

already listed 7-28-48

DATA SHEET

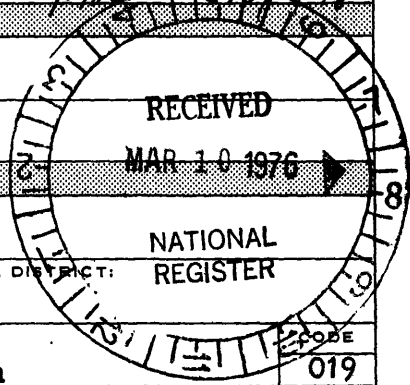
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina
 COUNTY: Charleston
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY DATE: approved 8/1/78

1. NAME
 COMMON: Fort Sumter National Monument
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
 STREET AND NUMBER: Drawer R
 CITY OR TOWN: Sullivan's Island
 STATE: South Carolina CODE: 29482
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1st
 COUNTY: Charleston CODE: 45 019



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

4. AGENCY
National Park Service
 REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) Southeast Region
 CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta
 STREET AND NUMBER: 3401 Whipple Avenue
 STATE: Georgia CODE: 30344 13

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Charleston County Court House
 STREET AND NUMBER: 2 Court House Square
 CITY OR TOWN: Charleston STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE OF SURVEY:
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

STATE: S. C.
 COUNTY: Charleston
 ENTRY NUMBER:
 DATE:
 FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Sumter National Monument was established in 1948 to commemorate the historical events at or near Fort Sumter during the Civil War. Fort Sumter is located in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. In 1960, Fort Moultrie and its related structures were added. Construction 230 and Battery Jasper were added to the Monument in 1967. These units are located on West Middle Street, Sullivan's Island, one mile northeast of Fort Sumter. This concentration of interrelated structures portrays one of the finest examples of the evolution of coastal defense systems in America from 1776 to the present. Fort Moultrie today is the administrative headquarters for the Monument under the National Park Service.

1. Site of Fort Moultrie No. 1 (No. FOSU 1)

Historic research indicates that this grassy sand-covered unexposed site is located to the south of and partially under the present Fort Moultrie. Hastily built because of an impending attack on Charleston by the British in 1776, this partially completed structure of palmetto logs and sand was the scene of one of the most decisive battles of the American Revolution. On June 28, 1776, Colonel William Moultrie and approximately 400 South Carolinians repulsed nine British warships, keeping the Southern colonies free from British control until 1780 when they returned and captured the fort. It was named Fort Moultrie to honor Colonel Moultrie and his victory. A storm wrecked the fort in 1783 and most of the remains were salvaged for building materials or probably washed away. An archeological excavation will begin shortly for possible remains of the fort because of its historical importance. Besides being the first major naval engagement of the Revolutionary War, the victory in 1776 also gave inspiration for the symbol of the South Carolina flag - a palmetto tree on a blue sea. The site of Fort Moultrie No. 1 also portrays the earliest phase of a continuous 200 year evolution of harbor fortifications in the Charleston area.

Significance: 1st Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 3 acres

Recommended treatment: Preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: \$500 annually (maintenance of site)

Photo enclosed

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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 type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" 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

Perhaps no area in America embraces the evolution of harbor fortifications as well as Fort Sumter National Monument. Strategically located at the mouth of Charleston Harbor, the first Fort Moultrie was the scene of a victory on June 28, 1776, that prevented the British from quenching the American Revolution in its early stages. The second Fort Moultrie occupied almost the same site from 1794 - 1804 as war clouds in Europe posed numerous threats to America. The third Fort Moultrie, completed in 1811, played its most significant role during the Civil War. On December 26, 1860, Union Major Robert Anderson evacuated the fort to occupy the new Fort Sumter one mile southwest in Charleston Harbor. Fort Sumter was built as a defensive counterpart to Fort Moultrie. With the question of peace or Civil War centered on Fort Sumter, the guns of Fort Moultrie helped drive Major Anderson out of the fort during the opening battle of the War, April 12 -13, 1861. As the symbol of secession and Southern resistance, Fort Sumter was heavily damaged by Union rifled guns in 1863 -65, which signalled the end of obsolete masonry forts with many guns. However, Fort Moultrie was able to keep the lifeline of the Confederacy open until February, 1865. During rehabilitation of these forts in the 1870's, larger guns were spaced farther apart, powder magazines were built underground and closer to the guns. As armament evolved to breech-loading, rapid-fire weapons, Batteries Jasper and Huger were built in the Spanish-American War era. These huge concrete structures could also withstand the more powerful naval armament. To protect minefields, smaller batteries such as Bingham, McGorkle, and Lord were developed. In World War II, the logical culmination in the evolution of harbor fortifications was the employment of electronic detection equipment of the Harbor Entrance Control Post with nearby defensive guns. Coastal fortifications, as such, have been replaced by roving missiles and electronic surveillance. Presently, the Navy uses Construction 230 as a base for its Shipboard Electronics Systems Evaluation Facility. The structures of Fort Sumter National Monument, whether large or small, have played a substantial role in safeguarding the Charleston area through nearly 200 years of history and seven wars.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barnes, Frank. Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina.
 Washington, D. C. : National Park Service, 1952.

Bearss, Edwin C. Battery Jasper, Fort Sumter National Monument.
 Washington, D. C. : U. S. Department of the Interior, 1968.

Bearss, Edwin C. The First Two Fort Moultries - A Structural History.
 Washington, D. C. : U. S. Department of the Interior, 1968.

Bearss, Edwin C. Fort Moultrie No. 3. Washington, D. C. : NPS, 1968.

Garner, John C., Jr. Historic Structure Report - Architectural Data Section. Unpublished. Fort Moultrie: NPS, 1973.

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 ° 45 ' 45 "	79 ° 53 ' 12 "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	32 ° 45 ' 45 "	79 ° 51 ' 13 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	32 ° 45 ' 00 "	79 ° 51 ' 13 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	32 ° 45 ' 00 "	79 ° 53 ' 12 "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 34.27

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Benjamin G. Nelson, Historian</u>		DATE: <u>10-10-73</u>
BUSINESS ADDRESS: <u>Fort Sumter National Monument</u>		
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Drawer R</u>		PHONE: <u>803-883-3123</u>
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Sullivan's Island</u>	STATE: <u>South Carolina</u>	CODE: <u>29482</u> <u>45</u>

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

<p>State Liaison Officer recommendation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">State Liaison Officer Signature</p> <p>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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local</p> <p><u>Benjamin G. Nelson</u> FEB 24 1976</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Representative Signature Date</p> <p><u>Deputy Assistant Secretary</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Title</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION</p> <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>W. Shantz</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Director, Office of Historic Preservation KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER</p> <p>Date <u>8.1.78</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Charles [Signature]</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Keeper of the National Register</p> <p>Date <u>7.27.78</u></p>
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	Approved 8/1/78

(Number all entries)

2. Site of Fort Moultrie No. 2 (No. FOSU 2)

Historic research indicates that this grassy sand-covered unexposed site lies about ten yards south of the present Fort Moultrie. When war with the British appeared imminent in 1794, work began quickly on a badly needed fort. It was constructed of brick, tabby, cement, sand and palmetto logs with dimensions of 250' x 125'. Finally completed in 1798, it saw little service because it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1804. The remains were mostly salvaged for the new fort that replaced it. An archeological exploration will probe for possible remains of the foundation and wells. Preservation of the site will continue as it was the location of a short-lived fort that served its purpose in the continuing evolution of coastal defenses at Charleston Harbor.

