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Combat History of Fort Sumter 1863-1865

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CONTENTS

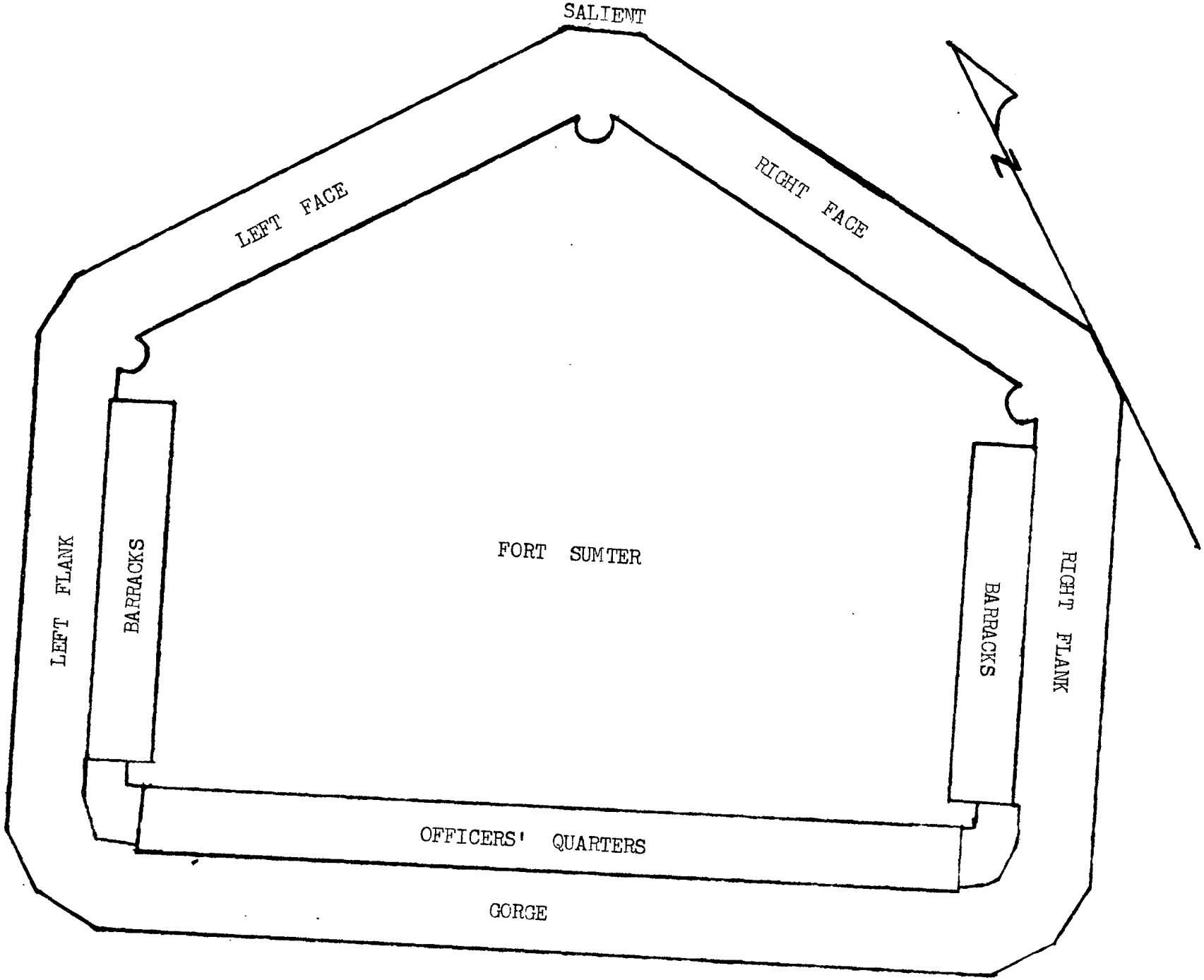
	Page
I. Introduction	1
A. Related Operations, 1861-1863	2
B. Sullivan's Island Defenses	4
C. Morris Island Defenses	5
D. James Island Defenses	5
E. City Defenses	6
II. Ironclad Attack	7
III. Capture of Morris Island	16
IV. First Major Bombardment	20
A. First Day	23
B. Second Day	24
C. Third Day	24
D. Fourth Day	24
E. Fifth Day	25
F. Sixth Day	25
G. Seventh Day	26
V. "Swamp Angel"	27
VI. Small Boat Landing Attempt	29
VII. Second Great Bombardment	31
VIII. The Magazine Explosion	35
IX. Minor Bombardments	37

Page

X. Third Great Bombardment ---------- 39

XI. Evacuation ---------- 42

XII. Conclusion ---------- 44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I. INTRODUCTION

At noon on April 15, 1861, Major Robert Anderson and his garrison of approximately eighty-four soldiers and forty-three civilian construction workers embarked from the Fort Sumter wharf to be transported to the United States Navy ships anchored just outside Charleston Harbor. These men had recently endured a thirty-four hour bombardment at Fort Sumter and now had to surrender it to the enemy. The opposition provided for the United States Army in the encounter was troops of the newly formed Confederate States of America, commanded in the Charleston area by Brigadier General P. G. T. Beauregard. As soon as Fort Sumter was evacuated by Federal troops, it was occupied by troops of the Confederacy.

For the remainder of the year 1861 and for all of 1862, Fort Sumter was not engaged in actual combat. The Confederates repaired and completed the fort with very little departure from the original plan. The second tier casemates which were unfinished during the opening bombardment were completed but with only a small hole where the firing embrasure was to be. Three casemates at the salient were completed as originally planned; a brick and concrete traverse was built on the right shoulder angle to protect the right face from enfilade fire by ships; the magazine on either end of the gorge was strengthened

by a fifteen foot high stone masonry buttress on the exterior of the fort; a brick caponniere was constructed just east of the sally port and mounted two howitzers for the defense of the esplanade and pier. Officers' quarters and enlisted men's barracks were rebuilt but at a reduced height (the top of the roof was lower than the parapet). The hot shot furnaces were repaired and a telegraph system between Fort Sumter and Charleston was installed. The fort also had a gas works, bakery, forge, fire engine, shoe factory and a machine for converting salt water into fresh water. (1)

A. Related Operations 1861-1863

No sooner had Union forces surrendered Fort Sumter than they began thinking about recapturing it. Fort Sumter was considered the key to Charleston because if Union forces could occupy the fort their warships could enter the harbor and attack the city. For two reasons the Federal Government wanted Charleston: 1. "..... to give fresh hope and much needed encouragement to the north and to strike a heavy blow to the rebellion". (2) 2. to close the busiest port in the south to foreign trade, which the Confederacy needed to exist.

If the Union could not take Charleston immediately, they would try to stop its foreign commerce by blockading the mouth of Charleston

Harbor. The blockade was begun May 11, 1861, by the Union ship NIAGARA; (3) however, the blockade was not very effective until late in the war.

