

## **Crowders Mountain State Park** <sup>[1]</sup>

### **Crowders Mountain State Park**

By North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, 2015

<https://www.ncparks.gov/> <sup>[2]</sup>

**Established:** 1973

**GPS Coordinates:** [35.213316, -81.293555](#) <sup>[3]</sup>

**Size:** 5,126 acres

See also: [Exploring North Carolina: North Carolina State Parks, Trails, Lakes, Rivers & Natural Areas](#)<sup>[4]</sup>



**Black and white photograph taken from Crowders Mountain, by park visitor Angela Wright, 2015. Used courtesy of the N.C. Division of Parks and Recreation.**

#### **<sup>[5]</sup>Park Geology**

Peaking at 800 feet above the surrounding countryside and resisting the forces of erosion throughout vast periods of time, Crowders Mountain and Kings Pinnacle are remnants of an ancient mountain range.

Once the core of mountains that rose thousands of feet above sea level, these surviving peaks are part of the Appalachian chain that formed in the region 450 to 500 million years ago. Geologically classified as kyanite-quartzite monadnocks, only the strength of quartzite has allowed these pinnacles to withstand the wind, water and other forces that eroded less resistant peaks.

Crowders Mountain, at an elevation of 1,625 feet, is a registered natural heritage area that features sheer vertical cliffs ranging from 100 to 150 feet in height. Kings Pinnacle, by contrast, has a round, gentle profile and reaches an elevation of 1,705 feet. These mountains and the saddle that connects them are oriented in a northeast to southwest direction, their slopes facing east and west.

#### **Park Area History**

Prior to the arrival of [European settlers](#) <sup>[6]</sup>, much of the land in the area was natural prairie that was grazed by herds of buffalo. The peaks marked the boundary between the hunting lands of the [Catawba](#) <sup>[7]</sup> and [Cherokee](#) <sup>[8]</sup> Indians, and a major [trading route](#) <sup>[9]</sup> of the Cherokee crossed Crowders Mountain.

By 1775, approximately 80,000 settlers had migrated to the area from northern colonies. A treaty in 1777 allowed white settlers as far west as the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Catawbans retreated peacefully southward, but conflicts between the settlers and Cherokees persisted until after the [Revolutionary War](#) <sup>[10]</sup>.



Photograph of hikers on trail at Crowders Mountain State Park, ca. 1975. From the collection of North Carolina State Parks.

During the American Revolution, the "over-mountain men" won a major victory for the colonists at nearby Kings Mountain <sup>[11]</sup>. This small volunteer army was composed of hunters, farmers and herdsman from the fertile valleys west of the Alleghenies. Their conquest of British loyalists <sup>[12]</sup> at Kings Mountain <sup>[13]</sup> marked the first step of defeat that led to Cornwallis' surrender and the end of a long and bitter war.

The discovery of valuable minerals had considerable impact on the area. In 1799, a 17-pound gold nugget <sup>[14]</sup> was discovered, and another weighing 28 pounds was discovered in 1803. Soon after, significant quantities of the treasured mineral were uncovered near Crowders Mountain. And, until the discovery of gold in California in 1849, North Carolina was the chief gold-producing state in the nation. Hundreds of mines scarred at least 10 counties during this North Carolina gold rush <sup>[14]</sup>. Kyanite was also mined, and open-pit mining took place near Crowders Mountain, producing a devastating effect on the environment.

## State Park History

When exploratory drilling and excavation began in 1970, the threat that Crowders Mountain would be mined led local citizens to seek its preservation. The Gaston County Conservation Society was organized to alert people to the danger of the loss of the landmark, to block mining operations and to encourage the state to acquire the mountain for a park. Based upon the group's 1971 proposal, the state approved Crowders Mountain as a potential state park, and funds were designated for land acquisition a year later. The new state park opened to the public in 1974, but it was not until 1977 that the summit of Crowders Mountain was included within the park boundary. Kings Pinnacle and additional acreage were acquired in 1987.

In 2000, an additional 2,000-acre segment of land was added to Crowders Mountain State Park. Funded by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Trust Fund and the North Carolina Parks and Recreation Trust Fund, this land connects the state park to Kings Mountain National Military Park <sup>[15]</sup> and Kings Mountain State Park in South Carolina.

## References:

North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation. Crowders Mountain State Park. <https://www.ncparks.gov/state-parks/crowders-mountain-state-park> <sup>[16]</sup> (accessed October 25, 2023).

## Image Credits:

Wright, Angela. [View from Crowders Mountain]. Photograph. 2015. N.C. Division of Parks and Recreation Photos. <https://auth1.dpr.ncparks.gov/photos/forPublic.php?pid=32931> <sup>[5]</sup> (accessed September 2, 2015).

[Hikers on trail, Crowders Mountain State Park.] Photograph. ca. 1975. North Carolina State Parks.

## Subjects:

Natural resources <sup>[17]</sup>

Parks <sup>[18]</sup>

Places <sup>[19]</sup>

## Origin - location:

Gaston County <sup>[20]</sup>

**From:**

NC Division of Parks and Recreation, NC Dept. of Natural and Cultural Resources<sup>[21]</sup>

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