

## Individual Battlefield Profiles

### Battlefield Profile Glossary

<b>Location</b>	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
<b>Campaign</b>	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from <i>The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</i> .
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
<b>Results</b>	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
<b>Study Area</b>	Acres within the Study Area, as determined by the ABPP, that represent the historic extent of the battle upon the landscape.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	Acres of land that retain historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by ABPP.
<b>Protected Lands</b>	Estimated acreage (based on questionnaires and analysis using GIS software) of battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	Estimated acres (based on responses to questionnaires) maintained for public visitation.
<b>Management Area</b>	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for resource protection and/or public visitation.
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
<b>Condition Statement</b>	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
<b>Historical Designation</b>	Notes the most prestigious historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

## Charleston Harbor I (SC004)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 7, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Rear Admiral Samuel F. DuPont [US]; Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	South Atlantic Blockading Squadron [US]; First Military District of South Carolina [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>5,164.74 acres</p> <p>The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area to include the Confederate earthworks at Cummings Point, Battery Wagner, and Forts Moultrie, Beauregard, and Johnson. The ABPP also expanded the northern edge of the Study Area to incorporate the line of Confederate obstructions that spanned the inner harbor and extended the Study Area south to include the main shipping channel of Charleston Harbor, which US naval forces used as their route of approach from the south.</p> <p>ABPP adjustments to the Core Area better reflect the firing ranges of the Confederate batteries engaged during the battle and the US naval forces firing from the water. Because an attempted torpedo attack on the USS <i>New Ironsides</i> never materialized, the 1993 Core Area representing that location was removed.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	4,568.74 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>361.00 acres</p> <p>National Park Service, 222.29 acres, fee simple  City of Charleston, 117.94 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Trust for Public Land)  South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 20.77 acres, fee simple</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	<p>243.06 acres</p> <p>National Park Service, Fort Sumter National Monument, 222.29 acres  South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Fort Johnson, 20.77 acres</p>
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Fort Johnson Fort Sumter National Monument
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<p>Advocacy  Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories  Fundraising  Interpretation Projects  Land or Development Rights Purchased  Legislation  ✓ Planning Projects  Research and Documentation  Other</p>

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- ✓ Brochure(s)  
Driving Tour  
Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website  
<http://www.nps.gov/fosu/>  
<http://www.dnr.sc.gov/marine/mrri/ftjohnson.html>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The open waterways of Charleston Harbor remain much as they were at the time of battle. With the shorelines of Charleston to the west and islands to the north and south, any on-looker approaching from the water (as US naval forces did) can still appreciate Charleston Harbor as a defensible position. The focal point of the battle – the area between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie – retains much of its integrity.

During the course of the war, three quarters of Fort Sumter was destroyed. Subsequently, the fort was partially rebuilt. Similarly, post-war construction at Fort Moultrie breaks up the Civil War era profile of that extant fortification. Fort Johnson and the northern edge of Cummings Point on Morris Island retain integrity. The construction of a large research facility around Fort Johnson, however, has impacted most of the landscape at that site, and erosion has washed away the batteries on Cummings Point.

Erosion is a natural process, but jetties, built to modify the natural flow of currents and help divert silt and fill from the shipping channels, exacerbate the effects of that process. Because of this, they pose a significant threat to the battlefield resources of Charleston Harbor. Since the time of fighting, this erosion has shifted the location of Morris Island to the south and west. Today, most of the historic landscape has eroded into the sea. Similarly, dredging operations in Charleston Harbor and the shipping channels have dumped thousands of tons of dredge fill into the wetlands west of the barrier islands, creating entirely new islands and peninsulas, or destroying sand bars that were present during the battle.

Aggressive development in Charleston, Mount Pleasant, and Sullivan's Island has damaged the historic integrity of shoreline sites, such as the Confederate fortifications of Fort Beauregard and the Marshall Battery. Although development pressure has recently slowed, Charleston and its surrounding communities continue to grow. As more housing and associated infrastructure development takes place at the water's edge, threats to the integrity of the historic landscape and harbor viewshed will increase.

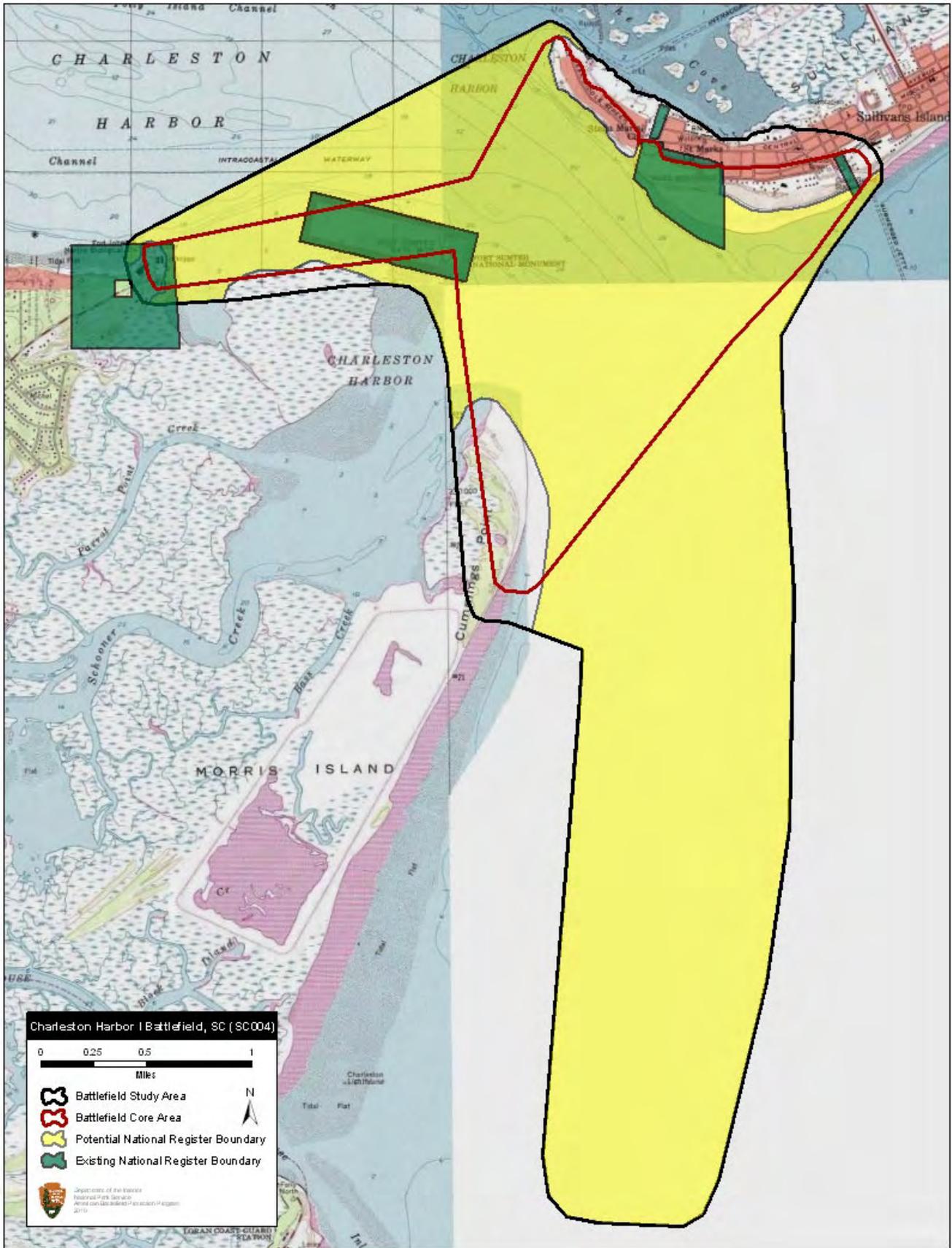
While a large portion of the Study Area for Charleston Harbor I, retains integrity, much of that area is water. Any future preservation will need to recognize the harbor's role as a contributing feature of the six battles of Charleston Harbor. Battlefield advocates should consider focusing efforts on a larger

thematic approach to preservation for Charleston Harbor's battlefield landscapes.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Johnson/Powder Magazine, 1972)

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Sumter National Monument, 1966)



## Charleston Harbor II (SC009)

<b>Location</b>	Charleston County
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	August 22-23, and September 5-8, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Quincy A. Gilmore and Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren [US]; General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, Colonel Lawrence M. Keitt, and Captain Henry R. Lesesne [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	X Corps, Department of the South, and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron [US]; Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and the Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg garrisons [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>9,407.24 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the Marsh Battery (location of the 200-pound Parrott gun known as "The Swamp Angel"), which bombarded Charleston in August 1863. The revised Study Area also includes the Confederate batteries on James Island, Sullivan's Island, and Fort Sumter, as well as Charleston Harbor's main shipping channel, which US naval forces used to enter Charleston Harbor from the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>The revised Core Area includes the range of fire associated with "The Swamp Angel" bombardment in August 1863, as well as fire exchanged in September 1863 by the Confederate batteries on James Island, Sullivan's Island, Fort Sumter, and the US fleet in Charleston Harbor.</p>
<b>Potential National</b>	5,093.82 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>713.06 acres</p> <p>Lowcountry Open Land Trust, 344.88 acres, easement National Park Service, 222.29 acres, fee simple City of Charleston, 118.55 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Trust for Public Land) South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 24.62 acres, fee simple South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, 2.72 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Lowcountry Open Land Trust)</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	<p>249.63 acres</p> <p>National Park Service, Fort Sumter National Monument, 222.29 acres South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Fort Johnson, 24.62 acres South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, Battery Cheves, 2.72 acres</p>
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Battery Cheves Fort Johnson Fort Sumter National Monument
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Planning Projects
- Research and Documentation
- Other
  
- ✓ Brochure(s)
- Driving Tour
- Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
  - <http://www.nps.gov/fosu/>
  - <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/marine/mrri/ftjohnson.html>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The open waterways of Charleston Harbor remain much as they were at the time of battle. With the shorelines of Charleston to the west and islands to the north and south, any on-looker approaching from the water (as US naval forces did) can still appreciate Charleston Harbor as a defensible position. The focal point of the battle – the area between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie – retains much of its integrity.