Significance: 2nd Order

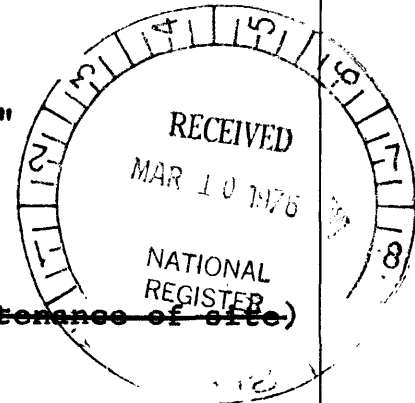
Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.7 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$500 annually (maintenance of site)~~

Photo enclosed



3. Fort Moultrie No. 3 (No. FOSU 3)

Added to the Fort Sumter National Monument in 1960, Fort Moultrie was built between 1807 and 1811 as a result of British harassment of American commerce. Located west of Middle Street, it was designed to fire many quick rounds at enemy ships as they sailed by the fort in an effort to attack the city of Charleston, South Carolina. Situated on 1.5 acres and containing most of the original brick in the outer 15' high walls, space within Fort Moultrie today serves as headquarters for the Monument under the National Park Service. The exterior walls are in fair condition, but in need of repointing. Sea erosion caused problems before breakwaters were constructed on the seafront in the 1830's. This resulted in sand building up approximately five feet deep along the base of the fort. Cracks in the walls occurred from interior pressures caused by placement of gun mounts and sand-fill bombproofing. The interior of Fort Moultrie originally was a flat area except for the freestanding 1808 powder magazine. In 1821-22, three two-story brick barracks were added, but were destroyed during the Civil War. The old magazine had to be

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	South Carolina	
COUNTY	Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
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(Number all entries)

covered with earth to protect it. After the war, the fort was repaired and modernized. Larger guns, spaced farther apart, were mounted in the 1870's. Six new earth covered magazines were built for faster distribution of ammunition. In 1875, a new sally port complex was constructed with connecting bombproofs and passageways. With the Spanish-American period came more improvements. In 1898, Battery Bingham with its new rapid-fire breech-loading guns ushered in a new era. These guns protected the minefield in Charleston Harbor. Three more new guns in Battery McCorkle were added in 1901. In 1903, the last armament placed was Battery Lord which was the only unit to be used through World War II. Built in 1943-44, the Harbor Entrance Control Post linked detection procedures with defensive guns during World War II. This structure was built over the east wall of the fort and splinter-proofed with sand. The Navy used this building from 1953 to 1971 as a Test and Calibration Facility. Today, Fort Moultrie and its related sites are probably the finest concentration of the many phases of evolution in coastal defenses in America from 1776 to the present. Historically, the existing fort played a major role during Civil War action in Charleston Harbor.

Significance: 1st Order

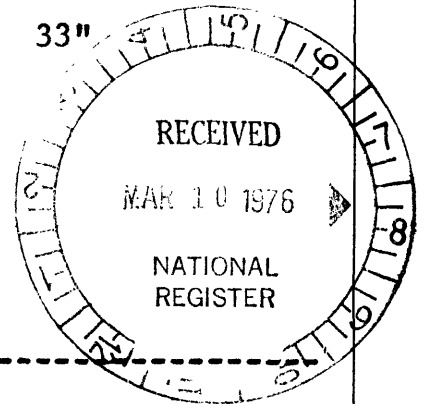
Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 1.5 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: \$40,000

Photo enclosed



4. 1808 Powder Magazine (No. FOSU 3a)

The oldest structure in Fort Moultrie was originally a freestanding 16' x 28' brick and concrete storage magazine with a barrel-vaulted roof. An anteroom was added later and during the Civil War the structure was covered with earth to protect it against Union rifled shells. In 1875-76, modernization included a new two foot thick concrete roof, a connecting doorway to a new adjacent magazine, replacement of the wooden floor with concrete, and a gallery that surrounded the magazine. Later, the main section was modified for a torpedo casemate. Being too damp for this purpose, its use was discontinued by 1904. The structure finally housed an engine room and served as miscellaneous storage until 1946. Today, this structure is in fair condition. The main doorway

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	approved 8/11/78

(Number all entries)

of brick and granite aggregate concrete and tabby material and portions of the flooring are deteriorated. The ironwork present in the overhead of the anteroom shows signs of exfoliation and the interior walls are chipping and peeling. Present use as a wayside exhibit will continue. Historically it illustrates the return to the use of earth as the principal substance of protection. It is the oldest structure in Fort Moultrie.

Significance: 2nd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 20" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.2 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$2,000~~ 0

Photo enclosed

5. South Service Magazine (No. PCOM 3b)

This 8' x 18' earth covered brick and concrete structure was part of the modernization of Fort Moultrie in the 1870's. Having a tabby floor, whitewashed walls, and a sandstone doorway, it was built in 1872 to service four large seafront cannons. These guns were removed for construction of two batteries of lighter, faster armament with new accompanying magazines in 1898. Consequently, the service magazine was relegated to secondary importance. Presently used as a wayside exhibit, it is in very good condition. Historically, this magazine was constructed permanently underground as a result of lessons learned during Civil War bombardments. Post Civil War methods of wider spacing between guns also required service magazines nearby for rapid distribution of ammunition.

Significance: 3rd Order

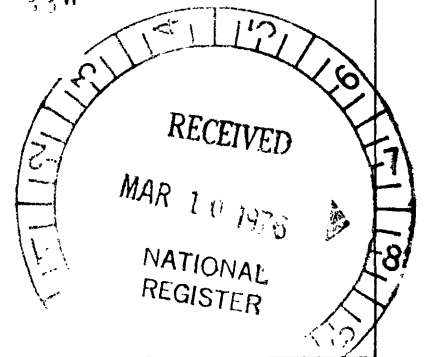
Longitude: 79° 51' 20" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.06 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$200 annually~~ 0

Photo enclosed



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	South Carolina	
COUNTY	Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		approved - 8/1/78

(Number all entries)

6. Southwest Service Magazine (No. FOSU 3c)

Built in 1872, this earth covered concrete and brick 8' x 18' magazine with tabby flooring was designed to serve several fifteen inch Rodman cannons in the southwestern seafront of Fort Moultrie. The structure was supplemented with the nearby magazines of Battery Lord in 1903. It is in good condition, but the granite and sandstone doorway has cracked from settling. Used as a wayside exhibit today, this unit depicts the necessity of proximity to the large guns mounted nearby.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.06 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$200 annually~~ 0

Photo enclosed

7. Principal Magazine (No. FOSU 3d)

Consisting of two connected 22' x 15' brick and concrete rooms, this structure was well located for storage or service to most gun positions of Fort Moultrie. Built in 1873, this magazine was earth covered for protection against shelling. A connecting thirty foot passageway was linked to the East Service Magazine the same year. In 1874, a bomproof tunnel was connected to the sally port. In 1898, a forty-eight foot gallery was joined to Batteries Bingham and McCorkle. A concrete floor was added later to replace old wood and the walls were whitewashed. It is in good condition today, except for several areas where the gallery walls and flooring have deteriorated. Present use as a wayside exhibit will continue.

Significance: 3rd Order

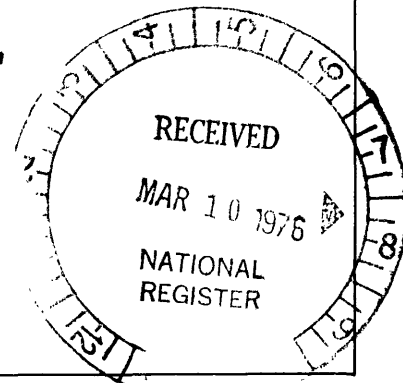
Longitude 79° 51' 29" Latitude 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.2 acres

Preliminary cost estimate: \$500 annually

Photo enclosed

Recommended treatment: preservation



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	approved 8/1/78

(Number all entries)

8. East Service Magazine and Passageway (No. FOSU 3e)
 Built in 1873, this 8' x 15' sand covered brick and concrete magazine was designed to service nearby fifteen inch Rodman cannons on the east wall of Fort Moultrie. A thirty foot long passageway connects the structure to the principal magazine and the bombproof which leads to the sally port. In case of a bombardment, the soldiers could move ammunition in safety or take refuge. The original wooden flooring of the magazine was later replaced with concrete. Presently, the structure is in fair condition. However, a crack in the sandstone and granite doorway has appeared, apparently from settling. The interior walls, which were plastered and whitewashed, also have cracked and peeled in several areas. Present use as a wayside exhibit will continue to interpret the need for this type of structure after the Civil War.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.03 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$200 annually~~

