Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 18 1978
DATE ENTERED approved 12/22/78

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
The Cowpens, Cowpens, Hannah's Cowpens, Cowpens Battleground
AND/OR COMMON
Cowpens National Battlefield (Preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Junction of South Carolina Highways 11 and 110 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN
Chesnee — VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
5th

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Carolina	45	Cherokee	021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	X PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	X IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office
STREET & NUMBER
1895 Phoenix Boulevard
CITY, TOWN
Atlanta — VICINITY OF
STATE
Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Cherokee County, South Carolina Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
East Smith Street
CITY, TOWN
Gaffney
STATE
South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	XDETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE
XGOOD	_RUINS	XALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Cowpens National Battlefield Site (800 acres) is at an elevation of 934 feet in gently rolling terrain. With the exception of houses and vegetation, the area is much like it was when the battle was fought. Soils are sandy loam and a light red clay. Drainage is good and there are few outcrops. The climate is typical of the southern Piedmont.

During the five years from 1972 until December 1977, an ongoing land acquisition program has purchased approximately 787 acres in compliance with a legislative mandate to expand the battlefield from less than 3 to over 800 acres. When land acquisition is complete the Battlefield will include 842.9 acres. Of this acreage, approximately 175 acres form the historic core - it is this irregularly shaped area (see district map) that will be nominated to the National Register. The remaining 680 acres will contain park residences, maintenance areas, environmental education facilities, and will be managed to preserve its natural appearance.

Within the proposed 843 acres of the park were eight pre-1900 structures. Of these only one meets the National Register criteria, relates to the main theme of the historic area, and is within the historic core area. The remainder do not qualify and have been, or will be, removed after compliance with 36 CFR 800.

The vegetative cover of the battlefield reflects man's use of the land. Cattle were grazed in the area beginning in the last half of the 18th century until ultimately it was overgrazed. During the second quarter of the 19th century, large tracts of forest were clear-cut for agricultural use. Beginning about 1890, and lasting until the early 1930's, the land was in cotton until it became so depleted as to no longer support a cash crop. Today approximately one-third of the core area is in woods and one-third of the remaining acreage is under cultivation and the remainder is pasture, orchards, or occupied by structures. The wooded areas range from pine plantations to nearly pure hardwood stands. Presently the area is criss-crossed by roads.

At the time of the Battle of Cowpens in January 1781, there were no settlers living in the vicinity. The name, Hannah's Cowpens, referred to the use of the area as a holding place for cattle, but the nearest man-made structures were some 2 miles away from the battle area. The area where the battle was fought was an open, mature hardwood forest with red, post, and white oak predominating. There was little undergrowth and it was possible to see movement of men at a distance of 500 yards. Cattle browsed on the grasses that carpeted the forest floor. Two roads traversed the area. Running north and south the Green River (Mill Gap) Road followed the watershed between the Broad and Pacolet Rivers and gradually ascended to intersect with the road leading from Coulter's Ford on the Pacolet River to Island Ford on the Broad River. This intersection was 600 yards northwest of Morgan's command post, and outside of the historic core area. The Green River Road continued on, following the Little Buck and Horse Creek watershed, while the road to Island Ford followed the Horse-Suck Creek divide. The road to Coulter's Ford crossed Little Buck Creek and ran along the watershed between Little Buck and Island Creek.

During the next 40 years it is proposed to restore the historic core area to its appearance at the time of the battle. The vegetation will be restored through reforestation and

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES January 17, 1781 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

During the American Revolution, the Battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, played an important part in the chain of events that led to the climax of the war at Yorktown. Cowpens was the second American victory in the Southern campaign of the Revolution during a 3-month period. Depressed by 2 years of defeat and persecution, these two victories within 3 months of each other served to strengthen the Patriots' resolve.

On October 7, 1780, the British were set back at Kings Mountain. American riflemen destroyed a Tory force under Major Patrick Ferguson. General Cornwallis, 30 miles away, suddenly felt his army was exposed and pulled back to Winnsboro, South Carolina. There he got word that the new American Army Commander in the South, General Nathaniel Greene, had divided his army. A detachment was led by Brigadier General Daniel Morgan. In dividing an inferior army in the presence of the enemy, Greene had violated a basic military rule, and at least in theory, exposed his divided forces to being beaten in detail. Cornwallis thus divided his force and sent Colonel Banastre Tarleton to overtake Morgan while his main force moved to get between Greene and Morgan and cut off the latter's retreat.

Upon learning of the British approach, Morgan moved north near Board River, stopping 8 miles short at a place called Cowpens, because it was a winter pasture and gathering area well known to other Patriots who were hastening to reinforce his command. The position Morgan had chosen lay astride the Green River or Mill Gap Road. On the left or northeast of the position was a boggy area where Suck Creek #2 begins. To the southwest were Maple Swamp and the headwaters of Long Branch of Island Creek. In order to turn Morgan's flanks the British would have had to pass those bogs which recent rains had made more treacherous. The ground was slightly undulating and covered with an open forest of oak, hickory and pine.