During the course of the war, three quarters of Fort Sumter was destroyed. Subsequently, the fort was partially rebuilt. Similarly, post-war construction at Fort Moultrie breaks up the Civil War era profile of that extant fortification. Fort Johnson and the northern edge of Cummings Point on Morris Island retain integrity, as do the western wetlands of Morris Island, which include the original Marsh Battery. Unfortunately, the construction of a large research facility around Fort Johnson has impacted the surrounding landscape, and erosion has washed away the batteries on Cummings Point.

Jetties built to modify the natural flow of currents and help divert silt and fill from the shipping channels, exacerbate the effects of natural erosion. In this way, they pose a significant threat to the battlefield resources of Charleston Harbor. Because of this process, most of the historic landscape on Morris Island has eroded into the sea. Similarly, dredging operations in Charleston Harbor and the shipping channels have dumped thousands of tons of dredge fill into the wetlands west of the barrier islands, creating entirely new islands and peninsulas, or destroying sand bars that were present during the battle. If this practice continues, waterways redirected by dredge fill could threaten the Marsh Battery.

Aggressive development in Charleston, Mount Pleasant, and Sullivan's Island has damaged the historic integrity of shoreline sites including the Confederate fortifications of Fort Beauregard and the Marshall Battery. Although development pressure has recently slowed, Charleston and its surrounding communities continue to grow. As more housing and associated infrastructure development takes place the water's edge, threats to the historic integrity of the landscape and harbor viewshed will increase.

While a large portion of the Study Area for Charleston Harbor II, retains integrity, much of that area is water. Any future preservation will need to recognize the harbor's role as a contributing feature of the six battles of Charleston Harbor. Battlefield advocates should consider focusing efforts on a larger thematic approach to preservation for Charleston Harbor's battlefield landscapes.

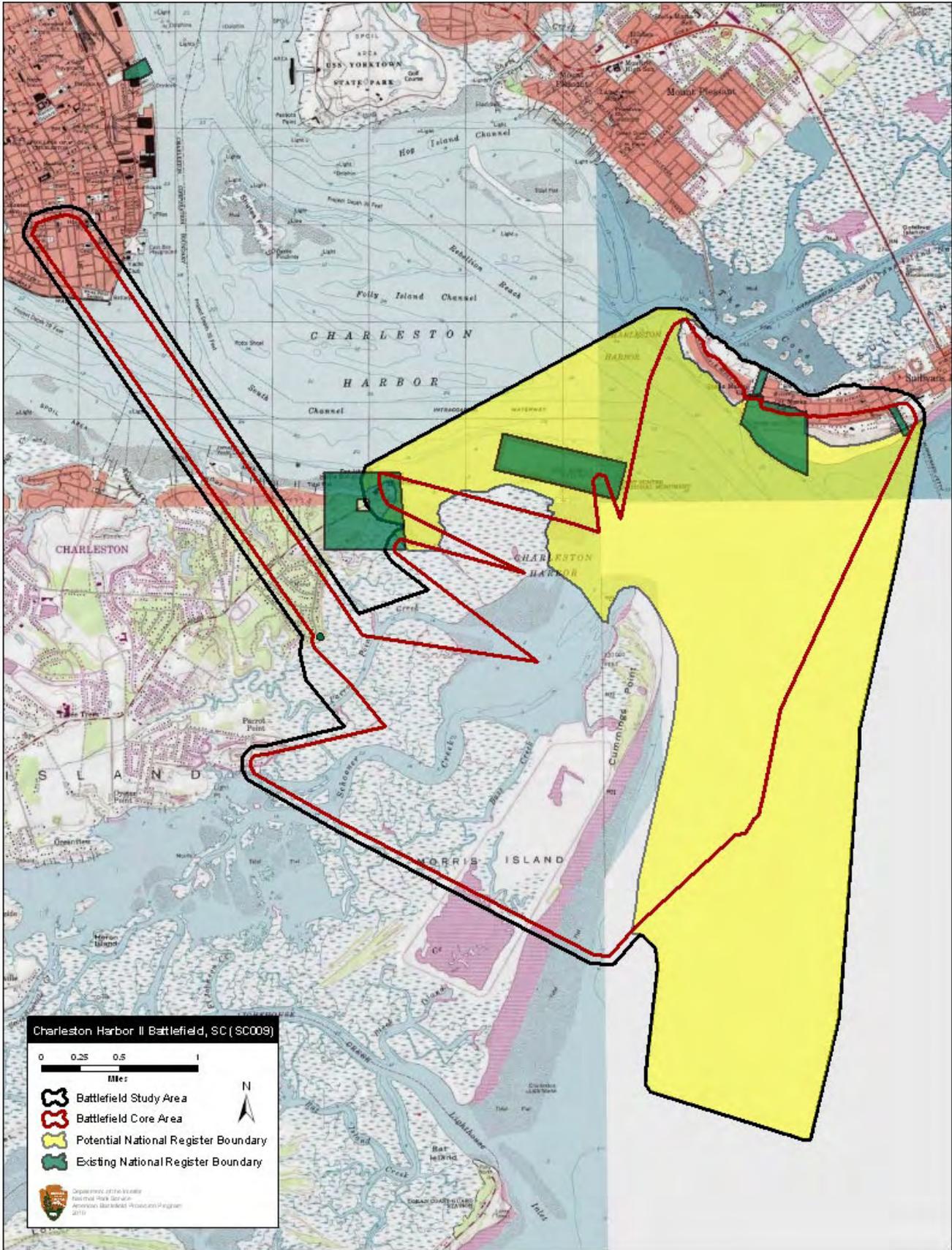
### **Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Civil War Defenses of Charleston Thematic Resources, 1984)

National Register of Historic Places (Battery Cheves, 1982)

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Johnson/Powder Magazine, 1972)

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Sumter National Monument, 1966)



## Fort Sumter I (SC001)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations in Charleston Harbor (April 1861)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	April 12-14, 1861
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Robert Anderson [US]; Brigadier General Pierre G. T. Beauregard [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> United States Artillery [US]; Provisional Forces of the Confederate States in Charleston Harbor [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	4,389.13 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the eastern anchorage location of the US Navy and Fort Sumter's resupply fleet. Study Area revisions also reduced the boundaries around Charleston Harbor to better reflect the Confederate battery locations. The ABPP adjusted the Core Area to represent the fields of fire associated with Confederate batteries involved in the bombardment of Fort Sumter.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	3,948.47 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	299.97 acres National Park Service, 216.58 acres, fee simple City of Charleston, 48.71 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Trust for Public Land) South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 34.21 acres, fee simple South Carolina Ports Authority, Castle Pinckney, 0.47 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	250.79 acres National Park Service, Fort Sumter National Monument, 216.58 acres South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Fort Johnson, 34.21 acres
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Fort Johnson Fort Sumter National Monument
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Fort Sumter-Fort Moultrie Historical Trust, Inc. (2001)
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	✓ Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center

- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
  - <http://www.nps.gov/fosu/>
  - <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/marine/mrri/ftjohnson.html>
- Other

## **Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Fort Sumter retains a dominant position at the center of Charleston Harbor and, from this crucial location, other significant battlefield features – Charleston, Cummings Point, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinckney – can be identified in the surrounding landscape.

Fort Sumter is a substantially shorter structure today than it was at the time of battle. Three quarters of the fort was destroyed during the course of the war, but the fort was partially rebuilt at the conflict's conclusion. Post-war reconstruction at Fort Moultrie breaks up the Civil War era profile of that fortification as well.