Photo enclosed

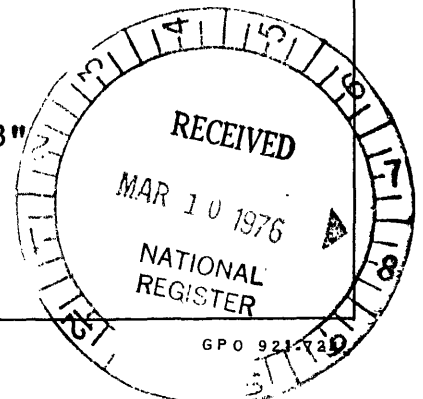
9. Northeast Bastion Service Magazine (No. FOSU 3f)
 In fair condition today, this 9' x 14' brick and concrete structure was built in 1873 to service two fifteen inch Rodman cannons: gun position no. 1 to the east, gun position no. 2 to the south. Containing a dirt floor and two sandstone doorways, the magazine is also covered with earth. The passageway walls were plastered, but have deteriorated and several small sections have fallen apart. The floor of the passageway has deteriorated, probably due to a faulty drainage system. Today, this structure is a wayside exhibit to help interpret the modifications needed in Fort Moultrie as a result of the Civil War.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.04 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
6447	8/1/75

(Number all entries)

10. Sally Port Complex (No. FOSU 3j)
 Built in 1874, this complex was part of the post Civil War improvements at Fort Moultrie. Since there were no barracks, a place was needed for the guard detachment in peace time. A 9' x 100' hallway extends from the entrance of the fort to the parade ground, and on each side of the hallway, near the front entrance, are 9' x 45' flanking guardrooms. The one on the right presently houses an exhibit area of pictures and artillery shells. Approximately 65' from the entrance of the hallway are two bombproofs perpendicular to the hallway. The east bombproof is 9' x 54' and is used as a sales and information area for Fort Moultrie. The west bombproof is 9' x 48' and connects to the passageway from the principal storage magazine. In 1898, these areas were paved with concrete and the roof was reinforced with brick and granite aggregate concrete. In 1903, two 4' x 9' iron doors were attached to the granite doorframe. The complex is in fair condition, although the flooring is deteriorating and the whitewashed walls are peeling and cracking. Water seeps through the deteriorated and exposed aggregate roof in several areas. Historically, this complex illustrates the necessity for adequate protection of the soldier and his fort during war or peace.

Significance: 3rd Order

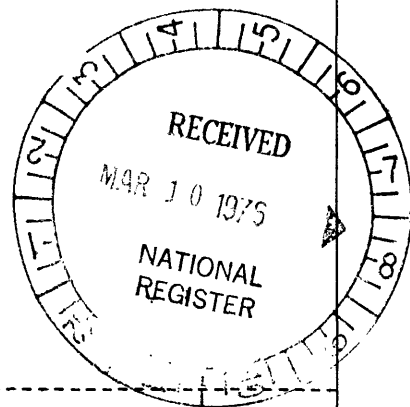
Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.3 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$5,000~~ 0

Photo enclosed



11. Gun Position No. 1 (No. FOSU 3k)
 Approximately 25' x 30', this concrete platform was built in 1874 in the northeastern bastion of Fort Moultrie for a fifteen inch Rodman cannon, which was never mounted. The remains are in fair condition with three of the traverse beams still embedded in the concrete base. One of the iron traverse rails and pintle plate also remain. Several other deteriorated beams and iron rods are piled to one side of the platform. About 1896, this gun position was referred to as position no.12. Today this site stands as an exhibit and another reminder of the evolution in coastal defense weaponry.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.01 acres

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	Approved 8/1/78

(Number all entries)

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: \$100 annually

Photo enclosed

12. Gun Position No. 2 (No. FOSU 31)

This platform was built in 1874 to mount a fifteen inch Rodman cannon in the northeastern sector of Fort Moultrie. No gun was ever mounted, but records indicate that the platform was completed. Today, the remains consist of approximately 25' x 20' of exposed concrete and the rear traverse track. About 1896, this position was referred to as gun position no. 11. In 1943, when the Harbor Entrance Control Post was built, part of the gun position was covered by the fill placed around the lower level of the structure. Today the remains are hardly noticeable, but are a reminder of Civil War improvements in the fort.

Significance: 3rd Order

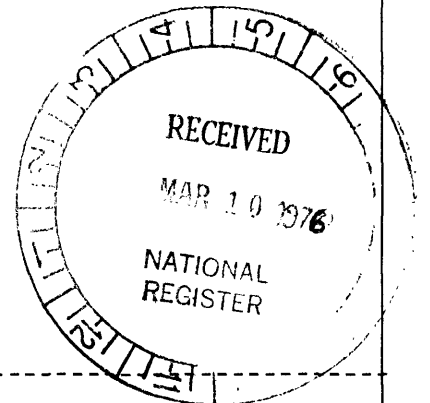
Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$100 annually~~ 0

Photo enclosed

Acreage: 0.01 acres



13. Battery Bingham (No. FOSU 3o)

Keeping with the evolution of coastal defense armanents this 35' x 45' concrete platform was built in 1898 on the southeastern seafront of Fort Moultrie. Placed on pedestal mounts were two rapid-fire breech-loading Armstrong rifles. In the lower level of the structure was a 13' x 21' magazine used to store the forty-five pound shells for the British-made guns. The guns protected a minefield at the mouth of Charleston Harbor. A fifty foot passageway was also connected to the principal storage magazine. The guns were scrapped in the 1920's. Today, portions of the safety railing are missing and the iron doors to the magazine are deteriorating, but the concrete platform is in good condition with a few instances of surface spalling. Battery Bingham was named in honor of Horatio S. Bingham, a Canadian-born veteran of the American Civil War. While serving in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry in December, 1866, he was killed while fighting Sioux near Fort Kearney, Dakota Territory. The battery is a representative wayside exhibit of armament at the turn of the century.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	South Carolina
COUNTY	Charleston
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
approved 8/1/78	

(Number all entries)

Significance: 2nd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.03 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$2,000~~ 0

Photo enclosed

14. Battery McCorkle (No. FOSU 3p)

Located on the seafront of Fort Moultrie, this 100' x 28' concrete three gun platform was built in 1901 to help protect the minefield at Charleston Harbor. In the lower level were three 9' x 15' service magazines. On the upper level three Driggs-Seabury rapid-fire rifles rested on balanced pillar mounts. These guns fired three inch fifteen pound shells up to a range of five miles to cover the minefield against penetration by destroyers and minesweepers. One of the guns was scrapped in 1932 and the others in 1942. Today, one of the magazines is used for storage of materials for maintenance. Some exfoliation is present in the steel beams and reinforcing at entrance to the east magazine of the battery. Some of the iron safety railing is also missing. A few structural cracks are present in the concrete platform, otherwise the battery is in good condition. Battery McCorkle was named in honor of Lt. Henry L. McCorkle of Tennessee, who was killed at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898. Present use as a wayside exhibit will continue to interpret a forty year phase of evolution in coastal defense armaments.

Significance: 2nd Order

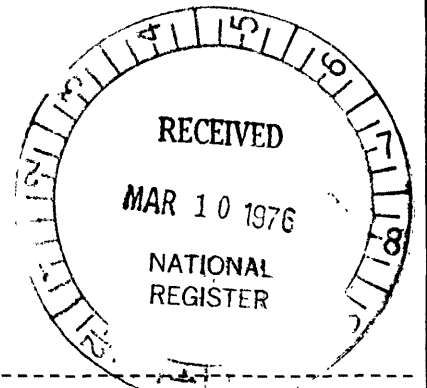
Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.05 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$2,000~~ 0

Photo enclosed



15. Position Finding Station (No. FOSU 3s)

Located in the north central area of Fort Moultrie, eight small concrete pillars and approximately seventy feet of a five foot high foundation wall outline the area of a former position finding station. Built in 1905 at the

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	approved 8/11/8

(Number all entries)

request of the Chief of Artillery, the structure housed instruments used in determining ranges during target practice with the seafront guns. Park photo files reveal a low two story frame building that was approximately 45' x 60'. It was razed about 1960. Today, there are several large cracks in the wall foundation, apparently from settling. Present use as a wayside exhibit will continue to interpret the value of this structure in the total defense posture at Charleston Harbor.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.06 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$200 annually~~ 0

Photo enclosed

16. Harbor Entrance Control Post (No. FOSU 3t)

Built in 1943-44, this reinforced concrete pyramid-shaped structure consists of a ground floor being approximately 44' x 73', a second floor 15' x 26', topped with a third floor 15' x 15'. The ground floor has been splinter-proofed with earth against the exterior walls. Located adjacent to the east wall of Fort Moultrie, it was a key in harbor defense as it linked detection procedures with defensive guns during 1944-45. After a period of deactivation, the structure was used by the Navy from 1953 to 1971 as a Test and Calibration Facility. Today, it houses the administrative headquarters for Fort Sumter National Monument. The structure is in excellent condition, except for exterior paint which will be restored to an appropriate wartime color. Present use as the administrative unit for the Monument will continue.