Late during the year 1861 and early 1862, the Union Navy gathered a number of obsolete ships along the New England coast, filled them with rock, brought them down the coast and sunk the entire fleet in some of the channels leading into Charleston Harbor. This was done in an attempt to reduce the number of channels the blockading fleet would have to patrol.

Meanwhile, Union forces had gained a foothold in South Carolina when they successfully took Port Royal Harbor in November of 1861. A large Federal military base was established at Hilton Head with the Federal army of the Department of the South under the command of Major General David Hunter. The United States Navy at Port Royal (South Atlantic Blockading Squadron) was under the command of Rear-Admiral Samuel F. Du Pont.

From their stronghold at Port Royal, Union forces began occupying the poorly occupied sea islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. On June 16, 1862, approximately three thousand Confederate troops engaged and repulsed approximately 3500 Union troops on James Island at the battle of Secessionville. (4) The northern side of James Island accounts for a great deal of the southern boundary of Charleston Harbor. After the Union forces

were defeated, they withdrew toward Port Royal.

During the period 1861-1863, the Confederates were busy fortifying Charleston Harbor. The changes that were made at Fort Sumter during this period have already been mentioned. Other fortifications in the Fort Sumter area should be mentioned and described so that when the chronological narrative of the 1863-1865 combat history begins, it will flow without interruption. Important fortifications in Charleston Harbor at the beginning of 1863, other than Fort Sumter, are as follows:

B. Sullivan's Island Defenses

Fort Moultrie was by far the strongest work on Sullivan's Island. Moultrie was built in 1811 facing the shipping lanes and shoal where Fort Sumter was later built. Fort Moultrie was of "irregular plan", constructed of brick, filled with sand, presenting a battery of three sides to the sea. It contained brick barracks and a brick magazine. After Major Robert Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie for Fort Sumter, December 20, 1860, the occupying Confederates made several changes. The low scarp wall was protected by a ditch and glacis, traverses and merlons were constructed, and the magazine was covered with sand. (5)

Other batteries on Sullivan's Island included: Battery Bee, about one-half mile west of Moultrie; Battery Beauregard, one-half mile

east of Moultrie and Battery Marshall, at the eastern end of the island. All of these batteries were strong, made of well-sodded sand and furnished with excellent magazines and bombproof quarters. (6)

C. Morris Island Defenses

The principal fortification on Morris Island was Battery Wagner, located approximately three-fourths mile from Cummings Point, the northern point of the island, and one and one-half miles from Fort Sumter. Battery Wagner covered the entire width of the island, and was an earthwork with bombproofs and a strong magazine. Battery Gregg, another strong earthwork, was at Cummings Point only three-fourths mile from Fort Sumter. Ground was broken for fortifications on the southern end of Morris Island in March, 1863, but they never developed into strong positions. (7)

D. James Island Defenses

Fort Johnson, one and one-third miles from Fort Sumter, was the best known but by no means the strongest fortification on James Island by the spring of 1863. Two mortar batteries were erected here early in 1861 and from one of them came the first shot of the Civil War. Very few improvements were made at Fort Johnson until the summer of 1863, but with continual development during the last two years of the war it became a strongly fortified area.

Extensive, though not very strong, lines were constructed through the interior of James Island, the right resting on the Stono River at Fort Pemberton, and the left, on the Folly River at Secessionville (Fort Lamar) where the Union forces were repulsed in 1862. The line was sufficient only against light artillery and infantry. (8)

E. City Defenses

On a low, marshy island one mile east of Charleston, was located Castle Pinckney. This was a little, casemated, brick fort, built in 1810. By 1863, the front wall was covered with an exterior slope of sand, and traverses and merlons were added. Halfway between Castle Pinckney and Fort Johnson was Fort Ripley, a timber fortification that was not bombproof. (9) Some batteries had been arranged along the waterfront of the city proper but they were still under construction and had not been armed. (10) Also in Charleston Harbor were two Confederate gun boats, the PALMETTO STATE and the CHICORA. (11)

On September 15, 1862, General G. T. Beauregard returned to Charleston to take command of the Confederate Army of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, relieving General J. C. Pemberton. Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley was in command of the First Military District which consisted of the Charleston area. Fort Sumter was commanded by Colonel Alfred Rhett. (12)

II. IRONCLAD ATTACK - APRIL 7, 1863

After the success of the MONITOR at Hamton Roads early in 1862, the Federal Government began production of the iron-covered ships. As early as September, 1862, Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, a champion of the ironclads, hoped to use these vessels to capture Charleston without any aid from the United States Army. (13)

In January, 1863, five ironclads were sent to Admiral Du Pont with instructions from Secretary Welles to enter Charleston Harbor with a fleet and demand the surrender of its defenses or the city would suffer the consequences of bombardment. (14) This addition to the Union fleet brought Du Pont's total number of ironclads to eight, each carrying one fifteen-inch and one eleven-inch gun. (15) Although Secretary Welles was confident that the ironclads would revolutionize naval warfare, Admiral Du Pont wanted to test, as promptly as possible, the efficiency of the new vessels.

The tests came in the nature of a number of attacks by the ironclads on Fort McAllister, a new Confederate earthwork on the Ogeechee River in Georgia. Of the tests, Du Pont said, "Whatever degree of impenetrability they (the monitors) might have, there was no corresponding quality of aggression or destructiveness as against forts." (16) Although Du Pont was convinced of the monitor's limitations so far as land defenses were concerned, Secretary Welles still clung to the belief that the destructive power of these vessels

regarding land fortifications was on a par with their proven efficiency against ships. Therefore, plans for an immediate attack on Charleston went forward.

On April 4, 1863, the bar across the mouth of Charleston Harbor was buoyed by the ironclad KEOKUK in preparation for the attack. (17) The plan of battle was for eight ironclads and the flagship NEW-IRONSIDES to enter the harbor via the main ship channel and disregard any fire received from Morris Island. Then the fleet would take positions northwest of Fort Sumter and engage the left face of the fort at a distance of six hundred to eight hundred yards. The ironclads were to fire low, aiming at the center embrasure. After Fort Sumter had been silenced, the fleet would then concentrate on Morris Island. (18) The order of battle for the ironclads was in a line as follows: (19)

Ship	Guns	Commander
1. Weehawken	2	Capt. John Rodgers
2. Passaic	2	Capt. Percival Drayton
3. Montauk	2	Capt. John T. Warden
4. Patapsco	2	Cdr. Daniel Ammen
5. New Ironsides (flagship)	16	Capt. Thomas Turner
6. Catskill	2	Cdr. G. W. Rodgers
7. Nantucket	2	Cdr. Donald M. Fairfax
8. Nahant	2	Cdr. John Downes
9. Keokuk	2	Cdr. Alexander Rhind

The NEW-IRONSIDES was the flagship and took a position in the center of the formation so she could maintain a shorter line of communications in two directions. The NEW-IRONSIDES was the only one of its class built during the Civil War; a single screw, seagoing steamer, plated with four and one-half-inch thick iron except at the bow and stern where she was bare. A fleet of reserve ships were standing outside the bar to be of any assistance possible during the attack.

