

PH0194131

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Chatham
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Fort Pulaski National Monument

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Fort Pulaski National Monument

CITY OR TOWN:
Savannah Beach

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
First

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
013

COUNTY:
Chatham

CODE:
051

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			

4. AGENCY

National Park Service

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Regional Office

CITY OR TOWN:
Atlanta

STREET AND NUMBER:
3401 Whipple

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Park files - Fort Pulaski National Monument

STREET AND NUMBER:
Box 98

CITY OR TOWN:
Savannah Beach

STATE:
Georgia

CODE:
13

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
National Register of Historic Places

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972

Federal State County Local

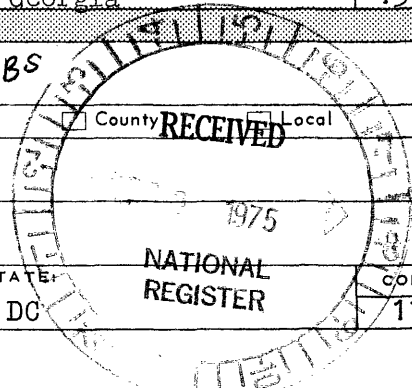
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
DC

CODE:
11



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Georgia

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

 Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

(Check One)

 Altered Unaltered Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Pulaski, under construction from 1829 to 1847, was one of a chain of brick coastal fortifications in the eastern U.S. On Cockspur Island in the mouth of the Savannah River, it guarded the city of Savannah from water-borne invasion. Associated with it are various ancillary structures and sites that predate, contemporize with, or postdate the main building.

1. Fort Pulaski (No. HS 1)

A five-sided (truncated hexagon) brick structure, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ -foot-thick outer walls two tiers high, and approximately 350 feet long on each side, this casemated fort is in excellent condition. Opposite the gorge face is a triangular demilune with sides approximately 400 feet long. The fort and its demilune are separated by, and completely surrounded by, a wet moat approximately 40 feet wide and 7 feet deep. Extending from the fort in all directions over an area of roughly 100 acres is a system of dikes and drainage ditches. All of the above elements were designed and built as an integrated, militarily interdependent unit. All other historic structures on the island are in some way associated with the fort, but were not necessary to its operation as a defensive work. The fort is in excellent condition due to extensive restoration in the 1930's by the National Park Service. Its exterior is unaltered. The interior was altered only by the installation of electricity, rest room facilities, and removable exhibit cases and storage areas in the gorge wall. Current high-standard maintenance and preservation practices should be continued.

Significance: 1st order

Latitude: $32^{\circ} 01' 39''$ Longitude: $80^{\circ} 53' 28''$

Acreage: 5

Flagpole: Latitude $32^{\circ} 01' 38''$ Longitude $80^{\circ} 53' 28''$

Recommended treatment: Preservation at current standards

Preliminary cost est. for above: None needed

Photos enclosed

2. a) Outlying Cisterns and b) Workmen's Village Site (No. HS 2)

Scattered about the monument grounds are several brick cisterns averaging 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height. These probably predate the fort itself as they supplied water to those men building the main work. All are unaltered, except for having been filled with sand for safety reasons; their several conditions range from fair to poor. Although probably of secondary importance once the fort's main water supply was finished, these cisterns remain as the only prominent structures associated with the fort's construction era. They should be partially restored (exterior), and their purpose interpreted by an exhibit.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Continued

Significance: ~~4th~~^{3rd} order
 Longitude and Latitude: Lat. 32° 01' 39" Long. 80° 53' 28"
 Acreage: 0.03 (collectively)
 Recommended treatment: Partial restoration (exterior)
 Preliminary cost est. of above: \$2,000