Significance: 2nd Order

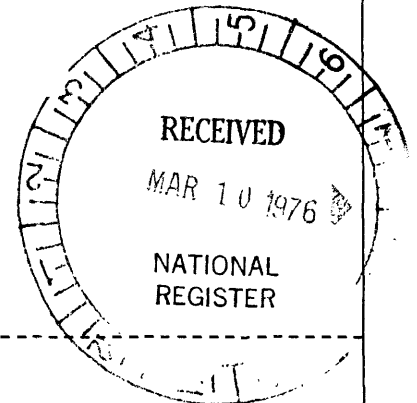
Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.2

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$2,000~~ 0

Photo enclosed

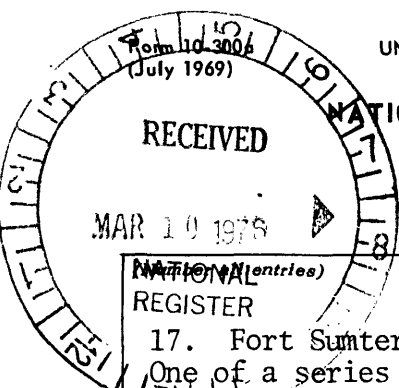


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
approved 8/1/78	



NATIONAL (entries)
REGISTER

17. Fort Sumter (No. FOSU 4)

One of a series of forts built by the United States after the War of 1812 to strengthen coastal defenses, this brick structure was named in honor of Thomas Sumter of South Carolina for his actions in the Revolutionary War. Construction began in 1829 on a shoal near the entrance to Charleston Harbor. The base foundation of rock and granite material supported a massive five-sided, three story fort of 2.4 acres. The sides totaled 1,188 feet and the walls were fifty feet high. Four of the walls consisted of two tiers of enclosed gunrooms and a third tier of open gun platforms. The gorge wall consisted of the sally port entrance, officer's quarters, eight magazines, and open gun platforms on the third level. Additionally, there were two three story enlisted men's barracks adjacent to the gunrooms on the right and left flanks of the fort and two hot-shot furnaces. The fort was designed to house 135 cannons and 650 men, but as it neared completion on December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson and 85 soldiers occupied Fort Sumter. Refusing to evacuate, the fort became the scene of the opening battle of the Civil War, April 12-13, 1861. The Union officer and his men surrendered the fort to the Confederates. Beginning in August, 1863, the fort underwent repeated bombardments by Union guns until February, 1865, heavily damaging the structure. After removing rubble, the outer walls were partially rebuilt, leveled, and capped during rehabilitation in the 1870's. They now stand only 25 feet high. About half of the lower tier of gunrooms remains and several of the ceilings are cracked and sagging. A portion of the ruins of the officer's quarters and adjacent magazines remain. Most of the 171 feet wharf and the sally port were destroyed. A new entrance was opened on the west side of the fort through a gunroom after the Civil War. A major intrusion on the Civil War scene came in 1898-99 when Battery Isaac Huger was built in the center of the fort, occupying about one third of the parade ground. The 270' x 90' x 22' reinforced concrete structure mounted two twelve inch rifled cannons and extended from the gorge wall to the northern end of the parade. The old gunports were bricked up to contain the earth fill placed around the walls of the new structure for bombproofing purposes. The battery was deactivated in 1947. In 1948, both structures became Fort Sumter National Monument under the National Park Service. In 1959, the west parade area and the gunrooms along the northeastern side of the fort were excavated down to the original parade level. In 1963, to help interpret the story of Fort Sumter and serve its visitors, a museum was built over one of the gun emplacements. Other rooms of the battery are utilized as guard quarters, restrooms, storage, and utility areas. The historical setting of Fort Sumter was altered when harbor dredgings were dumped nearby, principally in the 1950's, resulting in the appearance that the fort is on a peninsula instead of the original man-made island. Rip-rap has been placed around the base of the outer walls to protect it against sea damage. Presently, the walls need repointing in many areas. The tops of the gunrooms require resealing to prevent water seepage. Battery Huger is defaced as a result of the cracking and scaling of the exterior surface paint. Although Fort Sumter has undergone substantial alterations and modifications it is the symbol of the Civil War, the scene of the opening battle, and

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	South Carolina	
COUNTY	Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
approved 8/1/78		

(Number all entries)

the long seige afterwards. And for 88 years Fort Sumter was a key part of the coastal defense system at Charleston Harbor.

Significance: 1st order

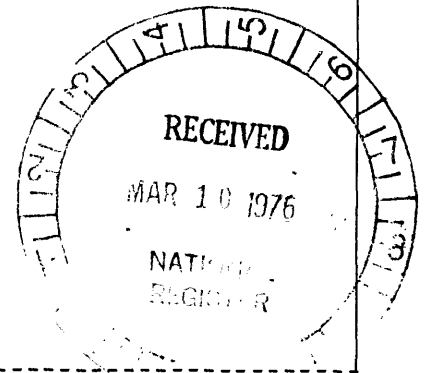
Longitude: 79° 52' 30" Latitude: 32° 45' 08"

Acreage: 2.4

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: \$500,000

Photo enclosed



18. Battery Huger (No. FOSU 4a)

Built in 1898-99 as a result of the Spanish-American War, this 270' x 90' x 22' concrete gun emplacement occupied part of Fort Sumter as its base foundation. Named for a general from South Carolina in the American Revolution, the structure consisted of two twelve inch rifled cannons, one on a barbette mount and another on a disappearing carriage mount, with accompanying magazines and operation rooms in the lower level of the structure. The battery extends from near the northern walls to the gorge wall of the old fort and occupies about one third of the parade ground. About twenty feet of earth fill was employed between the new and old walls of the two structures for bombproofing purposes. Serving until 1941, both of the large guns were replaced with four 90 mm anti-craft guns, which were removed in 1947 upon deactivation of the battery. Since 1948, this unit has been part of the Fort Sumter National Monument. In 1959, the earth fill on the west and north sides was excavated. The eastern side still remains filled. In 1963, a museum to house interpretive exhibits on Fort Sumter was built by the National Park Service over the disappearing gun platform. It also serves as a visitor contact facility, while other rooms of the structure have been utilized for offices, restrooms, storage areas, guard quarters, and utility areas. Present use of the battery will continue during and subsequent to a proposed study on the feasibility of removing the structure from the Civil War scene. Being in good condition today, only normal preservation will be continued. Cracks will be sealed to prevent water seepage and the entire structure will be repainted an appropriate wartime color. Today, Battery Huger is a good example of evolution in coastal defenses of the Spanish-American War phase and provides essential service to Fort Sumter by housing its museum and necessary facilities. For 48 years Battery Huger was an integral part of the defense works in Charleston Harbor.

