



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Folly North Site (38CH1213)
other names/site number Little Folly Island

2. Location

street & number [REDACTED]
city or town Folly Beach vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Charleston code 019 zip code 29439

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant x nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 8/11/03
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

10/2/03
Date of Action

- entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Folly North Site (38CH1213)
Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	8	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Defense

Subcategory: Fortification

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Landscape

Subcategory: County Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation
- walls
- roof
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Folly North Site (38CH1213)
Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military
Archaeology/Historic-Non Aboriginal

Period of Significance

1863-1865

Significant Dates

1863, 1864, 1865

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Charleston Museum

Folly North Site (38CH1213)
Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)



See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tina Rust, Archaeologist, with the assistance of Julie Hensley, Planning and Development,
Charleston County Parks and Recreation, and the staff of the South Carolina SHPO
organization Charleston County Parks and Recreation date 29 July 2003
street & number 861 Riverland Drive telephone 843-762-8043
city or town James Island state South Carolina zip code 29412

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission
street & number 861 Riverland Drive telephone 843-762-2172
city or town Charleston state SC zip code 29412

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

[REDACTED]
South Carolina. This archaeological site contains the extant remains of two Civil War artillery batteries (Batteries I and J) and artifacts associated with eight others (Batteries A-H) and Fort Green. The survival of two of the 1863 masked batteries and the presence of intact cultural features and distinct artifact deposits indicate that there has not been significant post-depositional disturbance to the area beyond ocean erosion.

Folly Island's topography is generally low and flat, with elevations ranging from sea level to approximately twenty feet above sea level. Unconsolidated sands of six to thirty feet in thickness overlie marl deposits in the coastal marsh portions of the island. The non-marsh portions are composed of excessively well-drained to poorly-drained loamy fine sands. Loamy fine sands support piney flatwoods in the better-drained areas and mixed hardwoods in the more poorly drained areas.¹ The climate in this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, humid summers. Hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, and can be particularly devastating to shorefront construction. These storms, as well as the continually rising sea level, have caused considerable erosion along the coastal areas over the years.²

[REDACTED] was the site of intensive military activity during the Civil War.

[REDACTED] was a strategic location to establish base camps and erect defensive structures. Union forces moved onto the island in the spring of 1863.³ Present-day researchers, in search of the earthworks described in official reports and other contemporary documents, overlaid recent aerial photographs and historical maps.⁴ The overlay illustrated that the remnants of Batteries A-H and Fort Green [REDACTED], leaving only the extant remains of Batteries I and J on the property.

1 Elsie Quarterman and Catherine Keever, "Southern mixed hardwood forest: climax in the Southeastern Coastal Plain," in *Ecological Monographs* (1962) 32:167-185. See also V.E. Shelford, *The Ecology of North America* (University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1963).

2 M.J. Brooks, P.A. Stone, D.J. Colquhoun and J.G. Brown, "Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina," in A.C. Goodyear III and G.T. Hanson, eds., *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Studies 9 (Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1989) pp. 91-100.

3 *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), Series I, 26:285. (hereafter referred to as O.R. with volume and page number, with all references to Series I.)

4 Martha A. Zierden, Steven, D. Smith, and Ronald W. Anthony, *"Our Duty Was Quite Arduous": History and Archaeology of the Civil War on Little Folly Island, South Carolina*, Charleston Museum Leaflet Number 32 (Charleston: The Charleston Museum, 1995). See also Scott C. Butler, Ashley A. Chapman, James B. Legg, and Christopher T. Espenshade, "Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, The United States Coast Guard Facility on Folly Island, Charleston County, South Carolina," Contract Number DACW21-92-D-0031, Delivery Order Number 001 (Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1992).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

In 1990, archaeological investigations were conducted [redacted] by the Charleston Museum after relic hunters noted artifacts [redacted] had been exposed by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989. Archaeologists excavated twenty-two five-by-five-foot units in the refuse deposit.⁵ The deposit contained a large number of organic artifacts that do not usually survive on Civil War-period sites. As a result of these investigations, a new archaeological site (38CH1213, named the Folly North site) was recorded to encompass the deposit [redacted]. In 1992, the United States Coast Guard proceeded with plans to deaccession the Loran Coast Guard Station—which [redacted]—and commissioned a complete archaeological survey of the tract. Brockington and Associates located the remnants of the assault batteries and identified a number of other features related to military life on the island. They also revisited the shoreline deposit and recommended that the boundaries of 38CH1213 be expanded to include the entire island.