After the attacking ironclads had silenced Fort Sumter and Morris Island, they would proceed to the edge of the city, demand its surrender, and if the city did not surrender, it would be shelled. On April 6, 1863, the attack was to begin. The ironclads crossed the Charleston bar and anchored off Morris Island, but the weather became so hazy that the attack was put off until the following day. (20) At noon, on April 7, the vessels were to begin moving into combat positions, this being the earliest hour the tide would allow them to proceed. But as they started, the leading vessel, WEEHAWKEN, began having trouble with the raft she was pushing and the move was delayed until 1:15 P. M. The raft was designed to overcome obstructions or torpedoes which the Confederates might have placed in the harbor as a defense against Union attack by water.

At this time the main obstruction was a heavy rope floated on beer

barrels between Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter. Streaming out from the main rope were shorter strands of rope designed to entangle wheels and propellers of vessels attempting to cross it. An opening three hundred yards wide was left next to Fort Sumter so that Confederate ships who knew its location could pass the obstacle easily. The Union Navy thought that the barrel floats were torpedoes but Confederate sources deny their claim. (21)

The ironclads began moving into the harbor at 1:15 P. M. and by 2:10 P. M. the WEEHAWKEN signaled that she was nearing the rope obstruction. Still not a shot had been fired.

At 2:30 P. M. the garrison of Fort Sumter, clad in full dress uniforms, manned their guns, raised the "Palmetto flag" from the right gorge angle and fired a thirteen gun salute. The Regimental Band of the First South Carolina Regiment of Artillery then mounted the walls and began "to play within hearing of the enemy". (22)

Fort Moultrie opened fire on the leading monitor at 2:50 but the range was too great to be effective. Almost immediately the WEEHAWKEN opened fire on Fort Sumter but the guns of the fort were silent until the lead monitor reached a well known buoy placed in the channel 1125 yards from the fort. Fort Sumter began firing at the WEEHAWKEN as soon as she reached the buoy at approximately 3:00 P. M. Then all the guns on Morris and Sullivan's Island that

could be brought to bear joined Sumter in combating the squadron. (23)

The flagship, NEW-IRONSIDES, began to have trouble with her steering because of the swift tidal current and it was necessary for her to drop anchor in order to bring her head to the tide. The anchor was quickly raised and she was again under way but the delay caused some confusion in the line and the IRONSIDES harmlessly collided with two other ironclads. The ironclads were directed to pass the flagship and she would follow at the end of the formation. (24)

The WEEHAWKEN would not attempt to cross the rope obstruction between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island and turned back causing even greater confusion. In order to gain the attacking position called for in the battle plan the rope would have to be crossed but this was never done. (25) The monitors and the KEOKUK got within easy range of Sumter at distances varying between 550-800 yards (26) and for their efforts were subjected to a tremendous concentration of fire. The NEW-IRONSIDES was never closer than one thousand yards to the fort.

Inside Fort Sumter, gunners were incessantly in motion serving the guns and running to and from the magazines. One of the first shots of the WEEHAWKEN passed above the parapet and cut a neat hole in the regimental flag on the gorge; another shot hit a traverse at the

eastern angle and threw a shower of bricks inside the fort wounding several men. A large shell exploded at water's edge at the eastern angle, throwing water over the wall and filling the crown of a new scarlet hat worn by Adjutant S. C. Boylston. Perhaps the most destructive shot was one that penetrated the fort's wall and set fire to straw bedding inside the soldiers' quarters on the eastern side of the fort. During the heat of the battle, the embrasure of the lower casemates had to be closed because the smoke rising from these lighter guns obscured the view from the heavier guns on the parapet. (28)

Unable to place the NEW-IRONSIDES where he wanted her and with evening approaching, at 4:30 P. M., Admiral Du Pont signalled for the attackers to withdraw from action, intending to resume action on the following morning. (29) That evening when the commanding officers of each vessel came aboard the flagship, Du Pont became convinced of the "utter impracticability" of taking Charleston by the forces of his command. He was afraid the obstructions in the harbor could not be passed and five of his ironclads were wholly or partially disabled. (30) The KEOKUK was so badly damaged that she sank off Morris Island the following morning.

In order to repulse the ironclads, Confederates used seventy-six guns of various description; the ironclads, who had thirty-two guns, used only twenty-three of them. (31) The Confederates fired 2,220

projectiles during the engagement; the Federals fired only 139 times. (32) The Confederate casualties were four killed and ten wounded (five wounded in Fort Sumter) compared with one killed and twenty-two wounded for the Union Navy. (33)

Inside Fort Sumter approximately 550 officers and men of the First South Carolina Artillery made up the garrison.

Company	Commander	Position during Attack
B	Capt. D. G. Fleming	East Parapet Btry
C	Capt. C. W. Parker	NW Casemate Btry
D	Capt. F. H. Harleston	NE Parapet Btry
E	Capt. J. R. McBeth	Mortar and East Casemate Btry
F	Capt. I. G. King	NW Parapet Btry
G	Capt. W. H. Perronneau	NE Casemate Btry
I	Capt. J. C. Mitchell	West Casemate Btry

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Yates commanded the Parapet Batteries, Major Ormsby Blanding commanded the Casemate Batteries and Colonel Alfred Rhett was in command of the fort. (34)

Of the 139 rounds fired by the ironclads, all but twenty-six were fired at Fort Sumter. The walls showed the effect of fifty-five missles. The fort was principally hit by fifteen and eleven-inch shells with but two of them penetrating the walls. Several shells exploded on contact with the walls and broke nearly every window

in the fort. Only three Confederate guns in the fort were disabled. (35)

Fort Sumter fired 810 projectiles during the engagement from the following guns: (36)

Two - 7-inch Brooke guns

Four - 10-inch Columbiads

Two - 9-inch Dahlgrens

Four - 8-inch Columbiads

Four - 8-inch Navy guns

Seven - Rifled and banded 42-pounders

One - Rifled and banded 32-pounder

Thirteen - Smoothbore 32-pounders

Seven - 10-inch Seacoast mortars

On the day of the ironclad attack, thirteen thousand troops of the Union under command of Major General David Hunter were on Folly Island just a few miles away awaiting a call for assistance, but it never came. (37) Secretary of the Navy Welles had wished the attack to be entirely naval. The Secretary did not receive Du Pont's report of the battle until April 20 and was disappointed over its outcome. Du Pont's remaining days as Commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron were to be few indeed.

In a letter from Du Pont to General Hunter on the day after the attack, he wrote, "I attempted to take the bull by the horns, but he was too much for us. These monitors are miserable failures

where forts are concerned...". Although Du Pont suffered humiliation because of his failure to take Charleston, his sound advice was heeded in future strategy to take Charleston Harbor.

