

North Carolina Mountains to Sea Trail ^[1]

North Carolina Mountains-to-Sea State Trail

By Kelly Agan, N.C. Government & Heritage Library, 2016

Established: 2000

GPS Coordinates:

Western terminus: [35.5124452,-83.442295](#) ^[2] (Clingman's Dome, Great Smoky Mountains)

Eastern terminus: [35.961039,-75.632813](#) ^[3] (Jockey's Ridge State Park, Outer Banks)

Length: Approximatley 1,150 Miles when complete

Highest Elevation: Mt. Mitchell (6,684 feet)

Lowest Elevation: Cape Hatteras National Seashore (Sea Level)

Counties: The completed trail will pass through 37 counties

State Parks: 7



Map illustration of the N.C. Mountains-To-Sea State Trail, with existing trail segments shown in green and planned portions shown in red. From *North Carolina State Parks Naturally Wonderful*, North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation, December 2013. NC State Documents Collection, NC Digital Collections.

Act, 1968

^[4]**Background: National Trails System**

In 1968 the U.S. Congress passed the National Trails System Act. The legislation set a mandate for the establishment of a nationwide system of trails that would provide access to areas of scenic, natural, and cultural value and it established three designations, mirroring these types of resources: National Scenic Trails, National Recreation Trails, and connecting and side trails. The legislation envisioned a nationwide network that would connect trails in developed and urban areas to places of natural and cultural importance. Creation of the trails has involved the development of partnerships between federal and other government agencies, conservation and land trust organizations, private landowners and the work of volunteer and non-profit stewardship organizations across the country. The 1968 legislation created the system's first two trails, the Pacific Crest Trail and the Appalachian Trail.

In 1978, an additional designation was created, National Historic Trails, and the country's first Historic Trails were created: Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Lewis and Clark, and Iditarod (Alaska Gold Rush). And in 2009, the [National Trails System Act was amended](#) ^[5], and included a fifth trail type, the National Geologic Trail.

North Carolina State Trails System and the Mountains-to-Sea State Trail (MST)

Five years later in 1973, the North Carolina General Assembly established the [North Carolina Trails System](#) ^[6]. North Carolina's legislation mirrored the federal legislation, imagining a statewide system of trails that would provide access to areas of natural, cultural, and recreational value and would provide trail connections to and from natural and wilderness areas to parks and sites in communities and urban areas. The state made trail designations consistent with the federal legislation -- state scenic trails, state recreation trails, and connecting or side trails. State scenic trails were defined in the same spirit as the federal legislation: "as extended trails so located as to provide maximum potential for the appreciation of natural areas and for the conservation and enjoyment of the significant scenic, historic, natural, ecological, geological or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass." To create the vision of a continuous trail, the state legislation mandated a similar collaborative system developed from a network of partnerships and easements including state, local, and federal agencies, non-profit land trust organizations and private landowners. The legislation also articulated linking to the National Trails System.



Mountains-to-Sea trail signpost on the Blue Ridge Parkway. Photograph by Omarcheeseboro, May 21, 2008. Used under Creative Commons License CC BY-SA 3.0, from Wikimedia Commons.

[7]

Former Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development [8] (today's Department of Environment and Natural Resources) Howard N. Lee is credited with articulating the first vision for the North Carolina Mountains-to-Sea State Trail. In September 1977 while Secretary of the Department, Lee attended the Fourth National Trails Symposium at Lake Junaluska and shared his vision in a speech. Lee's vision for the trail, running across the state from state and local parks, through National Parks and National Forests, and across private lands involved more than simply access to the outdoors -- he imagined the trail also as a community development tool, a way of connecting people, perhaps in the same way trading routes and paths connected people in distant eras.

After nearly 25 years of study and development, the statewide trail, known as Mountains-to-Sea (MST), was authorized by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2000 (G.S. 113-44.1). The trail will be the template for a network of hiking, paddling, and multi-use trails which will connect natural areas to public greenways. The first segment of the trail, 70 miles from Ocracoke to Nags Head, was created in January 1981. Other early portions of trail added were in the western mountains of the state, from partnerships with the National Parks Service and National Forest Service, local governments, and lands administered by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission.

To date, more than 500 acres of trail have been established. When complete, the trail will cross a planned 37 of the state's 100 counties and will run from Clingman's Dome in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park [9] in Swain County to the height of the sand dunes in Jockey's Ridge State Park [10] in Dare County.

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North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation. [Illustration of the planned Mountains-to-Sea trail corridor.] "North Carolina State Parks Naturally Wonderful." December 2013. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/north-carolina-state-parks-na...> [4] (accessed January 17, 2016).

Omarcheeseboro. [Mountains-to-Sea trail signpost on the Blue Ridge Parkway.] Photograph. May 21, 2008. Used under Creative Commons License CC BY-SA 3.0, from Wikimedia Commons. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountains-to-Sea_Trail#/media/File:Mountai... [7] (accessed January 18, 2016).

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