On the morning of January 17, 1781, Tarleton struck the positions that Morgan had moved into the night before. On the morning of the 17th, General Morgan deployed his men in two lines with the militia units to the front and his Continental Troops in a second line behind. His cavalry was held in reserve. The British advance was met with brief resistance from the militia who then retreated as instructed to a point to the rear of the Continentals. The British pressed forward and saw the Continental line retreat. Believing victory was theirs, they charged on, to be caught in a double envelopment, as the cavalry struck Tarleton's right and the reformed militia hit the left. The result was total victory as only 200 of the 1100 British troops escaped. News of the victory heartened the Americans and inflicted severe losses of men on the British. British military activity in the south would continue another 9 months before ending with the surrender at Yorktown, Virginia.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bearss', Ed. Historic Grounds and Resource Study-Cowpens Interpretive Prospectus, Cowpens, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1973.

Master Plan, Cowpens. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, NPS, 1971

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 178

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	4 2 5 3 7 5	3 8 8 9 0 0 0
B	17	4 2 7 5 0 0	3 8 8 7 6 7 5
C	17	4 2 5 4 5 0	3 8 8 7 3 5 0
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the historic core area is an irregularly shaped area as shown on the enclosed land classification map on either side of the Green River Road. At the eastern end the boundary narrows to a long corridor 100 feet wide enclosing the Green River Road and widening to form a square to encompass the Robert Scruggs house.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Lenard Brown, Historian

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service — 12/76

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

1895 Phoenix Boulevard — 404-996-2520, Ext. 243

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Atlanta, Georgia 30349

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ✓ NO ___ NONE ___

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ✓ National ___ State ___ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Chief, Div. of Cultural Resources Mgmt. DATE 6/26/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION — DATE 12-22-78

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER — DATE 12/29/78

GPO 899-214

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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selective cutting of existing forested areas. The Green River Road will be returned to its 1781 appearance. All other existing roads will be obliterated and regraded to a natural contour.

The Robert Scruggs House (CP-1), located within the historic core area, was constructed in 1828 with frame additions added at various times during the next 60 years. Architectural investigation in 1975-76 revealed that the original log structure was substantially intact and had retained much of its integrity. Based on this information, it was decided to return the house to its appearance circa 1830. In June 1977 a Section 106 statement outlining this work was approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The Robert Scruggs house was a 1½-story, 1-room cabin, resting on dry-laid stone piers. It had a shingled gable roof. The gables of the house were enclosed with beaded lap siding. The brick chimney on the east end rests on a stone base. The original cabin measured approximately 16x20 feet with doors on the north and south sides. There is a window on the east end next to the fireplace and a window on the west gable. A stairway to the loft is in the southeast corner of the room. The cabin has beaded ceiling joists.

In addition to the Scruggs house the historic core of the National Battlefield also contains two monuments or memorials to the battle and the historic Green River Road.

Washington Light Infantry Monument (CP-4)--Erected April 22, 1856, it was described as follows: "On a solid stone foundation rises an octagonal base of concrete, composed of shell and sand from Fort Moultrie. Capping this is an 8-sided slab of white marble from which springs a cast iron shaft, surmounted by an English bombshell, on which is perched a golden eagle." Since this description of the monument's original appearance, it has been vandalized through the years. The eagle is no longer present nor the 30' iron fence that once surrounded it. At the base is a small granite block with an inscription plate on the front. The entire monument is surrounded by a 1' high natural stone wall. The height of the monument is approximately 10'. Several objects were placed inside the monument: a bottle of water from Eutaw Springs, a brick from the house at Eutaw Springs where the British took refuge, a roll of the officers and men in the Washington Light Infantry who participated in the expedition, and a pamphlet describing the Cowpens Battle. The monument stands on an acre of land about 300 feet south of the 32' granite monument erected by the War Department.

War Department or United States Monument (CP-6)--Erected in 1932, the War Department Monument is a granite shaft 32 feet high and 7 feet square. The base of the monument is 11'4" square and is also made of granite. On the north face of the monument at a height of 25 feet there is a seal that is approximately 3 feet in diameter. There are inscriptions on the north and south faces of the monument and commemorative plaques on the east and west faces.

Green River (Mill Gap) Road (No. HS-5)--A narrow, well-used road, used by both the American and the British forces during the Cowpens Battle. It appears sandy with plant growth in places. The road will be restored to its 1781 appearance and closed to traffic.

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The approved Master Plan calls for all modern improvements to be removed from the historic core area. The Green River Road will be restored to its 1781 appearance. All other roads existing within the area have been, or will be, removed and graded back to natural contours. Efforts will also be made to restore the landscape to its earlier appearance of a open forest.

Cowpens National Battlefield and, more particularly, the historic core will increasingly reflect the conditions that existed on that day in mid-January when General Morgan totally defeated the British forces and heartened the Patriots' resolve and brought the war one step closer to its conclusion at Yorktown in October of that year.

The Robert Scruggs House, though built nearly 50 years after the battle, has a close association with the battleground. From 1849, when Historian-Illustrator Benson J. Lossing stopped and chatted with Robert Scruggs, through the visits of other historians and military personnel interested in the battle, to the 1970's, students of the battle have paused at the Scruggs house to get directions, discuss the battle and orient themselves. Because of its age and the role of three generations as information sources for the battlefield, the house is linked to the main theme of the nomination.