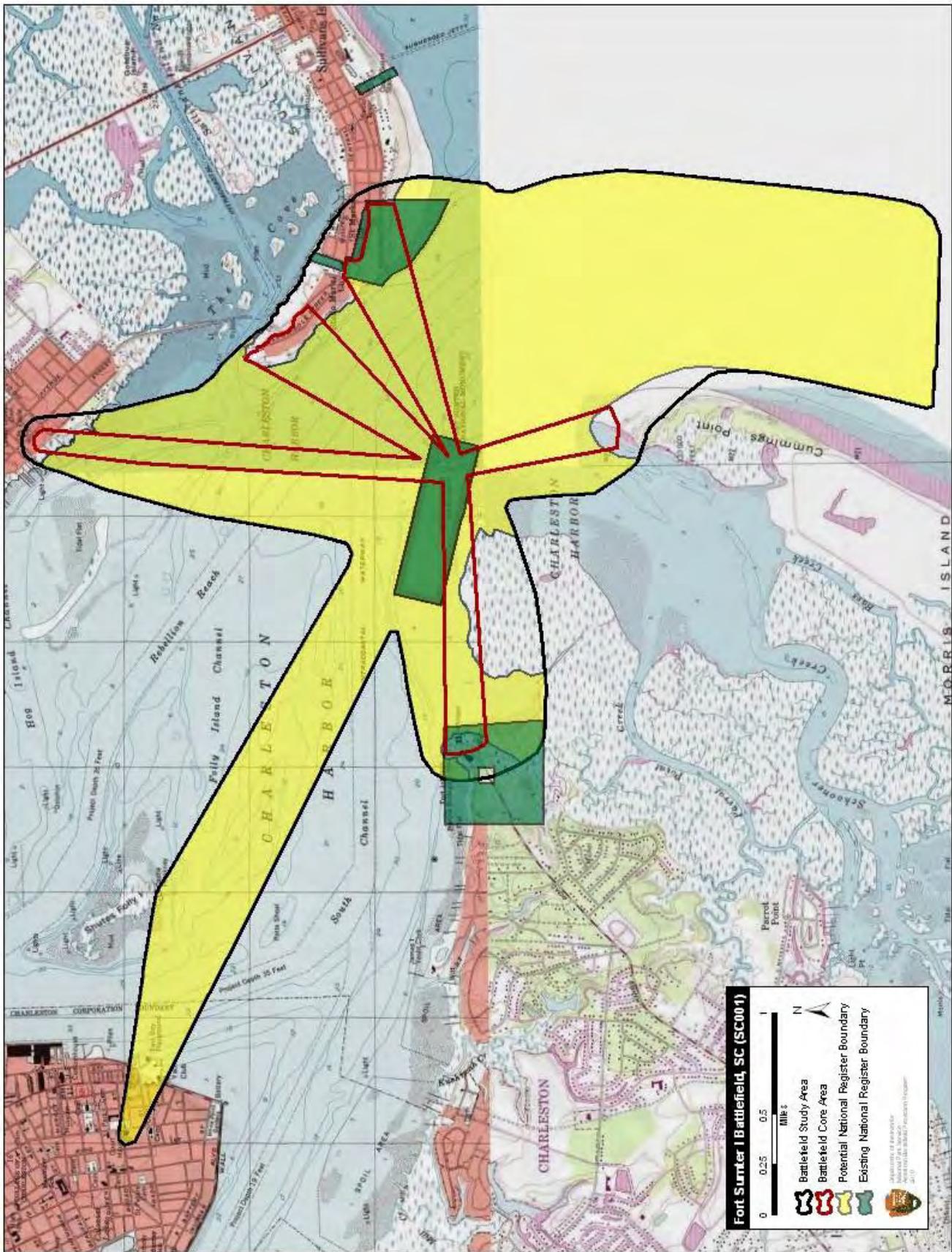
Fort Johnson and the northern edge of Cummings Point on Morris Island retain integrity. The construction of a large research facility around Fort Johnson has compromised most of the landscape at that site and erosion has washed away the batteries on Cummings Point. In addition, aggressive development in Charleston, Mount Pleasant, and on Sullivan's Island has damaged much of the battlefield's historic viewshed.

Fort Sumter, which is protected by the National Park Service, is not threatened by development pressure. The structure is a masonry fortification, however, which requires expensive, labor-intensive care. Efforts to deepen the harbor channel have encouraged an increase in heavy shipping, which throws larger, more violent wakes against the fort's masonry walls. Jetties built to protect Fort Sumter from such wakes have been pushed against the fortification and are now grinding and damaging the brick walls. Action should be taken to mitigate this threat to the fabric of the historic structure.

While a large portion of the Study Area for Fort Sumter I, retains integrity, much of that area is water. Any future preservation will need to recognize the harbor's role as a contributing feature of the six battles of Charleston Harbor. Battlefield advocates should consider focusing efforts on a larger thematic approach to preservation for Charleston Harbor's battlefield landscapes.

## **Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Johnson/Powder Magazine, 1972)  
 National Register of Historic Places (Fort Sumter National Monument, 1966)



## Fort Sumter II (SC008)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	August 17-September 8, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General William Quincy A. Gilmore and Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren [US]; General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, Major Stephen Elliot, Jr. [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	X Corps, Department of the South; South Atlantic Blockading Squadron [US]; Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and Fort Sumter garrison [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Inconclusive
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>9,367.57 acres</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include Charleston Harbor's main shipping channel (used by attacking US Naval forces entering the harbor from the Atlantic Ocean), and the Confederate fortifications on Sullivan's Island. Revisions also include the location of Confederate batteries on the southern edge of James Island, and the line of Confederate obstructions spanning Charleston Harbor.</p> <p>The revised Core Area includes fortifications on James Island (Cheves Battery, Simkins Battery, and Fort Johnson) and Sullivan's Island (Battery Bee, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Beauregard). Core Area boundaries also reflect fields of fire associated with the Marsh Battery, operations undertaken during the US Navy's siege of the City of Charleston, and the US Army's bombardment of Fort Sumter, Fort Wagner, and Battery Gregg from the harbor.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	5,967.43 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>546.14 acres</p> <p>National Park Service, 222.29 acres, fee simple Lowcountry Open Land Trust, 177.71 acres, easement City of Charleston, 118.55 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Trust for Public Land) South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 24.62 acres, fee simple South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, 2.72 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Lowcountry Open Land Trust) South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, 0.25 acres, fee simple</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	<p>249.63 acres</p> <p>National Park Service, Fort Sumter National Monument, 222.29 acres South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Fort Johnson, 24.62 acres South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, Battery Cheves, 2.72 acres</p>
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Battery Cheves Fort Johnson Fort Sumter National Monument
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Fort Sumter-Fort Moultrie Historical Trust, Inc. (2001)

**Preservation Activities  
Since 1993**

- ✓ Advocacy  
Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories  
Fundraising
- ✓ Interpretation Projects  
Land or Development Rights Purchased
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Planning Projects
- ✓ Research and Documentation

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- ✓ Brochure(s)  
Driving Tour  
Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website  
<http://www.nps.gov/fosu/>  
<http://www.dnr.sc.gov/marine/mrri/ftjohnson.html>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Fort Sumter retains a dominant position at the center of Charleston Harbor and, from this crucial location, other significant battlefield features – Charleston, Cummings Point, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Sullivan’s Island – can be identified in the surrounding landscape.

Fort Sumter is a substantially shorter structure today than it was at the time of battle. Three quarters of the fort was destroyed during the course of the war, but the fort was partially rebuilt at the conflict’s conclusion. Post-war reconstruction at Fort Moultrie breaks up the Civil War era profile of that fortification as well.

Construction of a large research facility around Fort Johnson has compromised most of the landscape at that site and erosion has washed away the batteries on Cummings Point. In addition, aggressive development in Charleston, Mount Pleasant, and on Sullivan’s Island has damaged much of Fort Sumter’s historic viewshed and destroyed other significant battlefield features, including the Confederate fortifications at Fort Beauregard and the Marshall Battery.

Fort Sumter, which is protected by the National Park Service, is not threatened by development pressure. The structure is a masonry fortification, however, which requires expensive, labor-intensive care. Efforts to deepen the harbor channel have encouraged an increase in heavy shipping, which throws larger, more violent wakes against the fort’s masonry walls. Jetties built to protect Fort Sumter from such wakes have been pushed against the fortification and are now grinding and damaging the brick walls. Action should be taken to mitigate this threat to the fabric of the historic structure.

