UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Fort Frederica National Monument
AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
Post Office Box 816
CITY, TOWN
Brunswick
VICINITY OF
St. Simons Island
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First
STATE
Georgia
COUNTY
Glynn

CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
X DISTRICT
BUILDING(S)
STRUCTURE
SITE
OBJECT

OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC
PRIVATE
BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
IN PROCESS
BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS
X OCCUPIED
UNOCCUPIED
WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
YES: RESTRICTED
YES: UNRESTRICTED
NO

PRESENT USE
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCIAL
PARK
EDUCATIONAL
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
ENTERTAINMENT
RELIGIOUS
GOVERNMENT
SCIENTIFIC
INDUSTRIAL
TRANSPORTATION
MILITARY
OTHER

AGENCY
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Southeast Region
STREET & NUMBER
1895 Phoenix Blvd.
CITY, TOWN
Atlanta
VICINITY OF
STATE
Georgia

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE:
Glynn County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN
Brunswick
STATE
Georgia

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE
X FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Library of Congress
CITY, TOWN
Washington
STATE
District of Columbia
All of the structures in the listing are either 18th Century buildings or earthen works around the town and fort (1736-1744), with the exception of the site of the Battle of Bloody Marsh. The buildings and earthen works are all in public ownership, with unrestricted access to the public. These structures are being preserved by the National Park Service at Fort Frederica National Monument. They were part of the original fabric of the town and fort at Frederica.

HS #1 John Le Vally House- description—-tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation; this was the home of Frederica's shoemaker. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: $500.00.

HS #2 John Humble House—description—tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation; Humble was the harbor pilot. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: $500.00.

HS #3 House on Lot 7, South Ward; description—tabby foundation; recommended treatment: preservation. Colonial ownership unknown. It was owned by Captain DuBignon in 1812 when it was advertised for sale in the "Savannah Evening Star." Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: $700.00.

HS #4 Captain James Mackay House—description—tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation; Significance—home of Capt. James MacKay member of Oglethorpe's Regiment, after he left Frederica he fought with George Washington at Fort Necessity in 1754 against the French. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate—$800.00.

HS #5 George Spencer House—description—brick foundation and well (circular brick-cased well with rectangular brick curb); recommended treatment—preservation. Home of a bricklayer and fencebuilder; he and his wife, Mary, were among the first settlers. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate—$200.00.

HS #6 Welch House—description—tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation: significance: home of John Welch a carpenter and his wife, Anne, a noted trouble maker for John and Charles Wesley; later the house was owned by Capt. Paul Demere of Oglethorpe's Regiment. After he left Frederica he served with Braddock in Pa. in 1735 taking over the S.C.Ind. Co. from James Mackay. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate—$300.00.

HS #7 John Calwell—House—description—tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation. Significance—home of tallow chandler, soap maker, deputy surveyor to Augspourger the engineer. Calwell also served as gunner and was third bailiff. House considered to be best in Town. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: $800.00.

HS #8 Captain Mark Carr House—description—tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation. Significance—Captain Carr came to Georgia in 1738 with the Regiment. In 1741 he recruited and was captain of Marine Co.of Boatmen. He was the first settler in what is now Brunswick, Georgia. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate: $100.
Of greatest significance is the fact that Fort Frederica was strategically the most important of the early settlements in Georgia. It was the hub of the colony's defence against the Spaniards to the south and in 1742 it was the headquarters of the forces which turned back a Spanish invasion during the War of Jenkin's Ear. Though the threat of Spanish attack still remained until the War of Jenkin's Ear was over in 1748, the Battle of Bloody Marsh was a major factor in halting the Spanish attempt to destroy the colonies of Georgia and South Carolina. At the Battle of Bloody Marsh, July 7, 1742, British defenders stopped the advance of Spanish troops towards the British colony at Frederica. The battle was of great importance to Frederica, which was immediately target of the Spanish advance.