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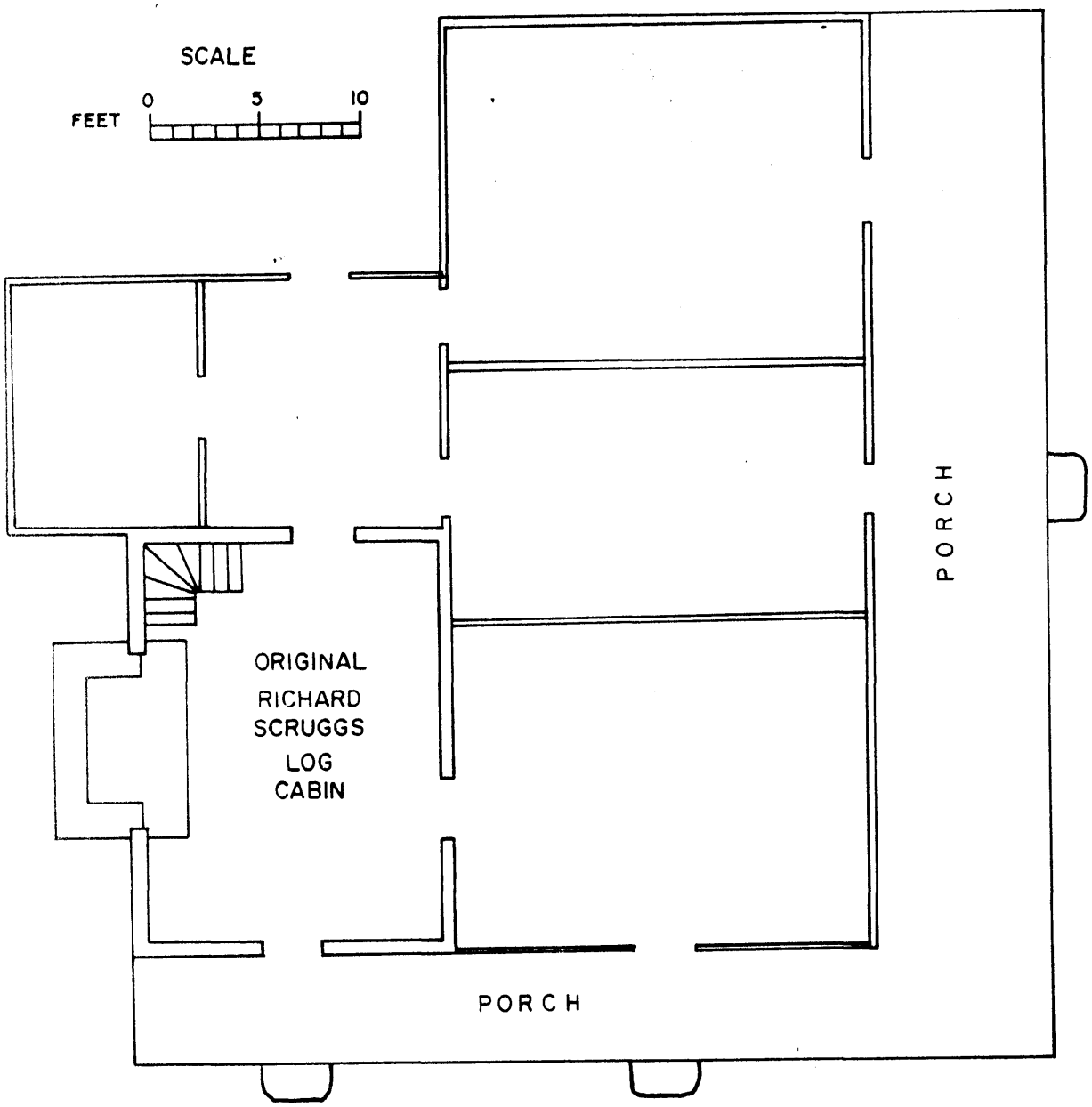
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

Richard Scruggs Chimney and Foundation- Richard Scruggs' log cabin was built on the Long Branch of Island Creek about 1811, a date confirmed by deeds in the Spartanburg County Courthouse. The chimney and a few foundation stones remain in place since a 1950s fire destroyed the cabin. The 1974 Historic Grounds and Resource Study for Cowpens National Battlefield noted a stone in the chimney inscribed "R. S. Q 17 1811." Stabilization work on the chimney was done in 1978. The top of the flue was rebuilt, a new lintel was put in, and the chimney was repointed due to the collapse of the original mortar. The chimney is constructed of field stones and mortar, is of Tidewater design, and measures approximately 9 feet wide, 20 feet tall and 4½ feet thick. The hearth measures 50 inches x 75 inches. A 6 inch x 8 inch x 100 inch hardwood lintel runs across the top of the hearth and is built into the chimney. The chimney's significance is based on its Tidewater design, large overall size and large firebox (hearth). These features make the structure a unique remnant of 19th century architecture found very few places in the Southeast.