Archaeologists had already conducted investigations at two similar Civil War encampments in 1989. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) at the University of South Carolina had conducted excavations at Union camps and an associated burial area [redacted].⁶ Archaeologists had also conducted excavations at Camp Baird on Hilton Head Island, in Beaufort County.⁷ Both of these studies evaluated various excavation methods suitable for investigations at Civil War encampments. Findings from these two studies guided later investigations at the Folly North site (38CH1213).⁸ Archaeologists conducted shovel testing, metal detecting, one-by-two-meter unit excavation, and a beach reconnaissance survey at 38CH1213. They found metal detecting to be the most effective in locating the military activity areas. Subsequent unit excavations in these areas revealed a surface scatter of artifacts in Unit 1 and suspected intact Battery I and J remnants in Unit 2.⁹ Overlays of modern aerial photographs and historic maps confirmed these suspicions.¹⁰

There was no post-Civil War use of the property until the United States Coast Guard established the Loran Coast Guard Station [redacted] late 1940s. During the 1950s and 1960s, nine concrete structures were constructed. These included a main control building, a generator house, the officers' quarters, the enlisted men's quarters, a tool shed, a bathhouse, two storage sheds, and a cistern. Their construction did not materially disturb the subsurface deposits of the Civil War camp site at 38CH1213.

⁵ Zierden et al., 1995, *passim*.

⁶ James B. Legg and Steven D. Smith, "The Best Ever Occupied...": Archaeological Investigations of a Civil War Encampment on Folly Island, South Carolina Research Manuscript Series No. 209 (Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1989).

⁷ James B. Legg, Christopher T. Espenshade, and L.M. Snyder, *Camp Baird: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Autumn 1864 Camp of the 32nd U.S. Colored Infantry, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina* (Atlanta: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1991).

⁸ Butler, et al., p. 23.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

¹⁰ Quincy A. Gillmore, *Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor in 1863...* (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1865); Gillmore, *Supplementary Report to Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor in 1863*, Professional Papers, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, No. 16 – Supplement (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1868); Daniel Eldredge, *The Third New Hampshire and All About It* (Boston: Press of E.B. Stillings and Co., 1893).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

These resources, less than fifty years old, do not contribute to the significance of this archaeological site.¹¹
In 1995 [REDACTED] by the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission;
plans are underway for the development of a historical/cultural park.

¹¹ Butler, et al., p. 42.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Folly North Site (38CH1213)
Name of Property
Charleston County, South Carolina
County and State

The Folly North Site (38CH1213) is significant under National Register Criteria A and D. [REDACTED] associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and has yielded, and is likely to yield more, information important in historical archaeology. The Folly North Site is also significant as an intact portion of the batteries and fortifications built as part of the Union effort to capture Charleston during the Civil War. Archaeological excavations have encountered intact cultural remains and features directly associated with those activities.

Confederate forces held Folly Island from the beginning of the war in 1861 to the spring of 1863, but Federal forces occupied the island for the remainder of the war.

