National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

King's Mountain National Military Park
Kings Mountain State Park



Historic Structures Report for:

CCC-Era Structures and Features at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Adjoining Kings Mountain State Park





UNITED STATES CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Historic Structures Report for:

CCC-Era Structures and Features at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Adjoining Kings Mountain State Park

Kings Mountain, North Carolina

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Signatures as required:

Forward

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structures Report, part of our on-going effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and cultural landscapes of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals contributed to the successful completion of this work; but we would particularly like to thank the Clemson University/ College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Project Team who authored the report. The authors would like to thank the staff at the King Mountain National Military Park who assisted with the project, especially Chief Ranger Chris Revels; Al Hester, Historic Sites Coordinator with South Carolina State Park Service; Deidre McCarthy, Chief, National Park Service Cultural Resource GIS Faciity; Christopher Barrow, National Park Service Southeast Regional GIS Coordinator/Geography; the Kings Mountain State Park staff who assisted with the inspection of historic structures; and Historical Architect Danita Brown, AIA of the Southeast Regional Office for their assistance. We hope that this study will prove valuable to park management in ongoing efforts to preserve the historic structures and to everyone in understanding and interpreting this unique resource.

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Regional Office
2017

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Part 1

Management Summary



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Purpose



Figure 2: Student Cassie Cline takes fieldnotes of measurements inside Camp Cherokee's Dining Hall during the early April site visit engaging preservation students in the Kings Mountain HSR process.

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS) and Clemson University (CU) entered into Cooperative Agreement Number P13AC00443 to survey the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era structures and features within Kings Mountain National Military Park and adjoining Kings Mountain State Park and prepare a Historic Structure Report for the buildings, structures and landscape features designed, planned and constructed by CCC crews between 1936 and 1942. During its short duration, the Civilian Conservation Corps put thousands of unemployed young American men to work on hundreds of projects across the nation. Improvements to existing recreational facilities in local, state, and national parks and the construction of new state and federal park facilities created a significant legacy that has opened public access to historic places and recreational opportunities for more than eight decades. At Kings Mountain, the Corps constructed the road system needed to open land acquired around the site of the 1780 Battle of Kings Mountain for historical interpretation and recreation. This road system, some of it superimposed over existing roads, connected Kings Mountain National Military Park (KIMO) and the Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) that later became Kings Mountain

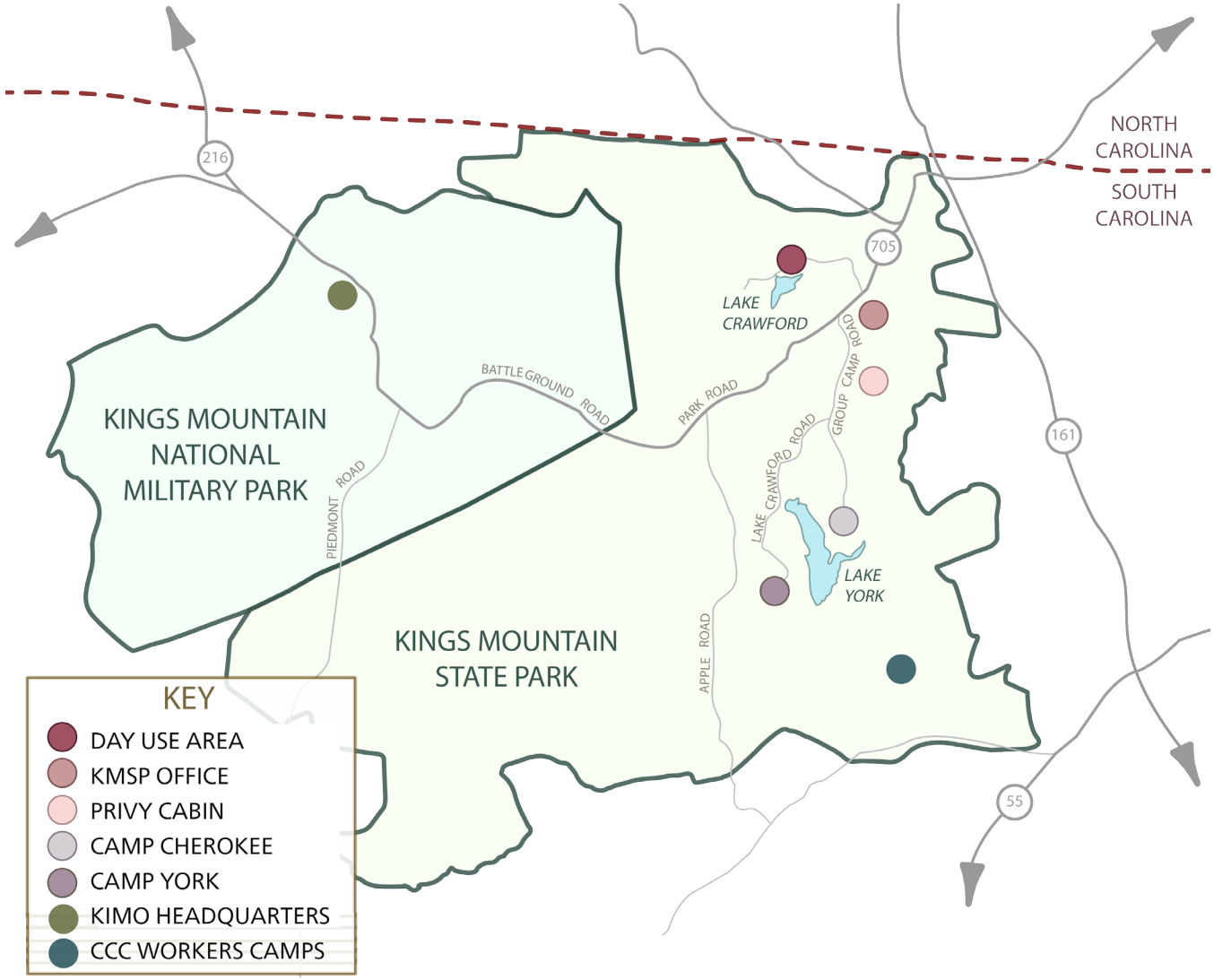


Figure 3: This locater map illustrates the relationship of KIMO and KMSP and the distribution of CCC-era resources included in this report on the two parks.

State Park (KMSP). Construction of trails, two dams that created lakes to serve a day use recreational area and two seasonal camps, and administrative buildings to house NPS programs and offices followed. These CCC era buildings, structures and landscape features in both the federal and state-managed parks are well-preserved, well-used examples of the CCC "park rustic" design aesthetic. More important, this collection of buildings speaks to the lasting legacy of the CCC and the significant contributions its projects made to the national good.

Students, faculty and staff of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation jointly sponsored by Clemson University and the College of Charleston pursued this research through the Piedmont South Atlantic Coast Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Unit (PSAC) Agreement. The purpose of this PSAC Agreement is to support National Parks in the



Figure 4: Students work with Total Station equipment in surveying critical landscape points in the area surrounding the Bath House in the Day Use Area of Kings Mountain State Park (KMSP).

Southeast Region of the National Park Service, and Service wide, by providing research, technical assistance, and education through the cooperative relationship with partners of the PSAC. The historic structure report (HSR) requested by KIMO documents the construction history of two historic CCC structures and related site improvements and landscape features, among them nine (9) culverts with stone headwalls and fourteen (14) swales along Main Park Road within KIMO. In addition, the project documented the dam, bath house, parking lot, landscape features and picnic shelter that anchor the day use recreational area at Lake Crawford, and the dam, two group camps and related structures oriented to Lake York located within the state-owned area included in this study. In the course of the project, the team recorded and assessed six (6) stone culverts and their associated swales in the Lake Crawford parking lot and eight (8) culverts with stone headwalls along the Lake Crawford Road (KMSP).

The project also conducted a reconnaissance of the site of CCC Camps Hawthorn and Ferguson, the area located to the south of Lake York where living quarters for CCC crews were constructed. The footprints of two gates which provided access to the two camps enumerated in the project scope of work were evaluated and documented as were the ruins and foundations of other camp features and camp buildings.



Figure 5: Students Jennifer Baher and Cassie Cline capture running measurements of the location of joints in the stonework of the retaining walls near the Bath House.

In total, fieldwork for the HSR documented and assessed the conditions of: eighty (80) buildings, two (2) dams, forty three (43) landscape features, and eleven (11) ruins:

- NPS Park Administrative Headquarters (KIMO)
- NPS Superintendent's Quarters (KIMO)
- Dams (2) (KMSP)
- Lake Crawford Bath House and related landscape features (KMSP)
- Lake Crawford Picnic Shelter (KMSP)
- Camp Cherokee (32 resources at KMSP): Dining Hall, Canteen, Infirmary, Staff Quarters, Cooks Cabin, Leader Cabins (4), Camper Cabins (20), Latrine (3)
- Camp York Buildings (44 resources at KMSP): Dining Hall, Canteen, Administration Building, Infirmary, Staff Quarters, Unit Lodges (3), Cooks Cabin Leader Cabins (5), Camper Cabins (25), Latrines (4), Utility Building



Figure 6: Students hear a brief presentation on the history discovered during archival research on the Bath House before beginning their field measuring and landscape survey of the Bath House and its environs.

- Culverts (14 at KMSP and 9 at KIMO)
- Swales (6 at KMSP and 14 at KIMO)
- CCC Camp Foundation Ruins and Landscape Features (12 resources at KMSP): Entrance Gates Camps Crawford and Ferguson, Administration Building 1, Administration Building 2, Water fountains (2), camp bell pylons (2), camp bakery, toilet, shower house and related effluent drainage system, storage building
- Log Privy (KMSP)

This HSR will support park managers in the maintenance and preservation of these historic structures. All of them are significant historical resources that represent an important aspect of the nation's response to the Great Depression and which served, and still serve, as the architectural and landscape infrastructure essential to the park's recreational and educational functions and its future development. The significance of both the Kings Mountain Battlefield and the CCC-era recreational complex is recognized by their listing on the National Register of Historic Places.[1]

1 Kings Mountain State Park Historic District, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, NR #10817711022 (2008).



Figure 7: Typical cabins from Camp Cherokee and Camp York within the Kings Mountain State Park (KMSP)

General Findings

CCC era buildings and structures at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. A National Register of Historic Places nomination completed in 1976 previously drew attention to the significance of the site of the 1780 Battle of Kings Mountain and the surviving elements of the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century landscape that survived within the boundaries of the federal and state parks. The National Register Nomination form Kristina Dunn and Al Hester of South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism wrote places the buildings, sites, and landscape features constructed by CCC crews at Kings Mountain between 1936 and 1942 in the context of contemporaneous CCC activities in South Carolina and the Corps' broader efforts across the nation. To the statement of significance for the Kings Mountain CCC Era National Register Nomination, additional general observations flow from the results of research conducted for this historic structures report.

First, the history of CCC activity at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park is extremely well-documented. Archives at



Figure 8: Networks of culverts and swales are an important legacy from CCC era construction. These features facilitated visitor access and protected ecological systems in the parks.

Kings Mountain National Military Park contain a wealth of architectural plans and drawings, photographs, work records and oral histories. Much but not all of this material is duplicated in new, electronic, on-line repositories. While access to much of the Kings Mountain CCC material has been made easier by the creation of digital archives, much of the material at Kings Mountain has not been transmitted to new electronic platforms. This fact, that important historical documents, images, and photographs have not been yet been captured by aggressive efforts to create an electronic repository for CCC activities at Kings Mountain, affirms the important role that local archival repositories play in preserving site specific records and the role they can, and will, play in new research.

Second, like the documents that tell the larger story of the planning and construction of Kings Mountains' two parks, the CCC-era buildings themselves are testaments to the CCC legacy. Planned and built to national standards, buildings at both KIMO and the RDA exhibited, and still largely exhibit, a consistent approach to scale, materials, and architectural character.

Third, this collection of buildings is remarkably intact and retain, given their age, a remarkably high level of architectural integrity. That integrity is due, in no small part, to the fact that these buildings have continued to serve the purposes for which they were constructed nearly eighty years ago.

Fourth, all the CCC-era buildings in both parks bear the signs of nearly eight decades of heavy use. All CCC era buildings at Kings Mountain bear the imprint of nominal wear and tear and the cumulative effects of wind and weather. They also bear the signs of efforts, some skilled and some clumsy, to repair failing materials.

Fifth, the collection, spread across the two parks, also bear the imprint of the different standards of care. Efforts to expand activities at both parks and nominal repairs expected in buildings that have been in use for eight decades has introduced materials and methods that conflict with CCC design intentions.

Sixth, stewardship of this collection of buildings is born by NPS, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism (SCPRT), and a third party, the YMCA, the organization that operates Camp Cherokee under contract with SCPRT. There is, as a result, no one standard of care, no one management philosophy, and no one guiding maintenance principle applied to the buildings.

Seventh, deferred maintenance to CCC-era buildings, at Camps Cherokee and York and at Lake Crawford Day Use Area, draws attention to both the need to fund and implement a more aggressive preventive maintenance policy and the need to adopt a consistent set of maintenance standards.

Eighth, the ruins of CCC camps Hawthorn and Ferguson offer significant opportunities to interpret the CCC legacy at Kings Mountain and South Carolina. However, the ruins of these two camps pose significant life safety risks that must be addressed before the site can be opened for any public visitation.



Figure 9: Students Clayton Johnson and Alena Franco discuss the landscape around the Lake Crawford Dam.

Project Scope and Methodology

The goal of the HSR is to compile information that will guide the repair, maintenance, and preservation of historically significant buildings and structures. Developed as a management tool by the National Park Service in the 1930s, HSRs document and interpret a building's construction and subsequent changes to it through investigation of historical, physical, and pictorial evidence. In addition to this goal, the HSR for CCC-era buildings, structures, and landscape features at Kings Mountain also assessed the condition of the resources included in this study, the performance of the materials used in their construction and their general physical stability. The HSR also considers appropriate course of treatment.

This historic structures report for CCC-era buildings, structures and landscape features at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park addresses issues specific to Kings Mountain including the role of the CCC in their design and construction; the chronology of buildings and facilities intended for public use; existing condition of the exterior envelops and structural systems; integrity and function of landscape features; and the



Figure 10: Students tour Camp York, getting a sense of the siting of individual camper cabins grouped in clusters and the siting of the cabins in the geographical and vegetative setting.

historic significance and integrity of buildings, structures, and landscape features.

Investigation proceeded along three parallel tracks: research in historical sources, investigation and documentation of historic buildings, structures and landscape features, and conditions assessment. Each of these three tasks was assigned to one of the small working teams assembled for the project. Each of the research tasks, however, informed the others and feed information into the final task of compiling a summary history and chronology of construction, assessment of current conditions, and evaluation of significance.

Research in Historical Sources:

Primary source evidence for this study was gathered from the archives at Kings Mountain National Military Park with assistance from Chris Revels, Chief Ranger at KIMO, from CCC collections housed at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History where Bryan Collars, Electronic Records and Imagining Supervisor assisted with access to the collections and facilitated production of digital copies of CCC maps for the HSR, and from the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism where Al Hester shared his knowledge of Kings Mountain and CCC projects in South Carolina. Review



Figure 11: Terrace and steps to Lake Crawford at the Day Use Area of Kings Mountain State Park (KMSP).

of CCC planning documents and the CCC era architectural plans and historic photographs now accessible electronically were also consulted. Secondary historical literature pertaining to the CCC in general and the Corps efforts in South Carolina in particular was also reviewed.

Oral histories and photographs assembled by Neva Jean Specht and others from Appalachian State University that captured the recollections of CCC men who worked at Kings Mountain collectively gives voice to the experiences of the hundreds of young men who worked at Kings Mountain between 1936 and 1942. Their recollections add personal depth to the discussion of CCC personnel responsible for the design and construction of roads, dams, camps, and recreational features at Kings Mountain.

Investigation and Documentation:

Physical investigation of each historic resource included in the study proceeded in approximate chronological order of construction. Project team members documented their observations with digital photographs, field notes, and sketch drawings on site. In the description of each resource, the material and methods of construction were examined, the spatial layout described, and field assessment of significance noted. Hand-measured field drawings were converted to AutoCAD files following HABS standards.

The complete set of drawings are



Figure 12: Student Rachel Freels records measurements of the KMSP Day Use Area's picnic shelter to be used in the production of computer drafted measured drawings of the structure.

attached in Appendix A.

Comprehensive photographic survey of the CCC-era buildings and structures proceeded in three phases. During initial field visits, team members captured electronic format images of all CCC buildings and structures. In a following site visit, the team took images that constitute a record of what the National Register for Historic Places criteria call "feeling." These photographs capture the character of the interior of the CCC buildings and the character-defining features that distinguish the "parkitecture" aesthetic of CCC buildings. Photography was also used as a means to record existing conditions.

Measured drawings and photographs, some of them drawn from archival sources, support discussion of the architectural character of Kings Mountain's assemblage of park buildings. Constructed between 1938 and 1942, these building share many character defining features. However, all applicable character defining features are listed for each historic resource. The intention of including repetitions of frequently encountered features is, first, to reinforce consistency in design and craftsmanship through the two park. Second, this approach leads toward comprehensive descriptions. Third, this approach identifies the unique features, of plan, material, and craftsmanship that are essential character-defining aspects of many of the building. Original features were noted, as well as features which are suspected later additions.

Field inventories CCC-era buildings at Camp York and Camp Cherokee identified a range of building types at each camp. After constructing a building typology for each camp, the team completed hand-measured field drawings of a representative example of each type and then translated those field drawings into AutoCAD drawings. Identification of a building typology for the two camps supports precise discussion of the range of building types at the two camps and, in addition, draws attention to the design aesthetic and intended purposes for each building type.

Conditions Assessment:

Assessment of current conditions of CCC-era buildings, structures, and landscape features proceeded concurrently with historical research. Conditions assessment addressed the exterior and primary interior spaces of all buildings and the stability and working condition of structures and landscape features. Where visible and accessible, structural systems was assessed. Field notes and photographs recorded visible symptoms of decay and degradation. Digital photographs of every façade of every building served as the template on which the team reported current conditions.

Summary of Recommendations

The CCC era buildings at KIMO and KMSP generally retain a very high level of architectural integrity. That is due, in no small part, to the buildings' unbroken use as recreational and administrative facilities. Use of robust materials during construction, most of it sourced locally, also contributed to the buildings' current well-used but sound condition. What has made good programmatic sense and supported the buildings' preservation - - recreational and administrative use - - will, coupled with consistently applied standards of maintenance and repair, insure that these buildings survive well into the future.

Recommendation #1: Develop and Adopt a Preservation Plan for CCC era buildings, structures, and landscape features in both KIMO and KMSP.

Preservation Plan should address all CCC era buildings in both parks. Plan should be accompanied by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) executed between NPS and SC PRT that expresses agreement that a consistent level of care for all CCC era buildings is necessary to guarantee their preservation and prevent the loss of character defining features and materials.

Preservation Plan should also be accompanied by a Statement of Preservation Philosophy that acknowledges the cultural and historical significance of this collection of CCC buildings. The National Register Nomination for Kings Mountain CCC resources makes it clear that these cultural resources are important to the history of the place and the region. They are an important expression of the broader national program in the 1930s and 1940s. During this period of national emergency, government created programs that not only met immediate needs but also created an enduring legacy of public places that continue to educate, entertain, and enlighten. In creating jobs and employment for many thousands of unemployed young Americans, CCC projects also created an indelible ethic for park building and an aesthetic for recreational design that shaped national attitudes, national standards, and national expectations into the 1970s.

If these buildings are to continue to serve the purposes for which they were constructed and which they have served for eight decades, careful, consistent application of a standard level of care will be increasingly necessary as this collection of building continues in active use and as the normal wear and tear of use and weathering push against historic materials.

A Preservation Plan for these resources should use the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* as the broad intellectual and philosophical framework within which maintenance and repair of CCC buildings is undertaken. The Preservation Plan should also enumerate the palette of materials used in construction of CCC buildings and structures and develop site-specific guidelines on methods and materials used in repairs. The Preservation Plan should also enumerate character defining feature and address how and when additions and changes to interiors are to be made.

Recommendation #2: Develop and implement a stabilization and rehabilitation plan for the Lake Crawford Bath House.

The Lake Crawford Bath House and the landscape features associated with it are perhaps the most significant CCC achievement at Kings Mountain. Closed for some years, the Bath House and stone stairs, retaining walls, and walks that define it now show significant signs of damage by water penetration and erosion.

This will be a significant effort. A multi-disciplinary team will be essential to develop a sensitive conservation and rehabilitation plan. A number of unsympathetic repairs have already diminished the architectural integrity of this important complex. Great care in replacing damaged, missing, or deteriorated elements with materials that match original in character and workmanship will be essential to retaining the historic character and feeling of this important recreational facility.

Recommendation #3: Develop a historic resources conservation and management plan for the sites of CCC camps Hawthorn and Ferguson.

This large, sprawling complex, once home to the hundreds of CCC crew who built Kings Mountain National Military Park and the recreational facilities now encompassed in Kings Mountain State Park, is now an archaeological site. Ruins of camp buildings and the gates that framed the entrances to Camps Hawthorn and Ferguson are visible as are the foundation of camp buildings.

Opening of a riding trail that connects the site to other KMSP riding trails has introduced the site to increased, ad hoc, irregular visitation and use. Increased visitation raises the potential for damage to the surviving above ground vestiges of the CCC camps, particularly without designation and identification of the resources for visitors passing by.

The camp area should be carefully and thoroughly mapped.

A historic resources conservation and management plan should enumerate (1)



Figure 13: The interior of the unit lodge at Camp York reveals traces of many years of use, as campers have made inscriptions on the wooden surfaces.

life safety issues associated with open foundations; (2) provide options for appropriate mitigation of life safety issues, e.g. filling open foundation with materials that will support conservation of historic features; (3) prioritize sites more susceptible to damage and provide guidelines for installation of appropriate barriers; (4) prescribe methods and materials for appropriate repairs as needed; (5) explore options for interpretative signage.

The survey and plan recommended here are needed to assure the conservation of this important element of the CCC story at Kings Mountain. The discussion about the nature, character and frequency of public access to this site will consider a range of option, one of them perhaps a decision to prohibit visitation until life safety issues have been successfully addressed.

The sites of CCC camps Hawthorne and Ferguson can be used to tell the very interesting story of the recruitment, training, housing, and work of the young men who worked at Kings Mountain.

Recommendation #4: Develop a life safety mitigation plan for the sites of CCC camps Hawthorn and Ferguson.

Dismantled in stages as the nation mobilized for war, the sites of Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson are evocative places. They also contain significant life safety hazards. Rusted iron rebar and nails that once fastened frame walls to cast concrete foundation are exposed. A cast concrete sump pit associated with the camp shower house is open and filled with water. A sewage collection pit linked to the camp toilet is open. Rusting pieces of prefabricated wall systems, chimney flues, and roofing lay scattered across the site. A life safety mitigation plan should follow an assessment of the site and should consider: (1) life safety issues associated with open foundations and water-filled sumps; (2) provide options for appropriate mitigation of life safety issues, e.g. filling open foundation with materials that will support conservation of historic features; (3) consider design for marked walking paths through the site and appropriate barrier to protect historic resources and visitors; and (4) prescribe text for notification signage that draws attention to risks.

Recommendation #5: Develop an interpretative exhibit that tells the story of the role of the CCC in the planning and construction of KIMO and KMSP.

As a group, CCC-era buildings, structures and landscape features at Kings Mountain present a compelling story of the planning and construction of buildings and structures associated with the National Park Service interpretation of the Battle of Kings Mountain and the Recreational Development Area that became Kings Mountain State Park. While interpretation of the CCC work at Kings Mountain is not a primary responsibility of KIMO or KMSP, an exhibit on the planning and construction of the two parks by CCC crews, based on the wealth of available photographs, historic maps, and recorded recollections, could tell a story not now well know and that would, for most visitors to KIMO and KMSP, draw attention to how the nation responded to the crisis precipitated by the Great Depression and the role the CCC played in the national response.

Part 2

Developmental History







Figure 14: As with the images above, historic photos of the buildings, structures and landscape features of Kings Mountain are presented throughout this section. Images have been collected from multiple archival sources, such as the above images from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Historical Background and Context

On June 16, 1906, the United States Congress authorized the establishment of a U.S. Monument at South Carolina's Battleground Ridge, an outcropping in the Kings Mountain Range that stretches from Crowder Mountain in North Carolina southwest through South Carolina's York and Cherokee Counties. The U.S. Monument, designed by nationally-renown New York City architectural firm McKim, Mead and White, was the first federal memorial of the 1780 Patriot victory at the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War.[2] Since the mid-nineteenth century, the Kings Mountain Centennial Association, a local volunteer group, commemorated the site by maintaining private historic markers and securing land parcels associated with the battleground.

The monument at Battleground Ridge was part of a national movement by

2 According to the Kings Mountain National Military Park's National Register of Historic Places nomination, "the battle took place between hardy colonial frontiersman from Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia, led by Colonial Campbell of Virginia and other frontier leaders, and a loyalist force of about 125 provincial rangers and 1000 Carolina Tory militia led by Colonel Patrick Ferguson. The fierce fight lasted for one hour and ended in a Patriot victory. The first significant American victory in over two years, the battle began a chain of events that culminated in the surrender of British forces at Yorktown." National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #66000079. 1976. 2.



Figure 15: Innis House along the Sunken Road at the Fredricksburg and Spotsylvania National Military park, photo retrieved from the National Park Service Website at https://www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm?id=19D5B9A7-155D-451F-673ED7FBA9650D21.

the U.S. War Department, and ultimately the National Park Service (NPS) after its inception in 1916, to memorialize America's wartime history through acknowledging the places and sites where important battles took place. In the 1930s, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes described the government's increased interest in not just the protection of national resources, but iconic historic landscapes:

> Natural wonders are not all that the National Park Service conserves for the enjoyment and inspiration of the American People. Within the past few years, the scope of this bureau of the Department of the Interior has been broadened to include national HISTORIC SHRINES and landmarks. With this step has come a STILL BROADER conception of AMERICA as a whole. We cannot HONOR our heroes and sages; we cannot VISIT the places HALLOWED BY THEM, without DEEPENING our own consciousness of what TRUE PATRIOTISM means. It is good for all of us to PAUSE, now and then, to recall some of the COSTS and SCARIFICES that have gone into the MAKING OF AMERICA.[3]

3 "History and Legislations," Governor's Visit, April 26, 1939. Box 1, Folder 2, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

The National Battlefield and National Military Park system grew extensively across the eastern region of the United States, the latter doubling between 1917 and 1928. Virginia's Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (Figure 15) was established to commemorate four major battles of the Civil War, and North Carolina's Guilford Courthouse National Military Park was created to showcase the 1781 Battle of Guilford Court House. In 1926, Moore's Creek National Battlefield was designated to honor the 1776 Patriot victory at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge and establish recreational trails and picnic areas for the local community. Two years later, Congress established the Kings Mountain Battleground Commission to assess the feasibility of transforming Battleground Ridge into a National Military Park.

At this time, Battleground Ridge was comprised of a cleared ridge with wooded slopes surrounded by scattered farmland.[4] The local farming soil had suffered from severe erosion, causing a significant decline in agricultural activity but defining Battleground Ridge as an even more desirable park location.[5] As part of President Roosevelt's New Deal to alleviate hardship during the Great Depression, affordable travel options to the nation's iconic landscapes became a federal priority, and sub-marginal farmland surrounding significant battlefields or parks were seen as ideal locations to establish outdoor community recreational facilities. The government viewed the transformation of adjacent idle lands as a means to both protect federal parks from deforestation, forest fires, and suburban sprawl, and expand domestic vacation destinations.[6]

The U.S. Forest Service declared its intent to improve and increase campgrounds nationwide as Roosevelt's New Deal pursued programs to boost unemployment among American workers while expanding the nation's park system. The NPS and the U.S. Forest Service hired unemployed men through the New Deal's Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), and its successor the Civil Conservation Corps (CCC), to carry out road and campground construction, landscape improvements and forest preservation for new recreational landscapes nationwide.[7] According to author Linda Flint McClelland in her 1998 publication, Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction,

4 United States Congress. Erection of Monument to Commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain in South Carolina. Public Law 235, 34 Stat. 286. Fifty-ninth Cong. 1st sess. S. 3336. Washington: 16 June 1906.

5 United States Congress. An act to Establish a National Military Park to Commemorate the Battle of Kings Mountain. Public Law 824. 46 Stat. 1508. Seventy-first Cong. 3rd sess. S. 437. Washington: 3 March 1931.

6 Tara Mitchell Mielnik, New Deal, New Landscape: The Civilian Conservation Corps and South Carolina's State Parks (Columbia: University of South Carolina, 2008), 17.

7 Linda Flint McClelland, Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 372.

"ECW was immediately seen as a means to carry out this reform, and the world of the CCC became closely associated with campground construction."[8] By 1934, CCC enrollees worked on over a dozen campground facilities projects, including those adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (NC and TN), Fort Pulaski National Monument (GA), Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park (TN), Shenandoah National Park (VA) and Gettysburg National Military Park (PA).[9] These adjacent landscapes became known as "Recreational Development Areas (RDAs)," and were to become state parks after the U.S. War Department and NPS completed the facilities.

Potential sites for ideal RDAs were defined not only as idle landscapes near federal parks, but also lands "close to centers of population…well adapted for economic use."[10] Battleground Ridge's depleted adjacent fields and their proximity to industrial city centers like Charlotte, NC and Greenville, SC made the Kings Mountain area a viable RDA location. The Kings Mountain Commission intended to provide "healthful outdoor life during the summer months, at a low cost" for "underprivileged children, farm clubs and groups from the cities," and conducted a survey in April of 1928 of farming families and textile workers throughout the region to investigate the potential populations that could benefit from a low-expense recreational camping area.[11] The commission also contacted nearby industrial companies and schools to gauge interest in facilities for recreational retreats or incentive programs. As no company or nearby college committed to a partnership with the proposed Kings Mountain RDA, the War Department decided in December of 1928 to continue with the plans simply for "the general public" to enjoy "wholesome outdoor activity."[12]

In 1931, an Act of Congress declared the establishment of the Kings Mountain National Military Park and authorized over $200,000 for the park's establishment.[13] In response to Congress' decision, Colonel H.L. Landers of the historical division of the U.S. Army War College stated:

> No battlefield in American history is better known to millions of inhabitants than is Kings Mountain. More people know of it than know of Gettysburg. It possesses a

8 McClelland, Building the National Parks, 372.

9 "Bigger CCC Program Promised in Spring," Greensboro Daily News, October 27, 1935.

10 Roger Holden, Leo M. Lyons and Don Steward, "A Radio Discussion," Station WJJD, Chicago, October 4, 1940.

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

12 Neva Jean Specht, "Oral History of CCC Participants." 2013. Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC. Project folder 31, document 282.

13 "Park Bill has no cash funds," Charlotte Observer, May 3, 1931.

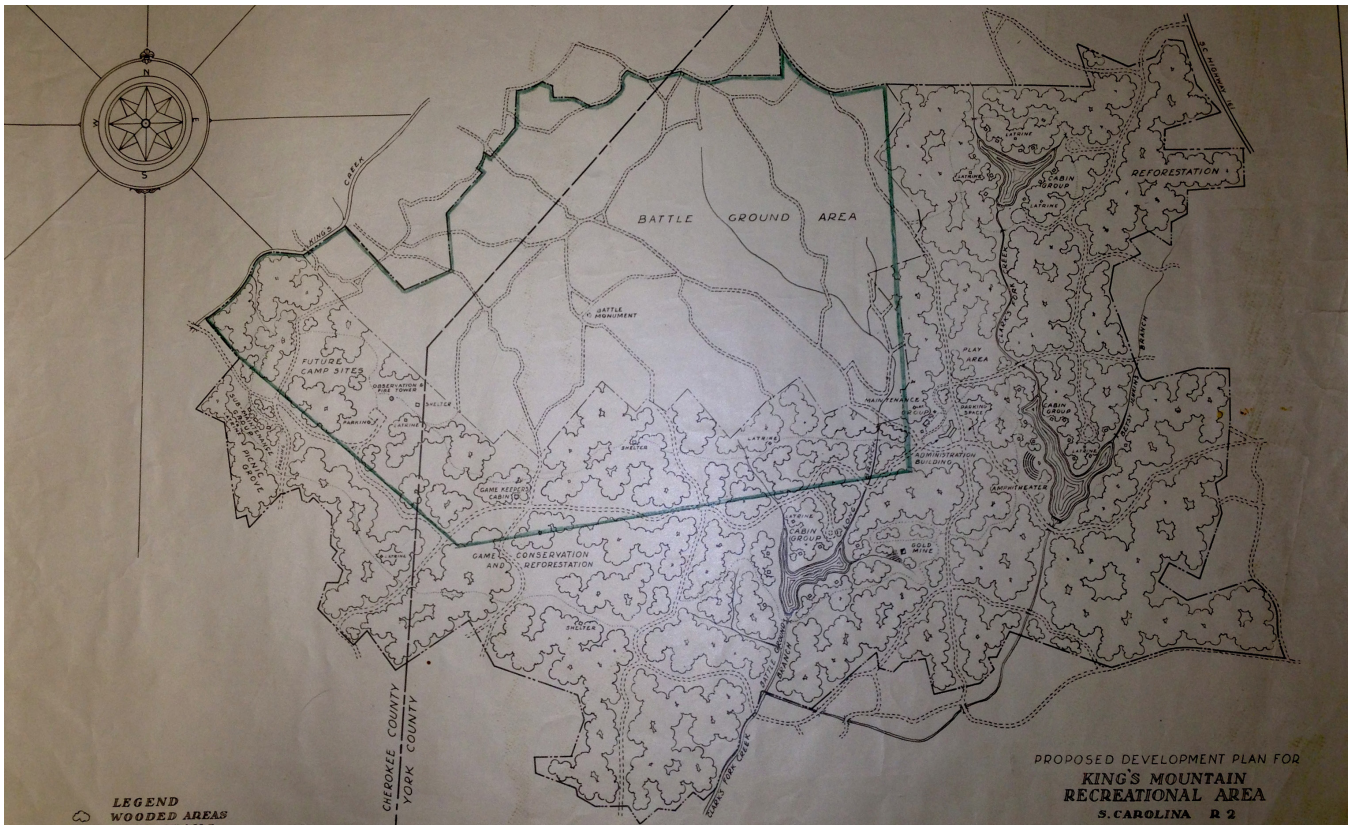


Figure 16: Proposed Development Plan for Kings Mountain Development Area, March 1955, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

> romantic appeal in excess of that of any other battlefield of any of our wars…With the establishment of tourist camps and wide distribution of literature and persistent and continued advertising, it should draw to it thousands of visitors every month of the year.[14]

The Times-Picayune of New Orleans called it "a mecca for every American."[15]

The first task, according to the Charlotte Observer on March 4, 1931, was "to ascertain on what land the Battle of Kings Mountain was fought and to proceed to acquire title to that land."[16] Although the Kings Mountain Battlefield Association and the Kings Mountain Daughters of the American Revolution donated several dozen acres, Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) documents confirm thirty-nine families and nearly 100

14 "Kings Mountain has Romantic Appeal, Colonel Landers Says," Charlotte Observer, April 26, 1931.

15 "Piedmont Highway Offers Travelers New Route into Land of Old Confederacy," Times-Picayune, New Orleans, August 14, 1932.

16 "Kings Mountain has Romantic Appeal, Colonel Landers Says," Charlotte Observer, April 26, 1931.



Figure 17: Composite Map of National Military Park and RDA Area, 1938, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

buildings occupied the proposed 10,000-acre project area at this time.[17] Because vast acreage had to be acquired from surrounding farmers to create two sufficient size parks, the U.S. War Department worked closely with the Resettlement Administration, established to assist farmers across the nation in finding better-quality farmland.[18]

For four years, the Kings Mountain Battleground Commission mitigated land sales and finalized condemnation proceedings against property owners. After significant acreage was acquired to begin work, a master plan for the Kings Mountain RDA was produced and approved in March of 1935 by the United States Department of the Interior (Figure 16).[19] With the authorization to move forward, South Carolina became the only state with two RDA

17 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain Sate Park Historic District, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #10817711022, 2008. 26.

18 Charlotte Observer, April 26, 1931.

19 U.S. Department of the Interior, "Proposed Development Plan for the King's Mountain Recreational Area," March 1935. Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC. Drawer 2; "Plan Park Work," Evening Post, Charleston, January 19, 1934; "Move to Avert Collapse of Kings Mountain Project," Charlotte Observer, February 21, 1935.

projects. Cheraw RDA, South Carolina's first proposed state park, was approved in 1934.[20]

The Kings Mountain plan called for six recreational group camps in the acquired acres south and east of the National Military Park, as well as a day use area, structures related to "game and conservation reforestation," hiking trails and recreational lakes. (Figure 17). To complete the work within the National Military Park and the RDA, the government authorized the establishment of two CCC camps in Kings Mountain. According to the News and Courier in Charleston, SC on March 31, 1935, the Kings Mountain CCC camps were two of only seven CCC camps established within projected state parks nationwide.

20 Mitchell Mielnik, New Deal, New Landscape, 75.

CCC Campsites- Camp Hawthorne and Camp Ferguson

Members of the U.S. Army and eleven men from CCC Camp 442 of Moncks Corner, SC arrived at Kings Mountain on June 4, 1935 to construct temporary barracks for two new CCC camps: Camp #SP-7 4479, known as Camp Ferguson, and Camp #MP-1 1249, known as Camp Hawthorne.[21] All materials for the camps, named after Battle of Kings Mountain Patriot leader James Hawthorne and British commander Patrick Ferguson, were "furnished by the Army" and at their completion, became part of a 200-CCC camp system nationwide.[22]

The CCC was established two years prior under President Roosevelt as a means to provide jobs to America's unemployed workforce and improve the national and state park systems.[23] As part of this New Deal program, the government provided housing, food and clothing to registered men, or enrollees, during their camp tenure. Each enrollee was given a small wage of $30 a month to compensate for their work, which were most often was associated with reforestation projects and outdoor camping facility improvements. Of the compensation, $25 was required to be sent home to the enrollee's family.[24] Eighteen-year-old Jim Crocker, enrollee at Camp Ferguson, sent his money to his uncle, as both his parents had deceased. In an oral history 80 years later, Crocker confirmed that the money changed his life, stating "it was the Depression and we didn't have anything."[25] From the CCC's inception in 1933 to the proposed 1935 plan for Kings Mountain, nearly 375 camps nationwide employed approximately 35,000 unemployed men, most between the ages of 18 and 25.[26]

Located in the southeastern parcel of the proposed Kings Mountain RDA, the barracks at Camp Hawthorne were completed in July under the supervision of 1st Lt. Fleet

21 Letter form R.A. Walker, Asst. State Forester to State Forestry Commission, Aug. 5, 1935, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

22 Ibid.

23 Robert A. Waller, "The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Emergence of South Carolina's State Park System, 1933-1942", The South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol 104, No. 2 (2003), 101.

24 Mielnik, New Deal, New Landscape, 41-47.

25 Neva Jean Specht, "Oral History of CCC Participants," (Boone, NC: Appalachian State University, 2013) 83.

26 McClelland, Building the National Parks, 328.

Tomlinson, Commanding 1st Lt. Thomas O. Pardue, and Adjutant and Educational Adviser B.L. Stewart. On July 25, 1935, 175 men arrived to occupy the barracks and begin work on improving recreational facilities and the visitor experience within the National Military Park (Figures 18 and 19).[27] The first CCC men to arrive found a cluster of "camp facilitating buildings" the consisted of "a 20 x 20 office building, 20 x 30 tool house, 22 x 100 truck shed, 20 x 26 shop, 9 x 10 oil house wash rack and drain rack."[28] Camp Ferguson was completed by the end of the summer and occupied by enrollees tasked with improving the Kings Mountain RDA.

The 1935 "Narrative Report for King's Mountain State Park" confirmed the Kings Mountain camps consisted "almost entirely of men who have never been in the CCC work before," but were "an excellent company" who "entered into the spirit of the work with

27 Ibid.

28 "Narrative Report for King's Mountain State Park," Oct.1-Dec. 1, 1935, Oral History Project, Folder 23, Document 4, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.



Figure 18: Original Enrollees at Kings Mountain, 1937, from South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism archives.



Figure 19: CCC Enrollees at Camp Ferguson,1937, from South Carolina Parks Recreation and Tourism Archives.



Figure 20: Central flagpole and barracks at Kings Mountain CCC Camp, 1936, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archive.

enthusiasm."[29] Charleston's News and Courier described the leaders of the company as "a skilled organization of landscape architects and engineers" and the workers as "curious young men." The RDA's first NPS project superintendent J.S.H. Clarkson, a native of nearby Camden, SC, confirmed in October of 1935 "all of [the men] seem to be taking to the work with a determination to make King's Mountain Area a real Park."[30]

By NPS standards, each CCC camp had a capacity of 200 enrollees. At Kings Mountain, the men at both camps hailed mostly from nearby towns, such as Clover, Rock Hill, York, Columbia and Fort Mill, SC.[31] They included Webb Ridley, a teenage farmer from Walhalla, SC, and 20-year-old Floyd Boheler, a cattleman from Clover.[32] Farmer Marshall Wells was from the Kings Mountain area, and was a father of three. An exception was nineteen-year-old Bill Chapman, one of the first to arrive at Camp Hawthorne in

29 "Narrative Report for King's Mountain State Park, 1935", National Park Service, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

30 "Narrative Report for King's Mountain State Park," August 1-Oct.1, 1935, Oral History Project, Folder 23, Document 4, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

31 Mielnik, New Deal, New Landscape, 100.

32 Specht, Oral History of CCC Participants, 15.

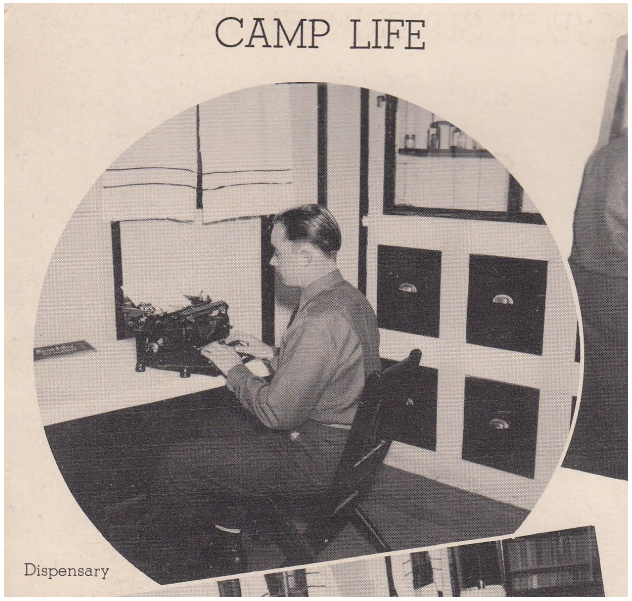


Figure 21: CCC enrollee practicing typewriting at Camp Ferguson, 1939, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

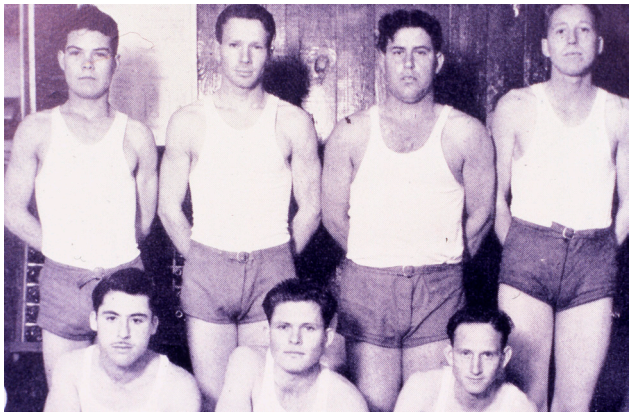


Figure 22: CCC Basketball Team at Camp Ferguson, 1938, from South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

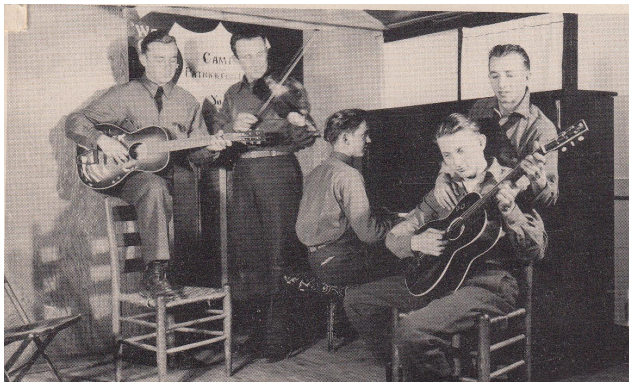


Figure 23: Camp Wildcats at Camp Ferguson, 1939, Photo from 1939 CCC Company, Pictorial Review, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

1935. Chapman left his family farm in rural Georgia at the onset of the Great Depression and registered for the CCC at his local courthouse. He was transferred from Camp Meriwether, a CCC camp near Warm Springs, Georgia, to Kings Mountain upon Camp Hawthorne's opening.[33]

Enrollees were trained in barrack life and participated in army training practices, such as marching in formations and daily flag ceremonies (Figure 20). According to a 2013 interview with Wells, CCC camp "was the next thing to the army… but we didn't have guns."[34] Chapman recalled "calisthenics in the morning, roll call before breakfast."[35]

In addition to barracks, each camp contained a Mess Hall, an Officers' Quarters, and a range of auxiliary buildings, such as a bathhouse, black smith shop, educational building and recreational hall.[36] Once done with work, enrollees had the opportunity to improve on occupational skills, such as carpentry, automotive repair and agricultural maintenance. Camp Ferguson enrollee James L. Cox, a native of Andrews, SC, was promoted to Junior Construction Foreman within the Kings Mountain RDA based off

33 Specht, Oral History of CCC Participants, 16.

34 Specht, Oral History of CCC Participants, 45.

35 Specht, Oral History of CCC Participants, 18.

36 National Park Service, "Administration Camps, Sec. 2, Construction and Facilities," Chp. 1, Div. D, Sec. 2 Sheet 1, Sept. 15, 1939. Oral History Project. Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain National Military Park.



Figure 24: CCC campsite gates, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

what he learned as enrollee at the camp. With no formal education and no prior construction management experience, Cox proved to be "ambitious, a willing worker" who "handled the men splendidly."[37] In 1940, supervisors promoted Ralph K. Lee, a native of Lugoff, SC, as a project clerk. Lee "learned to use the typewriter and keep records with intelligence and dispatch," and replaced an enrollee who left the CCC camp to "accept outside employment" because of the skills acquired at Camp Ferguson (Figure 21).[38]

The enrollees also enjoyed extracurricular activities and had the opportunity to further their education. Camp Ferguson and Camp Hawthorne established sports teams, a music group called the Camp Wildcats, and held weekly square dancing gatherings with local female colleges or female WPA workers in the area (Figures 22 and 23). In 1938, the educational building at Camp Ferguson offered subjects such as reading, writing, sociology, bookkeeping, bee culture and journalism. The building held a 300-volume library, radio equipment, and a photo laboratory and woodworking shop. That year, approximately 98% of the CCC workers attended educational classes in addition to working.[39]

37 "James L. Cox, Recommended CCC Enrollee," Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

38 "Ralph K. Lee, Kings Mountain, Recommended CCC Enrollee," U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

39 "Ralph K. Lee, Kings Mountain, Recommended CCC Enrollee," U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 25: Jim Crocker as a CCC Kings Mountain Tour Guide, 1939, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

Enrollees were also trained in stone laying and landscaping in order to prepare them for the building construction and landscape improvements needed to establish the Kings Mountain RDA and National Military Park. To hone their skills, NPS encouraged enrollees to apply the same beautification principles of their everyday work to their own campsite. At Kings Mountain, enrollees practiced masonry and landscaping by constructing stone entrance gates, guard towers, rock-lined paths and decorative landscaping beds within Camp Ferguson and Camp Hawthorne (Figure 24).[40]

During their tenure in the camps, the enrollees were assigned to different parts of the Kings Mountain RDA and National Military Park for a series of construction projects from 1935 to the closure of the camps in 1942. During the first months of occupation in 1935, progress reports confirm that the work accomplished was minimal and consisted "only that of getting organized and doing some fire hazard reduction, road work, soil erosion and office and supply room buildings."[41] Between 1936 and 1942, CCC men spent most of their time excavating land for two recreational lakes, Lake York and Lake Crawford, quarrying rock for the recreational camp cabins of

40 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain Sate Park Historic District, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #10817711022, 2008. 31.

41 "CCC to Resume Work in National Parks," Charlotte Observer, October 27, 1935.

Camp York and a day-use Bathhouse, establishing Main Park Road and its associated irrigation system and constructing Camp Cherokee and the National Military Park's Administration Building. In 1939, CCC men also fought four forest fires.

In addition, CCC enrollees were tasked with constructing sewage and plumbing facilities in the campgrounds, and are credited with building a "magnificent stone fire place and chimney" and dining hall benches at Camp York in 1938.[42] Chapman, experienced in masonry, also recalled building a stone chimney for a log cabin called the "Visitor's House," which housed two CCC tour guides on the weekends (Figure 25).[43] In July of 1941, for example, four CCC guides alternated giving tours of the battlefield, a CCC job unique to Kings Mountain. The guides, which Crocker called "a special job…everyone wanted it," distributed Revolutionary War history pamphlets of the battlefield and answered visitor questions.

In 1937, Camp Hawthorne closed its doors. CCC enrollees were either transferred to other RDAs, or, like Chapman, many "rolled a wheelbarrow with…belongings across a ditch to [Camp Ferguson]."[44] Although many buildings within Camp Hawthorne were dismantled, a few remained to serve as storage facilities for Camp Ferguson. With the camp's closing, 200 men were tasked with developing nearly a 100-building inventory for recreational and public facilities within the Kings Mountain RDA. Between 1937 and 1942, with only half the men, improving visitor access through the establishment and completion of Main Park Road was the primary CCC focus.

On December 7, 1941, however, CCC enrollment significantly changed nationwide. Wells of Camp Ferguson recalled the day:

> I can remember when they bombed Pearl Harbor as if it was yesterday. I had taken the boys out and come back [to camp] on Sunday morning…They called out "Attention! Attention! Japanese just bombed Pearl Harbor." We didn't know what Pearl Harbor was…They started calling out the names of who got killed. And there was one of the boys sitting in there crying, he had heard his brother's name called out on the loudspeaker. That was on a Sunday morning. January when they declared war on Germany.[45]

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42 Job Applications and Completion Records, F U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

43 "History and Legislations," Box 1, Folder 2, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

44 "Monthly Statistical Report, July 1941," Box 2, Folder 6, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

45 Specht, Oral History of CCC Participants, 20.

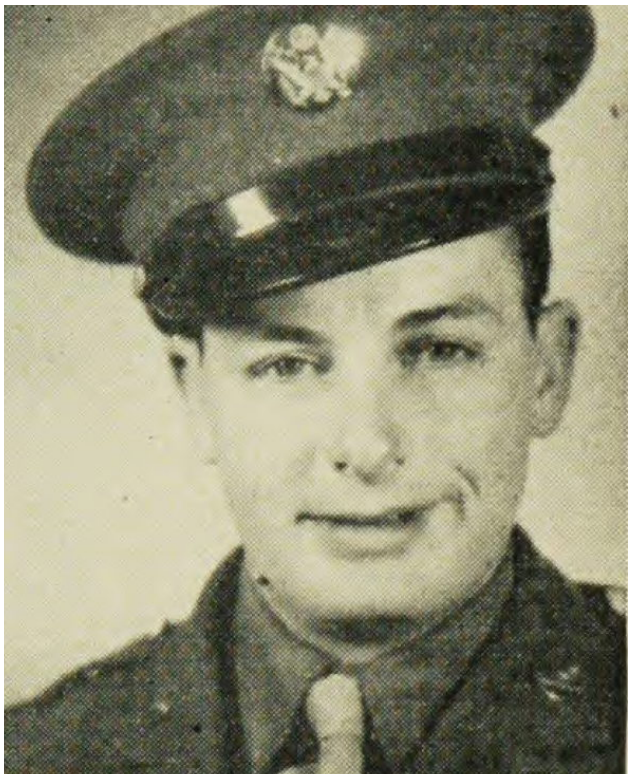


Figure 26: Flloyd Boheler during World War II, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

As the nation went to war, the government recommended the nationwide abolition of CCC camps, and CCC work at Kings Mountain officially ended on March 15, 1942.[46] Camp Ferguson enrollee Marshall G. Waldt from Love Valley, NC believed "Roosevelt almost knew there'd be a war when he started the CCC camps… [we] had a jump on others when they went into the army."[47] Many enrollees, who were already trained in army barrack procedure, were drafted into the army, including Boheler, who was wounded in combat in France (Figure 26), and Chapman who served in the U.S. Navy. Several others remained in the Kings Mountain area.

Today, road features, camp cabins and dams reflect the hours of labor, craftsmanship and tenure of the hundreds of enrollees who came through Kings Mountain. The men who once occupied the CCC camps left Kings Mountain with new knowledge, improved skills and an inventory of nearly a hundred buildings to show for their work. When asked about his CCC experience at Kings Mountain, Chapman simply stated, "we didn't know we were making history."[48]

46 Specht, Oral History of CCC Participants, 40.

47 Mielnik, New Deal, New Landscape, 28.

48 Specht, Oral History of CCC Participants, 22.



Figure 27: CCC Enrollees working on Main Park Road, 1939, Photo from 1939 CCC Company 4479 Pictorial Review, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

Main Park Road

After the acquisition of a majority of the project lands, visitor access and parking to the National Military Park and ultimate RDA became a priority. The plan called for road improvements to the existing One Day Road, renamed Main Park Road, around the battleground and its extension east through the RDA. In 1936, CCC enrollees began the first stages of the road's construction, described by Camp Ferguson enrollee Marshall Wells:

> We made the road wider. We surveyed the road. You know it was a wagon road before when we went in there. But we widened it the first time and got the curves out. And we put rock around it. I drove a '37 Chevrolet truck.[49]

Main Park Road was designed to adhere to late 1930s NPS park construction standards, which required all new roadways "to follow natural contours" of the land. Under the supervision of the National Park Service Regional Office in Richmond, VA, the project's landscape architect Paul R. Gibson and engineer Waldo E. Bell were tasked with designing the new Main Park Road in accordance with 1930s NPS park standards. According to National Park Service Regional Landscape Architect Vivian Roswell

49 Specht, Oral History, 30.

Ludgate, the intent was to mold a road with minimal effect on the terrain "in an effort to preserve the natural appearance of the country."[50] The approach to landscape design adopted by the National Park Service was heavily influenced by the rustic forms preferred by architect H. H. Richardson which fit with NPS emphasis on informality and the use of indigenous materials.[51] Ludgate worked closely with Gibson not only to plan an efficient thoroughfare dictated by the hills and streams of King's Mountain but also one that showcased the best views of the area's natural setting.

Throughout correspondence with the NPS Regional Office in the late 1930s, Gibson and his team frequently spoke of large gullies, inefficient drainage and neglected red clay erosion throughout the King's Mountain terrain due to the RDA's "poorly cultivated" and abandoned farmland.[52] As planning for the park began, the land surrounding the site of the Revolutionary War battle was a patchwork of idle fields worn out from years of cotton production and stands of young pine trees. Because of this, Gibson engaged in several reforestation campaigns along Main Park Road while Bell implemented a paralleling drainage system comprised of ditches and dams. As a native of upstate South Carolina and a 1929 Clemson University graduate in horticulture, Gibson most likely came with knowledge of the region's flora and native building materials, and was perhaps assigned to King's Mountain for that reason.

Under NPS park standards of the 1930s, an understanding of an area's natural resources and vernacular architecture traditions was required for those tasked with designing sensitive infrastructure for road culverts and dams, as well as landscape infill, to newly established parks around the nation. Prior to working on Kings Mountain, Regional Landscape Architect Ludgate studied the colonial architecture of Luray, VA to better design at the scenic parkway through nearby Shenandoah Valley National Park. Later, she wrote a short NPS bulletin to assist landscape architects around the country. Entitled "Gardens of the Colonists," Ludgate's bulletin highlighted "the influences of environment and heritage" and the "performance of the immutable laws of environment and national ancestry" in the creation of colonial landscapes.[53] For Gibson and Ludgate, the task was not to design a new landscape, but rather to inconspicuously alter an underdeveloped setting with twentieth-century facilities and to return a stripped landscape back to a natural appearance. By the time

50 "Intensive Work of Beautifying Soon to Start," 3 July 1932, Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, VA.

51 Linda Flint McClelland, Building the National Parks (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1998), 3.

52 "Narrative Report for King's Mountain State Park," Oct.1-Dec. 1, 1935, Oral History Project, Folder 23, Document 4, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

53 Ludgate, Vivian Roswell, "Gardens of the Colonists," History No. 10, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 1.



Figure 28: Opening quarry, May 1937 9/10 Jerry Short prop.

Main Park Road was completed, 8,000 black locusts and loblolly pines, 6,000 black walnut trees and 4,000 poplars were replanted along the new main drive and the park's auxiliary roads. By 1941, CCC crews had planted 72,000 pine and hardwood seedlings. Among the plantings were culverts and dams made of native stone.[54]

In accordance with the guidelines, the path of the road and the physical construction of its features were dictated by the hills and waterways of the Kings Mountain surrounding environment, a difficult task (Figure 27). CCC enrollee Henry F., the 19-year-old son of a North Carolina cotton mill worker, helped clear land and build road shoulders for the new road, while others worked on quarrying and transporting rock for the road finishes. Mason and CCC enrollee Bill Chapman recalled his duties of retrieving and preparing rock for Main Park Road asphalt:

The rock work was hard. We did our own quarrying, hauling and shaping… It was crude work; there wasn't any rubber-tired wheelbarrows; the wheels were made of iron. We used pick, shovel and a chisel. We traveled anywhere to get the rocks. We would hunt more if the rocks weren't suitable.[55] (Figure 28)

54 "Reforestation," 1 December 1940, Job Applications and Completion Records, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

55 Specht, Oral History, 17.



Figure 29: CCC enrollees with rock crusher for Main Park Road, May 1937, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

The stone and gravel used to both pave and improve Main Park Road was quarried from nearby mica mines and transported in dump trucks by enrollees like Marshall Wells to the road site:

> A mica mine was where they got the gravel. That had this stuff that looked just like gold. Parati they called it. I'd get a poke full of it and thought I was gonna be rich.56

Once at the site, enrollees including York County 21-year-old Tommie Thompson operated power shovels, tractor graders and dump trucks to level the road, crush the rock and apply the paving (Figure 29).

In addition to paving and clearing, the men planted dogwood, locusts and shrubbery along the banks of the road in accordance with the plans of Kings Mountain RDA landscape architect Paul Gibson. York County native Walter L. Dover worked at Camp Ferguson from 1939 to 1940 and "sodded grass on the side of the road" that he retrieved from "a wiregrass

56 Interview with Marshall Wells July 2013, Oral History Project, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.



Figure 30: Main Park Road and associated CCC-era swale.

farm and brought it in large blocks by the truckload."[57] For irrigation, the enrollees constructed "big old ditches," or swales, along the road shoulder and "put down pipe in there for water."[58]

The enrollees also assisted ERA masons like York County 20-year-old James Bradley construct culverts along Main Park Road to navigate the elevation changes and winding nearby tributaries. To decrease visibility of the culverts and maintain the natural flow of water, the CCC and ERA enrollees worked together to build the culverts using rock from the surrounding area to present "a statement of stability" and "a sense of fitting into the landscape naturally."[59] In severely low-lying elevations, concrete and metal culverts were constructed to help with drainage.[60]

Enrollees consistently worked on Main Park Road from 1935 to 1942. Within the first two years, enrollees successfully improved one of approximately three miles.[61] By 1941, the road was completed.

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57 Specht, Oral History, 126.

58 Specht, Oral History, 37.

59 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938). 169.

60 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #66000079. 1976. 104.

61 "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," January, 1938, U.S. Department of the Interior, Drawer 1, Folder 1, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

Today, the CCC-era workmanship, work of men like James Bradley, Tommie Thompson and Bill Chapman, can be seen in Main Park Road's features (Figure 30).[62]

62 "Vehicular Bridge," Job Applications and Completion Records, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 31: The spillway of the Lake Crawford Dam is seen here in this circa 1950 photograph from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Lake Crawford and Lake York Dams

In addition to the Superintendent's Residence, Emergency Relief Administration (ERA) workers were responsible for most of the architectural construction within the Kings Mountain RDA. The agreement between WPA and NPS in developing the nation's RDAs, each job within the Kings Mountain RDA called for both unskilled (CCC) and skilled (ERA) labor. While the Kings Mountain CCC enrollees focused primarily on landscape features and material preparation such as stone quarrying, the ERA laborers worked on structures that required higher levels of craftsmanship, such as Lake Crawford and Lake York Dams and the day-use area's Lake Crawford Bath House (Figure 31).

Within the Kings Mountain RDA, the clearing of land for Lake York began in mid-1936 as the first stage in the development of a new group campsite, Camp York, intended for youth school groups and organizations. In order to create a swimming facility, CCC and ERA laborers dammed Clarks Fork Creek. As CCC enrollees excavated approximately 8.5 acres for the dam's core wall and bottom slab, ERA workers laid drains and bleeder pipes, and ultimately poured the concrete for the structure (Figure 32). At



Figure 32: Excavation for Lake York, c. 1937; Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives; Waldo E. Bell, Photo from 1939 CCC Company 4479 Pictorial Review, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

its completion by the 1938 season, Lake York Dam was described as twenty-two feet high of fill and concrete with a ninety-foot concrete spillway constructed by the ERA.[63]

Construction on Lake Crawford Dam began in February 1937 (Figure 33). The dam was intended to create a public swimming facility for the Kings Mountain RDA and surrounding community, and accompany a large bathhouse house and picnic shelters. Referred to as "Dam No. 2," it was much smaller than Lake York Dam and made entirely of stone. Its construction required extensive ERA labor.[64] ERA work included the laying of the grey granite and natural stone faces for the structure, which was originally planned as a CCC job.[65] On completion, the dam was described as having a "Foundation is solid rock…built of grey granite, native stone facing."[66] According 1938 NPS records, because "CCC were very

63 "Kings Mountain Being Beautified as Newest National Park," News and Courier, Charleston, January 30, 1938.

64 "Narrative Report for Kings Mountain Recreational Area, SP-7," Feb. 1-April 1, 1936. Oral History Project. Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC. 2.

65 Job Applications and Completion Records, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

66 "Dam Construction," 3 November 1939, Job Applications and Completion Records, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 33: Construction of Lake Crawford, April 1937, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

short of semi-skilled masons…three semi-skilled masons on ERA" were assigned the job.[67] Lake Crawford Dam took a total of 38,253 ERA man-hours to construct. At its completion by the 1939 summer season, it stood at fourteen-feet high with a span of two hundred and six feet.[68]

The Lake York and Lake Crawford Dams were two of 990 impounding dams built by CCC enrollees and ERA workers from 1933 to 1937.[69] At Kings Mountain, the excavation and the dams' construction was designed and supervised by NPS engineer Waldo Emerson Bell (Figure 34) and ERA supervisor and RDA project manager Colonel Gilbert Haven Earp (1878-1949).[70] Earp, a World War I veteran, and Bell, a young professional, were both civil engineers by training. A native of nearby Lancaster, SC in his late twenties, Bell designed the dams per 1938 NPS park construction guidelines, placing emphasis on aesthetic over

67 "Masonry Spillway," Job Applications and Completion Records, 1938, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

68 Job Applications and Completion Records, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

69 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain Sate Park Historic District, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #10817711022, 2008. 27.

70 Ibid.

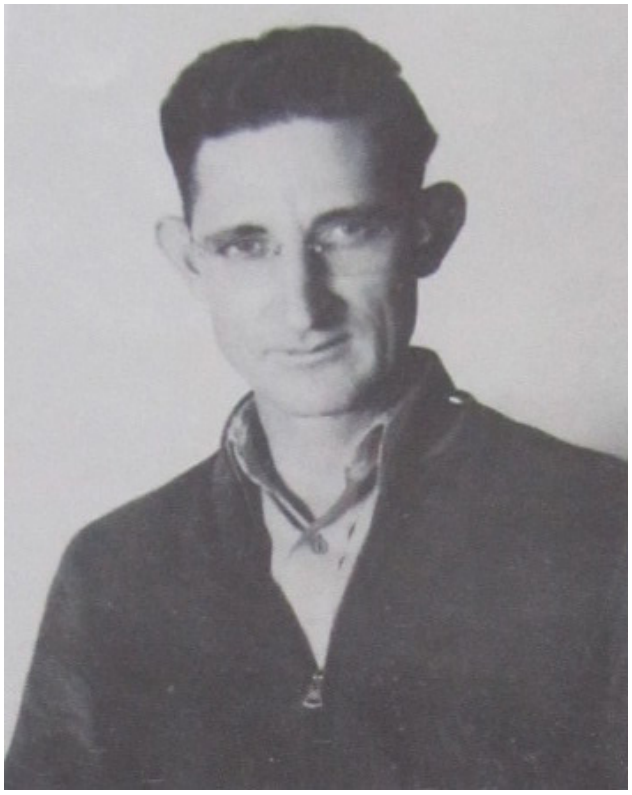


Figure 34: Waldo E. Bell,1939, Photo from 1939 CCC Company 4479 Pictorial Review, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives

technology.[71] NPS saw the construction of dams as "a complicated engineering problem," one that only could be mitigated by a "perfect score in straining for harmony with the environment."[72] To design two efficient, and approved, dams such as those at Lake York and Lake Crawford must have been a significant feat for the young engineer.