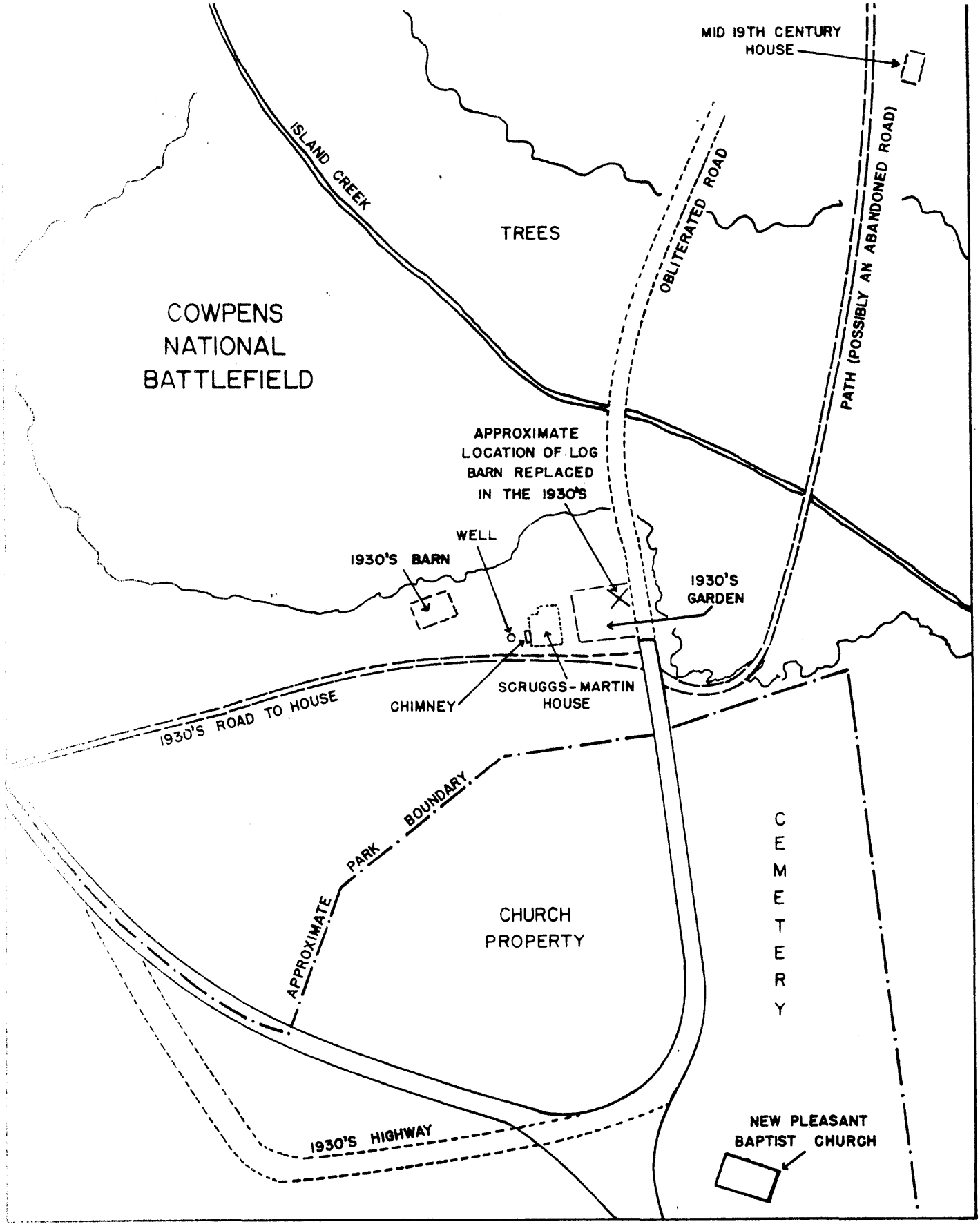
CONCUR: Edwin C Bearss
Federal Representative, National Park Srv.
DATE: 3/2/87