Significance: 2nd Order

Longitude: 79° 52' 30" Latitude: 32° 45' 08"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	Approved 5/1/78

(Number all entries)

Acreage: 0.6 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$50,000~~ 25,000

Photo enclosed

19. Battery Jasper (No. FOSU 5)

A good example of an Endicott period battery, this 683' x 125' x 22' concrete structure was built in 1898 east of Fort Moultrie to employ four ten inch rifled cannon on disappearing carriages. Magazines and operation rooms were located in the lower level. The huge concrete structure provided protection against increasingly powerful naval armament, while its powerful guns served to help protect Charleston Harbor from enemy attack. Never seeing battle action, the large guns were removed in World War II and scrapped; being replaced with 90 mm anti-aircraft guns. Shortly after the war the battery was deactivated and these guns were removed. After a period of state ownership the National Park Service assumed ownership in 1967. Presently the top exterior surface has several structural cracks that allow water to seep into the interior of the battery. Also the iron doors, railing, and walkways have deteriorated extensively in several areas. At the present, the structure is not open to the public. It is an excellent example of the armament of the Spanish-American War period to World War II. The battery was named in honor of William Jasper for his actions in the Battle of Sullivan's Island, June 28, 1776.

Significance: 2nd Order

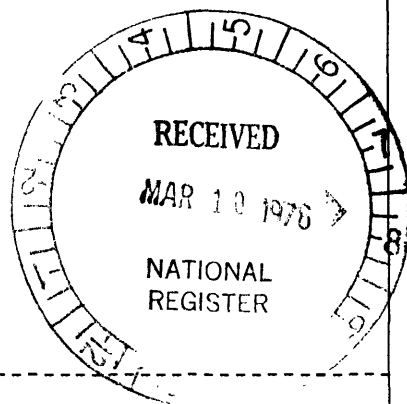
Longitude: 79° 51' 20" Latitude: 32° 45' 29"

Acreage: 2 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$40,000~~ 20,000

Photo enclosed



20. Battery Jasper Reservoir No. 1 (No. FOSU 5a)

Built in 1898, this 30' x 30' x 6' concrete reservoir had a capacity of 30,000 gallons of water to service the needs of Battery Jasper. Photo files, circa 1950, show a small low roofed structure over the reservoir. During the 1950's, the roof was removed and the concrete area was filled in with sand. At present, this structure is not used for any purpose, but appears to be in stable condition. Historically, it was a vital unit in the operation of Battery Jasper and was added to Fort Sumter National

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	approved 5/17/87

(Number all entries)

Monument in 1967.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 20" Latitude: 32° 45' 29"

Acreage: 0.02 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$100 annually~~

Photo enclosed

21. Battery Jasper Reservoir No. 2 (NO. FOSU 5b)

Built in 1898, this 40' x 40' x 5' concrete reservoir had a capacity of 30,000 gallons of water for the service of Battery Jasper. Capped with a six inch concrete slab, this structure is not used for any purpose today. It is in fair condition. Historically, it was a vital structure for supporting operations at Battery Jasper. The reservoir was added to Fort Sumter National Monument in 1967.

Significance: 3rd Order

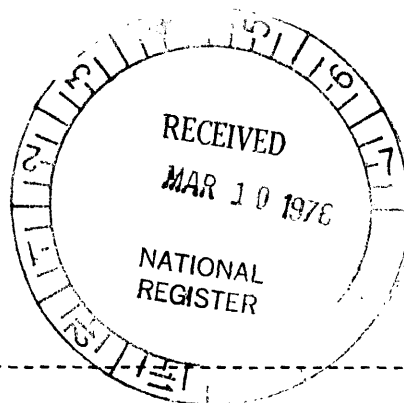
Longitude: 79° 51' 20" Latitude: 32° 45' 29"

Acreage: 0.03 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$100 annually~~

Photo enclosed



22. Battery Jasper Reservoir No. 3 (No. FOSU 5c)

Built around 1908, this 30' x 30' x 2' concrete reservoir had an approximate capacity of 10,000 gallons of water to serve Battery Jasper. Photo files, circa 1950, show that a small structure was over the reservoir. Today only the base, which has been filled in with earth, remains. Presently, it is not used for any purpose and is deteriorating. Historically, it was an integral part of Battery Jasper. The reservoir was added to Fort Sumter National Monument in 1967.

Significance: 3rd Order

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	approved 3/1/78

(Number all entries)

Longitude: 79° 51' 20" Latitude: 32° 45' 29"

Acreage: 0.02 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$100 annually~~

Photo enclosed

23. Battery Jasper Powerhouse (No. FOSU 5d)

Located on the north side of Battery Jasper, this 24' x 16' one story brick structure with a tin roof was built in 1909. Its purpose was to house necessary electrical power equipment for the operation of Battery Jasper and nearby Battery Logan through 1947 when its use was discontinued. Since 1967, when the structure was turned over to the National Park Service from the state of South Carolina no formal use has been made of it. The brick walls are in sound condition, except for small structural cracks. The windows were replaced with wooden shutters. Historically, this structure was the lifeline for operation of the nearby batteries.

Significance: 3rd Order

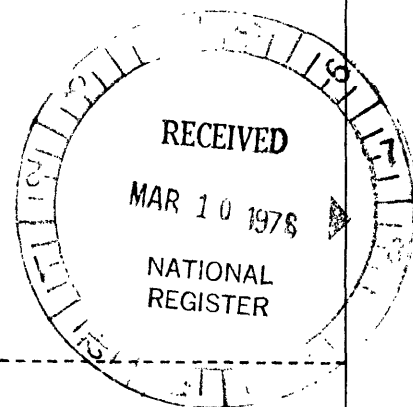
Longitude: 79° 51' 20" Latitude: 32° 45' 29"

Acreage: 0.009 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$1,000~~

Photo enclosed



24. Torpedo Storehouse (No. FOSU 6)

Located just north of Fort Moultrie, this 90' x 27' one story brick structure was built in 1902 for storage of torpedoes and equipment used in Charleston Harbor. It has a tin roof and shutters and a small wooden front porch. Presently, the structure is being used by a nearby church for classrooms and social activities. The building is in fair condition, needing painting and minor woodwork repairs. The brickwork appears to be very sound. It has been property of the Fort Sumter National Monument since 1960, when transferred from the state of South Carolina. Before deactivation of the Fort Moultrie complex in 1947, this structure was part of the various systems used to protect Charleston Harbor.

Significance: 3rd Order

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	8/1/78

(Number all entries)

Longitude: 79° 51' 30" Latitude: 32° 45' 36"

Acreage: 0.05 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: ~~\$1,000~~

Photo enclosed

25. Construction 230 (No. FOSU 8)
 Located east of Battery Jasper, this battery for two six inch guns on barbette carriages was never completed or formally named. The incomplete gun pits were approximately three feet deep with a twelve foot diameter in the center of a ground level thirty foot wide concrete platform. Two large magazines accompanied the gun emplacements. Covered with earth, they occupy approximately one fifth of an acre. On top of the earth mound, a two story masonry 20' x 35' structure was built in 1971, which is used by the Navy as a Shipboard Electronics System Evaluation Facility. The old magazines have been used as storage since being taken over by the National Park Service in 1967. The area is not open to visitors and is fenced off with a chain link fence. Historically, this structure is the only representative of a World War II battery located in the Fort Sumter National Monument.

Significance: 3rd Order

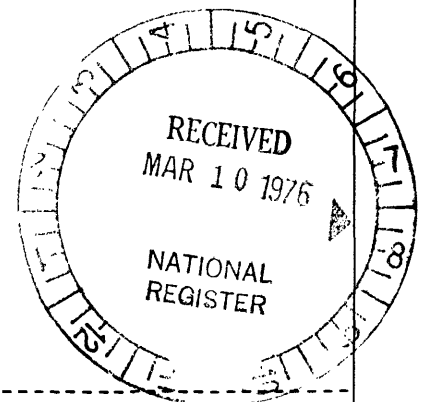
Longitude: 79° 51' 14" Latitude: 32° 45' 28"

Acreage: 0.6 acres

Recommended treatment: preservation

Preliminary cost estimate: \$500

Photo enclosed



26. Patapsco Monument (No. FOSU 10)
 On January 15, 1865 the monitor-class ironclad Patapsco struck a mine, exploded and sank on the west side of Charleston's main ship channel, seven hundred yards from Fort Sumter. Sixty crew members lost their lives. In 1873 Benjamin Maillefert, who held the contract for breaking up the wreck of the Patapsco, sent the bones of five seamen to Fort Moultrie where they were buried. The stone monument, which stands over the grave just north of Fort Moultrie, was erected between 1892 and 1918. It stands 7' 6" high and measures 2' square at the base. Inscribed on the monument are the names of all sixty men lost in the sinking and USS Patapsco, January 15, 1865. The monument marks the grave of the five seamen and is a memorial to all the men who were

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	South Carolina
COUNTY	Charleston
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
Approved 8/1/78	

(Number all entries)

lost in the disaster.

