ceiling. Built in 1902, it replaced an earlier house that was destroyed by fire in 1900.

The shed is a 14' x 16' one-story, gable-front frame building with flush horizontal wood siding. Shed rests on stone piers and has roof clad with sheet metal. The doors are vertical plank, and the three windows are six-light fixed casements.

A barn and shed once stood to the north of the road, and were associated with this property. No other information is known about these buildings.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Mary Morris Norman House

Feature Identification Number: 135652

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 12254

LCS Structure Name: Morris, Mary (Norman), House

LCS Structure Number: HS-13

Feature: Morris Norman Shed

Feature Identification Number: 135656

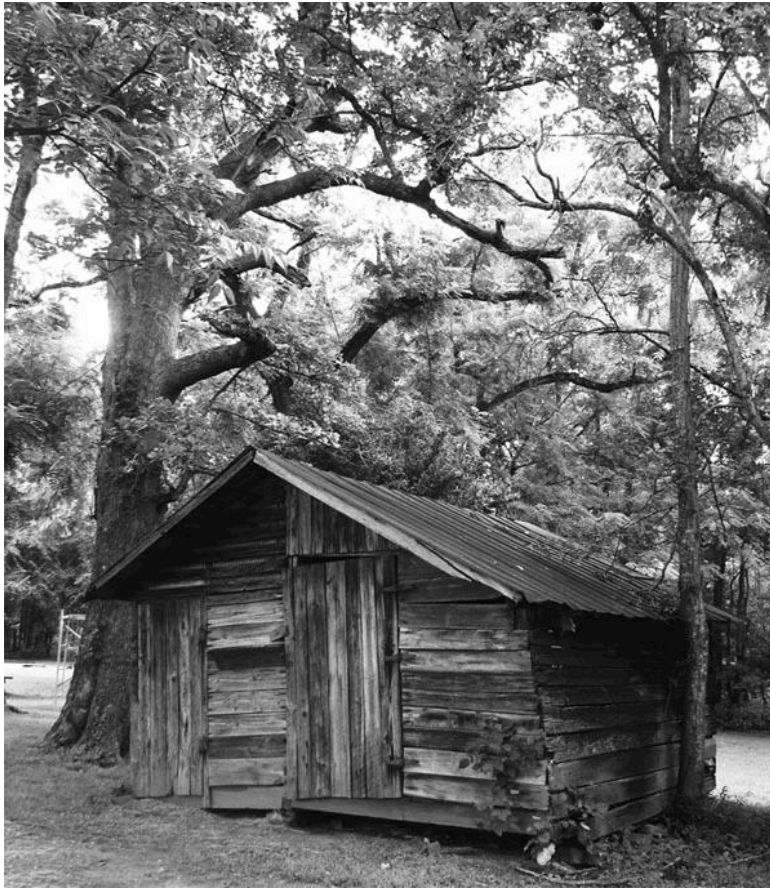
The Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead
Kings Mountain National Military Park

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	90162
LCS Structure Name:	Morris (Norman) Shed
LCS Structure Number:	HS-27

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Goforth-Morris Norman House



Goforth-Morris Norman Shed

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the Goforth-Morris Norman Farmstead retains integrity from the rural tenant yard. The orientation of the main house to the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road is preserved, despite the abandonment of the road. The shed and well are also located in their original position. The immediate yard around the farmhouse and outbuilding is enclosed by a fence. Some historic integrity has been lost due to the removal of a barn and shed.

Circulation

Two historic roads are associated with the property: Howser Road and Yorkville - Shelbyville Road. Howser Road is 12' to 16'-wide and gravel-surfaced running in an east-west direction from Main Park Road to Stone House Road west of the Howser House. It formerly was part of the Yorkville-Shelbyville Road, part of which was relocated outside the park boundary. A portion of the historic Yorkville-Shelbyville road trace survives in front of the house. A concrete walkway leads from the dirt driveway to the front door, and a cinder block walkway leads to the rear of the house. Dates of construction are unknown.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Yorkville- Shelbyville Road
Feature Identification Number: 135664
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12252
LCS Structure Name: Yorkville-Shelbyville Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-11

Feature: Howser Road
Feature Identification Number: 135666
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 90159
LCS Structure Name: Howser Road
LCS Structure Number: HS-24

Vegetation

A few mature trees are located on the property in the immediate vicinity of the house. The most notable of these is the very large white oak next to the front walkway which likely dates from the period of significance. Other specimen trees include a black walnut, hickory (*Carya* spp.), crepe myrtle and white oak behind the shed. An additional crepe myrtle is located next to the eastern face of the house, and a tulip poplar and another hickory (*Carya* spp.) are to the front of the house. Most of these trees, with possible exception of the black walnut, likely post-date the period of significance. The surrounding park land is largely covered in second-growth forest, but the land was likely less forested during the 19th and early 20th century.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: White Oak
Feature Identification Number: 142103
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*View from road of vegetation. Note the large white oak to the left, smaller *Carya* spp. in center, and smaller tulip poplar to the rear left.*

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 07/12/2010

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	LCS lists the house and shed in fair condition due to moderate structural deterioration and weather.
Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Current vegetative cover differs from historic patterns. Further research is needed to better determine historic character of the property.

Treatment

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: Susan Hart Vincent

Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Report

Year of Publication: 2003

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Location: SERO, KIMO

Citation Author: Robert W. Blythe, Maureen A. Carroll, Steven H. Moffson

Citation Title: Historic Resource Study

Year of Publication: 1995

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Location: SERO, KIMO