Many weaknesses had been detected at Fort Sumter during the ironclad attack; therefore, immediate changes were made to strengthen the fort. A heavy backing of sand, reverted by sand bags was used to repair broken portions of the sea-front walls; all second tier magazines were abandoned and arches over other magazines were strengthened with sand bags; the gorge, a weak section of the fort's walls, was reinforced by placing cotton bales saturated with water in the rooms of the officers' quarters with wet sand used as a base; twelve lower and thirteen upper casemates on the right flank were filled with sand producing a slope on the interior of the fort; and extra brick work was added to the gorge outside the magazine. An eleven-inch Dahlgren gun that had been salvaged from the wreck of the KEOKUK was mounted in the fort and several other pieces of ordnance were shifted around. In order to accomplish this work, a detail of two hundred men of the Forty-Sixth Georgia Volunteers, and a gang of Negro slaves were brought to Fort Sumter. Part of the sand used in this operation was obtained by excavating the parade ground to a depth of approximately four feet below its original level; however, the majority of the sand was brought to the fort from Charleston. (38)

III. CAPTURE OF MORRIS ISLAND

In a letter to Admiral Du Pont and General Hunter from President Lincoln, dated April 14, 1863, the President stated that no censure of either man was intended because of the failure to capture Fort Sumter on April 7. (39) Nevertheless, on June 12, 1863, Major General Q. A. Gillmore assumed command of the Department of the South from Hunter. Also, after two months of insulting correspondence with Secretary Welles, Admiral Du Pont was relieved of his command in favor of Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote. Foote died before he could take command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, so the command went to Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren. Dahlgren assumed command on July 6, 1863.

In May of 1863, before he assumed command of the Department of the South, General Gillmore was called to Washington and during a series of conferences the strategy for the capture of Charleston was revised. The Navy had lost its chance of exclusive glory on April 7 and would now have to be satisfied in trying to capture Charleston in a joint effort with the Army. The Army with only eleven thousand men, and no hope for reinforcement, could not mount an offensive on its own. The following Federal strategy was to be employed:

(1) The Army would cross Lighthouse Inlet from Folly Island and take the lightly fortified southern tip of Morris Island.

(2) The Army would then lay siege to Battery Wagner about three-fourths of the way up Morris Island. It was felt that when Wagner fell, Battery Gregg on Cummings Point would also fall.

(3) From the position gained on Morris Island the Army could destroy Fort Sumter with breaching batteries of heavy rifled guns. (It was still felt that Fort Sumter was the key to Charleston.)

(4) As soon as Fort Sumter was destroyed to the point that it could no longer deliver offensive fire, the ironclad fleet would enter the harbor staying near the fort, remove the necessary obstructions and run the James and Sullivan's Island batteries to attack Charleston. If the fleet could stay near Fort Sumter they would be a mile from Sullivan's Island and at least the same distance from James Island. (40)

The above mentioned plan was only a general plan of strategy; all details were left to General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren.

During late June and early July, 1863, Union forces were successful in secretly placing forty-seven field and siege guns and mortars into position on the northern tip of Folly Island. Folly Island was separated from Morris Island by a narrow expanse of water called Lighthouse Inlet. Due to thick undergrowth and high sand dunes, the work was undetected and by July 6, the guns were ready to open fire. (41)

On July 8, 1863, Gillmore issued instructions that Brig. Gen. Strong's brigade would embark in small boats on the western side of Folly Island, cross Lighthouse Inlet and seize the Confederate batteries on the southern point of Morris Island. Reserves would be sent across Lighthouse Inlet as soon as the attacking force had gained a toehold. Supporting fire during the attack would be provided from Folly Island and by the Navy just off Morris Island. As soon as the Morris Island attack began General Terry with a division would ascend the Stono River with naval support and make a demonstration against James Island. This second attack was aimed at keeping Confederate reinforcements from being sent to Morris Island from James Island. (42) Because of inclement weather the attack was postponed until dawn on July 10.

In the area where the Union assault was to take place the Confederates had eleven guns in lightly fortified earthworks. The total Confederate force on Morris Island (including Battery Wagner) numbered only 927. (43)

Union Artillery began firing on the Confederate works at 5:00 A. M., July 10, 1863. The Confederates were caught in a cross-fire between the Folly Island artillery and the off-shore navy guns. Under this covering fire, General Strong led two thousand men in small boats across Lighthouse Inlet and landed on Morris Island. For a short time, the fighting was severe, but the Confederates gave

way to larger numbers and withdrew to Battery Wagner. By 9:00 A. M., the Federals had occupied approximately three-fourths of the island. Due to the intense heat, General Gillmore decided to reorganize and not to continue the attack until the following day. (44) According to official reports the Confederates had 294 men killed, wounded or missing, and the Union forces had 107 casualties.

The Federal attack against Battery Wagner was continued at dawn of July 11, but after a half hour of sharp fighting, they were completely repulsed. During the preceding night Confederates had received reinforcements, and during the attack Fort Sumter and Battery Gregg laid down an "accurate and destructive" supporting fire. Brig. Gen. Strong reported 436 casualties and missing for the two days fighting (July 10 and 11), 330 of them being during the assault. Confederates suffered only twelve casualties on July 11. (45)

A future research report, Fifty-eight Days on Morris Island-The Battery Wagner Story, is a project of this office and will deal in greater detail with all activities on Morris Island.

After the repulse of the eleventh, Gillmore realized that Battery Wagner was a stronger fortification than he had originally thought. He then began to build fortifications on the southern portion of the island and bring up his artillery. He planned to bombard

Wagner before another assault would be made.

On July 18, the Union Army and Navy began an eleven-hour bombardment of Battery Wagner that ended with another assault on the earthwork by Federal infantry. During this engagement Brig. Gen. Strong was mortally wounded and another of Gillmore's officers, Brig. Gen. Seymour, received a severe, though not fatal, wound. Union forces were again driven back due largely to the supporting fire Battery Wagner received from Fort Sumter, Battery Gregg and James Island. (46) There were several minutes of hard fighting when the assaulting troops captured a portion of the southeast bastion of Wagner, but they were quickly driven out by Confederates. Union losses were great, 1515 men being lost while the Confederates lost only 230. (47)

IV. FIRST MAJOR BOMBARDMENT

After his troops had been repulsed at Battery Wagner on July 18, General Gillmore knew that capturing Wagner was going to be a hard and time-consuming job. Since speed was necessary in silencing Fort Sumter, he decided to begin a bombardment of the fort from ground already in his possession, and at the same time, carry on siege operations against Battery Wagner. If he could neutralize Fort Sumter before he captured Battery Wagner, so much the better; Battery Wagner would not interfere with the Navy's entrance into Charleston Harbor.