PLAN OF
THE
DAISY SCRUGGS MARTIN HOUSE
COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
SOUTH CAROLINA

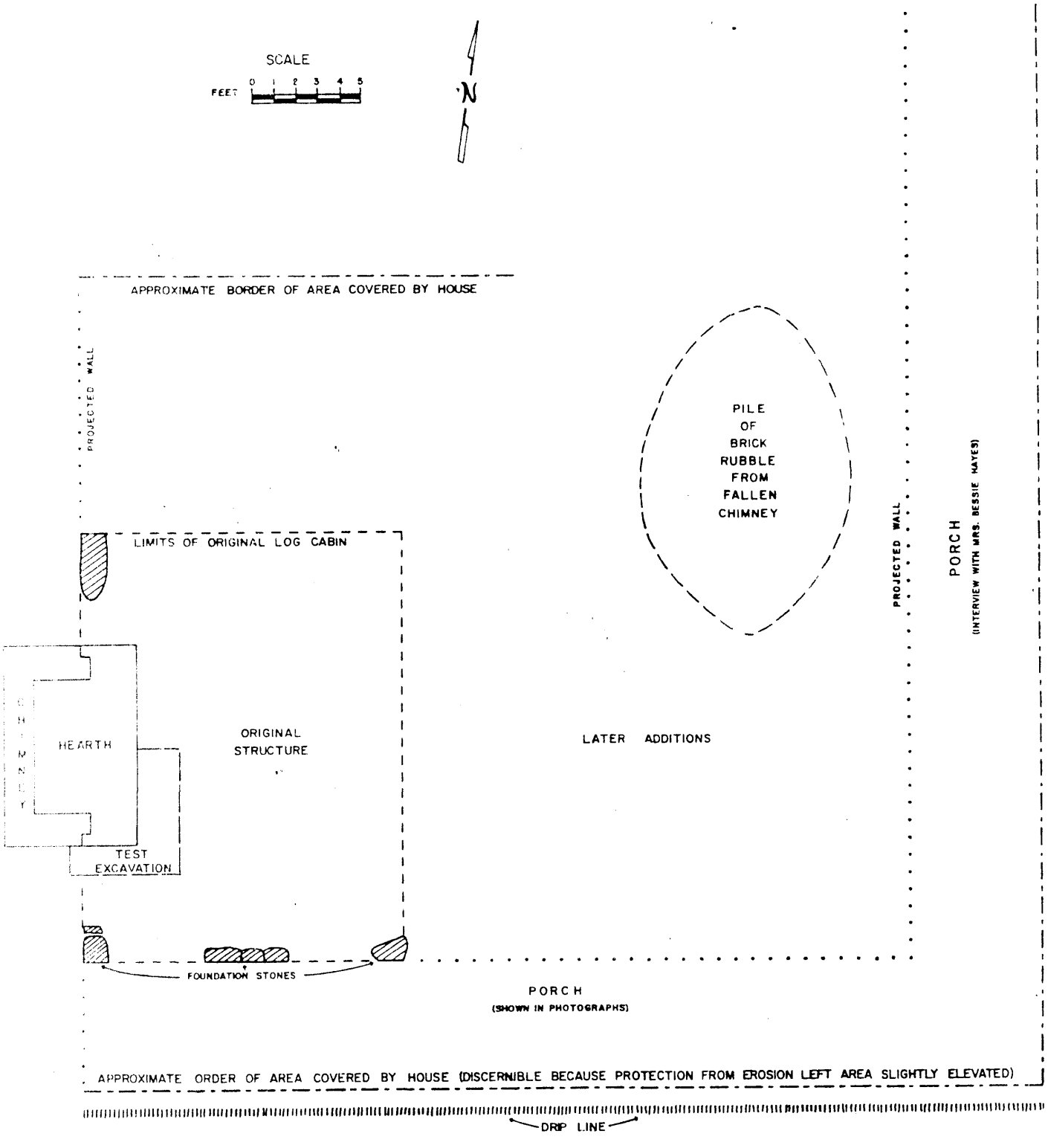
ADAPTED FROM DRAWING
BY LEE PRICE
WHICH WAS BASED ON INFORMATION
SUPPLIED BY

MRS. BESSIE MARTIN HAYES, AGE 80
GREAT-GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF RICHARD SCRUGGS



LOCATIONS OF STRUCTURES IN THE
RICHARD SCRUGGS-DAISY S. MARTIN COMPLEX

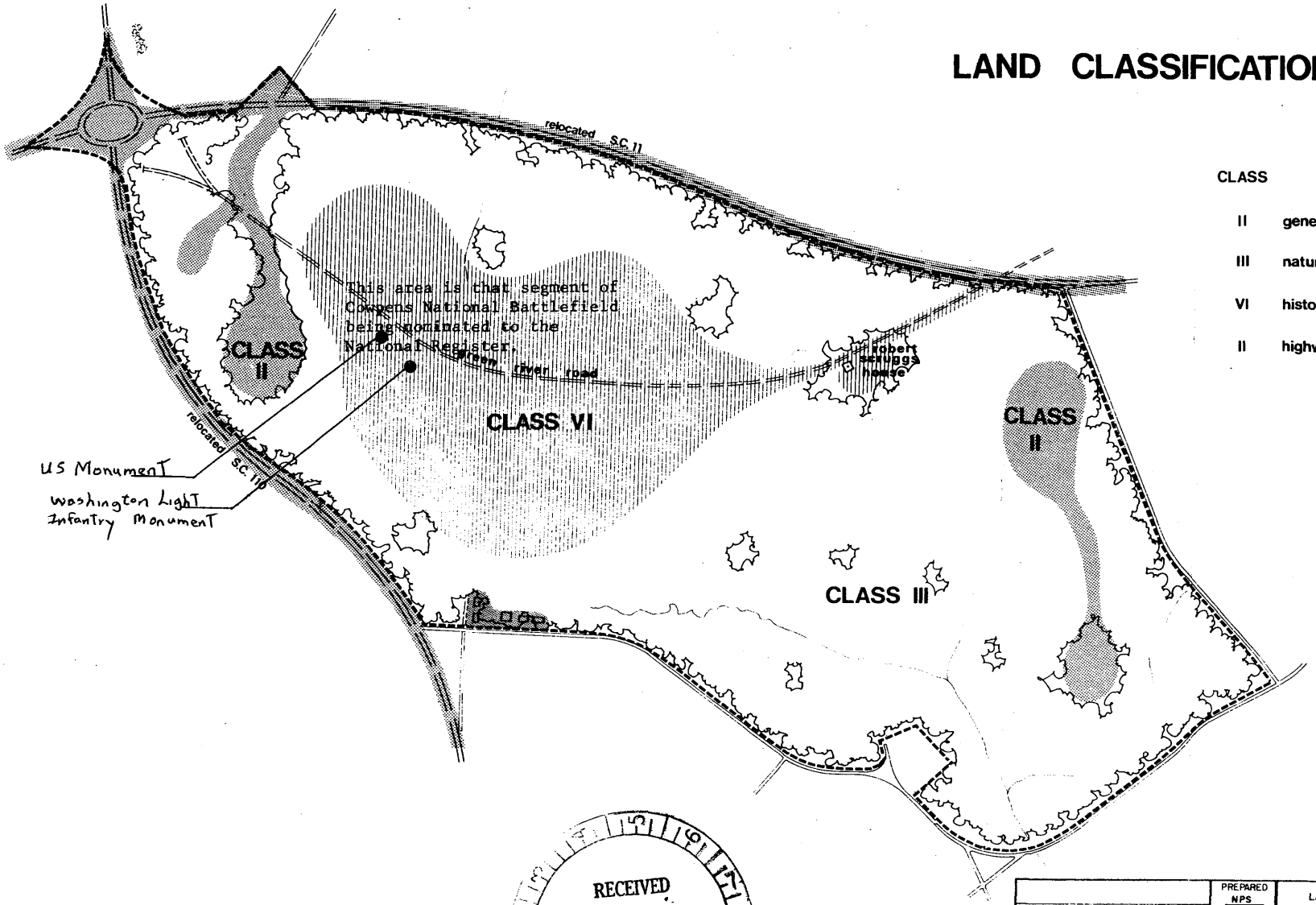
COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
SOUTH CAROLINA