While a large portion of the Study Area for Fort Sumter II, retains integrity, much of that area is water. Any future preservation will need to recognize the harbor’s role as a contributing feature of the six battles of Charleston Harbor. Battlefield advocates should

consider focusing efforts on a larger thematic approach to preservation for Charleston Harbor's battlefield landscapes.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Civil War Defenses of Charleston Thematic Resources, 1984)

National Register of Historic Places (Battery Cheves, 1982)

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Johnson/Powder Magazine, 1972)

National Register of Historic Places (Fort Sumter National Monument, 1966)



## Fort Wagner I (SC005)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	July 10-11, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Quincy A. Gilmore, Brigadier General George C. Strong, and Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren [US]; Colonel Robert F. Graham [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Elements of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Brigade (100 <sup>th</sup> New York and 7 <sup>th</sup> New Hampshire Infantry) and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Division, X Corps, Department of the South; the USS <i>Catskill</i> , USS <i>Montauk</i> , USS <i>Nahant</i> , and USS <i>Weehawken</i> [US]; Fort Wagner garrison [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	6,308.58 acres The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area to reflect the coastline of Morris Island as it was shaped in 1863. The revised Study Area also includes the main shipping channel of Charleston Harbor and Light House Inlet (both used by attacking US Naval forces), the Folly Island camps and batteries, and the angled field of fire from Fort Sumter.  The ABPP modified the northern Core Area to represent the ranges of heavy artillery fire from US vessels in the harbor, and from Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. The southern Core Area includes the field of covering fire from US Army batteries along the northern edge of Folly Island, and fields of fire associated with US Navy vessels in the harbor channel and ships landed with BG Strong's Brigade on the southern tip of Morris Island.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	5,234.69 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	330.55 acres National Park Service, 130.49 acres, fee simple City of Charleston, 117.62 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Trust for Public Land, and funding provided by the Civil War Preservation Trust) Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission, 82.44 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the South Carolina Heritage Trust)
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	212.93 acres National Park Service, Fort Sumter National Monument, 130.49 acres Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission, Lighthouse Inlet Heritage Preserve, 82.44 acres
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Fort Sumter National Monument Lighthouse Inlet Heritage Preserve
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- ✓ Planning Projects  
Research and Documentation  
Other
- ✓ Brochure(s)  
Driving Tour  
Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website  
<http://www.nps.gov/fosu/>  
Other

**Condition Statement**

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Since the time of battle, erosion has shifted the location of Morris Island to the south and west. Today, most of the historic landscape has washed into the sea, including Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg. Although erosion is a natural process, jetties, built to modify the natural flow of currents and help divert silt and fill from the shipping channels, have exacerbated the effect. While the historic landscape of Morris Island is almost completely eroded away, what remains is the same sort of sand barrier island that existed in 1863. Visitors can still experience a sense of what it would have felt like to fight on the island, even if the land itself does not retain much integrity.

Dredging operations in Charleston Harbor and the shipping channels have also altered the landscape drastically. In several locations, these efforts have created entirely new islands or peninsulas. The dredging operations have destroyed many of the sand bars that were present at the time of battle.

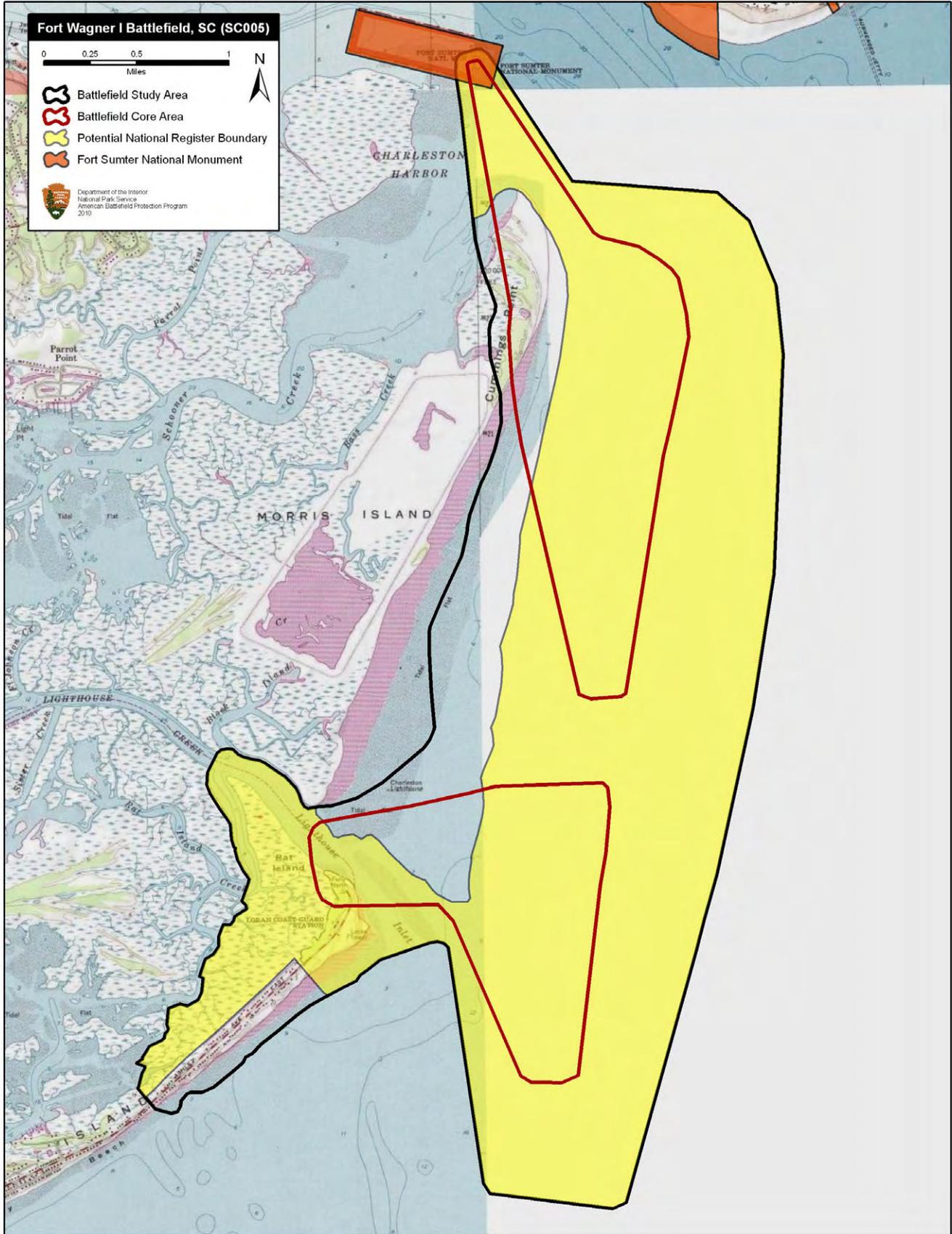
Aggressive development in Charleston, Mount Pleasant, James Island, Folly Island, and Sullivan's Island has damaged the historic integrity of shoreline sites including the Confederate fortifications of Fort Beauregard and the Marshall Battery. Much of the landscape surrounding Fort Johnson has been destroyed by the construction of a research facility. As more housing and associated infrastructure development takes place at the water's edge, threats to the historic integrity of the landscape and harbor viewshed will increase. The Confederate earthworks on James Island are held almost exclusively in private ownership and, although their locations are documented, there is no protection in place to preserve the resources.

Despite these challenges, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie still stand guard in Charleston Harbor, the Light House Inlet and Folly Island landscapes have changed little, and many of the wetlands south of Morris Island retain integrity.

While a large portion of the Study Area for **Fort Wagner I**, retains integrity, much of that area is water. Any future preservation will need to recognize the harbor's role as a contributing feature of the six battles of Charleston Harbor. Battlefield advocates should consider focusing efforts on a larger thematic approach to preservation for Charleston Harbor's battlefield landscapes.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Folly North Site, 2003)  
National Historic Landmark (Fort Sumter National Monument,  
1966)



## Fort Wagner II (SC007)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	July 18, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Quincy A. Gilmore, Brigadier General Truman A. Seymour, and Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren [US]; Brigadier General William B. Talliferro [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Division, X Corps, Department of the South, and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron [US]; Fort Wagner garrison [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>11,840.68 acres</p> <p>The ABPP realigned the 1993 Study Area boundary to reflect the coastline of Morris Island as it was in 1863, and to include the locations of Confederate batteries on the southern edge of James Island. To represent the full extent of regional fighting during this battle, the ABPP also added the locations of Fort Sumter, Fort Bee, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Beauregard.</p> <p>The Core Area was revised to represent the firing patterns of Fort Sumter and the Confederate batteries on James Island (batteries Ryan, Tatom, Haskell, Cheves, and Simkins) in response to Federal siege operations on Morris Island. Additional Core Area modifications illustrate the fields of fire associated with Fort Bee, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Beauregard against US naval forces supporting the assault on Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	6,043.51 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>1,175.72 acres</p> <p>Lowcountry Open Land Trust, 887.05 acres, easement National Park Service, 142.58 acres, fee simple City of Charleston, 118.55 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Trust for Public Land) Lowcountry Open Land Trust, 24.57 acres, easement (transferred from original easement holder, The Nature Conservancy, in 2002) South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, 2.72 acres, fee simple (with easement held by the Lowcountry Open Land Trust) South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, 0.25 acres, fee simple</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	<p>169.87 acres</p> <p>National Park Service, Fort Sumter National Monument, 142.58 acres The John Preston Frost Nature Preserve, Fiddler's Green, 24.57 acres South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, Battery Cheves, 2.72 acres</p>
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Battery Cheves Fiddler's Green at The John Preston Frost Nature Preserve Fort Sumter National Monument
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- Land or Development Rights Purchased
- Legislation
- ✓ Planning Projects
- Research and Documentation
  
- ✓ Brochure(s)
- Driving Tour
- Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
- <http://www.nps.gov/fosu/>

**Condition Statement**

Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features. Since the time of battle, erosion has shifted the location of Morris Island to the south and west. Although erosion is a natural process, jetties, built to modify the natural flow of currents and help divert silt and fill from the shipping channels, have exacerbated the effect. While the historic landscape of Morris Island is almost completely eroded away (including Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg), what remains is the same sort of sand barrier island that existed in 1863. Visitors can still experience a sense of what it would have felt like to fight on the island, even if the land itself does not retain integrity.