Gillmore's first move was to construct a fortified line across Morris Island a distance of 4200 yards from Fort Sumter. The line was called the First Parallel and included gun emplacements, bombproofs and parapets. The First Parallel contained eight siege and field guns, ten siege mortars and three Requa rifle batteries. At the left flank of this line a 200-pounder Parrott rifled gun was placed to be used specifically against Fort Sumter. (48)

As soon as the First Parallel was completed on July 23, a second Parallel was established six hundred yards in advance of the first. The advance was made by the use of the "flying sap". Due to Confederate heavy and small arms fire, work on the Second Parallel could proceed only at night. Just behind the main line of the Second Parallel two 200-pounder Parrotts and five 100-pounder Parrotts were mounted for use against Fort Sumter. (49) The Second Parallel was approximately 3525 yards from Fort Sumter.

On a sand ridge just west of the Second Parallel, a battery was built and armed with a 300-pounder Parrott, two 200-pounder Parrotts and four 100-pounder Parrotts. This battery was approximately 4300 yards from Fort Sumter.

Before Sumter was fired upon, a Third Parallel was established 330 yards in advance of the second.

During the construction of these breaching batteries, Confederates kept up a harassing fire of small arms and heavy weapons. A certain amount of covering fire was provided the Union work parties by the ironclads operating off Morris Island.

In early August, General Gillmore began experimenting with the use of calcium lights to illuminate the water between Cummings Point and Fort Sumter at night. His objective was to disrupt communications between the two Confederate points, but the lights were not successful and the plan was abandoned. (50)

On August 12, the breaching guns began practice firing at Fort Sumter. Only one or two guns would be fired at a time so the effect of each projectile on the fort's walls could be observed. Confederate Engineer John Johnson noted that during this preliminary fire a 200-pounder Parrott projectile penetrated the gorge wall a distance of five feet and left a crater three feet in diameter where the projectile had entered the wall. The preliminary fire continued until the opening of the First Great Bombardment of August 17.

Confederates at Fort Sumter, realizing Union intentions, began rapidly strengthening the fort. Gangs of Negroes were brought to Sumter and kept busy placing sand against the gorge. Since the wharf and sally port were exposed to Morris Island batteries, a

new dock and sally port were built on the left flank. At the same time guns inside the fort were being shifted to better positions, some of these positions being at other fortifications. (52)

On the morning of August 17, 1863 at 5:00 A. M., the First Bombardment of Fort Sumter began. (53)

A. First Day

Eleven rifled guns on Morris Island were used against the fort. Later in the day these guns were joined by those of one ironclad and four other gunboats. During the first twenty-four hours, the Federals hurled 948 projectiles at Fort Sumter with 445 striking inside, 233 hitting the exterior of the wall and 270 passing over the fort. The projectiles were both solid shot and shells with percussion fuses. From the result of the first day of bombardment, it was evident that in time the fort would be demolished. More than half of the gorge parapet was destroyed, the western barracks were in ruins, seven barbette guns were disabled and some of the second tier casemates on the left face were damaged. Amazingly, there were only nineteen casualties inside the fort. Although the destruction of the fort was inevitable, the Confederates decided to delay its progress by doing repair work at night when the firing would decrease. They also began moving guns and ammunition to other fortifications. Battery Wagner was of some help to Sumter in throwing an effective and galling fire at the Morris Island batteries. Because of this

fire, Wagner received some of the projectiles that would have been used against Fort Sumter.

B. Second Day

Firing resumed early in the morning from fourteen guns. The western barracks were further destroyed, all left face casemates were weakened, a spiral staircase was destroyed (apparently the one located at the left shoulder angle), two ten-inch Columbiads were disabled on the right face and the garrison flag was shot away twice. Only three men were wounded. Total shots were 876, with 452 striking the outside of the walls, 244, inside, and the remainder passing over the fort.

C. Third Day

Again firing resumed early in the morning with fifteen guns. One shot passed entirely through the gorge and landed on the parade. The ironclad squadron approached the fort but did not enter the bombardment; they were frightened off by four shots from Sumter. A 42-pounder gun inside the fort was disabled. During the day one man was killed and four were wounded. Total shots: 780; 408 struck outside; 241, inside; and 131 passed overhead.

D. Fourth Day

Three new guns opened fire early in the day, bringing the total guns firing at Fort Sumter from Morris Island to eighteen. One of the new guns was a 300-pounder Parrott, the largest

gun used against the fort to date. The gorge was so badly battered that the debris on the exterior of the gorge formed a gentle slope from the top of the wall to the water. Due to the reverse fire striking the left face, an eight by ten foot breach was opened in that wall. Total shots for the day were 879 with 408 striking the outside walls, 241 falling inside, and 131 passing overhead. Casualties were three, slightly wounded. During the night 25,000 pounds of powder and other ammunition were removed from the fort.

E. Fifth Day

On this day General Gillmore directed his fire into the eastern half of the fort. The parapet on the southeastern angle was destroyed and four additional guns in the fort were disabled. During the night an additional 9700 pounds of powder were removed to Charleston. On the fifth day there were 943 rounds fired at Fort Sumter with 430 striking outside, 320 inside, and 193 passing over the fort. Two men were severely wounded and four were slightly wounded.

F. Sixth Day

During the day three additional guns were dismounted, leaving only four effective guns inside Fort Sumter. During the night the monitors anchored eight hundred yards from the fort and began firing. Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, Battery Beauregard and Battery Gregg returned their fire. This was the last heavy ordnance fired in action from the walls of Fort Sumter. The combined day and night firing produced 654 shots at Sumter with 220 striking outside, 230 inside and the remainder missing their mark. Total casualties: one killed and four wounded.

G. Seventh Day

As usual the bombardment resumed at daylight and continued until 6:30 P. M. At 2:00 P. M., a shell knocked several bricks off the eastern barracks, slightly injuring Col. Rhett, the fort's commander, and four other officers. During the night more powder and ordnance was removed from Sumter. For the day, 282 projectiles struck the walls outside, 210 inside, and 141 missed, giving a total of 633. Two men were severely wounded and four were slightly wounded.

During the bombardment, the debris was not enough to make the necessary repairs on the fort. Additional fortifying materials had to be brought in daily from Charleston. Powder and ammunition were constantly being removed from the fort to safety and all guns that could be salvaged from the ruins were recovered to be used elsewhere.

The appearance of Fort Sumter on August 24, led General Gillmore to write General Halleck saying, "I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter as a result of our seven days bombardment of that work...." (54) Although Gillmore said Sumter had been destroyed, he continued to direct fire from his breaching batteries onto the fort. The number of projectiles hurled at Sumter was much less after August 24, and comparatively nil after September 2, until September 9, when the bombardment stopped completely.

Beauregard sent his officers to survey the damage of Fort Sumter, and after receiving their report issued orders saying that the fort was to be held, unless it was necessary to surrender to avoid

sacrifice of human life. At the same time all but one artillery company was removed from Sumter to be replaced by 150 infantry. (55) It isn't any wonder that Admiral Dahlgren could not understand why Fort Sumter did not return his fire when he attacked the fort on September 1.