RICHARD SCRUGGS' HOUSE

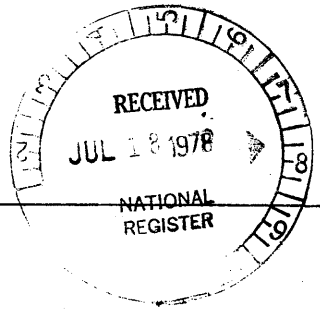
COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
SOUTH CAROLINA

LAND CLASSIFICATION PLAN

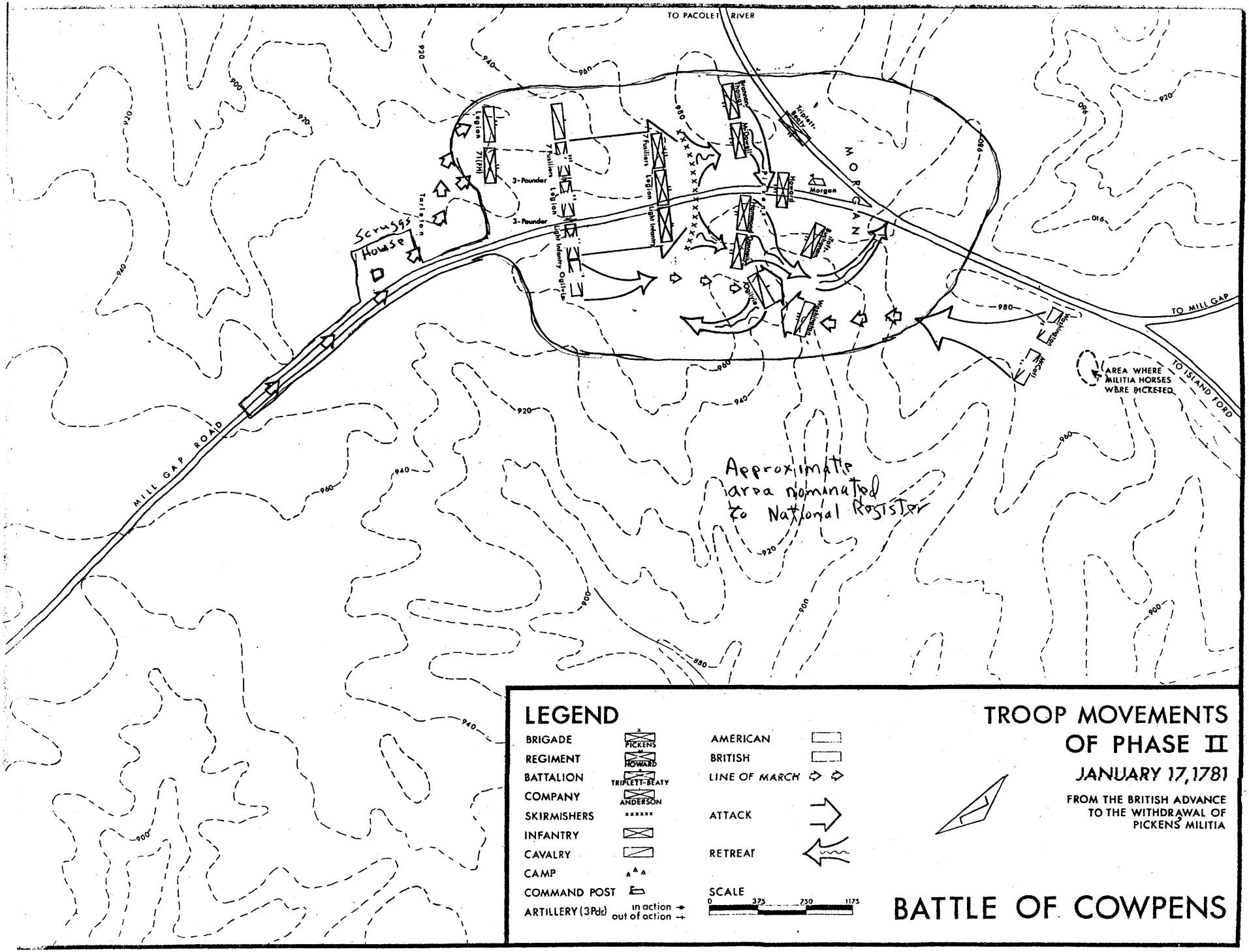