After the unsuccessful Federal naval bombardment of Fort Sumter on 7 April 1863 an infantry brigade occupied the island, began cutting roads for access, and began constructing field fortifications. Within days the Federal force on Little Folly Island boasted six 12-pounder Wiard field guns and three 12-pounder howitzers.¹² A regimental history of the 104th Pennsylvania later observed, "A mile from the head of the island, where it is not more than two hundred and fifty yards wide, a strong entrenchment was thrown up across the neck with a redoubt at each end."¹³

As early as May 1863, Union forces prepared to attack Morris Island with about 4,000 men, sixteen heavy guns, and nine field guns.¹⁴ In June, Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore, commanding the Federal Department of the South, began construction of a number of masked batteries on the northern end of Folly Island to support an assault of the Confederate positions on Morris Island. In the period just prior to the advance on Morris Island, it was reported that about 1,000 men occupied Little Folly Island. Also camped there were the 100th New York; the 1st Connecticut Light Battery; the 1st New York; the 7th New Hampshire; the 2nd Ohio; the 67th Ohio; the 85th Pennsylvania; the 39th Illinois; the Independent New York Battalion; the 76th Pennsylvania; the 48th New York; the 3rd New Hampshire, the 4th New Hampshire; the 6th Connecticut; the 7th Connecticut; the 9th Maine; Battery E, 3rd U.S. Artillery; and the 3rd Rhode Island.¹⁵

On 12 June 1863, Confederates on Morris Island opened fire on Little Folly Island when they spotted a Union work party of approximately fifty men. By early July, the Union troops were better prepared to defend their position on Little Folly Island.¹⁶ A diversionary attack at Secessionville, a peninsula near the center of nearby James Island, was launched in an attempt to draw Confederate strength from the south end of Morris Island. The masked batteries on northern Folly Island, meanwhile, fired on the Confederate gun

¹² O.R., 26:285.

¹³ Davis, W.H.H., *History of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, from August 22nd, 1861, to September 30th, 1864* (Philadelphia: J. B. Rodgers, 1866).

¹⁴ O.R., 26:461.

¹⁵ Stowits, George H., *History of the One Hundredth Regiment of New York State Volunteers...* (Buffalo: Printing House of Matthew and Warren, 1870); Herbert W. Beecher, *History of the First Light Battery, Connecticut Volunteers, 1861-1865...* (New York: A.T. De La Mare, ca. 1901); O.R., 28, Part 1:353; Eldredge, p. 296.

¹⁶ O.R., 28, Part 1:3-10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

emplacements on southern Morris Island and paved the way for the landing of Union troops on Morris Island from Folly and Little Folly Islands.

The following guns were in place in the ten masked batteries, known as Camp Seymour:

- Battery A: two rifled 3-inch field guns
- Battery B: four 20-pounder Parrott rifled siege guns
- Battery C: four 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns
- Battery D: six 10-inch siege mortars
- Battery E: two 3-inch rifled field guns
- Battery F: six 10-pounder Parrott rifled guns
- Battery G: eight 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns
- Battery H: four 10-inch mortar siege guns
- Battery I: six 3-inch Wiard rifled field guns
- Battery J: five 8-inch mortar siege guns

Brigadier General Truman Seymour of the Department of the South later commented on the placement of the guns:

The fact that forty-seven pieces of artillery, with 200 rounds of ammunition per gun, and provided with suitable epaulements, splinterproof shelters, and magazines, were secretly placed in battery in a position within speaking distance of the enemy's pickets, exposed to a flank and reverse view from their tall observatories on James Island, and to a flank view at pistol range from the wreck, furnishes by no means the least interesting and instructive item of this campaign.¹⁷

On the night of 9 July 1863, the batteries were unmasked by completing the embrasures and cutting away the woods, which concealed the emplacements. Many brigades also landed on Folly Island to prepare for the assault.¹⁸ On the morning of July 10th the Federals launched an attack against Battery (or Fort) Wagner, on the northern end of Morris Island, after bombarding the Confederate position with approximately 2,500 rounds from the masked batteries on Folly Island.¹⁹ The Confederates easily repulsed the assault and inflicted heavy casualties on the Federal units attacking Battery Wagner. Immediately after the July 10th attack on Battery Wagner, Federals removed their artillery from Folly Island for use on Morris Island in preparation for the second assault. The batteries were dismantled in less than six days.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 28, Part 1:10.

¹⁸ Price, Isaiah, *History of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion* (Philadelphia: By the Author for the Subscribers, 1875).