V. "SWAMP ANGEL"

While the First Great Bombardment was in progress, something was happening in the marsh west of Morris Island that is more widely known by the average visitor to Fort Sumter National Monument than any of the details of the bombardment of the fort. This was the mounting of a gun in the marsh for the purpose of firing into the city of Charleston. The emplacement with its guns was commonly called the "Swamp Angel" or "Marsh Battery".

On July 16, 1863, General Gillmore directed Colonel Edward W. Sherrell to investigate the marsh west of Morris Island to see if there was any location in that area where a gun might be mounted so that he might open fire on the city of Charleston. On August 2, Colonel Sherrell submitted a plan to General Gillmore for the construction of a marsh battery, which received the commanding general's approval. (56)

Work began immediately with the cutting of timber for a trestle-work roadway some two and one-half miles long to the site. At the selected location, the marsh mud was much more shallow than any other spot in that area so that support pilings had to be driven only about twenty feet. When all the pilings were driven, a gun

platform was lashed to them. On three sides of the gun platform, a framework of pine logs was constructed over which 13,000 sand bags were placed. On August 17, a 200-pounder Parrott gun was mounted in the battery and four days later it was ready to begin firing at Charleston 7900 yards away. (57)

On the morning of August 21, a message to Beauregard from Gillmore was delivered to the Confederate line at Battery Wagner. In the note Gillmore demanded that Beauregard surrender Morris Island and Fort Sumter within four hours of the time the note was delivered at Battery Wagner or he would open fire on the city. The message had to be taken to Confederate headquarters in Charleston, from which Beauregard was absent. When the note was received in Charleston, there was no signature on it so it was sent back to Gillmore and returned to Charleston. At 1:30 A. M., on August 22, the "Swamp Angel" began firing on the city, first with a percussion shell and then with incendiary fire (Greek fire). Beauregard did not learn of the correspondence until he returned to his headquarters at 9:00 A. M., on the twenty-second. He immediately wrote Gillmore calling him a "barbarian" for making war on sleeping women and children. (59) When Gillmore received the letter he suspended fire until 11:00 A. M., the following day to let non-combatants evacuate the city. Firing resumed on the twenty-third; however, on the thirty-sixth discharge the breech was blown out of the "Swamp Angel" and the gun was thrown forward on the parapet. No attempt was made to replace the gun, so the battery was not used again until September 7, 1863,

when two ten-inch mortars were taken to the site to be used against James Island.

IV. SMALL BOAT LANDING ATTEMPT

During the last week of August, 1863, General Gillmore began turning his heavy rifled guns from Sumter onto Battery Wagner. The decision came after his "sappers" had established a Fourth and Fifth Parallel and had worked their way to within one hundred yards of Battery Wagner. In order to provide cover for the "sappers" fire from land and naval guns was directed at Wagner.

On the sixth of September, Gillmore drafted orders for a three column assault on Wagner to begin the following morning. (60) On the night of the sixth, Beauregard was also having his orders carried out and they were for the evacuation of Confederate forces from Morris Island, including Battery Wagner and Battery Gregg. Beauregard felt these fortifications were no longer tenable and the evacuation was carried out with amazing success. The entire force was moved from the island with only the loss of one captured boat crew. Wagner "withstood a siege by land and sea for fifty-eight days" (61) Union forces immediately occupied the northern end of the island.

On September 7, Admiral Dahlgren sent a message to Major Elliott at Fort Sumter demanding surrender of the fort which Elliott refused. The refusal brought about another monitor attack on Sumter, but

when the WEEHAWKEN ran aground between Sumter and Morris Island, the remainder of the fleet turned their guns toward Sullivan's Island in order to protect the stricken vessel. The following day the WEEHAWKEN was finally freed and the fleet concentrated a tremendous bombardment on Fort Moultrie. (62)

Morris Island had been captured and Fort Sumter was silenced, but still Admiral Dahlgren did not want to try to remove the rope obstruction. He seems to have feared the possibility of torpedoes near the rope, as well as the small arms fire that could be brought to bear from Fort Sumter. Also Dahlgren had hopes for the success of an assault from small boats on Fort Sumter planned for the night of September 8-9. The strategy of this attack was to send a force to demonstrate against one side of the fort and the main party would attack from the opposite side. (63) Since there was considerable debris along the exterior of the fort's walls, there would be no problem in crossing them.

Again the lack of cooperation between Federal Army and Navy is evident. The Army was also sending troops to attack Sumter on the same night but there was no coordination between the two attacking elements. The Navy force was to ride in barges pulled by a tug to within eight hundred feet of the fort, then they would use oars to take them the remainder of the distance. The Army was coming from Morris Island and would use oars all the way. (64)

At 1:00 A. M., Major Elliott noticed the boats converging on the fort. He began positioning his troops, telling them not to fire until the boats of the first party touched the island. The Navy force was the first to reach the fort and they were greeted with small arms fire and hand grenades. Due to confusion in the darkness, the demonstration against the opposite side of the fort had not materialized. (65) The rapid infantry fire was a signal for Fort Johnson and the Sullivan's Island batteries to sweep the base of the fort's walls with grape and canister. (66) The fight lasted only about twenty minutes but that was ample time for a Union loss of 124 men (killed, woumded, and captured); the Confederates did not lose a single man. (67)

As soon as they saw what was happening, the Army landing party quickly returned to Morris Island. The Navy barges that escaped spent most of the night looking for missing comrades in the water surrounding Fort Sumter. They returned to their ships at dawn.

For the next nineteen days, Fort Sumter enjoyed a rest from Union attack, but not a physical rest because there were many repairs to be made on the fort. The Federals were also busy repairing and mounting guns at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

VII. SECOND GREAT BOMBARDMENT

On September 28, 1863, the bombardment of Fort Sumter resumed but on a comparatively small scale with 567 projectiles being fired

at the fortress in the next six days. During the same period the Confederates experienced only one killed and one wounded in the fort as repairs continued to progress. Two of the more notable accomplishments were the construction of a large bombproof with quarters for one hundred men on the interior of the gorge and the mounting of three guns in the lower tier of the right face. This battery was referred to by southerners as the "three-gun battery" and was reinforced by a cribwork of palmetto logs placed outside the wall to protect the guns from naval gunfire.