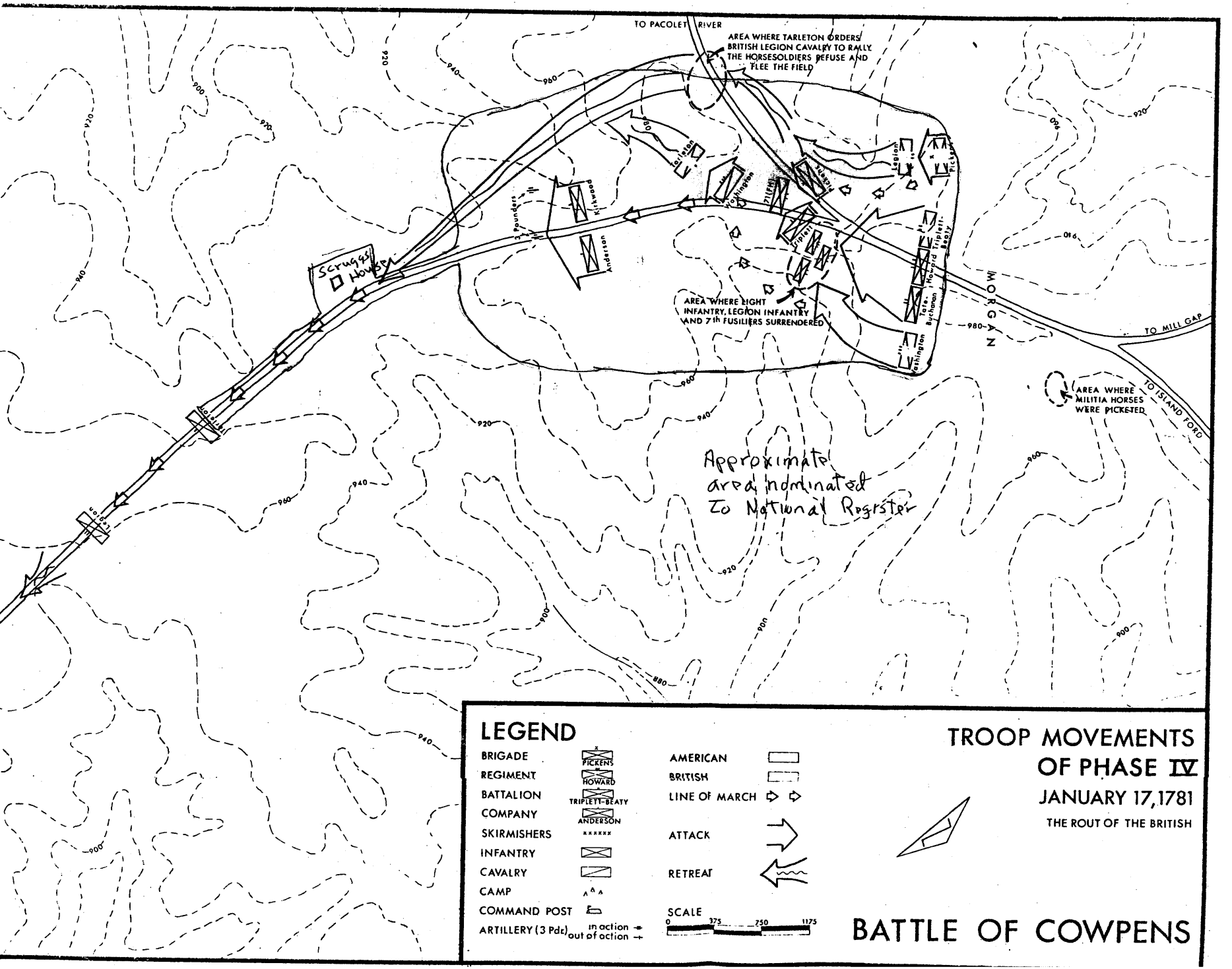
CLASS	AREA	ACRES
II	general outdoor recreation	45
III	natural environment	580
VI	historic and cultural	175
II	highway r/w	45
		845

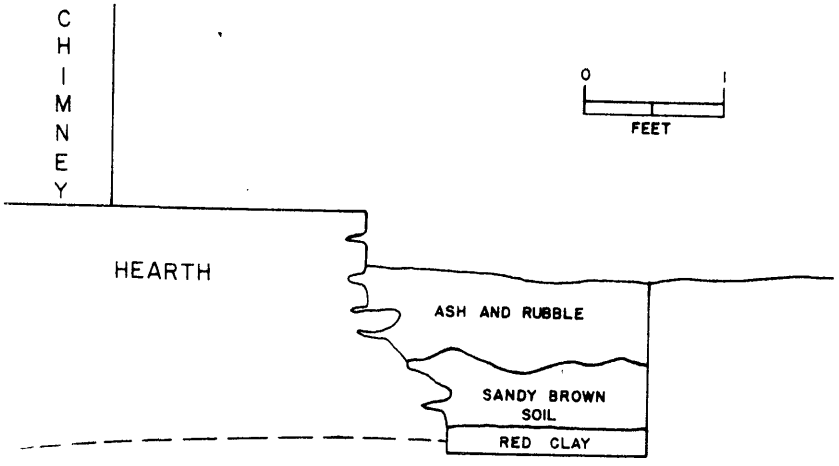
400 0 400 800
SCALE 1"=400'