Dredging operations in Charleston Harbor and the shipping channels have also altered the landscape drastically. In several locations, these efforts have created entirely new islands or peninsulas. The dredging operations have destroyed many of the sand bars that were present at the time of battle.

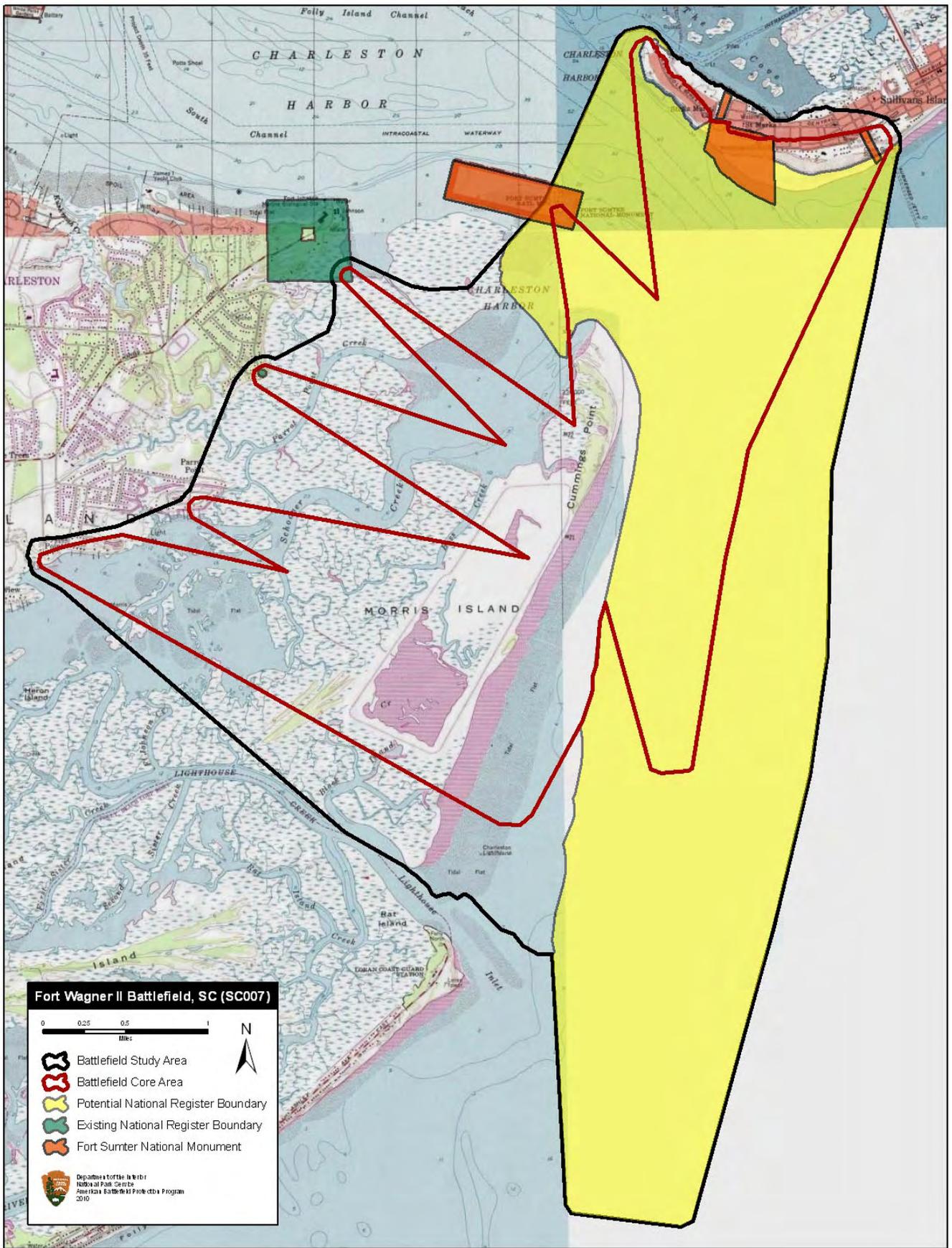
Aggressive development in Charleston, Mount Pleasant, James Island, Folly Island, and Sullivan's Island has damaged the historic integrity of shoreline sites including the Confederate fortifications of Fort Beauregard and the Marshall Battery. Much of the landscape surrounding Fort Johnson has been destroyed by the construction of a research facility. As more housing and associated infrastructure development takes place at the water's edge, threats to the historic integrity of the landscape and harbor viewshed will increase. The Confederate earthworks on James Island are privately owned and, although their locations are documented, there is no protection in place to preserve them.

Despite these challenges, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie still stand guard in Charleston Harbor, the Light House Inlet and Folly Island landscapes have changed little, and many of the wetlands west of Morris Island retain integrity.

While a large portion of the Study Area for **Fort Wagner II**, retains integrity, much of that area is water. Any future preservation will need to recognize the harbor's role as a contributing feature of the six battles of Charleston Harbor. Battlefield advocates should consider focusing efforts on a larger thematic approach to preservation for Charleston Harbor's battlefield landscapes.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Civil War Defenses of Charleston Thematic Resources, 1984)  
National Register of Historic Places (Battery Cheves, 1982)  
National Register of Historic Places (Fort Sumter National Monument, 1966)



## Grimball's Landing (SC006)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations against Defenses of Charleston (1863)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	July 16, 1863
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry and Commander George B. Balch [US]; Brigadier General Johnson Hagood [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Division, X Corps, Department of the South; Stono River Flotilla [US]; 1 <sup>st</sup> Sub-division of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Military District, South Carolina [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Inconclusive
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>3,624.28 acres</p> <p>The ABPP extended the 1993 Study Area to include US naval maneuvers on the Stono River as well as the approach of US Army forces from Battery Island. The revised Study Area also includes the Confederate advance into battle from their camps beyond the Artillery Crossroads, and the locations of fortifications around Secessionville.</p> <p>The expanded Core Area now includes the fields of fire associated with US gunboats and armed transports near Stevens' Landing, as well as the field of fire from the Federal battery located north of Holland Island Creek. The ABPP also added the location of skirmishing near the northern edge of the river's causeway to the Core Area.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	2,298.98 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	<p>7.40 acres</p> <p>South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 6.59 acres, fee simple Charleston Museum, 0.56 acres, fee simple South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, 0.25 acres, fee simple</p>
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	<p>7.15 acres</p> <p>South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Fort Lamar Heritage Preserve, 6.59 acres Charleston Museum, Dill Sanctuary, 0.56 acres</p>
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Charleston Museum's Dill Sanctuary Fort Lamar Heritage Preserve
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<p>Advocacy</p> <p>Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</p> <p>Fundraising</p> <p>Interpretation Projects</p> <p>Land or Development Rights Purchased</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Planning Projects</p> <p>Research and Documentation</p> <p>Other</p>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<p>✓ Brochure(s)</p> <p>Driving Tour</p> <p>Living History</p>

- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
  - [https://www.dnr.sc.gov/mlands/managedland?p\\_id=34](https://www.dnr.sc.gov/mlands/managedland?p_id=34)
  - <https://www.scgreatoutdoors.com/park-fortlamarhp.html>
- Other