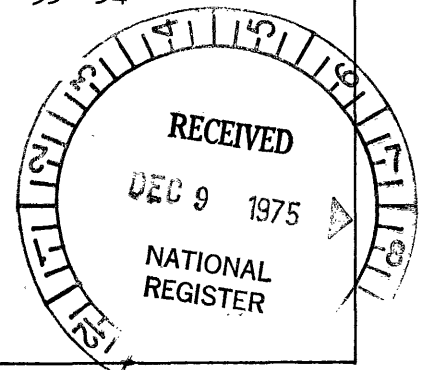
In addition to the cisterns are scattered remnants of brick and stone foundations of workmen's village kitchens, shops and quarters. The extent of these foundations is difficult to measure, as most are under 2-4 feet of silt and dredge spoil overburden and the present parking lot. Only occasional glimpses of them are possible along ditchbanks and in the junglelike thickets on the island. Copies of 19th century Army maps of the island and Civil War photographs suggest that all of these foundation ruins could be located and excavated via a major archeological dig, should same become desirable. Although "unavailable" for interpretation (except through Civil War photographs) at present, the sites should be undisturbed and protected.

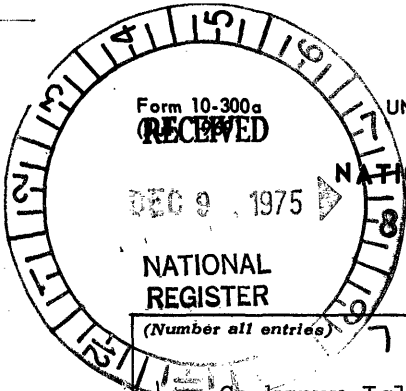
Significance: ~~4th~~^{3rd} order
 Longitude and Latitude: Lat. 32° 01' 39" Long. 80° 53' 28"
 Acreage: Approximately 10.0
 Recommended treatment: Preservation and protection
 Preliminary cost est for above: No cost

3. North Pier (No. HS 3)

Extending into the marsh on the north edge of the island are the granite remains of the North Pier (1829-30), where building materials for the fort were offloaded from ships. It originally had a wooden L-shaped extension, which long ago rotted away. The 20' x 120' remains consist of granite sidewalks and headwall, the center being filled up with sod. Mooring rings and spikes are still spaced along the capstones of the sidewalks. The pier is essentially unaltered, stable, and is presently interpreted by a metalphoto plaque. Protection from erosion or sedimentation should be effected if and when the need arises.

Significance: ~~3rd~~^{3rd} order
 Longitude and Latitude: Lat. 32° 01' 55" Long. 80° 53' 34"
 Acreage: 0.3
 Recommended treatment: Preservation
 Preliminary cost est. of above: No cost





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4. Cockspur Island Lighthouse (No. HS 4)

Built about 1840, this brick lighthouse is 46 feet tall, 16 feet in diameter at the base, and stands on its own islet just off of Cockspur Island southeast of the fort. A spiral brick stair inside ascends to the first landing (wooden), and a modern wooden ladder then gives access to the second landing (iron plate), which is also the floor of the lantern house. A small iron door (2' x 2') leads out to the catwalk around the lantern, which is guarded by an iron railing. A fire grate in the small iron door gives evidence of a sperm oil lighting system, and no elements of a later type lighting system (gas, for example) are present. Masonry work is in good condition inside and out, due to repairs and repointing performed by the park bricklayer in 1960. Millwork restored at that time is already showing signs of decay due to constant and severe buffeting by wind and seaspray. Door, window and lantern panes have been randomly pierced or broken out completely by the bullets of vandals. Ironwork (top landing, roof, outside railing) is badly rusted and pitted, but should last a long time if periodically scraped and painted.

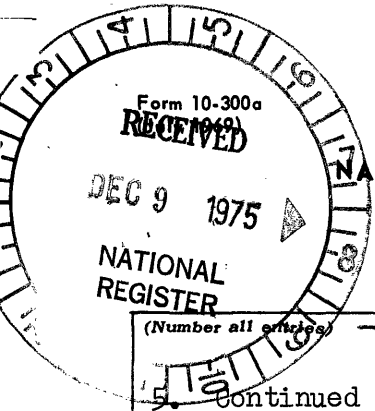
Interpretation of the lighthouse is, and should remain, minimal because of its negative role in the siege of the fort, and dangers inherent in any public access that might be built out to it. However, it should be preserved at least at its present level as part of the historic scene; and because of its architectural significance and its role in the navigational history of the nation.