Significance: 3rd Order

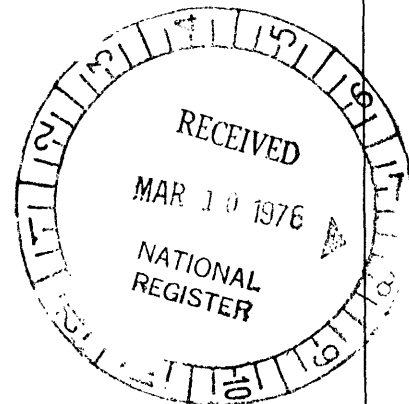
Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude: 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.0009

Recommended level of treatment: preservation

Preliminary Cost Estimate: ~~\$50 annually~~

Photo enclosed



27. Osceola's Grave (No. FOSU 9)

Located just north of Fort Moultrie lies the grave of Osceola, a renowned Seminole Indian warrior and leader. Osceola had risen to prominence during the Second Seminole War in 1835. The war resulted when the United States attempted to persuade the Seminoles to leave Florida and migrate westward. Osceola had refused to go and joined in the resistance. He was tricked into a truce and imprisoned at Fort Marion in St. Augustine, Florida in October, 1837. In late December, 1837, Osceola and several hundred Seminoles were transferred to Fort Moultrie, arriving January 1, 1838. While at the fort, Osceola became somewhat of a celebrity due to his personal bearing and sympathy for his capture under a truce flag. Already suffering from ill health, Osceola died from quinsy at the fort on January 30, 1838. His remains were buried there, but his head was removed secretly by Dr. Weedon, the army physician. The head was taken for study and later lost in a museum fire.

A Mr. Patten of Charleston, S. C. placed a stone marker on the grave with the inscription: Oceola (sic), Patriot and Warriier, Died at Fort Moultrie, January 30, 1838. In the late 1880's an iron fence was erected around the grave enclosing an area approximately 5' x 7'.

In 1966 an attempt was made to steal the remains. To establish the authenticity of the reported theft, an archeological excavation in 1968 revealed the remains still in place. The bones were reinterred in concrete and the headstone was replaced with a copy of the original.

Osceola's grave is a monument to the Seminole leader and the brief role of Fort Moultrie in the Seminole Indian relocation from Florida to the Indian Territory.

Significance: 3rd Order

Longitude: 79° 51' 29" Latitude 32° 45' 33"

Acreage: 0.0009

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

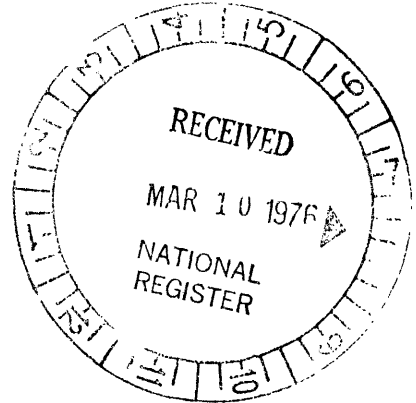
STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Recommended level of treatment: preservation

Preliminary Cost estimate: ~~\$50 annually~~

Photo enclosed



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

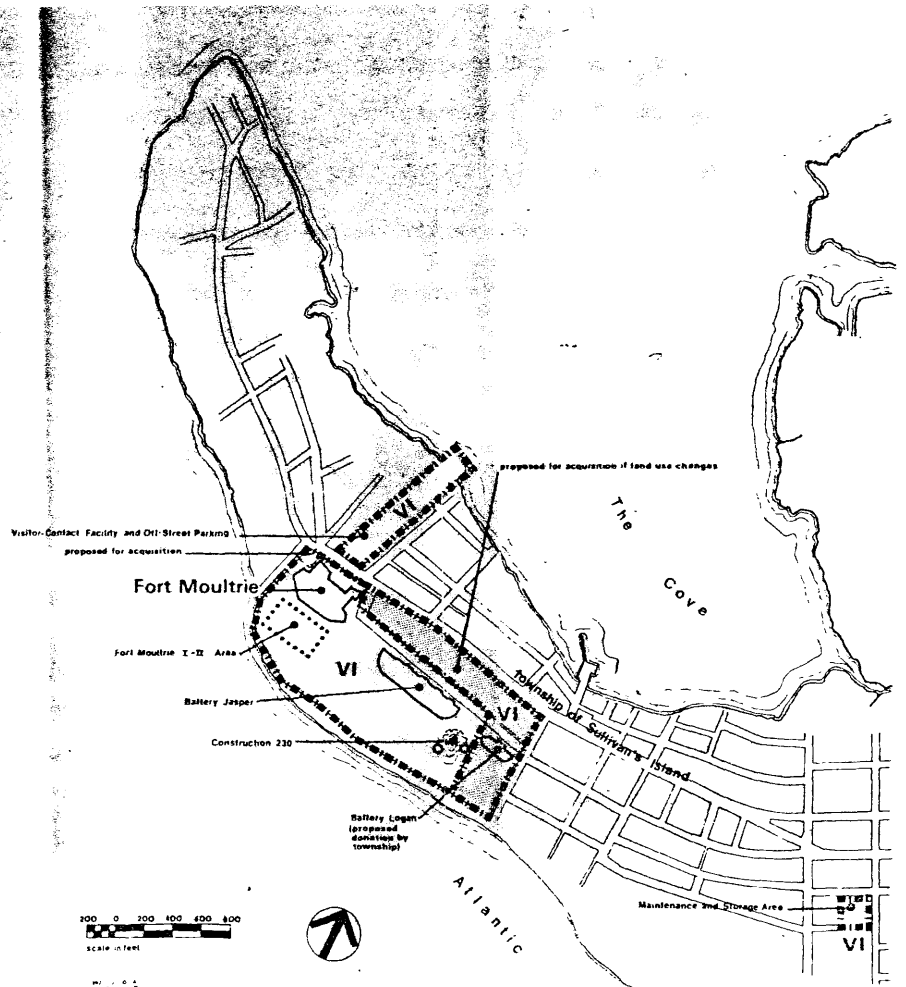
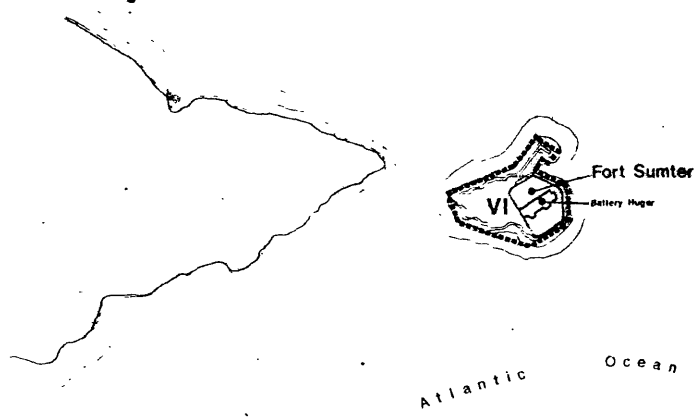
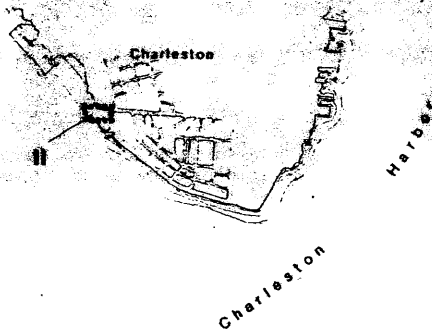
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Addendum to 3, Ft. Moultrie No. 3 (No. FOSU 3)
The engineer-in-charge of the construction of Fort Moultrie No. 3 was Major Alexander Maccomb.