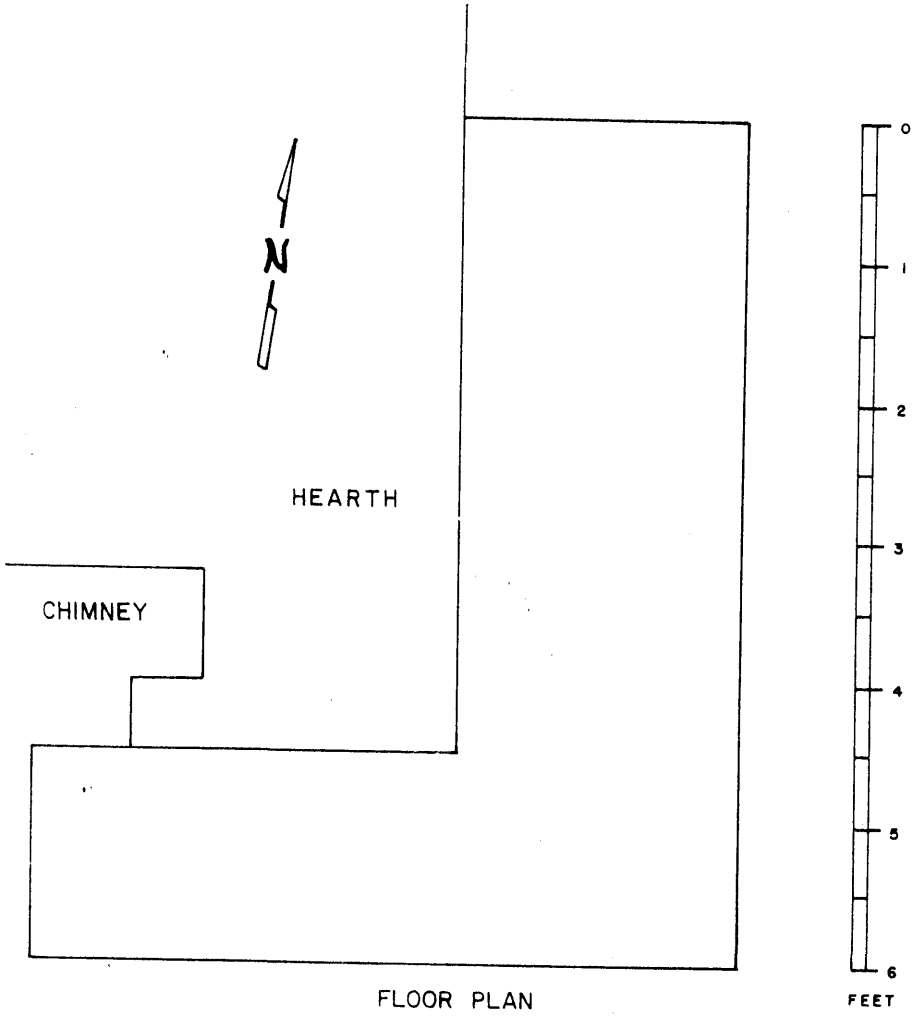
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER	PREPARED NPS DESIGNED DAJ DRAWN BBKS CHECKED SEPT 21 '73 DATE	TITLE OF DRAWING LAND CLASSIFICATION PLAN LOCATION WITHIN PARK ENTIRE PARK NAME OF PARK COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SOUTHEAST REGION CHEROKEE COUNTY S. CAROLINA STATE	DRAWING NO 331 40,004 PCIP PKG SHEET 1 OF 1


TO PACOLET RIVER
MORGAN
Morgan
Howard
Triplett-Beaty
Brannon-Thomas
McDowell
Pickens
Hammond
Connelly
Ogilvie
Washington
Tarleton
Scruggs House
Legion
71(FH)
3-Pounder
7 Fusiliers
Light Infantry
Ogilvie
MILL GAP ROAD
TO MILL GAP
TO ISLAND FORD
AREA WHERE MILITIA HORSES WERE PICKETED
Approximate area nominated to National Register
LEGEND
BRIGADE
PICKENS
REGIMENT
HOWARD
BATTALION
TRIPLETT-BEATY
COMPANY
ANDERSON
SKIRMISHERS
INFANTRY
CAVALRY
CAMP
COMMAND POST
ARTILLERY (3Pdr)
in action
out of action
AMERICAN
BRITISH
LINE OF MARCH
ATTACK
RETREAT
SCALE
0
375
750
1175
TROOP MOVEMENTS OF PHASE II
JANUARY 17, 1781
FROM THE BRITISH ADVANCE TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF PICKENS' MILITIA
BATTLE OF COWPENS


TO PACOLET RIVER
AREA WHERE TARLETON ORDERS BRITISH LEGION CAVALRY TO RALLY. THE HORSESOLDIERS REFUSE AND FLEE THE FIELD
Scruggs House
AREA WHERE LIGHT INFANTRY, LEGION INFANTRY AND 7th FUSILIERS SURRENDERED
MORGAN
TO MILL GAP
TO ISLAND FORD
AREA WHERE MILITIA HORSES WERE PICKETED
Approximate area nominated To National Register
LEGEND
BRIGADE
REGIMENT
BATTALION
COMPANY
SKIRMISHERS
INFANTRY
CAVALRY
CAMP
COMMAND POST
ARTILLERY (3 Pdr.)
in action
out of action
PICKENS
HOWARD
TRIPLETT-BEATY
ANDERSON
AMERICAN
BRITISH
LINE OF MARCH
ATTACK
RETREAT
SCALE
0
375
750
1175
TROOP MOVEMENTS OF PHASE IV
JANUARY 17, 1781
THE ROUT OF THE BRITISH
BATTLE OF COWPENS



NORTH PROFILE



FLOOR PLAN

TEST EXCAVATION
AT
RICHARD SCRUGGS' CHIMNEY

COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
SOUTH CAROLINA