Significance: 2nd order
 Longitude and Latitude: Lat. 32° 01' 21" Long. 80° 52' 49"
 Acreage: 0.2 (includes islet flooded twice daily by tides)
 Recommended treatment: Preservation
 Preliminary cost est. of above: ~~\$1,000~~ 5,000

5. Battery Horace Hambricht (No. HS 5)

Constructed on the north channel of the Savannah River c. 1895, this earth, concrete and steel work is approximately 100 x 50 feet in area and 15 feet high. Above are mounts designed to hold two 3-inch rapid fire rifles, and below are three magazines. The magazines have missing doors, but otherwise the general fabric of the structure is unaltered and sound. In 1960, the following repairs were made to the structure by the park maintenance staff: dense vegetation was stripped away; all cracks in the concrete calked and entire work given a coat of water-proofing; all steel elements cleaned and painted with antirust paint; and the earth and brick face toward the river restored.

Battery Hambricht replaced, in concept, the older masonry type of fortifications on this island. However, by the latter quarter of the



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5. Continued

19th century work was underway on massive Fort Screven, one mile away on Tybee Island. A metalphoto plaque now interprets Battery Hambright as the last in the evolution of coastal fortifications on Cockspur Island.

Significance: 2nd order
Longitude and Latitude: Lat. 32° 01' 49" Long. 80° 53' 34"
Acreage: 0.5
Recommended treatment: Preservation
Preliminary cost est. of above: No cost

6. Residence (No. HS 6)

The only home now on Cockspur Island, this 60 x 60 foot one story frame structure is of the "raised cottage" type, resting on wooden pilings. Built c. 1896, it has served a variety of government agencies. Originally, the quarter of the officer in charge of the U. S. Quarantine Station, it was considerably altered inside and out by the National Park Service, the U. S. Navy during WWII, and then again by the National Park Service. Despite these alterations its general character remains unchanged, and is typical of the older homes found on surrounding islands. Present policy is to continue to maintain it as the residence of the Chief Ranger at Fort Pulaski.

Significance: 3rd order
Longitude and Latitude: Lat 32° 01' 58" Long. 80° 54' 11"
Acreage: 0.5
Recommended treatment: Preservation as a residence
Preliminary cost est. of above: No cost

7. John Wesley Memorial

The John Wesley Memorial commemorates the landing of John Wesley, founder of Methodism in America, on Cockspur (then Peeper) Island in 1736. Wesley, coming to Georgia to proselytize among the colonists and Indians, led a small party to high ground, and thanked God for a safe Atlantic crossing before continuing upriver to begin his work in Savannah. The brick monument, topped by a stone cross, marks the general area in which he is supposed to have held this first service. The column was designed by Edward Jones, Arch. of Albany, GA, and was erected by the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames on Nov. 9, 1950.

Significance: 3rd Order
Longitude and Latitude: Lat. 32° 01' 46" Long. 80° 53; 33"
Recommended treatment: Maintain in present condition
Preliminary cost est. of above: No cost

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Const. 1829-47; garrisoned 1861-72; briefly 1890's.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Pulaski is the best preserved and most original of a system of eastern coastal forts designed by the French military engineer Simon Bernard, while in the employ of the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Its massive brick walls, backed by heavy piers, and casemated rooms reflected the continuing search for security against increasingly large caliber smoothbore cannon of the period. The best military engineering principles, and finest joinery and masonry techniques of the day were used in its construction. Yet the siege and rapid reduction of Fort Pulaski in 1862 by heavy rifled artillery of the Federal Army, which had no precedent, immediately made obsolete all masonry forts everywhere. Most of the construction features and extensive siege damage are visible, and are interpreted to the public today.