**Condition Statement**

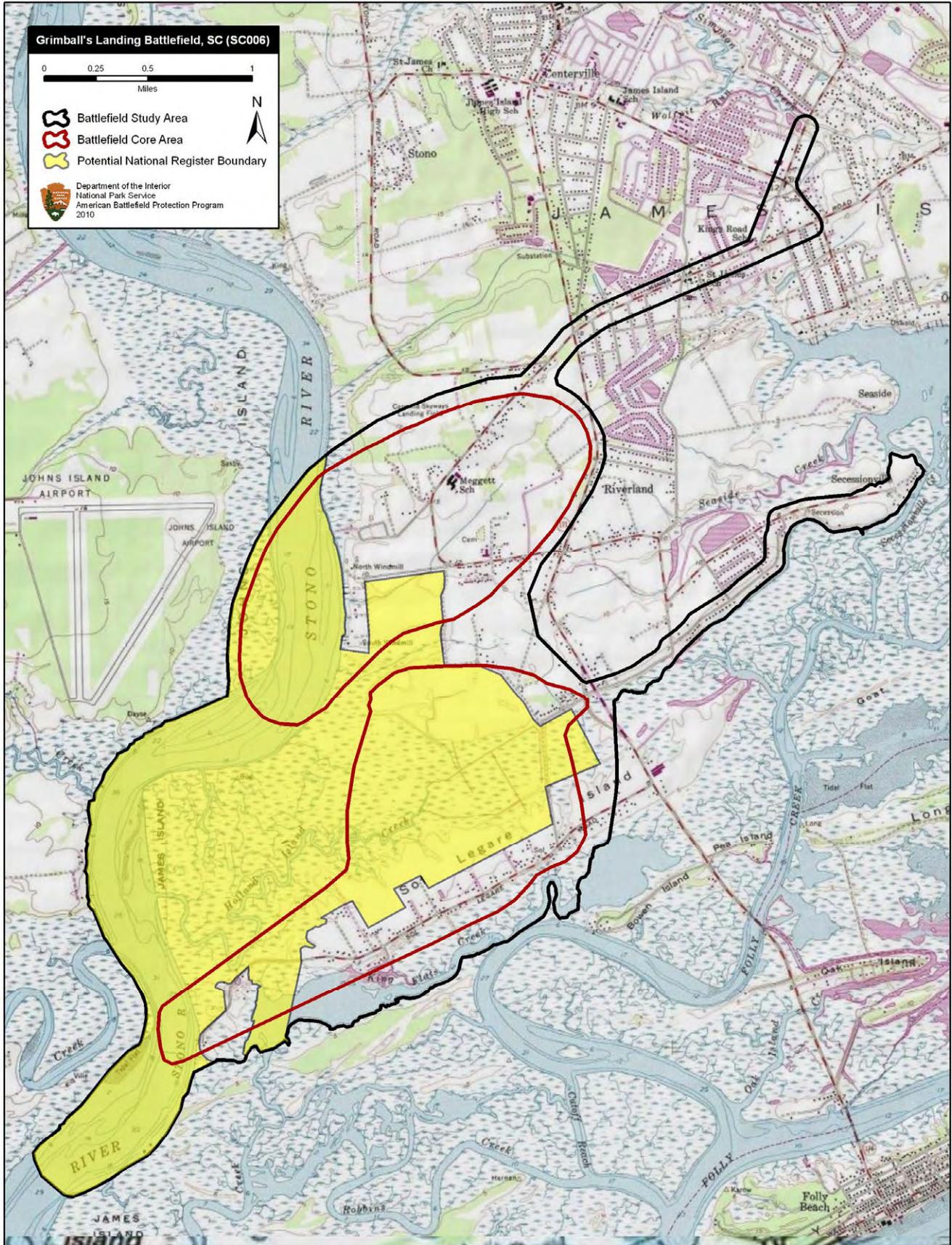
Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Given the marshy, inaccessible character of the surrounding landscape, routes used by US forces during their advance inland from Grimball’s Landing and routes further south at Sol Leagre Island remain intact. The waterways – DeSoto River and Folly Island Creek – which were crucial to the operation, still flow along courses very similar to their 1863 paths.

Significant residential development from the east and north represents an advancing threat to Grimball’s Landing. This development has already destroyed most of the Confederate approach routes to the battlefield, along with the Confederate batteries located near the marshes of James Island. On Sol Leagre Island, much of the battlefield near the eastern causeway has been destroyed. Development sprawling south from Charleston represents the greatest threat to the remaining Confederate batteries.

Grimball’s Landing has no associated listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Preservation advocates should focus on efforts to list what remains of Grimball’s Landing as a battlefield landscape.

**Historical Designation**

None



## Honey Hill (SC010)

<b>Location</b>	Jasper County
<b>Campaign</b>	Savannah Campaign (1864)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	November 30, 1864
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General John P. Hatch and Commander George H. Preble [US]; Major General Gustavus W. Smith and Colonel Charles J. Colcock [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Coastal Division, Department of the South; Marine Brigade, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron [US]; 1 <sup>st</sup> Division Georgia Militia; 3 <sup>rd</sup> South Carolina Cavalry; 32 <sup>nd</sup> and 47 <sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry; 1 Section, Stuart's Company Artillery; 1 Section Depass' Light Battery; 1 Gun of Kanapaux's Company Light Artillery [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	<p>3,926.96 acres</p> <p>The ABPP revised the 1993 Study Area to include several misdirected routes used by US forces while attempting to locate and destroy the Charleston &amp; Savannah Railroad near Grahamville. The ABPP included these routes as part of the Study Area because this activity exhausted Federal troops and delayed their arrival at Honey Hill, providing Confederate forces extra time to prepare for battle. The Confederate approach route from the railroad to the engagement area was also included in the Study Area.</p> <p>The ABPP expanded the Core Area's southern boundary to include the Euhaw Creek causeway where Confederate forces bombarded Federal forces attempting to cross the creek. Along the northern edge, the ABPP reduced the Core Area to better represent the range of Federal artillery positioned along Wood Road.</p>
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	3,102.71 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	1,055.34 acres Lowcountry Open Land Trust, 1,055.34 acres, easement
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Advocacy</li><li>Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li><li>Fundraising</li><li>Interpretation Projects</li><li>Land or Development Rights Purchased</li><li>Legislation</li><li>Planning Projects</li><li>✓ Research and Documentation</li><li>Other</li></ul>

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- Brochure(s)
- Driving Tour
- Living History
- Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- Visitor Center
- Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- Website
- ✓ Other
  - Museum exhibit at Parris Island Museum

**Condition Statement**

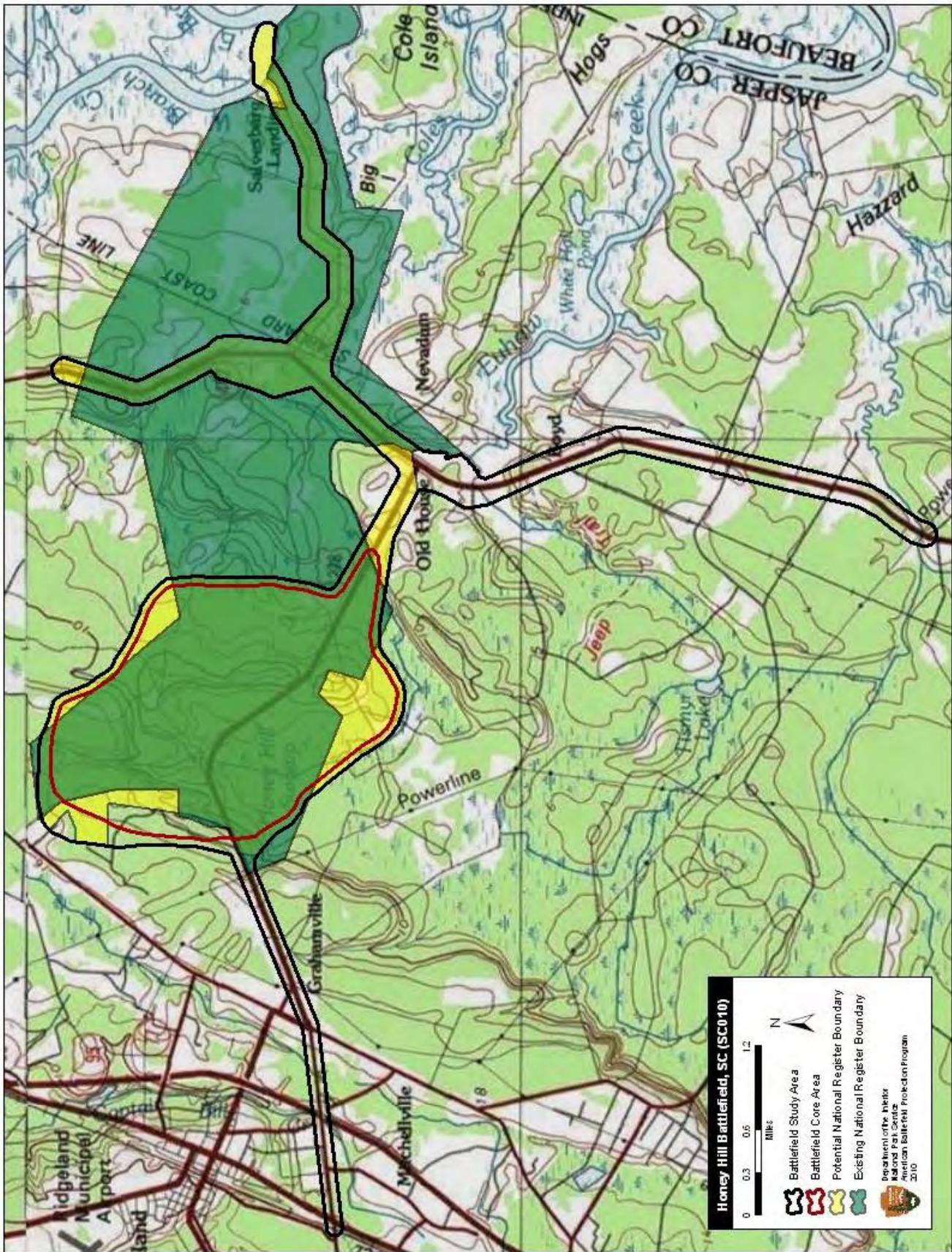
Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The Old House Plantation has suffered some residential development, but the plantation retains its historic view of Honey Hill Pond. Some of the open fields present during the 1864 fighting retain their agricultural character, though most of the land is tree-covered today. Boyd's Landing retains much of its historic integrity. Only a few hunting lodges interrupt an otherwise unchanged landscape. The Boyd's Landing roadbed remains intact and, although part of the Old Grahamville Road has been modernized, the surrounding landscape at Good Hope Plantation is in good condition.