At its peak, Frederica contained a population of 1,500. Among the citizens were Capt. James MacKay, who later fought with George Washington against the French, and Captain Paul Demere, who served with General Braddock in Pennsylvania. The Wesley brothers lived and preached at Frederica for a short while. Charles established a congregation here which is the basis of a present day church. John's influence on social and religious reform in 18th century England and abroad was profound, continuing even today.

The settlement offered hope to the unemployed in Great Britain, and freedom to persecuted Protestants emigrating from Germany. It was a planned community in that people with a variety of vital skills and crafts were represented among the first colonists. Humanitarian considerations, including the deplorable conditions in British prisons, influenced James Oglethorpe in his decision to establish a colony in Georgia.

The fort and fortified town of Frederica, established in 1736, declined after Oglethorpe's regiment was disbanded in 1749. A fire in 1758 destroyed most of Frederica's buildings, and the few remaining soldiers withdrew from the fort in 1763, leaving the site abandoned.

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1976
NATIONAL REGISTER
9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
The Colonial Houses on Broad Street, Frederica, Georgia, by Joel Shiner; 1958, National Park Service.
The Fort at Frederica, by Albert C. Manucy, 1959, National Park Service.
Stabilization of the Barracks Tower Ruin at Fort Frederica National Monument, by Albert C. Manucy; 1959, National Park Service - SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 217.97 Class VI acres

UTM REFERENCES
A|EASTING | 463 | 190 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700
NORTHING | 463 | 190 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700

C|EASTING | 463 | 190 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700
NORTHING | 463 | 190 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700 | 345 | 700

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION 53 E 17 463 750 334 6870

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

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY
NAME / TITLE
Nancy Aiken Chief, Interpretation and Resource Management December 5, 1974
ORGANIZATION Fort Frederica National Monument
STREET & NUMBER Post Office Box 816
CITY OR TOWN St. Simons Island
STATE Georgia

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION
YES___ NO___ NONE___

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
HS #9 Hawkins- Davison House- description—brick and tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation. Significance: duplex home of Dr. Thomas Hawkins and Samuel Davison. Dr. Hawkins was the surgeon to the town and Regiment; apothecary, and first bailiff. He and his wife, Beatre were among the first settlers. Davison kept a tavern, farmed and was the second constable. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate—$800.00.

HS #10 South Storehouse—description—brick foundation; one notable feature is its original flint floor; recommended treatment—preservation. Significance: the third floor of the building served as Frederica's church. Rev George Whitefield and others served the congregation of Frederica. The building was used to house both civilian and military supplies. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate—$200.00.

HS #11 North Storehouse—description—brick foundation; recommended treatment—preservation. Significance: first structure at Frederica used by John and Charles Wesley for conducting religious services. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate: $200.00

HS #12 King's Magazine (also commonly called the fort or Citadel) - description—tabby ruin originally 20 feet wide by 96 feet long. Today the powder magazine, consisting of two brick-vaulted rooms 38 feet long, is the only remaining portion of the south section. Only wall stubs remain in the northern half. The King's Magazine served as the entryway to the fort complex, storage for gun powder, offices and prison. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate: $58,000.


HS #14 The Barracks: description—tabby ruins and circular brick wall; recommended treatment—preservation. Original building was 90 feet square; only two story portion of tower walls stand today. Served as troop quarters for 200 British soldiers, part of the only British Regiment stationed in the 13 colonies. It was also a hospital and housed Spanish prisoners of war in 1743. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate—$5,200.