Ancillary structures include: numerous cisterns, workmen's village house foundations and a stone pier, all associated with the fort's construction; Cockspur Island Lighthouse (1840) prominent in local navigational history and architecturally significant; Battery Hambricht (1895) which represents the continuing evolution of coastal fortifications; and, the park residence (1896), once headquarters of the U. S. Quarantine Station on the island.

The Fort Pulaski complex is significant in the areas of architecture, engineering and military history of the U.S. Although the fort embodies nothing new since Roman times in the way of architectural principles, the craftsmanship exhibited in its construction is outstanding, and it is one of the best surviving examples of North American fort architecture and engineering. It is far more significant in terms of military history. Built as it was, to withstand the heaviest of smoothbore cannon of the day, the fort quickly fell under the punch of rifled artillery. This successful test siege immediately changed the course of military architecture and history.

All of the above structures and sites represent the long and important role of Cockspur Island in the nation's military, architectural and maritime history. Cockspur Island consists of 260 acres.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"The Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski," by Brif. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, USA. Papers on Practical Engineering, Corps of Engineers, 1862.

"The Construction History of Fort Pulaski" by Rogers W. Young. An unpublished National Park Service Report, 1935.

"The Restoration of Fort Pulaski" by Rogers W. Young. Unpublished National Park Service Report, 1936.

"Fort Pulaski" by Ralston Lattimore. National Park Service Historical Handbook Series, 1954.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	32° 02' 05 "	80° 54' 56 "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	32° 02' 05 "	80° 52' 44 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	32° 01' 14 "	80° 52' 44 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	32° 01' 14 "	80° 54' 56 "		° ' "	° ' "	
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 260						
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Edward L. Trout, Park Historian	DATE: 12/11/74
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Fort Pulaski National Monument	
STREET AND NUMBER: Box 98	PHONE: 912-786-4436
CITY OR TOWN: Savannah Beach	STATE GA 31328
	CODE 13

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

State Liaison Officer Signature

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

[Signature] _____

Federal Representative Signature Date 12/3/75

Deputy Assistant Secretary _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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RECEIVED DEC 9 1975

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE

**Fort Pulaski National Monument
UTM References**

- A. 17/511410/3544040
- B. 17/511400/3542620
- C. 17/507990/3542740
- D. 17/507990/3544100

Residence - 17/509130/3543930

North Pier - 17/510130/3543810

Battery Horace Hambright - 17/510140/3543630

John Wesley Memorial - 17/510180/3543490

Fort Pulaski - 17/510360/3543250

Cockspur Lighthouse - 17/511310/3542760



FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Latitude and longitude of Fort Pulaski as computed from Geological Survey map, Fort Pulaski Quadrangle, South Carolina - Georgia, 7.5 minute Series, (Topographic), photorevised, 1971.

Latitude

N.E. Corner - Cockspur Island	32° 01' 57"
Residence	32° 01' 58"
North Pier	32° 01' 55"
Battery Horace Hambright	32° 01' 49"
John Wesley Memorial	32° 01' 46"
Fort Pulaski	32° 01' 38.95245"
Cockspur Lighthouse	32° 01' 20.91230"
S.W. Cockspur Island (Park boundary)	32° 01' 49"
Pilots Quarters	32° 02' 03"
Maintenance Building	32° 01' 56"
Visitor Center	32° 01' 38"
WW II Magazine	32° 01' 58"

Longitude

N.E. Corner of Cockspur Island	80° 52' 53"
Cockspur Lighthouse	80° 52' 48.60114"
Fort Pulaski	80° 53' 27.56930"
John Wesley Memorial	80° 53' 33"
Battery Horace Hambright	80° 53' 34"
North Pier	80° 53' 34"
Residence	80° 54' 11"
S.W. Corner - Cockspur Island (Park boundary)	80° 54' 56"
Pilots Quarters	80° 54' 10"
<u>Maintenance Building</u>	80° 54' 10"
<u>Visitor Center</u>	80° 53' 34"
<u>WW II Magazine</u>	80° 54' 34"
N.W. Corner - Cockspur boundary	80° 54' 35"