Bell, Earp and other NPS staff stayed during their tenure at Kings Mountain with host families in York, SC. In 1940, 62-year-old Earp, for example, resided in the home of James Houston's family on Kings Mountain Street, just north of the town center of York. Next door was William Gardner, a CCC camp commanding officer.[73] Bell, also on Kings Mountain Street, resided in the boarding house of Blanche Carroll. Bell most likely met his wife, Margaret Black, while working at Kings Mountain. In 1940, as a 21-year-old secretary also residing in York, Black was employed by the Federal Land Bank and worked closely with the Resettlement Administration in relocating and reimbursing Kings Mountain farmers for land taken by the Kings Mountain RDA and National Military Park creation.[74]

71 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 119; U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

72 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 119.

73 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

74 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

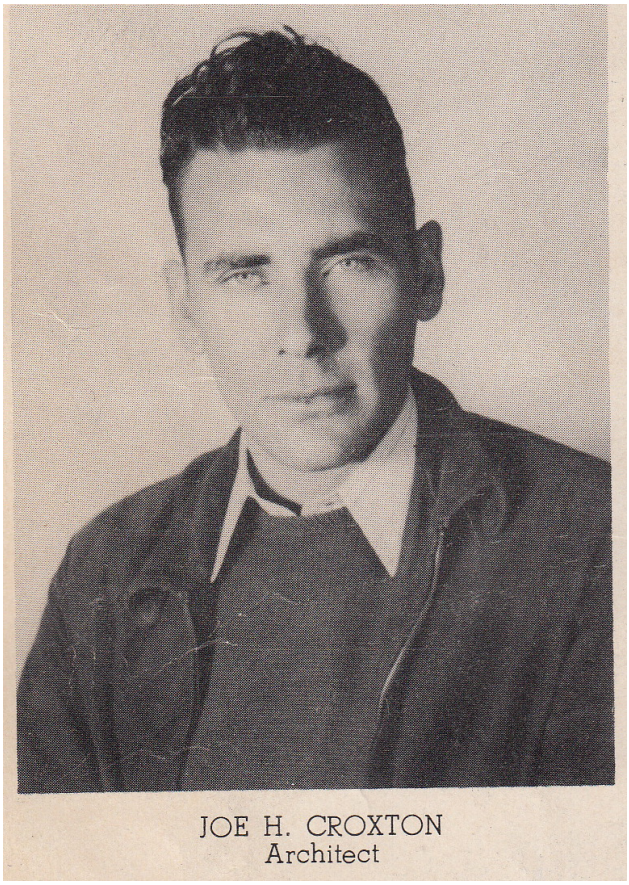


Figure 35: Joe Croxton, 1939, Photo from 1939 CCC Company 4479 Pictorial Review, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.



Figure 36: Unit Latrine at Camp York, 1939, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Camp Cherokee and Camp York

In addition to Colonel Earp and Bell, several other NPS professionals oversaw the work of the CCC enrollees and ERA workers. In 1936, Kings Mountain's first RDA staff also included project superintendent James S.H. Clarkson (1889-1963), foremen Claude Lennox Gooding (1891-1960) and Leslie F. McCaskill Sr. (1893-1970), and architect Joseph H. Croxton (1910-1981).[75] With the exception of Croxton, all men came from farming backgrounds in rural South Carolina. Upon their employment, the staff was immediately tasked with constructing recreational facilities per NPS standards for both private campers and public visitors of the new Kings Mountain RDA.

Joseph Harold Croxton was a native of Lancaster, SC, and graduated from North Carolina State University three years prior to his tenure at Kings Mountain (Figure 35).[76] At age 26, Croxton set a standard for NPS park recreational facilities nationwide with his 1936 architectural designs at Camp York, a recreational camping facility adjacent to Lake York. In his plans, Croxton designed four cabin floor plans, unit latrines (Figure 36), a mess hall and other auxiliary

75 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

76 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

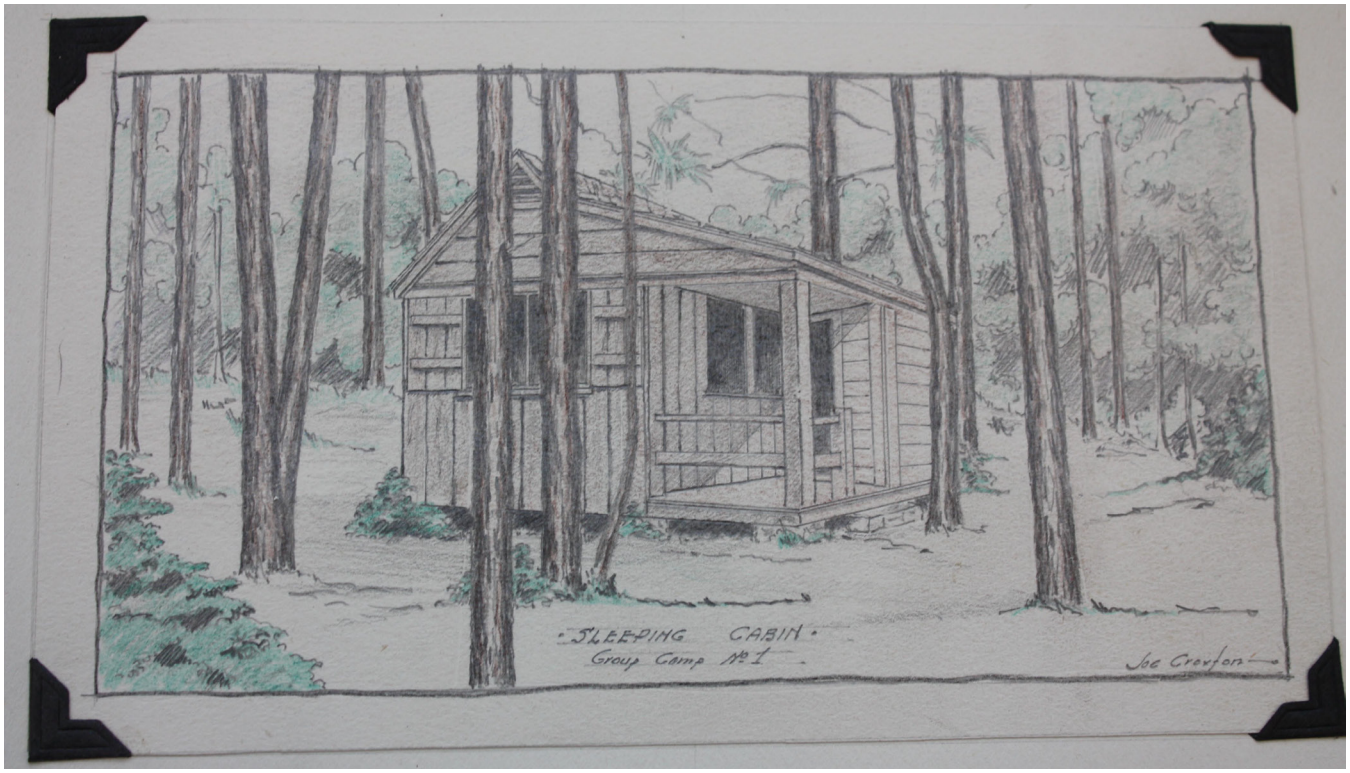


Figure 37: Joseph Croxton, rendering of Camp York cabins, 1936, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

buildings. The cabins, each a one-room sleeping quarters with four to six beds, were proposed in the "tourist" or "student" design, the most simplified and compact camping facility approved by the NPS (Figure 37).[77]

ERA workers began construction on the first stone piers for Camp York cabins in June of 1936. The boxy floor plans of the camper cabins, however, were a departure from the typical rectangular configuration seen in most NPS facilities developed in the early 1930s. The unit latrines were distinctively innovative with enclosed toilet stalls and an open wash porch, and the Mess Hall showcased ideal NPS design in its preferred T-shape floor plan and centralized location on the campground. The structures' harmonization with the park's natural surroundings through their consistency in materials, lack of rigid lines and horizontal architectural emphasis quickly caught the attention of the Department of the Interior (Figure 39).

The young architect's designs at Camp York were featured in the 1938 Parks and Structures, a guidebook published by the Department of the Interior and NPS on proper

77 "Narrative Report for Kings Mountain Recreational Area, SP-7," 2.



Figure 38: Croxton, Rendering of Camp York Unit Lodge, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

park construction.[78] Author Albert Good described Camp York as:

> 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.[79]

Plans and photographs of Camp York's unit latrine were included as "typical of the unit latrine built in the cabin units of recreational development camps" and the campers' cabins were showcased to "prove that departures from the typical rectangular sleeping cabin are possible without compromising basic requirements."[80] By this time, the CCC had constructed nearly 1,000 cabins across national, state and local parks, and Croxton's Camp York structures were some of the finest.[81]

78 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 134-135.

79 Ibid.

80 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 183.

81 Kings Mountain Sate Park Historic District Nomination.



Figure 39: Nurse at Camp Cherokee, 1950, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

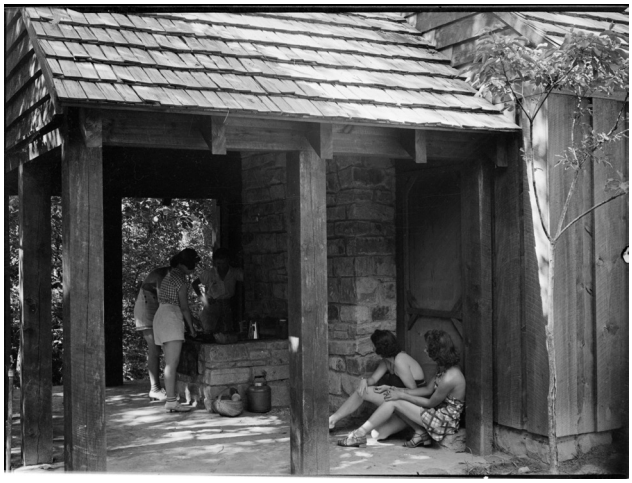


Figure 40: Girls Cooking at Camp York, 1938, from National Park Service Open Parks Digital Archives.

In addition, Croxton's Camp York Helps' Quarters were highlighted as a perfect example of how "the somewhat detached help's quarters should have the same outward characteristics as the other buildings."[82] At the opening of Camp York in 1938, the S.C. State Commission of Forestry required a staff of one camp director, one lifeguard, one graduate nurse and dietitian, one cook and several kitchen helpers (Figure 40).[83] Students from the women's college at Furman University also volunteered as camp counselors (Figure 41).[84]

The Helps' Quarters, however, most likely housed the kitchen helpers as the administrative staff and cooks often had their own cabins, common throughout national RDAs. Similar Helps' Quarters (c. 1938) can be found at Prince William National Forest in Virginia, which was originally known as Chopawamsic RDA. Both the quarters at Camp York and Prince William National Forest are close to the entrance of their associated mess halls, making their location a convenience for kitchen staff. At the opening of Camp York in 1938, photographs of the Mess Hall confirm the kitchen staff consisted of African-American men and women (Figure 41).

82 Ibid.

83 "Organized Camps," Master Plan Report, SC State Commission of Forestry, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

84 "Children to get two weeks in camp," News and Courier, Charleston, SC, June 11, 1941.



Figure 41: The Kitchen Help at Camp York, 1939, from South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

At this time, South Carolina CCC camps and recreational facilities were segregated. According to CCC oral histories, there were no black enrollees within the Kings Mountain CCC camps, nor were blacks originally allowed to utilize the camping facilities. The state did, however, establish African American CCC camps, which were managed the same (Figure 42).[85] Nearby camps included Soil Conservation Service (SCS) CCC Camp 5419-C at Table Rock State Park, and CCC Camp 4470-C in Aiken State Park. Nearly 200,000 blacks contributed to the CCC work program nationwide.[86]

In addition, South Carolina was the only state with a high rate of African Americans receiving Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) support.[87] FERA was

85 Mielnik, 57-58.

86 Olen Cole, The African-American Experience in the Civilian Conservation Corps (Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 1999) 7.

87 Mielnik, New Deal New Landscape, xiii.



Figure 42: African American CCC campsite pictorial update, 1939, Photo from 1939 CCC Company 4479 Pictorial Review, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.



Figure 43: A Male Kitchen Aid in Camp York Mess Hall, 1938-1939, from National Park Service Open Parks Digital Archives.

established to alleviate unemployment by creating unskilled jobs in local and state government, and was replaced by the WPA in 1935. It was under this program that the African American staff at Camp York were most likely employed. A letter written by Dayton Jones of the ERA in California confirms that the kitchen was a common place for African American enrollees in the WPA and ERA:

> It is a known fact that colored boys make efficient kitchen and dining-rooms aides, an in addition the vast majority of the colored youths enjoy this type of work…Segregation of the colored boys in the mess halls is prevalent in a number of camps by virtue of actual necessity to prevent racial difficulties… By assigning these colored boys to this particular type of work the segregation could be accomplished with no one realizing that segregation was being effected.[88]

In 1938, a young African American boy was photographed as a dining room aid at Camp York (Figure 43).

In the summer of 1941, over four hundred children of low-income families in South Carolina arrived at Camp York. In the 1940s, Camp York was considered the largest organized camp under the SC state park system, accessible to the white

88 Cole, The African-American Experience in CCC, 20.

population only.[89] It wasn't until the establishment of restrooms in the basement for black visitors, however, at the Administration-Museum in Kings Mountain National Military Park that facilities were offered. The kitchen staff at Camp York may have been the only black individuals on the entire Kings Mountain site during their first few years of employment.

Construction began by CCC enrollees on a second group camp adjacent to Camp York, Camp Cherokee, in 1938 beginning with the Mess Hall.[90] Although photo documentation does not exist of the staff as it does for Camp York, it is possible that African American WPA workers also worked in the Camp Cherokee Mess Hall. Helps' Quarters, however, are not as distinct and visible in Camp Cherokee. By this time, the second CCC camp, Camp Hawthorne, had closed, leaving nearly 200 CCC enrollees for the entire Kings Mountain RDA. Because of this, Camp Cherokee was constructed with less cabins and features simpler architecture than that of Camp York, although with the same design principles.[91]

89 "Kings Mountain Camp School to Convene June 23," The Gaffney Ledger, Gaffney, SC, June 21, 1947.

90 "Work Program Outline, Form No. 10-355," Kings Mountain, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives, Columbia, SC.

91 "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," 1938.



Figure 44: Bathers at Camp York, c. 1940s, Photo from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives; Leslie McCaskill, Sr., Photo from 1939 CCC Company 4479 Pictorial Review, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.



Figure 45: Gathering at the Day Use Picnic Shelter, June 1956, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Lake Crawford Bath House

In order to improve the public swimming amenities for nearby residents and visitors of the park, a day-use dressing and bathroom facility along the new Lake Crawford was proposed, and by February of 1938, NPS approved architectural plans of a 200-person bath house (Figure 44).[92] As foremen, Gooding and McCaskill oversaw the work of the CCC enrollees and ERA workers at the Lake Crawford Bath House site, which consisted of foundation excavation, the laying of a masonry retaining wall, terrace and stairs, and construction of the wooden structure. The original plan also called for surrounding associated picnic areas, a pavilion and cabins (Figure 45).[93]

Because of the area's rocky topography, the bath house site was embedded on the edge of a small hill, which required significant CCC manpower for excavation. An additional $4,800.00 of equipment and machinery were purchased for the project site, including two tractors and a bulldozer. South Carolina native and 23-year-old Samuel T. Blanton most likely assisted in this excavation as one of the

92 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

93 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.



Figure 46: Foreman McCaskill, Sr., 1939, Photo from 1939 CCC Company 4479 Pictorial Review, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

many CCC truck drivers.[94]

The physical construction of the bath house and its surrounding features, however, required skilled stonemasons and carpenters. As a result, ERA workers did most of the stone and wood work for the site with the help of a few skilled CCC enrollees.[95] One ERA worker was 60-year-old carpenter James Ashe, also a native of South Carolina. Ashe resided in York, SC and traveled to Kings Mountain daily by way of a government truck.[96]

Foreman McCaskill (Figure 46), a native of Camden, SC, supervised the daily the work of CCC men experienced in masonry, including Leslie F. McCaskill, Jr., his 18-year-old son, and Bill Chapman, a teenage farmer from rural Georgia.[97] Chapman was in charge of shaping the rock used for bath house's masonry steps and terraces, which he confirmed as coming directly from the excavation site:

> Some of the rock was flagstone rock or just 'field' rock, which

94 "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," U.S. Department of the Interior, January, 1938. Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Drawer 1, Folder 1, Kings Mountain, SC.

95 "Camp Application," June 1939, Kings Mountain, U.S. Department of the Interior, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

96 "Camp Application," 1939.

97 "Park Road Bridge," Job Applications and Completion Records, April 9, 1939, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 47: Bathers at Check-in Counter at Lake Crawford Bath House, 1940s, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

> was hard to shape. You laid it when you picked it up. You couldn't split them – they would crack all to pieces.[98]

Nationwide, NPS park architects and engineers utilized sites' natural materials in the design and construction of recreational and administrative facilities, a principle clearly expressed in the NPS park construction guidelines published in 1938:

> National park concept through its formative years has been that structures must be regarded as intrusions…harmony is more likely to result from a use of native materials…in fitting tribute, we seek to grace our park structures by adaptation of their traditions and practices as we come to understand them.[99]

The plans for Kings Mountain's Bath House were produced prior to the 1938 publication, but the building's floor plan and associated features follows general 1935 NPS bathhouse standards, and showcases innovation in design without sacrificing functionality. The Lake Crawford Bath House was one of the first Kings Mountain designs completed by young South Carolina architect Joseph H. Croxton (Figure 35). Croxton was tasked with designing a bathhouse that reflected NPS park architecture, national sanitation

98 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

99 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.

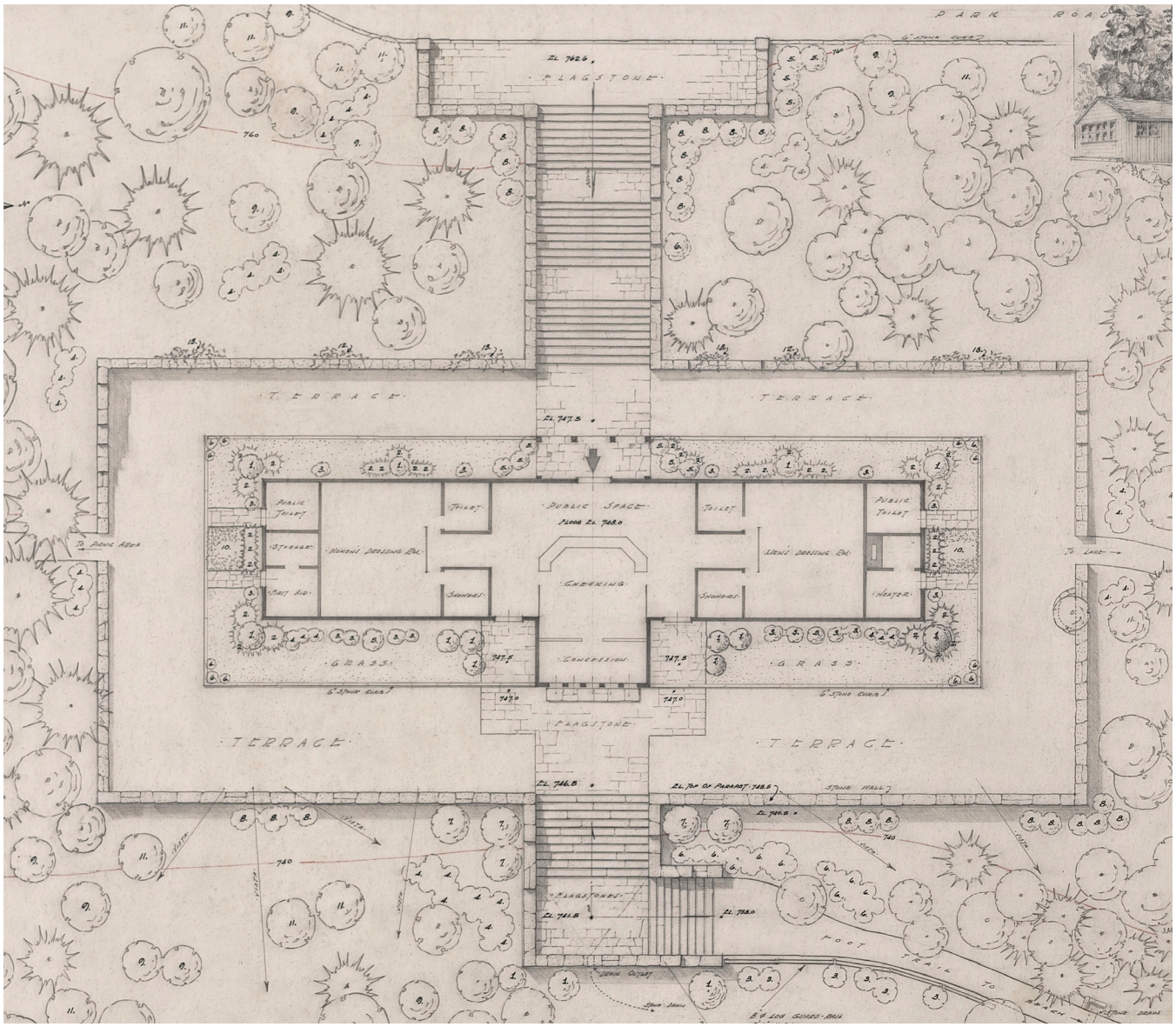


Figure 48: Croxton's original drawing of the Bath House and environs, from the Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

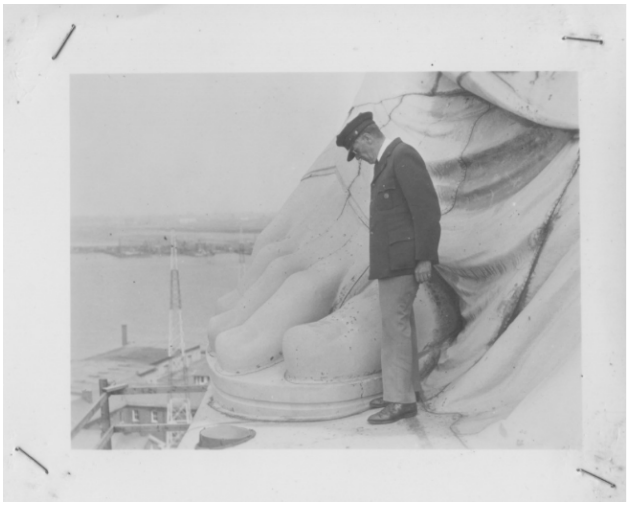


Figure 49: Oswald Camp. Superintendent Oswald Camp at the Statue of Liberty, undated, from National Archives and Records Administration.

regulations, and site-specific design. At this time, the NPS mandated a reinvention of the typical bath house, calling it "in essence…the bathroom for the swimming facility" yet "subjected to tests for efficiency and hygiene":

> The era of the casual bath house in facilitation of swimming within publicly owned parks is passing…progress has overtaken the primitive bath house, just as it has forced more positive and more complex systems of sanitation within parks.[100]

Croxton's Lake Crawford Bath House displayed similarities to those showcased in the 1935 NPS guidebook. The symmetrical, flanking dressing space for men and women centered on communal check-in space (Figure 47), as well as the men's shared shower facilities and the women's private shower spaces are of similar placement and design to that of the Bath House at McCormik's Creek State Park in Indiana. The recreational terrace overlooking the swimming facility mimics that of the Bath House of Petit Jean State Park in Arkansas. Croxton also followed national sanitation regulations by building on a concrete foundation, utilizing concrete flooring and placing public restrooms near the rear pavilion area, strategically placed "where they are passed on the way to the swimming facility."

100 Neva Jean Specht, Ph.D. "Oral History of CCC Participants," unpublished, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

Croxton's bath house, however, differed from the 1935 guidebook's examples. The building's vast footprint and grand entry and exit steps were unique, emulating the distinctive natural characteristics of and remaining proportionate to Kings Mountain's terrain (Figure 48). His inclusion of first aid, storage and utility rooms paralleling the dressing spaces and public toilets shows a symmetrical functionality and efficiency, and is seen nowhere in the 1935 guidebook. In addition, Croxton proposed a separate pavilion with concessions, where the ERA used "some oak logs" to make six benches and tables in accordance to NPS standards, a different outlook on separating bathroom facilities and refreshments.[101] Had Kings Mountain's Lake Crawford Bath House been complete by the 1938 updated publication of the NPS construction standards, Croxton's building would have been a unique, and an ideal, example of park architecture to include.[102] The Lake Crawford Bathhouse opened for the 1940 summer season.[103]

101 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 1.

102 National Park Service, Parks Structures and Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1935), 173.

103 "Table and Bench Combination," Job Applications and Completion Records, Jan. 14, 1941, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 50: Superintendent's Office, 1936, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

Administrative Headquarters

By 1937, Kings Mountain National Military Park offered a recreational campsite, swimming facilities, hiking trails and free historic tours of Battleground Ridge. Roadways were established from the area's main highways, and construction on thoroughfares to and from the newly established Kings Mountain RDA were underway. As the National Military Park and RDA continued to develop in the late 1930s, the first National Military Park Superintendent, Oswald Edward Camp (1885-1957), vowed to make the park "second to none in historical interest, as well as in conveniences and cultural facilities."[104]

Camp was an architectural engineer by training. As a native of Washington, D.C., he had experience at a young age in the U.S. Engineering Office.[105] In 1911, he joined the United States Survey, known today as the U.S. National Geodetic

104 Letter to Hon. J.P. Richards from Oswald E. Camp, Nov. 27, 1941, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC. Box 1, Folder 3; Letter to Hon. J.P. Richards from Oswald E. Camp, Oct. 11, 1940, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC. Box 1, Folder 3.

105 American Society of Engineering Contractors, "The Journal of the American Society of Engineering Contractors," Vol. 1-2 (Washington, D.C.: 1909), 27.



Figure 51: Caption reads Army takes away half of my office, 1938, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.



Figure 52: Interior of Superintendent, Office, 1936, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Survey, and shortly thereafter, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, where he designed one of the first arched bridges to cross the Potomac River in Washington, D.C.[106] After serving as an architect, Camp went on to become the director of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in Fredericksburg, VA by 1931, and five years later, he was hired as the superintendent of the Statue of Liberty National Monument to reside over "Liberty's Golden Jubilee" in 1936 (Figure 49).[107] Camp's uncle, Rev. Dr. Charles W. Camp of the New York Lodge of Masons, helped lay the original corner stone for the statue in 1886.[108]

In 1937, Camp was transferred from the Statue of Liberty National Monument to Battleground Ridge, where he served as the first Kings Mountain National Military Park superintendent. As superintendent, Camp was responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operation of the park, as well as all "construction, supervision, record keeping," and "organization of from 160 to 200 man camp" at a salary of $2,400 a year.[109] He described his new office, however, as "not the type to inspire respect

106 "Behind the Scenes with the Pages in the House and Senate," Evening Star, Washington, D.C., 14 May 1911.

107 "As It Appears to the Cavalier," Richmond Times Dispatch, Richmond, VA, 24 December 1931.

108 Barry Moreno, Images of America: Statue of Liberty (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2004), 46.

109 "Camp Applications," Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

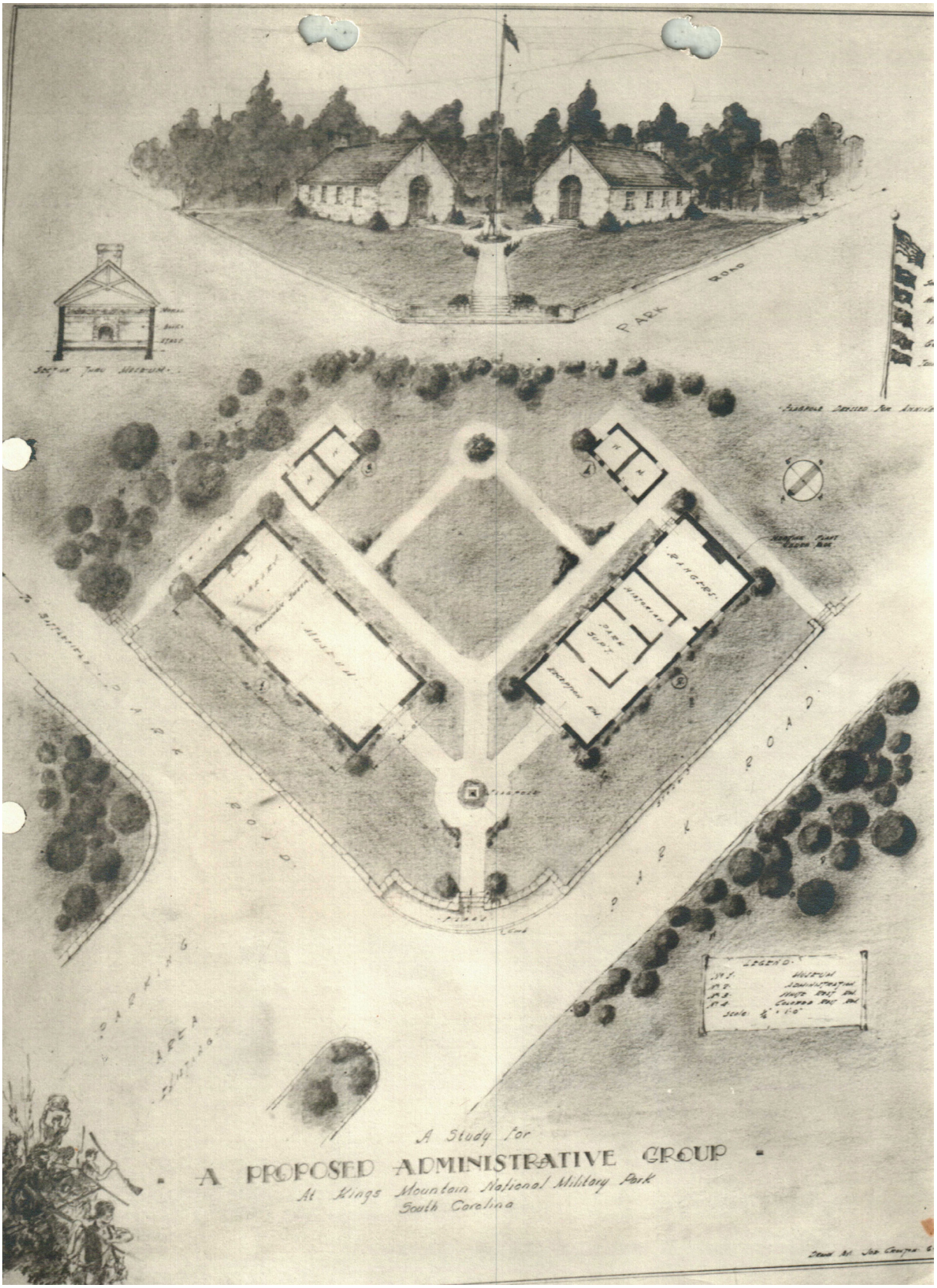


Figure 53: A Proposed Administration Group, 1938, from Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

for the Service in the minds…of visitors who come to see the Superintendent."[110]

Two months prior to Camp's arrival, CCC Camp Hawthorne closed its doors. CCC enrollees were either transferred to other RDAs, or, like enrollee Bill Chapman, many "rolled a wheelbarrow with…belongings across a ditch to [Camp Ferguson]."[111] Although many buildings within Camp Hawthorne were dismantled, a few remained to serve as storage facilities for Camp Ferguson. One building also remained for the new National Military Park superintendent's office (Figure 50). Camp described the "old abandoned CCC Camp" building as deteriorated and unacceptable for staff. In 1938, he detailed in a letter to the NPS the dismantling of half his office by the U.S. Army, leaving his belongings in disarray. Camp attached two photographs of the building, the exterior and interior, to prove the improper conditions (Figure 51 and 52).[112]

The rapid deterioration of the temporary buildings of Camp Hawthorne and the park's increasing recreational operations convinced Camp that a formal visitor center and office closer to the National Military Park was mandatory. He immediately began corresponding with NPS requesting funds for an administration complex of "construction adequate in every way to its use, surroundings, and the importance of this Revolutionary Battlefield."[113] Camp insisted on offices of a high quality of architecture, stating it "was not proper that modest buildings be erected" in a place as nationally significant as Kings Mountain.

In 1938, Camp enlisted NPS and Kings Mountain RDA architect Joseph H. Croxton to design an administrative complex for the National Military Park. Consisting of two buildings centered on an American flag display, Camp stressed the importance of both visitor reception and historic interpretation by separating the rangers, historians and administrative staff offices from a museum and library facility (Figure 53). After two years of deliberation with NPS officials, Camp's original plan was denied, and a single building was approved adjacent to visitor parking and battleground trails on Main Park Road in the National Military Park.

In 1940, three years after arriving on site, Camp received $40,000 from South Carolina

110 "Superintendent's Monthly Narrative," 3 Jan. 1939, Kings Mountain, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives, Columbia, SC.

111 Neva Jean Specht, "Oral History of CCC Participants," (Boone, NC: Appalachian State University, 2013), 20.

112 "Memorandum for Regional Direction, Region I," C.C. Stutts, Chief, Personnel and Records Division to U.S. Department of the Interior, 19 October 1939. Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

113 "Early Development - Kings Mountain Gets a Superintendent," Kings Mountain, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives, Columbia, SC.



Figure 54: Superintendent Camp receiving the master key from Inspector R.E. Smith, April 2, 1941, from the Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives

Senator James Byrnes for the establishment of the new Administrative-Museum Building.[114] Construction began that fall on a Colonial Revival-style headquarters, designed in the same standardized floor plan of many NPS visitor service buildings in the southeast. A similar administrative office can be seen at the Visitor Center at Oconaluftee (c. 1938-40) in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, also built by the CCC. Aside from Camp's office, it housed restrooms for white visitors only and a first floor museum/public gathering place with four museum cases. Placing the restrooms and museum within the Administrative Building, unlike Camp's original proposal, was a reflection of the lack of materials and man labor as the U.S. involvement in World War II neared.[115] On April 2, 1941, Camp was given the master key to the finished building (Figure 54).[116]

With a long history in commemorating iconic national landmarks, Camp brought with him a passion for showcasing history and elevating the visitor experience. On the anniversary of Lafayette's death in 1939, he requested a flag from the French embassy to fly at Kings Mountain to symbolize

114 Gregory De Van Massey. An Administrative History of Kings Mountain National Military Park (Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985), 60.

115 McClelland, Building the National Parks, 334.

116 "Superintendent's Narrative Monthly Report," May 3, 1941, Box 3, Folder 4, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

South Carolina's significance to Lafayette's trip to the U.S. in 1825.[117] In 1941, he wrote of Kings Mountain National Military Park as the second largest National Military Park in the nation, and one of the most significant.[118] He established overnight ranger housing to prevent the defacing of monuments and theft from unfinished construction projects, and was meticulous in documenting the progress of the CCC enrollees.[119]

In 1942, Camp was transferred to Moore's Creek National Battlefield in North Carolina. From 1942 to 1947, Camp enhanced the visitor facilities by establishing a park water fountain system, improving entrance roads and advocating for an adequate park museum, just as he did at Kings Mountain.[120] In 1957, Camp died of heart disease in Norfolk, VA.

117 Letter from Oswald E. Camp to The Consul General of France, April 15, 1939, Box 1, Folder 2, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

118 Letter to Hon. J.P. Richards from Oswald E. Camp, Nov. 27, 1941, Box 1, Folder 3, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC; Letter to Hon. J.P. Richards from Oswald E. Camp, Oct. 11, 1940, Box 1, Folder 3, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

119 "Early Development - Kings Mountain Gets a Superintendent," South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

120 Michael A. Capps and Steven A. Davis, Moore's Creek National Battlefield An Administrative History (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1999), Chapter 3.



Figure 55: CCC enrollee clearing site for Superintendent's Residence, 1940, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.



Figure 56: Frame of the Superintendent's Residence, March 26, 1941, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Superintendent's Residence

An additional element of Superintendent Camp's plans to improve the Kings Mountain National Military Park facilities was a proposed Superintendent's Residence adjacent the administrative headquarters. As superintendent of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Camp and his family resided on Liberty Island, which was beneficial for both the security of the site and for management accessibility. As for his housing at Kings Mountain, NPS documentation from the early months of 1940 suggest Camp and his family may have resided in the recreational camp facilities at Camp York or nearby in York County, which required the NPS to not only pay rent for Camp but also provide efficient transportation.[121] In addition, the NPS 1938 park construction guidelines called for proper administrative housing, coinciding with Camp's mandate for architectural integrity at Kings Mountain:

> Comfortable, well-maintained

121 Letter from T.D. Ravenel, superintendent, to R.A. Walker, Asst. State Forester to State Forestry Commission, March 21, 1942, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 57: Superintendent's Residence near completion, 1941, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

> living quarters in which the occupants can take personal pride will undoubtedly find reflection in the attitude of each employee toward maintenance of the public area. Patched-up, ramshackle living quarters can influence the standards of general park operation adversely.[122]

In June of 1940, under Camp's supervision, NPS approved plans for a Colonial Revival-style Superintendent's Residence at Kings Mountain. CCC enrollees began excavation for the foundation the following August (Figure 55).[123]

During the next two years, however, CCC work on the residence slowed significantly (Figure 56). According to a progress report dated January 11, 1941, the "discharge of better trained enrollees to accept private employment" halted work within the Kings Mountain National Military Park.[124] That same month, approximately 150 CCC Camp Ferguson

122 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 73.

123 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #66000079. 1976. 107.

124 Ibid.

enrollees were "discharged who have been taken into the Army, or who have obtained outside jobs," leaving less than fifty men to complete the remaining work within the RDA and National Military Park.[125] This work included the Superintendent's Residence, but also the paving and completion of Main Park Road, the construction of Camp Cherokee and the final touches to the Administrative-Museum Building.

By March of 1942, Camp left Kings Mountain to serve as superintendent of Moore's Creek National Battlefield in North Carolina, and because of "low company strength," never witnessed the completion of his proposed Superintendent's Residence.[126] At his departure, approximately fifteen CCC enrollees were working on both the Kings Mountain RDA and National Military Park construction projects, inhibiting progress on the residence. Ultimately, as the Great Depression waned and the U.S involvement in World War II increased, the government recommended the nationwide abolition of CCC camps, and CCC work at Kings Mountain officially ended on March 15, 1942, leaving the Superintendent's Residence incomplete.[127]

In a letter dated April of 1942, Camp's successor, Superintendent James B. Felton (1906-2002), described the effect of CCC camp closure at Kings Mountain:

> Word of the termination of [CCC] activities came as a hard blow to our ambitions…Despite this factor we did hope to finish many jobs of which through hurried abandonment have been left in semi-chaotic condition…WPA is the only force on hand which may be able to clear up this situation. How much work the can accomplish in this direction is a matter of question.[128]

Born in Michigan, 35-year-old Felton was transferred from Fort Jefferson National Monument in Key West, Florida to serve as the Kings Mountain National Military Park superintendent in early 1942.[129] At his arrival, the Superintendent's Residence was half-painted with no interior finishes or electricity (Figure 57). To complete the work, Felton hired

125 Memorandum to the Director, NPS, Superintendent's Narrative Monthly Report, Feb. 3, 1941, Box 3, Folder 4, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

126 Ibid.

127 Mielnik, New Deal, New Landscape, 28.

128 Superintendent's Monthly Narrative, 2 April 1942, U.S Forestry Commission, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives. Columbia, SC.

129 U.S. Federal Census, 1940.



Figure 58: Group portrait of ranger force and secretaries (from left to right Fred Binnewies, unidentified ranger, Ann Ewing, Maria Greer, Ivan Ellsworth, Bob Holland), c. 1930s, from National Park Service Open Parks Digital Archives

nine Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers.[130]

The WPA was established in 1935 under President Roosevelt's New Deal, and more specifically under the Emergency Relief Administration Act (ERA), which catered to the unemployed skilled workers. According to Hallie Flanagan, national director of the WPA's Federal Theatre Project, "for the first time in the relief experiments of this country the preservation of the skill of the worker, and hence the preservation of his self-respect, became important."[131] Shortly after the program's inception, the NPS made arrangements with the WPA to provide skilled labor and craftsmen for the nation's 46 RDAs.[132]

About 25,000 men, also known as Local Experienced Men (LEMs), were enrolled nationwide within the ERA program in national park expansion, and were admitted for

130 Letter from P.R. Plumer, Acting State Park Director, to Mr. Ravenel, the superintendent, July 27, 1942, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

131 Hallie Flanagan, Arena: The History of the Federal Theatre (New York: Benjamin Blom, 1940, 1965), 17.

132 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain Sate Park Historic District, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #10817711022, 2008, 27.

their work experience or special skills.[133] The ERA workers of Kings Mountain consisted of local farmers trained in masonry or carpentry, and were generally older than the CCC men. According to NPS transportation records, the ERA workers did not stay in the parks, but rather between 1936 through 1942, most were bused in from nearby towns such as Clover, York, Filbert, Sharon, Blacksburg and Hickory.[134] As both were under NPS jurisdiction, the ERA and CCC worked alongside one another on projects requiring stone and carpentry craftsmanship at Kings Mountain, as "one job could be done by the ERA and the other by the CCC without cooperation in any way except for supervision."[135]

By July of 1942, due to the absence of CCC labor, ERA workers were pulled from the RDA construction projects to complete the Superintendent's Residence. Four skilled workers laid interior linoleum "with the help of several skilled men plastering" the interior walls.[136] On July 27, Kings Mountain RDA superintendent, T.D. Ravenel wrote to the NPS that with the presence of ERA workers in the National Military Park, there was "a good chance" of getting the residence finished.[137]

A few months later, the ERA program was abolished nationwide. By the time of their departure, ERA workers completed all exterior and interior finishes of the Superintendent's Residence, with the exception of electricity and interior kitchen facilities.[138] Simultaneously, Felton left Kings Mountain temporarily to serve in the U.S. Navy Reserves, and Ivan J. Ellsworth (1907-1970) replaced Felton as acting superintendent.[139] Kings Mountain was Ellsworth's first superintendent job, as he was transferred from Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky where he served as a forest ranger (Figure 58).

By 1945, as the war effort diminished, electricity and kitchen appliances were finally

133 John C. Paige, The Civilian Conservation Corps and The National Park Service 1933-1942: An Administrative History, (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1985) 54.

134 "Transportation of Men," Job Applications and Completion Records, Nov. 10, 1939, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

135 "Masonry Spillway," Job Applications and Completion Records, 1938, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

136 "Superintendent's Narrative Monthly Report," April 2, 1942, Box 3, Folder 6, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

137 Letter from P.R. Plumer, Acting State Park Director, to Mr. Ravenel, the superintendent, July 27, 1942, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

138 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #66000079. 1976, 107.

139 National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006. Online database. http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov. (accessed June 3, 2016).

installed within the building, and Ellsworth became the first to reside in the Kings Mountain National Military Park Superintendent's Residence. Two years later, Felton returned to the National Military Park as the building's second residing superintendent and remained there until 1951. Ellsworth continued his duty as an NPS superintendent after Kings Mountain, and went on to head Saratoga National Historical Park in New York (1947-1963) and Richmond National Battlefield Park in Virginia (1963-1969) until his death in 1970.

Chronology of Development

Main Park Road

After the acquisition of a majority of the project lands, visitor access and parking to the National Military Park and ultimate RDA became a priority. Kings Mountain RDA engineer Waldo Bell created a series of plans for the new roadway system, delineating the contour of the terrain, required drainage improvements and suggested road finishes. The plan called for the improvement and extension of the existing One Day Road, renamed Main Park Road, around the battleground and east through the RDA. In June of 1936, plans for Main Park Road and a secondary road to the proposed Camp York were approved.

Immediately, CCC enrollees began the first stages of the road's construction, described by Camp Ferguson enrollee Marshall Wells:

> We made the road wider. We surveyed the road. You know it was a wagon road before when we went in there. But we widened it the first time and got the curves out. And we put rock around it.[140]

By January 1, 1938, one of approximately three miles of Main Park Road had been cleared and improved.[141]

Main Park Road was designed to adhere to late 1930s NPS park construction standards, which required all new roadways "to invite and deter…encouraging use while discouraging abuse of the park."[142] In accordance with the guidelines, the path of the road and the physical construction of its features were dictated by the hills and waterways of the Kings Mountain surrounding environment, a difficult task. CCC enrollees helped clear land and build road shoulders, while others worked on quarrying and transporting rock for the road finishes (Figure 59). Mason and CCC enrollee Bill Chapman recalled his duties of

140 Specht, Oral History, 30.

141 U.S. Department of the Interior, "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," January, 1938, Drawer 1, Folder 1, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

142 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938). 9.



Figure 59: CCC enrollees clearing for Main Park Road, undated, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

retrieving and preparing rock for the Main Park Road surface:

> The rock work was hard. We did our own quarrying, hauling and shaping…It was crude work; there wasn't any rubber-tired wheelbarrows; the wheels were made of iron. We used pick, shovel and a chisel. We traveled anywhere to get the rocks. We would hunt more if the rocks weren't suitable.[143]

The stone and gravel used to both pave and improve Main Park Road was quarried from nearby mica mines and transported in dump trucks by enrollees like Marshall Wells to the road site, where the rock was crushed:

> A mica mine was where they got the gravel. That had this stuff that looked just like gold. Parati they called it. I'd get a poke full of it and thought I was gonna be rich[144] (Figure 60).

Main Park Road was not paved. In his 1936 plans, Bell suggested a finish of "crushed rock with topsoil binder."[145] Yet two years later, in October of 1938,

143 Specht, Oral History, 17.

144 Interview with Marshall Wells, July 2013, Oral History Project, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

145 "Park Road Plan," June 1936, National Park Service, Drawer 21, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.



Figure 60: Rock Crusher, May 1937,from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.



Figure 61: CCC enrollees apply crushed stone to the road surface, October 1941, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.



Figure 62: Supervisor showing texture of the road at the line between the road surface and the shoulder, undated,from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

National Military Park Superintendent Oswald Camp confirmed in a letter to the NPS that "no funds, at present, or projected in the near future" were provided for the road's formal paving:

> It may be stated here that no agency connected with this road construction at present can, by law, apply any surface binding thereto. The result will be about five miles of broken stone roadway with no binding and dust-preventative material in the surface, which will deteriorate quite rapidly.[146]

From 1939 to 1942, the surface of Main Park Road was of compacted stone and consistently "scraped by the CCC personnel…so road conditions were nearly ideal"[147] (Figure 61 and 62). Because of the lack of binder to the surface, in 1944, after the closure of the Kings Mountain CCC camps, the S.C. State Highway Department made plans to resurface Main Park Road "to prevent the whole road from breaking up."[148]

146 "Memorandum to the Director, NPS, Superintendent's Narrative Monthly Report," Oct. 4, 1938, Box 2, Folder 10, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

147 Oswald E. Camp, "Report on Governor's visit, 1939," Box 1 Folder 2, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.; "Memorandum to the Director, NPS, Superintendent's Narrative Monthly Report," Aug. 6, 1942, Box 3, Folder 6, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

148 "Memorandum to the Director, NPS, Custodian's Narrative Monthly Report," August 8, 1944, Box 3, Folder 6, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

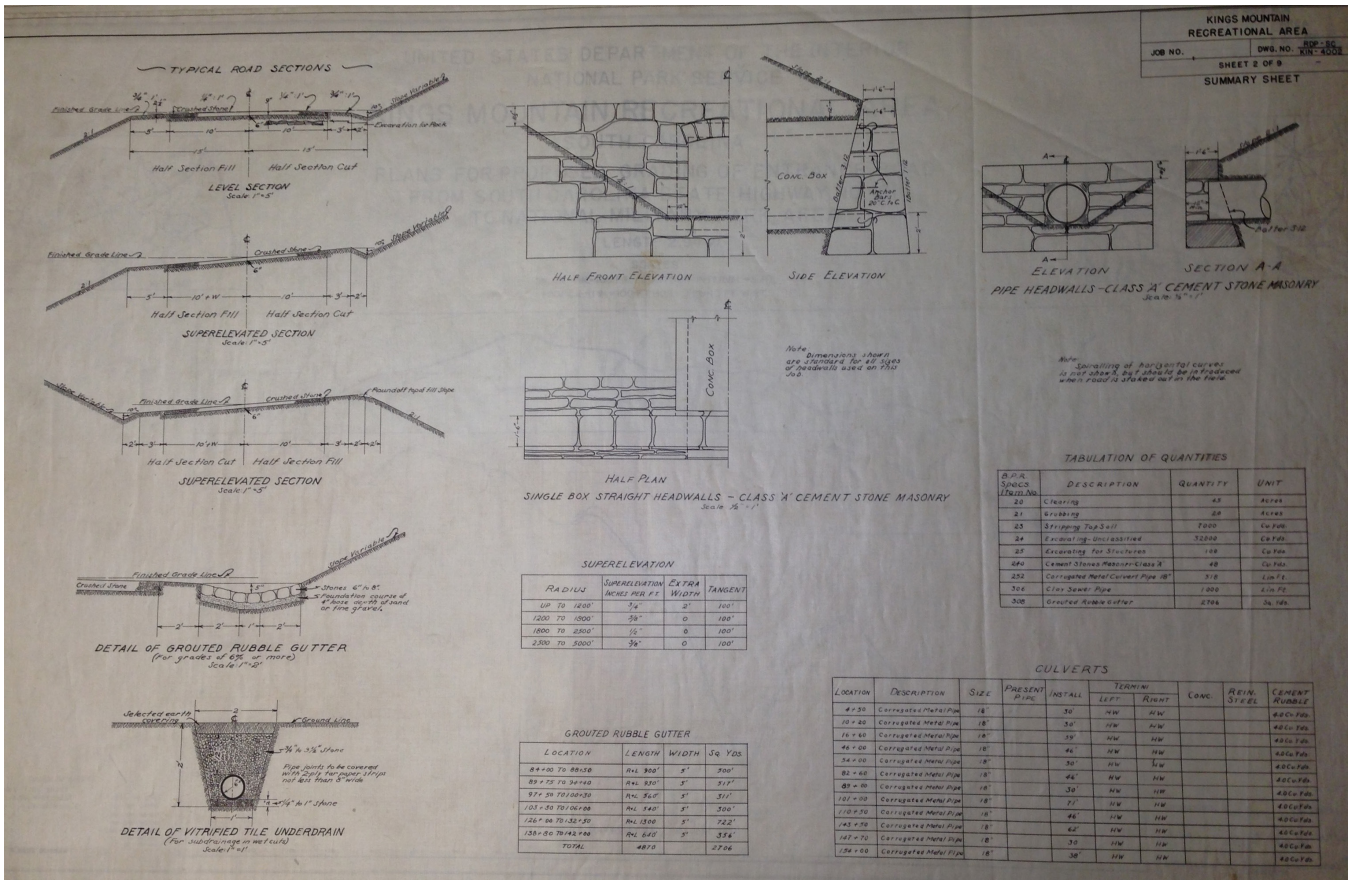


Figure 63: Plans for Concrete Culvert, undated, from the Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

To establish an efficient thoroughfare through the hills of the Kings Mountain area without hindering the natural landscape, CCC enrollees and ERA workers constructed swales and culverts along Main Park Road from 1937 to 1941 to mitigate elevation changes and encountered tributaries (Figure 63). To decrease the visibility of the road features, CCC workers built the culverts using rock from the surrounding area, abiding by NPS standards that local stone should be used when "abundant and workable."[149] The culverts were constructed to gradually fade back into the landscape to showcase both "a statement of stability" and "a sense of fitting into the landscape naturally" (Figure 64). As the features required skilled masonry work, ERA workers graded the culverts in an effort to get the road done as soon as possible, for "one job could be done by the ERA and the other by the CCC without cooperation in any way except for supervision."[150]

In severely low-lying elevations, concrete box and metal pipe culverts were constructed

149 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938). 69.

150 "Park Road," Job Applications and Completion Records, Nov. 21, 1939, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 64: Type of Culvert headwall erected on the Military Park," June 13, 1938, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.



Figure 65: Bridge on Road to Camp York, c. 1938, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

to help with drainage, as seen on the road to the day-use Bathhouse.[151] CCC enrollees also constructed 42" and 18" culverts at opposite ends of the road leading to Camp York, where they also completed a 25'-span iron and concrete bridge over Clarks Fork Creek with masonry abutments and finishes (Figure 65). Although NPS acknowledged the benefits of building with concrete, their park construction standards called for the use of wood and stone as much as possible in both foot and vehicular bridge construction to maintain the setting:

> In an age when the carrying arch is almost invariably concrete and the stone stonewalls and their vestigial arches are more veneer…to be entirely successful, it is not enough for the bridge to be functionally adequate within the exact knowledge of the engineer; it must proclaim itself so to the inexact instructs of the layman.[152]

In addition to paving and clearing, the men planted dogwoods, locusts and shrubbery along the banks of the road in accordance with the plans of Kings Mountain RDA landscape architect Paul Gibson. York County native Walter L.

151 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #66000079. 1976. 104.

152 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 175.



Figure 66: Landscape Draining Improvements, undated, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Dover worked at Camp Ferguson from 1939 to 1940 and "sodded grass on the side of the road" that he retrieved from "a wiregrass farm and brought it in large blocks by the truckload."[153] For irrigation, the enrollees constructed "big old ditches," and stone-lined swales along the road shoulder and "put down pipe in there for water."[154] The paralleling swales were intended to mimic the rustic environs while managing water levels in areas prone to flooding. Per Bell's instruction, CCC enrollees also improved nearly 100 acres for drainage purposes and soil conversation along the road.[155] (Figure 66)

The construction of Main Park Road was a CCC priority throughout the camps' occupancy in Kings Mountain. In 1941, workers concluded their work on Main Park Road and made it possible for visitors to travel seamlessly through the National Military Park and into the RDA. By 1952, nearly 4,000 South Carolina citizens were recorded as visiting Kings Mountain State Park each week during June, July and August.[156]

Today, Main Park Road is a

153 Specht, Oral History, 126.

154 Specht, Oral History, 37.

155 "Park Road Plan," June 1936, National Park Service, Drawer 21, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

156 "Visitors Flock to Kings Mountain State Park by the Thousands Each Summer," February 1952, Kings Mountain, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives, Columbia, SC.

contributing resource in the Kings Mountain National Military Park Historic District, and through its retained "curvilinear design" and features, strongly conveys "CCC design standards of following natural contours of the land."[157]

157 National Register of Historic Places, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Cherokee and York Counties, SC, National Register #66000079, 1976.



Figure 67: Dam Site Showing Earth Fill Under Construction, 1 October 1936, from the Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.



Figure 68: Placing Key in Core Wall Sections, Dam No. 1, 1 August 1936, from the Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

Lake Crawford and Lake York Dams

In order to create successful group campsites within the RDA, Kings Mountain planners called for the damming of nearly 70 acres to create state-of-art swimming facilities for both public and private use. Although the manmade retention or regulation of water was discouraged and against the "naturalistic" guidelines of the NPS, plans for two dams within the RDA were accepted as the only option to create swimming facilities. By April 1, 1936, plans for the Lake York Dam were approved and materials were ordered.

The clearing of land for Lake York began in mid-1936 as the first stage in the development of a new group campsite, Camp York, intended for youth school groups and organizations. In order to create a swimming facility, CCC and ERA laborers were required to dam a local tributary, Clarks Fork Creek. As CCC enrollees excavated the lake's proposed 8.5 acres, ERA workers constructed a concrete core wall and laid concrete and steel bleeder pipes for the structure. At its completion by the 1938 season, Lake York Dam was described as twenty-two feet high of fill and concrete with a ninety-foot wide

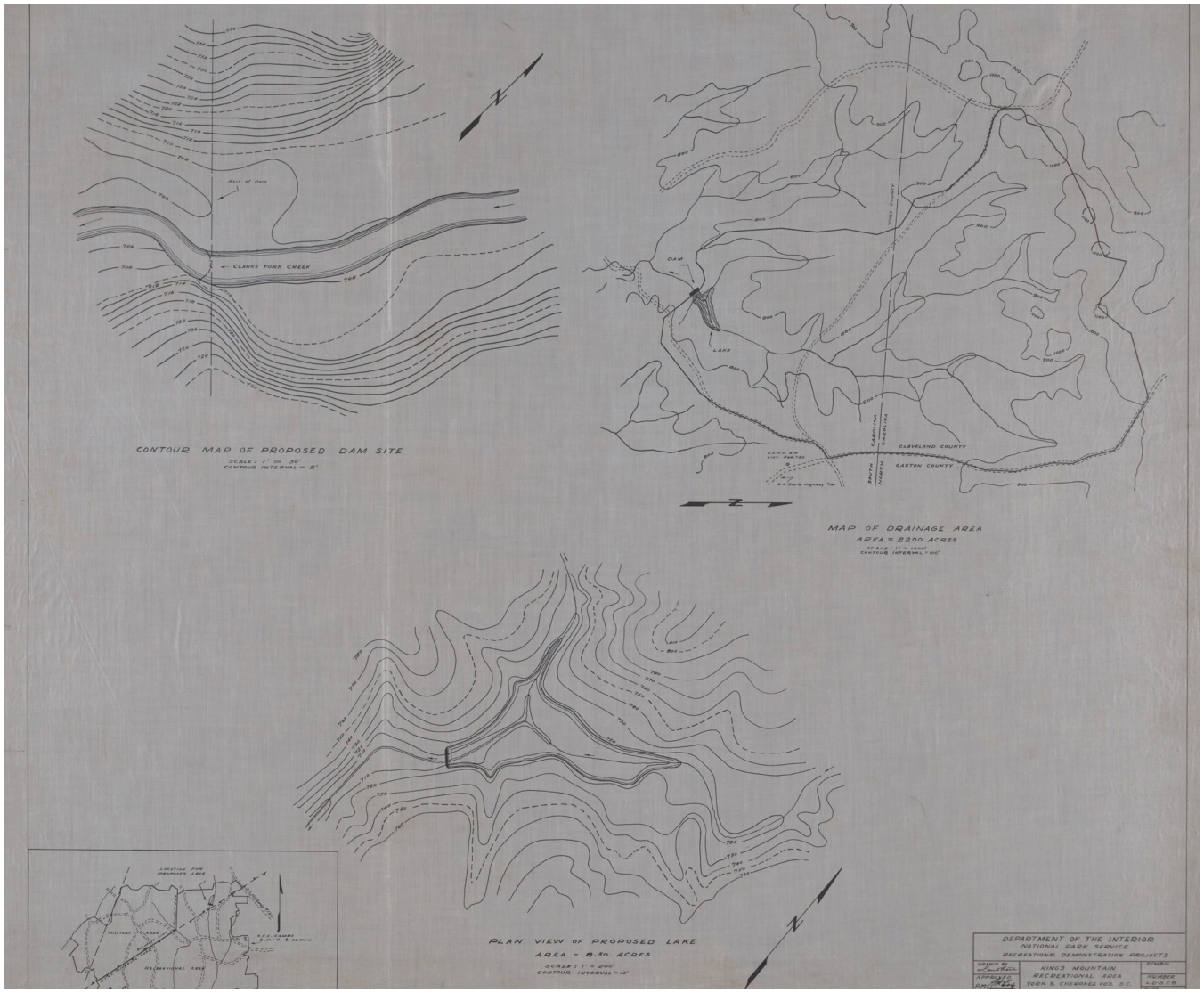


Figure 69: Plan for Lake Crawford,1936, from the Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

concrete spillway.[158] It impounds 61.5 acres.

Construction on Lake Crawford Dam began in February 1937 (Figure 69). The dam was intended to create a public swimming facility for the Kings Mountain RDA and surrounding community, and accompany a large bathhouse house and picnic shelters. Referred to as "Dam No. 2," it was designed much smaller than Lake York Dam and made entirely of stone, which required extensive ERA labor.[159] ERA work included the laying of the grey granite and natural stone faces for the structure, which was originally planned as

158 "Kings Mountain Being Beautified as Newest National Park," News and Courier, Charleston, January 30, 1938.

159 "Narrative Report for Kings Mountain Recreational Area, SP-7," Feb. 1-April 1, 1936. Oral History Project. Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC. 2.

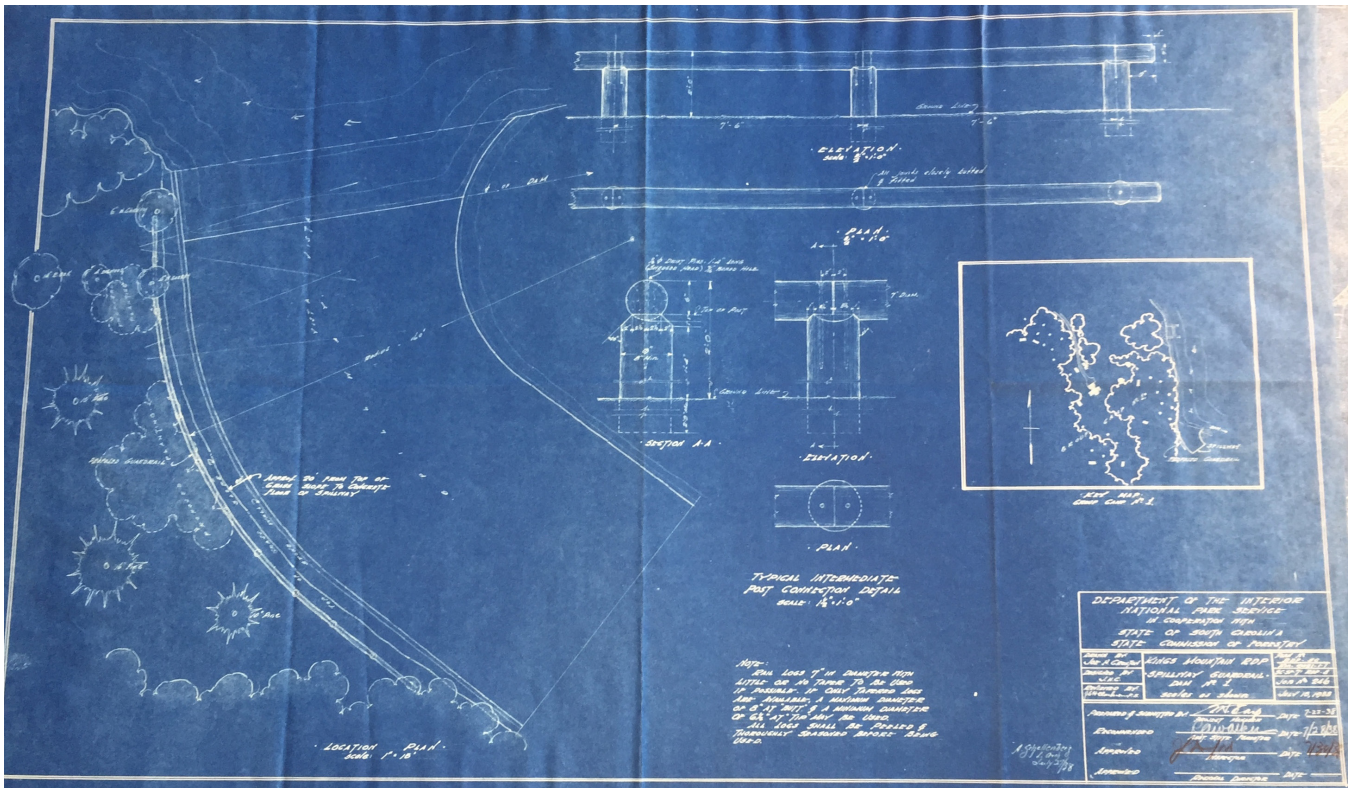


Figure 70: Detail of Guardrail, Dam No. 1, 29 May 1938, Kings Mountain CCC Files, from South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

a CCC job.[160] According 1938 NPS records, because "CCC were very short of semi-skilled masons…three semi-skilled masons on ERA" were assigned the job.[161] Lake Crawford Dam took a total of 38,253 ERA man-hours to construct, and at its completion by the 1939 summer season, it stood at fourteen-feet high with a span of two hundred and six feet.[162] It impounds 8.5 acres.

The Lake York and Lake Crawford dams were two of 990 impounding dams built by the CCC from 1933 to 1937.[163] Both structures retain a high degree of integrity and reflect the 1930s NPS principles of aesthetic over technology."[164]

160 Job Applications and Completion Records, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

161 "Masonry Spillway," Job Applications and Completion Records, 1938, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

162 Job Applications and Completion Records, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

163 Kings Mountain Sate Park Historic District Nomination.

164 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938). 119.



Figure 71: ERA Workers constructing stone piers for Camp York Cabins,1936, from South Carolina Department of Archives and History.



Figure 72: Boy Campers in Camp York Cabin, 1938, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Camp York

ERA workers began construction on the first stone piers for Camp York cabins in June of 1936 (Figure 71). NPS architect Joseph Croxton, designer of many of the other buildings within the RDA, designed the cabins and buildings of Camp York, a recreational camping facility adjacent to Lake York. Croxton set a standard for NPS park recreational facilities nationwide with the camp's architectural designs.

In his plans, Croxton designed four styles of camper cabins. Each a one-room sleeping quarters with four to six beds, Croxton's cabins followed the "tourist" or "student" design, the most simplified and compact camping facility approved by the NPS (Figure 72).[165] Croxton also designed unit lodges, latrines, a mess hall and several other auxiliary buildings for staff and campers (Figure 73 and 74). With the onset of World War II and, in turn, the decline in quality building material and skilled workers, all structures of Camp York were constructed in a rustic board-and-batten style, reflective of the area's eighteenth-century history. "Inferior structures," such as overhead cooking facilities, latrines and helps' quarters, reflected the design aesthetic and architectural character of the main buildings, although located along the

165 "Narrative Report for Kings Mountain Recreational Area, SP-7," 2.