After October 3, there was no Union firing at the fort until October 26, when the Second Great Bombardment began. (68)

Because of information received from prisoners and deserters, General Gillmore thought that the Confederates were mounting guns in the right face of Fort Sumter ("three-gun battery"). He then decided to cut down the right flank wall so he would be able to fire into the casemates on the channel front. (69)

For the first time since the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Union forces, mortars were used. From the northern point of Morris Island the fort was well within the range of sixteen mortars (two thirteen-inch mortars and fourteen ten-inch mortars). Other Union ordnance included all sizes of Parrott guns and ten-inch Columbiads. (70)

Although the heaviest firing of the Second Great Bombardment

occurred during its first ten days, the bombardment actually lasted through December 5, 1863 (forty-one days). According to Union sources, the reason for the slack in firing after this period is that the right flank wall had been destroyed, which was their purpose for the bombardment. A harassing fire was then kept up to prevent any mounting of guns anywhere in the fort. (71) Gillmore seems to have been waiting for Dahlgren to carry out his part of the strategy concerning the capture of Charleston. Dahlgren did not want to be too hasty and try to enter the harbor with too few ironclads for a victory. The Admiral was also concerned for the safety of his men who would have to leave the protection of the monitors and from open boats, remove the rope obstruction under a severe musket fire from Sumter. (72) During this period of indecision, Dahlgren did allow the ironclads to aid the land batteries bombarding Fort Sumter.

The fort could not return the Federal's heavy ordnance fire during the Second Bombardment, but a blockade runner had recently brought in a number of Whitworth rifles mounting telescopic sights with which they kept the Union Artillerist on Cummings Point most unhappy. (73) Other than small arms fire, Confederate operations in Fort Sumter were entirely defensive. Spiked planks, wire entanglements and sections of fraises were placed around the fort at night as protection against another boat assault. (74)

These obstacles were taken inside the fort at dawn when the bombardment resumed. During the days, batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands did all that was possible to harass the Union Artillery on Morris Island.

On November 11, 1863, General Gillmore began using the calcium light again. It was probably used to observe nocturnal activities at Sumter and to detect any hostile boats that might try to land on Morris Island. (75)

Not wishing to enter the harbor with the fleet on hand, Admiral Dahlgren was awaiting the arrival of four additional warships. (76) When General Gillmore found this to be the case, in order to conserve ammunition, he suspended fire on Fort Sumter. Thus the Second Great Bombardment came to an end.

A Confederate source places the number of projectiles fired at Fort Sumter during the Second Great Bombardment at 18,677. Approximately one thousand of these were fired by the U. S. Navy. Confederate casualties were thirty killed and seventy wounded.

During the bombardment a new defensive plan for Fort Sumter evolved. Its purpose was for defending the parade and casemates in case of a successful enemy landing on the island. Every quarter was loop-

holed for infantry fire so the entire parade would be covered. At night from the northwest angle a twelve-pound howitzer loaded with grape and canister covered the center of the fort. As last resort, a signal would be given the Sullivan's and James Island batteries and they would throw shells onto the fort's parade ground until the invaders left. Confederates at the fort would remain inside the bombproofs to escape the firing of their own batteries. (79) Fortunately, this plan was never used.

VIII. THE MAGAZINE EXPLOSION

For the first five days following December 6, 1863, there were only a few shots fired at Fort Sumter during which time the garrison received a short rest. Carpenters were busy making quarters more comfortable and the men lounged about, sunning themselves.

In December, 1863, there were three magazines located inside the fort. There was a service magazine in the right face near the "three-gun battery". A reserve magazine was located in the center bombproof at about the middle of the gorge. Small arms and howitzer ammunition was kept in the inner chamber of the original magazine at the southwestern angle. The outer chamber of this magazine was used to store commissary supplies. The inner chamber that was still being used as a magazine contained rifle cartridges, ammunition for the howitzer, hand grenades, fire bottles, signal

rockets, priming tubes, shells and torpedoes - perhaps altogether an equivalent in explosive power to three hundred pounds of powder. (80)

At 9:30 A. M., on December 11, the small arms magazine exploded. Why it exploded is not known, but its cause was not from the Federal cannonading because on this morning there had been no firing. The commissary next to the magazine happened to be filled with men drawing rations at the time of the explosion, and this accounted for the large number of casualties (eleven killed, forty-one wounded). (81) Very little damage was done to the exterior slope of the gorge, but the roof of the magazine gave way and a crater eighteen feet square and ten feet deep appeared in the debris inside the wall. (82) All nearby combustible material began burning, producing a black smoke that was immediately seen by the Federals on Morris Island. Soon after the smoke was seen, Union artillery began firing at Sumter. During the day, they fired 220 projectiles with all but thirty-three finding their mark. (83)

The effect of the explosion and the ensuing fire was to destroy the roof of the magazine, the southwest stairway, and nearly all the woodwork for a great distance along the gorge and left flank. The brick walls within the area that burned were ten days in cooling, and the arch between the inner and outer chamber of the magazine was left tilted in a most precarious position. (84) When the arch was

uncovered during the Fort Sumter excavations, supports were placed to make sure the arch stayed in a precarious position and would not fall.

For the remainder of the year 1863, there was no firing at Fort Sumter from Morris Island. There was, however, an occasional shelling of Charleston during this period. The purpose, as Gillmore says, was not one of great military value but rather to test the endurance of the Parrott guns "under the severest trial to which they could possibly be subjected in actual service". (85)

IX. MINOR BOMBARDMENTS

During the first half of 1864, Union and Confederate forces in the Charleston area were at a stalemate. All action was comparatively minor in importance so the entire six months of the year were grouped into this one section.

For the first twenty-eight days of January, very little action took place at Fort Sumter. The Federals fired at the fort only on eight days during this period and it was largely desultory in nature. The garrison in the fort did complete a 275 foot long tunnel beginning at the headquarters in the left flank and running to the "three gun battery" in the right face. Between the two points was a continuous pile of debris consisting of masses of brickwork and concrete, broken beams of wood, iron rails and

pieces of heavy ordnance all wedged in a tight pile. A tunnel three feet wide and six feet high was mined through the debris to connect the two important points. (86)

During the last few days of January the firing by the Morris Island batteries at the fort increased but no noticeable damage was inflicted. Five-hundred-thirty-eight projectiles were thrown at Sumter during this four day period. (87)

February, 1864, was a month of rest for Fort Sumter with irregular firing from Morris Island occurring on sixteen days. (88) A possible reason for the lag in activity was that during this time General Gillmore sent five thousand men from the Charleston area to invade Florida. In honor of Mr. Lincoln's birthday, Confederates mounted three heavy guns in the left flank of Fort Sumter. (89) A more serious event of the period was the sinking of the Union blockading steamer HOUSATONIC by the Confederate submarine HUNLEY on the night of February 17-18.

With the exception of one day, March was an uneventful month for Fort Sumter. On only ten days during the month was fire received from Morris Island. The one big day was March 14, when 143 shots were fired. Confederate casualties were five.