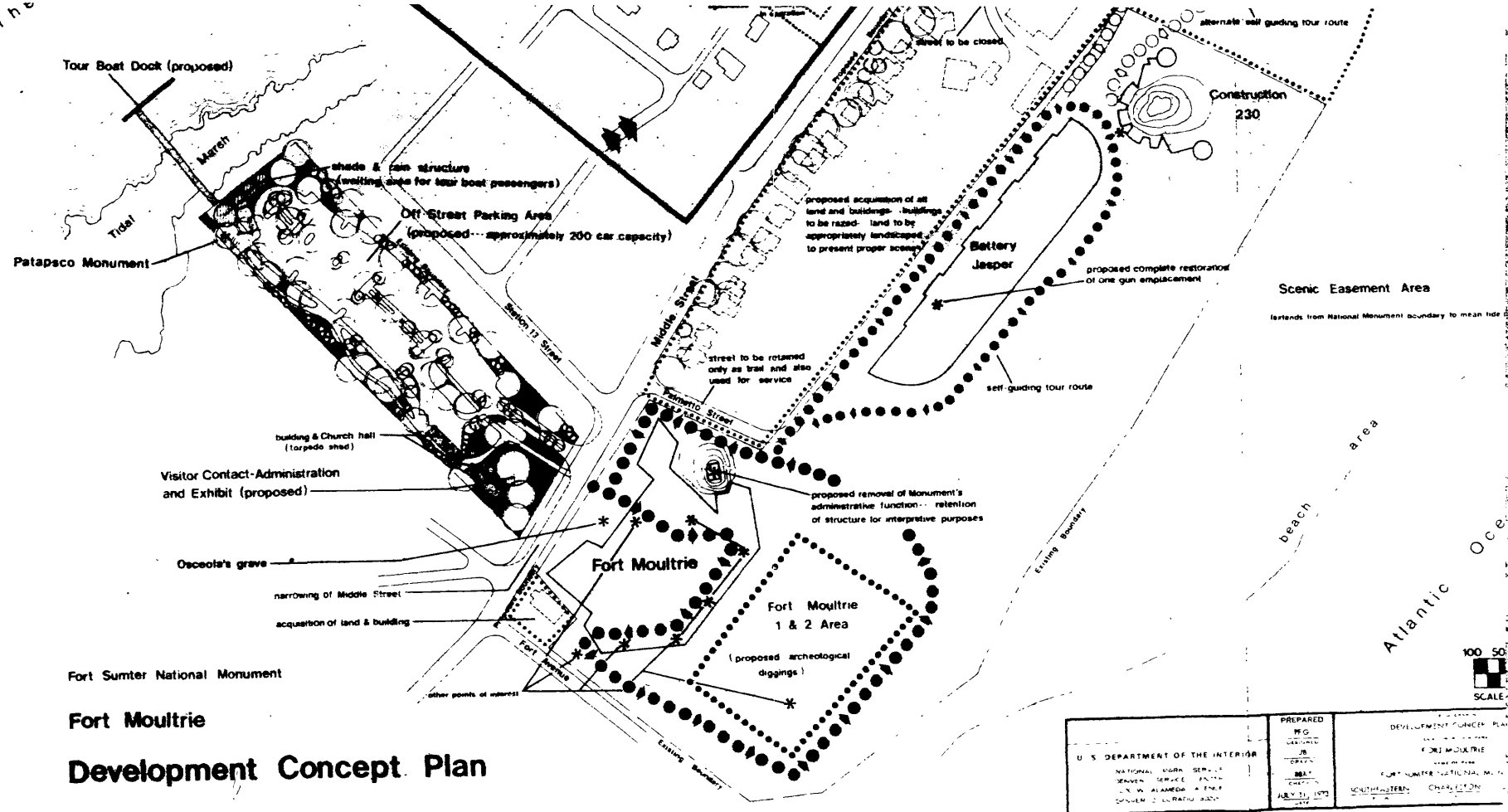
Addendum to 24, Ft. Sumter (No. FOSU 4)
Since Fort Sumter took so long to construct, there were quite a few engineers-in-charge. These include: Lt. Henry Brewerton, Capt. W.A. Eliason, Lt. T.S. Brown, Capt. A.H. Bowman, Lt. J.D. Kurtz, Capt. J.F. Gilmer, Lt. W.P. Craighill, Capt. G.W. Cullum, and Capt. J.G. Foster.

land classification description

- Class n : general outdoor recreation areas
- Class w : historical and cultural areas

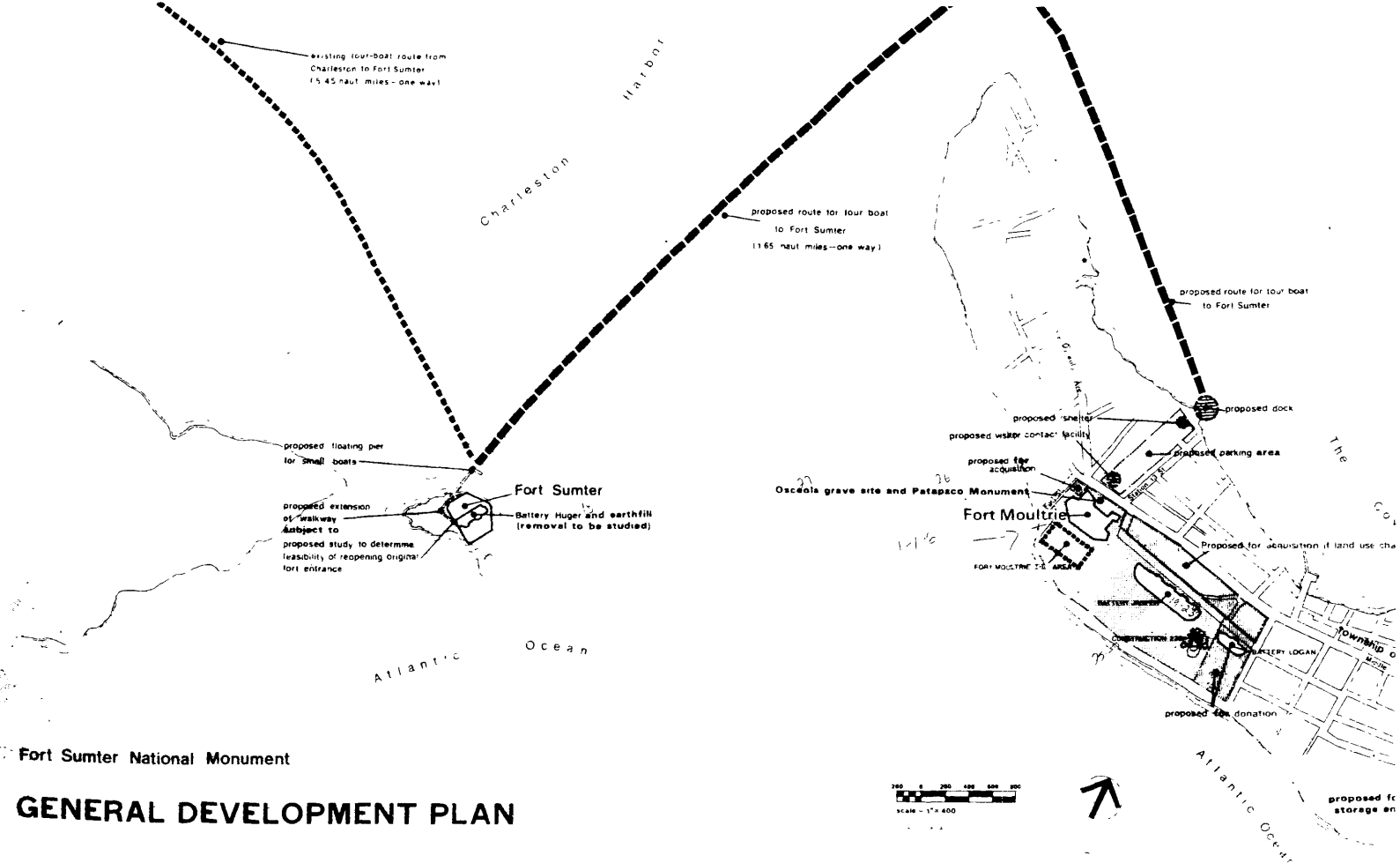


The



**Fort Moultrie
Development Concept Plan**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL MONUMENT SERVICE U. S. W. ALAMOGADO CENTER DENVER, COLORADO	PREPARED BY G. G. GARDNER JR. B.A. JULY 21, 1973	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN FOR FORT MOULTRIE FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
	SOUTH EASTERN ARCHITECTURAL	