Figure 73: Administration Building Under Construction, Camp York, April 1 1937, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.



Figure 74: Leader's Cabin under construction, undated, Camp York, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

camp's perimeter.

Extensive site work preceded construction of Croxton's camp buildings. According to the project's landscape architect Paul R. Gibson, the land's previous improper cultivation and erosion resulted in "thousands of small gullies" in and around the RDA.[166] While eroded red clay and poorly maintained land necessitated rock dams and ditching along Main Park Road, Gibson and his team transformed the gullies in the RDA's group camps into efficiently drained terraces with significant mulching and native plantings, such as dogwoods, red oak and

166 "Narrative Report for King's Mountain State Park," Oct.1-Dec. 1, 1935, Oral History Project, Folder 23, Document 4, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.



Figure 75: Camp York Mess Hall with CCC masonry fireplace, c. 1940s, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

sycamore.[167]

A view from the foundation of the Camp York Mess Hall in February 1, 1937 shows several completed cabins surrounding the building's front lawn. According to the Kings Mountain State Park National Register nomination, the Mess Hall was originally clad with board-and-batten siding, which has since been replaced with plywood. In a report to request additional funds for the complete construction of the Camp York Mess Hall on Sept. 9, 1938, the administration of Kings Mountain detailed the "magnificent stone fire place and chimney," constructed by the CCC men, as well as the addition of sixteen tables and sixty-four benches (Figure 75).[168] On August 25, 1938, Albert Schellenberg, Landscape Architect of the NPS wrote to J.S.H. Clarkson on Mess Hall's ice box:

> We wish to ask that you give Mr. R.A. Conrad Director of CCC in South Carolina, information as to how you built the ice box at the dining hall at the Kings

167 "Bank Sloping," 16 December 1940, Job Applications and Completion Records, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

168 Job Applications and Completion Records, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 76: 1938, Unit Lodge A and camp counselor, SC State Commission of Forestry, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Mountain Group Camp.[169]

The masonry chimney and refrigerating facilities are still extant.

In addition to the Camp York Mess Hall, the CCC constructed board-and-batten staff quarters featuring interior stonework and built-in wooden compartments, and three Unit Lodges (Figure 76). Camp York's original plan only called for one Unit Lodge, but in 1939, the CCC constructed two additional, two-cot lodges.[170] Unit Lodges B and C were built in similar design of Unit Lodge A, but the roof pitch was lowered one inch and feature tie beams instead of scissor trusses.[171] Design and construction of all buildings at Camp York incorporated locally-sourced materials. "Rockwork" was an important element to the NPS aesthetic, and stone was used not only for building footings but for chimneys, steps, stoops and terraces. For example the piers for the Mess Hall were made of "native stone" and a "flagstone terrace" paved an

169 Letter from Albert Schellenberg, Landscape Architect of the NPS to J.S.H. Clarkson, Kings Mountain Supt., August 25, 1938, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

170 "Unit Lodges B and C," Job Applications and Completion Records, November 10, 1939, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

171 Ibid.

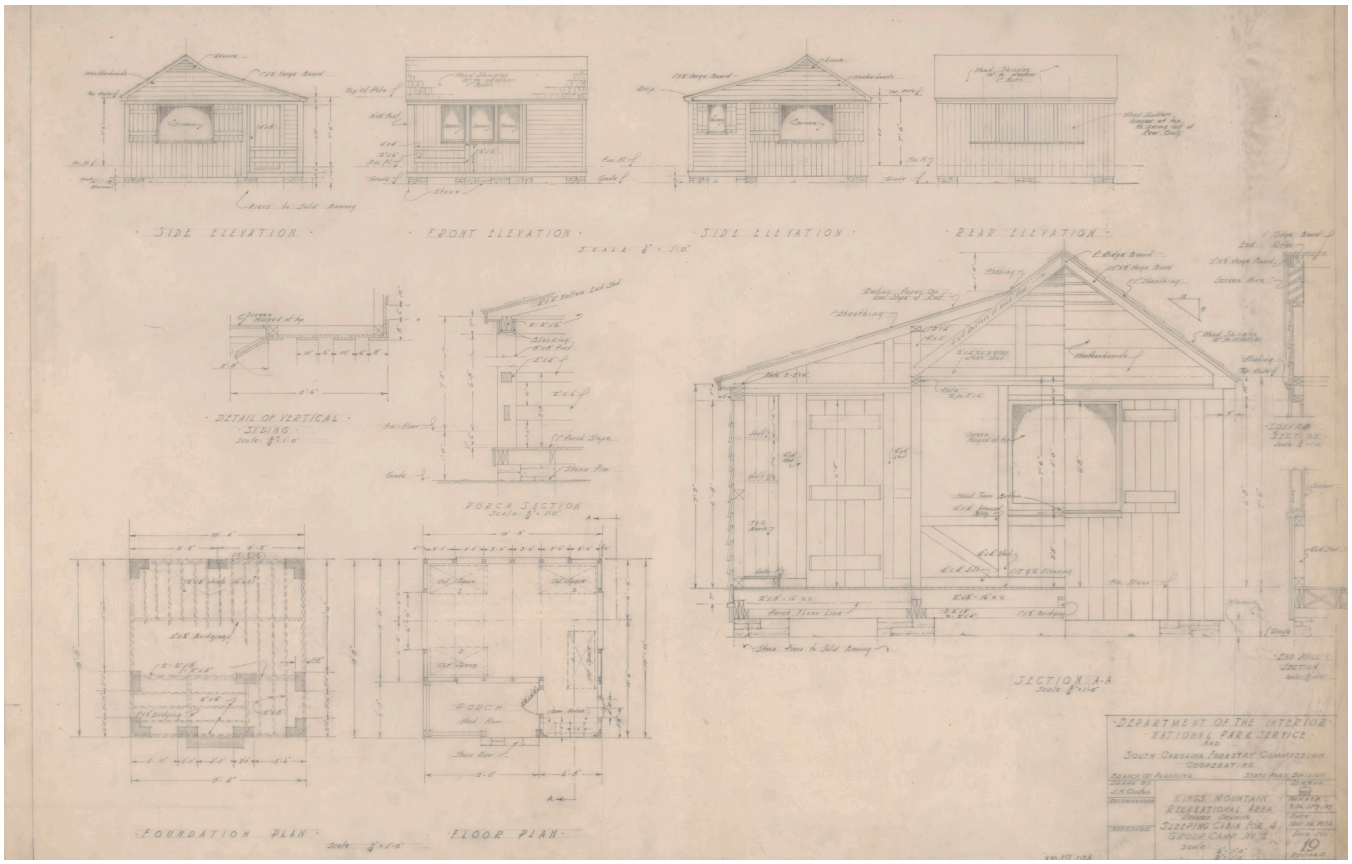


Figure 77: Camp York Campers Cabin Drawings_May 1936, from the National Park Service Open Parks Digital Archives.

area in front of the Staff Quarters.[172]

A similarly designed Infirmary was completed in 1938 for $275 and included an office, dispensary room, isolation room, ward, and bath and heater room.[173] That same year, a small log cabin for CCC guides to conduct tours of the battleground for visitors was also constructed nearby by enrollees, totaling $250.00.[174] Camp Ferguson enrollee and mason Bill Chapman recalled building a stone chimney for a log cabin, also called the "Visitor's House," or "Contact Station," which housed two CCC tour guides on the weekends (Figure 77).[175] In July of 1941, for example, CCC guides alternated giving tours of the battlefield, a CCC job

172 "Staff Quarters," undated, map, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.; "Recreation Hall, Group Camp 1-B," 28 May 1937, map, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

173 Infirmary," Job Applications and Completion Records, November 4, 1938, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

174 "Contact Station," Job Applications and Completion Records, October 24, 1938, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

175 "History and Legislations," Box 1, Folder 2, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

unique to Kings Mountain.[176] The guides, which CCC enrollee Jim Crocker called "a special job…everyone wanted it," distributed Revolutionary War history pamphlets of the battlefield and answered visitor questions.[177] The station has since been moved to serve as the privy at the adjacent History Farm.[178]

Camp York welcomed its first campers in 1938 and continued to serve as recreational facilities for youth male organizations for several decades.[179] In the summer of 1941, over four hundred children of low-income families in South Carolina arrived at Camp York, each for a total of two weeks, as part of a "summer camp project" hosted by the WPA. Philanthropy groups in the area sponsored each two-week stay and students from the women's college at Furman University volunteered as camp counselors.[180] In 1944, as part of the new Kings Mountain Junior Opportunity School, 84 boys, ranging from ages 14 to 16, occupied the cabins. The camp was organized in a "military fashion," and the boys were recorded as having "the times of their lives…learning, swimming, eating, playing and eating."[181] In 1947, the Kings Mountain Opportunity School welcomed 115 boys under the theme of "Building Better Citizens for South Carolina." As part of the school, campers learned to organize political campaigns and elect a mayor, councilmen and alderman.[182] In 1947, Camp York was considered the largest organized camp under the SC state park system.

176 "Monthly Statistical Report, July 1941," Box 2, Folder 6, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

177 Kings Mountain Sate Park Historic District Nomination, 18.

178 "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," 1938.

179 "Children to get two weeks in camp," News and Courier, Charleston, SC, June 11, 1941.

180 "15 Places Still Open at Opportunity School," News and Courier, Charleston, July 19, 1944.

181 "115 Boys Attend Camp Opportunity School," Evening Post, Charleston, SC, July 4, 1947.

182 Kings Mountain Camp School to Convene June 23," The Gaffney Ledger, Gaffney, SC, June 21, 1947."

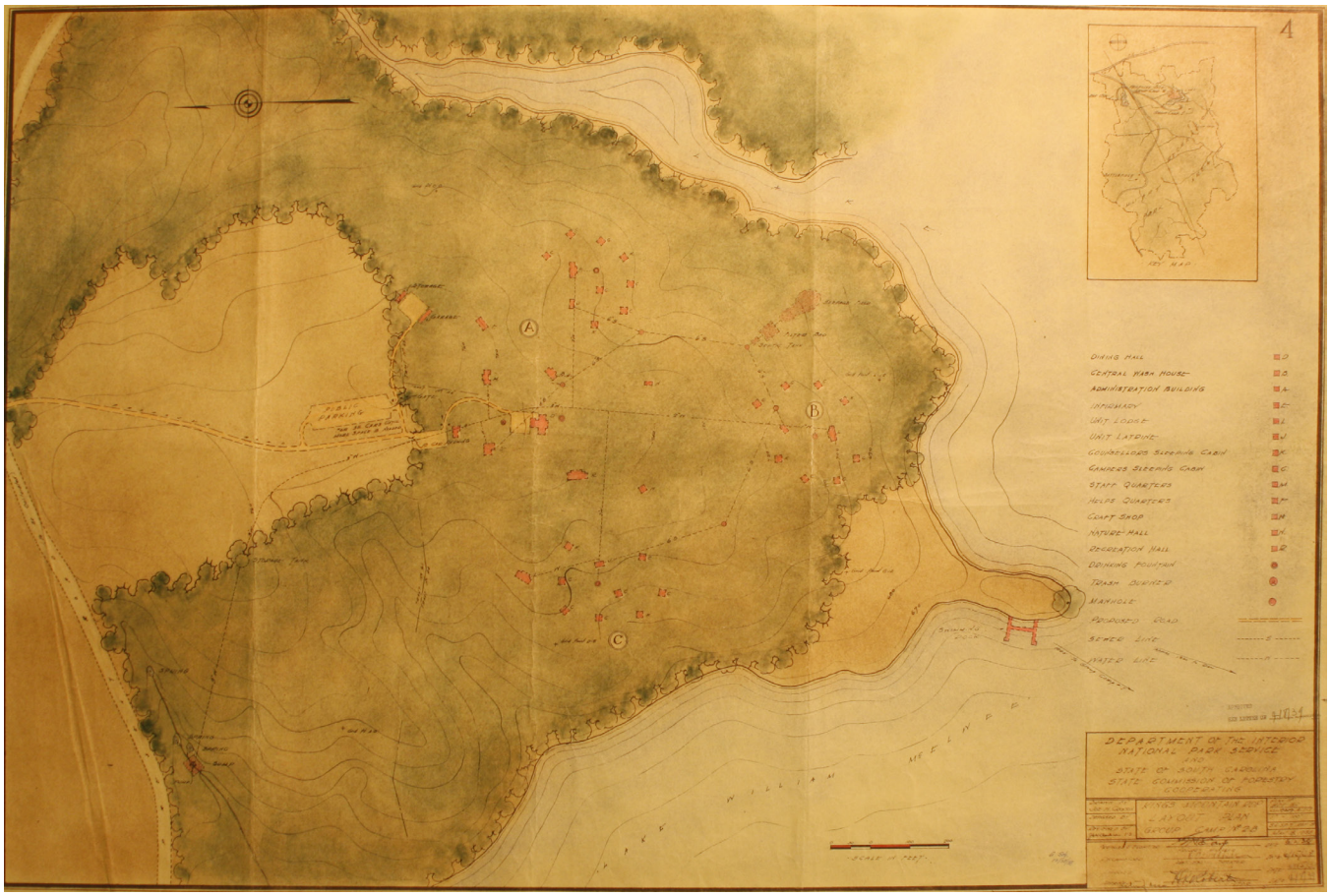


Figure 78: Rendered site plan of Kings Mountain Camp Cherokee, from Kings Mountain CCC Files Map Case 12, Stack 1, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

Camp Cherokee

Construction began on Camp Cherokee, a second boy's group camp adjacent to Camp York, in 1938 beginning with the Camp Cherokee Mess Hall.[183] By this time, the second CCC camp, Camp Hawthorne, had closed, leaving fewer men to build the camp. Because of this, Camp Cherokee contained fewer cabins and featured simpler architectural detail than that of Camp York, although with the same design principles.[184] Most of the camp buildings were constructed using "lumber salvaged from buildings wrecked in the area."[185]

From 1935 to 1940, the CCC enrollees demolished 98 buildings identified as irrelevant to "any historic or architectural interest" that were occupied within the proposed acreage for the RDA and National Military Park. Forty-nine of them were dwellings "classed as undesirable structures."[186] At the time of Camp Cherokee's construction, Kings Mountain supervisors possessed "quite a lot of old lumber piled around one of the lumber yards."[187] According to 1940 park records, "all usable timber was salvaged" and "used on the construction of Group Camp No. 2."

The Mess Hall was constructed on stone piers in an irregular plan, and according to the Kings Mountain State Park National Register nomination, the building, although significantly changed, still contains original CCC-era tables and benches. The CCC also constructed an infirmary, administrative office, two types of cabins and associated latrines. Instead of Unit Lodges at Camp Cherokee, experience at Camp York proved a camp Recreation Hall was more efficient.

Originally only open to males, Camp Cherokee admitted girls in 1949 and became the annual location for local Girl Scout organizations. In 1952, the Greenwood Girl Scout

183 "Work Program Outline, Form No. 10-355," U.S. Department of the Interior.

184 "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," 1938.

185 "Dining Hall, Group Camp No. 2," Job Applications and Completion Records, Oct. 28, 1940, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

186 "Razing of undesirable structures," Job Applications and Completion Records, May. 10, 1940, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

187 "Yorkville Enquirer Writer Visits Kings Mountain Park," The State, Columbia, SC, Feb. 22, 1938.

organization ranked Camp Cherokee as "one of the best camps yet."[188]

In 1969, Kings Mountain administration recorded changes to the Mess Hall, totaling $27,000, and "renovation of cabins" for $15,000.[189] The cabins and associated buildings have experienced significant alterations in both finishes and floor plan.

188 "Girls Scouts Home; Had Happiest Camp Time ever at Kings Mountain," The Index-Journal, Greenwood, SC, July 1, 1952; "Camp Cherokee Now Open to Any Girls 7-18, " The Index-Journal, Greenwood, SC, May 27, 1949.

189 PRT Capital Improvements, March 24, 1969, Kings Mountain, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives, Columbia, SC.

Lake Crawford Bath House

In order to improve the public swimming amenities for nearby residents and visitors to the park, a day-use dressing and bathroom facility at the new Lake Crawford was proposed, and by February of 1938, NPS approved architectural plans of a 200-person Bath House.[190] NPS foremen oversaw the work of the CCC enrollees and ERA workers at the Lake Crawford Bath House site, which consisted of foundation excavation, the laying of a masonry retaining wall, terrace and stairs, and construction of the wooden structure. The original plan also called for building picnic areas, a pavilion, and cabins.[191]

Because of the area's rocky topography, the Bath House site was embedded on the edge of a small hill. This siting required significant CCC manpower for excavation. An additional $4,800.00 of equipment and machinery were purchased for the project site (including two tractors and a bulldozer).[192] The physical construction of the Day-Use Area's Lake Crawford Bath House and its surrounding features, however, required skilled stonemasons and carpenters. As a result, ERA workers did most of the stone and wood work for the site with the help of a few skilled CCC enrollees.[193]

The board-and-batten cladding of the Lake Crawford Bath House shows skilled craftsmanship through the arrangement of timbers based on the direction of saw marks. Bill Chapman, a teenage farmer from rural Georgia, was in charge of shaping the rock used for the Bath House's masonry steps and terraces, which he confirmed as coming directly from the excavation site:

> Some of the rock was flagstone rock or just 'field' rock, which was hard to shape. You laid it when you picked it up. You couldn't split them – they would crack all to

190 "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," U.S. Department of the Interior, January, 1938. Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Drawer 1, Folder 1, Kings Mountain, SC.

191 "Camp Application," June 1939, Kings Mountain, U.S. Department of the Interior, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives, Kings Mountain, SC.

192 "Camp Application," 1939.

193 "Park Road Bridge," Job Applications and Completion Records, April 9, 1939, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



Figure 79: Day-Use Area, c. 1940s, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

pieces.[194]

Nationwide, NPS park architects and engineers utilized sites' natural materials in the design and construction of recreational and administrative facilities, a principle clearly expressed in the NPS park construction guidelines published in 1938:

> National Park concept through its formative years has been that structures must be regarded as intrusions…harmony is more likely to result from a use of native materials…in fitting tribute, we seek to grace our park structures by adaptation of their traditions and practices as we come to understand them.[195]

The plans for the Kings Mountain Lake Crawford Bath House were produced prior to the 1938 publication, but the building's floor plan and associated features follow general 1935 NPS Day-use Bath House standards, and showcases innovation in design without sacrificing functionality.

NPS architect Joseph H. Croxton was tasked with designing a Day-Use Bath House at Lake Crawford that reflected NPS park architecture, national sanitation regulations and site-specific requirements. At this time, the NPS mandated a reinvention of the typical Day-use Bath

194 Neva Jean Specht, "Oral History of CCC Participants,"

195 National Park Service, Parks and Structures, Part II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938), 1.

House, calling it "in essence…the bathroom for the swimming facility" yet "subjected to tests for efficiency and hygiene":

> The era of the casual Bath House in facilitation of swimming within publicly owned parks is passing…progress has overtaken the primitive Bath House, just as it has forced more positive and more complex systems of sanitation within parks.[196]

Croxton's Kings Mountain Lake Crawford Bath House displayed similarities to those showcased in the 1935 NPS guidebook. The symmetrical, flanking dressing space for men and women centered on communal check-in space, as well as the men's shared shower facilities and the women's private shower spaces are of similar placement and design to that of the Day-use Bath House at McCormik's Creek State Park in Indiana. The recreational terrace overlooking the swimming facility mimics that of the Day-use Bath House of Petit Jean State Park in Arkansas. Croxton also followed national sanitation regulations by building on a concrete foundation, utilizing concrete flooring and placing public restrooms near the rear pavilion area, strategically placed "where they are passed on the way to the swimming facility."

Croxton's Day-use Bath House, however, also differed from examples in the1935 guidebook. The building's vast footprint and grand entry and exit steps were unique, blending with the distinctive natural characteristics of the site and remaining proportionate to Kings Mountain's terrain (Figure 79). His inclusion of first aid, storage and utility rooms paralleling the dressing spaces and public toilets shows a symmetrical functionality and efficiency seen nowhere else in the 1935 guidebook. In addition, Croxton proposed a separate pavilion with concessions, a configuration that separated bathroom facilities and refreshments.[197] While the ERA used "some oak logs" to make six benches and tables in accordance to NPS standards, Croxton's design for internal fixtures were unique to his design. Most of these benches and tables have, unfortunately, since been removed. Had the Kings Mountain Day-useLake Crawford Bathhouse been complete by the 1938 updated publication of the NPS construction standards, Croxton's building would have been a unique, and ideal, example of park architecture to include.[198]

The parking area constructed uphill from the Bath House also comported to the NPS aesthetic to use, as much as possible, local materials and to insinuate functional facilities into

196 National Park Service, Parks Structures and Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1935), 173.

197 "Table and Bench Combination," Job Applications and Completion Records, Jan. 14, 1941, Kings Mountain, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

198 National Park Service, Parks Structures and Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1935), 133.



Figure 80: Day-use Picnic Shelter, 1940s, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

naturalistic settings. Six stone culverts connected to stone lined gutters provided drainage for day use parking. The lot itself was graveled with a mixture of gneiss (90%), gray granite (3%), and quartz (7%), all of it "collected throughout the project area from other construction projects."[199] At the upper end of the Day Use parking lot, a Picnic Shelter also followed NPS templates (Figure 80). The search for logs to carry out the design for this building failed to find enough, and the plan was accordingly modified. "Since we have no logs suitable for truss members, rafters, purlins, plate and railing," projects managers reported, "we propose to use sawn timbers slightly hand-adzed."[200]

The Kings Mountain Lake Crawford Day-Use Bath House opened for the 1940 summer season.[201] The Bath House, and associated lake, remained a significant outdoor amenity for the surrounding Cherokee and York counties. Both are recorded as important

199 " Pubic Bathhouse and Day-Use Area," 7 May 1940, Job Applications and Completion Records, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

200 "Picnic Shelter," 2 October 1939, map, U.S. Forestry Commission, CCC Files, Box 14, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

201 "Composite Map of Military Park & R.D. Area Are a Part of the Master Plan for Kings Mountain National Military Park," 1938.



Figure 81: Rendered site plan of Kings Mountain Day Use Area, from Kings Mountain CCC Files Map Case 12, Stack 1, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC

contributing resources in the Kings Mountain State Park National Register nomination and exceptional examples of NPS rustic design.



Figure 82: Student Jennifer Baher created field notes recording measurements inside the Camp Cherokee dining hall that help provide the physical description graphically of this historic building.

Physical Descriptions

Overview

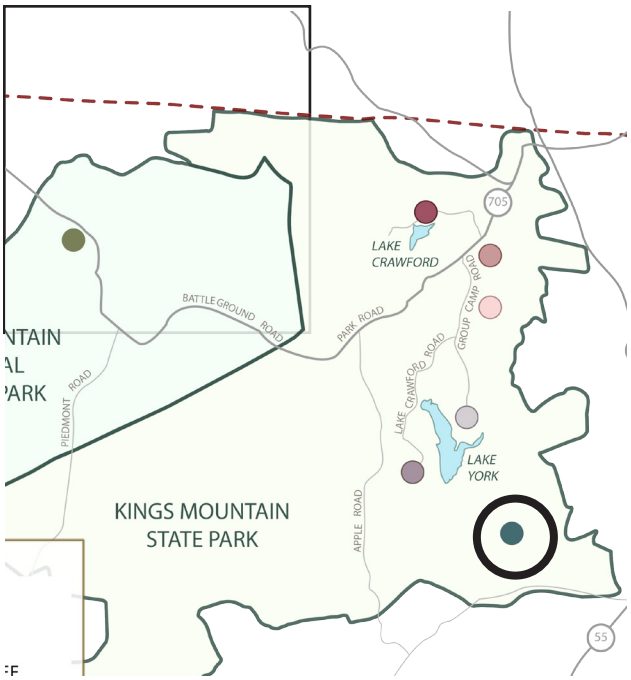
By the time CCC crews set to work constructing the buildings, structures, roads, and landscape features needed to open Kings Mountain National Military Park and the Day Use Area, CCC administrators and planners had begun to formalize a national aesthetic in park designs and specifications. While there was latitude to expand on local and regional vernacular expressions, CCC planners encouraged a national approach in the same way that National Park Service planners worked from a national repertoire of design. The 1938 publication ***Park and Recreation Structures*** reflects this movement toward a national park design vocabulary. In addition to settling on a standardized but wide range of building plans, the movement toward a national approach to park buildings and structures also resulted in the selection of materials and construction methods that best fit with the "park rustic" style of building. Building with logs, covering roofs with shake shingles, using board and batten construction for exterior cladding and interior partitions, and reliance on stone for foundations and footings stood at the heart of the park lexicon of materials.

At Kings Mountain, this approach to designing and constructing recreational buildings dovetailed with longstanding local traditions. The decision to build with local materials was thus based, in part, on the practicalities of using materials close at hand and, in part, on local building traditions that meshed easily with a national aesthetic. That choice was propitious in that it insured that the buildings CCC crews constructed would be robust and would, with nominal maintenance, endure for decades.

Eight decades after their constructions, the CCC buildings and structures at Kings Mountain continue to serve the purposes for which they were built. The passage of 80 years and the demands placed on these buildings has tested both their designs and their materials. The section that follows provides a systematic review of the historic CCC-era buildings, structures, and landscape features at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park where most of the resources included in this report are located. In addition to brief descriptions of each building, structure, and landscape feature, this section enumerates distinctive materials and building methods. It also draws attention to character-defining features and spaces. Information in this section was gathered by non-destructive techniques of observation and analysis. Team members took measurements and photographs and filled out assessment forms based on observation without effecting the physical fabric of the buildings, structures and landscapes.

The physical descriptions that follow are organized in the general order of their construction. Descriptions of each resource include the material and methods of construction and spatial layout and the integrity and significance of each resource. Measured drawings and photographs, some of them drawn from archival sources, support this discussion of the architectural character of Kings Mountain's assemblage of park buildings. Constructed between 1938 and 1942, these building share many character defining features. However, all applicable character defining features are listed for each historic resource. The intention of including repetitions of frequently encountered features is, first, to reinforce consistency in design and craftsmanship evident through the two park. Second, this approach leads toward comprehensive descriptions. Third, this approach identifies the unique features, of plan, material, and craftsmanship that are essential character-defining aspects of many of the building. Original features are noted, as well as features which are suspected later additions. Architectural documentation drawings completed as part of the project's field investigations are referenced throughout this section. The complete set of drawings can be found in Appendix A of this report.

A summary assessment of the current condition and suggestions for treatment and use of each resource in the study follows.



Camp Ferguson & Camp Hawthorne

CCC Worker's Camp Overview

Date of Construction: 1935

Building/Camp Area Use:

Camp Hawthorne and Ferguson were constructed as the housing and administrative camps for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers who constructed the landscape, buildings, roads, and features in the Kings Mountain park systems.

Description:

The sites of Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson are located approximately a quarter mile directly east of Lake York on ground reclaimed by new forest growth. The camps occupied a narrow, flattened ridge formed by run off into intermittent streams that drained into Clark Fork. The site slopes gently from east to west toward Clark Fork and is broken by what appear to be former locations of buildings leveled prior to construction and erosion control ditches, berms, and swales.

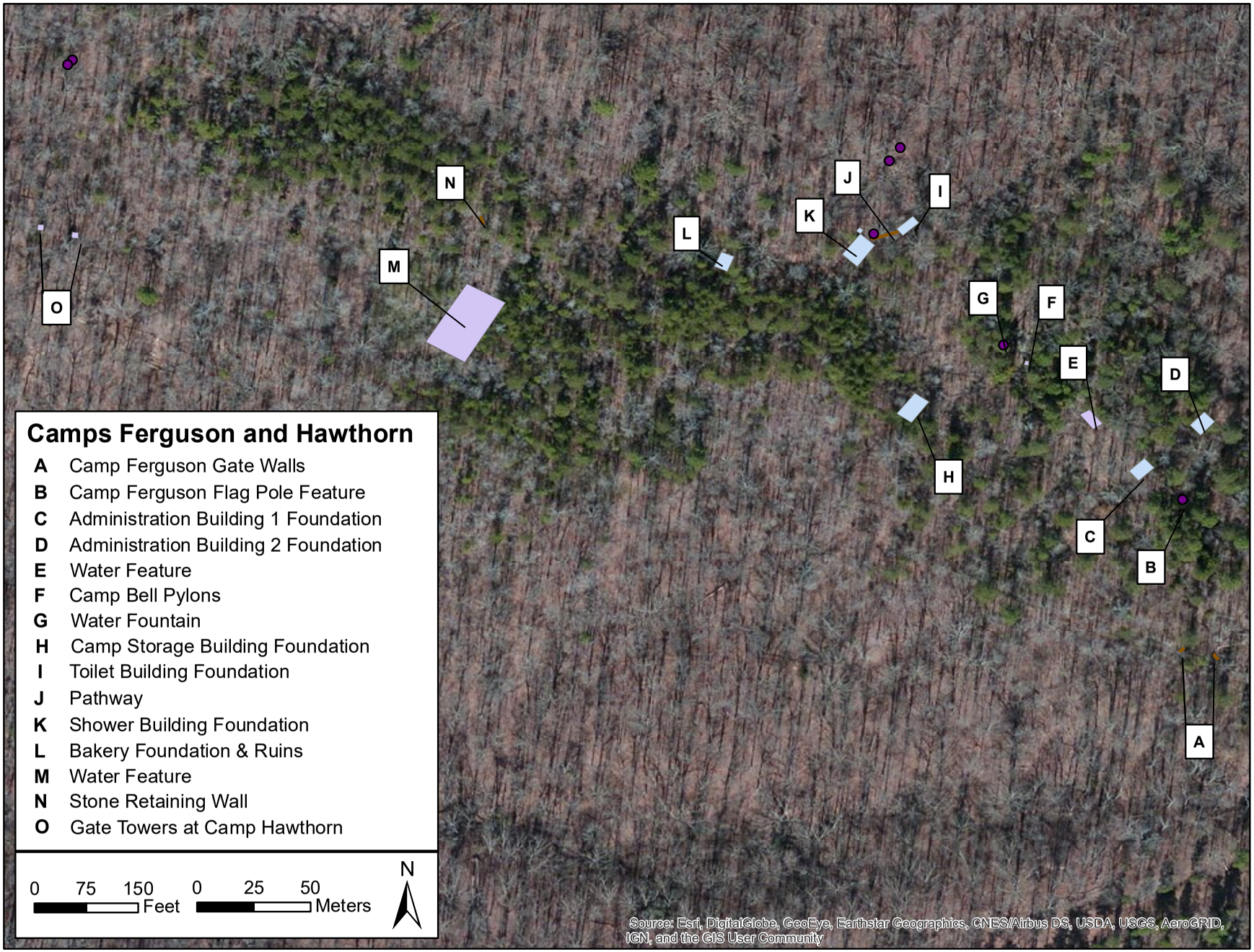


Figure 83: Aerial map of the CCC camp area, with building footprints indicated based on the collection of GIS point data with an onsite survey.

Both Camp Ferguson and Camp Hawthorne are now archaeological sites. Most of the buildings erected at Camps Ferguson and Hawthorne rested on stone or timber piers and have left no above ground trace. The buildings and structures which housed CCC work crews employed at Kings Mountain were built by US Army crews in 1935 and dismantled in stages in 1941 and 1942 as the nation began to prepare for war in the months that preceded America's declaration of war in December 1941 and then as the nation put itself on a war footing in 1942. Abandoned, the remnants of both camps are now hidden by trees and the accumulation of decades of leaves and tree litter. Road tracks, paths, drainage ditches, and stone retaining walls reveal the broad plan of both camps. Stone gates mark the former entrances to both camps. Beyond these two entrances, the cast concrete footings of latrine and shower houses, the low walls of what might have been part of the kitchen facilities for the camps, and a large circular moated stone structure that supported the camps' flag pole hint at the scale of camps that housed several hundred CCC laborers during construction of the Kings Mountain facilities.

The camps were organized in an "L" with the lower leg of the "L" flattened to take advantage of the narrow site. Camp Hawthorne occupied this portion of the site, with its administrative buildings clustered around a parking area organized around the camp's flag pole. Camp Ferguson occupied the stem of the "L". Its barracks stretched in rows away from shared dining, toilet, and shower facilities sited at the junction between the two camps. The path the road that connected the camp to constructions sites in the two parks forms a southern boundary of both camps and is visible and used occasionally by horseback riders. Trees, tree fall, and shrubby undergrowth obscure the site, but stone-lined paths that connected the access road to the camps are still visible as well. These secondary, pedestrian paths punctuate the western edge of the camp between the large stone gates that form the primary vehicular entrances to Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson. These paths perhaps allowed CCC crewmembers to assemble for transportation to work sites.

Erosion control ditches and berms, while obscured by shrubby underbrush and young forest, are also visible across the sites of the two camps.

While the site of Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson is seldom visited, the opening of a horse trail that uses the former CCC access road promises to bring addition attention and additional visitors to the camps.

Building Systems:

All that remains of the buildings that once populated CCC camp Ferguson and Hawthorne are the most robust of the foundations that once supported them. Only ruined foundations and landscape features remain at the sites of the two camps. Some plumbing features may still be intact beneath the foundations. The stone camp gate towers at Camp Hawthorne and the stone gate walls at Camp Ferguson lead into what is now essentially an archaeological site where remnants of building foundations rise above leaf cover.

Most of the buildings erected at Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson were raised on stone piers, an economical and efficient choice for temporary buildings. A smaller number of buildings, the shower house and toilet buildings appear to have been lightly framed timber buildings erected on reinforced concrete foundations. A small building that may have served as a bakery is a reinforced concrete building with cast concrete floor whose side walls rose to three feet. The upper walls and roof system of this building appear to have been bolted to the concrete lower walls. The bakery also incorporates what may be a stone flue, constructed of uncoursed stones laid on edge.

Both camps made extensive use of masonry in the construction of landscape features. Locally acquired schist and sandstones shaped into blocks was employed with irregular stones in entrance gates, the camp flag pole, and to edge camp paths.

Character Defining Features:

Both Camp Hawthorne and Camp Ferguson are now archaeological sites. The locations and architectural character of almost all the buildings that once housed CCC crews from 1936 to 1941 are occluded by forest and accumulated leaf and twig fall. Most of the buildings at the two camps were raised on stone piers, none of which are evident above the thick bed of leaves that cover the sites. Ascertaining the exact location, size, and character of the camps many buildings would require intensive archaeological investigation. The foundations of buildings and landscape features do survive and provide an indication of the scale of the two camps, the training programs that were sponsored there, and the architectural character of the above ground features that survive. The features that still define the scale and character of Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson are:

Gate Towers at Camp Hawthorne

Camp Ferguson Gate Walls

Camp Ferguson Flag Pole Feature

Camp Ferguson Ornamental Pond

Camp Bell Pylons

Water feature

Foundation of administration building

Foundation of camp storage building

Foundation of camp bakery

Foundation of camp toilet building

Foundation of camp shower house

Stone-lined camp paths

Significance and Integrity:

Camps Hawthorn and Ferguson are integral to the story of CCC design and construction of the Kings Mountain parks. While both camps are now archaeological sites, significant above-ground ruins survive that reveal both the scale of the logistical support necessary to feed and house CCC crews and the locations of buildings important to the camps' operation. From 1936 until 1942, CCC crew, designers, and administrators lived at the two camps during the construction of the National Military Park and the Recreational Demonstration area. Both camps reflect the role the US Army played in initial construction of the camp. Entrance gates, stone lined paths, the camp flag pole feature and other improvements to the camp reflect the efforts of CCC crew and administrators to add landscape elements that were practical and functional. The entrance gates to the two camps, for example, demarcated the camps from the public access road and channeled traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, toward headquarters buildings. Erosion control ditches and berms as well as stone-lined paths channeled movement through the camps and channeled rain water through and away from the camps, thus preventing the new, raw camps from being cut by erosional gullies or churned into mud by vehicular traffic and the movement of hundreds of men through the camps.

The archaeological ruins and remaining architectural features could play a major role in the understanding of the individuals and monumental effort that was required to build the facilities that continue to support public programs sponsored by Kings Mountain National Military Park and the Kings Mountain State Park. The site has a poor level of integrity inasmuch as both camps only survive as archaeological features.

Even though there is little of the two camps survive above ground, the site requires care and preservation. Remaining architectural ruins are important historical resources that should be preserved. The remnants of the camps and archaeological features associated with them should also be protected from disturbance. The archaeological remains of both camps are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for the information the sites contain about the plan and construction of Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson and what they can reveal about daily life at these two CCC camps. Future archaeological investigations of the sites of the two camps would reveal how the initial complement of buildings constructed there were altered to meet the needs of the CCC crews and their leaders and would reveal regional variations in comportment of the camps and the material culture associated with life in a male only living area.



Figure 84: CCC Camp Hawthorne, May 1937, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives

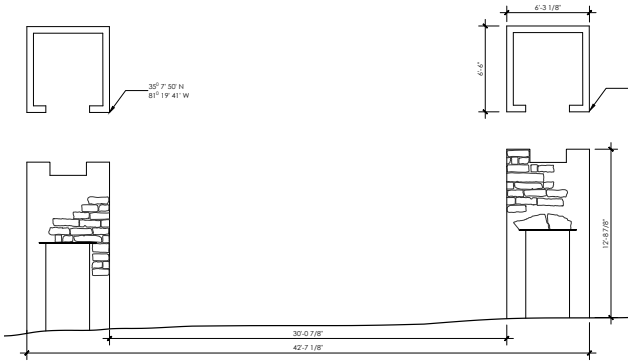


Figure 85: Plan and elevation view of the Gate Towers at Camp Hawthorne. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.



Figure 86: CCC campsite gates, Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.



Figure 87: photos of the gate towers at the entrance to Camp Hawthorn.

Gate Towers at Camp Hawthorne

Two opposing square stone towers frame the entrance to Camp Hawthorne. Constructed of locally sourced stone laid in irregular courses to form walls one foot wide, these towers feature crenulated corners. Tall 40” wide entrances located at the back (north) side of both structures, face into the camp. Flat iron bars laid across the top of both openings acted as door lintels, supporting the weight of the stone courses above. In both towers, large stones laid on these lintels almost span the openings. 3” X 5” sockets set into the east and west interior faces of the towers stonework and whose bottoms are located 30” below the lower parapet of the tower walls supported joists that once supported a flat roof. Three sockets on the south face of the interior of both towers are evidence for interior ladders that led to the roof. Door frames, ladders, joist, and roof are all now missing.

The footprints of the two towers are nearly identical. The East Tower measures: 6’ 3” X 6’ 6 1/2”. The slightly larger West Tower measures 6’ 4” X 6’ 5 3/4”. Both towers appear to be stable and with the exception of long-missing ladders and roof decks, retain their integrity of design and materials.

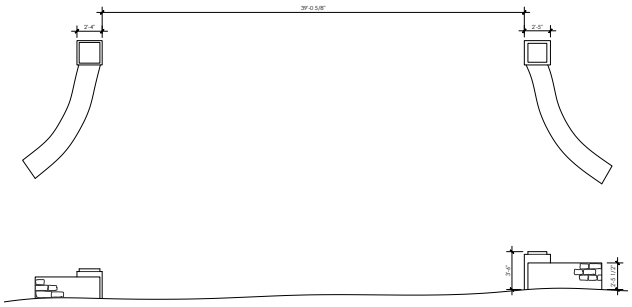


Figure 88: Plan view of Camp Ferguson's Gate Walls . The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.



Figure 89: Photo of Camp Ferguson's Gate Wall.

Camp Ferguson Gate Walls

The entrance to Camp Ferguson is defined by two low, splayed stone walls that frame the path of the former roadway that led into the camp. Square piers, each roughly two feet by two feet that are capped in a stepped upper course, terminate the splayed walls beyond which the entry road opened into a circular drive to which camp administration buildings were oriented. Like the stone entrance towers for Camp Hawthorne, this entryway was constructed of locally sourced stone.

This feature, one of many "rock work" landscape features in Camps Ferguson and Hawthorne, reflect CCC efforts to provide a sense of permanence and official presence to facilities that were understood to be impermanent. Important to the creation of an identity for the CCC camps, this feature is stable and in good condition.

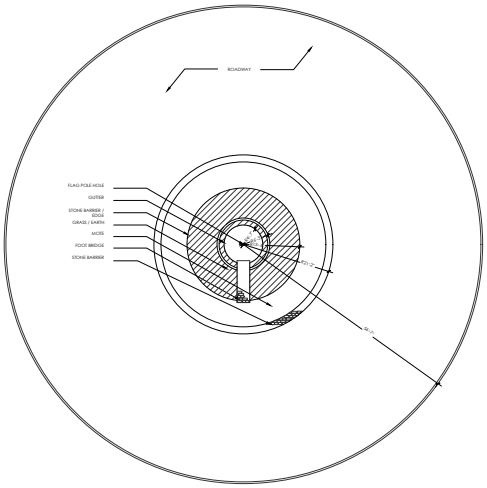


Figure 90: Plan view of Camp Ferguson's Flagpole Feature. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.





Figure 91: Photos of Camp Ferguson's Flag Pole Feature.

Camp Ferguson Flag Pole Feature

Beyond Camp Ferguson's curved stone entrance gates is a large circular stone feature that served as both a traffic island and location for the camp's flag pole. Sited directly in line with the entrance gate, this feature presumably served as a focal point for daily flag raising and lowering ceremonies and identified the center of the camp's administrative hub.

Built of locally sourced schist and granite, a circular island, three feet, three and one/quarter inches in diameter, raised above adjacent ground level occupies the center of this landscape feature. A low retaining wall defines the outer perimeter of the feature beyond which is a narrow moat that surrounds the raised island where the camp flag pole, now missing, was set. A narrow, arched stone bridge spans the moat and provided access to the flag pole. A six inch wide cast concrete curb defines the outer edges of the roadway that circled this feature. In total, the diameter of the flag pole feature and road is thirty nine feet, three inches. While the concrete curb is broken and misaligned, the flag pole feature at the center of the former camp entry road is, at present, intact and well preserved.



Figure 92: Camp Ferguson Flag Pole Water Feature.

Water Feature

An ornamental water feature occupies a location a short distance to the southwest corner of the foundations of Administration Building #1. A small stone lined pond nineteen and one half by ten and one half feet and two feet deep is set into a twenty six by seventeen and one half foot apron of flagstones. The semi-circular ends of the pond terminate in raised shelves into which water supply piping remain. Schist flagstone set in mortar line the sloping sides of the pond.

This landscape feature appears to be stable and is in good condition.

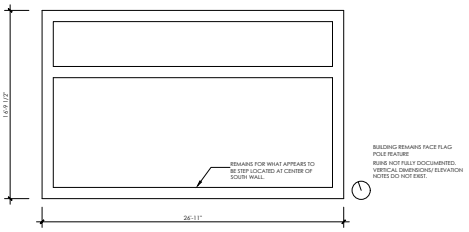


Figure 93: Plan view of one of the CCC Worker's Camp's Administration Building foundations. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.



Figure 94: Administration Building 1 foundation.

Administration Building Foundations

The ruined foundations of two rectangular buildings that represent the locations of camp administration buildings face the entrance drive that circled the flag pole feature. Set back slightly from the cast concrete curb that defined the outer edge of the drive, the foundation of Administration Building #1 consists of mortared local schist. The footings for Administration Building #2 consist of blocks of unmortared schist set on edge. Both foundation ruins are nineteen by twenty five feet.

An allee of red cedar trees line what appears to be a pathway that lead from the rear of Administration Building #1 in the body of the camp.



Figure 95: Camp Ferguson Bell Pylon.



Figure 96: Camp Hawthorne Bell Pylon.

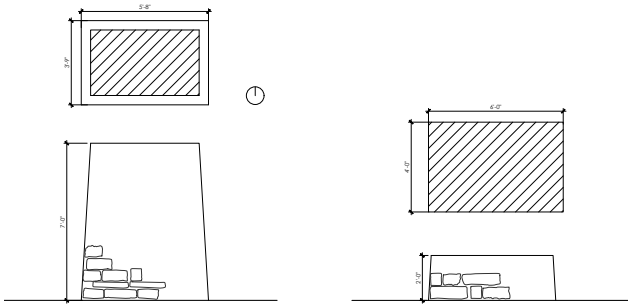


Figure 97: Plan view of Camp Ferguson and Hawthorne's Bell Pylons . The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Camp Bell Pylons

Two stone pylons, both four and a half by six feet and three and a half feet tall, mark the locations of two camps bells. Both bells, visible in historic photographs, are missing, presumably removed when the camps were dismantled. The upper courses of the eastern bell pylon have been pushed over. Broken chunks of concrete paving, perhaps the remains of a small paved area, spill away from this pylon to the east and the site of camp administration buildings.



Figure 98: CCC Bell Tower, undated, from the South Carolina Parks, Reacreation and Tourism Archives.

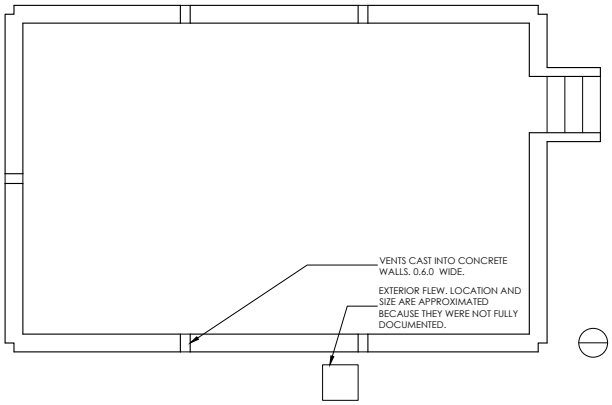


Figure 99: Plan view of the Storage Building Foundations. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.



Figure 100: View of the Camp Storage Building foundation found at the CCC Worker's Camps.

Camp Storage Building Foundation

The cast concrete foundations of a rectangular building oriented to the access road at southern boundary of the camps may represent one of the support building constructed to store tools and supplies used during construction of Kings Mountain recreational facilities. Three cast concrete steps set in the south gable end of the foundation lead down into a shallow cellar. Sockets cast into the concrete foundation indicate the locations of structural posts along the long walls and gable ends of the building. Fallen segments of a flue lay against the west foundation wall and indicate that the floor above the cellar, the working level of this building, was heated. This ruin is adjacent to a large flattened space, now overgrown, that may have served as a loading/assembly area.





Figure 101: Photos of the Bakery ruins and foundations at the CCC worker's Camps.

Bakery Foundations and Ruins

A cast concrete foundation tentatively identified by local historian Mike Baxter as a bakery that served both camps occupies a small clearing located between the sites of the barracks that housed CCC crew members. Varying in width from one foot to one foot and one inch, the foundations survive to three feet and one inch above modern grade. A continuous channel cast into the top of the foundation may represent a slot into which windows and walling were set. The concrete footings indicate that the building was irregular in plan, fifteen feet by eighteen feet and two and one half inch with single entrance on the south gable end of the building.

What appears to be a flue (Figure 101) occupies much of the opposite (north) gable end. This feature, built of stone laid vertically in five inch walls, is four feet by six and a half feet and has a fourteen inch wide opening facing the into the interior of the ruin. The interior of the flue is not smoke-blackened and may have vented through a metal flue pipe no longer extant. A sheet metal flue cap rests against the northern exterior of this ruin. A large concrete pad, nine by ten feet in size, borders the west side of the building. The interior of the building also contains a poured concrete floor.



Figure 102: Photograph of the Shower Building foundations at the CCC worker's camps.

Shower Building Foundations

Oral informants report that Camps Ferguson and Hawthorne shared toilet and shower facilities. Two large, low, rectangular cast concrete footing aligned gable end to gable end appear to be all that survives of the two camps' shower and toilet facilities. The surviving footings for both buildings are built into gently sloping terrain. The ridge of the shower building and the adjacent toilet building appears to have been aligned north to south with the east face oriented to Camp Ferguson and its somewhat higher location with the west face of the building facing downhill toward Camp Hawthorne.

The rusted stumps of threaded iron bolts protrude from the six inch wide cast concrete footings, evidence that the sill of the timber structure supported by these concrete footings was secured to these concrete foundations. The footing form a lip above a concrete floor of this twenty and one half foot by thirty six foot building. The interior of the shower house is divided into four rooms. A flue base adjoins a small room in the northwest corner that may have contained boiler to heat water. The remain two rooms, may represent a changing room aligned along the eastern side of the building and a shower room located along the west side

of the building and adjacent to the flue base. Fragments of stamped sheet metal lay scattered about this ruin and may be remnants of interior ceiling once nailed to underside of roof joists.

A large sump consisting of poured concrete walls is located behind, and downhill, from the Shower Building. This open rectangular, seven foot nine inch by ten foot three inch feature consists of seven and one half inch reinforced, cast concrete sides is approximately five feet deep. While the precise function of this feature is presently unknown, it is now open and filled with water. During operation of the CCC camps, this sump may have held water from the adjacent shower until it drained through terra cotta pipes into a septic drain field installed below the shower house and toilets. Fragments of terra cotta pipe litter the ground behind both buildings ruins. Collapsed trenches and pipe fragments lead to a large open cess pit roughly twelve by twelve feet and approximately eight feet deep located at a break in the slope and below which the septic fields appears to have been located.

This concrete footing for the Shower House appear to be stable and are in good condition.



Figure 103: Photograph of the Toilet Building foundations.

Toilet Building Foundations

Like the Shower House to its south, the site of the Toilet Building is marked by low, cast concrete foundations, six inches in width, which define a rectangular building ten feet eleven inches by twenty five feet four inches in size. Like the adjacent Shower House, the cast concrete foundation is raised six inches above a concrete floor. Here too, the rusted stumps of threaded iron bolts protrude from the concrete, evidence that the sill of a timber structure was fastened to these concrete foundations. Most of these structural bolts retain nuts, an indication that this buildings was perhaps demolished rather than dismantled and moved. Located down slope from the main body of Camp Ferguson, the latrine is reached by a stone-lined path that turned north into a doorway off set in the south gable end of the building. A low stone stoop steps up from the path to the south door. A door on the opposing gable end has a similar stoop. Broken toilets litter the interior of the ruin. Twelve drain holes are aligned against the east wall of the building. No evidence for interior partitioning was observed. Broken terra cotta pipe lead to a stone and brick-lined septic holding tank that may have been connected to the now-open pit located on the slope below.

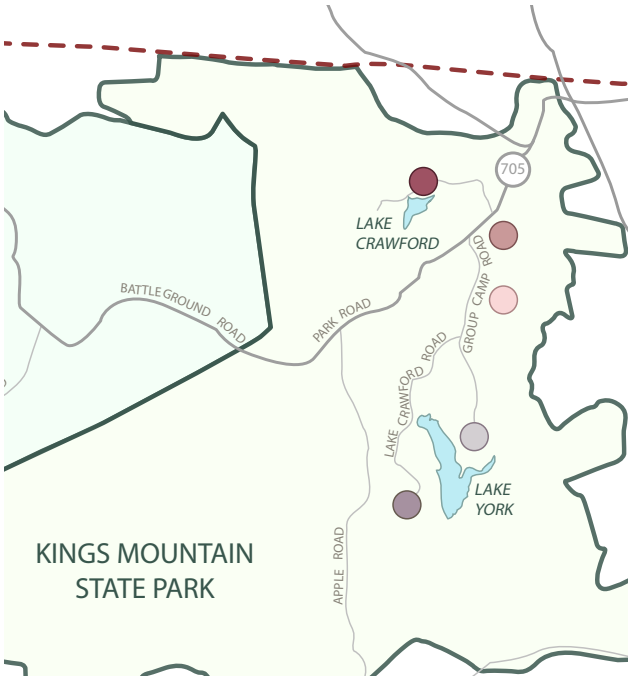




Figure 104: View of a typical swale.

Main Park Road and Associated Features

Road and Swales

Date of Construction: 1937 – 1941

Description:

Park Roads. The construction of a permanent road system to provide access to the site of the Battle of Kings Mountain and the interpretative programs to be offered by National Park Service staff and to open the recreational facilities at Lakes Crawford and York was one of the first tasks assigned to CCC crewmembers. In use since their completion, both Main Park Road (SR S-46-705) and the access roads that lead to the Lake Crawford recreational area and to Camps Cherokee and York are among the most indelible and beneficial landscape features constructed at Kings Mountain by the CCC. This road system continues to serve as the primary circulation system within the two parks and primary point of entry for most park visitors.

Construction of Park Road



Figure 105: Detail view of a typical swale.

proceeded in stages with the path of the road identified after surveys of the parcels assembled for KIMO and KMSP. The path of Main Park Road winds from its intersection with SC State Route 161 and skirts the low ridges that punctuate the topography of both parks. By the time Main Park Road and the roads to the park's activity areas were designed, NPS guidelines emphasized creation of roads whose design slowed vehicular speeds and encouraged visual engagement with the environment through which the road passed. The Lake Crawford Road winds about 1 mile from its intersection with Main Park Road leading north toward the Lake Crawford recreational area. It descends gently from Main Park Road north and crosses Clark Fork before it climbs to the parking lot for the Lake Crawford Bathhouse. Lake Crawford Road follows a route below the ridges formed by tributaries to Clark Fork. The access road to Camps Cherokee and York (Camp Cherokee Road) generally follows a ridge between Clark Fork and Jennings Branch, the creeks which flow into Lake York. Camp Cherokee Road also follows a gently winding path that generally descends gradually until it arrives at Camp Cherokee. A western branch of this road continues toward Camp York, descending toward a stone bridge that crosses Clark Fork before it rises to enter the camp.

Park Road Swales. Currently paved with an aggregate of stone gravel and tar, the Main Road was for some years following its construction unpaved. Park Road is crowned

along its entire length with broad grassy shoulders beyond which are broad, shallow ditches that carry runoff away from the roadway. Where the road cuts through hillside, the edges of the right-of-way are cut gently and grassed to the forest verge. During construction of the principal park roads, CCC crew constructed swales, stone-lined erosion control features that collect rainwater runoff and channel it along sections of the road where it climbs or descends a ridge (Figure 91 and 92). These features dissipate water flow and facilitate water absorption along the road. They also act now to prevent runoff from scouring and eroding grassed ditches. When first constructed, swales prevented newly contoured road verges from eroding before grass took hold.

These erosion control devices were among the first landscape features built by CCC crewmen during construction of Park Road, the primary access route by which visitors eventually entered both KIMO and KMSP. Constructed of stones and stone cobbles laid in concrete to prevent erosion of subtle ditches dug into the contours along both sides of Park Road where changes in the grade of the road created potential for rapid downhill rainwater flow, all the swales within the parks are located along the sections of Park Road that traverse Kings Mountain National Military Park.

Swales along Park Road continue to serve the functions for which they were constructed 1936-1938 and appear to have been well maintained since their construction. Important elements in the CCC landscape, these swales reflect broader concerns and conservation goals CCC projects addressed across the nation. Maintenance policies now in place have successfully preserved them and should continue.

The swales follow what had emerged as common NPS construction practice. After CCC crews had contoured the full width of the right-of-way, they dug shallow construction ditches along the lowest point of the road's shoulder ditches. The swales were built into these construction ditches. Swales are generally three stones wide with one stone set in the bottom of the construction ditch and two slightly larger stones butted against the first and set at an oblique angle, forming a flat-bottomed V cross section. Swales along Main Road range in width from two feet nine inches wide to two feet eleven inches wide. They are generally nine inches deep. Stones laid into the Kings Mountain swales range from rough squares to rectangular slabs. They are generally mortared in place. Locally sourced sandstone and micaceous schists were most commonly used in construction of the Main Road swales.

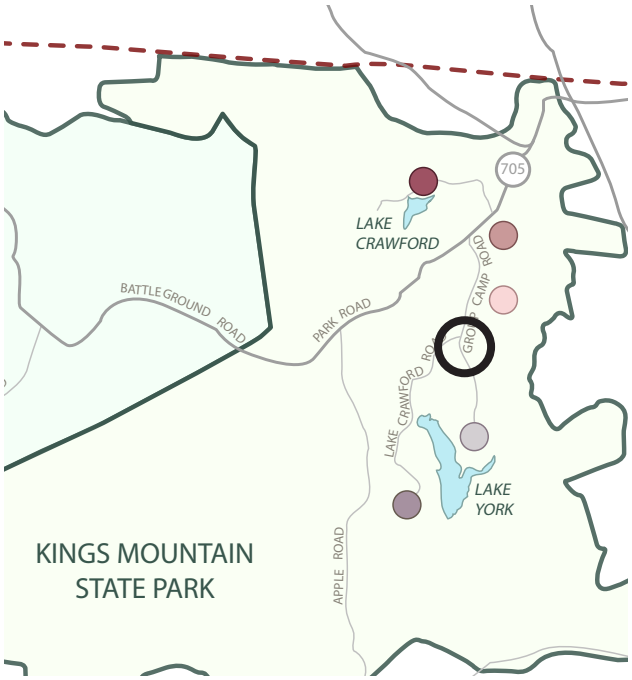
Fourteen swales were identified and recorded along the Park Road. Ranging in length from twenty one to four hundred and eighty one feet in length, these swales were photographed and geo-referenced on GIS map that accompanies this report. Moving from the boundary of Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park, the

inventory of swales along Main Road includes:

Swale #1	316 feet, 1 inch	
Swale#2	481 feet, 9 inches	
Swale #3	372 feet, 10 inches	
Swale #4	160 feet, 10 Inches	
Swale #5	31 feet, 1 inch	N side of Road uphill from Crawford Creek
Swale #6	333 feet, 11 inches	S side of Road uphill from Crawford Creek
Swale #7	103 feet, 4 inches	N side of Road @ Visitors Center
Swale #8	104 feet, 8 inches	Uphill from Visitors Center
Swale #9	264 feet	Uphill reach at intersection with Piedmont Road
Swale #10	121 feet	
Swale #11	70 feet, 7 inches	
Swale #12	75 feet, 8 inches	Extensively repaired
Swale #13	25 feet, 5 inches	Extensively repaired
Swale #14	21 feet, 8 inches	Extensively repaired

Significance and Integrity:

Designed to channel rain runoff and prevent erosion, the Park Road swales retain a remarkably high level of integrity, retaining their historic function and original materials. They represent as much as any feature in the parks the application of CCC labor to task that required relatively little skill but attention to accomplishing the subtleties of a large-scale design. The investment of CCC labor in an enduring and significant landscape feature is clear along Park Road and in the stone swales that line some sections of it.



Clark Fork Bridge

Date of Construction: 1936

Description:

From a fork in Camp Cherokee Road, a CCC era road leads to Camp York, the first of the group camps to be built at Kings Mountain. This road, constructed to facilitate movement of materials and CCC crew to the site of Camp York, continues to provide access to the camp and seasonal activities arranged there through KMSP. The route of the Camp York Road generally follows a ridge that parallels the historic course of Clark Fork, crossing this stream several hundred yards above what is now the northernmost shoreline of Lake York where Clark Fork empties into the lake. At this crossing, CCC crew, following a design used commonly in other NPS projects, built a substantial arched stone bridge. The design of the Clark Fork Bridge closely followed NPS guidelines and was of a type published in the 1938 NPS guide Park and Recreation Structures.

A lane and a half in width, the arch of the Clark Fork Bridge springs from splayed stone wing walls at the east



Figure 106: The bridge constructed over the small waterway that feeds Lake Crawford is shown above and is an example of the skilled masons working at Kings Mountain during the CCC era.

and west banks of the stream. The wing walls extend upstream and downstream from the roadbed and slope away from the road level as they begin to act as retaining walls for fill that raised the roadbed to the produce a level crossing at the stream and its flood plain. A corrugated steel arch set on poured concrete footings support the roadbed and the weight of the stones that face the structure above an arch of rusticated stone. A flat jack arch of keyed rusticated stones demarcates the top of the arch and the level of the roadbed. The abutments and structure of the bridge above the stone arch consist of coursed, irregular, rusticated sandstone blocks mortared in place as is the case with all the stonework of this bridge.

The roadbed is slightly crowned at the apex of the bridge span, a feature that appears to have been flattened by resurfacing campaigns. The most recent of these resurfacing efforts did not occlude six scuppers built into the stone walls that frame the edge of the bridge.

Significance and Integrity:

The Clark Fork Stone Bridge, solidly constructed and well-maintained since its completion, retains a high level of integrity of both design and materials. With the exception of the stone retaining walls and steps at the Lake Crawford Bath House, this is the largest



Figure 107: Downstream view of the Bridge.

and most complicated stone structure completed by CCC crews. It displays a high level of workmanship and craft. Locally sourced sandstone shaped into rusticated blocks impart an aesthetic character to the bridge that connects it to materials and methods used historically in the Carolina Piedmont. While few who drive over it appreciate its history, the Clark Fork Bridge embodies use of mid-twentieth century building technology in its use of a corrugated steel arch with historical stone relieving arch construction methods. Stolid and substantial, it is a reminder that functional structures can be beautiful while they are at the same time durable.

Culverts at Lake Crawford and Main Park Road

The route of the Lake Crawford Road crosses Clark Fork further upstream on the north side of Park Road. To channel rainwater and streams that flow into Lake Crawford during construction of the Lake Crawford Road, CCC crews constructed stone culverts as they laid out and built up the Lake Crawford roadbed. CCC crews also constructed culverts along the edges of the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot.

All of these culverts were installed using a variation of the "cut and cover" method during construction of the Lake Crawford Road and the Bath House parking lot. For example, the six culverts that channel rainwater runoff from the perimeter of the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot were installed at equal intervals along the perimeter of the lot after the lot was graded but before a low earthen berm was constructed along the south edge of the lot. Culvers that drained toward the north were also laid in construction trenches before final grading of the slope between the parking lot and the RDA access road. Culverts along the Lake Crawford Road were laid in place and then covered as the roadbed was raised covering the culverts in the process before the road was paved.

All culverts are constructed of sandstone slabs and follow design and installation recommendations provided by NPS manuals. The general configuration of the these culverts followed installation of stone slabs laid in and mortared end to end in an open ditch, These stone acted, and still act, as the bottom of the culvert channel. These slabs provided a base for vertical slabs at the sides of the ditch. A fourth slab laid across the two side slabs completed the culvert before the ditch into which the culvert was laid was covered and graded. The culverts that pierce the Lake Crawford roadbed vary in size. The largest carries the flow of Clark Fork. Smaller culverts direct the flow of intermittent streams and springs under the road and into Lake Crawford.

The Lake Crawford Road culverts appear to be operating as designed. They were, when inspected in April and June, 2016, relatively free of debris and clear of obstructions. They retained integrity of design and materials. Like the other landscape features associated with the road system constructed by CCC crews, reflect the aesthetics of rustic construction, thus providing a clear link not only to the movement in park design that inspired their form and materials but to the labor of the young men who installed them.



Figure 108: The culverts were introduced to the parking area of the Day Use Area up slope from the Bath House. These culverts are critical in ensuring the longevity of the Bath House by keeping water from sheeting down hill from the impervious parking surface and saturating the built features down grade.

The Lake Crawford Bath House Parking Lot culverts are a box type. Runoff directed to the culvert by splayed curbs at the entrance to the culvert drop into a collection box that feeds water down through the earthen berm before exiting into stone paved ditches. These ditches are similar in construction to the rock swales along Park Road. Flat stones laid end to end in a ditch and mortared in place served as the bottoms of the feature. Other irregularly sized stones laid obliquely to the bottom stone formed the sides of a flat-bottomed "V" shaped drainage ditch that directed runoff well away from the parking lot and the Bath House into ravines that framed the site of the Bath House parking lot. Culverts on the opposite side of the lot similarly direct water into longer culverts installed under the entrance road to openings on the opposite, downhill, site of the road.

Six culverts and drainage ditches connected to them were identified and recorded at the Lake Crawford Parking Lot. These culverts were photographed and geo-referenced on GIS map that accompanies this report:

Lake Crawford Culvert 1. Located at the southeast corner of the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot, this culvert includes a splayed opening that collected rainwater run along the south side of the parking lot directing it through the low



Figure 109: View of a typical culvert.

erosion control berm that borders the south edge of the parking lot. The culvert, after passing through the berm, drops vertically directing run off into a V-shaped, flat-bottomed stone-lined drainage channel that is three feet wide at its upper (northern) end and twenty inches in depth. This channel is thirty three feet long and is occluded by leaves and tree limp fall but appears to be functioning as designed even though rain water run off may be impeded somewhat by debris in this culvert.

Lake Crawford Culvert 2. Located midway along the southern edge of the parking lot, this culvert also drops through the erosion control berm into a V-shaped, flat-bottomed, stone-lined drainage ditch. Like its counterparts around the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot, the sides of this ditch are comprised of a single flat stone set on its edge. This ditch is thirty one inches wide and fifteen inches deep where it joins the culvert and extends fifteen feet downhill. This culvert and its ditch are free of leaves and debris and is functioning as designed.