¹⁹ *O.R.*, 28, Part 1:350.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

A few days later, in the better-known battle at Battery Wagner on July 18th, the result was much the same as the Confederates repulsed the Federals and inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers. The 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (Colored), led by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, won considerable acclaim for its bravery.

Following the failed Federal advance on Morris Island, Folly Island became a major supply and logistical center. It saw short-term camps by a number of regiments. The December 1863 returns show 259 officers and 8,164 men present.²⁰

Although the active front had moved northward, Union commanders still wanted to keep reserve defensive lines to prevent a major Confederate offensive down the sea islands. Accordingly, 1st Lieutenant Charles R. Suter, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, one of several engineers on Gillmore's staff, was ordered to build a six-gun battery (later named Fort Green) and a large pier at the northern end of Folly Island. The 4 October 1863 entry in Engineer Suter's diary notes, "the work at the new pier at N. Folly is advanced to the tenth row of pilings."²¹ By 10 October 1863, the six-gun battery was nearly complete, and by mid-October Suter was requesting artillery for Fort Green: two Napoleon guns and two 30-pounder Parrotts. By 15 November 1863, Suter was able to report that Fort Green was ready for the garrison. The April and May 1864 returns show the 55th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (Colored) and the 103rd New York on Little Folly Island.²² Also reported on the northern end of the island in 1864 were the 1st North Carolina Infantry (African Descent), a secondary headquarters, and a dock.

The Folly North Site includes an intact portion of the batteries and fortifications built as part of the Union Army's campaign against Charleston between 1863 and 1865. The extant archaeological remains of portions of Batteries I and J and distinct artifact deposits and cultural features associated with the daily military life on the island contain sufficient integrity to yield valuable information about several significant research questions pertinent to an understanding of the role the South Carolina sea islands played in the Civil War. These questions include the following:²³

1. The change in the spatial organization of earthworks, camps, and other activity areas during the Civil War. The Folly North site may offer particularly insightful information into the functional and temporal use of space since so many different regiments occupied the area.
2. The changes through time in methods of adaptation by the Union troops to their surroundings.
3. The effects of shoreline erosion and sea level change on the cultural resources.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 28, Part 1:136.

²¹ 1st Lt. Charles R. Suter, "Journal of Operations during the Siege of Charleston, South Carolina," unpublished journal, Records of the Office of the Chief Engineer, Department of the South, National Archives, Washington D.C.

²² O.R., 47:78.

²³ Christopher T. Espenshade, Ashley A. Chapman, and James B. Legg, "Research Design: Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, The United States Coast Guard Facility on Folly Island, Charleston County, South Carolina" (Atlanta: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1992).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Folly North Site (38CH1213)
Name of Property
Charleston County, South Carolina
County and State

4. The rigidity of regulations in limited space situations. The Federal regulations were very specific about the layout of regimental camps. Recent excavations suggest that guidelines were not strictly followed.²⁴ At the Folly North site, since camp space was very limited and the number of troops incredibly high, deviation from the Federal regulations is likely.
5. The rigidity of Federal regulations concerning policing the camps. Excavations at Civil War camps suggest that policing regulations and refuse disposal in certain locations were closely followed.
6. The changes in Federal and private supply by looking at changes in availability of government issue, private sutler merchandise, and mail-derived goods through different periods of the war. Excavation of datable refuse features at 38CH1213 could reconstruct these patterns.
7. The use of wild resources such as clams and oysters. The safety and official stance on such harvesting probably changed significantly during the Civil War. Again, excavation of datable refuse features at 38CH1213 could reconstruct these patterns.
8. The construction standards of the masked batteries. Since these batteries were constructed quickly in secrecy, did this rapid construction result in more vernacular, less standardized construction methods and forms? Excavation of the remaining Batteries I and J could address these questions. Fort Green was erected late in the war to assure that the Confederates did not attempt to retake Morris and Folly Islands. The ground truthing of the scope of the fort would directly reflect the Federal evaluation of the seriousness of the Confederate threat.
9. The protective arrangements for camps. The camps may contain features or arrangements that served to protect the residents from the Confederate artillery fire. In addition, the masked batteries are known to have had dugouts of some sort for refuge during the Confederate volleys.
10. The lifespan of various camp features such as wells, latrines, and refuse features.
11. The dunes reengineering for earthworks. The Federal troops apparently utilized the natural dune landforms to some degree in building Fort Green. Excavations at 38CH1213 may detail the manner in which dunes were modified in building Fort Green.
12. The withdraw behavior. Withdraw behavior varied from the removal of all functional material to the wholesale dumping of equipage.
13. The standards of health care, burial, and disinterment at the Folly North site. Researchers suggest that the study of supposedly disinterred burials can provide significant data on medical practices, general health conditions, and burial practices. Given the high population on northern Folly Island, it is likely that at least some individuals were buried in the study tract.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