Unfortunately, the area around Honey Hill is under intense development pressure. Rampant development has destroyed the historic integrity of the battlefield landscape associated with the towns of Ridgeland and Grahamville.

Some development along the Good Hope Plantation's western edge has already begun and, with more development planned, preservation efforts should concentrate on protecting the Confederate position at Honey Hill.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Honey Hill – Boyds Neck Battlefield, 2004)



## Rivers' Bridge (SC011)

<b>Location</b>	Bamberg County
<b>Campaign</b>	Campaign of the Carolinas (February-April 1865)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	February 2-3, 1865
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Major General Francis P. Blair, Jr., Major General John A. Logan [US]; Major General Lafayette McLaws [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Divisions, XVII Corps, and XV Corps, Army of the Tennessee [US]; Harrison's Brigade, McLaws' Division, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	4,828.66 acres The ABPP expanded the 1993 Study Area to include the location of Federal maneuvers against Rivers' Bridge, Buford's Bridge, and Broxton's Bridge. These maneuvers, coupled with the flanking of the Confederate position at Rivers' Bridge, made the defense of the Salkehatchie River untenable. The ABPP reduced the Core Area to only those areas that came under Confederate fire, and locations where Federal forces engaged in diversionary and flank attacks.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	4,828.66 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	320.82 acres South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, 320.82 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	320.82 acres South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, Rivers Bridge State Historic Site
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Rivers Bridge State Historic Site
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	Friends of Rivers Bridge (2005-2009)
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Advocacy</li> <li>✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li> <li>✓ Fundraising</li> <li>✓ Interpretation Projects</li> <li>Land or Development Rights Purchased</li> <li>Legislation</li> <li>✓ Planning Projects</li> <li>✓ Research and Documentation</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Brochure(s)</li> <li>Driving Tour</li> <li>Living History</li> <li>✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas</li> <li>Visitor Center</li> <li>✓ Walking Tour/Trails</li> <li>✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs</li> </ul>

- ✓ Website  
<http://www.southcarolinaparks.com/park-finder/state-park/566.aspx>
- Other

## Condition Statement

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. The Salkehatchie River, with its accompanying wetlands, flows along a course similar to its 1865 path. Earthworks used by the Confederate defenders are preserved at Rivers Bridge State Historic Site. The landscape clearly conveys an understanding of why and how Confederate forces attempted to slow Sherman's drive through South Carolina at this location. River crossings to the northwest and southeast of the state park, while modern, are very near or on top of the original crossings and provide a good sense of the battlefield's breadth. Finally, some of the modern roads in the region are positioned in historic beds, and traces of some other roads used at the time of the battle are still evident.

Unfortunately, a portion of the bluff overlooking the river (upon which several Confederate earthworks were located) was significantly altered by the operations of a logging railroad that paralleled the Salkehatchie River during the late 19th Century.<sup>24</sup> State Park Highway, built in the 1950s almost entirely within the boundaries of the Rivers Bridge Historic Site, changed the traditional traffic flow through the site, and its construction destroyed rifle pits on the left of the Confederate line. Beyond the state park boundaries, the battlefield is framed by large modern roads including State Route 641 (Confederate Highway), US Highway 601, (Broxton Bridge Highway), State Route 64 (Low Country Highway), US Highway 301 (Buford's Bridge Highway), and US Highway 321.

While battlefield land protected within the boundaries of the Rivers Bridge State Historic Site is in good condition, funding for the site is limited. Without sufficient resources for administrations and operations, the preservation and interpretation at this site could be in jeopardy.

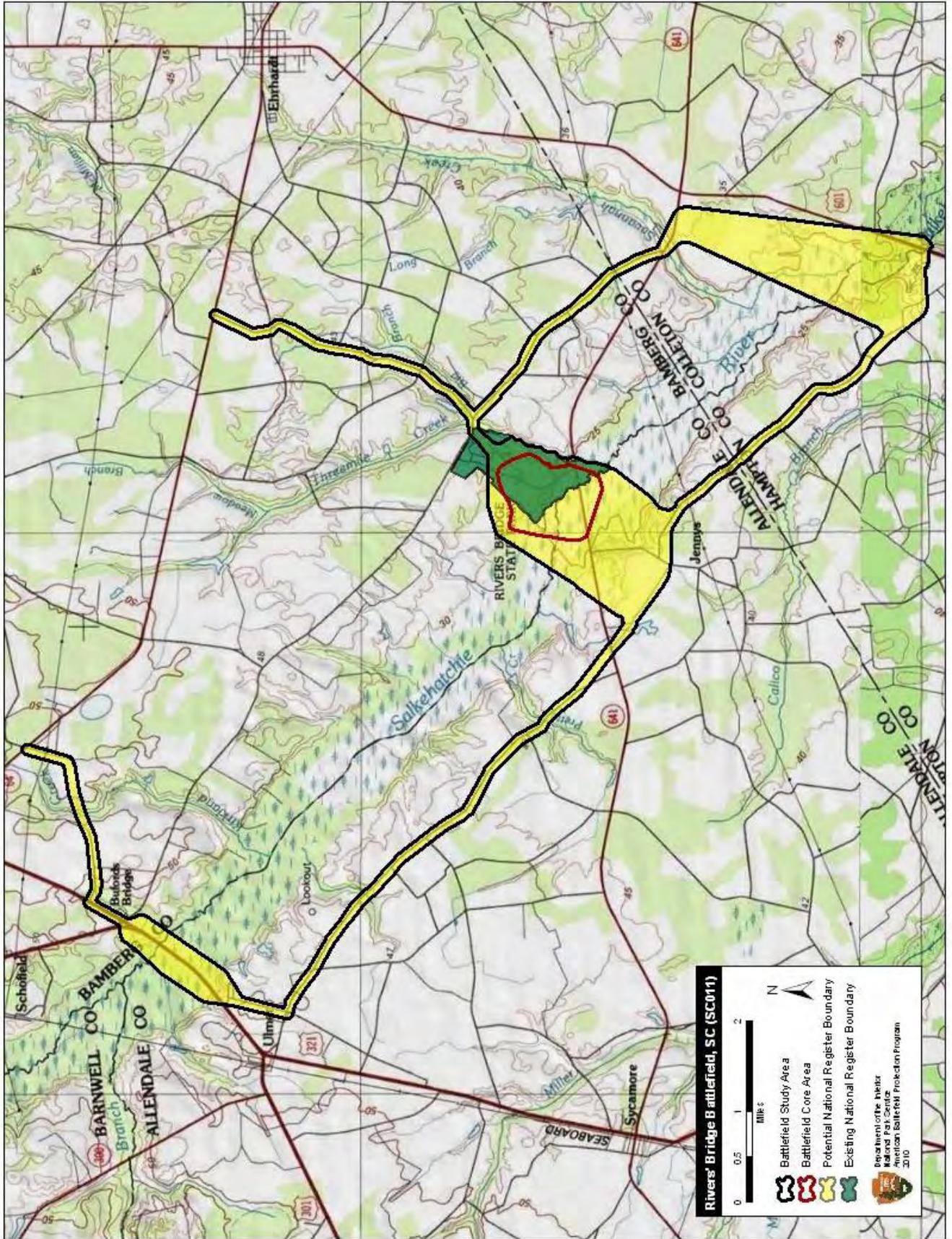
River's Bridge has the highest percentage of battlefield land retaining integrity in the state and should be considered one of South Carolina's greatest opportunities for comprehensive battlefield preservation.

## Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Rivers Bridge State Park, 1972)

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<sup>24</sup> Alteration of the bluff at Rivers' Bridge was significant but not complete – approximately one quarter of the slope in front of the Confederate earthworks was affected. It is currently unknown if the terrain in front of the earthworks at Broxton's Bridge and Buford's Bridge were affected by the railroad's activities.