Lake Crawford Culvert 3. Located at the southwest corner of the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot, this culvert also directs run off through the erosion control

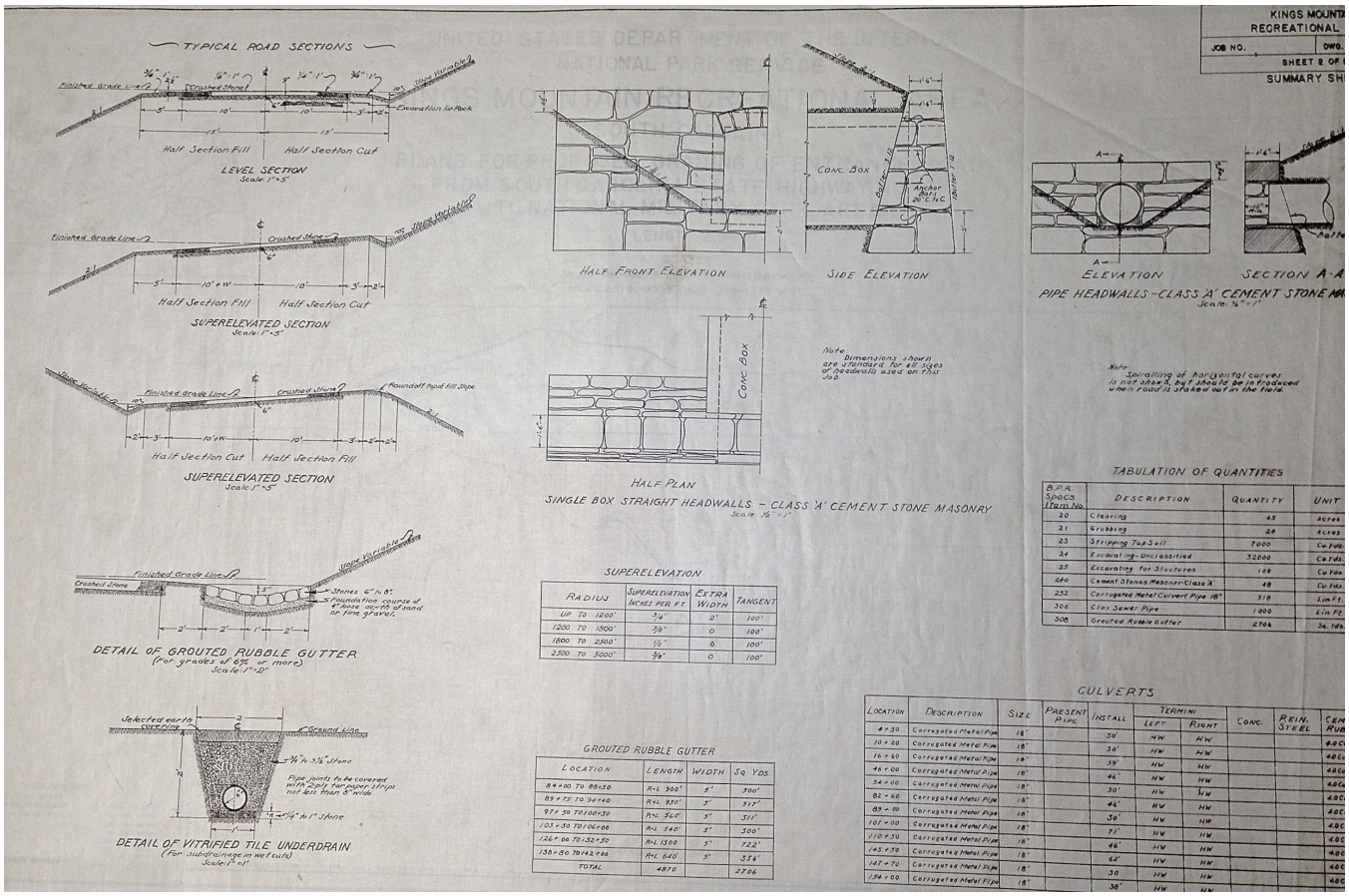


Figure 110: Plans for Concrete Culvert, undated, from the Kings Mountain National Military Park Archives.

berm and down into a stone-lined ditch that is thirty inches wide by twenty one inches deep at the top, tapering slightly along its twelve foot length. This culvert is also clear of leaves and debris and is functioning as designed.

Lake Crawford Culvert 4. Located at the northwest corner of the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot at the top of the lot, this culvert consists of a single stone lintel laid on top of vertically-aligned stones that form the sides of the culvert. A single flat stone forms the bottom of the culture. This culvert is occluded by leaves and debris. It opening, facing the parking lot, is deformed by tree roots. This culvert appears to be functioning only partially and needs to be rebuilt.

Lake Crawford Culvert 5. Located midway along the northern edge of the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot, this culvert is identical in construction and plan to its counterpart to the west (Culvert #4). This culvert appears to have once directed run off through a long buried channel under the RDA access road where it emptied into the woodland above Clark Fork. This feature may have collapsed as a result of road repairs; its drainage channel is no longer visible.

Lake Crawford Culvert 6. Located at the northeast corner of the Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot, this opening of this culvert is blocked by dirt, leaves and debris and appears not to function as designed. Rainwater run off should flow into this culvert, drop through a buried channel and descend downslope and pass under the RDA access, exiting on the north side of the road into a V-shaped, stone lined drainage ditch that is partially visible under a thick accumulation of leaves, tree limbs and shrubby undergrowth. This feature, now filled by leaves and humus, appears not to function. Laid under the road to the Picnic Shelter, this is the longest of the culverts and drains, measuring eighty four feet from its occluded opening to its terminus in the woods below the road.

Culverts along Main Road

Ten culverts were identified and recorded along Main Road. Photographed and geo-referenced on a GIS map that accompanies this report, these culverts channel intermittent seasonal runoff from ravines that Main Road crosses as well as run off gathered by roadside swales. Sized to accommodate the run off directed to them by grading and swales, culverts along Main Road range in size and configuration from square channels that measure slight more than two feet square in section to concrete pipe. The Main Road Bridge that crosses Crawford Creek was not included in this inventory of Main Road culverts listed here in order of observation from the western end of Main Road working east toward Kings Mountain State Park:

Main Road Culvert 1. Box drain on south side of Main Road constructed from schist slabs that directs runoff from grassed ditch that parallels road into a concrete pipe. Upper course of the head wall has been displaced by mowing and the drain is occluded by silt and debris. Head wall on the north side of Main Road is faced with sandstone laid in course. Here too the culvert opening is occluded with silt.

Main Road Culvert 2. The south face of this culvert consists of a rock faced head wall four feet high by ten feet wide that frames a square opening set around a square cast concrete culvert whose dimension are two feet, eight inches by two feet, three inches. On the north side of Main Road, a head wall of similar size (four feet, four inches by ten feet six inches) frames the square culvert opening (two feet eight inches by two feet ten inches). The headwall on this side of the road is wall is failing on both east and west ends; stones have been laid in **erosion gaps at ends of masonry as an ineffective stop gap repair.**

Main Road Culvert 3. The southern end of this square, four foot by four foot cast concrete culvert is set into a rectangular rock-faced head wall that measures fifteen feet, seven inches wide by eight feet, two inches high. There is erosion damage at both east and west ends of the head wall where repairs have failed. The headwall on the northern side of Main Road is a similar size (16 feet wide by 5 feet and eleven inches high). Here too the east and west ends of the head wall have sustained significant damage. Erosion is also undercutting the now-exposed ends of the head wall. In addition, the top course of the head wall has been knocked loose and out of alignment with the courses below.

Main Road Culvert 4. The southern head wall for this concrete pipe culvert is possibly a rebuild of a CCC-ear feature. The stone head wall is three feet, five inches by five feet, nine inches wide and consists of mixed variety of stones laid in random courses. Unlike the CCC-era work which is characterized by raked joints hand-struck smooth, this head wall is marred with mortar sloppily dashed into voids and lapped on to stone faces. The top course consists of a random granite capping stone that does not match the rest of the stones in this head wall. The norther end of this culvert is a modern, grilled drain that gathers run off from a CCC-era swale.

Main Road Culvert 5. Located directly west of exit from NPS Visitors Center, this modern culvert appears to have been installed during site work associated with the construction of the new (1974) Visitors Center.

Main Road Culvert 6. This culvert is a concrete pipe with head walls on both its southern and northern faces. The pipe is set in a square recess (one foot five inches square) in head wall that measures five feet ten inches wide by two feet, one inch high. The head wall at the northern opening of this culvert is five feet, three inches wide by four feet, seven inches tall. The stone work here is in good condition with the exception of courses of loose laid, unmortared stones laid on the top courses of the headwall in an effort to slow erosional wash over the head wall. These loose stones are out of alignment with the mortared courses below.

Main Road Culvert 7. The southern downhill, head wall of this culvert anchors a concrete pipe whose opening is one foot, seven inches by one foot, six inches set in a four course head wall five feet, ten inches wide by two feet, ten inches high. Flat stone slabs mortared in place for a drainage channel at the southern opening of this culvert. The uphill, norther face of this culvert is similar with a squared recess one foot, seven inches by one foot, nine inches set in a six foot, two inch by three foot, five inch head wall.

Main Road Culvert 8. A four course rock head wall six feet, one inch by two feet six inches high secures the southern face of this one foot, six inch diameter concrete pipe culvert. The stone here is in good condition as is the northern six foot by two foot high head wall. The eastern most stone on the top course has been knocked loose and is out of alignment with the stone beneath it. There is significant efflorescence on the face of this headwall.

Main Road Culvert 9. The southern, downhill face of this culvert, a one foot, six inch diameter concrete pipe is a four course head wall that measures six feet, five inches by two feet seven inches high into which the recess opening for the pipe is one foot, four inches by two feet. The stone work here is in good condition. Flat stones abutting and mortared to the culvert head wall forms the bottom of a ditch. The opening of the pipe on the northern, uphill side of this culvert is set in a one foot, eight inch by one foot, seven inch recess the head wall which measures six feet, six inches by two feet, seven inches. This head wall is also in sound condition but the top course has been pushed slightly out of alignment.

Main Road Culvert 10. This culvert at the boundary between Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park consists of a one foot, six inch diameter concrete pipe with rock faced head walls at both its southern and northern ends. The head wall on the southern measures six feet, one inch by eight feet wide; the head wall on the opposite, northern, side of Main Road measures six feet, six inches by one foot, six inches high. This opening is occluded by silt.

Significance and Integrity.

As a group the CCC-era culverts inventoried for this HSR are in good condition and continue to operate as designed. Eight decades after their construction they are, however, showing their age and revealing, in a few cases, need for repair. The three culverts on the southern edge of the Lake Crawford Parking Lot appear to function well but two of the three culverts on the north edge are blocked, partially or wholly, with leaves and other debris. Two of the entrances (#5 and #6) have collapsed, pushed perhaps by grass cutting operations.

Runoff that once moved from the parking lot into the woods that fill the ravine below now cascades toward the Bath House where on-going chronic erosion of the road edge at the Bath House drop off and displacement of stones in the Bath House steps appear to be the effect of water runoff. This runoff threatens the integrity of the stone steps and retaining walls at the Bath House that are arguably the most impressive landscape feature at Kings Mountain. These six culverts, important erosion control features, should be repaired so that

they can resume the important erosion control functions for which they were constructed.

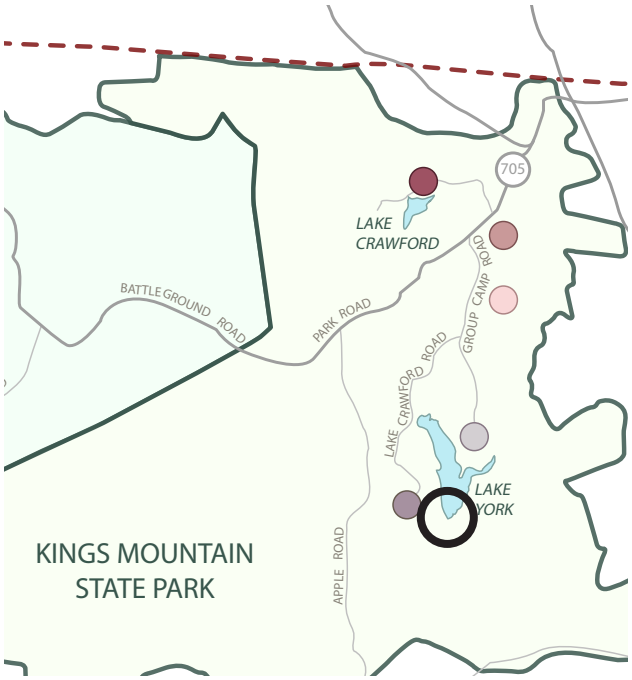
CCC-era culverts along Main Road are likewise in generally good condition. The culverts, both concrete pile and cast concrete box types, are open and clear. The openings for Main Road Culvert 1 is the exception. The silt that occlude its openings should be removed. The headwall of several of the Main Road culverts show damage most likely inflicted by mowing operations. The head walls of Main Road Culverts 2 and 3 should be further assessed to determine the erosional forces that are undercutting them so that repairs appropriate in workmanship and materials can be effected. Repairs to date of these culvert head walls have not matched the CCC-era materials, finish or workmanship. The southern head wall of Main Road Culvert 4 should be disassembled and rebuilt to match character in workmanship and materials of other CCC-era head walls. The top course of the northern head wall of Main Road Culvert 6 should be re-aligned and mortared into place.

Main Park Road and Associated Features Summary

Significance and Integrity

While the graceful bends and turns of Main Park Road and the way this park access road insinuates itself into the topography of the KMNMP and KMSP invites visual and emotional connection to the rolling terrain through which it passes, the road and landscape features related to it were invested with as much CCC labor as any improvement constructed at Kings Mountain by CCC crews. The path and alignment of Main Park Road is an important design elements of the road as are the ditches, berms, and swales which managed the accumulation of rain water along its route. The design of Main Park Road comported with the design aesthetic of the National Park Service's "parkway" approach to access roads and the broader national aesthetic park road design. The connection of the design of Main Park Road to this emerging consensus in park road design is another aspect of the historical significance of the road. Connection to broader, national park design aesthetic is an essential aspect of the significance of Clark Fork Bridge and the culverts that channel run off under and away from the Crawford Lake access road and the parking lot at Crawford Lake Bathhouse.

With the exception of the three collapsed stone culverts located along the east side of the Lake Crawford Bathhouse parking lot and the repairs needed for Main Road Culverts 2, 3, 4, and 6, these road feature exhibit a high degree of integrity, showing little outward evidence of alteration while they retain integrity of plan, construction and materials.



Lake York Dam

Date of Construction: 1936 – 1939

Description:

The construction of York Lake Dam began soon after the completion of Camps Ferguson and Crawford and the arrival of the parks' first CCC crews. Clearance of the impoundment area preceded and then paralleled the construction of forms which shaped the ninety-foot wide spillway whose abutment touched the Camp York shoulder of the dam. The remainder of the dam is an earthen embankment anchored to the spillway with a concrete core. Twenty-two feet high at completion, the dam impounded the larger of the two recreational lakes in the RDA.

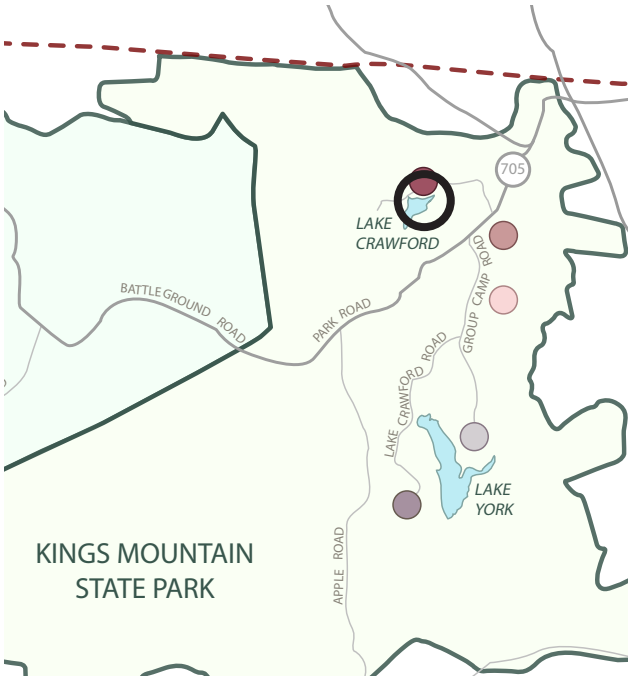
Significance and Integrity.

York Lake Dam created the recreational lake that served both Camp York and Camp Cherokee and is a character defining feature of both camps. Trees now fill the lower slopes and top of the embankment but the spill way continues to function as intended. The remnants of metal railings and other **safety**



Figure 111: The dam at Lake York us seen from the bank of the Camp York side of the waterway.

features intended to discourage access to the spillway or its crest have rusted away, leaving only the stumps of posts behind. Utilitarian in design and appearance, York Lake Dam was a practical solution to blocking the flow of Clark's Fork Creek as the ravine it cut widened along its path. A common dam type, the York Lake Dam is important both for its association with wider application concrete spillways and concrete cores to earthen embankment dam construction and its role in the recreational history of the two camps that adjoin it.



Lake Crawford Dam

Date of Construction: 1937 – 1939

Description:

As construction of Camp Road neared completion and as crews finished clearing York Lake impoundment and the dam itself, CCC administrators turned their attention toward construction of the dam that would create a second recreational lake in the Kings Mountain RDA. Unlike the larger York Lake Dam which blocked Clark's Fork with an earth and concrete structure, the dam that formed Crawford Lake aligned more with the design aesthetic of the park and particularly with the bath house that rose as water filled the impoundment behind the dam.

Crawford Lake Dam is a stone structure that when completed was fourteen feet high and spanned 206 feet between the slopes of a ravine through which the upper reaches of Clark Fork Creek flowed. The dam is set on a broad footing of stone blocks laid between the shoulders of the ravine. Coursed stone



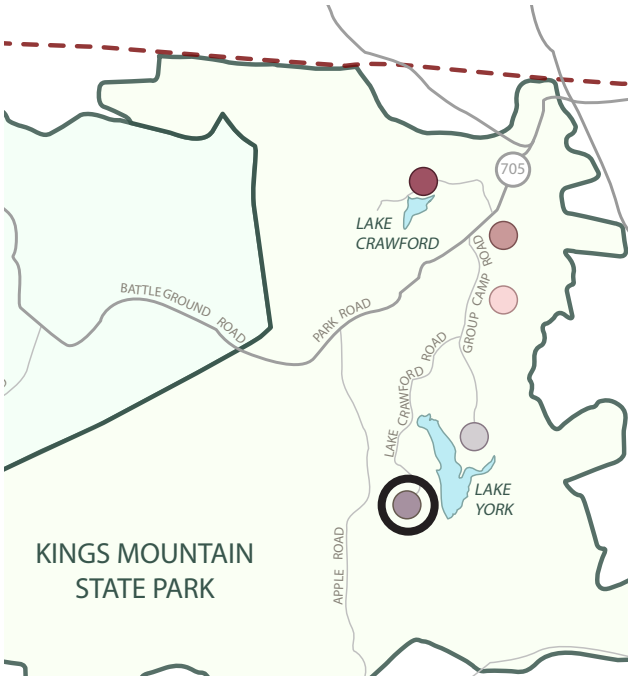
Figure 112: The Lake Crawford dam as seen from downstream.

abutments anchor the dam to either shoulder, with the southern abutment apparently tied to bedrock. A sluice, now apparently closed, is channeled into the natural rock outcrop on this side of the dam. The equipment to open and close the relief valve is now secure with a lock and chain, its screw post rusted. Both abutments exhibit nearly shear interior faces and steeply stepped downstream faces. Soils and construction debris piled again the interior and exterior faces of the abutment provide structural support and mitigate erosion where the abutments strike the shoulders of the ravine. Both abutments rise well about the level of the lake and are square in profile with a flat upper surface.

Stepped retaining walls terminate the abutments, frame the dam's broad spillway and prevent soils piled against the abutments on either of the dam from eroding. Between the abutments the dam is U-shaped in profile with coursed granite and schist blocks laid on the broad stone block base stepping back as the dam rises. The top of the spillway is capped with concrete laid over the uppermost stone course.

Significance and Integrity:

Crawford Lake Dam displays a high degree of integrity of materials and design. A few stones in the dam's lower spillway courses have tumbled out of their original placement, victims of eight decades of water flow over the spillway. Other than these displacements, the stonework of the dam appears stable and the dam continues to hold flow from Clark Fork Creek in its impoundment. The wheel and gear mechanism that operated sluice relief channel located under the southern abutment is locked with a light chain and hasp lock and shows signs that it has not been operated recently. This sluice mechanism appears to be an original feature and is an important part of the history of the dam and its role in controlling and capturing the flow of Clark Fork Creek. The dam itself is a significant expression of stone masonry construction, raised with considerable labor and assembled according to a design that made careful consideration of the relationship of the dam to the nearby bath house and the stone steps that provided access to the bathhouse and the lake and the stone retaining walls that form the platform on which the bath house sits. The dam is an important part of the ensemble of buildings and landscape features constructed to provide public access to the recreational opportunities the lake provided.



Camp York

Camp York Overview

Introduction:

One of three seasonal camps planned for the Kings Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area, Camp York was the first of the two camps CCC crews constructed at Kings Mountain. Located at the tip of a ridge formed by tributaries of Crawford Creek, the site slopes gently away to the south and Lake York. Planning and construction of Camp York began early in CCC effort at Kings Mountain. Aside from the hard work of clearing the Lake York Dam impoundment area and laying out and building the network or roads necessary to link the recreational units planned in the RDA, the work at Camp York was the first carpentry construction CCC crews engaged. Camp York was also the first site at Kings Mountain where CCC labor built architect Joseph Croxton's designs. The camp buildings at Camp York reflect Croxton working within the broad expectations and guidelines provided by National Park Service and the preferences it expressed

for an informal, rustic aesthetic that emphasized the use of local materials. The buildings at Camp York, however, also reflect Croxton's own preferences. The result is a group of camp buildings whose plans and configuration reflect emerging national patterns but whose designs are unique to Camp York. CCC crews built forty three buildings at Camp York. As a group, these buildings share a design grammar that includes rock work foundation and piers, stone chimneys, gable roofs, and board and batten siding. These same aesthetic guided the construction of the buildings at nearby Camp Cherokee and the Lake Crawford Day Use Area. At Camp York, however, Croxton's designs, while simple, contain inset porches for campers cabins, and gable-roofed stoops for leaders cabins, cross gables on administrative buildings. These distinguishing features, and Croxton's contribution to National Park building design, would not be repeated at Camp Cherokee. At Camp Cherokee the features Croxton used to good effect at Camp York were deleted in favor of simpler forms and simpler designs. This trend, toward simpler and presumably less expensive construction, was also played out in the design and fabrication of building interiors. The scissor truss roof in the Camp York Dining Hall, for example, is more robust and more complicated that the roof of the identical facility at Camp Cherokee. Croxton's designs are one reason most of the CCC-era buildings he designed for Camp York survive. Use of durable materials and an observable high level of workmanship in construction have certainly contributed to Camp York's remarkably good condition.

Historic CCC-era buildings at Camp York have also benefited from less intense use than its neighbor, Camp Cherokee. Camp York is now used intermittently by small groups who rent the camp on weekends and for day events. As a result of this less intense use, Camp York is well preserved and little changed since its completion eighty years ago. Remarkably, much of the Dining Hall furniture build by CCC men survives as does a walk-in refrigerator that caught the attention of national CCC managers.

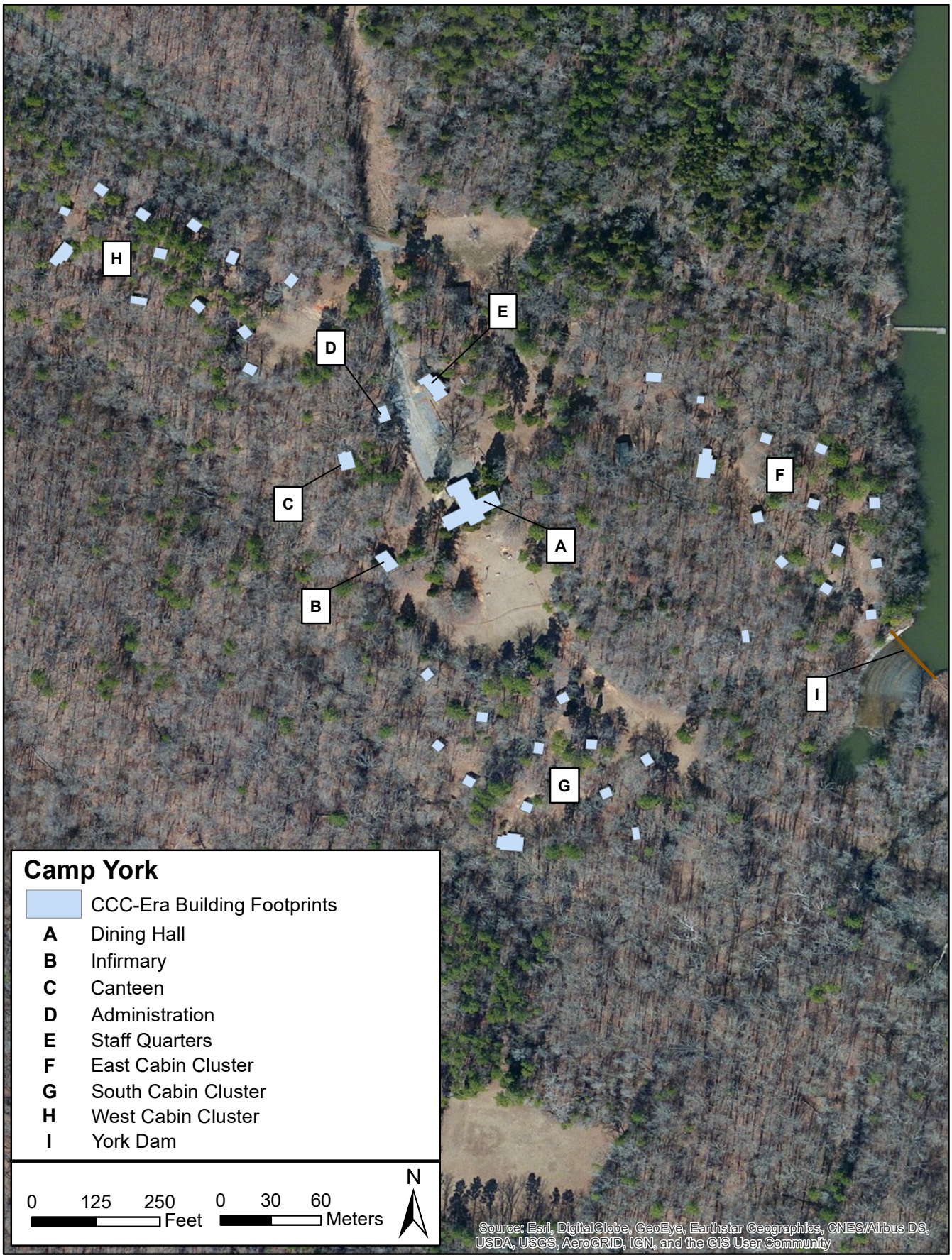


Figure 113: GIS-generated map of Camp York with building identified.



Figure 114: Group photos taken at Camp York's dining hall, 1956, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

Dining Hall

KM 150

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Location and Use:

The Camp York Dining Hall stands at the center of Camp York near the southwest corner of Lake York. The first group camp built as part of the Kings Mountain RDA, Camp York, occupies a site on a ridge that overlooks the lake. The camp is accessed by Fire Road which branches off Main Park Road. The Dining Hall is the central feature of the camp and is surrounded on the south, east and northwest by the three sub-camps. The terrain to the south of the dining hall is contoured with broad, shallow terraces. These terraces reflect the site work that preceded construction of the camp buildings A large open area adjoins the southern face of the dining hall and broad stone steps that lead into it.

Building Use:

The Dining Hall at Camp York provided campers with a central dining facility, mess hall and kitchen in a T-plan building. The kitchen, operated by hired camp cooks, and rooms for dry and refrigerated storage occupy the base of the



Figure: 115: Group photos taken at Camp York's dining hall, 1956, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

T. The larger, rectilinear dining hall served as a central meeting place for campers for both meals and camp events. The building continues to operate in its original function but it used less frequently that as it was during its heyday in the 1950s and 1960s.

Description:

Exterior

The dining hall at Camp York is a T-shaped single story wood frame building clad with wood reversed board and baton siding. The wide vertical siding boards are spaced a quarter inch apart with the recessed vertical line filled behind by the hidden batons. The building is composed of three main parts. Kitchen storage rooms occupy the base of the T. The kitchen adjoins the storage area and the dining hall which is arranged perpendicular to it. The dining hall wing and the kitchen/ storage wing have gable roofs now clad in asphalt shingles. The kitchen storage area stands on a continuous stone foundation. The kitchen hall and the main dining hall stand on stone piers. Exposed rafter tails that rest on the header plate are visible below the eaves of the roof around the entire perimeter of the building.

The front of the dining hall faces south and an outdoor assembly area around which are located the dispersed sites of clusters of campers' cabins. Four flights of stone stairs provide access to the rectilinear hall which is broken into seven bays by the rafter trusses which support



Figure 116: View of the Dining Hall from the lawn side.

the roof above the hall. Three-sided stone stairs rise through five steps to provide access to the main entrance. Under a cross-gabled, covered porch supported by six 8”x8” squared columns, two single metal doors separated by a central post provide access to the central bays of the dining hall. Stone steps provide access to the interior through doors at the east and west ends of the dining hall. A wide raised stoop covered by a shed roof supported by 8”x8” wood columns reached by six stone stairs with wooden hand rail leads to metal double doors that open directly into the dining hall. A large stone chimney dominates the west gable end of the dining hall. Stone stairs with wooden hand rails rise along the gable end from the north and south to uncovered stone-paved landings at the exposed exterior jams of the chimney that provide access to metal doors that flank the chimney into the west-most bay of the dining hall. The placement of the stone chimney in a seventh bay gives the exterior of the buildings an asymmetrical appearance that reinforces that informality of the park rustic design aesthetic that ties this building to other, smaller buildings throughout the camp.

The dining hall itself is lit by fifty-two six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows. Each bay contains four windows on both the north and south faces of the building with the exception of the main entrance door where three windows flank the double doors. Three

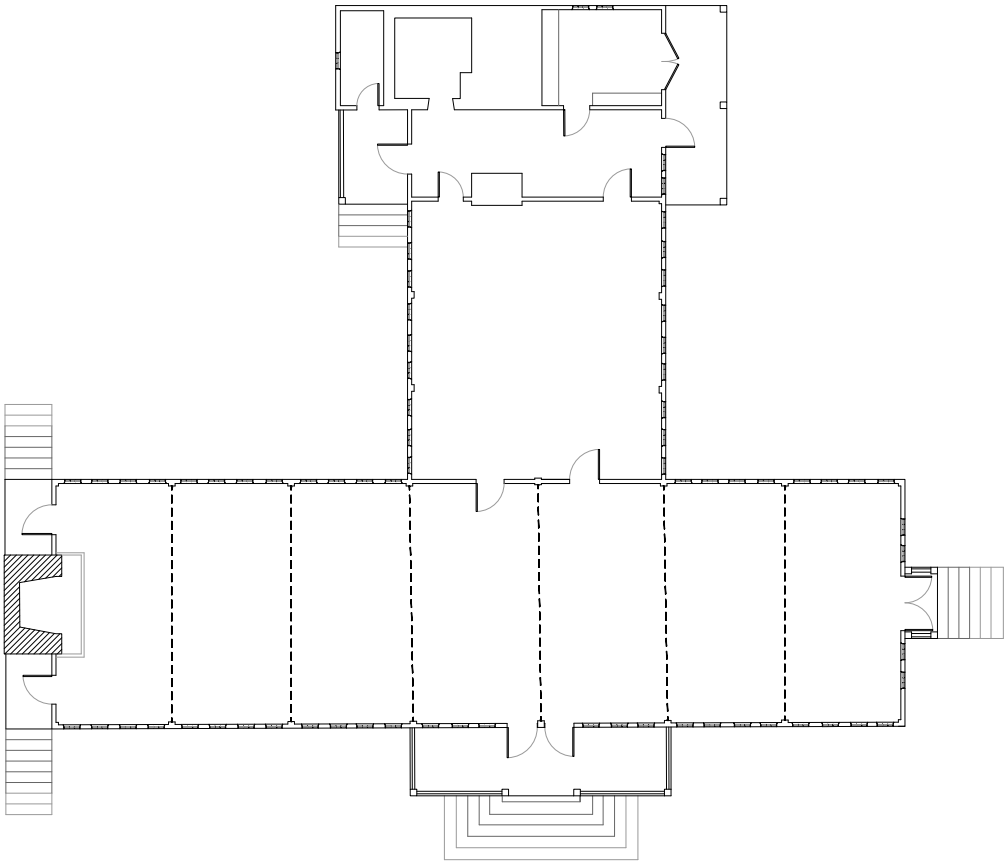


Figure 117: Plan view of Camp York's Dining Hall. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

windows also flank the east gable end door. There are no windows in the west gable end where the stone chimney fills most of that face of the dining hall.

Three groups of triple-set six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows provide light along the east and west walls of the kitchen. A stone chimney which still rises several feet above the ridgeline is set at the northern end of the kitchen protrudes from the roof between the kitchen and the adjoining kitchen storage area. Shed roof dormers provide ventilation for the kitchen. The ridge of the roof of the kitchen is set perpendicularly to the ridge of the dining hall and the gable roof that covers the kitchen storage area. The northern facet of the roof is interrupted by a centrally placed gable end dormer. The dormer has a vent at the top of the gable to provide ventilation for refrigeration systems inside. A pair of six-over-six double hung sash windows light a dry pantry storage room located in the northeast corner kitchen wing.

A gable end covered porch supported by three wood 8"x8" columns shelters deliveries to the east side of the kitchen storage wing. Double doors provide access to the northeast

storage room. A single door further along the porch opens into a transverse corridor that separates storage rooms from the kitchen. The original CCC-era porch is now masked by a handicap accessible ramp that leads to the door that opens into the interior corridor. At the opposite, west, end of the corridor, a single door provides access from a small covered stoop.

Interior

The dining hall is the largest room in the building. Approximately 24x85 feet large, the west gable end of the dining hall is dominated by a massive stone fireplace and hearth. Two single doors flank the stone fireplace and lead to exterior stone stairs that flank the north and south of the stone chimney. The wooden trusses which support the roof are exposed so that the interior of the dining hall is open to the ridge of the roof. The members of the trusses are connected with metal brackets and lag bolts at the beam joints. The ceiling between the trusses is clad with plywood panels. Interior walls are clad with vertical wood paneling coated with a clear varnish but windows, four set in each bay, dominate the room as the infill between each structural post. The floor of the dining hall consists of broken terra cotta tiles set in Portland concrete.

The dining hall retains much of its original fixturing. Cross-legged, rectangular tables around which benches provided seating for campers survive in remarkably good condition. The tables bear the evidence of minor repairs. Benches, the subject of heavier use, show generally more frequent repair and appear to be a collection of at least three generations of seating. Important as surviving original historic furnishings, these tables and benches are also important for the connection they provide to the manner in which the rustic park design aesthetic was carried into furniture design and construction and to the connection they provide to their construction by CCC craftsmen.

The large, open kitchen adjoins the dining hall, accessed from it by two single doors. The kitchen also retains significant elements from its construction and earliest use. Two large industrial stoves are set along the north wall that separates the kitchen from the kitchen storage area. A large sheet metal overhead hood vents the stoves into the brick chimney that intrudes into the lateral corridor that provides access to kitchen storage rooms. Long stainless steel sinks and counters for washing dishes and pots line both the west and east walls of the kitchen. A stainless steel counter and two large wooden islands set on castor wheels fill the interior of the kitchen. The two doors which lead into the dining hall flank a large storage cabinet for serving ware. These paired doors worked in tandem with one providing entry to the kitchen from the dining hall, the other is an exit from the kitchen into the dining hall to

facilitate flow into and from the kitchen during food service. The floor of the kitchen is also broken terra cotta tile set in concrete. The kitchen walls, like those in the dining hall, are clad with boards nailed vertically to the wood frame. These kitchen walls are now painted white.

Two doors set on either side of the kitchen's stoves led into the rear kitchen storage area. The lateral corridor that separates the kitchen from storage rooms arranged along the northern end of the building also provided exterior access for deliveries and entry for kitchen workers and staff. The corridor wall is, like the rest of the building, clad with vertical boards painted white. The floor is made of broken terra cotta tiles set in concrete. A pantry which retains its original shelving on the east and south walls for storage of dry good and kitchen utensils, some of which remain in use, and remnants of original window screening occupies the northeast corner of the kitchen wing. Double hung six- over-six sash windows set in the north wall lit this storage room. A large panel barn double door secured with a wooden bar opens on to the covered east stoop. A small door set midway along the corridor provides access to a freezer compartment blocked in 2016 by a sheet of plywood, making this space inaccessible for assessment. Further along the corridor to the west, a thick, insulated metal door leads into a walk-in refrigerator. A single shelf wraps all three interior walls of this cold storage room. A toilet occupies the northwest corner of the kitchen wing. This facility is accessible only from the covered stoop at the west gable end of the storage end of the kitchen wing. Fixtures in this toilet have been changed in contrast to the other fixtures in the rest of the storage area and kitchen. Remarkably, the compressor which serves the Camp York Dining Hall may be a piece of equipment original to the building.

Building System:

The foundations that support the Dining Hall vary from section to section. The kitchen storage wing sits on a poured concrete slab. Mortared stone pier foundations support a sill on which floor joists, oriented east to west, support the kitchen hall. Mortared stone piers also support the sills and joists which support the dining hall. The flooring throughout the building consists of poured concrete into which broken terra cotta tiles are embedded. The building walls are all wood frame construction and are clad on the exterior with reversed board and batten siding. The interior walls of the building are all clad with wood panels. The windows of the building are all wood double-hung sash windows. There are two chimneys in the building, the large stone chimney on the west end of the dining hall, and a smaller brick chimney adjoining the kitchen stoves. The roof of the building is currently covered with asphalt shingles.

Character Defining Features:

T Plan and Building Footprints

Stone Foundation Piers

Stone chimney and Hearth, Exterior Stone Stairs

Exterior Reverse Board and Batten Siding

Double-hung Woodend Sash Windows

Interior features, finishes and furnishings including, wood paneled walls, kitchen storage rooms (shelves, refrigerators, and pantry), Kitchen finishes and original furniture and fixtures, dining hall furniture including tables and benches.

Dining Hall Roof Truss Systems

Surrounding landscape features including the terracing and drainage control ditches in the recreation yards around the building.

Significance and Integrity:

The Camp York Dining Hall is the largest building at the Camp York and one of the most significant buildings in the Kings Mountain park systems. Among the first of the group camp buildings to be completed, the dining hall exhibits a close attention to detail and construction that is less evident at neighboring Camp Cherokee. A central meeting point for all campers and staff who visited and stayed at Camp York, the dining hall reflects CCC construction at what may have been the highest level of its most proficient in carpentry. In addition to the significance the building possess in its association with CCC crews, the building is significant because of the integrity of its original design and materials. The dining hall's robust wood frame construction, especially its timber truss roof system, is also a significant feature of the building and reveals the skill and craftsmanship of the CCC workers. The building exhibits a very high level of integrity. Its interior is remarkably well preserved. With few exceptions, its interior and exterior features, important among them the dining hall furniture and serving equipment and the original cold storage room, survive in good condition.

Administration Building

KM 154

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Location and Use:

The Administration Building stands just to the northwest of the Dining Hall on the west side of the camp access road directly across from the camp's Staff Quarters. The Administration Building at Camp York was used as the primary administration office for the camp. It contains the camp director's office, a clerk's office, and a small canteen room. A camp director and secretary ran the day-to-day camp operations from this building. This building is now vacant and used infrequently.

Description:

Exterior

The Administration Building at Camp York sits a few hundred feet to the northwest of the Camp York Dining Hall. It is a one story, three-room, cross gable plan, wood frame building that sits on stone piers. The building is clad in rough sawn vertical boards except that sections of exterior wall covered by an open porch. Here, the siding is lapped and applied horizontally. Lapped horizontal boards also fill gables on the east, west, and north elevations. The Administration Buildings faces east and the Dining Hall. A porch integral to the roof system and supported by three square wood columns shelters the front entrance which is centered under this roof. A single large stone step leads up to the porch and its flagstone floor. A wood panel door is centered under the gable with three stone stair risers leading up to it. Close set six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows light the interior of the single large room under the southern, cross gable portion of the building. This section of the building contained the camp director's office. A short flight of stone stairs that lead to an uncovered shallow stoop at the rear (west) of this room provided a second entry into the building.

Interior



Figure 118: The Camp York Administration Building.

The Administration Building contains three rooms and two storage closets. The front door under the porch leads into a centrally-placed room that served as the camps clerk's office and reception area. The room is plainly finished with board walls and tongue and grooved wood floors. Two close-set windows on the west wall light this office. A door centered on the north wall of the office opens into a small canteen room. This room is also finished with board walls and is lit by a single window on the east wall and a second window set in the north wall. A small closet occupies the southwest corner of the clerk's office. A short hallway centered on the south wall of the clerk's office leads directly into the camp administrator's office. A second closet, accessible from the camp director's office, flanks the east side of the passage. The administrator's office is the largest room in the building and occupies the building's south, cross gable end. The administrator's office is also finished plainly with board walls and tongue and groove wood floors like the building's other rooms. Six-over-six, double-hung sash wood windows line the east, west, and south walls, three on the east wall, four on the south wall, and two flanking the rear exit in the west gable end.

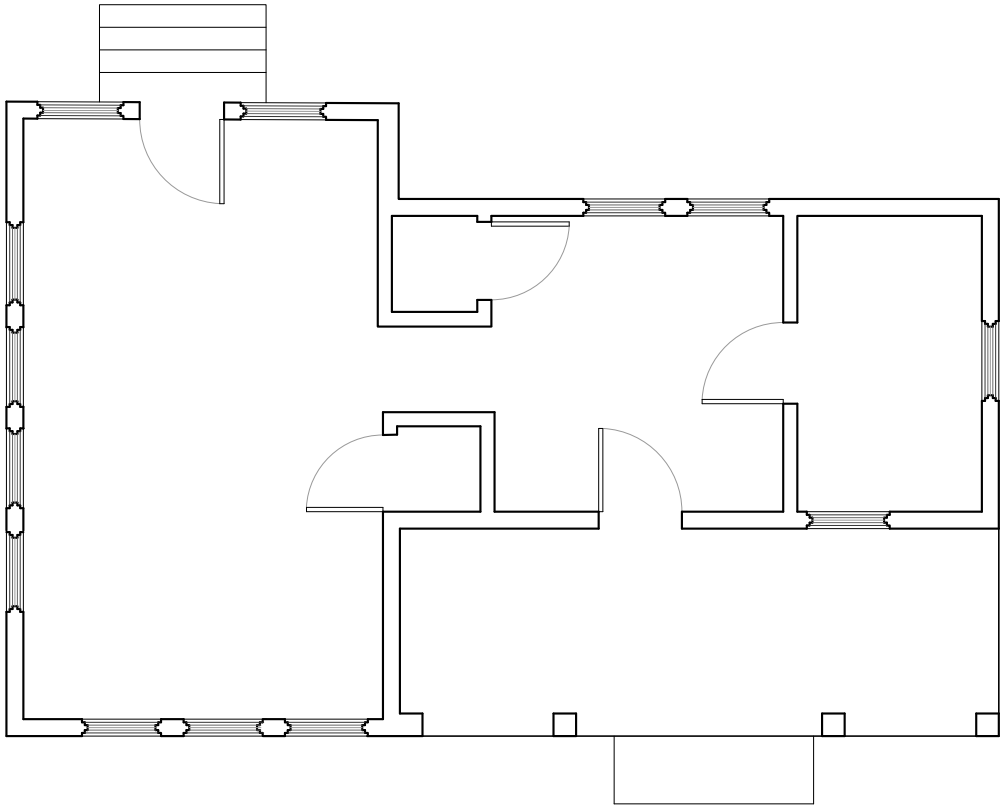


Figure 119: Plan view of Camp York's Administration Building. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Building Systems:

The building stands on a mortared stone pier foundation. The exterior walls are wood framed with vertical wood boards and horizontal wood boards under the window openings. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The windows are wood double hung sash. There is no interior plumbing. The building has wood tongue and grooved floors.

Character Defining Features:

Cross Gable Massing

Building Footprint and Plan

Exterior cladding. Applied vertically and horizontally, siding for this and many other RDA buildings was nailed to building's frame so that pattern left by kerf of circular saw blades created alternating patterns.

Wood double hung sash windows.

Tongue and groove wood floors

Stone Piers, Stone Steps and Stone Flag Porch Floor

Significance and Integrity:

The design and materials of the Administration Building at Camp York align squarely with the aesthetic intentions of the rustic park style and mirror the simple forms and plans used in other buildings in Camp York and at other RDA sites at Kings Mountain. The building did serve as the center of operations for the camp during the peak of its operations but in recent years is little used. It is an important element of the constellation of buildings, in addition to the dining hall and staff cabin, that stood at the center of Camp York and that provided orientation to the outlying group camp sites. The interior and exterior finishes of the administration buildings exhibit a high level of integrity but are in need of nominal, regular preventive maintenance. All of the original furniture has been removed.

Staff Quarters

KM 154

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting:

The Staff Quarters building stands just to the northeast of the Camp York Dining Hall on the east side of the camp entrance road directly across from the Administration Building. The terrain behind the Staff Quarters building drops away to the east toward Lake York.

Building Use:

The Staff Quarters Building at Camp York historically housed seasonal staff at Camp York. Four bedrooms and a large central living room equipped with a fireplace provided ample living space for at least 8 staff members. Today, the building is empty and infrequently used.

Description:

Exterior

The Staff Quarters building at Camp York stands several hundred feet to the northeast of the main dining hall. Two cross gable wings, both of which contain two bedrooms, flank a large rectangular multipurpose room. A large stone fireplace and hearth dominates the south end of this large room. The ridge of the roof of this central room is perpendicular to the ridges of the flanking bedroom wings. The building sits on mortared stone piers which are shorter on the west, uphill side of the building and raised on the east side as the terrain falls toward Lake York. Stone walling fills the spaces between the piers under a rear porch and provide additional support for the building's timber sills. The roof of the staff quarters is clad with brown asphalt shingles. A stone chimney penetrates the ridge of the roof near

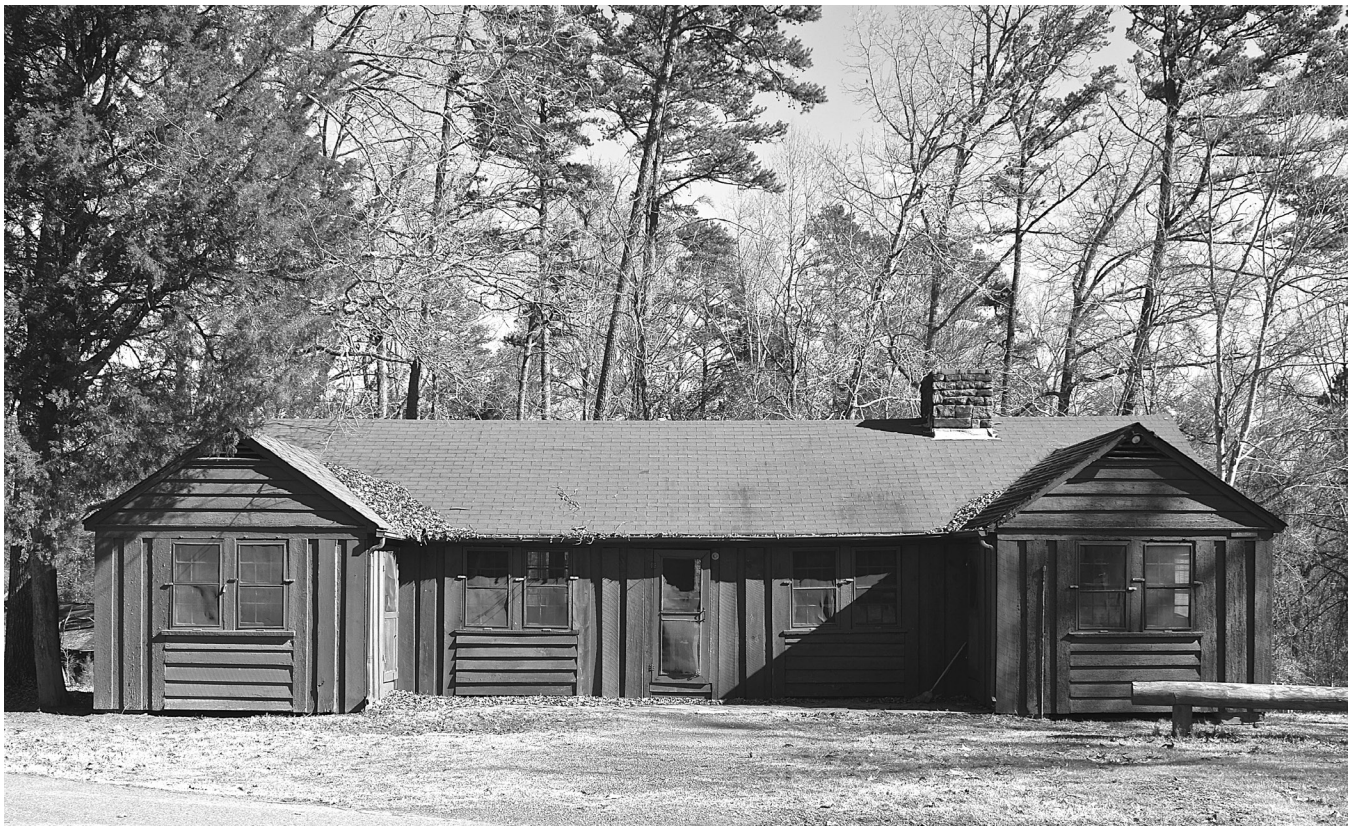


Figure 120: The Camp York Staff Quarters

the intersection of the ridge of the roof of the multipurpose room and the southern bedroom wing.

A wood framed building, the Staff Quarters faces west and the camp's dining hall. The building is clad with rough sawn wood boards similar in size and character to the other buildings at Camp York nailed up on the wood frame from sill to plate in an overlapping pattern much like the nearby dining hall. Panels of top lapped boards cover the frame below the gable end windows. Top lapped board siding also fill the spaces in the pediments of each gable end. Fixed wood louvered vents occupy the peak of each cross gable. The rear (east) elevation of the staff quarters building faces downhill and Lake York. A shed roof supported by eight inch square wood columns and aligned with the large central room covers an open porch that occupies roughly two-thirds of this rear section. An enclosed storage room entered from a door facing the porch occupies the remainder of the space under the shed roof. The porch is floored with wood tongue and grooved floor boards. Two six-over-six wood sash windows provide natural light for the storage room. Pairs of six-over-six wood sash windows light the rest of the building. Two opposing exterior doors, one located at the midpoint of the west face of the building and the other on the opposite east face, provide entry directly into the large central multipurpose room. The multipurpose room is open to the ridge of the roof leaving the trusses that support the roof exposed. The east (rear) door

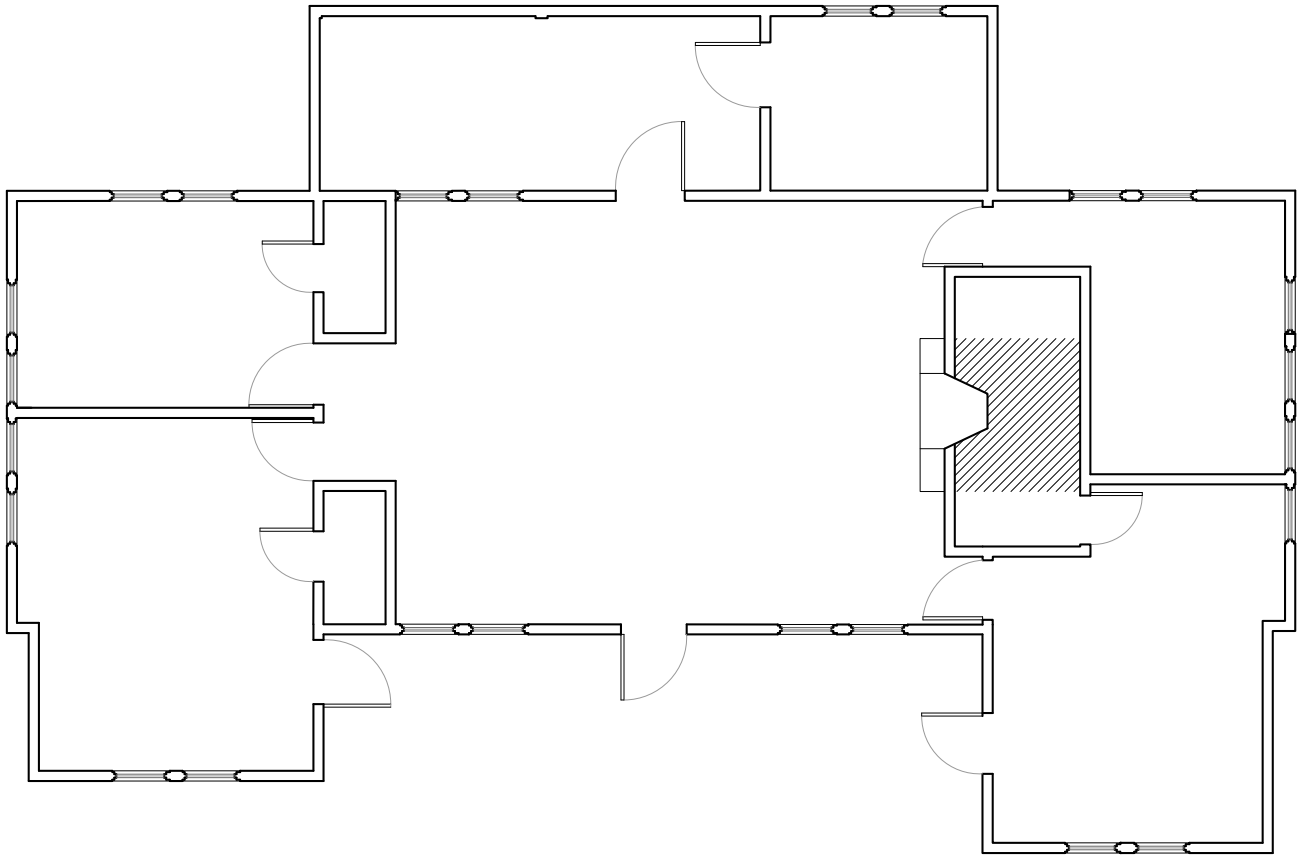


Figure 121: Plan view of Camp York's Staff Quarters. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

provides access to the rear open porch and exterior storage room.

Bedrooms occupy the cross gable wings that flank the central multipurpose room at the north and south. There are two bedrooms in each wing. The south bedroom wing is slightly larger than the northern wing, the additional space created by pushing the gable end of this wing slightly further to the west. The western bedrooms in both wings communicate with the exterior through doors which open into the shallow space embraced by the two wings. All four bedrooms communicate directly with the large central room. Closets accessible only from the northern bedrooms occupy the corners of the central room. A large closet, set behind the chimney stack and between the two southern bedrooms, is accessible from those bedrooms. The bedrooms at the front (west) of the wings are slightly larger than the bedrooms at the rear (east) ends of the wings. Paired six-over-six double hung sash windows, two pairs for each bedroom, provided light and ventilation for these rooms. Paired windows also flank the main (west) door. The wood framing for the walls is left exposed throughout the interior. Flooring throughout is tongue and groove hardwood boards.

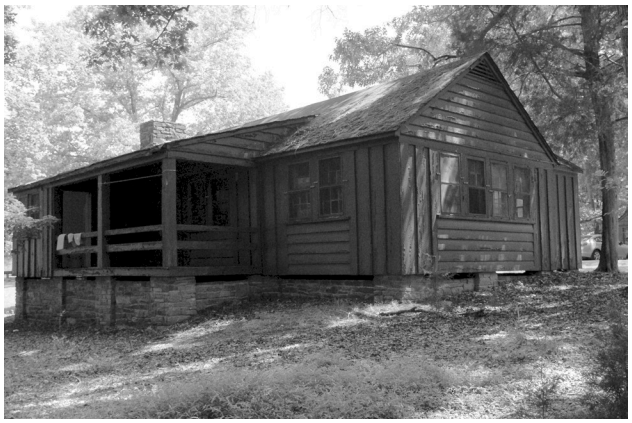


Figure 122: Additional view of The Camp York Staff Quarters.

Building Systems:

Camp York's Staff Quarters is a timber framed building whose roof trusses and wall framing is left exposed on the building's interior. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Flooring throughout is tongue and groove hardwood. The building sits on mortared stone piers with coursed stone foundation walling between the piers under the rear porch of the building. The building's walls are clad with vertical wood boards and lapped horizontal wood boards under window openings and under the gable ends of the bedroom wings. All windows are wood double hung six-over-six sash. There is no interior plumbing. In addition to the piers and foundation walling, stone construction includes the large stone chimney stack and hearth that occupies the south end of the multipurpose room

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Exterior cladding. Vertical siding for this and many other RDA buildings was nailed to building's frame so that pattern left by kerf of circular saw blades created alternating patterns. Horizontal lapped siding applied to the frame form panels under every window.

Wood double hung six-over-six sash windows.

Stone construction including piers, walling under the rear porch and the interior stone chimney and fireplace.

Roof truss system of the multipurpose room.

Significance and Integrity:

The Staff Quarters building is one of the more significant buildings at Camp York. It occupies a position in the central administrative and central activity area of the camp and a unique floor plan that sets it apart from other buildings at Camp York. Formerly the residence for season camp employees, the buildings is significant for its association with the recreational uses the camp assumed after its construction and for its association with the CCC crews that built it. The building exhibits a high level architectural integrity and craftsmanship and is remarkably well preserved. It is sound condition and little changed in architectural detail since its construction.

Canteen

KM 153

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting:

The Canteen at Camp York, a one-room building with a gable roof, is located to the northwest, a short distance from the Dining Hall and the Administration Building within the camp's administrative and central activity area.

Building Use:

The building was operated as a canteen for the campers and staff at Camp York where snacks, beverages and camp gear and supplies were offered for sale. The building is now vacant and used when the camp is rented.

Description:

Exterior

The Camp York Canteen is a one room, single story, twenty-one by thirty-two foot wood frame building with a gable roof whose ridgeline is oriented on a north-south axis. A shed roof covers an open porch that wraps the east (front) and south sides of the building. The common rafter roof for the shed is supported by five 8 inch square wood posts. The canteen and its porch stand on a poured concrete slab foundation. The building is dominated by this large four bay porch which provided cover for two entry doors, one located in the center of the east façade, the other offset in the south wall. Like other CCC-era building in Camp York, the exterior walls of the canteen are clad with vertical rough sawn boards. A stone chimney laid up with coursed rectangular, cut schist stones fill the north gable end of the building.

Paired windows flank the main (east) door into the canteen. These nine pane wood



Figure 123: Camp York's Canteen building.

casement windows are separated by vertical mullions. The front door is a vertical wood panel barn door. A second door provides entry from the porch at the south gable end of the building. This door, like the main (east) door, is crafted of vertical wood panels fastened to horizontal interior battens. A single nine pane casement window lights this face of the building. The rear (west) wall of the canteen contains seven side swinging casement windows each of which contains twelve panes of glass. Three of these windows are missing [windows four, six and seven counting the window at the southwest corner of the canteen as number one]. Interior closets that flank the stone chimney located at the north gable end are covered by a short, shallow shed rooves that bump this end of the building three feet to the north. These closets are similar in character to gable end pents once common in the Carolinas.

Interior

The Canteen is a one room building. The walls of the building are bare to the studs and exterior cladding. The ceiling is open to the ridge of the roof with the rafters and joists exposed. The floor is the bare poured concrete slab. The large stone fireplace which dominates the north wall of the building is flanked by two small wood closets both accessed through board panel doors. A bank of seven casement windows line the west wall from the

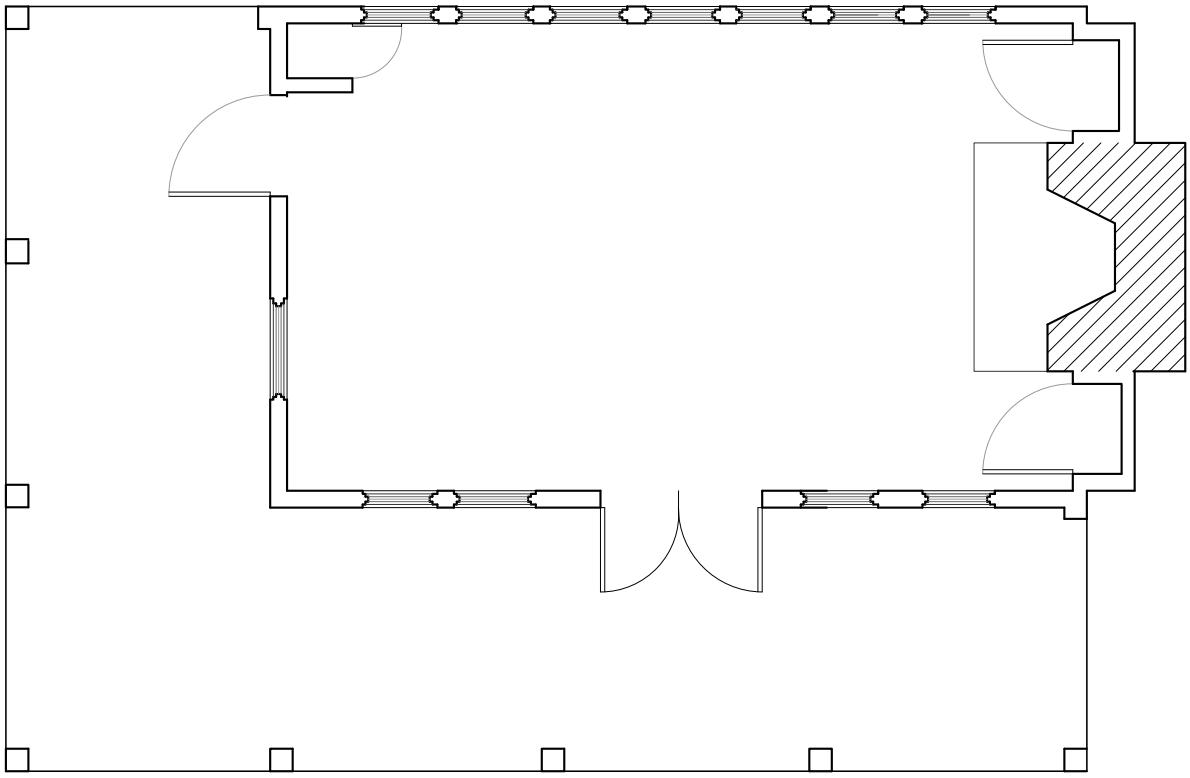


Figure 124: Plan view of Camp York's Canteen. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

closet in the northwest corner adjacent to the chimney to a smaller wood closet set in the southwest corner of the room. A long wooden built-in bench remains under this bank of windows. The door to the small closet in the southwest corner is fabricated from vertical boards nailed to horizontal battens. A door adjacent to the small closet leads to the south porch. A single nine pane casement window centered between the door and the southeast corner of the room provides light at this end of the room. Paired nine pane casement windows flank the centrally-placed main door. Wooden benches, similar in design to the long bench on the opposite side of the room remain along the east wall.

Building Systems:

The Canteen building sits on a poured concrete slab. The exterior walls are wood frame and clad with rough sawn vertically-set wood boards except the gable ends of the building which are clad with top lapped boards. Common rafters set on a wall plate and nailed to roof joist support the gable roof. Common rafters lapped over a plate supported by posts carry the decking boards for the porch roof. All the windows are single sash, side-opening casements. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Electric power supplied



Figure 125: Elevation photo of Camp York's Canteen building.

to the Canteen. The lights are powered by modern non-metallic thermoplastic insulated wire. Two incandescent lightbulbs and fixtures are mounted on the undersides of the central roof trusses.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Shed roofed porch.

Exterior cladding. Applied vertically and horizontally, siding for this and many other RDA buildings was nailed to building's frame so that pattern left by kerf of circular saw blades created alternating patterns.

Wood casement windows.

Stone chimney and interior hearth.

Interior built in benches under the east and west windows and vertical wood panel doors at the east and south exterior doors and three interior closets.

Significance and Integrity:

The Canteen at Camp York reflects the high level of design, materials and craftsmanship that distinguish all the buildings constructed by CCC crews at Camp York. The shallow porch that wraps the east and south sides of the building is unique in the design repertoire at Camp York but it supporting posts, exposed framing, vertical board walls and stone chimney are elements consistent with the

rustic park aesthetic that shaped this and other buildings at Camp York. The Canteen is notable for its surviving interior fixtures, particularly the benches that line the east and west walls and the casement windows that fill its west wall. The Canteen displays a high level of integrity of original materials but ranks in comparison with other Camp York buildings in good condition. Missing casement windows from the rank of windows that line the west wall currently leave the building open to the elements and risk of water intrusion which, left unrepaired, pose a risk to the stability and survival of the building.

Infirmary

KM 180

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting and Use:

The Infirmary is located directly to the west of the Dining Hall within the cluster of administrative and activity buildings at the center of the Camp York. The Infirmary contained a medical treatment facility for sick or injured and patient bedrooms. The building still serves as the infirmary building for groups who rent the camp.