The Folly North Site (38CH1213) will contribute greatly to the interpretation of Civil War and nineteenth century military lifeways in South Carolina and is significant for several specific reasons.²⁵ First, the site contains intact features or deposits, which allow important research questions to be addressed. The presence of intact cultural features such as Batteries I and J, and distinct artifact deposits, indicate that there has not been significant post-depositional disturbance to the area. With the exception of the immediate Coast Guard construction activities, the site appears to have a high potential for intact subsurface features. Second, excavations have demonstrated that there are vast assemblages of perishable and non-perishable refuse items in the peat/muck deposits of the site, including faunal bone, wood, and cloth artifacts. This deposit is unique in the archaeological literature. And third, investigations have demonstrated that Batteries I and J of the 1863 masked batteries have survived, representing an excellent opportunity for public education and interpretation.

²⁵ Butler, et al., 57.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

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- Beecher, Herbert W. *History of the First Light Battery Connecticut Volunteers, 1861-1865...* New York: A.T. De La Mare, ca. 1901.
- Brooks, M.J., P.A. Stone, D.J. Colquhoun and J.G. Brown. "Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina," in A.C. Goodyear III and G.T. Hanson, ed., *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Studies 9. Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1989.
- Butler, Scott C., Ashley A. Chapman, James B. Legg, Christopher T. Espenshade. "Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, The United States Coast Guard Facility on Folly Island, Charleston County, South Carolina." Contract Number DACW21-92-D-0031, Delivery Order Number 001. Atlanta: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1992.
- Davis, W.H.H. *History of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, from August 22nd, 1861, to September 30th, 1864.* Philadelphia: J.B. Rogers, Printer, 1866.
- Eldredge, Daniel. *The Third New Hampshire and All About It.* Boston: Press of E.B. Stillings and Co., 1893.
- Espenshade, Christopher T., Ashley A. Chapman, and James B. Legg. "Research Design: Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, The United States Coast Guard Facility on Folly Island, Charleston County, South Carolina." Atlanta: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1992.
- Gillmore, Quincy A. *Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor in 1863...* New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1865.
- _____. *Supplementary Report to Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of Charleston Harbor in 1863.* Professional Papers, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, No. 16 – Supplement. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1868.
- Legg, James B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and L.M. Snyder. *Camp Baird: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Autumn 1864 Camp of the 32nd US Colored Infantry Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.* Atlanta: Brockington and Associates, Inc, 1991.
- Legg, James B., and Steven D. Smith. *"The Best Ever Occupied...": Archaeological Investigations of a Civil War Encampment on Folly Island, South Carolina.* South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series No. 209. Columbia: South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Folly North Site (38CH1213)

Name of Property

Charleston County, South Carolina

County and State

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- Price, Isaiah. *History of the Ninety-Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, During the War of the Rebellion*. Philadelphia: By the Author for the Subscribers, 1875.
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- Shelford, V.E. *The Ecology of North America*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1963.
- Smith, Steven D. *Whom We Would Never More See: History and Archaeology Recover the Lives and Deaths of African American Civil War Soldiers on Folly Island, South Carolina*. Topics in African American History 3. Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1993.
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