Fort Sumter National Monument

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Fort Sumter

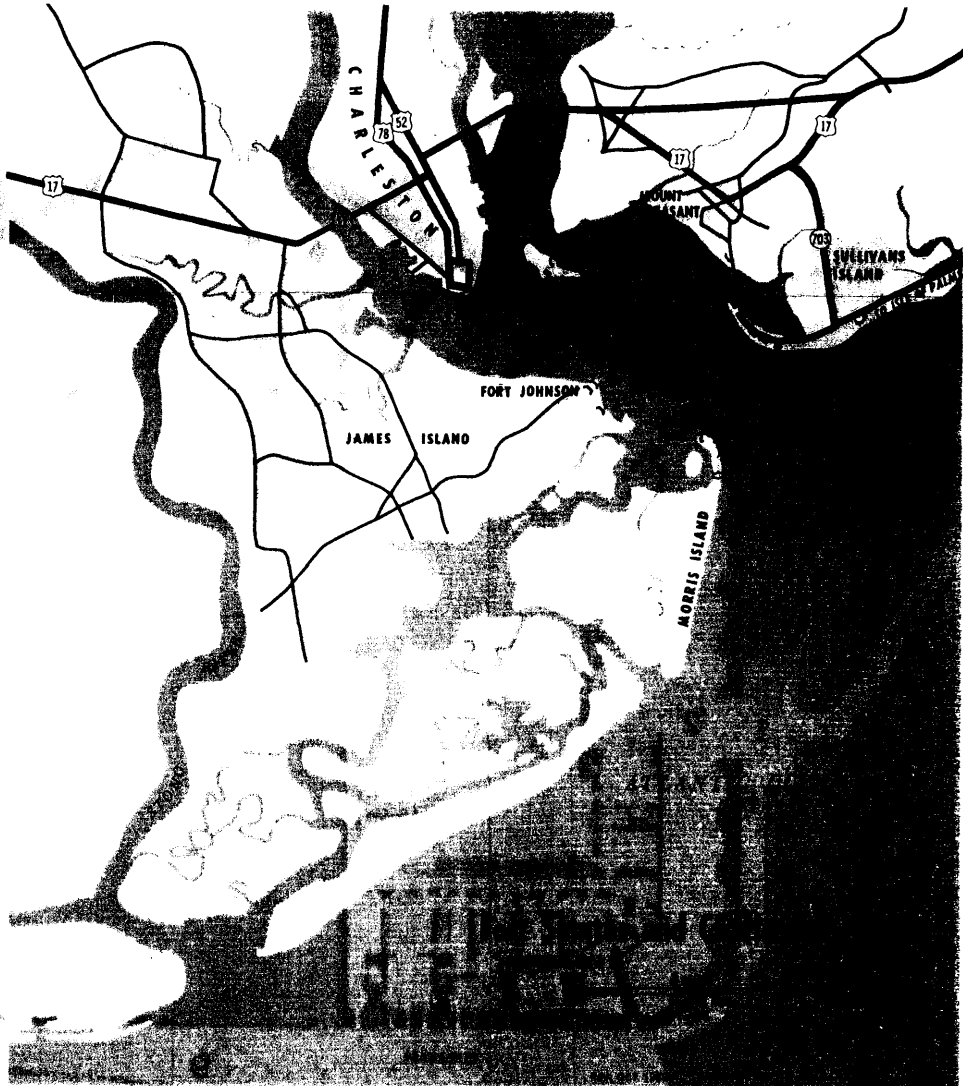
NATIONAL MONUMENT • SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Sumter was one of a series of coastal fortifications built by the United States after the War of 1812. The five-sided fort, erected on a shoal and named for South Carolina's Revolutionary War patriot Thomas Sumter, was started in 1829 and essentially completed by 1860. Though no guns were in place, the 5-foot-thick brick walls towered above the main ship channel into Charleston Harbor. Four sides were designed for three tiers of guns; the gorge mounted guns only on the third tier. Piercing the center of the gorge was a sally port which opened onto a quay and a wharf. Although the fort was designed for an armament of 135 guns and a garrison of 650 men, by April 1861 only 60 cannon were mounted and 85 men defended the place.

At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, a mortar shell from Fort Johnson arched across the sky and exploded almost directly over Fort Sumter. Its quick flash signaled other Confederate batteries

ringing Charleston Harbor, and within minutes 43 guns and mortars opened fire. For 34 hours the stout masonry fort was pounded with shot and shell. Then, on April 14, Maj. Robert Anderson, commanding Sumter's garrison, agreed to evacuate, departing with full honors of war. The next day President Lincoln called out 75,000 militia and the shadow of war fell across the land.

For nearly 4 years Fort Sumter remained a Confederate stronghold, despite frequent Union attempts to capture both it and Fort Moultrie directly across the channel. From April 1863, when Federal ironclads first tried to force the harbor, until February 1865, when the approach of Sherman's army forced the evacuation of Charleston, the garrisons of both Sumter and Moultrie withstood repeated bombardments and attacks. At the end, buttressed with sand and cotton as well as its own fallen masonry, Fort Sumter was stronger than ever.



ADMINISTRATION

Fort Sumter National Monument is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Drawer 3, Sullivan's Island, SC 29482, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for America's Indian reservation communities and for people who live on island territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A WALKING TOUR OF FORT SUMTER

Use the following guide with the accompanying plan of the fort. Remember that relics are not to be removed or disturbed, and, please, no pets inside the fort.

1. **Left flank exterior.** The wall here is about half its original height. The sally port, built after the Civil War, replaced a gun embresure.
2. **Left flank casemates.** The first tier of casemates (gunrooms) was surmounted by a second tier identical in appearance. This pattern was followed on all walls except the gorge.
3. **Enlisted men's barracks.** Paralleling the left flank casemates, a three-story building here had a messhall on the first floor and sleeping quarters on the upper floor. On the right flank was another enlisted men's barracks.
4. **Officers' quarters.** A three-story building extended the entire length of the gorge. In it were quarters for officers, administrative offices, storerooms, the guardhouse, and powder mazines. For an unknown reason, the small-arms magazine here exploded on

December 11, 1863, killing 11 and wounding 41 Confederates. The explosion also tilted the arch over the magazine's entrance.

5. **Parade.** When Battery Huger was built in 1899, the remainder of the parade was filled with sand. The National Park Service removed 20 feet of fill in this area in 1959.
6. **Left face.** The left face casemates were destroyed by the reverse fire of Union guns on Morris Island, 1863-65. Several projectiles still protrude from the wall. Outside the casemate ruins are two 15-inch Rodman guns.
7. **Right face.** Union forces on Morris Island fired these eleven 100-pounder Parrott guns against Fort Sumter. After the war, the Army moved them here.
8. **Right gorge angle.** From a gun in the first tier casemates, Capt. Abner Doubleday, of baseball fame, began the return fire from Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.
9. **Esplanade.** A 25½-foot-wide promenade ran the full length of the gorge exterior, and a 171-foot wharf extended from the sally port. This was the fort's original entrance.

ABOUT YOUR VISIT

Fort Sumter is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in winter and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer. It is closed December 25.

Fort Sumter is in Charleston Harbor and can be reached only by boat. Tour boats leave from the foot of Calhoun Street on Lockwood Drive, just south of U.S. 17 in Charleston. For boat schedules, phone Fort Sumter Tours, 722-1691, or write Box 59, Charleston, SC 29402.

Fort Moultrie, administered together with Fort Sumter, is on west Middle Street on Sullivan's Island. From U.S. 17, take S.C. 703 to Middle Street.

Have a safe visit. While every effort has been made for your safety, you must remain alert and cautious in all areas of the fort. Please be especially careful on uneven surfaces, stairways, and near the chain barriers.