Description:

Exterior

The Infirmary at Camp York is a single story wood frame, four bay building covered by a gable roof. Low mortared stone piers support the frame of the building. The entrance to the building faces east and the camp's dining hall. A gabled stoop supported by two six by six inch columns shelters the main door which occupies the middle bay of the main body of the building. A one bay, two-room wing extends the building to the south. The plane of the gable roof over this section is lower and recessed from the roof which covers the larger three bay section. The floor of the porch is tongue and groove wood boards. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows flank the entry door. Identical windows flank an entry door set in the gable end of the south extension. Paired six-over-six wood sash windows also provide light for reception and treatment rooms. A single six-over-six wood sash window lights a small storage room and entry foyer that occupies the northwest corner of the building. The body of the building is clad with vertical rough sawn wood boards. The gable end of the porch roof and the gable ends of the roof are clad with top lapped clapboards. Vents with fixed louvers fill the peak of both gable ends. The roof of the building is clad with asphalt shingles.

Interior

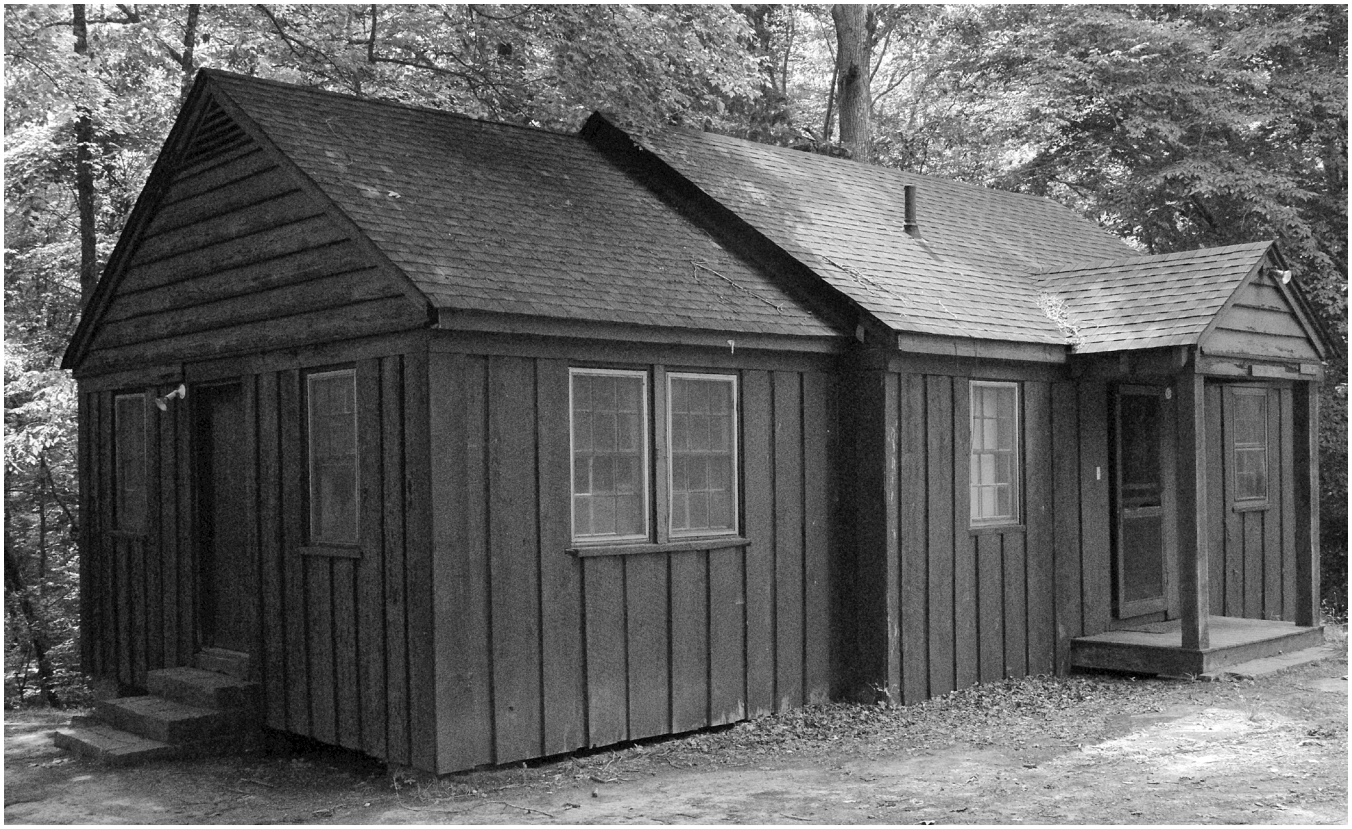


Figure 126: Camp York's Infirmary building.

The interior of the Infirmary is partitioned into six rooms giving it the most complicated floor plan of the small CCC era buildings at Camp York. The interior walls of the Infirmary are finished with wood panels painted white. The front (east) door leads into a room that functioned as reception space and dispensary. A doorway on the west wall leads down into a heating room and a rear (west) entry. A four-by-four foot brick and stone chimney occupies the southeastern corner of this warming room. A short hallway connects the reception room to a small patient treatment room, a small closet, and a small kitchen room with cabinets and a stovetop set along the east wall. The southern extension of the Infirmary contains two large patient rooms. The larger of these two rooms is entered directly from the hallway and occupies the southwest corner of the extension. This room served as the Infirmary main ward room and is lit with paired windows on the west wall and a single window on the south wall. An open doorway provides access to a patient room that occupies the eastern portion of the extension. A pair of windows on the east wall and a single sash window on the south wall light this room.

Building Systems:

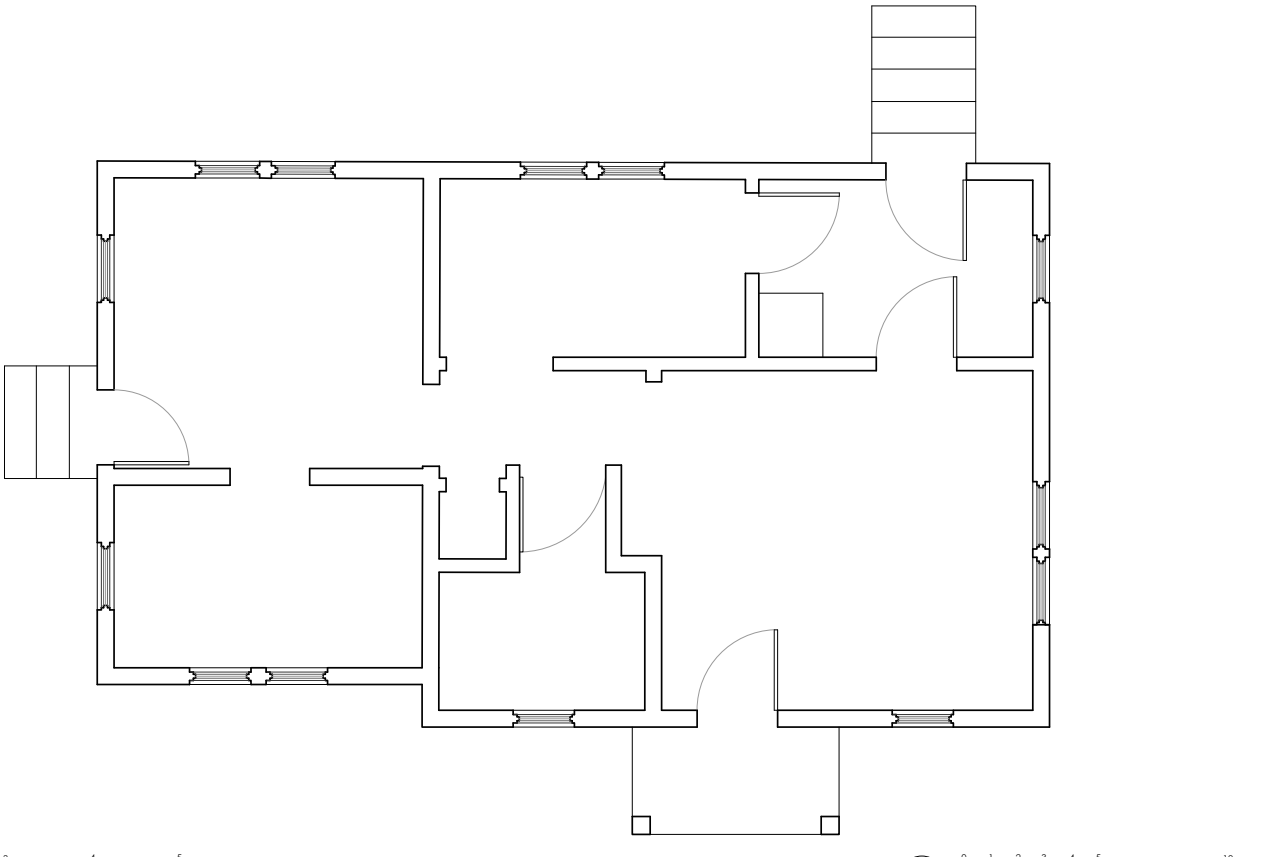


Figure 127: Plan view of Camp York's Infirmary. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Volume 2 of this document.

The foundation system of the Infirmary are mortared stone piers that supported the timber sills and floor joists. The wood frame is clad with rough sawn vertically set wood boards while the gable ends of the roof are clad with top lapped weatherboards. The gable roof is supported by common rafters and covered with asphalt shingles. The interior walls are clad with wood paneling. All windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash. The Infirmary is connected to the camp's water system. Electricity is run throughout the building with modern NM wire.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

The stone foundation piers.

Gabled stoop.

Brick and stone chimney.

Vertical rough sawn wood board cladding.

Wood double hung sash windows.

The interior form, layout, and architectural details like hardware, doors, wall panels, and trim around door openings.

Significance and Integrity:

The Infirmary filled one of Camp York's most important roles in supporting the health and well being of its campers and staff. Its floor plan reflects this function and marks its as unique among the camp's CCC-era buildings. It is a simple building but others in the CCC ensemble reflect a close attention to design and construction detail that is a hallmark of all CCC buildings at Kings Mountain. The Infirmary's covered stoop, the recesses in its east façade and lower profile of the roof over its south extension break the massing of the building in a manner consistent with the rustic park design aesthetic. The building retains integrity of plan and composition, and its interior retains its original trim and wall paneling. The kitchen has been remodeled, a process that resulted in the removal of original CCC-era kitchen fixturing. The loss of these elements is a significant loss off a CCC-era feature.

Camper's Cabin

KM 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 215, 216, 217

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting and Use:

CCC crews built twenty five Camper's Cabins at Camp York, making them the most numerous building type at the camp. Eight cabins were built at two the sub camps, nine at the third, located to the northwest, southwest, and east of the Dining Hall. Set close together under the canopy of what is now mature hardwood forest that covers the gently rolling terrain above Lake York, each group camp covers several hundred square yards.

Camper's Cabins at Camp York provided sleeping quarters for as many as ninety six campers. Each cabin was designed to accommodate four campers. Each of the three group camp contained eight cabins providing beds for as many as thirty two campers in each group camp and a total of ninety six overall for the camp. The Camper's Cabins still serve their original purpose providing sleeping quarters when the camp is in use.

A representative cabin, KM 195, serves as a stand in for all twenty four of Camp York's Camper's Cabins for the architectural description that follows. All twenty four are identical in form, materials, and craftsmanship in all ways but one. The front entry porches covered by the cabin's gable roof fall into one of two forms. The open end of the porches align with either the right or left gable ends of the cabins. The porch of cabin KM 195 aligns with the left gable end.

Description:

Exterior

KM 195 like all of Camp York's Camper's Cabins is a square, one room frame building raised slightly above the forest floor on mortared stone piers whose height varies to

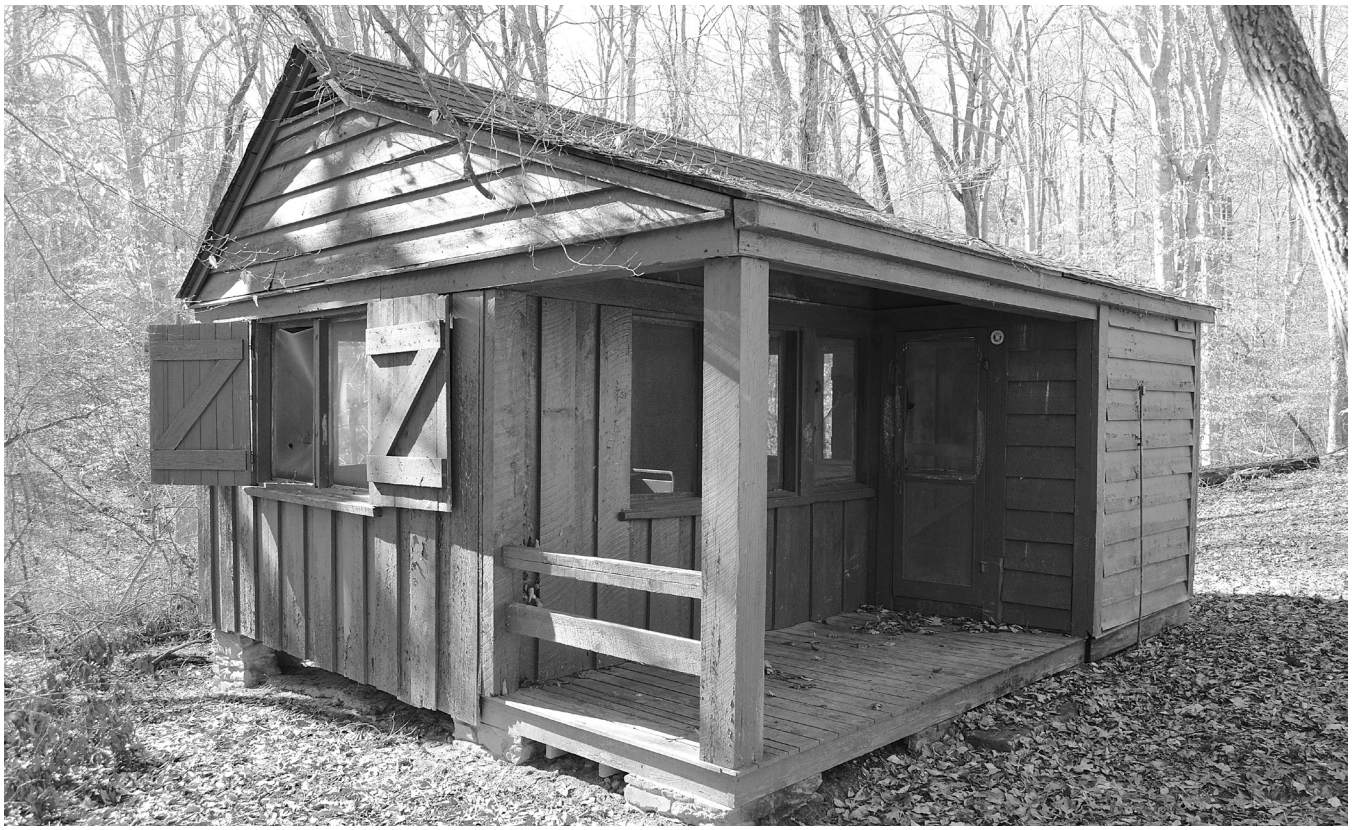


Figure 128: A typical Camp York Camper's Cabin with left-side porch.

accommodate variations in site terrain. An asymmetrical gable roof, now clad with asphalt shingles, covers the entire building. The ridge of the roof is set over the main body of the cabin, in the case of KM 195 toward the west side wall. The roof on this side of the building has a sharper pitch than the long shed roof on the east side of the building that begins its shallower descent just below the ridge. This east facet of the roof covers both a portion of the main body of the cabin and the open entry porch. The roof over the porch is supported by a six by six inch wood column set at the southeast corner of the building. This column is set on the flooring of the porch over the stone pier that supports this corner of the building's frame. The northeast portion of the porch is an enclosed entry where a door provides access to a small alcove. Rough sawn boards nailed on edge between columns supporting the shed roof serve as porch railing. Wood porch floor boards are laid perpendicular to the ridge of the roof. The cabin walls are clad from sill to plate with vertical rough sawn boards. The gable ends of the cabins are covered with top lapped boards below louvered vents at the peak of the gable. The entry alcove at the end of the porch is clad with horizontal wood clapboards.

Three windows, each with screen inserts, are centered on the cabin's front elevation overlooking the porch. A small, hand-carved wooden broom hanger is located immediately to the left of the window openings. A small window opening with a screen insert that can be

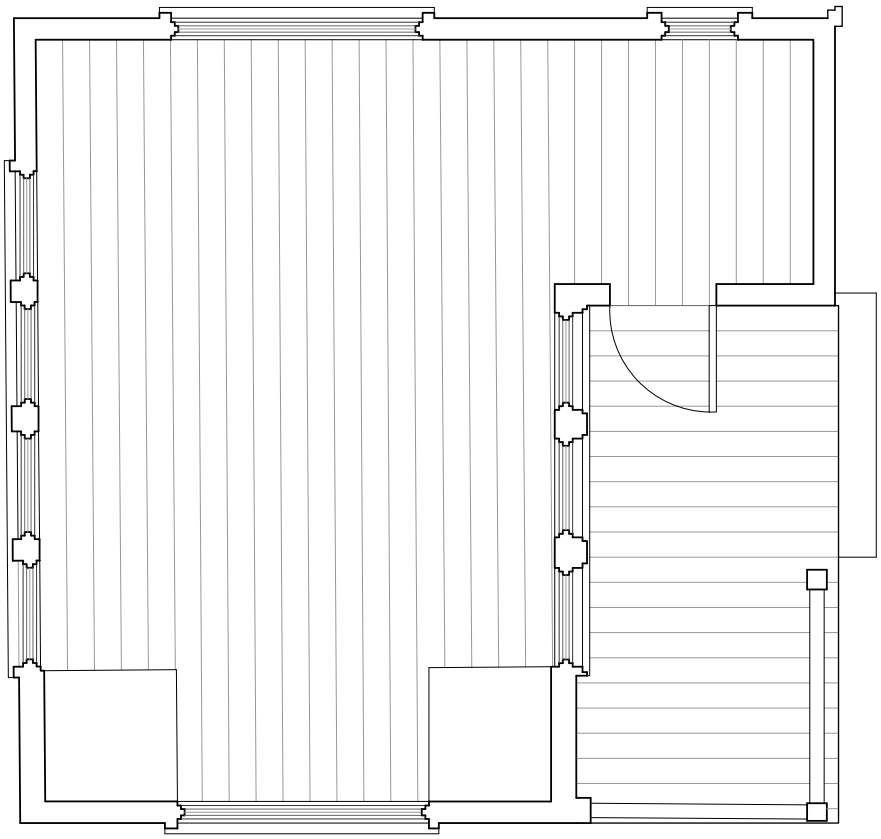


Figure 129: Plan view of Camp York's typical Camper's Cabin The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

closed with an exterior side-hinged shutter lights the small entry alcove. Two opposing large screened window openings centered under the gables can be closed with exterior side-hinged wood shutters. A bank of four windows fill the west wall of the cabin. Each of the openings have screen inserts and can be closed to the weather with side mounted exterior wood shutters. None of the windows contain glazed sash..

Interior

The front door on the porch leads into the small entry space that occupies the northeast corner of the building. The cabin contains one large room open to the ridge of the roof. Roof rafters and joists are exposed as is the wall framing. The cabin is floored with tongue and groove board.

Building Systems:

Mortared stone piers provide a foundation for the all twenty four wood framed

Camper's Cabins The exterior walls of body of all cabins are clad with vertical rough sawn wood boards. The entries under the porches and the gables end of the cabins are clad with top lapped weatherboards. The common rafter roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Window openings are filled with screen inserts and can be closed to the weather with side-hinged wooden shutters. Electricity is run to the cabins with modern NM wiring to uncovered fixtures hung on the ceiling joists.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Covered front porch and porch entry.

Stone pier foundations.

Wood tongue and groove boards used to floor porch and interior of cabin.

Roof and wall framing left exposed in interior.

Exterior cladding. Vertical board siding for this and other RDA buildings was nailed to building's frame so that pattern left by kerf of circular saw blades created alternating patterns.

Exterior shutters and associated hardware.

Windows openings with screen inserts and exterior shutters

Significance and Integrity:

The Camper's Cabins at Camp York reflect the high level of design, material, and craftsmanship that distinguish all the buildings CCC crews constructed at Camp York. Spartan in appearance and furnishings, the Camper's Cabins are the most numerous building type at Camp York. Despite their numbers, these cabins closely adhere to the design goals set by CCC architects and planners and reflect their determination to bring the same level of skill to all camp buildings. These cabins have provided shelter for generation of campers cabins and are in their expression of the rustic park aesthetic clear expressions of both the planning and the purposes for which they were built. The spatial relationship of the cabins, grouped in small group clusters, reflects management and recreational philosophies that shaped the administration of summer camps in the middle decades of the twentieth century.

Their placement and their relationship to each other and to the camp's other buildings and facilities is an important landscape feature of the camp and an important element of their significance.

The cabins have served their recreational purpose for seven decades and now bear the evidence hard use. The cabins are generally in good condition. They retain their original placement and plans. They exhibit evidence of repair but generally exhibit a high level of retention of original materials.

Latrine

KM 162, 163, 164

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting and Use:

CCC crews constructed three latrines at Camp York, one for each of the three group camp area. The latrines are centrally located at each of the group camp. The latrine sewage systems all drain to a septic tank and disposal field located to the south of the southernmost group camp area. These latrine facilities and exterior faucets and sinks for washing. They continue to serve their original purpose when the camp is occupied.

Description:

Exterior

The three latrines at Camp York are identical in plan, form, construction, and materials except the northwest camp latrine to which a rear extension that houses a shower has been added. KM 162, the latrine located at the eastern group camp of Camp York, is representative of this building type.

Latrine KM 162 is a single story wood frame structure built on a poured concrete slab foundation. A gable roof clad in asphalt shingles covers an open air washing area and an enclosed latrine. The gable end of the open wash area is supported by two eight inch by eight inch square columns set under the corners of the roof. Up braces tie the corner posts to wall plates and end girders which are lapped and nailed at the corners. The common rafter roof is left exposed to the ridge. Rafter tails are exposed beneath the roof eave line above the plate. Four zinc-plated steel sinks seated on a metal stand and original to the building occupy the open space under the wash porch. PVC pipes now direct waste water through the concrete foundation to the camp septic system.

The latrine itself is enclosed, its wood frame clad with vertically placed, rough sawn boards that extend from sill to plate. Rectangular openings located high on the wall and



Figure 130: One of Camp York's typical Latrine buildings.

filled with wood lattice panels flank the opening that leads into the latrine. Trios of identical latticed openings along the other three walls provide ventilation. The interior wall framing above the door is clad to the ridge. A carved sign with the word "toilets" hangs above the doorway for which there is a wood batten door.

Interior

The enclosed latrine contains three toilet stalls which line the north wall of the building. Latticed openings just above head head on all four walls provide light and ventilation. The floor is the bare concrete slab foundation.

Building Systems:

The three latrines at Camp York sit on concrete slabs. Squared and braced wood columns and the timber framed walls of the latrine enclosure support a common rafter roof. The walls of the latrine enclosure are clad with vertical rough sawn wood boards. The window openings are filled with wood lattice screens. The common rafter roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Water to the sinks and toilets flows through PVC pipes to the camp's septic

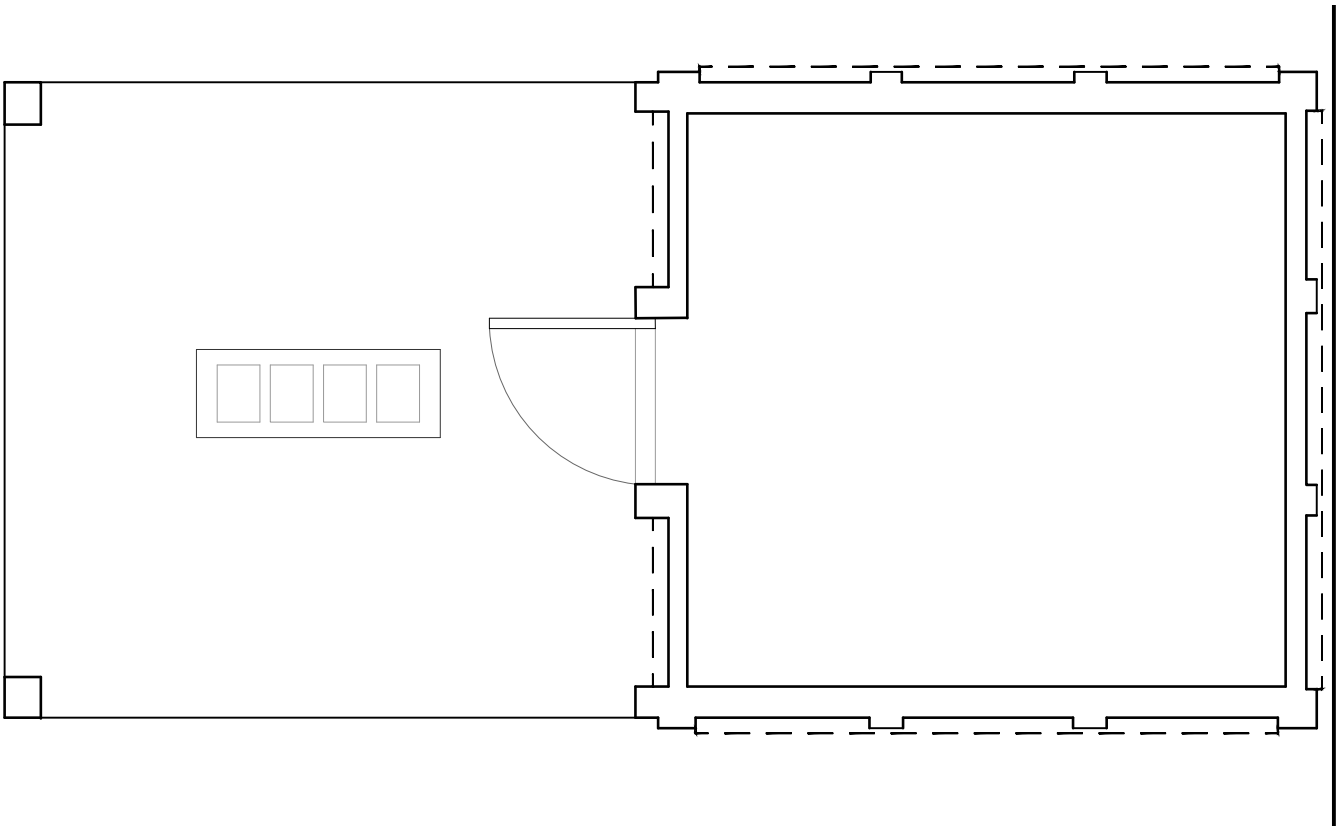


Figure 131: Plan view of a typical Camp York Latrine. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

system. . Electricity is supplied to the building through modern NM wire to exposed fixtures inside the latrine and outside above the sink area.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprints.

Front wash porch and timber corner columns and up braces

Wooden latticework in window openings and gable ends.

Original hardware, especially original sinks.

Rough sawn vertical board siding with alternating saw kerf marks.

Exposed rafter tails at roof eaves.

Significance and Integrity:

Latrines are most often considered secondary buildings and receive less attention in design and construction than other camp buildings. The latrines at Camp York, while they bear the evidence of hard use and regular repair, exhibit an attention to design and fabrication equal to larger buildings in the camp. Architectural details such as the bracing at the corner wash porch columns, the latticework panels set in the latrine's window openings, and the original wash sinks are among the most interesting architectural details in the camp. The addition of a shower to one of the latrines and plumbing repairs have diminished the architectural integrity of these buildings. They nevertheless retain their original plans, original functions and much of their original fabric.

Unit Lodge

KM 156, 157, 158

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting and Use:

There are three Unit Lodges at Camp York, one for each of its group sub-camps camps. Identical in design, materials and construction, each of the Unit Lodges at Camp York occupy locations at the center of the clusters of eight Camper's Cabins constructed at each group camp. The Unit Lodges provided central meeting and activity spaces for each of the group camps. The interior of these shared buildings is dominated by large stone hearth set within a large open room. Cooking hearths set into the exterior of these large stone chimneys under gable end porches provided a sheltered area akin to park picnic shelters. At present, the buildings are infrequently used. When Camp York is rented, the Unit Lodges are primarily used as sleeping quarters.

Description:

Exterior

KM 157, the Unit Lodge located at the center of the northwestern group camp, is representative of this building type. Each of the Unit Lodges contain a open meeting hall with a large stone hearth at one gable end that adjoins a covered porch. Mortared stone piers support the wood frames of these one story, gable roofed recreational buildings. KM 157 faces south. A shed roof supported by eight by eight inch wood columns covers a front porch and the main door into the Lodge's only room. Porch rails run between the columns at the ends of the porch leaving access to the front door and the porch up three wood treads open. The porch has a tongue and groove wood floor. The wood cladding for the Unit Lodges is consistent with the rustic aesthetic visible in the Staff Quarters and other Camp York buildings. Vertical rough sawn boards that run from sill to plate alternate with window openings where top lapped boards clad the timber frame below the windows. Top lapped boards also clad the gable ends. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles.



Figure 132: One of the Unit Lodges found with each group camp, or cluster of cabins at Camp York.

A large stone chimney dominates the west gable end of the building. A gable roofed porch extends from this end of the building, covering an outdoor hearth and grill. This porch sits on a concrete slab, its roof supported by eight 8"x 8" rough sawn columns. The rafter tails of the common rafter roof are exposed where the rafters lap over the plate along the eave line. The ridge of the roof of this porch is set below the ridge of the roof of the Lodge.

Two unglazed window openings flank the front door. There are exterior side-hinged wood shutters to close these and other windows that light the Lodge's meeting room. The front porch shelters a single group of three window on the east face of the building. Two identical groups of tripled windows punctuate the west face of the building, and three larger window openings open the gable end opposite the hearth for light and ventilation.

Interior

The Unit Lodge contains a single room open from the floor to the ridge of the roof exposing the common rafters and joists. The time frame is exposed on all walls except the west gable end where the stone chimney and hearth fill the wall between a small closet and an exit door that leads down two steps to the gable end porch. A large wood beam serves as a

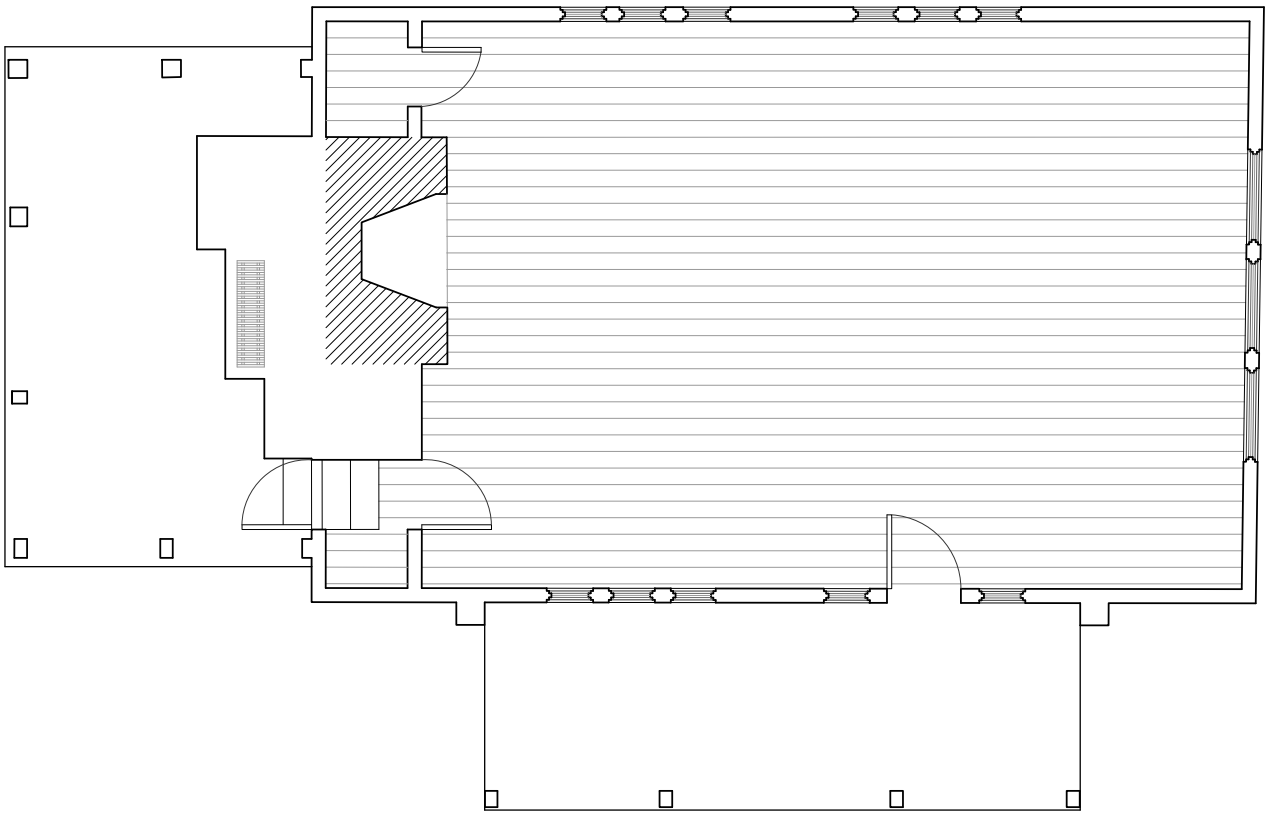


Figure 133: Plan view of a typical Camp York Unit Lodge. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

mantel above the fireplace. The floor of tongue and groove boards is laid west to east across the length of the room. Vertical board doors flank the hearth and chimney. The north door opens into a small closet. The south doors leads through a small storage space and then down two steps to the porch. The wall frame above these closets is clad with vertical wood panels.

Building Systems:

The foundation of the Unit Lodges consist of mortared stone pier which support the timber frame of the building. The posts and roof of the porch rest on a concrete slab. The wood frame is clad with vertically nailed boards and lapped weather boards below window opening and in the gable ends.. The common rafter roofs which cover the Lodge and the porch are clad with asphalt shingles. There is no running water or plumbing supplied to the building. Electricity is supplied with modern NM wire to uncovered light fixtures hung from the ceiling joists. The window opening are unglazed. Small wooden screened inserts can be set in the windows which can closed to the weather by exterior wooden shutters.



Figure 134: One of the Unit Lodges found at Camp York.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Front and gable end covered porches.

Stone chimneys and exterior hearth and grill.

Exterior use of vertical and horizontal rough sawn wood cladding.

Open windows with wooden shutters and screen inserts.

Stone pier foundations.

Interior stone fireplace with rustic timber mantel

Interior and exterior architectural features including wood floors, wood panel walls, exposed roof construction, doors, trim, and hardware.

Significance and Integrity:

The Unit Lodges at Camp York are distinguished by a design that intentionally provided interior and exterior recreation and meeting space focused around hearths provided by distinctive stone chimneys. These buildings reflect the same level of care in design, materials, and construction

that shaped the construction of all CCC-ear buildings at Camp York. Important venues for recreational activities planned for campers, the buildings also reflect hearth-centered aesthetic espoused and popularized by architects, planners and educators in the first half of the twentieth century. Significant to understanding the operation of the group camps, the Unit Lodges at Camp York retain a high level of architectural integrity. They remain in their original locations and retain their original plans and their relationships to the camper's cabins. With little exception, the Lodge's original architectural fabric and original features remain intact.

Leader's Cabin

KM 188, 193, 205, 212, 214

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting and Use:

There are two Leader's Cabins located at each of the three group camps at Camp York. These small, one room cabins provided an organizational locus within the group camps with four of the Camper's Cabins oriented to each of the Leader's Cabins. CCC planners placed one of the Leader's Cabin near the front of the group camp with the second cabin situated at the back of the group camp. There are six Leader's Cabins spread through Camp York. These cabins provided sleeping quarters for two camp counselors. The cabins are seldom used, serving as sleeping quarters when the camp is rented.

Description:

Exterior

Camp York's Leader's Cabins conform to a single plan and are identical in plan, materials and construction in all ways except the orientation of the front cabin door to porches which run the length of one side of these small buildings. For some of these cabins, the porch is located at the front of the cabin, and the main door is located under the porch. In some, the porch is located at the rear of the cabin, accessible only from the interior. In this type, porch rails set between wood columns which support the shed roof enclose the porch. In these variants, a rear door provides access to the porch and the front door lacks a covering. Leader's Cabin KM 193, located at the northwestern group camp and oriented to Unit Lodge KM 155, is the latter type, i.e., the porch occupies the rear face of the building.

Leader's Cabin KM 193 faces south, its wood frame supported by mortared square stone piers. All Leader's Cabins are one room, one story buildings with gable roofs made longer by shed extensions to cover the porch. The rafter tails of the common rafters which support the shed roof protrude beyond the eave line. Fixed wood louvered vents fill the peak of the gable. The wood frame of KM 193 is clad with vertical rough sawn wood boards.



Figure 135: A typical Camp York Leader's Cabin.

The gable ends of the cabin are clad with top lapped boards. The porch is supported by four 8"x 8" wood columns set on the decking of the porch over stone piers. Tongue and groove boards floor the porch. Window opening flank both the front and rear doors which are centered on the long walls of the cabin. These openings are unglazed and can be filled with window screen inserts and closed with side-hinged board shutters. There are opposing windows centered in the gable ends of the cabin for which there are screened inserts and exterior board shutters. The porch of Leader's Cabin 193 is accessed by two mortared stone steps.

Interior

The interior of the Leader's Cabins are simple and spare. The floor of the single room is tongue and groove boards top nailed to the joists. The wall frame is exposed and the room open from the floor to the ridge of the roof leaving the common rafter roof system also exposed. Small open closets occupy the southeast and southwest corners of the room on the side of the cabin opposite the front entry.

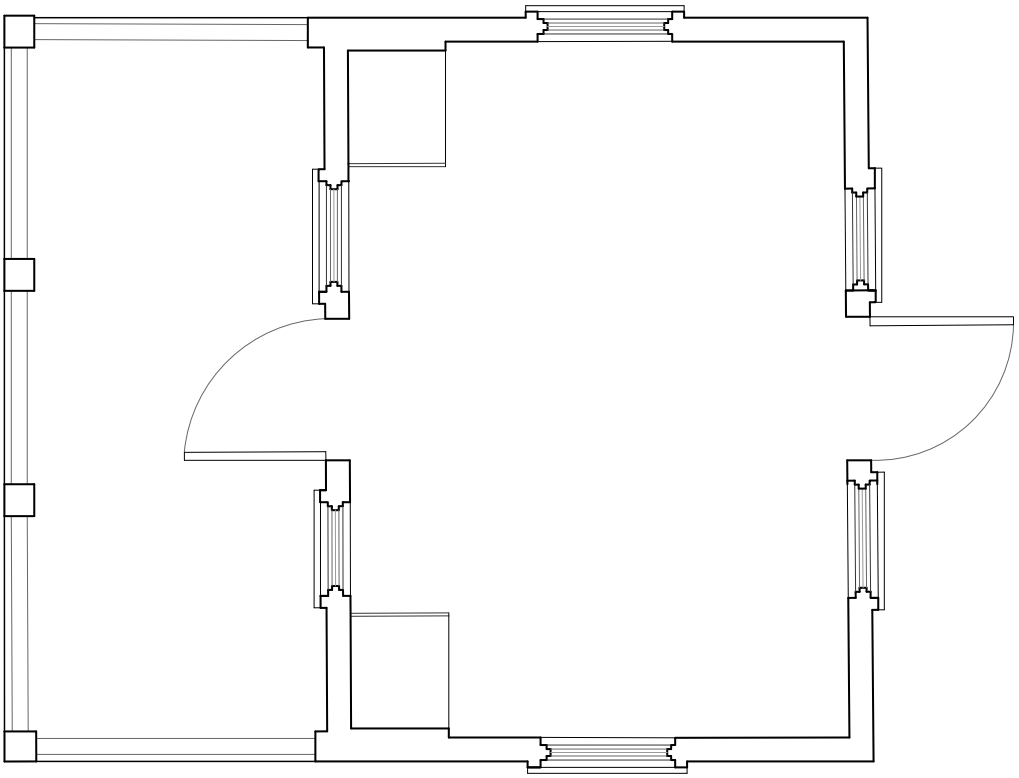


Figure 136: Plan view of a typical Camp York Leader's Cabin. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document..

Building Systems:

The foundation system consists of mortared square stone piers. The walls are wood frame construction clad with vertical rough sawn boards. The gable roof and shed extension over the porch are common rafters butted to the wall plate and clad with asphalt shingles. The boards are lapped in alternating fashion with kerf marks on the board flipped to create an pattern on the siding. The building is supplied with electricity run with modern NM wire to a single fixture hung on a ceiling joist. The window openings are unglazed but can be closed with screen inserts and exterior board shutters.

Character Defining Features:

Building plans and footprints.

Covered porches.

Stone pier foundations.

Open one room plan with tongue and groove floors and exposed wall and roof framing.

Exterior vertical board siding.

Windows with board shutters and screen inserts.

Significance and Integrity:

The Leader's Cabins at Camp York retain their original sites and orientation to the camper's cabins organized around them. Identical in form and function, the Leader's Cabins reflect the design aesthetic and material choices that are provide architectural coherence throughout Camp York and one of the important sources of the significance of this recreational assemblage. As much as any of the buildings at Camp York, the Leader's Cabins exhibit a high level of retention of original architectural materials.

Cook's Cabin

KM 218

Date of Construction: 1937-1938

Building Setting and Use:

The Cook's Cabin, a building planning and construction documents label as "the Help's Cabin," is located downhill and to the northeast of the Camp York Dining Hall. The one room, one story building served as living quarters for the camp's cooking staff. The cabin is now used infrequently when the camp is rented.

Description:

Exterior

The Cook's Cabin is a simple one room, one story, three bay rectangular building raised on square stone piers. Its gable roof is extended by a shed that covers a porch that extends the full length of the building. The front porch shelters the only door into the cabin and is supported by four 8"x8" columns with rails closing all but the central bay. Two wide steps laid of schist blocks lead up to the porch which is floored with tongue and groove boards. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior of the cabin is are clad with vertical rough saw boards. In the gable ends above the plate, fixed louvered vents fill the peak of the gable. The siding below the vents is top lapped boards. Six-over-six double hung sash wood windows are centered in the bays on either side of the door. Identical windows on the opposite wall and centered in the gable end provide light and ventilation. A stone flue penetrates the roof at middle of the ridge.

Interior

The interior of the Cook's Cabin is simple and spare. The floor of the single room is tongue and groove boards top nailed to the joists. The wall frame is exposed and the room open from the floor to the ridge of the roof leaving the common rafter roof system also exposed. A stone flue occupies the middle of the cabin's single room opposite the door. Circular openings in the flue, ghost images of interior partitioning, and evidence of nails indicate that the interior of this buildings was once divided into two living spaces. Stoves



Figure 137: Camp York's Cook's Cabin.

which once heated the cabin have been removed.

Building Systems:

The foundation system consists of mortared square stone piers. The walls are wood frame construction clad with vertical rough sawn boards with horizontal top lapped siding in the gable ends.. The boards are lapped in alternating fashion with kerf marks on the board flipped to create a pattern on the siding. The gable roof and shed extension over the porch are common rafters butted to the wall plate and clad with asphalt shingles. All the windows are six-over-six double hung sash.

Character Defining Features:

Building plans and footprints.

Covered porch.

Stone pier foundations.

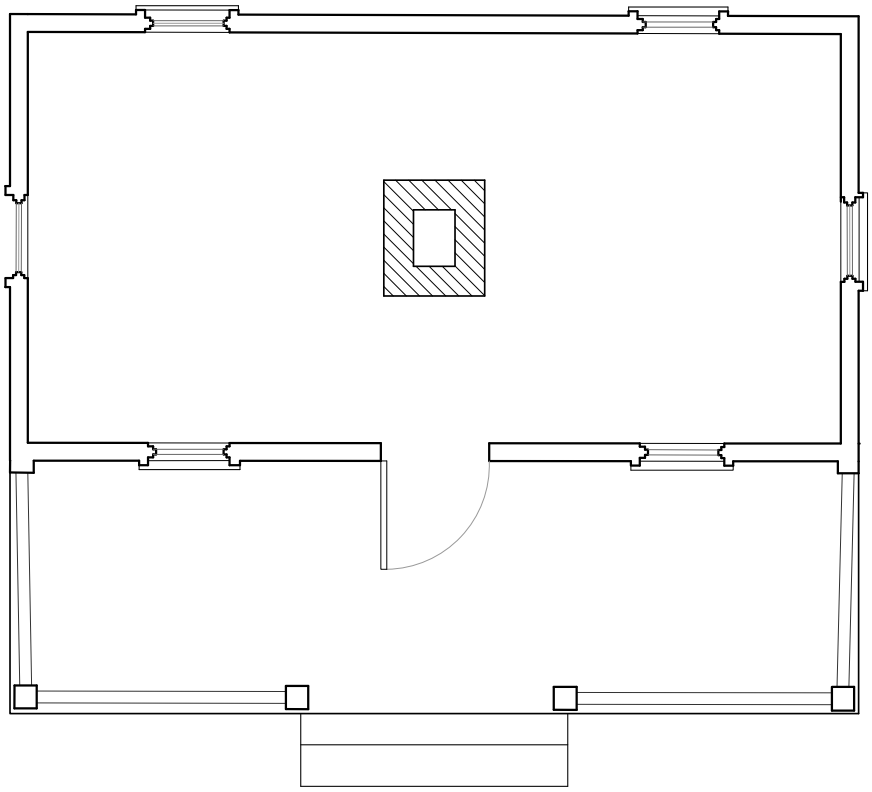


Figure 138: Plan view of Camp York's Cook's Cabin. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Open one room plan with tongue and groove floors and exposed wall and roof framing.

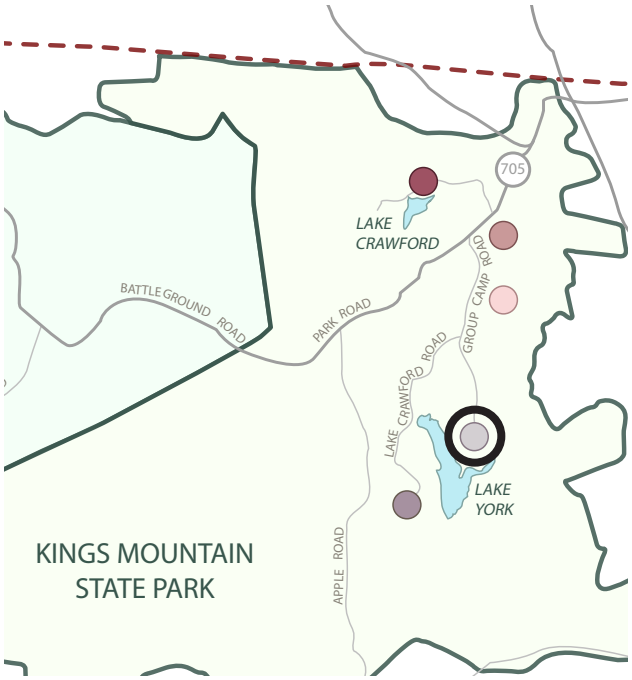
Exterior vertical board siding.

Six-over-six wood sash windows.

Significance and Integrity:

The Cook's Cabin at Camp York remains in its original location and retains a remarkably high level of its original fabric. The Cook's Cabin reflects the design aesthetic and material choices that provide architectural coherence throughout Camp York and which are important sources of the significance of this recreational assemblage. Some interior features, specifically the wood burning stoves in the bedrooms on either side of the central flue, have been removed. If, as photographs suggest, the cooks who served at Camp York during summer seasons were African American employees of the camp, the Cook's Cabin

represents an African American presence at Camp York during the era of segregated public accommodations and recreational facilities.



Camp Cherokee

Camp Cherokee Overview

Introduction:

One of three seasonal camps planned for the Kings Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area, Camp Cherokee was the second, and last, camp constructed at Kings Mountain under the auspices of the CCC. Construction began as the nation began its slow mobilization for World War II. Shifting national priorities affected the both the funding for CCC construction projects and the manpower available to carry them out. The results of this shift, some subtle and others more distinct, are observable in materials and construction methods employed at Camp York and at Camp Cherokee. The roofing system for the dining hall at Camp York, for example, is a king post truss system while the roof system for the dining hall at Camp Cherokee consists of sistered two by eight boards bolted together to form cross-braced scissor trusses. The dining hall trusses at Camp York thus fit more squarely within the park rustic aesthetic

approach to building while the trusses raised for the dining hall at Camp Cherokee reflect a practical approach that has proved durable even as it was less consistent with initial CCC designs. In general, while crews at Camp York worked consistently within the park rustic aesthetic, the buildings at Camp Cherokee exhibit construction methods more akin to residential construction.

The two camps have, since their construction, experienced different levels of use. Nominal wear and tear associated from almost continuous use of Camp Cherokee has added layers of repairs and refinements at Camp Cherokee not present at Camp York. For example, the staff quarters building at Camp Cherokee was enlarged to in 2016 to provide more living space for the camp's resident director. Weatherization and insertion of heating systems in leader's cabins to support year-round activities were accomplished with little reference to CCC aesthetics. As a result, Camp York retains a higher level of architectural integrity and authenticity than does Camp Cherokee.

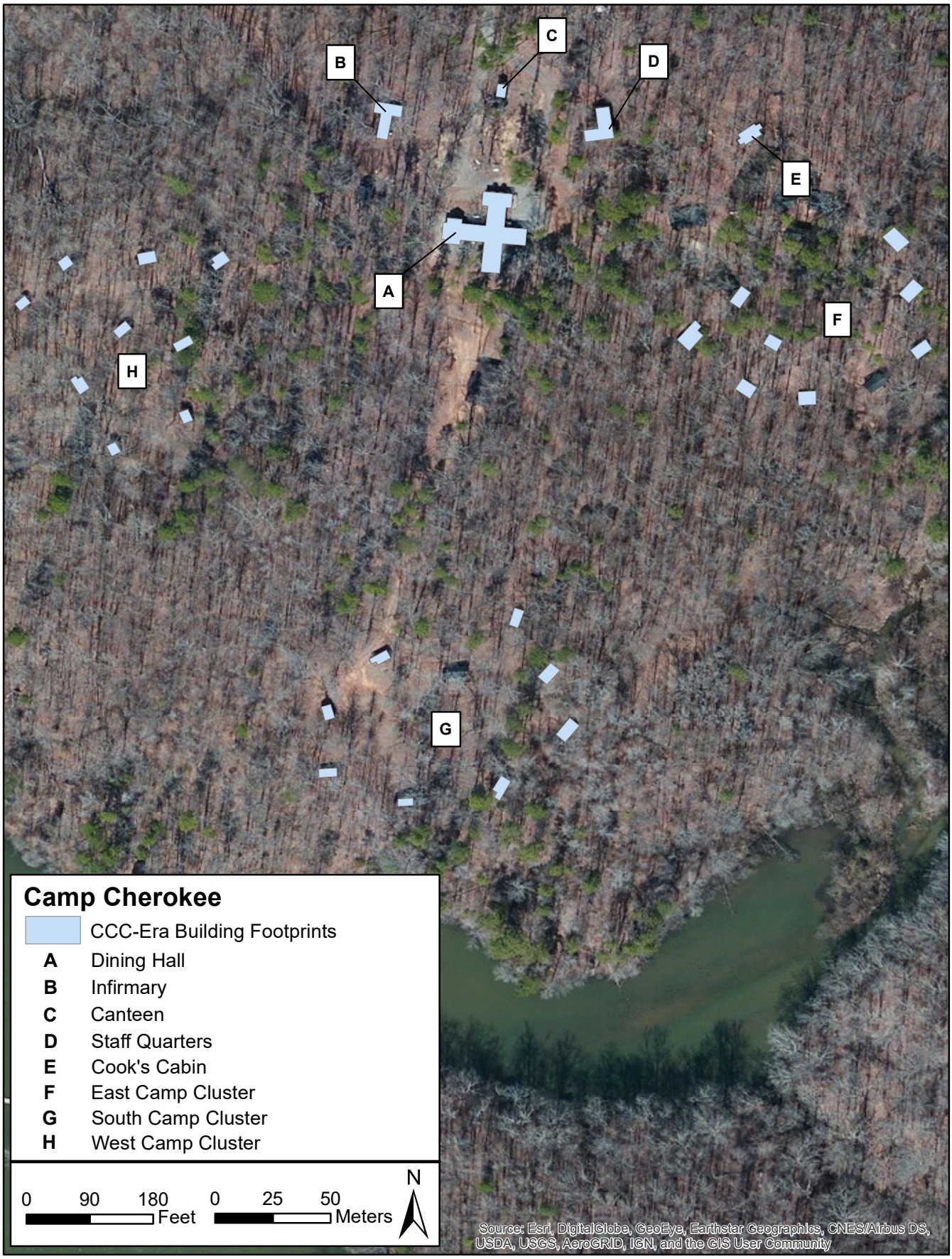


Figure 139: GIS-generated map of Camp Cherokee with building identified.

Dining Hall

KM 100

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

The Camp Cherokee Dining Hall occupies an elevated site facing the northeast shore of Lake York in the center of the camp. Three group unit areas are located to the south, east, and west, all oriented to the Dining Hall, the camp's main building. Camp Cherokee's Dining Hall housed a central dining facility and mess hall whose kitchens were operated by hired camp cooks. Its long rectangular dining hall also served as a central meeting place and venue for indoor activities. The building continues its original, historic function operating currently as the dining hall for a YMCA camp. A modern kitchen has been added to the building in a large wing which extends from the south elevation of the original building.

Exterior:

The dining hall at Camp York is a one-story, H-plan, wood frame building clad with vertically set boards composed of four sections, a kitchen storage wing that extends to the north from the historic building, a kitchen hall, a large rectilinear dining room, and a new kitchen addition. The central kitchen hall, the location of the historic kitchen facility (now removed), connects the dining room and the kitchen storage wing. The kitchen storage wing is set on a poured concrete slab. The kitchen hall and the main dining room and the new kitchen stand on stone pier foundations. All sections of the building are covered with gable roofs clad in asphalt shingles. Louvered vents set in the peak of the gables provides ventilation.

A large porch raised on stone piers and sheltered by a gable roof supported by four 8 by 8 inch wood columns is set at the eastern end of the dining hall. Seven stone stairs with a



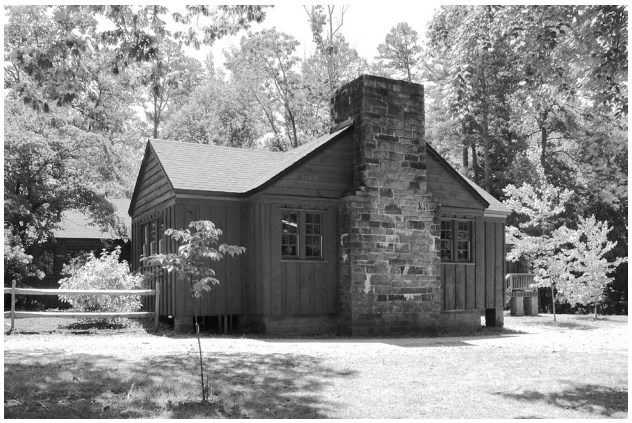


Figure 140: Photos of Camp Cherokee's Dining Hall.

wood hand rail provide access to the main dining space. A metal double door with 9 pane windows set under the porch opens into the dining room. The door is flanked by two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. A large stone chimney occupies the west gable end of the dining room. A small extension protrudes to the north forms a small alcove adjacent to the west gable end hearth. This space is lit by three six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

The new kitchen addition extends to the south from the center of the south wall of the dining hall. Clad with vertical boards that match in character the siding of the historic core of the building, the new kitchen addition is lit by opposing six-

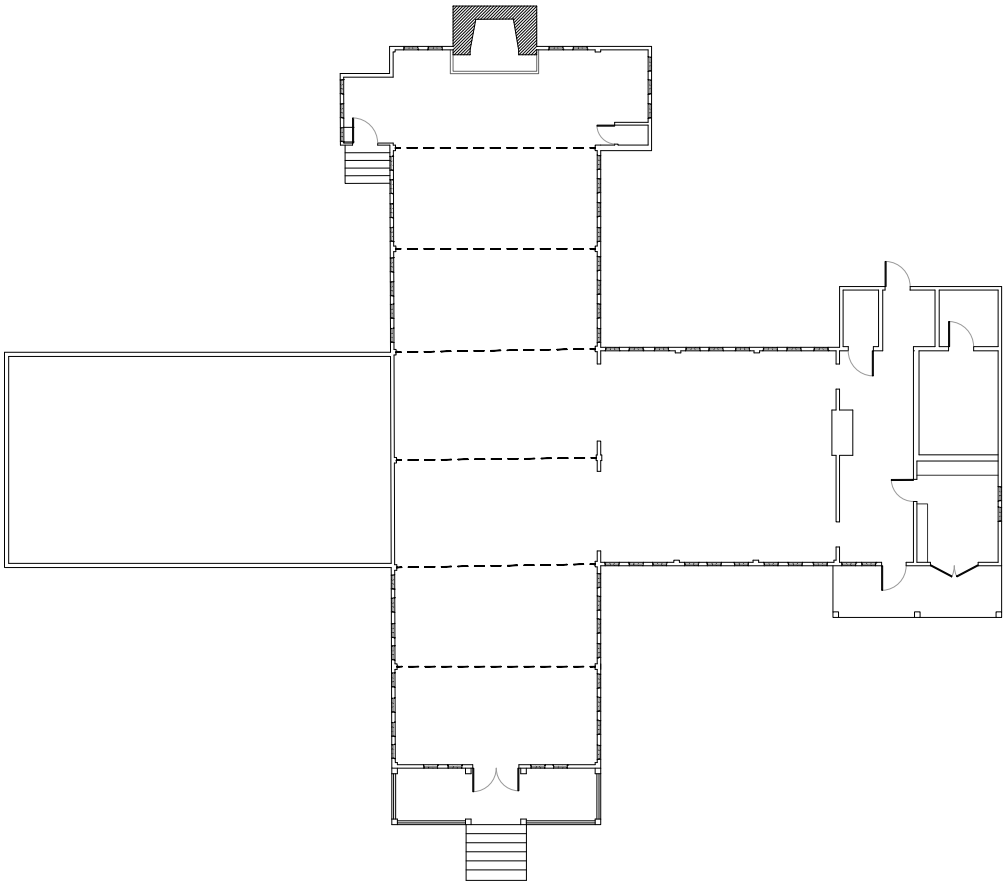


Figure 141: Plan view of Camp Cherokee's Dining Hall. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

over-six windows double-hung windows on the east and west walls.

A single door set along the west wall leads into the kitchen storage wing added to the north end of the historic core of the building. A stone chimney protrudes from the ridge of the roof at the juncture of the kitchen hall and the kitchen storage wing.

Interior:

The interior of the dining hall at Camp Cherokee has been heavily remodeled. The original refrigeration systems in the kitchen storage wing have been removed, as have the original kitchen equipment. The interior walls throughout the buildings have been covered with vertical panels. Only the pantry room of the kitchen storage wing retains the original wood panel walls. Paneling has also been inserted between rafter trusses in the dining room to conceal rigid insulation panels.

The east door of the kitchen storage wing leads into a cross hall that provides access to a modern restroom, closets and a storage room that once contained the kitchen's walk-in refrigerator. A door on the south side of the cross hall leads into the kitchen pantry. This room is lit by a pair of double-hung, six-over-six windows set in the north wall and retains original shelves for storage of dry goods and kitchen utensils. The floor of this section of the dining hall is the concrete slab. Two doors which flank the brick chimney lead into the kitchen hall, the site of the historic kitchen.

The kitchen hall is now an open dining room. All of the original kitchen equipment has been removed. The hall has tongue and groove wood floors and is open from the floor to the ridge of the roof, exposing the roof rafter and truss system. The brick chimney is still exposed on the north wall. Two door openings, originally used for waiters entering and exiting the kitchen now lead from the kitchen hall into the main dining room.

The dining room is the largest room in the building. The long hall is clad with vertical wood paneling coated with a clear sealant. Ranks of double-hung, six-over-six sash windows fill the north and south walls. Double doors on the east wall lead out to the covered porch. The west wall of the dining room is dominated by a massive stone fireplace and hearth. The floor of the dining hall is tongue and groove flooring. The room is open from the floor to the ridge of the roof, leaving the wood roof trusses exposed. The trusses are attached to wall plates and the members of the trusses tied to each other with metal brackets and lag bolts at the beam joints. The ceiling is clad with plywood panels.

Building Systems:

The foundations of Camp Cherokee's Dining Hall reflect the phases of its construction. Mortared stone piers support the sills, girders and joists that support CCC-era construction, notably the central kitchen hall and dining room. The more utilitarian kitchen storage wing rests on a poured concrete slab. Fragments of flat terra cotta paving tiles are embedded in the slab to finish the floor in these working spaces. Elsewhere in the building, tongue and groove flooring was employed in dining and recreational areas. The walls throughout are wood frame construction clad on the exterior with vertical wood boards. The interior walls of the building are all clad with wood panels. The scissor truss roof consists of 2 by 10 inch dimensional lumber sistered to form trusses. The windows of the building are all wood double-hung, six-over-six sash windows. There are two chimneys in the building, the large stone chimney which dominates the western end of the dining room and a smaller brick chimney at the northern end of the former kitchen hall. The roof of the building is

covered with asphalt shingles.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Stone foundation piers.

Vertical board siding.

Wood double hung sash windows.

Stone chimneys and stone staircases on the exterior of the building.

Roof truss system in dining room.

Surviving shelves and pantry.

Original furniture, especially the dining hall tables and benches.

Surrounding landscape features including the terracing and drainage control ditches in the recreation yards around the building.

Significance and Integrity:

The Dining Hall, the largest building at Camp Cherokee, continues to fill its original historic function, anchoring the camp and its activities by providing a central gathering place and mess facility. The robust wood frame construction, especially evident in the trusses that span the large dining hall, is a significant feature of the building and reflects a shift in materials, labor and funding CCC managers expended on Camp Cherokee as the nation began to mobilize for World War II. The removal of historic kitchen equipment, the addition of new storage and kitchen wings, and installation of wood panels to interior walls and the underside of the roof rafters masks and diminishes the historic feel of the building. Well-intentioned, these changes have diminished the architectural integrity of the dining hall.

Staff Quarters

KM 120

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use :

The Staff Quarters buildings at Camp Cherokee is located just to the northeast of the Dining Hall. Historically, the Staff Quarters building housed seasonal staff members at Camp Cherokee. Now used as the residence for the YMCA Camp Director who currently manages Camp Cherokee, the building was enlarged and its internal configuration changed in 2016.

Description:

Exterior

The Staff Quarters building at Camp Cherokee is a T plan, wood framed building whose entrance faces west and an informal assembly area framed by the rear of the Dining Hall to the south and the camp office directly to the west. The building is, like most of the buildings at Camps Cherokee and York, raised on stone piers. The exterior of the building is clad with horizontally nailed boards. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

The main entry door is centered in the west façade, accessed by a six tread stone staircase.

The west elevation is four bays wide with the front door centered between the second and third bays. A stone chimney penetrates the roof at the ridge between the first and second bays. The fourth bay on the right side of the west elevation is a gable end extension that protrudes out from the west elevation. This gable end extension has a pair of six over six double hung sash wood windows centered on the wall with plain wood trim and thin wood sill. The gable of the extension is clad with vertical wood panels. A fixed wood louver vent occupies the peak of the gable. Each of the other three bays on the west elevation have a six over six double hung sash wood window centered on them.



Figure 142: Camp Cherokee's Staff Quarters, including 2016 addition.

The south elevation of the building is the top of the "T" for the building. The elevation is simple in design. It is clad with horizontal wood clapboards. A set of four six over six double hung sash wood windows are centered on the elevation and are surrounded by plain wood trim.

The east elevation of the Staff Quarters mirrors the west elevation in form with a gable end extension protruding from the south end of the building. The only difference between the two elevations is that there is no door on the east elevation.