## Secessionville (SC002)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against the Charleston (June 1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	June 16, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Brigadier General Henry Benham [US]; Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans and Colonel Thomas G. Lamar [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Divisions, and Williams' 3 <sup>rd</sup> Brigade, Northern District, Department of the South [US]; Second Military District of South Carolina and the Tower Battery/Fort Lamar garrison [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Confederate victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,547.53 acres The ABPP significantly revised the 1993 Study Area and included the routes taken by Confederate reinforcements marching from Charleston and Fort Johnson to help repulse the Federal assault on Tower Battery/Fort Lamar. The width of existing Federal approaches was reduced to highlight the roads used by US troops moving through the otherwise impassible, swampy terrain of James Island. Also included is the approach route of US naval forces travelling up Folly River Creek. The expanded Core Area includes the US naval bombardment from Folly River Creek and the Confederate counterattack north of Fort Lamar.
<b>Potential National Register Lands</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Protected Lands</b>	48.18 acres South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, 46.20 acres, fee simple South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust, 1.42 acres, fee simple (with easement held by Lowcountry Open Land Trust) Charleston Museum, 0.56 acres, fee simple
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	46.76 acres South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Fort Johnson, 33.58 acres South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Fort Lamar Heritage Preserve, 12.62 acres Charleston Museum, Dill Sanctuary, 0.56 acres
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	Charleston Museum's Dill Sanctuary Fort Johnson Fort Lamar Heritage Preserve
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Advocacy</li> <li>✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories</li> <li>Fundraising</li> <li>Interpretation Projects</li> <li>Land or Development Rights Purchased</li> <li>Legislation</li> <li>Planning Projects</li> <li>Research and Documentation</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>

**Public Interpretation  
Since 1993**

- ✓ Brochure(s)  
Driving Tour  
Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas  
Visitor Center
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website  
[https://www.dnr.sc.gov/mlands/managedland?p\\_id=34](https://www.dnr.sc.gov/mlands/managedland?p_id=34)  
<https://www.scgreatoutdoors.com/park-fortlamarhp.html>

Other

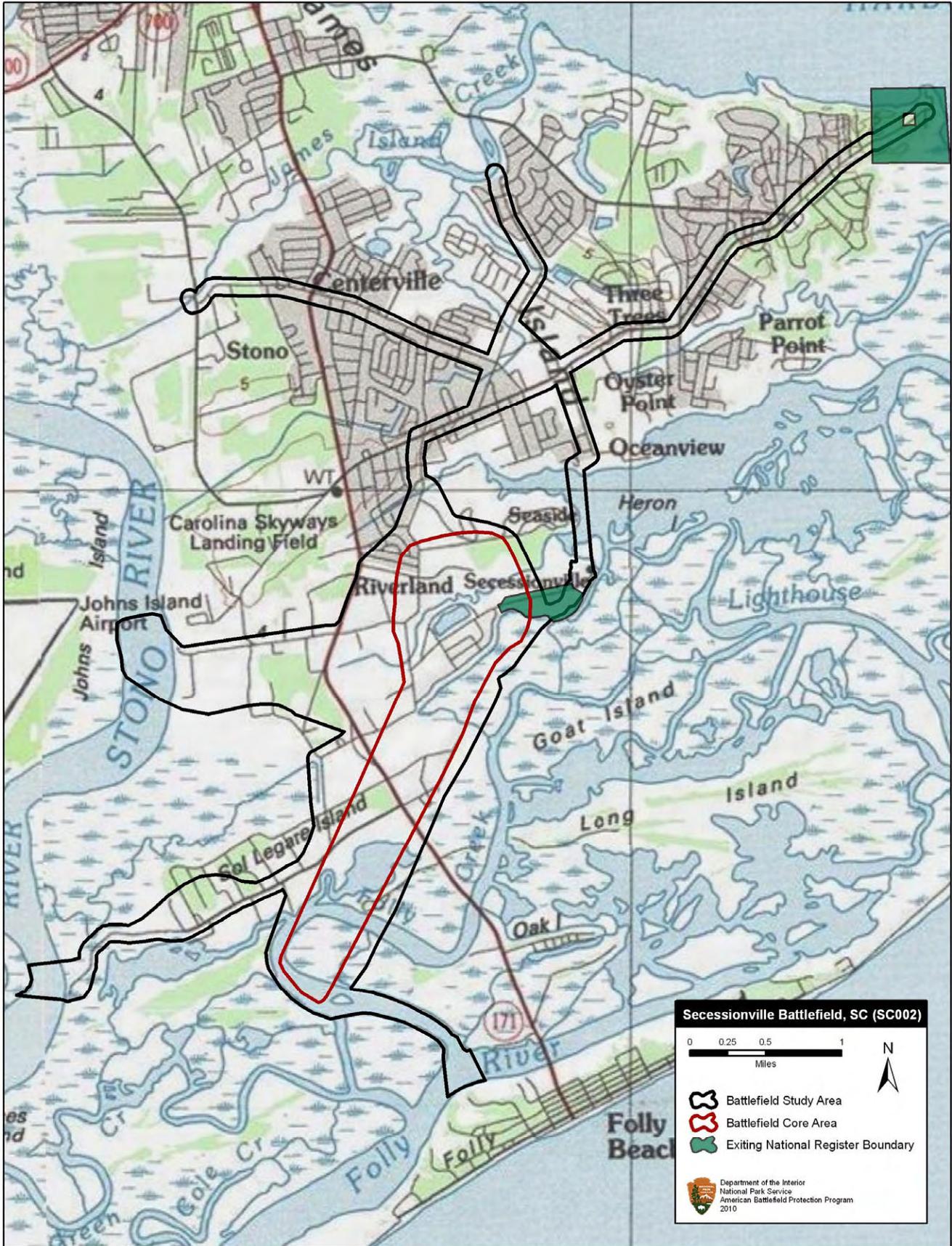
**Condition Statement**

The landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition. The only remaining intact battlefield feature is Fort Lamar, which is preserved by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Among several threats to the Fort Lamar site is Fort Lamar Road which bisects the site, dividing it in half. Unfortunately ready access to the site has led to residential development which now surrounds the fort. Continued development will isolate the fort from the its wider historic viewshed. Foot and bike trails cross over the fort's earthworks, and erosion resulting from this traffic poses a very specific and serious threat. Finally, to the south, wetlands that have grown larger since the time of battle could threaten to erode battlefield land surrounding the fort. Despite this damage to its context, the Fort Lamar structure is well preserved. If left unchecked, however, these threats could destroy the only remaining portion of the battlefield that retains integrity. Preservation efforts should focus on protecting the integrity of the Fort Lamar site.

Few other opportunities for cultural resource preservation exist beyond what has been preserved and maintained at the Fort Lamar site. Commemoration and public interpretation of the larger battlefield, however, are possible and appropriate.

**Historical Designation**

National Register of Historic Places (Secessionville Historic District, 1979)  
National Register of Historic Places (Fort Johnson/Powder Magazine, 1972)



## Simmon's Bluff (SC003)

<b>Location</b>	City of Charleston
<b>Campaign</b>	Operations Against the Charleston (June 1862)
<b>Battle Date(s)</b>	June 21, 1862
<b>Principal Commanders</b>	Lieutenant A.C. Rhind and Captain Horace C. Bennett [US]; Captain Edward L. Parker [CS]
<b>Forces Engaged</b>	Gunboat USS <i>Crusader</i> and the transport <i>Planter</i> ; Company E, 55 <sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry [US]; Companies A and H, 16 <sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry and a section of the Marion Artillery [CS]
<b>Results</b>	Union victory
<b>Study Area</b>	3,178.93 acres The ABPP extended the 1993 Study Area down the Wadmalaw and North Edisto Rivers to represent the US approach from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron's position to Simmon's Bluff and the withdrawal of US forces back to the squadron after the raid. The expanded Core Area now includes the angles of fire from US gunboats in the Wadmalaw River.
<b>Potential National</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Register Lands Protected Lands</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Publicly Accessible Lands</b>	0.00 acres
<b>Management Area(s)</b>	None
<b>Friends Group(s)</b>	None
<b>Preservation Activities Since 1993</b>	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation Other
<b>Public Interpretation Since 1993</b>	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails Wayside Exhibits/Signs Website Other
<b>Condition Statement</b>	Unfortunately, the land associated with this battle has been damaged by residential development and associated infrastructure. A scrap yard has been built on top of the location

where the 16th South Carolina Infantry camped, and a boat hauling business has been built at the site where US forces landed. While the Federal approach up the Wadmalaw River has changed only somewhat since the time of battle, the land portion of the battlefield – the primary focus of the raid – has lost all integrity.

Although there is no opportunity for meaningful landscape preservation, commemorative and interpretive opportunities at Simmon’s Bluff battlefield are possible and appropriate.

**Historical Designation**

None