HS #15 Burial Ground—description—burial vaults, brick, tabby ruins; recommended treatment—preservation. Significance: last resting place for many of Frederica's citizens; Charles Wesley preached his first funeral sermon here in 1736, and John Wesley later held many funerals in this burial ground. Significance: 3rd Order. Cost estimate:$500.00/ 

HS# 16 Guard House—description: tabby foundation; recommended treatment—preservation. Originally described as a handsome building of brick, 30' long and 15' high. The guard house was located inside the fort complex. Significance: 3rd order. Cost estimate—$500.00
HS #17 Sir Patrick Houston House—description—brick foundation and two rectangular brick bins; recommended treatment—preservation. Houston was a merchant, before inheriting his title he ran a freight boat. He married Priscilla Dunbar, the owner of this lot and at that time the only female landholder in Frederica. Their son, John Houston, born here, became Governor of Georgia. Significance: 2nd order. Cost estimate—$400.00.

HS #18 The Town Moat: Originally described by General Oglethorpe as a "wet ditch 10 foot wide." It was 6 or 8 feet deep. Grass covered embankments around the townsite delineate the moat today. It is presently dry. It was built in 1739 with a wall behind it to protect Frederica from a land attack. No traces of the wall remain today. Recommended treatment—preservation. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate: $800.00.

HS #19 Earth Works: description— an earth embankment around the fort complex built in 1736. Originally a six foot moat (dry) was dug, earth was thrown up to form the walls of the fort, and sod was cut and laid on the 45 degree slopes. A palisaded wall, no traces of which remain, was then built. Recommended treatment: preservation. Significance: 1st order. Cost estimate: $200.00.

Bloody Marsh Battle Site

The Bloody Marsh Battle Site is wooded, and marshy tract of land on St. Simon Island. It is part of Fort Frederica National Monument and is located five miles southeast of there. The site comprises eight acres, the easterly half of which is marsh. The high ground has an elevation of from eight to ten feet above mean low water, and has a growth of large oaks, cedars, and dense underbrush. The western boundary of the tract is along a paved highway through a scenically attractive section zoned for residential purposes. Residential properties are contiguous to the North and South boundaries. To the east is a vast expanse of salt marsh extending to East Beach. The vegetative growth and view at Bloody Marsh remain much the same as it was at the time of the battle in 1742. A few modern intrusions are visible in the distance. Significance: 1st Order.

Development at the site includes a short circular drive leading to a twelve car parking area, and to an interpretive shelter. The shelter houses exhibits and an audio station. A granite marker with a bronze tablet commemorating the battle stands along the marsh at the roadside.
Bibliography - Continued

Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, edited by A.D.Chandler
Collections of the Georgia Historical Society; Georgia Historical Society
Interpretive Prospectus for the Bloody Marsh Battle Site, by Albert Manucy; 1961, National Park Service
Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, edited by A.D.Chandler
Collections of the Georgia Historical Society; Georgia Historical Society
The Battle of Bloody Marsh, A Historic Site Report, by Albert Manucy; 1954, National Park Service
Some Preliminary Notes on the Location of "Bloody Marsh" St Simons Island, Georgia, by Holland And Young; 1937, National Park Service
## 1. Name

(Fort Frederica National Mon) Kings Magazine AND/OR Historic Same

## 2. Location

STATE: Georgia (13) COUNTY: Glynn (127) TOWN: St. Simons Island (4860)

STREET AND NUMBER:
Fort Frederica National Monument (5410)
P.O. Box 816, St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522

## 3. Photo Reference

PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service James C. Roach

DATE: June 3, 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Fort Frederica Nat. Mon.

## 4. Identification

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Viewed from moat wall with North Storehouse in foreground and Frederica River in background; looking SW.
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<td>Looking Northwest down Broad Street. The Barracks is on the far right.</td>
<td>The Kings Magazine is in the center extreme left.</td>
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P.O. Box 816, St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522

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Viewed from Moat Wall with Kings Magazine and Frederica River in background, looking East.
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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

**PHOTO CREDIT**

Kenny L. Slay

**DATE**

December 16, 1974

**NEGATIVE FILED AT**

Fort Frederica Natl. Mon.

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View of grounds and marshland at Bloody Marsh. Picture taken looking east across marsh.
1. NAME

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STREET AND NUMBER

Post Office Box 816

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Photo of interpretive shelter overlooking marsh. Demere road, St. Simons.