Interior

The interior of the Staff Quarters building was historically organized into three primary rooms - - a central living room and three bedrooms - - and utilitarian and spare in finish. Tongue and groove boards floor the building throughout. The roof rafter and

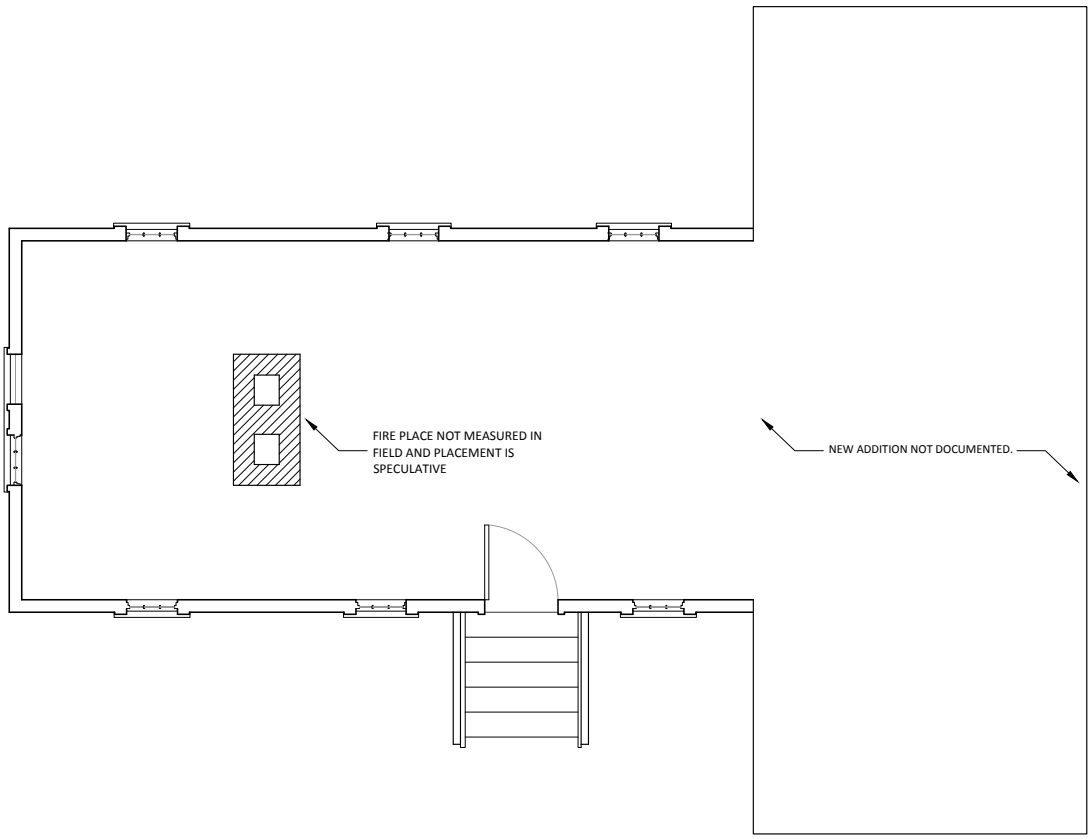


Figure 143: Plan view of Camp Cherokee's Staff Quarters. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

truss systems are exposed. There is no interior cladding over the wood frame. The central living room is accessed by the main entry door set in the west wall. The room is open with a massive stone fireplace dominating the north end of the room. A doorway to the north of the fireplace leads into the north bedroom. This bedroom historically occupied the north gable end of the building behind the fireplace. A small circular flue opening in the rear of the chimney stack indicates that the bedroom was once equipped with a wood burning stove. The south wall of the central living room contains two doorways both of which lead into a small bedroom. Each bedroom are set in the ends of the cross gable wing.

Building Systems:

The foundation of the Staff Quarters is a mortared stone pier foundation system. The walls are wood frame construction and are clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding. The building has wood six over six double hung sash windows. A massive stone fireplace and

chimney stands inside the building and the chimney penetrates the roof at the ridgeline. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Stone foundation piers.

Original horizontal and vertical wood clapboard siding.

Wood double hung sash windows and original door.

Stone chimney, fireplace, and front staircase.

Significance and Integrity:

Renovated and enlarged in 2016, the Staff Quarters building at Camp Cherokee has been significantly modified and its architectural integrity diminished by construction of an extension of the west gable end of the building and internal reconfiguration deemed necessary for the continued use of the building as a residence for the camp director. While the building retains much of its original fabric, in particular its roof system, its stone piers, and much of its original board cladding, the internal plan of the building now bears only a faint resemblance to its historic configuration. Important to the current operation of the camp, the building still serves its original purpose but in being fitted for modern residential use the rustic simplicity of the building has been partially lost.

Canteen

KM 102

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use :

The Canteen is located directly north of the main Dining Hall at Camp Cherokee, occupying a site at the center of the circular roadway that to which the Dining Hall, Staff Quarters, and Infirmary are oriented. The Canteen at Camp Cherokee was built to house a concessions store for campers. The YMCA now uses the building for storage mattresses, boxes, and a vending machine.

Exterior

The Canteen building at Camp Cherokee is a small rectangular simple frame building with board and batten siding set on low stone piers and covered by a low-pitched gable roof. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The Canteen faces west. A low uncovered stone stoop extends along most of the west side of the building providing access to the building's only door which is flanked by a single six-by-six double hung sash window on the north and a pair of identical windows to the south. These two windows appear to have served as the service counter for the canteen

A single six-over-six double hung sash window is centered both the north and south gable ends of the building. The gable ends are clad with rough sawn wood clapboards. Two inch diameter holes drilled in a circular pattern through the clapboards in the gable end provide ventilation. The rear (east) elevation of the Canteen is broken by a pair of six-by-six double hung sash windows identical and set directly opposite the pair of windows on the west face of the building.

Interior

The interior of the Canteen at Camp Cherokee is divided into two rooms, the canteen room and a storage room. The larger canteen room occupies the northern two thirds of the

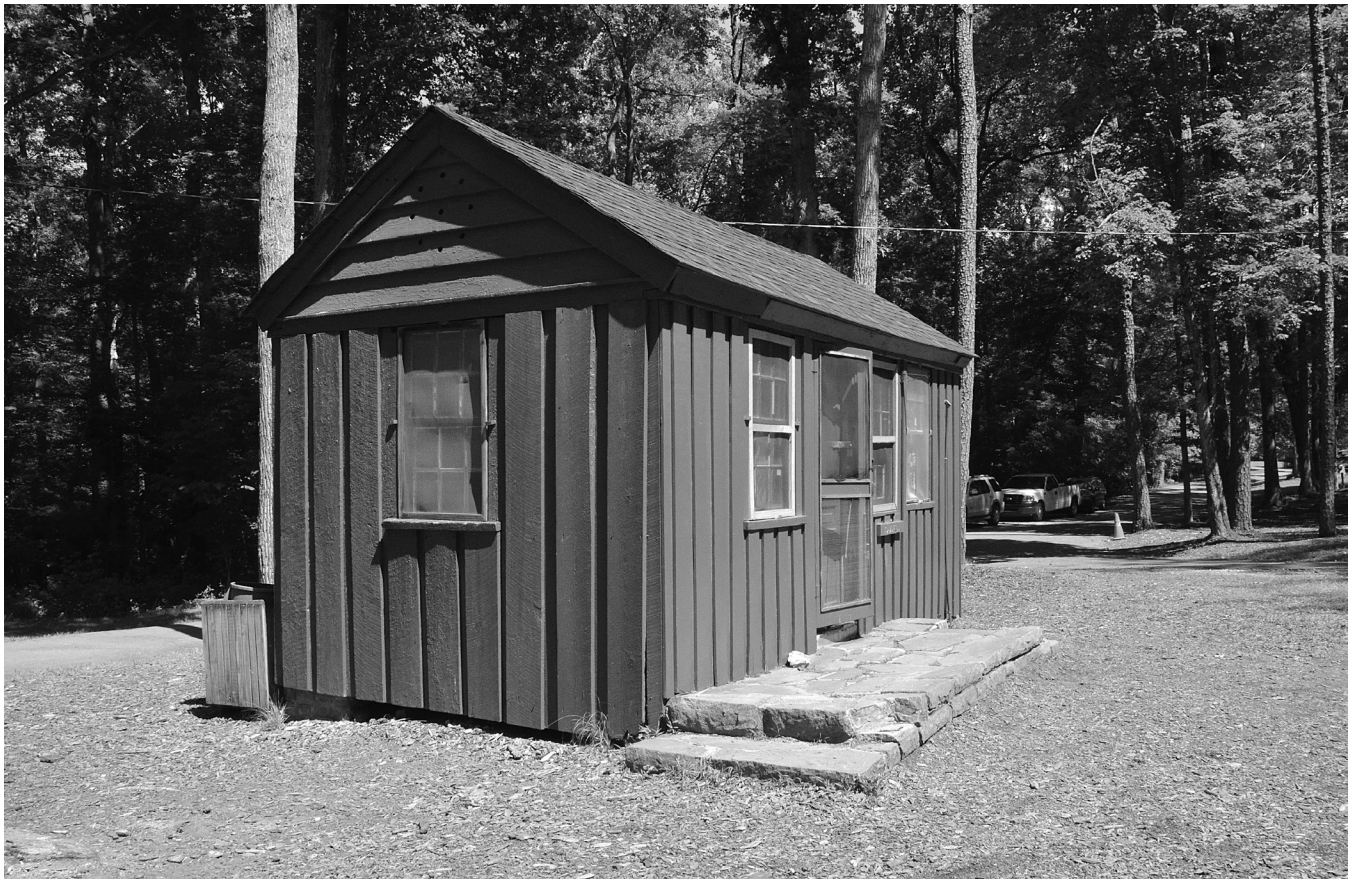


Figure 144: Camp Cherokee's Canteen.

building is accessed by the front door. A frame partition wall separates the canteen from the storage room. The building is floored with tongue and groove wood boards. The framing system is left exposed and both rooms are open from the floor to the ridge of the roof leaving the common rafter roof system exposed. A small wooden shelf from which concessions were served to campers remains in the canteen room. Display shelving also remains.

Building Systems:

The Canteen was raised on low stone piers. Walls are simple frame construction clad with board and batten siding. Clapboards clad the gable ends of the roof which is supported by common rafters. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

Character Defining Features:

Building plans and footprints.

Stone piesr.

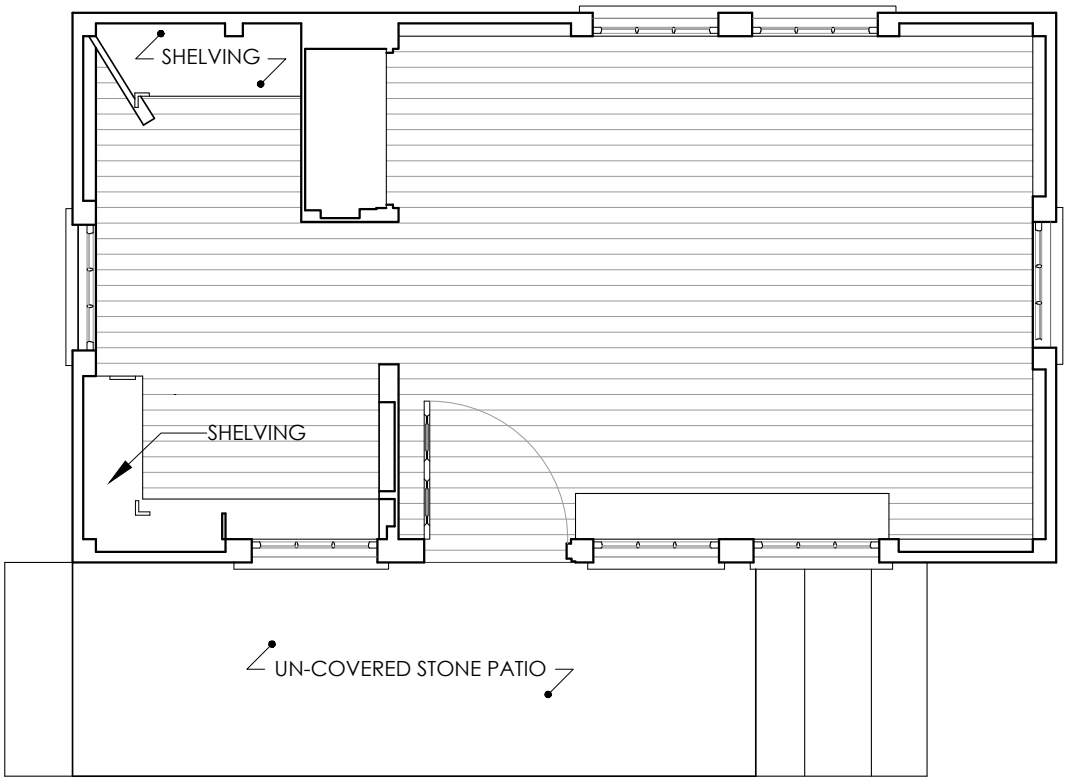


Figure 145: Plan view of the Canteen at Camp Cherokee. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Stone steps and front stone stoop.

Board and batten siding.

Windows and doors

Circular wood gable-end vent holes.

Interior wood floors, shelving units, service table, and storage closet.

Significance and Integrity:

Once the locus of considerable activity during camp session, the Canteen is now used for more mundane purposes. The building retains a high level of architectural integrity and shows little signs of repairs of modifications incompatible with its original design and function.

Cook's Cabin

KM 145

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

The Cook's Cabin is located three hundred feet to the east downhill from the Staff Quarters building and the main Dining Hall set apart from the administration and activities buildings that form the core of the camp's administrative core and the eastern sub camp. Originally constructed as a season residence for the cooks employed in the camp's dining hall while the camp was in session, the Cook's Cabin is currently used to store equipment the YMCA.

Description:

Exterior

The Cook's Cabin is small, rectangular wood frame, asymmetrically composed building set on raised stone piers and covered with a low gable roof. Small gable-roofed stoops offset from the ridge line of the building and also raised on stone piers shelter entrances on the gable ends (north and south faces of the building) of the building. Doors set under these pediments provided access to two interior sleeping rooms. Steps constructed of stone slabs lead up to the stoops from the east, uphill, side of the building. Small four by four inch posts support the gables that extend over the stoops. The exterior of the Cook's Cabin is clad with vertical board and batten siding as are the pediments under the roof line. Two double hung six-over-six wood sash windows located on both the east and west sides of the buildings provided light for the two sleeping rooms. Changes in the wall framing and the evidence of changes in the location of window headers indicate that the locations and size of these windows has been changed since its construction.

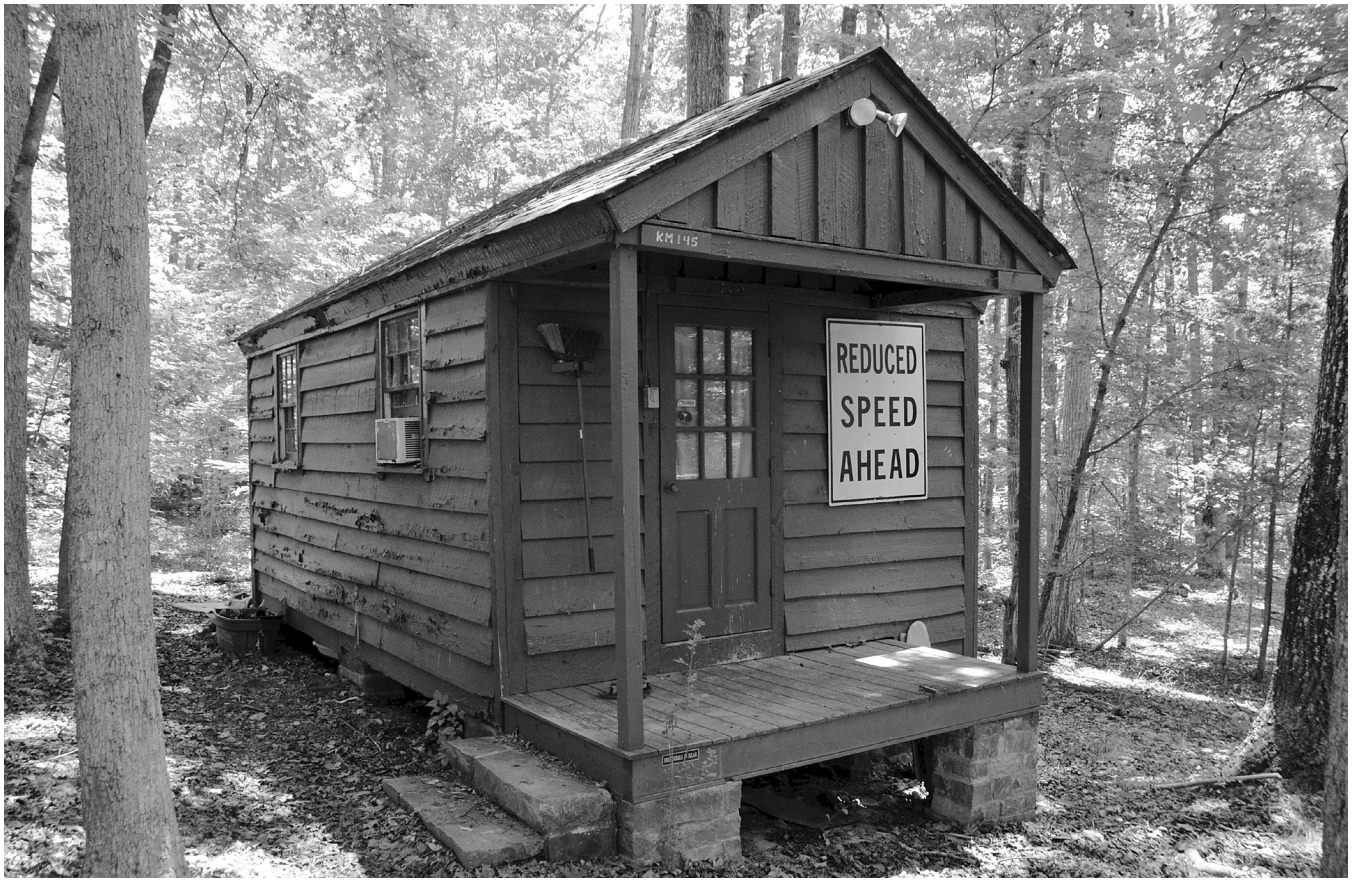


Figure 146: The Cook's Cabin at Camp Cherokee.

Interior

Inspection of the interior of the Cook's Cabin reveals that this simple building has a complicated history. Currently the building contains a single room open from the tongue and grove flooring to the ridge of the roof. Framing elements for both the walls and common rafter roof are left exposed. Evidence remains that indicate the cabin was originally divided into two small sleeping rooms each entered by doors on the opposing (north and south) gable ends of this small building. The common rafter truss in at the middle of the room bears evidence of a removed partition wall, including a fixed wooden louver at the apex of the rafters. Changes in framing on both the north and south gable ends indicate the entry doors have been moved and window opening on both gable ends covered as well. Window openings on the east and west sides of the cabin have also been moved, an centrally-placed window covered and replaced with two windows set just under the eaves of the roof and nearer the corners of the cabin. These adjustments to door and window openings suggest the possible scenario of a first phase one-room cabin being reconfigured in a second phase to create two sleeping rooms followed by a third reconfiguration represented by the removal of the internal partition to return the cabin to its original one-room plan.

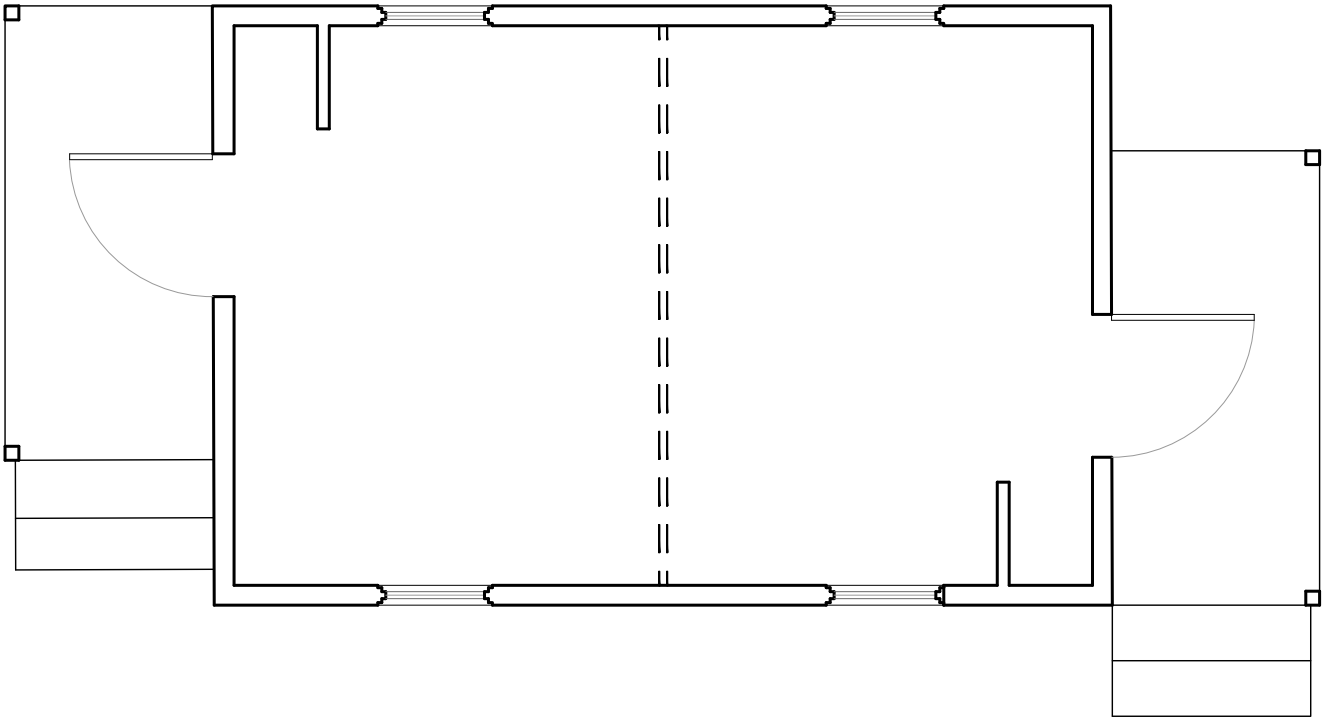


Figure 147: Plan view of the Camp Cherokee Cook's Cabin. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Building Systems:

The Cook's Cabin is raised on stone piers. Wall and roof framing are simple timber construction. Rough sawn clapboards clad the exterior of the main body of the cabin while board and batten siding clads the space with the pediments over the porches. Flooring throughout is tongue and groove boards.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Stone piers

Exterior wood clapboard siding.

Significance and Integrity:

Further research is needed to determine if the Cook's Cabin at Camp Cherokee did in fact provide sleeping facilities for season kitchen staff. If the building did indeed serve that purpose, it provides a link to the presence of black workers at an otherwise segregated camp. This function would make the building unique at Camp Cherokee. This building retains its original ground plan and the integrity of design and materials CCC laborers invested in it. Its internal reconfiguration and modification to window placement are minor alterations that provide evidence of adjustments to changing camp needs.

Infirmary

KM 101

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

The Infirmary is located to the west of the Dining Hall and faces east and the loop that terminates the camp's entrance road and the cluster of principal administrative and service buildings - - the dining hall, canteen, and staff quarters - - that line it. The Infirmary at Camp Cherokee retains its historic function, continuing to serve as the Infirmary for Camp Cherokee during camp sessions.

Exterior

The Infirmary building at Camp Cherokee is a single story, T-plan, wood framed building set on a poured concrete slab foundation. The building is clad with clapboards and board and batten in a pattern it shares with other larger buildings at both Camps Cherokee and York. Clapboards fill the pediments under the gable ends of roofs and below sets of windows set under the buildings cross gable T. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Fixed wood louvers set at the peak of the gable provide ventilation. A door set in the stem of the T provides access to the interior. Two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows flank the door to the south; a set of three similar windows are aligned to the north of the door. Three identical windows are spaced under the cross gable that form the top of the T. A deck of very recent construction now fills the space between the leg and arm of the T on the east side of the building. A wide wood step is set at the main entrance and low benches abut the building and the south edge of the deck. A large brick chimney stack pierces the ridge of the roof at the southern end of the stem of the T.

Six-over-six, double-hung wood wash windows pierce the west, north and south faces of the building. A door at the southwest corner of the building leads into a back storage room.



Figure 148: Camp Cherokee's Infirmary.

Interior

The main door provides access into a centrally-placed reception area. The walls in this space are clad with board paneling, now painted blue. Window frames and sash are painted white, and a dropped acoustical ceiling obscures the roof system. This office/ administrative space with well-lit by triple set of windows set in the east wall.

A door from the reception space leads into the cross gable wing of the building where infirmary bedrooms flank a small bathroom. Tile flooring in both the bathroom and reception area obscure original surfaces. Both bedrooms are finished with simple decorative features, a simple ogee crown molding cornice at the ceiling and chair rail that separates simple panels above from vertical board panels below. Each of the bedrooms have carpeted floors. The northeast bedroom has a built in closet.

A small kitchen and storage room occupy the lower end of the stem of the T.

Building Systems:

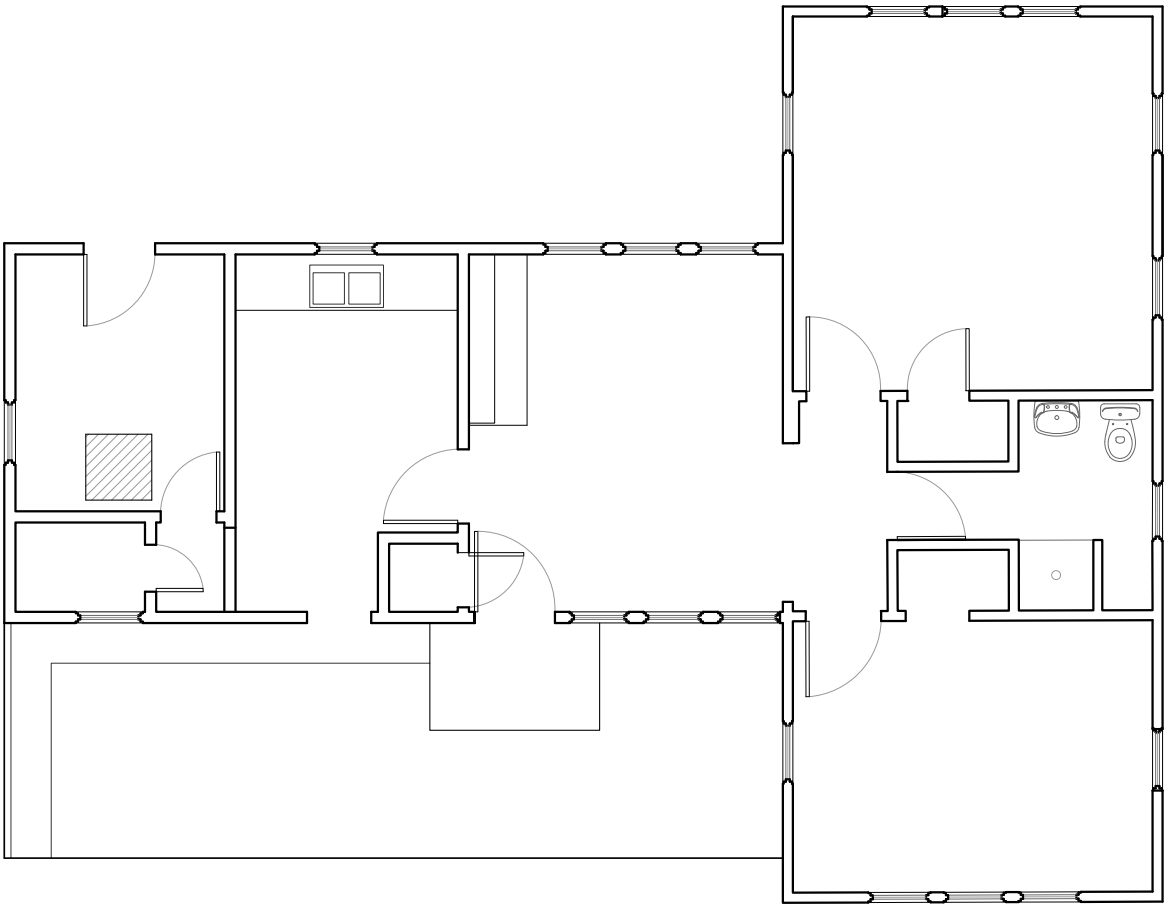


Figure 149: Plan view of Camp Cherokee's Infirmary. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

The foundation of the Infirmary is a poured concrete slab foundation. The wall and roof system are of simple frame construction with a common rafter roof. Exterior walls are clad with clapboards and board and batten siding. The interior walls finished with panels. The floors are now covered with laminate tile flooring and carpet. The roof of the building is clad with asphalt shingles.

Character Defining Features:

Building plans and footprint.

Exterior and interior wall finishes.

Wooden doors, windows, and decorative trim.

Brick chimney.

Significance and Integrity:

The Infirmary retains its historic purpose as the camp infirmary. The building is in excellent condition and has a high level of integrity of design and materials despite minor modifications, among them changes to interior color and floor covering.

Unit Leader's Cabin

KM 126, 129,133, 137

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

The Leader's Cabins at Camp York were constructed to be used by the unit leaders at each of the three camp areas at Camp Cherokee. Each of Camp Cherokee's three sub camps have two camp Leader's Cabins which provided housing for the staff members and unit leaders. Two leaders were housed in each of the cabins. These cabins continue to serve as staff quarters for the YMCA camp staff. The six Leader's Cabins at Camp Cherokee are distributed through the sub camps enclaves located to the west, south, and east of the main Dining Hall.

Description:

Exterior

There are four Leader's Cabins at Camp Cherokee. All four Leader's Cabins conform to the same ground plan and method of construction. Placement of the porch is the only feature which differs from cabin to cabin. KM 129, the cabin described below, is typical of this type at Camp Cherokee.

All six Leader's Cabin at Camp Cherokee are small, rectangular, one room frame buildings raised on stone piers. The body of the building is clad with rough-sawn wood clapboards. A common rafter roof system supports a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. Fixed wood louver vents are set under the peaks of each gable below the ridge of the roof. Both gable ends of the building are clad with board and batten siding.

An offset open porch shelters the entrance to the cabin. Four 8" x 8" wood posts support the gable roof that covers the porch. A wood handrail fashioned from dimensional lumber runs between the posts. A short fight of wooden stairs or a stone step set at the side of the porch provides access to the porch and the cabin door. Board and batten siding in





Figure 150: A typical Camp Cherokee Unit Leader's Cabin

the gable end of the porch the cladding the gable ends of the roof. A single six over six double hung sash window is set to the side of the porch. Identical six-over-six wood sash windows are set in the center of the other three sides of the building.

Interior

The Leader's Cabins contain a single room open from the floor to the ridge of the roof leaving the common rafter roof system exposed. Walls are clad with wood paneling, a finish added to the cabins during YMCA management of the camp. Floors are finished with tongue and groove boards. Two small closets, both YMCA additions, are set in opposite corners of the cabin.

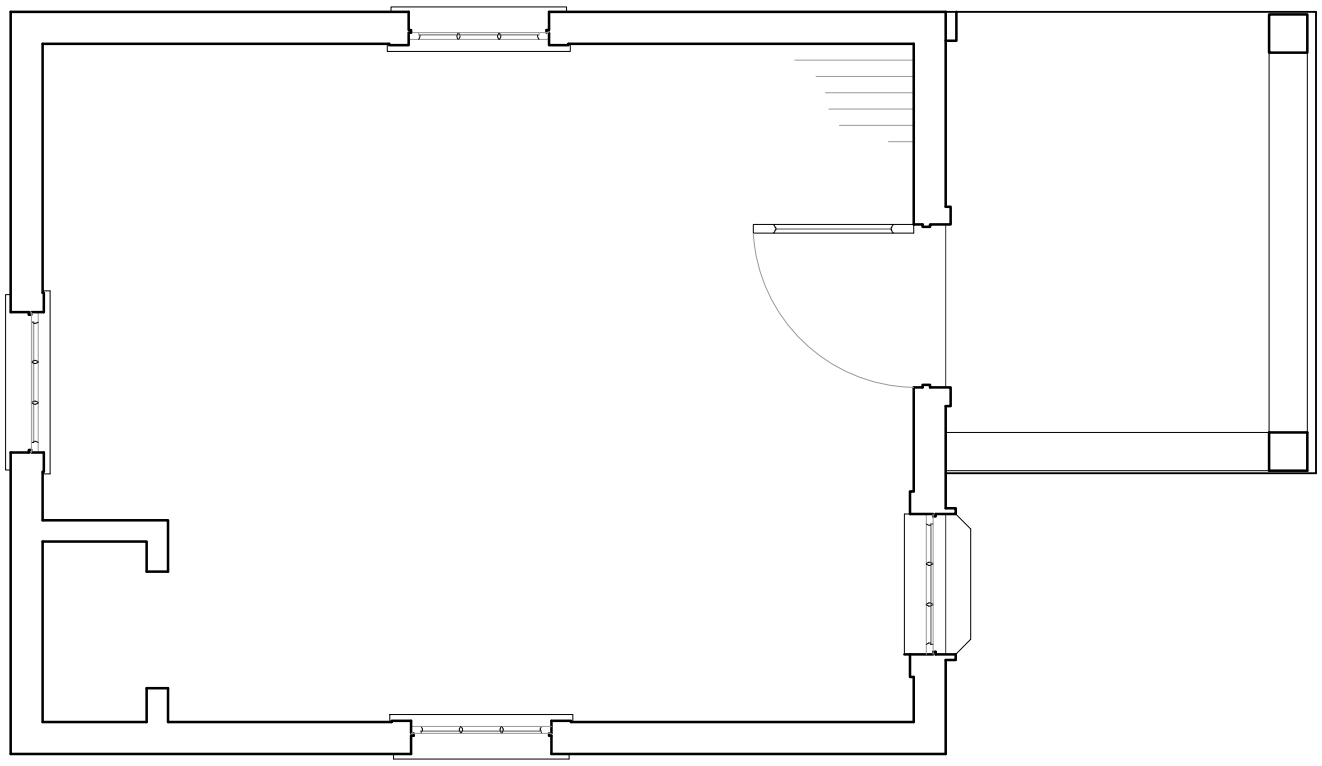


Figure 151: Plan view of the Unit Leader's Cabin at Camp Cherokee. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

Building Systems:

The foundations of the cabin are stone piers. The buildings is frame construction clad with wood clapboards. Common rafters support the roof which is clad with asphalt shingles. The floors are tongue and groove boards.

Character Defining Features:

Building plans and footprint.

Stone piers.

Covered gable end front porches.

Wood windows and doors.

Wood flooring.

Exterior wood clapboard and board and batten siding

Significance and Integrity:

The Leader's Cabins at Camp Cherokee continue to serve their original purpose and retain a high level of architectural integrity. Most of their original finishes and features intact.

Latrine

KM 106, 107

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

Each of three Latrines constructed at Camp Cherokee were located at the center of the sub camps. The latrines provided enclosed toilets and large sinks for washing. The Latrines continue to serve this purpose for the YMCA camp. Two of these Latrines, KM 106 and KM 107, remain. Alterations to a third CCC-era Latrine have, by removing much of its historic fabric and changing its ground plan, diminished its significance and architectural integrity.

Description:

Exterior

There are three Latrines at Camp Cherokee, one for each of the sub camps. The latrine in the east sub camp has been heavily remodeled to include a shower room. The original design and historic character of the Latrines is best preserved at the south and west sub camps.

The Latrines at Camp Cherokee are small, rectangular buildings one bay wide and three bays long covered with an gable roof with enclosed toilets set at the rear of the building and a large sink set under an open wash porch. All three latrines are set on poured concrete slabs. The gable roof extends from the enclosed third bay at the rear of the building to cover the open wash area. Four 8" by 8" wood posts support the roof which shelters the wash area and two large sinks set in the middle of this open utilitarian space. A long, rectangular sink with multiple faucets aligned with the ridge of the roof is set on iron pedestals. A larger, deeper laundry sink with a single faucet is set perpendicularly to the wash sink is oriented to the front of the wash porch. The gable ends of the roof are clad with horizontal clapboards as is the enclosed rear bay which contains toilets. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles.



Figure 152: A typical Camp Cherokee Latrine.

Toilets occupy the enclosed rear bay. An offset door set under the wash porch roof provides access to the toilets. A fixed louvered vent provides ventilation for the toilet. Linear screened vents set under the plate provide additional ventilation. Three window openings are set high of the walls of the toilet enclose just below the plate. Original screened windows have been removed and the openings blocked with plywood panels.

Interior

The enclosed toilet bay contains three stalls evenly spaced along the back wall of the building. The walls are finished with plain wood panels.

Building Systems:

The Latrine foundations are poured concrete slab. Simple wood frame construction supports the body of the building with wood posts supporting the gable roof that extends over the open wash porch. Exterior walls are clad wood clapboards. The wood window opening have thick screens for privacy and ventilation. The gale roof is supported by a

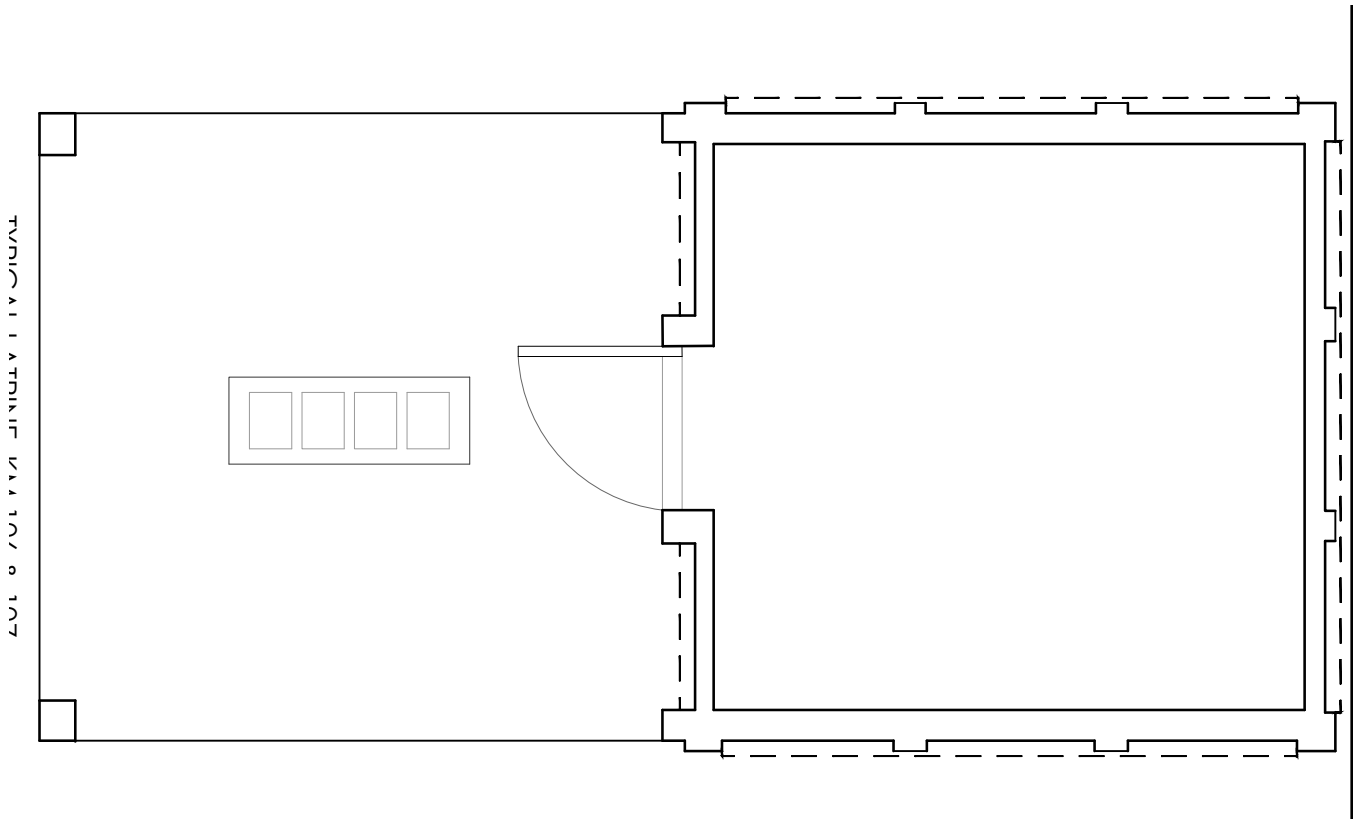


Figure 153: Plan view of a Camp Cherokee Latrine building. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

common rafter system and is clad with asphalt shingles. The plumbing systems for the Latrine run through the poured foundation.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Poured concrete slab foundation.

Open washing porch which retain original metal sinks.

Clapboard siding and vented window openings.

Significance and Integrity:

The Latrine buildings at Camp Cherokee encapsulate broad national attitudes about summer camp life in the mid-twentieth century. They are significant in addition as a form designed by CCC architect Joseph Croxton. Each of the three latrines at Camp Cherokee contain toilets, now partioned and fit with modern toilet fixtures, and two sinks, one fit with multiple faucets for personal use, the other a deep laundry sink originally intended for washing clothes. Set under an open extension of the gable roof that covers the toilets, the Latrines reflect and are consonant with the camp's overall rustic aesthetic. Two of the Latrines retain their original form. The addition of a shower room has diminished, and has perhaps irreparably damaged, the architectural integrity of the latrine at the east sub camp. Repairs incompatible with the historic design and materials have also diminished the two remaining latrines.

Camper's Cabin

KM 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136,138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

Twenty of the twenty four Camper's Cabins remain at Camp Cherokee, eight arranged in semicircular grouping in each of the camp's three sub camps. These three enclaves are located to the west, south, and east of the main Dining Hall. The Camper's Cabins at Camp Cherokee provided sleeping quarters for campers at Camp Cherokee. Each cabin was designed to house four campers. These cabins are still used by the YMCA. A number of new cabins constructed at the east sub camp can be differentiated from the CCC era cabins by exposed rafter tails on the front and rear elevations. CCC era cabins do not have exposed rafter tails.

Description:

Exterior

The cabin drawn in the measured drawing appendix is representative of the camp's twenty-four Camper's Cabins at Camp Cherokee. More than any of the other building types at either Camp Cherokee or Camp York, modifications and repairs, some small and others more ambitious, have transformed what was a uniform type into a collection within which there is a wide range of variability. The Camper's Cabins at Camp Cherokee are simple rectangular, gable roofed wood frame buildings set on low stone piers. Centrally-placed doors flanked by six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows divide the fronts of the cabins into three bays. Stone slabs laid into two to three steps are located at the thresholds. The body of the cabins are clad with rough-sawn clapboard with simple wood sills and door and window frames. The roofs are clad with asphalt shingles. A single double-hung, eight-over-eight sash window are centered in both gable ends. The pediments under the gables



Figure 154: A typical Camp Cherokee Camper's Cabin with the door centered on the elevation and no porch.

are enclosed with board and batten with a fixed wood louvered vent at the peak under the ridge of the roof. A pair of six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows set in the rear wall provide additional light and ventilation.

Interior

The interiors of the cabins simply finished and consist of a single room open from the floor to the ridge of the roof with wall framing and the common rafter roof system left exposed. Some cabins at Camp Cherokee have been retrofit with interior wall panels and ceiling panels affixed to the underside of the rafters. Two closets are set in the corners of the front wall of the cabin which typically contained two pair of bunk beds. The cabins have wood tongue and groove flooring.

Building Systems:

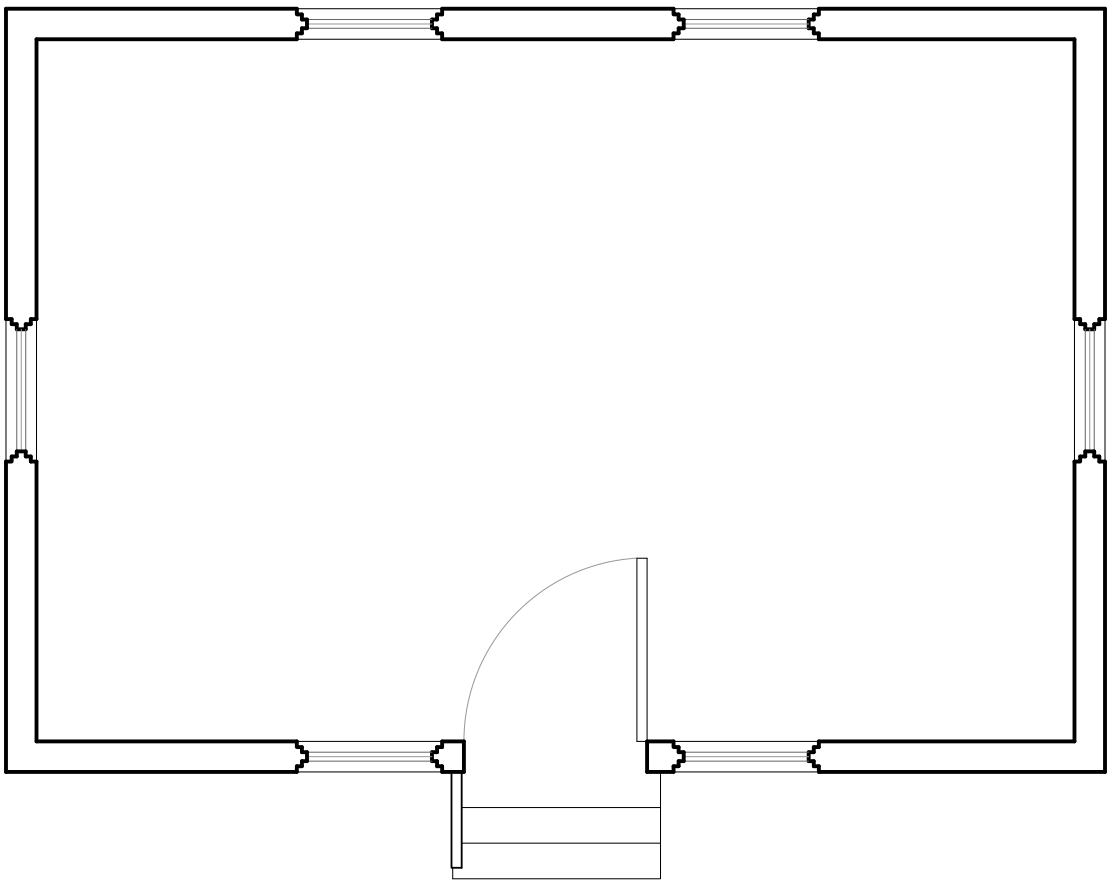


Figure 155: Plan view of a typical Camp Cherokee Center Hall Camper's Cabin. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

The Camper's Cabins sit on mortared stone piers. The walls systems are simple frame construction clad with clapboards and board and batten. Common rafter roof system is clad with asphalt shingles. Floors are wood tongue and groove boards.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Stone piers.

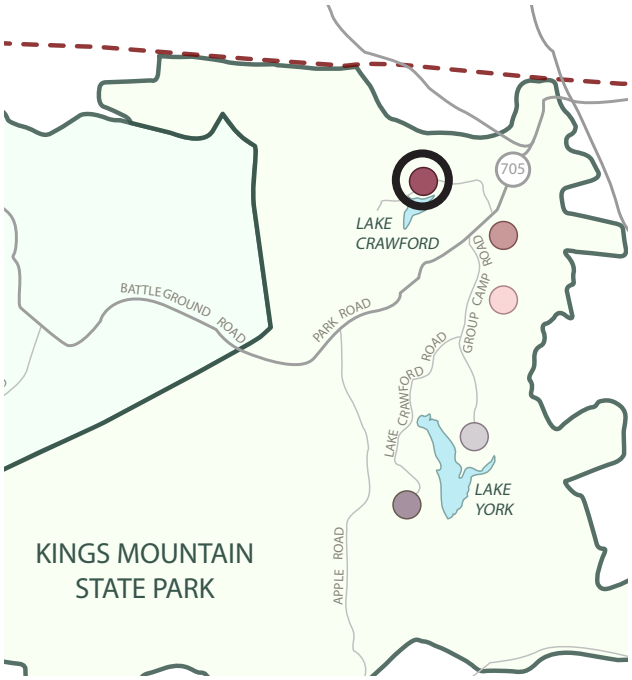
Original wood clapboard siding and wood frame construction.

Original wood windows and doors.

Interior finishes and features like wood floors, exposed framing, and built out closets.

Significance and Integrity:

The Camper's Cabin is the most numerous building type at Camp Cherokee. Built to uniform specifications, most of these cabins retain integrity of plan, massing, and window and door placement. Modifications and repairs have eroded the uniformity which once identified these buildings as products of a single closely managed building campaign. With rare exception, all the windows in these cabins are modern replacement. Modern asphalt shingle roofs are laid on roof systems widely comprised of new roof decking and rafters. The wholesale replacement of windows has altered the character of the buildings while the extensive repairs to roof systems has generally retained history pitch and form. Many of the cabin doors are replacements. Raised on shallow piers, the sills at the front walls of many of these cabins and lower courses of weather boards are now in contact with the ground. Many door sills and the lower edges of many door frames exhibit rot. Despite these modifications, these cabins remain an essential and significant component of the ensemble of buildings CCC crews constructed to build out Camp Cherokee. Most of the cabins at Camp Cherokee are in need of repairs to damage caused by rot and moisture intrusion.



Day Use Area

Lake Crawford Day Use Area Overview

Introduction:

While the extensive clusters of buildings that emerged at Camps York and Cherokee were primarily intended for seasonal use by youth camping organizations, a smaller cluster of buildings intended for family recreational use rose on an elevated south overlooking Kings Mountain smaller lake. When the stone Lake Crawford Dam was completed in 1939, it served as the focal point for a day use area that provided picnic shelters and a large bath house that gave residents of nearby piedmont communities access to the lake and opportunities it provided for water sports.

The design of the Lake Crawford Day Use Area and the materials used in constructions of the buildings that facilitated recreational uses there resonate with the rustic park aesthetic that shaped the buildings at Camp York. There is extensive use of locally acquired stones for use in foundations and building piers. The

same stone is used in the Lake Crawford Dam and in the retaining walls, stairs, and terraces that form the platform on which a bath house was constructed and the stairs that led to it from a parking lot and from it to the lake shore. The Bath House is, like the Dining Hall at Camp York, is a large timber framed building whose rough sawn board siding was applied vertically so that the saw kerf marks alternate across the face of the building in purposeful patterns. The purposeful creation of a visual patterns in a generally mundane material like board siding is part of the design aesthetic that also employed cross gables and shed roofs to break the planes of even small buildings. A mixture of sash window, casement windows, and shuttered windows reflect hierarchies of use as well as age and status of a building's users. The materials used at Lake Crawford Day Use Area mirror those used at Camp York, reflecting a consistency in design and craftsmanship that link these two projects completed early in CCC endeavors at Kings Mountain.

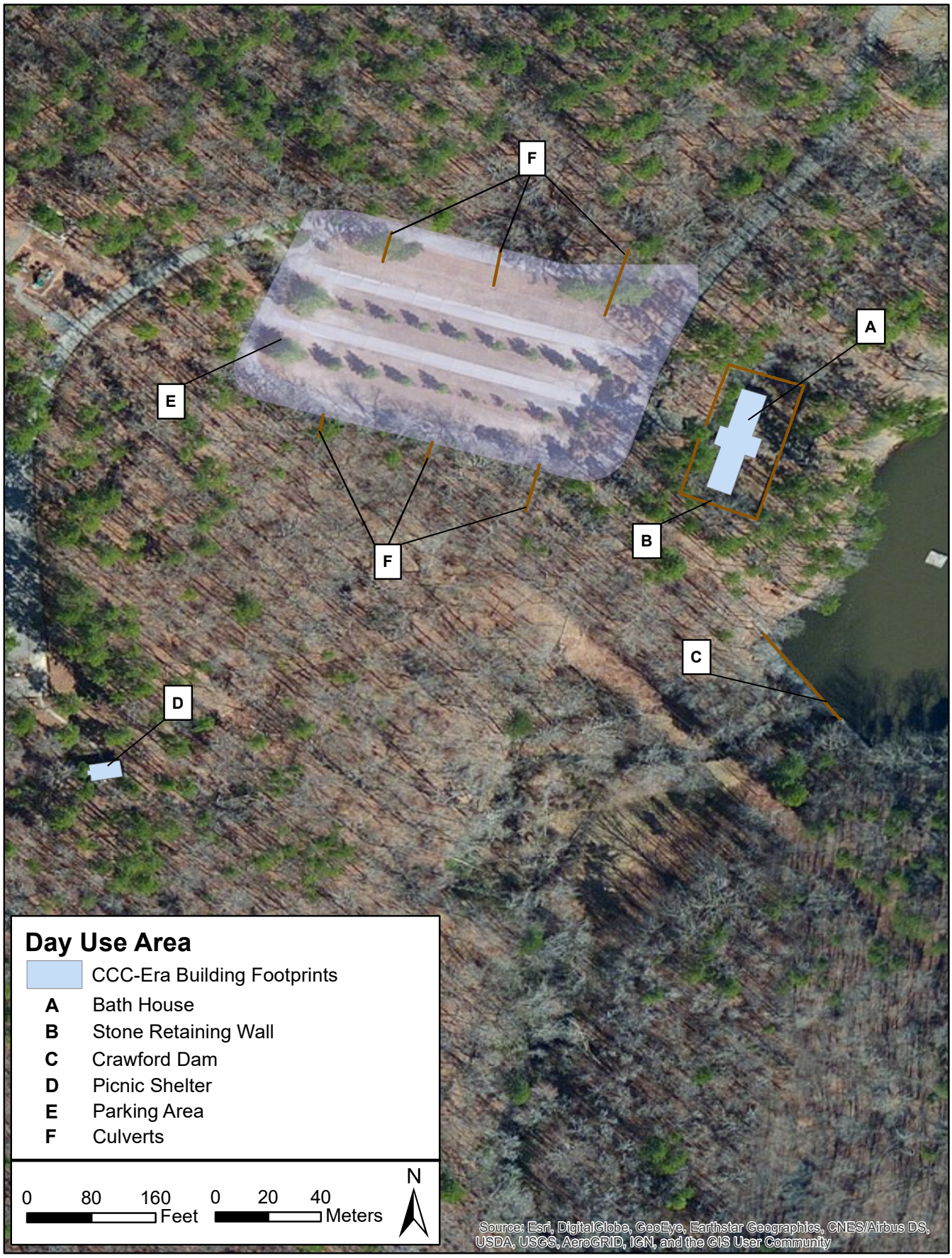


Figure 156: GIS-generated map of the Lake Crawford Day Use Area with building identified.

Lake Crawford Bath House

KM 25

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

The Bath House is located roughly one mile west of the northeast entrance to the Kings Mountain State Park. It is accessed by Lake Crawford Road, a gently winding road that descends from Main Park Road wrapping around the upper end of Lake Crawford before it climbs to the parking lot for the Day Use Area. The Bath House occupies an elevated site overlooking the Lake Crawford Dam on a platform formed by stout stone retaining walls. Wide stone steps descend from a drop off turn out at the lower end of the Day Use Parking Lot to the main Bath House entrance down three landings. Both stairs and landings are flanked by substantial retaining walls constructed from the same stone and the stairs and retaining walls that form the Bath House terrace. Stone steps, constructed from locally-sourced schist, exit the rear of the Bath House terrace and begin the descent from the rear of the Bath House toward the lake shore.

Stone curb borders an approximately eight foot wide perimeter raised bed around the Bath House. Beyond this border, a wide paved perimeter walk surrounds the building, providing a paved walkway around the building to the lake.

The Bath House at the Lake Crawford Day Use Area was the principal service building for the park visitors who came to Kings Mountain to picnic or swim in the lake. The Bath House also contained rest rooms and other visitor amenities including changing rooms, showers, an infirmary, and a concession stand. The Bath House is toady vacant and unused.

Description:

Exterior

The Bath House is a large, rectilinear, single story, wood framed building covered by a





Figure 157: Two views of the Bath House located in today's KMSP in the Day Use Area.

low hipped roof whose massing is broken on both its front and rear elevations by cross gables. The gable on the north, uphill, side of the Bath House extends over a shallow open porch supported by four 8"x 8" wood columns. A double door centered under the porch and flanked by two windows provides entry to a large r00m that occupies the building's five central bay that once served as a reception and visitor services area. The south (rear) gable faces the lake and covers a room once used as a concession stand. A bank of three windows pierce the south facing gable end and provide access to the concession room inside. Two sliding double pane windows set in metal sash flank a single, centrally-placed one-over-one double hung sash window. Exterior doors flank this projection providing

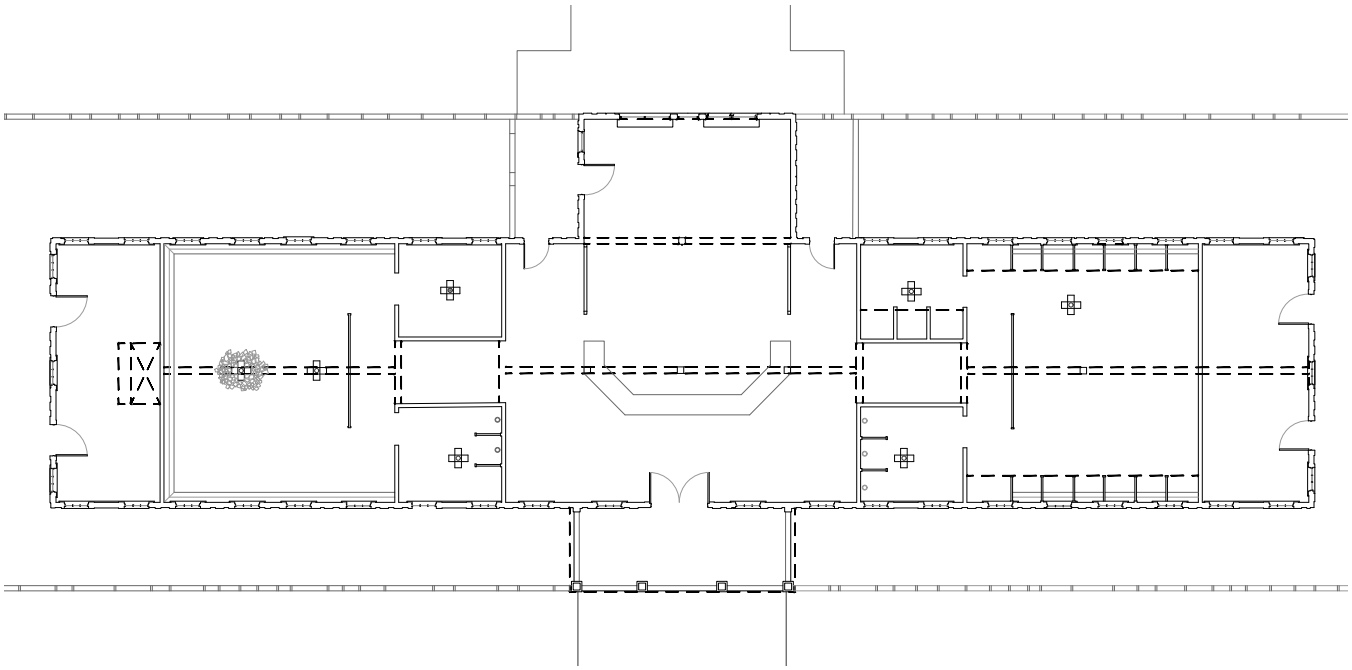


Figure 158: Plan view of the Bath House. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

access to the visitor reception room. Doors, two set in both ends of the building, provide access to a service rooms under the hipped ends of the roof. The doors on the west end of the Bath House alternate between six pane casement windows and provide access to a small bathroom to a small infirmary room. These rooms are only accessible from the exterior. The rooms that span the east end of the Bath House are also accessible only from the exterior and contain a utility room that abuts the chimney that penetrates the roof hip and a rest room.

The Bath House, 120 by 26 feet, stands on a poured concrete slab foundation. The roof, vented by two louvered opening set the apex of the roof hips, is clad with asphalt shingles. A stone chimney penetrates the ridge of the roof at the east hip. The exterior is clad with rough sawn vertical boards nailed to the frame so that the circular kerf marks form an alternating pattern. Fixed louvered vent set between six pane casement windows provide openings for light and ventilation.

Interior

Double doors centered under the open north-facing porch open into a large open reception and visitor services room. A U-shaped counter faces the entry doors. Visitors obtained metal baskets, stored on shelves no longer present, which they carried into the building's two changing rooms, returning the baskets and clothing or other possessions to be kept at the desk while they swam. Two doors on either side of the counter, one adjacent

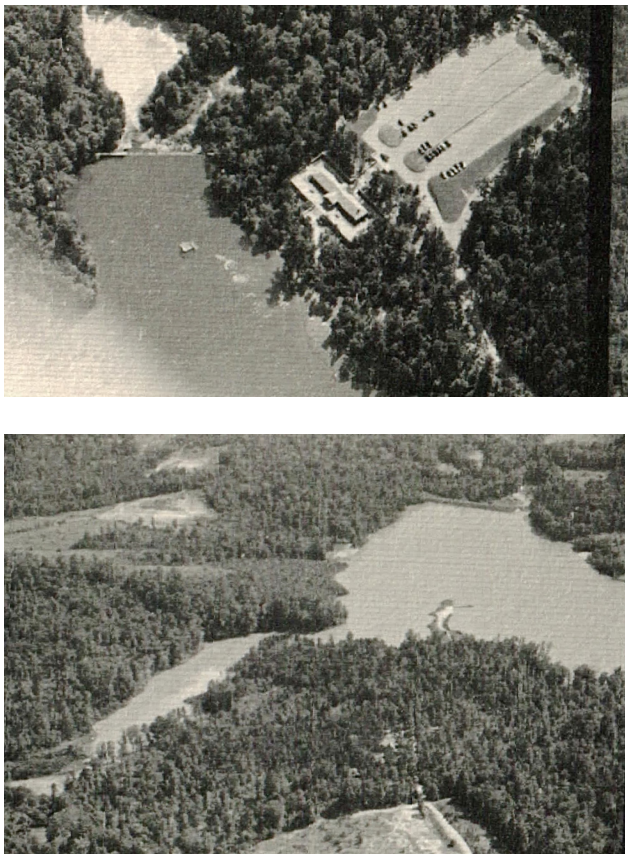


Figure 159: The aerial photographs above were taken 1940s and show the bath house and Lake Crawford, from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Archives.

to the women's changing room, the other located at the men's changing room, provided access to the rear terrace and the stone stairs that led to the lake shore. The concession room back on to the reception counter. A partition wall now separates the concession room from the reception counter. The central room is open from the concrete floor to the ridge of the roof, exposing the common rafter trusses that small the space. Hallways centered under the ridge of the roof lead from the reception room into the men's (east) and women's (west) changing rooms.

The women's changing room is a large open square room with small wooden changing stalls facing each other on the north and south walls. A wooden free-standing partition labeled "Women" set perpendicular to provides privacy by obstructing the view from the central checking room. Curtains hung on one–inch pipe provided privacy. The flooring in the women's changing room is broken terra cotta tile set in concrete. Exterior windows set high in the walls above head height line the north and south walls. A square,three-stall restroom is set in the northeast corner of the women's changing room. A shower room divided by partitions into three tiled private shower stalls occupies the southeast corner. A galvanized metal cap is set on the tops of the shower walls.

The men's changing room occupies the opposite end of the building. The arrangement of this room mirrors the

women's changing room with toilets and shower rooms set toward the interior backing against the reception room. A free standing partition labeled "Men" provides visual privacy. The furnishing of the men's changing room adheres to mid-twentieth century assumptions. While toilet stalls provided a modicum of privacy in the restroom, the men's changing rooms is otherwise open. A wide, two-board bench wraps three sides of the room in place of the partitioned and curtained changing stalls in the women's changing room. The flooring in this room is also broken terra cotta tiles set into a poured concrete floor.

Building Systems:

The Bath House rests on a poured concrete slab. This footing also serves as the buildings floor system, troweled flat but otherwise unfinished in the building's large central room but set with broken terracotta tiles in each of the changing rooms. The building is raised on wood framed wall and covered with a common rafter roof system tied to walls plates. The exterior of the Bath House is clad with vertical rough sawn boards. The interior of the building is finished with wood panels nailed to the wall studs. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Plumbing and drainage systems were stubbed in before the floor slab was poured. Connections to the water and sewerage pipes that initially connected the Bath House to fresh water and waste water holding tanks were replaced when Kings Mountain State Park installed connections to the systems now in place. Electricity is now supplied through NM cable to wall outlets in the central room and simple light fixtures in the halls and changing rooms. Stone retaining walls and stone stairs act as retaining walls that frame the terrace on which the Bath House was constructed, provides access to the parking lot, and protects the building from settlement in the surrounding hillside and run off.

Character Defining Features:

The building plan and footprint.

Landscape features including the stone retaining walls, stairways, stone borders, parking lot and stone drainage culverts.

Hipped roof with opposing cross gables over open front porch and rear concession room.

Vertical rough sawn board siding whose kerfs marks were used to create visually

distinctive pattern.

Wood casement windows and wood fixed louver vents.

Stone chimney.

Historic interior finishes including the reception desk, doors, windows, partition walls, fixtures, and broken terra cotta tile flooring in men's and women's changing rooms.

Changing room fixtures, especially changing stalls and benches in women's changing room and benches in men's changing room.

Significance and Integrity:

The Lake Crawford Bath House was historically the focal point of the Day Use Area at Kings Mountain State Park and as such is one of the most significant buildings at Kings Mountain. The Lake Crawford Bath House is significant both as an architectural expression of both the design aesthetic embraced by this and other CCC projects and New Deal era programs whose purpose was to provide recreational opportunities for the nation's less privileged citizens. The Crawford Lake Bath House and the landscape features associated with it reflect as clearly as do any group of buildings at Kings Mountain the aspirations the New Deal set for the CCC and the RDA projects they built throughout the nation. The Bath House, reached by a gently winding road and served by a well-designed parking lot, opened new recreational opportunities for many families left behind by the economic crisis of the Great Depression. During an era before the construction of public or private swimming pools became commonplace, the Bath House provided access to swimming and diving in a safe, managed environment. This building occupies the center of a significant recreational facility, and for visitors to the Lake Crawford provided restrooms, changing rooms, showers, concessions, and a safe place to swim.

Lake Crawford's Bath House is a virtuoso demonstration of CCC design and craft. The building occupies a terrace cut into the hillside that overlooks Lake Crawford stabilized and protected from erosion by massive stone walls that frame the stone stairs that descend to the Bath House from the day use parking lot. These walls surround the building itself, setting it off from the woodland around it and channeling the flow of visitors through changing rooms and then to the lake. Walls, stairs, and terraces were laid with great care and embody more invested energy and effort than any other building at Kings Mountain. The Bath House itself is of stout wood frame construction clad with rough sawn vertical

boards, an architectural detail that visually links the Bath House to buildings at Camp York and announces buildings through Kings Mountain as the expression of a single design and construction campaign.

The Bath House is significant as well for its connections to the design aesthetic and craftsmanship CCC designers and crews achieved across the projects they completed at Kings Mountain. In materials, craftsmanship, and feeling, the Bath House is closely related to the ensemble of buildings at Camp York and tied to them in plan and appearance. There is no better demonstration at Kings Mountain of the how the overarching aesthetic of the rustic park style was matched to a public function or the skill CCC crews invested in creating the building's site and providing access to it. The robust stone walls that define the terrace on which the Bath House was raised, the stairs that connect the building to the parking lot and to the lake are, with the exception of the Lake Crawford Dam, the most impressive demonstration of stone masonry at Kings Mountain.

The Bath House, in addition to its historical connections to New Deal aspirations to provide new recreational opportunities for Americans left behind by the Great Depression, is also a clear and well-preserved reflection of mid-twentieth century gender attitudes. Men's and women's changing rooms provided what might be described as different levels of comfort and privacy. The Men's changing room with its wooden benches and open "gang" showers comports to a widely-shared spare masculine aesthetic when contrasted to the women's changing rooms that while plain provided private changing stalls and showers that could be made more private by drawing curtains across their open side. The fixtures in both changing rooms and the gender attitudes they reflect are among one of the most important features retained in the Bath House

Now vacant and unused for some years, the Bath House at Lake Crawford exhibits considerable signs of neglect and symptoms of long-term water intrusion and poor site drainage. Residential style gutters and downspouts installed in the late twentieth century no longer work effectively and allow rain water to wash over the gutters and drench sections of the sawn board siding. Blocked downspouts cause rain water to flow over the gutters at corners of the building further exacerbating poor gutter performance. Gutters were once connected to buried drainage pipes but these appear to be blocked and are another cause of poor drainage. Leaves, sticks, stone and other debris block the drainage outlets designed to draw water away from the Bath House. Flashing at the stone flue has failed, allowing rain water to enter the hip on the north end of the building. Rafters and ceiling joists at that end of the building exhibit outward signs of rot. Old termite damage is indicative of damp conditions inside the building. The cumulative effect is that some sections of siding around the perimeter of the building appear to stand in puddles following heavy rains, water lapping

at the bottoms of the vertical siding boards. Many of these are soft and rotten and in need of repair. Poor management of rain water runoff from the parking lot has caused undercutting of the stone stair that lead from the parking lot to the Bath House entrance. Settlement, perhaps caused by failure to manage runoff has also undercut the stone stairs that lead from the terrace at the rear of the Bath House to the lake. While the Bath is today is generally good condition, water intrusion poses a significant and imminent threat to the building's architectural integrity. The Bath House retains its original plan, contains much of its original fixturing, and exhibits good retention of its historic architectural fabric.

Picnic Shelter

KM S-1

Date of Construction: 1938-1939

Building Setting and Use:

The Picnic Shelter is located in the day use recreational area at Lake Crawford to the southwest of the Bath House. It was used as a place to gather and eat by locals using the day use recreation area near Lake Crawford. The Picnic Shelter continues to be used as it was originally used, for an informal gathering place, or as a gathering place when it is reserved for use by a specific group.

Description:

Exterior

The Picnic Shelter is a rectangular frame structure with a stone foundation and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. It has four structural bays created by large round posts. Three of the bays are enclosed by two railings with central openings approached by stone steps. The north end of the building also has an opening with stone stairs. The south bay is enclosed by loosely-spaced logs with an unglazed window located on both the east and west walls. The south gable end has a large stone chimney flanked by two unglazed windows. The gable ends are clad in clapboards.

Interior

The interior of the Picnic Shelter is a single open space filled with picnic tables. The south end has a stone fireplace and hearth. The roof truss system has been left exposed.

Building Systems:

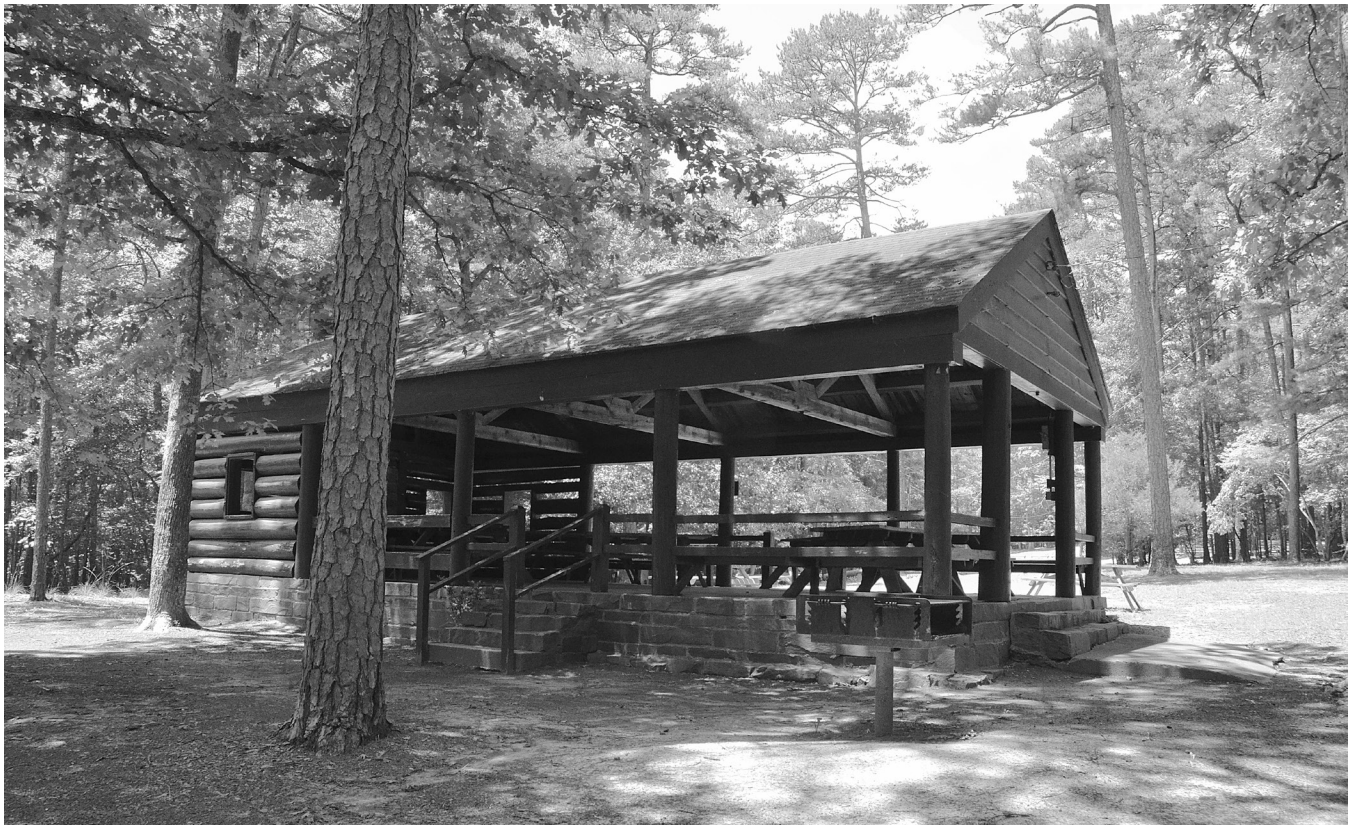




Figure 160: Two views of the Picnic Shelter that is part of the Day Use Area of KMSP.

The Picnic Shelter has a stone foundation. The walls are frame construction, and the south end of the building is enclosed with logs. Clapboards clad the gable ends of the roof. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

Character Defining Features:

Building plans and foorprints

Stone foundation

Stone steps

Structural bays supported by round posts

Log enclosure of the south bay

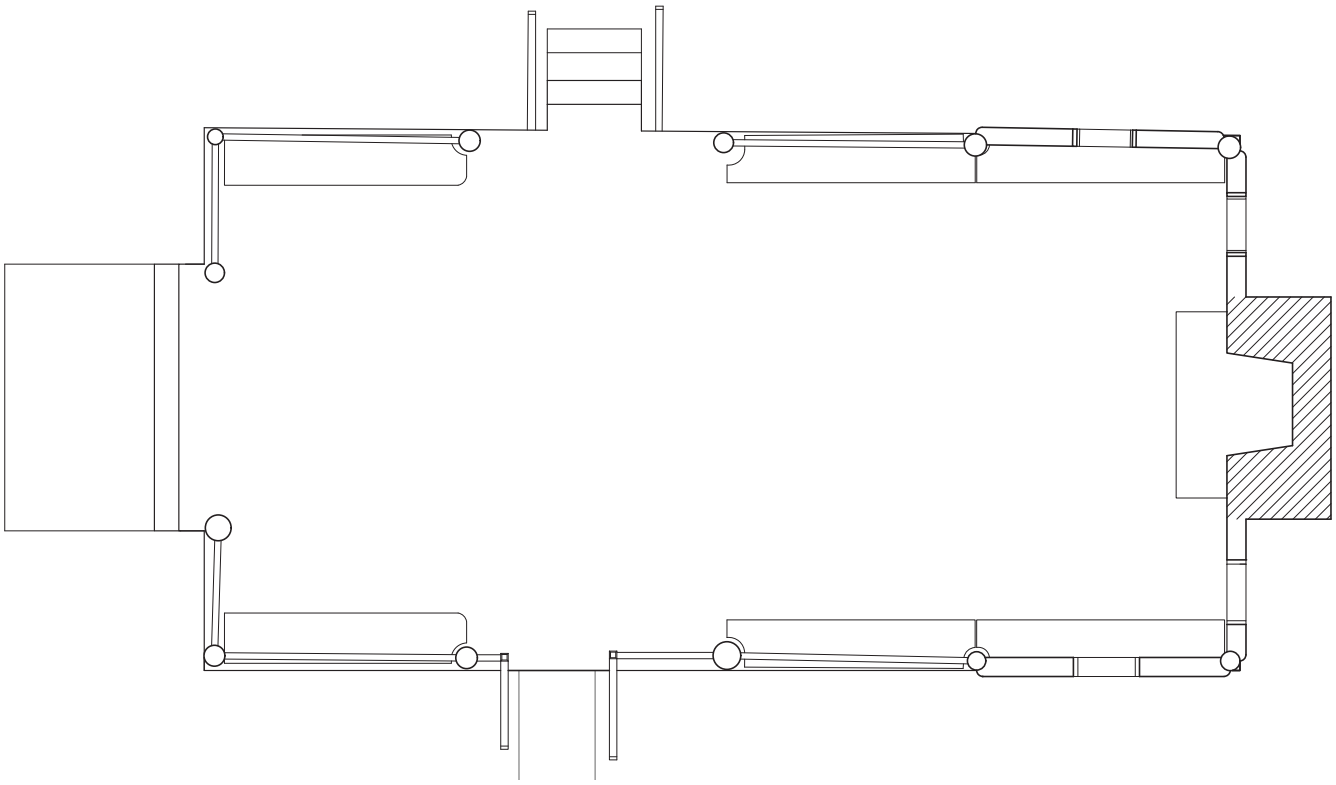


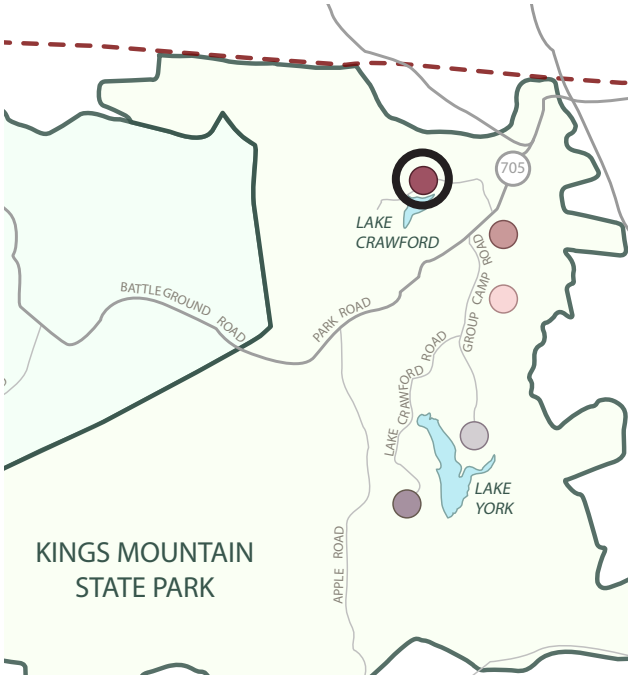
Figure 161: Plan view of the Picnic Shelter. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Volume 2 of this document.

Window openings

Stone chimney

Significance and Integrity:

The Picnic Shelter was and continues to be used for recreation by visitors to the day use area at Lake Crawford. It retains a high level of integrity as it has not had modifications that are incompatible with its original design and use.



Kings Mountain National Military Park (KIMO)

Administrative Headquarters

KM 45

Date of construction: 1940-1941

Building Setting and Use:

The Administrative Headquarters Building stands along historic Main Park Road, now Battleground Road, approximately two miles from the northwest entrance to the park and about one mile east of the current Kings Mountain National Military Park visitor's center and the Kings Mountain battlefield site. The Superintendent's Lodge, built almost simultaneously, is located several hundred yards away to northwest and behind the Administrative Headquarters. A cluster of small park employee houses, all constructed in the 1970s well after the CCC era, are also located just to the northwest of the Headquarters building.

A 170 by 43 foot paved parking lot constructed 1939-1943 sites directly opposite the Administration Headquarters across Battleground Road. Low stone wall define the boundaries of the lot and drains



Figure 162: The Administrative Headquarters building, currently within KMNMP

direct rain water away from the lot and an L-shaped flagstone walk at that south end of the parking lot that leads to a crosswalk and the Administration Headquarters building.

This building houses the administrative offices for King's Mountain National Military Park. Prior to the construction of the current Visitors Center in 1975, this building also housed interpretative exhibits. With this exception, the buildings continues to serve the purposes for which it was constructed.

Description:

Exterior

The Administrative Headquarters Building at Kings Mountain National Military Park is a five bay, one story T plan building constructed of load bearing ashlar stone walls which faces east and Battleground (Main) Road. Locally sourced micaceous schist is laid in irregular courses on all faces of the building. Quarrymen or the project's masons sawed blocks from wet parent material and then chiseled the edges of the blocks to impart a rough, hand-hewn appearance to the blocks. Stones on all faces of the building bear the impressions

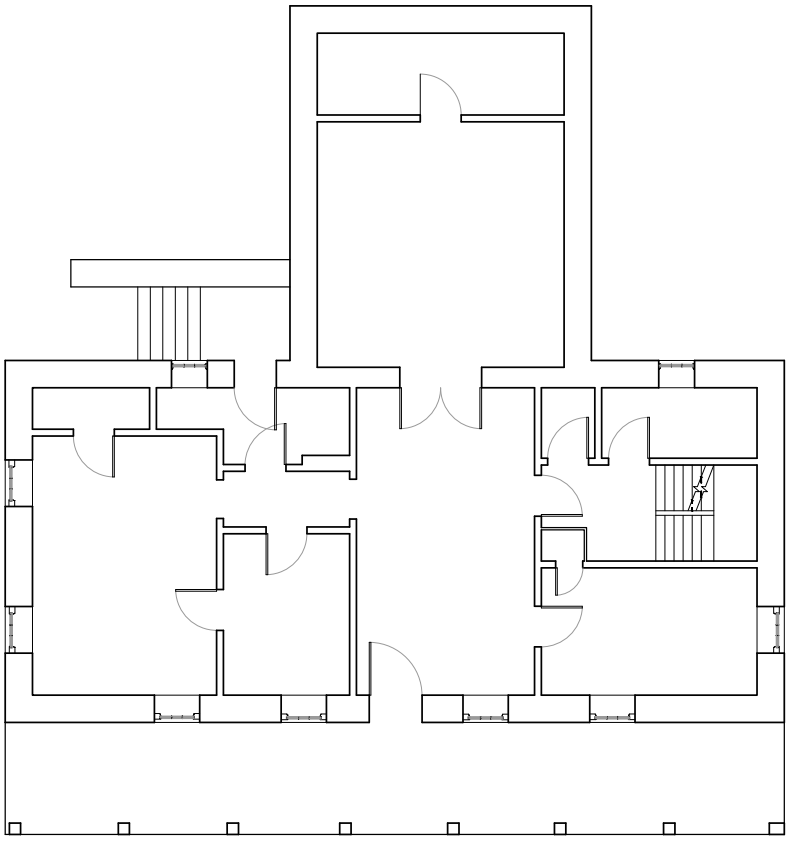


Figure 163: Plan view of the Administrative Headquarters building. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

of the sawing and chiseling necessary to achieve the desired effect. The stone courses, which vary in height as the size of the blocks varied in size, are laid in mortar that contains micaceous material and sand. These walls are two feet wide at their base and reduce in width to one foot in width at the header plate which is set into the uppermost course of the walling. Floors and partition walls on the interior of the building are supported by steel joists.

The main body of the building is fifty-six by twenty-six feet and is covered by a slate or slate-simulating clad gable roof whose east face is punctuated by three pedimented dormer windows that align with windows under a porch that extends the entire length of the building's east facade. Eight chamfered wood columns with square bases support the overhang of the porch roof that breaks where the upper pitch of the roof aligns with bottom of the dormer pediments. From that point, the roof assumes a flatter pitch. Equally spaced across the roof, the dormers contain six-over-six double hung sash windows. A paneled door, now set behind a wood storm door and set under a four light transom, occupies the center bay under the porch. Two six-over-nine double hung sash windows are set to either side of the front door. Six-over-nine double hung sash windows offset under the peak of the both gables provide additional light for offices that face the porch. The porch has a mortared

flagstone paving with short runs of steps at either end leading to brick-paved walks that lead to entrances to the building's basement and its rear wing.

A stone interior chimney set within the north gable end wall rises above the ridge of the roof. The chimney stack and the upper course of the gable end are corbelled out from the face of the wall.

The rear base of the T is twenty-six by twenty-two feet and pushes the building to the west toward a ravine. The change in elevation from the front to the rear of the building permits at-grade access to a basement that extends under the entire building. Entry doors to the basement are located on the north and south gable ends of the main body of the building. These doors are off set under the peak of the gables and provide entry to opposing stair wells. Three doors also provide access to the basement under the stem of the T. Six-over-six double hung sash windows set about the gable end basement doors light the stair well landings. Three-over-six double hung windows provide light for offices located on the basement level in the stem of the T.

Interior

The front entrance to the Administrative Headquarters buildings is set under the porch in the central bay of the east façade and opens into a wide central hall that provides access to the entire building. Oriented east to west, the hall leads past park administrative offices to the rear wing of the building, a large rectangular room with a segmental barrel-vaulted ceiling that formerly served as a museum and interpretative area. This room, now occupied by work stations arranged along the perimeter of the room, is still lit with indirect lighting behind a heavy colonial revival cornice. A modern partition inserted at the rear (west end) of the room masks a shallow storage area and mechanical equipment. A modern double door can be used to secure the offices located in the rear wing. Three offices set to either side of the hall take up most of the space on the main floor. A ranger's office, lateral hall, utility closet, women's restroom, and stair well occupy the north side the central hall while an administrative office, the park superintendent's office, lateral hall, men's restroom, and stair well occupy the southern portion of the building. The men's bathroom is also accessible through a rear (west) exterior door. Both stair wells provide access to the basement and the floor above.

The superintendent's office occupies the entire south gable end of the building and is the most generously finished office in the building. Lit by three windows, one facing east and two facing south that flank a stone hearth, this office can be accessed through the rear lateral hall and the administrative office. A small private restroom is accessed by a door on the west

wall of the office.

The main floor of the Administrative Headquarters building finished with Colonial revival architectural elements. Chair rails, mop boards (i.e. base boards), paneled doors, and a large mantel with bolection moldings reflect broader national enthusiasm for colonial architectural finishes and elements, among them a "dutch" or divided leaf door more at home in the Hudson River Valley than the South Carolina backcountry. Colonial revival light features that mimic "betty" lamps and candle lamps remain in the superintendent's office, the lateral hallway outside the administrative office and in the main reception hall. The plan and character of the Administrative Headquarters Building follows a design used by the National Park Service at other units in the Southeast Region, among them the Administration Building built by CCC crews at Sugarlands and the Visitor Center at Oconaluftee at Great Smokey Mountains National Park between 1938 and 1942.

The space under the gable roof currently provides storage for park archival and artifact collections. The four dormer windows that face east are blocked with plywood sheets cut to the size of the openings. A fire door on the west wall gives access to the attic over the rear wing which houses much of the building's utilities and air handling equipment.

Opposing stair wells set in the northwest and southwest corners of the T of the building lead to the basement whose plan mirrors that of the floor above. Restrooms (originally reserved for African American visitors), storage closets and a large room now used as a break room fills this part of the basement. A large fire door give access to the rear wing of the basement which, like the floor above, is filled with offices. Another large fire door provides access to a pump room which houses the utilities and pumps of the building's fire suppression system.

Building Systems:

The Administrative Headquarters Building is notable for its load-bearing ashlar stone masonry walls. Steel beams support the building's main floor. The common rafter gable roof of the headquarters building is clad in grey slate. The roof is inaccessible from the interior. Wood framed partitions define the interior plan and supports three coat plaster walls. Window and door frames, mop boards, paneled doors reflect colonial revival aesthetic.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint

Load-bearing stone construction

Stone chimney with corbelled upper courses

Slate roof

Covered front porch with chamfered columns.

Colonial revival architectural finishes and interior details and CCC era bathroom fixtures and finishes.

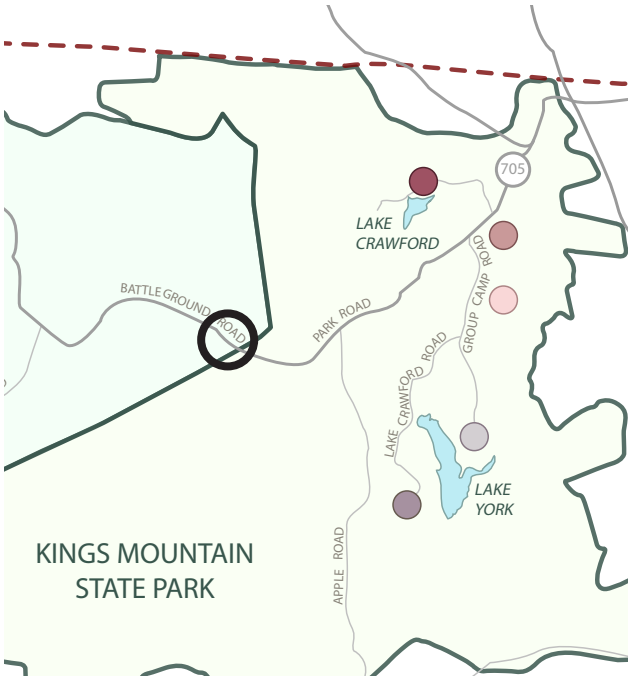
Colonial revival lighting fixtures on first floor.

Basement Fireproof doors.

Significance and Integrity:

The Administrative Headquarters is an impressive ashlar stone building that has anchored the National Park Service activities at Kings Mountain since the national military park opened just prior to World War II. Constructed of locally-sourced stone shaped by local quarrymen and masons, the building is a testament to sturdy utilitarian design, robust, permanent materials, and the skilled craftsmen who raised the building. Among the architecturally most impressive buildings at Kings Mountain, this building reflects national enthusiasm for the colonial revival style. While the plan of the building was laid out for efficient modern office operation and to facilitate visitor orientation to the military park, its colonial revival style provided visual cues to the historical era the park commemorated. Its significance is derived in part from its continuous role as the NPS headquarters since 1941. Its significance stems also from how its design reflects NPS interpretation of local architectural traditions and adapted them to a distinctly colonial revival design echoed at other NPS sites in the east

The building retains a high level historic integrity with almost all of its interior features and finishes intact. CCC era light fixtures are among the most important of the interior fixtures. Regular, careful maintenance and sympathetic repairs to mortar, windows, roof, and chimney are responsible for building's excellent condition and high level of architectural integrity.



Kings Mountain National Military Park (KIMO)

Superintendent's Residence

KM 1

Date of construction: 1940-1941

Building Setting and Use:

The Superintendent's Residence stands behind and to the northwest of the Administration Headquarters Building, accessed by a driveway that turns west off Battleground Road just beyond the Administration Building. Like the Administration Building, the Superintendent's Residence is located at the western boundary of the National Military Park slightly west of the battlefield site.

Constructed to serve as a residence for the Superintendent of Kings Mountain National Military Park, the building has served a variety of purposes since it last served its original purpose. Used as VIP quarters and for storage, the building has also housed a library and conference meeting space for the National Park Service Staff. In 2016, planning was underway to move some NPS





Figure 164: Two views of the Superintendent's Residence, now used as a library and conference room in the KIMO

administrative offices into this building.

Description:

Exterior

The Superintendent's Residence at Kings Mountain National Military Park is a three-bay, single story, 37 by 25 foot, single pile, wood frame Colonial Revival Style dwelling raised over a full basement and mortared stone foundations. A slightly raised stone stoop with iron hand rails at either side provides access to the central front door. A simple four pane transom is set over the front entrance which is flanked by two six-over-nine double hung sash windows. Louvered shutters set at these and all other windows on the ground floor can be held open with S-shaped wrought iron shutter dogs. The exterior is clad with

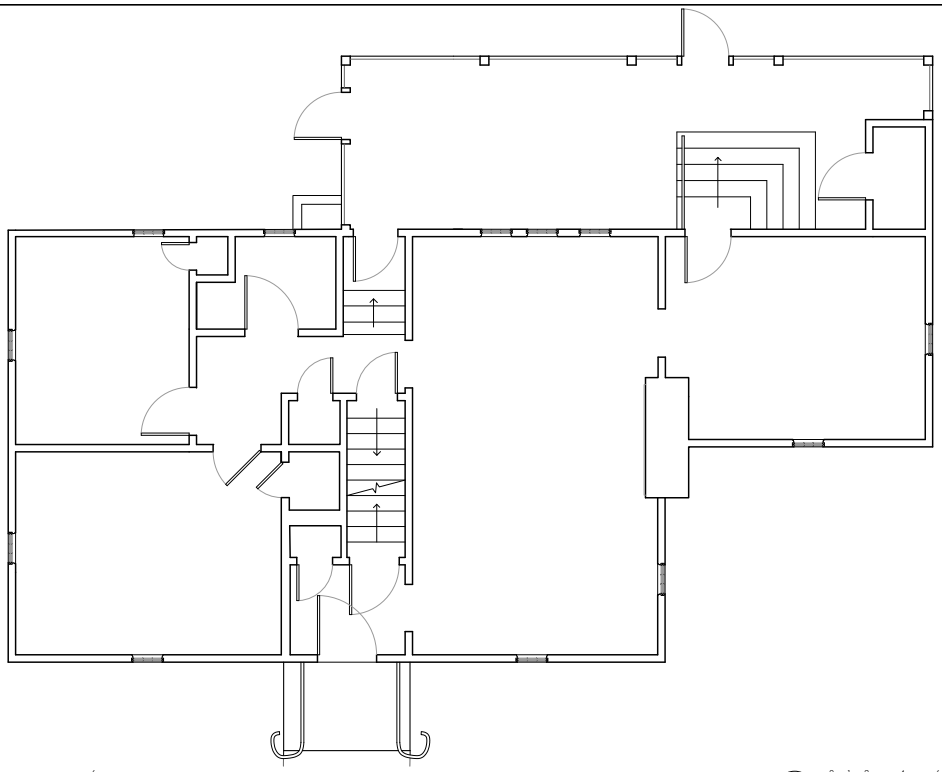


Figure 165: Plan view of the Superintendent's Residence building. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

weatherboards. Three large, pedimented dormers which contain six-over-six double hung sash pierce a steeply pitched gable roof and align with the window and door openings on the building's front (east) elevation. A simple cornice and gutter run along the lower east and west edges of the roof which is clad with what appear to be slate shingles A large exterior shouldered brick chimney with decorative corbelled cap and drip course is set in the north gable end of the building.

A kitchen ell extends from the north gable end of the building. The low gable roof over the kitchen wing is also clad with slate shingles. A ten foot wide screened porch accessed by two screened doors extends along much of the rear (west) face of the building, sheltering exterior doors into the kitchen and rear doors into the main body of the house. A shed roof tied

to the main body of the house and supported by six inch square wood columns shades the porch. A small broom closet accessible only from the porch an exterior door is tucked into the northwest corner of the kitchen wing.

A garage reached through large exterior doors occupies most of the basement. A driveway, now paved with asphalt, curves from Battleground Road into a recessed parking area cut into the slope into which the house is set and protected by stone retaining walls which line the rive. Stone stairs rise from the driveway toward the west and a generous back yard and stone path that leads to the screened back porch.

Interior

The front door leads into a central stair hall which bisects the interior of the main block of the house and provides access to the second floor and a living room which occupies the north side of the house. A large fireplace centered on gable end wall with a colonial revival mantel and fireplace surround dominates this room. Two windows on the east wall and a triple window consisting of three over six double hung sash windows set in the west wall provide generous lighting for this room. A door set in the northwest corner of the room leads into the kitchen. A bathroom and former bedrooms now used as an office and a library occupy a rank of rooms set to the south of the central stair hall. An enclosed stair leads to the upper floor. A rear stair hall provides access to the rear entrance and the screened porch beyond. Stair to the basement open into this rear hall.

The kitchen is lit by two windows, one set in the east wall, the other in the north wall. A door located in the southwest corner of the room lead on to the screened porch.

Stairs that begin in the central hall lead up to a landing where four doors provide access to bedrooms and a full bath. A bedroom and full bath fill the garret space to the north of the landing. A second bedroom and storage closet are set to the south of the landing. The north garret bedroom is lit by opposing dormer windows, one each centered on the east and west walls of the bedroom. Three foot high knee walls define the opposing walls. Small access hatches cut into the dormer walls provide access to unfinished space under roof. A narrow door set in the northwest corner of the north garret room leads into a small unfinished storage space above the kitchen wing. The south garret bedroom is mirrors the general plan of the north bedroom.

The full bath opens on to the stair landing. The simply equipped bath includes a shower set on the north wall, a sink and toilet set on the west wall, and a small linen closet.

The basement of the superintendent's lodge is accessed from the stairs in the rear stair

hall of the first floor. The basement is comprised of a large utilities room set along the east and lit by two windows openings, a small bathroom set under the basement stair hall, and large garage entered through doors set in the north gable end of the house.

Building Systems:

The basement and foundations of the Superintendent's Lodge are mortared stone walls similar to those at the Administration Headquarters. These walls are roughly two feet thick and support the wood frame structure of the house. The building frame is clad with wooden clapboard. The common rafter roof is clad with slate that match those used to cover the roof of the adjacent Administration Headquarters. Wood frame partitions covered with plaster form partitions throughout the house. The floors on the first and second floor tongue and groove hardwood. Basement floors are poured concrete. All windows on the first and second story windows are wood double-hung sash windows. In contrast, the basement windows are steel casements.

Character Defining Features:

Building plan and footprint.

Slate roof.

Mortared stone foundation and driveway retaining walls.

Wood clapboard siding.

Wood double hung sash windows on the main stories.

Steel casement windows on the basement level.

Stone chimney.

Screened porch on the rear (west)elevation.

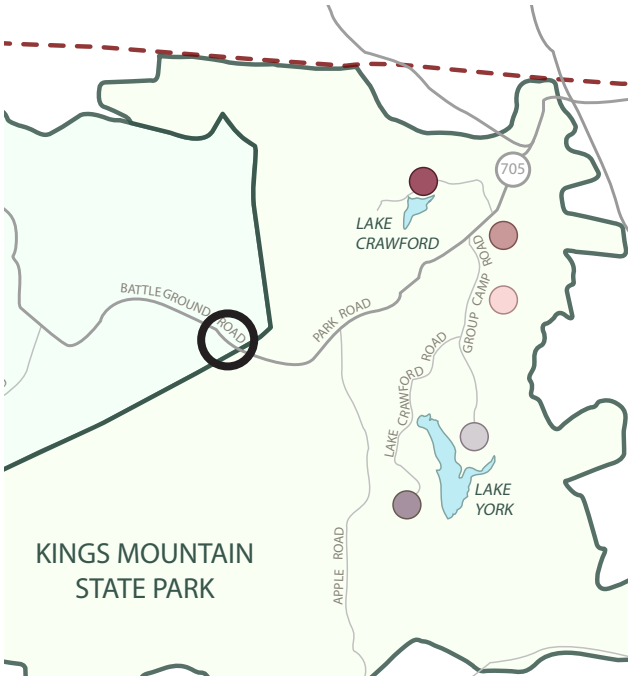
Historic interior finishes including doors, windows, bathroom finishes, plaster walls, wooden floors, wood trim around windows, openings, cornices, and base boards.

Original lighting and plumbing fixtures.

Colonial Revival fireplace surround and mantel.

Significance and Integrity:

The Superintendent's Lodge, one of two buildings constructed by CCC crews and EDA labor for the new Kings Mountain National Military Park, provided quarters for the park superintendent and his family. Both the Superintendent's Lodge and the Administration Building exhibit the highest levels of architectural detailing achieved by CCC crews. The building has been well maintained and retains a high level of architectural integrity and is a well-preserved example of the colonial revival style. The National Register Nomination for Kings Mountain National Military Park, in arguing that both the Administration Building and the Superintendent's Residence were eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, observes that both buildings complement the development plan carried at in the adjoining Kings Mountain Recreation Demonstration Area. Both buildings reflect the rustic style of architecture and landscape design the National Park Service employed from about 1917 through World War II. Both buildings echo the fading investment the nation directed toward its parks as it entered World War II and CCC labor was diverted to the war effort. These two buildings are well preserved expressions of the final phases of the development of the rustic style in the East.



Kings Mountain National Military Park (KIMO)

Log Privy Cabin

KM 48

Date of construction: Unknown. Moved into Kings Mountain National Military Park circa 1936; moved to current location at Frontier Farm later

Building Setting and Use:

This historic log building now houses restrooms adjacent to the Frontier Farm, an interpretative exhibit administered Kings Mountain State Park. It formerly served as visitor reception station during the CCC era at the entrance to the national military park.

Description:

Exterior

This 15'-6" by 13' - 6" rectangular log building was used as the visitor reception center for Kings Mountain National Military Park during its first years of operation. Constructed of hewn logs with half dovetail joints at its corners, the

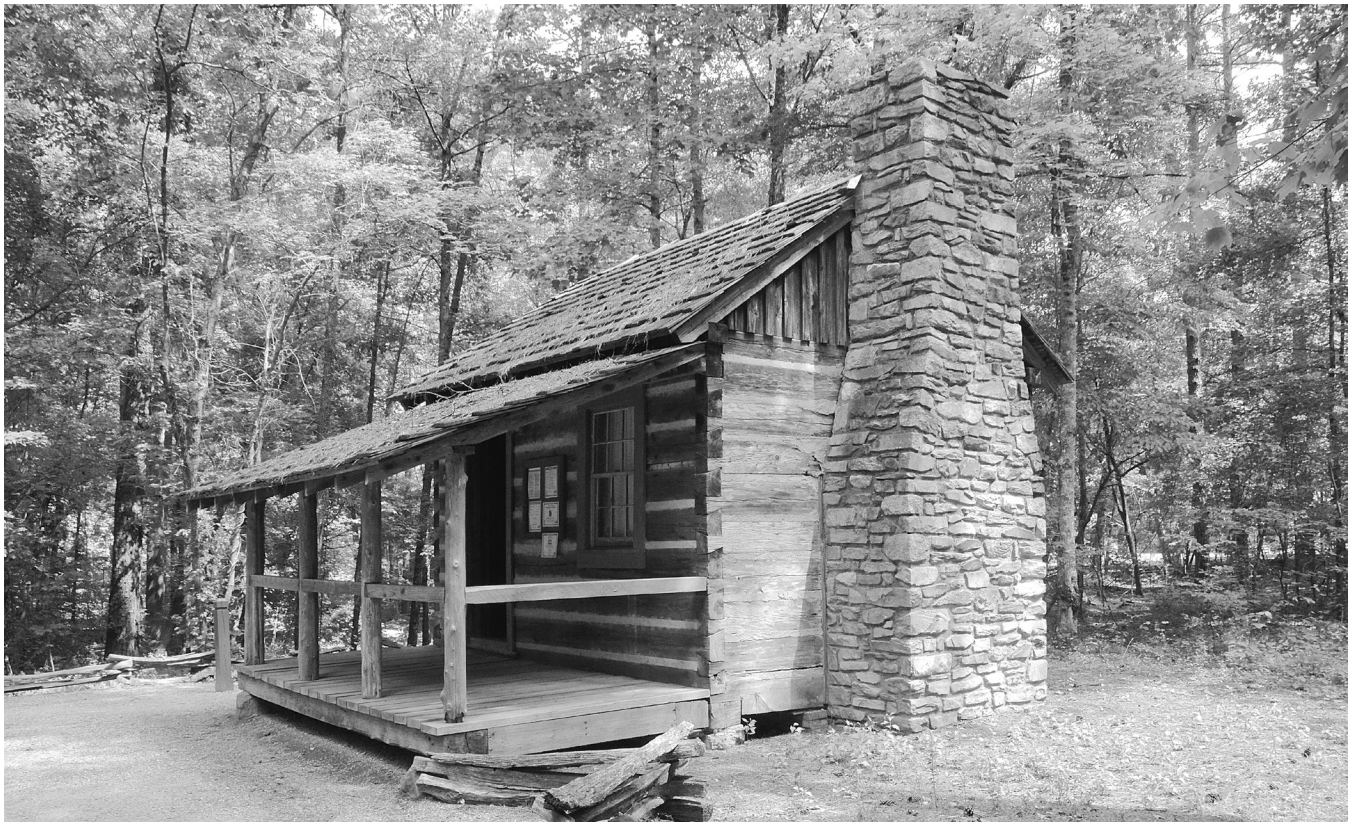


Figure 166: The Privy Cabin.

original location of this historic building is unknown. It is said to have been dismantled and moved to a location on Main Park Road at the boundary between the national monument and the recreational demonstration area, serving briefly as the visitor reception center for the national military park. It was moved again, this time to its current location at the south end of the parking lot that serves as one of the entrances to the Frontier Farm interpretative area. Most likely built as a dwelling, this building was, following its second move, converted into public toilets, the purpose it still serves. Nail holes as well as nails remaining in the side wall logs suggest that the building was originally sheathed with weatherboards. The porch which now shades the northern face of the building and the single door that provides access to men and women's toilets is a recent addition, consisting of modern, circular sawn timbers. There is no access to the roof. A reconstructed stone chimney built of schist stone laid in a Portland cement-based mortar is set in the west gable end of the building. The hearth and flue are inaccessible and the chimney no longer operable. Many of the hewn logs are modern replacements of logs presumably lost to rot. These modern replacements bear the imprint of circular sawing, one clue to relatively recent repairs. All the sill logs, the bottom most course, are circular sawn. The cabin sits on stone piers. Spaces between the logs are chinked with a soft, buff-colored lime mortar.

Interior

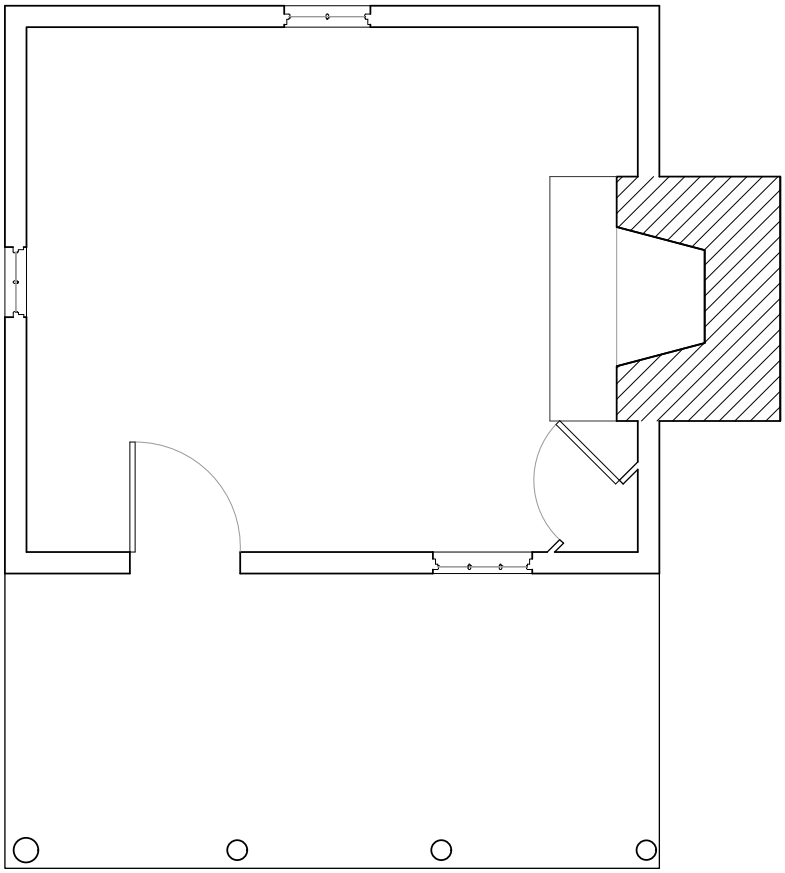


Figure 167: Plan view of the Privy Cabin. The full set of architectural drawings can be found in Appendix A of this document.

All evidence of interior divisions and historical partitions are masked by modern interior finishes. While the door is arguably in its historic location, destructive investigation is necessary to ascertain if the windows on the north and south faces of the building are in their original locations. The interior is at present divided into three spaces, two restrooms, one for men and another for women and a small passage that leads from the door to the men's rest room. The interior is finished with modern materials. Very little of the historic building is evident inside.

The Privy cabin has been well used and its peregrinations recorded in both replacements of failed components and visible deterioration in log sills and roof cladding.

Character Defining Features:

While much of the log carcass of the Privy Cabin is historic, most of the building, from its stone piers to its shake roof, is modern, the result of its conversion from the cabin to is its

current use as a public toilet. The addition of a shed-roofed porch to cover its only **entrance** is a necessary acknowledgment of the cabin's current use. Surviving hewn logs are both essential to the structural integrity of the building and its architectural character.

Significance and Integrity.

This is a small building with a complicated history. It has been moved at least twice, first from its original location and them from the national military park to the Frontier Farm operated by the state park. Both its moves and its reconfiguration into a public toilet has its architectural integrity. The materials used in converting the cabin to its current use have proved less durable than historic elements and have deteriorated at a faster rate than the older components of the building. Some of the more significant failures are associated with the reconstruction of the gable end chimney and failure to tie sill logs into the chimney. The Privy Cabin is in generally fair condition and will need considerable repairs in the near future. Most pressing of its conservation needs is displacement of sill logs in the building's west gable end.

The log cabin is arguably the most American of building forms. In keeping with the rustic aesthetic that became the signature design motif for Kings Mountain CCC buildings, this local log house fit with efforts to evoke the era of early settlement of the western Carolinas

Part 3

Treatment and Use

Conditions Assessment

Condition Assessment Overview

The current condition of CCC-era buildings, structures, and landscape features was assessed through field observations and non-destructive methods. Field observations proceeded generally from the earliest CCC-era buildings constructed at Camp York to the last buildings raised by CCC crews, the National Park Service Superintendent's Residence. Every façade of every building was photographed and notations of its overall condition transferred to these photographs. The conditions assessment sheets that follow present a general summary of field observations made for each face of a building and use arrows to call out examples of both chronic conditions, paint failure, for example, and acute conditions such as a missing architectural element or rot. A three-tiered scoring system was also applied to each façade of every building.

"Good" is equated with the building being in good repair, with little or no paint loss, with doors, windows and shutters are operable and in good repair, with the building plumb and level, with little to no evidence of water intrusion, with no evidence of rot of material failure, and with masonry elements exhibiting little or no loss of mortar or damage. Buildings rated "Good" should continue to receive preventive maintenance but exhibited no symptoms in need of immediate repairs

"Fair" is equated the building being in need of nominal repairs, with evidence of paint loss and paint failure, repairs needed to window sash and window caulking, evidence of water intrusion that had caused the loss or rot of material such as siding, sash, shutters, or other elements, debris washing against the building and causing rot, and shingles showing early signs of failure such as lifting or curling. Buildings rated "Fair" exhibited symptoms that should be addressed quickly to prevent the need for small repairs to balloon into significant problems and to prevent the further loss of character defining materials and features.

"Poor" indicates that the building is need of immediate repairs. There is evidence of significant paint loss, missing panes of glass and other missing elements such as window screen and shutters. Rot to doors, windows, door jams, window frames, siding, and structural timbers is evident reveals multiple failures. Masonry elements show advanced deterioration such as cracking, loss of material caused by rising damp or

hydraulic jacking, or misalignment. Efflourescence indicates significant, long-term water penetration.

The assessment sheets also provide a recommendation on prioritization of repairs. Each building received a summary recommendation of LOW, MODERATE or HIGH where buildings in need of few if any repairs were placed in the LOW Priority Group. Thus buildings rated "Good" are generally rated in the Low Priority Group. Buildings rated "Fair" are generally considered to be in need of nominal preventive maintenance and rated "Moderate" with a group of building for which he the need for repairs is pressing but not acute. Buildings assessed as "Poor," that is buildings that exhibited multiple failures, significant material loss, and acute needs, were ranked with buildings in the High Priority category. These buildings need immediate attention.

Landscape features were recorded and their conditions assessed during field observations. As a group, the landscape features included in this study, most important among them the culverts and swales along Main Park Road, are good repair and in good condition. Evidence of missing material, erosion, and inappropriate repairs are noted below in a list of landscape features in need of nominal repairs. There is an exception. The rockwork at the Lake Crawford Bath House, the stone retaining walls and stone stairs, are being undercut by erosion and appear to be on the verge of needing significant repair.

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good*

The foot and vehicle traffic should be monitored to prevent wear; stones are in good condition with some biogrowth and efflorescence; plant growth should be monitored so that it does not disrupt the structure of the bridge; the erosion of the bank should also be monitored to prevent creek from undercutting bridge structure.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 168: Condition assessment of the west face of the Crawford Creek Bridge in the Main Park Road and Associated Features Area

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Pedestrian and vehicle use of the bridge should be monitored for wear; masonry is in generally good condition with some soiling and biogrowth; debris has accumulated against structure; plant growth should be monitored to prevent movement of the structure; erosion of creek bed should be monitored to prevent creek from undercutting bridge structure.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 169: Condition assessment of the east face of the Crawford Creek Bridge in the Main Park Road and Associated Features Area

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Missing stone in topmost masonry course; the flow control mechanism is corroded; water flows generally unobstructed over the dam; debris accumulation at top of dam; masonry structure appears intact with some minor displacement of facing stones at base of downstream face; stones at the base exhibit plant growth and debris accumulation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 170: Condition assessment of the Lake Crawford Dam in the Main Park Road and Associated Features Area

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair*

Roof is clean and clear of debris; water shedding devices appear in working order; paint failure in the form of peeling present throughout; some window sash, muntins, and doors are not painted to match historic character; a rail bar is missing from the porch; masonry pier foundations and stairs exhibit minor soiling and biogrowth.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 171: Condition assessment of the north face of the Dining Hall at Camp York

Camp York

Dining Hall

KM 150

Administrative Area

Partial East Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair to poor*

Masonry foundation and chimney are in good condition; chimney requires repointing; masonry foundations and chimney exhibit efflorescence, soiling, and biogrowth; handrails are missing on all stairs and north landing; paint failure is visible in the form of peeling; windows on doors not painted to match historic character of the structure.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 172: Condition assessment of the east face of the Dining Hall at Camp York

Camp York

Dining Hall

KM 150

Administrative Area

South Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof is in good condition and is clean and clear of debris; flashings and water shedding devices are in good condition; windows are in good condition; windows are not consistently treated as some have external screens and others remain exposed; masonry foundation is lightly soiled but in good condition; foundation is clear of debris and invasive plant growth.



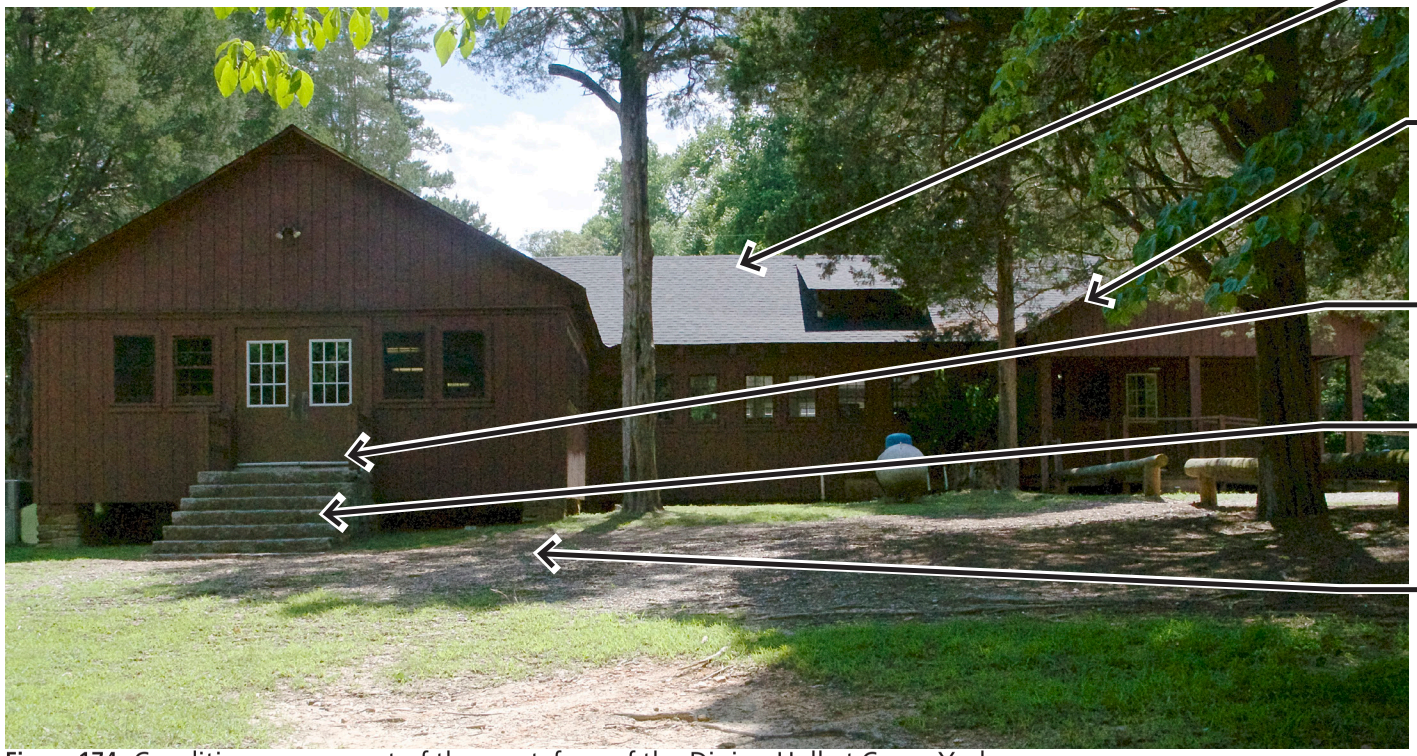
Repair Priority:

Low

Figure 173: Condition assessment of the south face of the Dining Hall at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair*

Roof is in good condition with water shedding devices in working order; glazed openings of the doors do not match other window openings in the building; masonry pier foundations and stairs are soiled and exhibit biogrowth; handrail is missing; paint failure is observed across the face of dining hall.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 174: Condition assessment of the west face of the Dining Hall at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Debris has accumulated on the roof; roof is in good condition; vent is in good condition; siding is in good condition with minor material loss on the lowest portions of vertical boards; paint failure is present throughout; window glazing putty does not match historic paint colors; muntins are unpainted; some window screens are missing; graffiti is present on the siding; handrails are missing; there is plant grown and accumulation of debris along the foundations.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 175: Condition assessment of the west face of the Administrative Building at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Vent is in good condition; overhangs appear adequate; paint failure is present throughout; siding is in good condition; corner porch support over hangs the foundation; window painting and glazing putty are not painted to match the historic character of the building; biogrowth is present on siding; biogrowth and soiling present on the foundations; debris has accumulated against foundations.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 176: Condition assessment of the south face of the Administrative Building at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof is in good condition; vent is in good condition; siding is in good condition with minor material loss at the lowest portion of vertical siding boards; paint failure is observed throughout; window repairs are out of kind with paint and glazing putty not matching historic character; one window has a screen while the other three do not; screen door attached to structure with tape; biogrowth present on door; soiling and biogrowth are present on foundations; debris and biogrowth are present along foundation piers and stairs.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 177: Condition assessment of the east face of the Administrative Building at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof is in good condition with minor debris accumulation; siding is generally in good condition with some minor cracking at the lowest portion of vertical boards; paint failure observed throughout; window repairs have not been painted to match historic character; a pane of glass missing; masonry foundation piers are soiled and discolored; vegetation and accumulation of debris are present against foundation piers.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 178: Condition assessment of the north face of the Administrative Building at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

The roof is in good condition and generally clean and clear of debris; roof flashing and drainage systems in good working order; the vents are clean and operable; replacements and repairs of wooden members and windows do not match historic character; screen door is torn; one window sill is loose; there is a small amount of biogrowth present at the base of the structure.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 179: Condition assessment of the east face of the Staff Quarters at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

The attic vent is operable; roofing and drainage are adequate; paint failure is observed throughout; wooden siding at northwest corner is deteriorating; windows have been repaired with materials that do not match the historic character of the building; foundations are in good condition and are clean and clear of debris.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 180: Condition assessment of the north face of the Staff Quarters at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof has some accumulation of debris; paint failure is observed throughout; some replacement materials not in kind with the historic character or not finished to match the historic character; foundations are mostly clean and clear of debris.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 181: Condition assessment of the west face of the Staff Quarters at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Attic vent is in good condition; some debris has accumulated on the roof; paint failure is observed throughout; deterioration of some wooden members and siding observed; window repair does not match historic character; biogrowth present low on the building; foundations have some accumulation of debris and plant growth.



Figure 182: Condition assessment of the south face of the Staff Quarters at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair*

Roof is clean and clear of debris; chimney appears in good condition; door is sagging; wooden sill below north window is deteriorated; areas of paint failure observed throughout; sheathing is in good condition; some soiling and paint failure present low on sheathing; porch posts are soiled and deteriorating; foundation is largely clear of debris and plant growth.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 183: Condition assessment of the west face of the Canteen at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair to poor*

Discoloration of the foundation and stone chimney; significant paint failure observed across facade; small shed roof appears to be in good condition repairs to flashings vary on either side of the chimney permitting water intrusion; roof over hangs appear adequate; some wooden siding deterioration; efflorescence present on the stone chimney.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 184: Condition assessment of the south face of the Canteen at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair*

Missing window sash; windows in need of reglazing and repainting; roof is in good condition; paint failure observed throughout; foundation exhibits minor staining and biogrowth.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 185: Condition assessment of the east face of the Canteen at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair*

Roof appears to be in good condition; flashings at the base of the gable has separated from the shingles; louvered vent appears clear; porch posts are cracked; paint failure observed; concrete foundation has some chipping and cracking along its face; vegetation is creeping onto the foundation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 186: Condition assessment of the north face of the Canteen at Camp York

Camp York

Infirmary

KM 180

West Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof appears in good condition with some debris collection and some discoloration of shingles; flashings appear adequate; windows are in fair condition, glazing varies in condition with the glazing putty and paint treatment inconsistent; paint failure observed throughout; debris has accumulated against foundation and siding.



Repair Priority:
Medium

Figure 187: Condition assessment of the west face of the Infirmary at Camp York

Camp York

Infirmary

KM 180

South Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

The roof and overhang appear adequate to shed water appropriately; vent appears clean and clear of debris; the paint is in poor condition with evidence of loss and peeling throughout the building; weatherboard in gable is rotting; some glazing and paint treatments of the windows does not match historic character; the foundations appear clean and clear of debris and plant growth.



Repair Priority:
Medium

Figure 188: Condition assessment of the south face of the Infirmary at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof appears clean and clear of debris; roof appears in good condition; flashings appear to be in good and working order; paint failure is observed throughout with many areas of peeling; some of the window treatments are not painted to match the historic character of the building; missing stair makes; foundations appear to be in good condition with no debris build up or plant growth nearby.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 189: Condition assessment of the east face of the Infirmary at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Vent is clear of obstruction and appears in fair condition; some deterioration of weatherboard observed; rot observed at bottom edge of vertical siding; paint deterioration is observed throughout; window frames and glazing repairs do not match the structure's historic character; the door is sagging; the masonry stairs and pier foundations appear in good condition; the foundation is clean and clear of debris.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 190: Condition assessment of the north face of the Infirmary at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof is in fair condition but some shingles curling; debris has accumulated on roof; siding is in good condition; some paint failure observed; flooring of the porch is rotten at edges; CMU pier does not match historic character of the building; debris and plant growth are present around foundation piers.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 191: Condition assessment of the east face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Vent is in good condition; paint failure observed across facade; paint treatment is inconsistent throughout; replacement corner board does not match height of building; masonry pier foundations exhibit soiling and biogrowth.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 192: Condition assessment of the north face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof appears in good condition with minor debris accumulation; wooden siding is in good condition; paint failure observed throughout; screen window treatments are inconsistent; some soiling and plant growth is present on foundation piers.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 193: Condition assessment of the west face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Vent is clear and in working order; paint failure is observed throughout; siding is missing material at base; masonry foundation piers are in good condition with plant growth and debris accumulation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 194: Condition assessment of the south face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp York

Camp York

Typical Latrine

KM 162 Pictured

North West Sub Camp

South Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Concrete slab footing appears to have settled; paint failure observed; metal sink cradle appear to be deteriorating; staining on concrete; debris has accumulated along the foundation and biogrowth encroaching on the structure.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 195: Condition assessment of the south face of a typical Latrine at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Debris has accumulated on roof; biogrowth observed on roof; missing joist has caused loss of cladding; paint failure is observed throughout; staining is observed on concrete foundation; debris has accumulated around the foundation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 186: Condition assessment of the east face of a typical Latrine at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Lattice vents are in good condition; paint failure is observed throughout; soiling of the siding is observed at lower level; soiling observed along concrete foundation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 197: Condition assessment of the north face of a typical Latrine at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall Condition is fair.*

The roof is in good condition; bottom row of shingles are failing; paint failure is observed throughout; siding is in fair condition; but bottom edge of boards exhibit rot and material loss; biogrowth and staining are present along the concrete foundation; metal members of the sink fixture are corroding.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 198: Condition assessment of the west face of a typical Latrine at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Accumulation of debris on roof; flashings of the chimney appear adequate; paint failure is observed throughout; vegetation observed around the masonry foundations; masonry foundations are stained and discolored.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 199: Condition assessment of the south face of a typical Unit Lodge at Camp York

Camp York

Typical Unit Lodge

KM 157 Pictured

North West Sub Camp

East Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Vent is in fair condition with some louvers lost; siding is in generally good condition with some weatherboards cracked; paint failure is observed throughout; masonry chimney, foundations, and stairs are stained; there is an accumulation of debris along the foundation with minor plant growth; mortal loss on stairs and bottom stair missing; significant mortar loss through 12 bottom courses of chimney; sandstone blocks have lost significant material; exfoliation is active; water intrusion from flue.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 200: Condition assessment of the east face of a typical Unit Lodge at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof is in good condition with no debris accumulation; siding appears in generally good condition with some material loss occurring at the bottom edge of boards; paint failure observed throughout; windows have been blocked in with vertical siding; paint treatments on the horizontal and vertical siding members are not consistent with each other or the historic character; staining of masonry foundations; some debris accumulation is present along the foundations.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 201: Condition assessment of the north face of a typical Unit Lodge at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

The siding is in good condition with minor material loss at lower edge of vertical boards; vertical and horizontal siding have been painted different colors which do not match each other or the historic character; paint failure is observed throughout; windows have been blocked with siding; soiling and discoloration are present in the foundations; some accumulation of debris and plant growth present along the foundations.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 202: Condition assessment of the west face of a typical Unit Lodge at Camp York

Camp York

Typical Leader's Cabin

KM 205 Pictured

North West Sub Camp

West Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Slight accumulation of debris on the roof; porch posts have vertical cracks; one vertical post replaced inappropriately; porch floor sill is rotten; floorboards are bowed; door is hung slightly off balance causing it to droop; paint failure is observed throughout; foundations are soiled; vegetation has grown along the foundations.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 203: Condition assessment of the west face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp York

Camp York

Typical Leader's Cabin

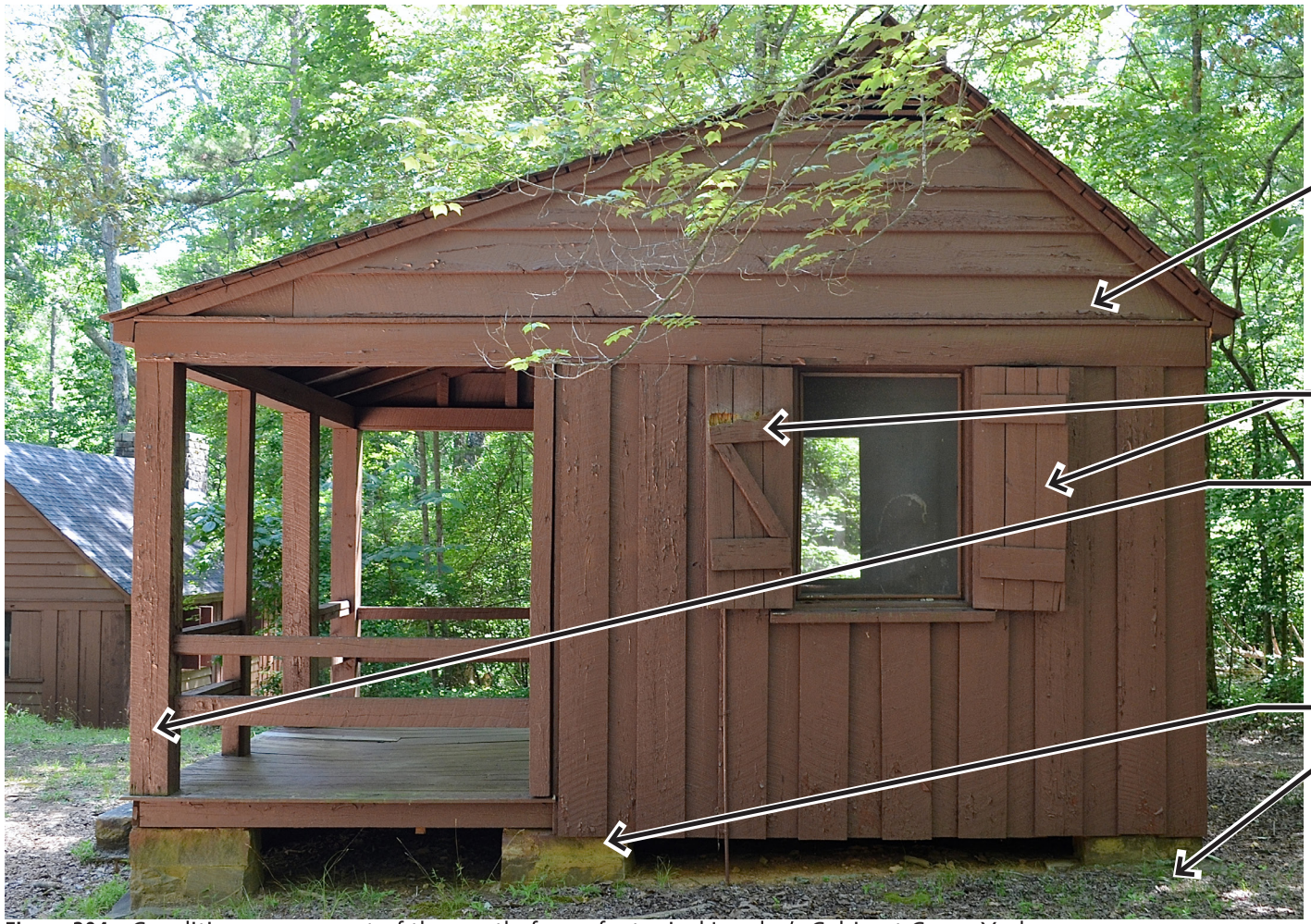
KM 205 Pictured

North West Sub Camp

South Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Vent appears in good condition; paint failure observed throughout; shutters do not match; porch post is cracked; biogrowth and soiling present on masonry pier foundations; some accumulation of debris and small plants are growing along the foundation.



Repair Priority:

Low

Figure 204: Condition assessment of the south face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

The roof is in good condition and is clear of debris; minor paint failure observed; the doors and shutters should be rehung; the boards of the door are separating; rear steps are missing; masonry pier foundations have biogrowth and soiling present; debris has accumulated along the foundations.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 205: Condition assessment of the east face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp York

Camp York

Typical Leader's Cabin

KM 205 Pictured

North West Sub Camp

North Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Vent is in good condition with one loose louver; paint failure is observed throughout; masonry pier foundations are discolored; biogrowth observed at lower level of masonry piers; debris accumulation and small plant growth along base of building.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 206: Condition assessment of the north face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp York

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof is in good condition clear of debris; flashings appear adequate; siding and paint are in good condition; masonry piers are in good condition with minor soiling; some plant life and debris accumulation around foundations.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 207: Condition assessment of the south face of the Dining Hall at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof and flashings are in good condition; vents appear adequate and in good condition; siding and paint in generally good condition with minor paint failure observed; foundation plantings do not appear invasive at present



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 208: Condition assessment of the west face of the Dining Hall at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof and watershedding mechanisms appear in good working order; siding and paint is in generally good condition with some failure located near the base; windows are in good condition; masonry chimney exhibits some efflorescence and soiling along the base; foundations are largely free of debris and plant growth.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 209: Condition assessment of the north face of the Dining Hall at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof is in good condition; ventilation appears adequate; siding is in good condition; paint failure observed throughout; windows are in good condition; some soiling along foundation piers; plant growth at southeast corner; foundation plantings along foundations not a concern at this time.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 210: Condition assessment of the east face of the Dining Hall at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is very good.*

Roof is clean and clear of debris; chimney has new flashings; windows match and well painted; attic vent appears clean and open; stairs and masonry pier foundations appear to be well pointed and maintained; siding is in good repair; handrail and brackets for stoop roof do not match historic character of the building.



Repair Priority:
Very Low

Figure 211: Condition assessment of the east face of the Staff Quarters at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is very good.*

Roof is clean and clear of debris; masonry pier foundations are well maintained and free of debris and biogrowth; siding is in good condition with clear demarkation of the new (2016) addition; stairs and handrail to the rear porch addition are not painted to match historic character of the building.



Repair Priority:
Very Low

Figure 212: Condition assessment of the north face of the Staff Quarters at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is very good*

Roof and flashings are in good condition; deck addition finish does not match color or character of historic portion of building; masonry piers are well maintained and pointed; foundations are clean and clear of debris buildup and plant growth.



Repair Priority:
Very Low

Figure 213: Condition assessment of the west face of the Staff Quarters at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is very good.*

Roof is clean and clear of debris; vent appears clean and clear of debris; paint is uniform and shows little sign of damage; only bottom board of siding exhibits some weathering; handrail of the deck extension does not match historic character of building.



Repair Priority:
Very Low

Figure 214: Condition assessment of the south face of the Staff Quarters at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof is in good condition; siding is in good condition; paint is in good condition; window and screen repairs have not been treated in kind with historic character of the building; a stone of the stoop is missing; some plant growth along foundation.



Roof in good condition and clear of debris

Siding and paint in good condition

Repair does not match historic character of building

Missing stone

Plant growth

Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 215: Condition assessment of the west face of the Canteen at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Ventilation holes appear clear of debris; paint and siding are generally in good condition; some paint beginning to fail at base of structure; window glazing does not match historic character of the building; paint on glass.

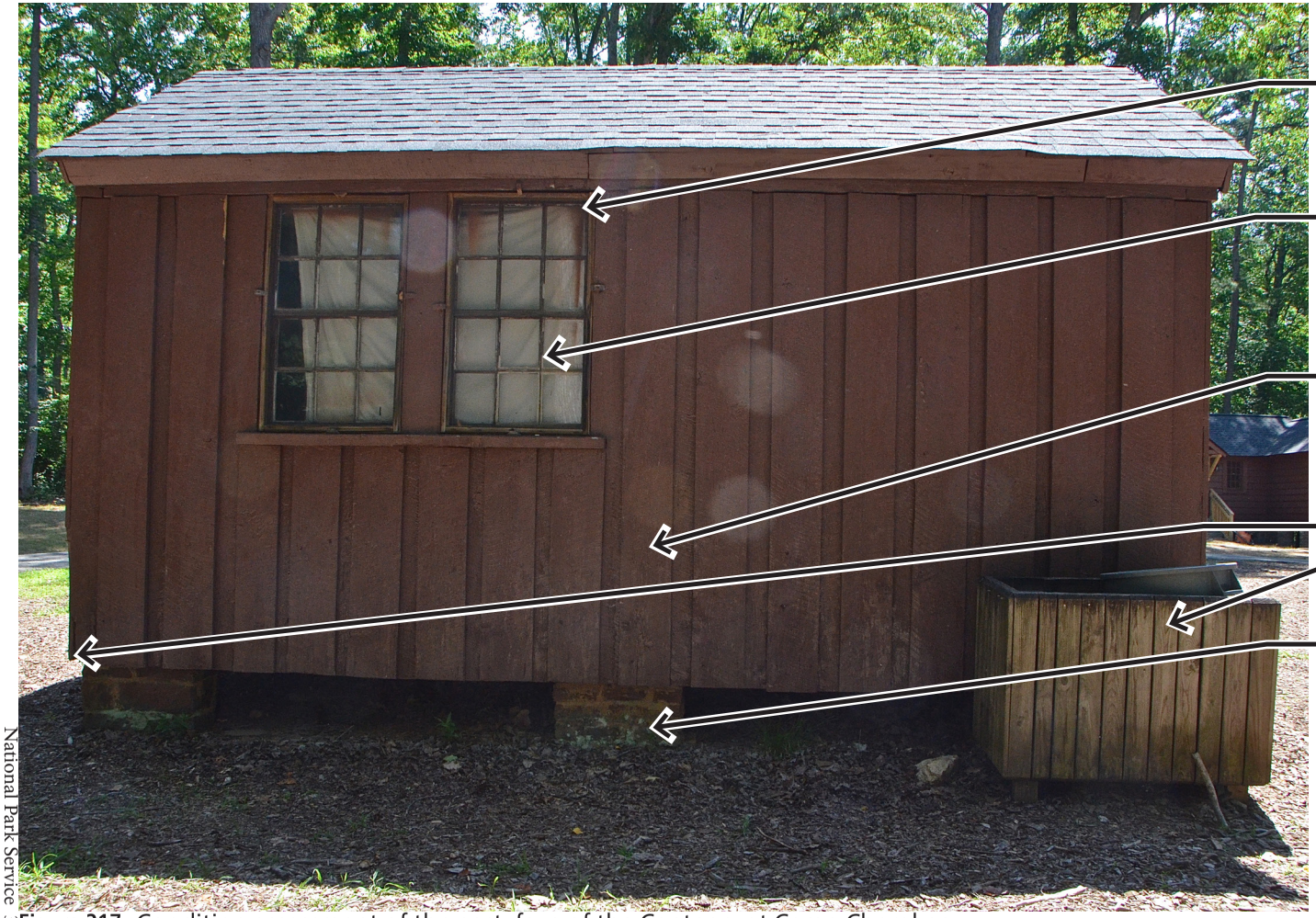


Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 216: Condition assessment of the south face of the Canteen at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof is in good condition; paint failure is observed throughout; windows, and glazing, have not been painted to match historic character; paint on glass of the windows; some deterioration of siding is observed at base; biogrowth on masonry piers; trash receptacle is leaning against structure.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 217: Condition assessment of the east face of the Canteen at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Watershedding and ventilation systems are in good condition; siding and paint is in good condition; window glazing does not match historic character of the building; screen frame is not painted to match; plant growth present at foundation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 218: Condition assessment of the north face of the Canteen at Camp Cherokee

Camp Cherokee

Cook's Quarters

KM 145

East Sub Camp

North Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Paint failure observed throughout; porch handrail is missing; biogrowth is present on some wooden and masonry units; masonry piers are soiled; foundation is largely clear of debris.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 219: Condition assessment of the north face of the Cook's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Small accumulation of debris on roof; paint failure observed throughout; fascia deterioration; window repair treated out of kind with historic character; bottom weatherboard is broken; soiling of masonry piers; inappropriate storage under building.

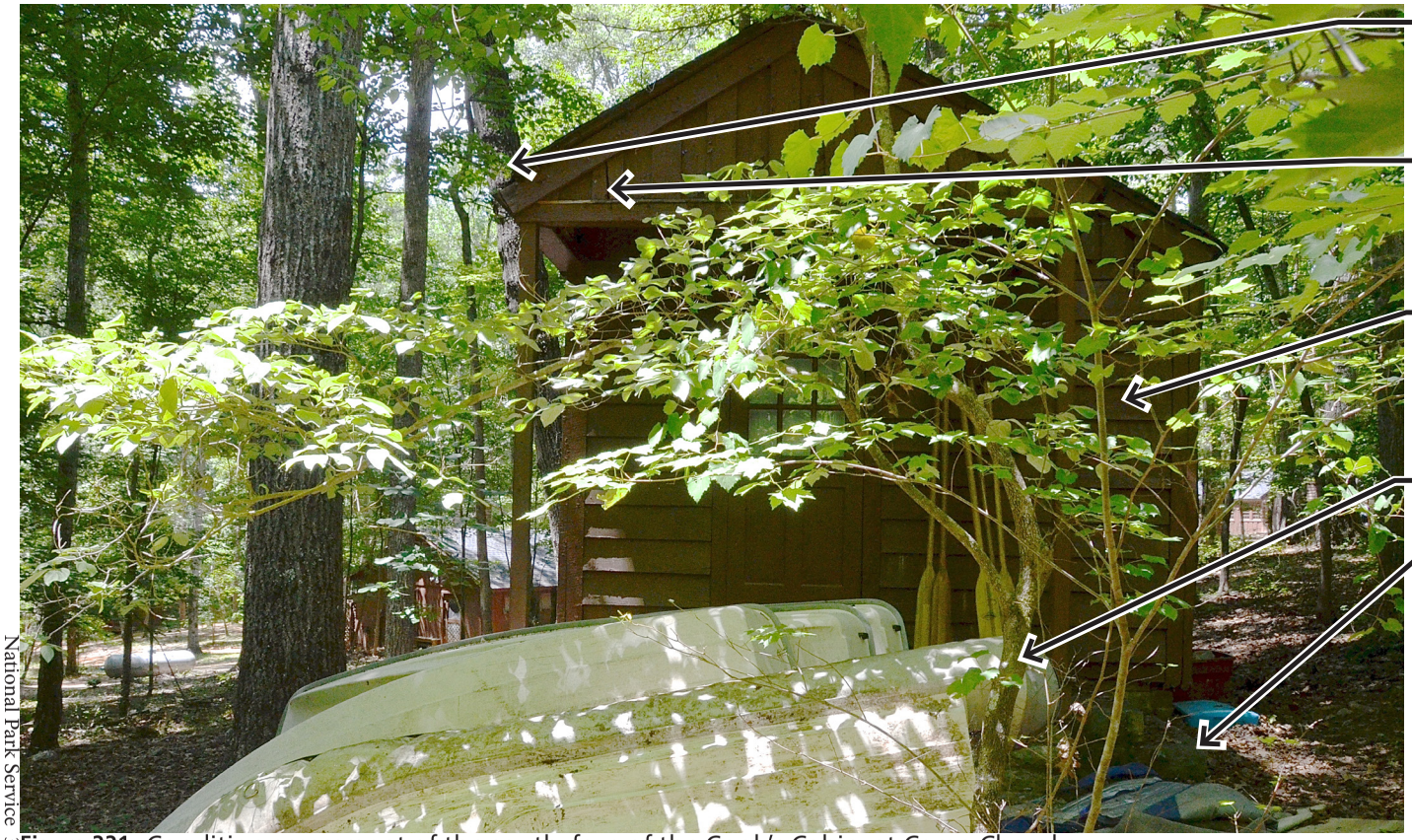


Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 220: Condition assessment of the west face of the Cook's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof cladding does not meet the edge of the roof; paint failure observed throughout; cracked siding; structure cluttered with stored objects and materials; accumulation of debris at foundations.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 221: Condition assessment of the south face of the Cook's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof appears in good condition with minor debris build up; paint failure is observed throughout; repairs to the window are treated out of kind with historic character; deterioration of siding observed; broken siding; objects stored along foundations; biogrowth on foundation piers.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 222: Condition assessment of the east face of the Cook's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof is in good condition, vent is in good condition; minor peeling and chipping of paint observed on siding; clear of debris and vegetation at grade level; repairs in windows are not in kind with historic character of the building; mortar loss observed on chimney.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 223: Condition assessment of the west face of the Infirmary at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Vent is clean and clear of debris; roof is in good condition; significant paint failure is observed on siding; masonry foundation appears in good condition with minor debris and plant accumulation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 224: Condition assessment of the north face of the Infirmary at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof is in condition; siding requires attention; windows are replacements; glazing repair necessary to match historic character; separation between siding and the sill; paint failure observed throughout.

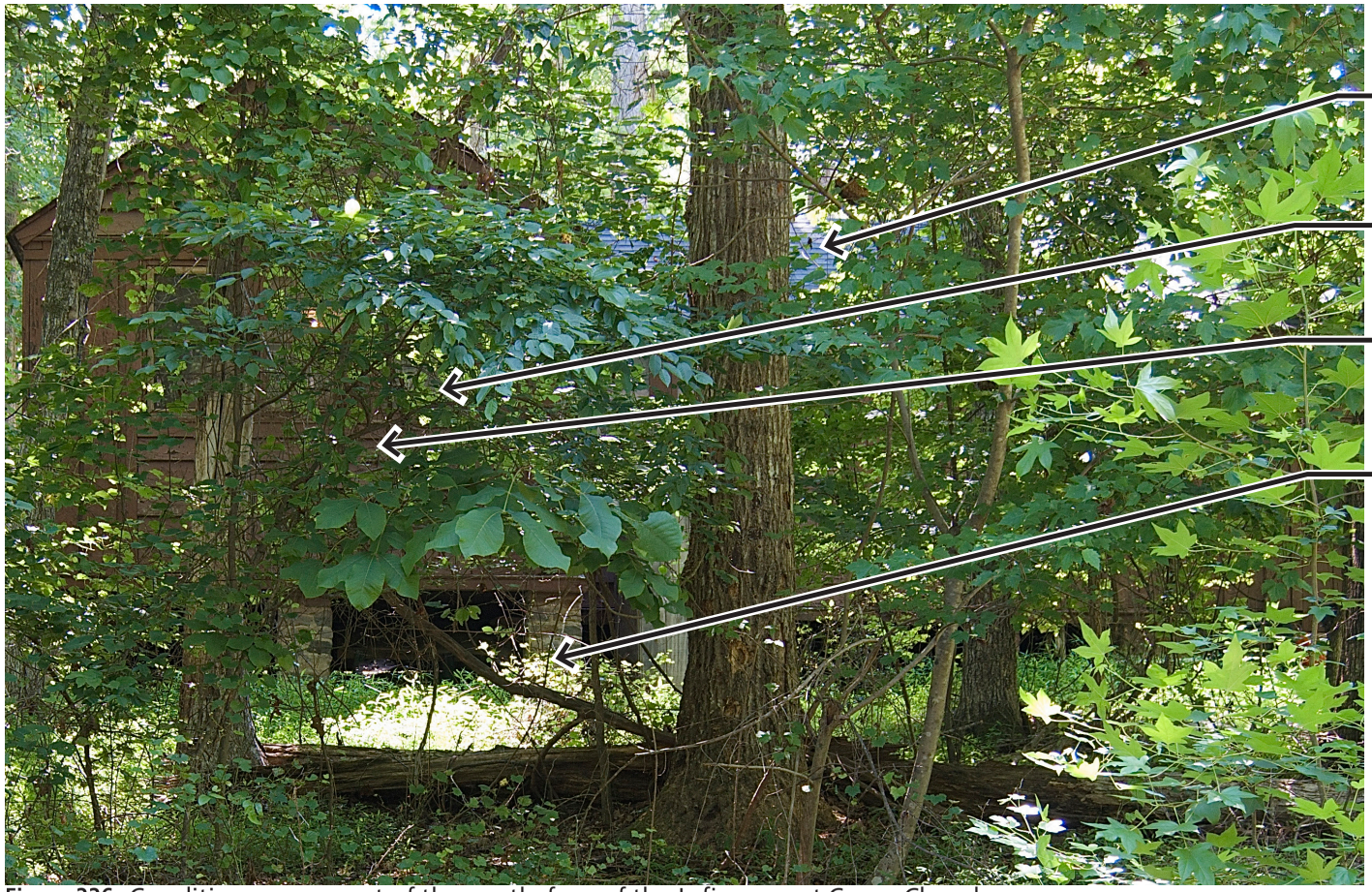


Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 225: Condition assessment of the east face of the Infirmary at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof appears to be in good condition with some minor accumulation of debris along ridge line; siding is in good condition; paint failure is observed throughout; windows are in fair condition but some replacements do not match historic character of building; foundation piers are in good condition with minor soiling; there is debris collecting along foundation piers as well as small plant growth.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 226: Condition assessment of the south face of the Infirmary at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Paint failure evident in chipping and peeling; louvers of vent are broken and in need of repair or replacement; sill is deteriorating; piers appear to be out of plumb; window is soiled; pointing of the piers appears to be in good condition; door is out of plumb.



Louvers are broken and out of place

Rotten verge board

Example of paint failure

Example of deteriorating board and batten siding

Inappropriate replacement of railing and braces

Door out of plumb

Soiled sill and masonry piers

Pier out of plumb

Repair Priority:
High

Figure 227: Condition assessment of the south face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Roof is mostly clean and clear of debris; corner post of the porch is cracked; some weatherboards are cracked; some paint failure observed; window is not in kind with historic character of the building; northeast corner of cabin is in contact with ground.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 228: Condition assessment of the east face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Louvered vent appears clean and open; significant paint failure observed across the facade; some soiling and biogrowth is present low on the structure and on foundation piers.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 229: Condition assessment of the north face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof appears in good condition and is largely free and clear of debris; paint is failing on lower weatherboards; foundation masonry piers are largely clean and free of debris and plant growth.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 230: Condition assessment of the west face of a typical Leader's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Camp Cherokee

Typical Latrine

KM 106 Pictured

South Sub Camp

South Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor*

Paint failure is observed throughout, particularly on wooden posts; one porch post has been replaced and is not painted to match historic character; sinks and wash basins are deteriorating; concrete foundation appears sound but is discolored and exhibits biogrowth; posts reveal dutchman repairs at base with questionable stability and inconsistent treatment.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 231: Condition assessment of the south face of a typical Latrine at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Debris has collected on the roof; roof appears in good condition; wooden posts demonstrate paint failure; some wooden siding is deteriorating; sinks and wash basins show signs of deterioration and corrosion; foundation and lower edge of watherboards is cluttered with debris and small plants.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 232: Condition assessment of the west face of a typical Latrine at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Vent appears free of debris and unblocked; siding exhibits paint failure, biogrowth, and deterioration; paint is discolored; there is a hole in the siding above the plate; foundation appears to be clean and clear of debris; corner posts appear to be deteriorating at the ground level; framing rafter truncated awkwardly; window is in poor condition.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 233: Condition assessment of the north face of a typical Latrine at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Roof appears to be in good condition with some debris; weatherboard siding exhibits paint failure and biogrowth; plant growth near the foundation; there is discoloration of the concrete base of the covered wash area; central post has been replaced but not in kind with historic character; other posts exhibit chipping and paint failure; sink and wash basin exhibit rust formation and deterioration.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 234: Condition assessment of the east face of a typical Latrine at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Wood rot at sill and bottom course of siding near grade; accumulation of leaves against siding; windows need reglazing; overhang and eve are in good condition.



Minimal debris on roof

Repair not in keeping with historic character

Gap in siding

Wood window members in good condition

Damaged screen

Gap in door jamb

Crack in siding

Accumulated debris

Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 235: Condition assessment of the north face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Splitting and cracking of wood siding near corner boards; debris and staining on siding; debris accumulation observed at the base of building; vent is in good condition.

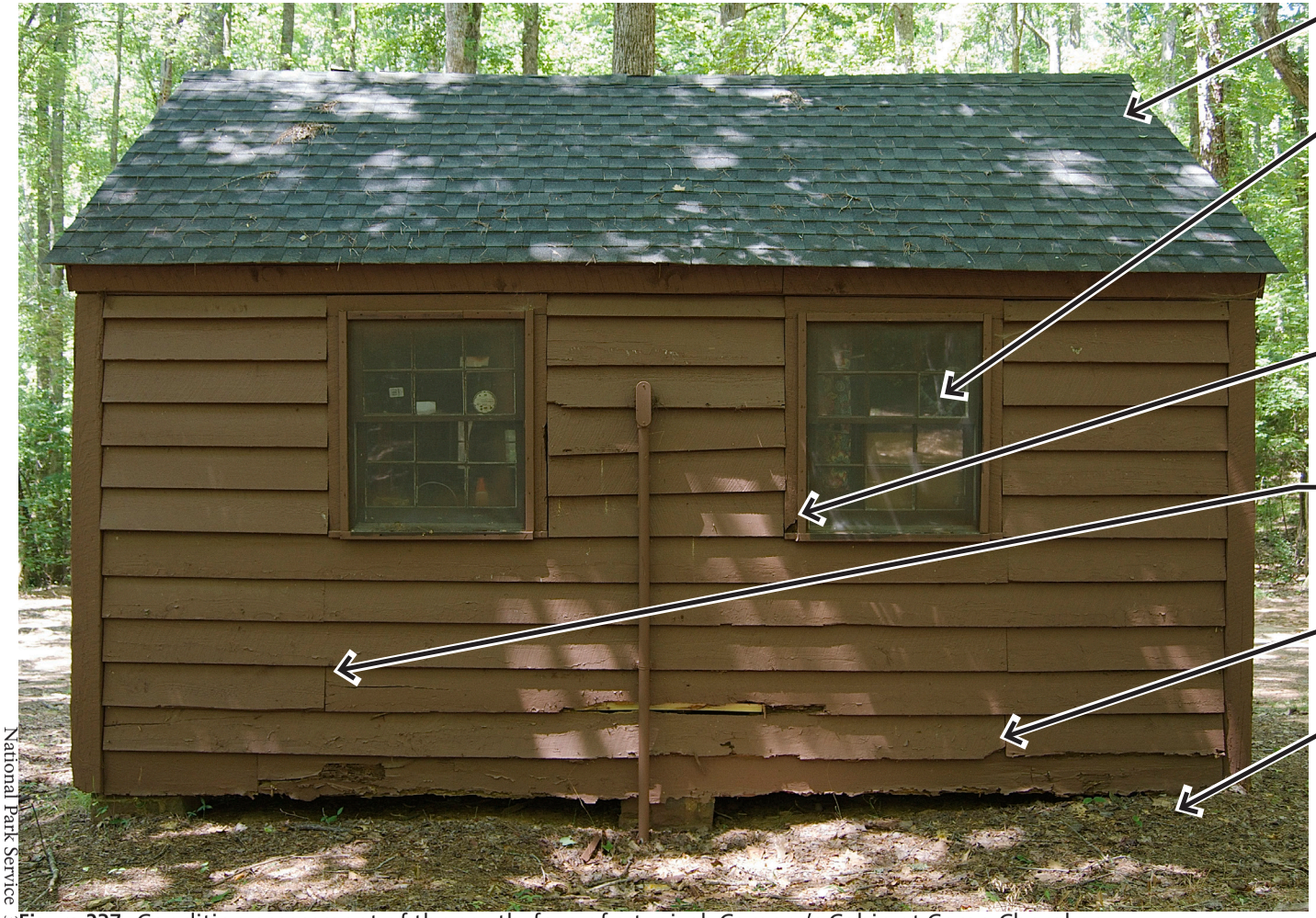


Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 236: Condition assessment of the east face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Wood rot and loss of wood siding especially lower courses; peeling paint; small degree of debris on siding; debris accumulation observed at base of building; overhang and eve are in good condition; siding and building frame in contact with ground.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 237: Condition assessment of the south face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is fair.*

Cracking of wood siding observed; small degree of debris on siding; small accumulation of debris observed at base; overhang and eve in good condition; attic vent is in good condition.



Repair Priority:
Moderate

Figure 238: Condition assessment of the west face of a typical Camper's Cabin at Camp Cherokee

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Failure of drains around building allow water to pool against the Bath House and lap over footings during heavy rains; roof in generally good condition but flashing around chimney has failed allowing rain water to penetrate the north end of the building; leaf debris has accumulated in the valleys and gutters; current gutters are inadequate and allow rain to sheet down exterior face of building; lower edges of bard and batten siding are rotten; window repairs are not in keeping with historic character of materials of the building.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 239: Condition assessment of the west face of the Bath House

National Park Service 359

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Leaks at the chimney flashings allow rain water to penetrate the roof; roof is generally in fair condition; windows repairs do not match historic character of the building; bottom edge of siding boards are deteriorating; paint failure is observed throughout; boards of the doors do not match; plant growth lines the masonry foundation; gutters are inappropriate in character and capacity.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 240: Condition assessment of the north face of the Bath House

Day Use Area

Bath House

KM 25

East Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Roof appears generally in good condition; broken louvers in cross gable roof vent; bottom edge of siding is deteriorating; some replacement weatherboards do not match historic character of the building; cross gable windows do not match the historic character of the building; window repairs do not match historic character; paint failure is observed throughout; downspouts do not match historic character; plant growth lines the foundation.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 241: Condition assessment of the east face of the Bath House

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Roof appears in fair condition; flashings appear intact; bottom edge of siding is deteriorating; paint failure observed throughout; windows have been poorly repaired; repairs do not match historic character of building; the concrete footing is covered in biogrowth; accumulation of debris along the foundation.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 242: Condition assessment of the south face of the Bath House

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

The roof is in fair condition; accumulation of debris on roof; roof shingles curled and failing along the edges; paint failure is observed throughout; deteriorating wooden rails; concrete pad foundation is soiled with plant growth lining its perimeter.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 243: Condition assessment of the north face of the Picnic Shelter

Day Use Area

Picnic Shelter

KM 51

East Elevation

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Paint is in generally good condition with small areas of failure; the vertical support members show minor signs of paint and wood deterioration; the foundation is in good condition with very minor staining in some areas and slight accumulation of dust and dirt.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 244: Condition assessment of the east face of the Picnic Shelter

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

The roof is in generally good condition with curling observed at the lowest course of shingles; logs appear in good condition; deterioration of handrails observed; masonry foundation is in good condition with minimal staining and very slight accumulation of debris along the foundation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 245: Condition assessment of the south face of the Picnic Shelter

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Siding and paint in gable are in good condition; bottom log course is rotten; masonry chimney and foundation are in good condition with minor efflorescence; plant growth along the base of the structure.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 246: Condition assessment of the west face of the Picnic Shelter

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

The roof and flashings are in good condition; the masonry walls are in good condition; porch posts are in good condition; windows and the main door are all in good condition and painted to match historic character; the masonry foundation is in good condition; the flagstone walkway is in good condition and is a historically sensitive approach to ADA accessibility.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 247: Condition assessment of the north face of the Administration Headquarters

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good to fair.*

The roof and drainage systems are in good condition with adequate water runoff provided; the masonry is in good condition with only minor soiling and biogrowth along the base of the structure; the windows and doors are in good condition; the added framed and gravel raised bed used to support mechanical systems may add pressure to the masonry wall and should be observed for adequate drainage.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 248: Condition assessment of the west face of the Administration Headquarters

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

The roof, flashings, and drainage system are good condition; the attic vent is clear of debris and in working order; the masonry is in good condition with minor soiling and staining along the base; the windows and doors are in good condition; the added mechanical systems and raised beds for them may add pressure to the masonry wall and should be monitored for adequate drainage.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 249: Condition assessment of the south face of the Administration Headquarters

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

The roof, flashings, and drainage systems appear to be in good condition; windows are in good condition; the masonry walls are in good condition with minor discoloration in some stones, mostly along the base of the structure; plants as well trees should be monitored to prevent foundation movement.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 250: Condition assessment of the east face of the Administration Headquarters

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Flashings are in good condition; roof is clean of debris; some shingles are discolored; water shedding devices are in place and appear adequate; siding is generally in good condition; foundations are in good condition; planting along the base of the structure pose no threat to the foundation.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 251: Condition assessment of the north face of the Superintendent's Residence

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Overhangs and water shedding devices are in good condition; vent is in good condition; siding is in good condition; masonry foundation is in good condition with light soiling and discoloration; masonry chimney is in good condition; windows match each other and the historic character of the building.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 252: Condition assessment of the west face of the Superintendent's Residence

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

The roof and flashings appear to be in good condition; water drainage systems appear adequate and in good condition; the windows throughout the structure are in good condition; window air conditioning units and screens which do not match historic character of the building; siding is in good condition and painted consistently throughout; vegetation lines the building but does not appear to pose a threat; the masonry foundation is in good condition with minor soiling; the masonry steps and pathway are in good condition.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 253: Condition assessment of the south face of the Superintendent's Residence

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is good.*

Siding is in good condition; windows and shutters are in good condition; window air conditioning units have been added which do not match historic character of the building; the masonry foundation is in good condition with minor soiling; ornamental plants and small trees growing near the foundation do not present a problem at this time but should be monitored.



Repair Priority:
Low

Figure 254: Condition assessment of the east face of the Superintendent's Residence

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

The roof is in fair condition with some wooden shingles lifting and curling; there is a significant accumulation of debris on the roof; there is rot at the base of porch posts; biogrowth present on the porch sill; masonry foundations of the porch have some minor staining.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 255: Condition assessment of the north face of the Log Privy

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Gable end board and batten infill is sun bleached and wracking; logs below chimney shoulder not tied to masonry; water intrusion along log seams with chimney.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 256: Condition assessment of the west face of the Log Privy

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

Roof appears in fair condition but with individual shingles lifting and curling; debris accumulation on the roof; biogrowth present on sill course of logs.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 257: Condition assessment of the south face of the Log Privy

Typical Conditions: *Overall condition is poor.*

The water shedding devices including overhangs appear adequate; there is some difference in color of wooden members indicating sun bleaching; wooden members appear in overall good condition; other siding materials are in good condition.



Repair Priority:
High

Figure 258: Condition assessment of the east face of the Log Privy

Requirements for Treatment and Use

Kings Mountain State Park National Register Historic District enumerates the long list of architecturally varied buildings, structures, and landscape features constructed by CCC crews at Kings Mountain between 1936 and 1942. In additions to buildings constructed for two group camps and a day use area, the district contains an archaeological component, the ruins of the CCC Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson, two dams and four roads. The nomination Kings Mountain State Park National Register District (KMSPHD) also includes two arched stone bridges that span Crawford Creek along Main Park Road and Lake York Road. However, the nomination does not specifically include the stone lined swales that line Main Park Road or the stone culverts that channel streams under both Main Park Road and Lake Crawford Road. These features are essential components of CCC road design. They are significant as expressions of the broader CCC effort at Kings Mountain and the rustic aesthetic in park design that shaped CCC projects in both the national park and the Recreational Demonstration Area that became Kings Mountain State Park. The omission of these features from the National Register Nomination should be corrected by amending the nomination to include additional documentation of these important landscape features.

The National Register Nomination for Kings Mountain State Park Historic District makes it clear that the CCC-era cultural resources enumerated in the district are important to the history of the place and the region. Important expressions of the broader national response to the economic emergency created by the Great Depression, the buildings, structures, and landscape features considered in this report are also significant expressions of the design aesthetic that dominated park design from the 1930s until the 1970s. The historic resources that contribute to the KMSPHD are currently managed by Kings Mountain State Park. Other CCC-era resources, notably the portion of Main Park Road that passes through NPS lands and the swales and culverts associated with Main Park Road, are, by association with the broader CCC effort at Kings Mountain, eligible for listing on the National Register. They retain high levels of integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, and materials and workmanship. The same is true of the Headquarters Buildings and the Superintendent's Residence and the landscape features associated with the establishment of Kings Mountain National Military Park.

As such, treatment and use of Main Park Road and the culverts and swales associated

with it, the Headquarters Building and Superintendent's Residence should be considered within the context of National Park Service guidelines for the protection of cultural resources.[202] South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism is an agency of the State of South Carolina and issues policies pertinent to the maintenance and use of the recreational facilities it manages. The laws, regulations and functional requirements that apply to CCC-era buildings, structures, and landscape features at Kings Mountain thus divide along those regulations that units of the National Park Service must follow, those that specifically apply to properties owned by the state of South Carolina and those that apply broadly to both.

Division of management responsibilities has had the unintended consequence of placing buildings designed and fabricated within a single planning effort under two administrative managers. As result, there is, at present, no single management plan in place that considers the CCC-era resources holistically. Policies and guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior which have been broadly adopted by federal, state and local government agencies should be applied to the treatment of CCC-era resources at Kings Mountain whether fall under the management of the National Park Service or the State of South Carolina.

Laws and Regulations

Key laws, regulations and requirements that apply to any work recommended for historic resources within Kings Mountain National Military Park include:

- National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Oder 28) which requires planning for the protection of cultural resources on park property.

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) which mandates that federal agencies, including the National Park Service, take in account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment.

Treatment of buildings and sites are also guided by:

- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

202 National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28).

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- International Building Code (IBC)
- International Existing Building Code (IEBC)

In response to these laws and regulations, threats to life safety, if present, should be addressed. While many of the buildings at Camps Cherokee and York, the Privy Cabin and the Bath House at Lake Crawford require repair to mitigate previous and ongoing material deterioration, no conditions representing imminent hazards to life safety were identified in the buildings at these areas. A number of hazards were, however, identified at CCC Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson. When repairs are considered and plans for mitigation developed, the International Building Code, section 3409-Historic Buildings, para 3409.1 provides guidance on the repair of historic buildings:

> The provisions of this code relating to the construction, repair, alteration, addition, restoration and movement of structures, and change of occupancy shall not be mandatory for historic buildings where such buildings are judged by the building official to not constitute a distinct life safety hazard.
>
> Inasmuch as all the buildings, structures, and landscape features considered in this study are historic, alternatives to full prescriptive legislative and code compliance should be considered where compliance would compromise the integrity of the character-defining features of the buildings, structures, or landscape features.

Use

The CCC era buildings at KIMO and KMSP generally retain a very high level of architectural integrity. That is due, in no small part, to the buildings' unbroken use as recreational and administrative facilities. Use of robust materials during construction, most of it sourced locally, also contributed to the buildings' current well-used but sound condition. What has made good programmatic sense and supported the buildings' preservation - - recreational and administrative use - - will, coupled with consistently applied standards of maintenance and repair, insure that these buildings survive well into the future.

With the exception of interpretative functions moved to the park's new Visitor Center, KIMO Administrative Headquarters will continue to serve the historic purposes for which it was built. The Superintendent's Residence will, in the near future, be converted to office

use but that new function should be accomplished with little effect to the building's exterior or its interior plan or finishes. In short, these two buildings will continue familiar roles. No other changes in use are recommended.

That recommendation, maintain the status quo in use, holds for the CCC era buildings located in KMSP. With the conspicuous exception of the Bath House at Lake Crawford Day Use Area and Campground, the CCC era buildings in KMSP have seen almost continuous use since their construction as recreational facilities. Seasonal fluctuations, with heaviest use in the case of Camp Cherokee corresponding to the summer camp activities sponsored there by the YMCA, have been the general rule for the entire group. This kind of recreational use, waxing and waning with seasonal use and supporting low impact activities, has been a significant factor in the preservation of these buildings. Had they been put to other more demanding uses, they might not have survived or would perhaps have persisted but with significant alteration. The Campers Cabins at Camp Cherokee, some removed and most bearing evidence of significant repair, provide a glimpse of how heavy use coupled with lagging repairs could result in the loss of additional components of this important collection of recreational buildings.

While the global recommendation for CCC era buildings at KIMO and KMSP is to continue their current uses, it is clear that the preservation of these buildings will depend on the mitigation of the accumulated effect of decades of normal wear and tear and repair of failing materials. The recommendation for treatment that will be developed for CCC buildings, structures and landscape features at KIMO and KMSP are, on one hand, respond to chronic, ongoing needs. Cracked, blistered, peeling and missing paint are a common symptom on many CCC buildings in KMSP. Other symptoms reflect more acute issues, some the result of water penetration over some extended period, some the result of termite infestation, and others the expected failure of materials. This second category of treatment, while the result of accumulated insults, are acute needs in the sense that unaddressed they threaten the essential architectural character of the buildings and, in a few cases, their structural integrity.

Alternatives for Treatment and Use

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties provides definitions for four major treatments that may be applied to historic buildings, structures, and landscape features:

> Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work,

including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restorations project.

Reconstruction is defined as the act of process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of anon-surviving site, landscape, buildings, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.[203]

Of the four treatment approaches, preservation, which involves sustaining buildings in their existing form, is the strategy that KIMO and KMSP have generally followed and is the most appropriate strategy for CCC-era resources at Kings Mountain. With few exceptions, among them the canteen at Camp York, for example, CCC-era buildings at Kings Mountain continue to serve the functions for which they were designed and built. A preservation approach will encourage on-going maintenance to insure building stability and repair when necessary. Since most of the CCC-era buildings a**t KIMO a**nd KMSP retain their historic forms, a preservation approach would continue a process that is essentially already in place. As part of a preservation approach, restoration of missing elements should be considered.

A preservation approach is also appropriate for the ruins at CCC Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson. The concrete and stone foundations visible there are stable. Any effort to "improve" them would result in irreparable damage. There are, however, life safety hazards

203 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

at the sites of both camps that should be mitigated immediately after a life safety mitigation plan is carefully developed.

Even though the ensemble of CCC buildings at Kings Mountain retains, as a group, remarkable integrity of design, form, and materials, some CCC-era buildings have been heavily modified. The Dining Hall at Camp Cherokee, for example, has been enlarged with substantial additions to both its north and south ends. The installation of plywood ceiling panels in the main dining room of this building masks some elements of the scissors truss roof framing, and all of the historic kitchen equipment and fixturing has been removed. Recent additions have expanded the Staff Quarters at Camp Cherokee as well. These modifications are intrusive but were carried out sympathetically and conform generally to the spirit of rehabilitation treatment. These additions are now essential features of both buildings and cannot be easily removed nor can the functions they perform be moved to other buildings without further diminishing the historical and architectural integrity of the camp.

Installation of new systems to provide universal accessibility for the public; improve or provide more sustainable mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems; and modifications to meet code requirements should be considered with the goal of retaining original historic materials and features whenever and wherever possible. Addition of new amenities that would require significant alteration to historic building form could diminish integrity of the resource and should be avoided. Significant changes to the exterior of any CCC-era buildings by adding or blocking door or window openings should be avoided.

The CCC-era buildings at KIMO and KMSP retain much of their historic materials and features. Despite some alterations, among them wholesale replacement of cabin windows at Camp Cherokee, this collection of buildings retains a high level of historic integrity. Retention of historic materials and character-defining features is both practical and appropriate.

In future, CCC-era resources will benefit, that is, their life expectancies will be extended significantly, if a single treatment plan can be devised for them. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties should provide a framework for development of a historic preservation plan for CCC-era buildings, structures and landscape features at Kings Mountain. Inasmuch as most of the historic CCC-era resources are buildings whose functions remain, and will likely remain, recreational but which now need, or will soon need, repairs, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation should be used as a guide of how to make necessary repairs.

Guidelines for Treatment

Guidelines and requirements for treatment have been based on preservation objectives and requirements for treatment outlined above. All treatment guidelines and recommendations follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are as follows:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alternation of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentation, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alternations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.[204]

General Guidelines for Treatment

The basic guidelines for work on subject buildings, structures, and landscapes and their immediate settings are:

- Undertake all work in compliance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

- Retain the character of the historic areas considered in this study, i.e.,, the sites of CCC Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson, Camp Cherokee, Camp York, the Lake Crawford Day Use Area, Main Park Road culverts and swales, and NPS Headquarters Building and Superintendent's Residence, by protecting individual buildings, site features, and the CCC-era improvements to building sites and setting.

- Document through detailed as-built drawings, photographs, and written narrative all changes and treatments made to historic features and buildings. Maintain records of treatment and preserve documentation according to professional archival standards. Deposit copies with SC PRT and NPS archives.

204 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties; Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

• Retain features and materials on both interior and exterior to the greatest extent possible, replacing deteriorated elements in kind to match material, character, and quality of original.

Treatment and Use Recommendations

The Recommendations that follow draw attention to the general needs and opportunities to develop historic preservation policies and plans that can be applied broadly to all CCC-era buildings, structures and landscape features at Kings Mountain. These recommendations also address the most pressing needs of individual buildings.

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation #1: Develop and Adopt a Preservation Plan for CCC-era buildings, structures, and landscape features in both KIMO and KMSP.

Preservation Plan should address all CCC era buildings in both parks. Plan should be accompanied by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) executed between NPS and SC PRT that expresses agreement that a consistent level of care for all CCC era buildings is necessary to guarantee their preservation and prevent the loss of character defining features and materials.

A Preservation Plan should also be accompanied by a Statement of Preservation Philosophy that acknowledges the cultural and historical significance of this collection of CCC buildings. The National Register Nomination for Kings Mountain CCC resources makes it clear that these cultural resources are important to the history of the place and the region. They are an important expression of the broader national program in the 1930s and 1940s. During this period of national emergency, government created programs that not only met immediate needs but also created an enduring legacy of public places that continue to educate, entertain, enlighten. In creating jobs and employment for many thousands of unemployed young Americans also created an indelible ethic for park building and an aesthetic for recreational design that shaped national attitudes, national standards, and national expectations into the 1970s.

If these buildings are to continue to serve the purposes for which they were constructed and which they have served for seven decades, careful, consistent application of a standard level of care will be increasingly necessary as this collection of building continues

in active use and as the normal wear and tear of use and weathering push against historic materials.

The Preservation Plan should use the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as the broad intellectual and philosophical framework within which maintenance and repair of CCC buildings is undertaken.

The Preservation Plan should also enumerate the palette of materials used in construction of CCC buildings and structures and develop site-specific guidelines on methods and materials used in repairs.

The Preservation Plan should also enumerate character-defining features and provide explicit guidance on how and when additions and changes to interiors are to be made.

The Preservation Plan should also enumerate most important and best-preserved interiors and provide clear guidance on how changes to interiors can be made.

Development of guidelines for alterations, and additions in conjunction of NPS, SCPRT and SCSHPO will recognize that additions are sometimes needed and necessary to adapt historic buildings to contemporary use and to contemporary standards of "comfort." When, however, an addition to one of the CCC-era buildings is proposed, there should be a review process in place to insure that the addition or modification is in the spirit of the CCC-design aesthetic and that the additional maintains the architectural character of the historic building.

The Preservation Plan should contain both a cyclical buildings conditions inspection schedule and a cyclical maintenance schedule.

Recommendation #1A: Roofing. As a general rule, roofing material should return to the materials indicated and intended by architect Joseph Croxton and installed by CCC crews. Photographic evidence and construction specifications indicate that wood shakes clad most if not all CCC-era with the exception of the NPS Administrative Headquarters and Superintendent's Residence where slate or slate-simulating cement asbestos shingles were applied. Further research will be necessary to determine the precise material used. Current use of asphalt shingle on CCC-era buildings throughout KMSP, with the exception of the Privy Cabin, diminish the "park rustic" aesthetic that shaped all building raised by CCC crews. A future effort to rehabilitate roof cladding to original specifications would consider both maintenance and code implications. Roofing material is an important character defining features of recreational buildings and structures from the middle decades of the twentieth century when construction by federal, state and local park and







Figure 259: Photographs of the conditions observed at the Lake Crawford Bath House.

recreational facilities settled into a more or less "national" recreational style (See Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation #s 2 and 5).

Recommendation #1B: Develop and implement a stabilization and rehabilitation plan for the Lake Crawford Bath House.

The Lake Crawford Bath House and the landscape features associated with it are perhaps the most significant CCC achievement at Kings Mountain. Closed for some years, the Bath House and stone stairs, retaining walls, and walks that define it now show significant signs of damage by water penetration and erosion.

This will be a significant effort. A multi-disciplinary team will be essential to develop a sensitive conservation and rehabilitation plan. A number of unsympathetic repairs have already diminished the architectural integrity of this important complex. Great care in replacing damaged, missing, or deteriorated elements with materials that match original in character and workmanship will be essential to retaining the historic character and feeling of this important recreational facility.

Recommendation #2: Repair Lake Crawford Bath House parking lot culverts and water management system. Rainwater runoff now

sheets across the parking lot downhill toward the Bath House and the road and retaining walls that frame its site. Considerable erosion, and repeated repairs necessary to replace displaced road material, threatens CCC retaining walls, steps, and curbing as well as the Lake Crawford hillside. Repair of the parking lot culverts will mitigate what is now a chronic condition.

Recommendation #3: Develop a historic resources conservation and management plan for the sites of CCC camps Hawthorne and Ferguson.

This large, sprawling complex, once home to the hundreds of CCC crew who built Kings Mountain National Military Park and the recreational facilities now encompassed in Kings Mountain State Park, is now an archaeological site. Ruins of camp buildings and the gates that framed the entrances to Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson are visible as are the foundation of camp buildings.

Opening of a riding trail that connects the site to other KMSP riding trails has opened the site to increased, ad hoc, irregular visitation and use. Increased visitation raises the potential for damage to the surviving above ground vestiges of the CCC camps.

The camp area should be carefully and thoroughly mapped.

A historic resources conservation and management plan should enumerate (1) prioritize sites more susceptible to damage and provide guidelines for installation of appropriate barriers; (2) prescribe methods and materials for appropriate repairs as needed; (3) explore options for interpretative trails and signage.

The survey and plan recommended here are needed to assure the conservation of this important element of the CCC story at Kings Mountain. The discussion about the nature, character and frequency of public access to this site will consider a range of option, one of them perhaps a decision to prohibit visitation until life safety issues have been successfully addressed.

The sites of CCC camps Hawthorne and Ferguson can be used to tell the very interesting story of the recruitment, training, housing, and work of the young men who worked at Kings Mountain.

Recommendation #4: Develop a life safety mitigation plan for the sites of CCC camps Hawthorne and Ferguson.

Dismantled in stages as the nation mobilized for war, the sites of Camps Hawthorne

and Ferguson are evocative places. They also contain significant life safety hazards. Rusted iron rebar and nails that once fastened frame walls to cast concrete foundation are exposed. A cast concrete sump pit associated with the camp shower house is open and filled with water. A sewage collection pit linked to the camp toilet is open. Rusting pieces of prefabricated wall systems, chimney flues, and roofing lay scattered across the site. A life safety mitigation plan should follow an assessment of the site and should consider: (1) life safety issues associated with open foundations and water-filled sumps; (2) provide options for appropriate mitigation of life safety issues, e.g. filling open foundation with materials that will support conservation of historic features; (3) consider design for marked walking paths through the site and appropriate barrier to protect historic resources and visitors; and (4) prescribe text for notification signage that draws attention to risks.

Recommendation #5: Address accessibility. While the dining hall at Camp Cherokee has been retrofit with accessibility ramps, most of the CCC ensemble lack accessibility accommodations. Study of options to make more of the CCC era buildings accessible should be undertaken.

Recommendation #6 Develop an interpretative exhibit that tells the story of the role of the CCC in the planning and construction of KIMO and KMSP.

As a group, CCC-era buildings, structures and landscape features at Kings Mountain present a compelling story of the planning and construction of buildings and structures associated with the National Park Service interpretation of the Battle of Kings Mountain and the Recreational Development Area that became Kings Mountain State Park. While interpretation of the CCC work at Kings Mountain is not a primary responsibility of KIMO or KMSP, an exhibit on the planning and construction of the two parks by CCC crews, based on the wealth of available photographs, historic maps, and recorded recollections, could tell a story not now well know and that would, for most visitors to KIMO and KMSP, draw attention to how the nation responded to the crisis precipitated by the Great Depression and the role the CCC played in the national response.

Together, these resources are capable of yielding a very detailed narrative of the planning and construction of buildings and structures associated with the National Park Service interpretation of the Battle of Kings Mountain and the Recreational Development Area that became Kings Mountain State Park. The records now stored at KIMO are an invaluable resource whose proper storage and preservation should remain a priority for the park. Every effort should be made to insure that these

materials are properly handled and stored in an environmentally safe and stable location.

Should officials at KIMO or KMSP decide to install an exhibit on the planning and construction of the two parks by CCC crews, the wealth of photographs, historic maps, and recorded recollections would provide ample information for both the creation of an interpretative narrative and graphic exhibits. Such an exhibit would tell a story not now well know and that would, for most visitors to KIMO and KMSP, draw attention to how the nation responded to the crisis precipitated by the Great Depression and the role the CCC played in the national response.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Main Park Road and Associated Features:

Lake Crawford Parking Lot Culverts

Three culverts that once provided drainage along the eastern edge of the parking lot are blocked by debris and should be repaired. Poor water management of the runoff from the Lake Crawford parking lot threatens the retaining walls that form the historically significant setting of the Bath House, the stone stairs that lead down to the Bath House, and contribute to the moisture problems that threaten the Bath House itself.

Main Park Road Culverts

- Inspect all culverts annually.
- Silt and debris should be removed from Main Road Culverts #1 and #10. Once the openings of these culverts have been cleared, consideration should be given to regrading the slopes adjacent to these features to prevent future occlusion.
- Stabilize the ends of the northern headwalls of Main Road Culverts # 2 and #3 and extend headwall with appropriate materials to match historic construction to





Figure 260: Photographs of the conditions observed of the failing headwalls associated with Main Park Road.

prevent further erosion.

- Consideration should be given to rebuilding Main Road Culvert #4 with materials and workmanship to match CCC-era standards and methods.
- Repair top course of Main Road Culvert #6.
- Repair loose stone in top course of Main Road Culvert #8.
- Consideration should be given to review of grass mowing operation policies to prevent further damage to upper courses of stone head walls.(Figure 260)

Main Road Rock Swales

These erosion control features are in generally good condition. Consideration should be given to review of grass mowing operation policies to prevent further damage to edges and ends of these stone features.

Lake York Dam:

This concrete and earthen structure appears to be in stable condition. Iron fencing that once ran across the upper end of the dam's broad spillway to prevent

boaters and swimmers from injury are now missing.

- Consideration should be given to replacement of historic safety barrier that ran across the face of the spillway.

- Consideration should be given to inspection of earthen portion of the dam to ascertain what, if any, effect trees are having on the stability of the structure.

Lake Crawford Dam:

This stone structure appears to be in stable condition.

- Consideration should be given to reattaching stones torn loose in bottom course of the dam.

- Consideration should be given to design of aesthetically appropriate safety fence to prevent visitor access to dam and prevent erosion caused by ad hoc paths cut by visitors to dam shoulders.

Camp York:

The first of the two group activity areas constructed at Kings Mountain, Camp York is used less intensively than nearby Camp Cherokee. Camp York retains much of its original fabric and feeling and reflects both the design and recreational goals intended for it.

Specific recommendations for treatment of historic buildings at Camp York include:

- Dining Hall (KM 150), exterior, efflorescence should be carefully removed and flue opening capped to prevent water intrusion. Repointing should use mortar that matches historic material in color and composition. (Figure 261)

- Dining Hall (KM 150), interior, retains its original plan and significant elements of its original fixtures and furnishings. Tables and benches here, and in the dining hall at Camp Cherokee, are particularly important elements that deserve additional study. The walk-in, site built cold storage room is also an original feature that should also be preserved.

- Canteen (KM 153) exhibits evidence of significant termite damage to the posts on



Figure 261: Photographs of the exterior and interior at places of problematic efflorescence on the Camp York Dining Hall.

either side of the chimneystack. Deteriorated lower ends of these posts should be removed and replaced with new material. Two window sash are missing from the seven light rank at the rear of the building's single open room should be replaced with sash that matches historic examples.

- Unit Lodge (KM 157) exhibits multiple symptoms of damage caused by water intrusion.

  - (1) Significant efflorescence on exterior of gable end stone chimney is evidence of water penetration at either the shoulder of down flue opening. Source of water intrusion should be identified and sealed.

  - (2) Crack in stone masonry that rises from the exterior cooking hearth through twelve courses of masonry should be monitored.

  - (3) Sandstone blocks used in chimney show sign of sugaring and advancing loss caused by leaks in chimney and hydraulic pressure caused by use of Portland-based mortar. Consideration should be given to replacing these deteriorated stones using locally sourced stone that matches historic materials and mortar that matches originals.



Figure 262: Photographs of the conditions observed at Unit Lodge 157.

- o (4) Lower ends of porch posts are rotten and should be removed and replaced with Dutchman repairs. (Figure 262)

- Latrine (KM 163) is abandoned and derelict. Timber frame exhibits signs of termite damage. Consideration should be given to replacement of rotten and termite damaged structural timbers, roof, and siding with materials to match historic examples. The condition of this building is poor.

- Group Cabin (KM 156) exhibits numerous symptoms of deterioration:

- o (1) Stone work of outdoor cooking pit is displaced and should be repaired to restore intended function of this feature.

- o (2) Cracks in stone masonry of gable end chimney stem from water intrusion evident at Leader's Cabins KM 157 and 158. Consideration should be given to monitoring this stone chimney.

- o (3) Rotten porch floorboards should be replaced with materials that match historic examples.

- Unit Lodge (KM 158) like Group Cabin 157 efflorescence on the





Figure 263: Two photographs of the conditions observed at Unit Lodge 158.



Figure 264: Photograph of the condition of the shutter observed at Camper's Cabin KM 189.

exterior face of the gable end stone chimney is evidence of water intrusion through flue opening. Evidence of water intrusion here is not as acute as KM 157 but flue should be capped and condition of masonry monitored. Exterior stove should be repaired in character with original and with mortar and stone that match historic in character. Rotten porch post should be repaired with materials that match original. (Figure 263)

- Camper's Cabin (KM 189) missing shutter should be replaced with new that matches original in material, workmanship, and character. (Figure 264)
- Camper's Cabin (KM 191) missing stone from bottom stair tread should be replaced with locally sourced material to match original. (Figure 265)
- Camper's Cabin (KM 192) missing porch column and railing should be replaced to match original historic materials and workmanship. (Figure 266)
- Leader's Cabin (KM 193) sagging joist under porch is underpinned with a concrete bock. Consideration should



Figure 265: Photograph missing stone step tread at Camper's Cabin KM 191



Figure 266: Photograph porch column at Camper's Cabin KM 192.



Figure 267: Photograph of conditions observed at Leader's Cabin KM 193.

be given to replacing this joist and underpinning with stone pier to match historic examples in character, materials, and workmanship if necessary. Rotten porch flooring should be replaced with material that matches original. (Figure 267)

- Camper's Cabin (KM 194) consideration should be given to replacement of missing porch railing with materials to match historic examples.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 195) where shutters have fallen from rear rank of windows should be repaired and rehung. (Figure 268)

- Camper's Cabin (KM 196) rotten and deteriorated porch flooring should be replaced with material to match historic example. Missing porch post and missing porch railing should be replaced. Missing rear shutter should be replaced with new shutter that matches historic example inmaterial and character. (Figure 269)

- Camper's Cabin (KM 197) front door, now off its hinges, should be rehung. Damage to soffit (animal gnawing) should be repaired.



Figure 268: Photograph of missing shutters observed at Camper's Cabin KM 195.



Figure 269: Photograph of missing or rotten porch features observed at Camper's Cabin KM 196.



Figure 270: Photograph of conditions observed at Camper's Cabin KM 210.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 200) bottom stone tread is missing and should be replaced with material that matches original historic stone.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 203) consideration should be given to replacing rotten porch sill beam.

Camper's Cabin (KM 210) rotting sill should be repaired/replaced with material that matches original in character. Missing and rotting shutters should be replaced with new that match historic examples in material and character. (Figure 270)

- Leader's Cabin (KM 214) rotting sill and siding should be repaired/replaced with material that matches original in character. (Figure 271)

Camp Cherokee Camp Cherokee:

Camp Cherokee, leased through a long-term agreement with the YMCA, has undergone more change to both the configuration of the CCC group camp plan and to its original feeling and character than has Camp York. Well and carefully used to support summer camping activities, the purpose for which the camp was constructed, Camp Cherokee's mission and its response to recent code requirements have led



Figure 271: Photograph of conditions observed at Leader's Cabin KM 214.

to alterations to many of the camp's buildings. Installation of modern HVAC systems, refurbishment of the kitchen, addition of toilets and construction of an addition and accessibility ramps are significant alterations to Camp Cherokee's dining hall. A significant addition to the camp director's residence (completed in the summer of 2016), and other modest changes to CCC-era camp buildings have, generally, been sympathetic to the scale, materials, and design of CCC-era building. Some repairs, however, are unsympathetic in materials and quality of workmanship and craft to CCC-era aesthetics. While CCC-era buildings at Camp Cherokee retain a generally high level of architectural integrity, maintenance appears to lag behind needs.

Specific recommendations for treatment of historic buildings at Camp Cherokee include:

- Canteen (KM 102) stone missing from stoop should be replaced with material that matches historic examples.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 122) consideration should be given to repairing and painting stairs that lead into this cabin.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 123) plywood laid over historic flooring should be removed and flooring repaired with material that matches historic examples.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 124) pier under southwest corner of cabin should be repaired and missing stones replaces with material that matches historic examples.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 125)
    - (1) Repair rotten and deteriorated weatherboards at door with materials that match weatherboards on cabin.
    - (2) Straighten stone pier at northwest corner.
    - (3) Repair rotten corner posts with materials that match original in character.
- Leader's Cabin (KM 126) Replace inappropriate repairs to porch railing with materials that match historic examples in character
- Camper's Cabin (KM 128) Paint window frame around newly installed replacement window.
- Cook's Cabin (KM 144) Replace inappropriate repair of porch post with materials that match historic examples and repair rotten weatherboards in gable ends at intersection with board and batten siding.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 144) Repair rotten doorpost and rotten siding to right of door with materials that match historic examples.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 143) Repair rotten door frame, paint door, replace rotten weatherboards at front door and bottom courses of weatherboard on rear wall with materials that match historic examples.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 142) Replace rotten bottom course of weatherboards at door with materials that match historic examples.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 139) Replace rotten bottom course of weatherboards at door with materials that match historic examples.
- Camper's Cabin (KM 138) Paint door trim.
- Leader's Cabin (KM 137) Repair rotten weatherboards at intersection with board and batten siding in gable end and at roof with materials that match historic examples. Replace missing stone in top step with materials that match historic

examples.

- Latrine (KM 107) Remove inappropriate repairs to structural posts and replace with materials that match historic examples. photo 600

- Leader's Cabin (KM 129) Replace curled weatherboards. Inspect nails and replace where they have failed.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 130) Replace inappropriate stair with stair that matches historic examples in character, material, and workmanship. Repair door.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 131) Repair rotten sill. Replace failed weatherboards at door. Remove rotten sections of northeast and northwest corner posts and repair with material that matches historic examples.

- Camper's Cabin (132) Remove rotten weatherboard in gable ends and replace with historic materials that match historic examples.

- Leader's Cabin (KM 133) Consider replacing inappropriate stair at door with stair that matches historic examples in materials and workmanship. Remove inappropriate repairs to porch railing and replace with materials that match historic examples. Repair holes in siding below windows.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 134) Remove rotten sections of doorframe and door trim and replace with materials that match historic examples. Consider replacing curled weatherboards.

- Camper's Cabin (KM 135) Remove rotten sections of doorframe and door trim and replace with materials that match historic examples. Replace rotten weatherboard on front of cabin. Replace rotten doorsill and rotten weatherboard under door. Remove termite-damaged portion of northeast corner post and replace with material that matches historic examples.

Lake Crawford Bath House:

Completed in 1938 and opened for recreational use in that year, the Bath House at Lake Crawford is perhaps the most interesting of the CCC era buildings at Kings Mountain. It, and the lake it faces from an elevated setting, was made architecturally more interesting, and more significant, by an extensive stone network of stone steps, stone retaining walls, and

stone terraces that channeled visitors to and through the Bath House and toward the lake and the swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities it offered. The Lake Crawford Bath House retains its interior partitions, but more than any CCC era building at Kings Mountain, it bears the symptoms of failures in its roof and gutter systems. Erosion threatens the robust stone steps that lead down to the Bath House from its parking lot and lead down toward the lake. Erosion, loss of mortar, and soil pressure also threaten the stone retaining walls that frame the Bath House.

This building, more than any other CCC era building at Kings Mountain presents the symptoms of being closed for public use for an extended period.

- The roof of this building, originally clad with asbestos cement shingles, is covered with architectural asphalt shingles that have begun to curl and crack, symptoms that this roof has neared the end of its usefulness. It must be replaced to prevent further damage to the roof system (rot caused by water intrusion has damaged rafters and joists). Widely used during the mid decades of the twentieth century for both commercial and residential applications, asbestos cement shingles were commendable for their fireproof quality and durability. Removal of these shingles, to comport with public health concerns about asbestos, and their replacement with so-called "architectural" asphalt shingles, resulted in a significant change in both appearance and architectural character of the Bath House. Planning for replacement of the Bath House roof shingles should consider replacing asphalt shingles now used with a shingle that in form, texture and character matches the shingles used by CCC crews.

- Roof system - - repair rotten joists.

- Damp conditions in the roof system have also drawn termites. Termite damage is particularly evident in the shower room door frame in the women's changing room

- Flashing at the chimneys of the Bath House have failed and must be replaced with proper copper flashing when the roof covering is replaced.

- Valleys at the front and rear cross gables are now shingled without flashing. This expedient method of roofing is inappropriate and should be replaced with copper flashing when the roof is reclad.

- Gutters now in place are residential in character and no longer perform the functions intended for them. Leaks have opened at the junctures of gutter sections. Downspouts no longer lead to drains and have pulled away from the building

in several locations. General failure of the Bath House gutters allows water to penetrate at the eave lines and along downspouts. Splash against the Bath House siding is major cause of rot along the bottom edges of the building's vertical board sheathing.

- Siding. The rough sawn vertical, board and batten siding is one of the most important character defining features of the Bath House. Poor rainwater management has caused the bottoms of many of the siding members to rot. Bath House siding was applied in purposeful patterns that aligned the kerf marks of the circular saw used to cut the siding. Repairing should be made with attention to retaining this important design feature. Replacement of rotten wood where necessary rather than wholesale replacement with incompatible boards is recommended.

- Stone steps. Water flowing downhill from the Bath House parking lot and from the Bath House platform downhill toward Lake Crawford has caused the stone steps from the parking lot to the Bath House and the steps that lead from the Bath House to Lake Crawford to settle and shift. While none of the stones are loose, much of the material to which they were anchored has been washed away leaving voids underneath. Settling and water flow has also pushed the stone curb that surrounds the Bath House out of alignment. Stone steps should be realigned and reset. Stone curb should be realigned and reset.

Privy Cabin at Frontier Farm:

Moved to its current location, this historic building exhibits considerable deterioration:

- Sill logs at eastern gable end of the cabin on both sides of the chimney are unsupported at their junction with the chimney and have dropped from their original locations. Unsupported, the sill log has split laterally. As a result, the log courses above the sill are collapsing toward the chimney.

- Cabin is set on stone piers. Newer CMU piers have been inserted under log sill in an effort to address subsidence but have, instead, focused downward force on sill log, resulting in lateral cracks.

- Mortar chinking has shrunk over time, especially in the west face of the cabin,

creating openings between logs and chinking, allowing water to penetrate. Mortar chinking has also failed around the chimney.

- Flashing at Chimney has failed. Leak in southeast corner of the men's rest room is result of water infiltration at juncture of stone chimney and roof flashing. Roof flashing appears to be aluminum, an inappropriate choice.
- Battens on gable ends have curled and warped and need to be replaced
- Roof is clad with shingles that are now curled, warped, and split.
- Wind ridge course of shingles shows considerable signs of deterioration.
- Birds are nesting above the window in the women's rest room.
- Window glazing has dried, cracked, and has pulled away from window mullions.

Treatments:

- All repairs should be made with materials that match historic material. For example, CMU piers are inauthentic and should be replaced with stone piers.
- Roof should be reclad. The roof is now covered with thin, squared-edged, split shingles. This cladding matches in character the probably historic cladding. Additional research, both analysis of the cabin's roof system and a broader study of roof cladding in the western Carolinas from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century will reveal information that can guide the re-cladding of this roof toward a more appropriate outcome.
- Flashing at chimney must be replaced during re-shingling of the roof.
- Sill logs on both sides of chimney should be lifted to their original positions and new stone piers inserted under them to prevent gable end from collapsing. This repair must include replacement of battens at juncture of logs with stonework of the chimney and re-chinking of the gaps between the battens, logs, and chimney.
- Windows must be re-glazed, and repainted.
- Log walls must be re-chinked to fill voids.
- Exterior of cabin must be repainted.

NPS Administrative Headquarters:

The Park Administration Building still serves its original purpose. Office workstations have been inserted into the former exhibit space in a sensitive and reversible manner. The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation will continue to provide guidance on maintenance of this building.

Its interior lighting fixtures rank as one of its most important features. Their retention and preservation should remain a high treatment priority.

NPS Superintendent's Residence

The Superintendent's Residence, having served recently as a conference center and VIP residence, is moving toward use as office space. The interior of this building retains much of its original fabric. Future uses should apply the same successful formula used in the installation of office functions to former exhibit spaces in the Administration Building.

Further Study

1. Erosion Control Features. Erosion control berms, ditches and terraces at CCC Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson, the Lake Crawford Bath House, and Camp York deserve further study. These landscape features represent the considerable labor CCC crews invested in site improvements and the effort to halt erosion and restore former farmland to active, productive use. Lidar images, coupled with close interval elevation survey can identify these features and support their documentation so that they can be included in the inventory of CCC accomplishments at Kings Mountain.

2. Inventory of interior furnishing at Camp York and Camp Cherokee dining halls. The tables and benches in use at both Camp York and Camp Cherokee appear to be important surviving original furnishings. The benches bear the evidence of repairs over many decades of seasonal use. Replacements, also care worn, mimic the form of the CCC originals but reflect a lower level of joinery skill. As original furnishings and as important character-defining features of the two dining halls, these tables and benches should be inventoried and recorded.

3. Complete thorough documentation of ruins and landscape features at CCC Camps Hawthorne and Ferguson. Survey of the site with Total Station equipment would support creation of map of historic resources including landscape features and reveal former locations of truck parks and other activity areas now obscured by trees. Mapping these resources will assist decisions about conservation of what remains at the sites and access to it.

4. Evaluation of Lake York Dam and Lake Crawford Dam by structural engineers experienced in assessment of dams.

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