On April 20, 1864, General Beauregard was replaced by Major General Sam Jones as commander of the Department of South Carolina,

Georgia, and Florida. (90) Fort Sumter was fired on for twelve days during the month. The last two days of April and the first four days of May produced another minor bombardment with a total of 510 projectiles being fired at the fort. (91)

General Gillmore was relieved of command of the Union Department of the South in favor of Brigadier General Hatch on May 1. (92) Three days later the commander of Fort Sumter, Major Elliott was promoted and sent to Petersburg. He was replaced by twenty-five-year-old Captain John C. Mitchell. (93) The Union bombardment increased on May 13, and during the next four days, 1140 projectiles were fired at Fort Sumter. Confederate casualties were one killed and four wounded. During this minor bombardment, the ironclads joined the Morris Island batteries in firing on the fort. This was the last time the monitors ever fired on Fort Sumter. (94) On May 26, Major General John G. Foster (an officer at Fort Sumter under Major Anderson) assumed command of the Union forces in the Department of the South. (95)

June, 1864, opened with another minor bombardment of Sumter that lasted until the fifth. The extent of firing was 319 rounds; producing four casualties. A desultory fire was continued on seventeen days in June, but it had little effect on the fort. (96)

X. THIRD GREAT BOMBARDMENT

On July 1 and 2, Union troops made several feeble attacks against

Confederates on James Island, but due to a lack of coordination and support, the attacks were repulsed. (97)

Things were again quiet in Charleston Harbor until 5:00 A. M., July 7, 1864, when the Third Great Bombardment of Fort Sumter began. (98) Major General Foster gave the following reason for the further bombardment of Fort Sumter:

> Having become convinced that the enemy were strengthening themselves in Fort Sumter and making arrangements for defense, I have concluded that it is necessary to more effectually demolish the walls of that fort. (99)

Foster concentrated his fire on the gorge using mostly rifled cannon during daylight hours and mortars at night. The Confederate defense was much the same as that of the Second Great Bombardment; obstacles to stop a landing party were placed around the fort's walls at night and taken up during the day, and crews worked all night to repair the damages duffered during the day. For approximately ten days James and Sullivan's Island batteries returned the Union fire, but due to a shortage of ammunition this had to be stopped.

On July 20, Fort Sumter's commander, Captain J. C. Mitchell, was mortally wounded by a fragment of a mortar shell. He was succeeded by Captain T. A. Huguenin. (100)

After two weeks of heavy bombardment, General Foster decided to try

another way to demolish Fort Sumter. The new idea was to place large quantities of powder on rafts and with the aid of the navy, float them against the walls of the fort and then explode them. The first raft was used during the night of July 28, but with no more results than giving the left face a splattering of mud and sand. (101) Two other attempts to destroy Sumter with these rafts were equally unsuccessful before the project was dropped.

The Third Great Bombardment lasted until September 4, 1864 (sixty days) with 14,666 projectiles being fired at the fort. The casualties were sixteen killed and sixty-five wounded. (102) During the first part of the bombardment Fort Sumter suffered heavily due to an insufficient number of men in the repair crews, but as the bombardment progressed the fort became stronger.

Another minor bombardment began on September 6, and continued until the eighteenth. In Major General Foster's report dated September 19, 1864, he states that the reason for the cease fire on Fort Sumter was because of a shortage of ammunition. (103) From this time until the end of the war the only firing on Fort Sumter was desultory in nature.

For the remainder of the calendar year 1864, operations against Fort Sumter were very few. During this period only 428 projectiles were thrown at Sumter. (104) Despite the lull in the action,

things did not look bright for Confederates in Charleston because late in December Savannah had been evacuated and left to the Union Army commanded by General W. T. Sherman.

XI. EVACUATION

The new year of 1865 found the Confederates in the Charleston area in an undesirable position. A large Union Army, that had just made a quick march across Georgia, was resting and refitting in Savannah in order to continue their march north into South Carolina. If this force of seventy thousand men was added to the forces already trying to capture Charleston, the small Confederate force would be unable to hold the city.

The only encouragement that Charlestonians received during the first month of the new year was on the night of January 15 when the monitor PATAPSCO was struck by a torpedo while on picket duty eight hundred yards northeast of Fort Sumter. The ironclad sank immediately, taking with her sixty-two members of the crew. (105)

On February 9, 1865, Major General Q. A. Gillmore returned to his old post as commander of the Department of the South replacing Major General Foster. (106) Gillmore returned to the field in time to take part in another assault on the Confederate James Island defenses, but as before, the attackers were unable to carry

the line. Although the Union forces could not take James Island, the Confederates did not have the strength to drive them off the island. At the same time the James Island fighting was going on, another Union force was landed at Bull's Bay, north of Charleston, and was attempting to fight its way to the city.

In view of the three-pronged attack (James Island, Bull's Bay, and Sherman's Army from the south) it was decided that the evacuation of Charleston would begin February 16. Due to the illness of Lieutenant General William J. Hardee, who was to be in charge of the evacuation, it was not carried out until the night of February 17-18. (107)

On February 17, 1865, there were five infantry companies on duty at Fort Sumter; two companies of the First South Carolina Infantry and three companies of the Thirty-Second Georgia. Total number of officers and men was about three hundred. At sunset all activities were carried on as usual with obstructions being placed around the fort. By 10:00 P. M., the men were formed, ready to leave on the two steam transports that had just arrived at the dock. The roll was called and the order of march given for loading the transports. Captain Huguenin was the last man to leave the fort. (108)

The following morning, February 18, 1865, Union forces on Morris Island, sensing that all was not as usual, sent a small boat to investigate, and by 9:00 A. M., the Union flag was flying from the

wall at the southeastern angle of Fort Sumter. (109)

XII. CONCLUSION

In February, 1865, Fort Sumter was no longer an attractive brick fort with two tiers of casemates and three-story barracks. It was an earth and masonry ruin with gabioned walls and burrow-like bombproofs. Although Sumter was not very attractive, it was militarily stronger than it had ever been.

For detailed information on the physical characteristics of the fort see, Fort Sumter: February 17, 1865, a National Park Service research report by Frank Barnes, February 21, 1950.

The following list of statistics was compiled by Major John Johnson, Confederate engineer, who was stationed at Fort Sumter during most of the period 1863-1865.

GENERAL SUMMARY, FORT SUMTER
1863-1865

Total number of projectiles fired against it.....46,053

Total weight in tons of metal thrown against it.....3,500 (estimate)

Total number of days under greater bombardment.....117

Total number of days under minor bombardment.....40

Total number of days under fire (steady & desultory).....280

Total number of casualties (52 killed & 267 wounded).....319

FOOTNOTES

(1) Frank Barnes, Fort Sumter: April 7, 1863, 1950, a National Park Service Research Report.

John Johnson, The Defense of Charleston Harbor, Charleston, 1890, pp. 18-20 - to be hereafter referred to as Johnson.

(2) Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, USN, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Thomas Yoseloff, Inc., New York, 1956, Volume 4, p. 33 - to be hereafter referred to as Battles and Leaders.

(3) Johnson, Appendix-A, p. 1.

(4) The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1890, Series I, Volume XIV, pp. 41-103 - to be hereafter referred to as O. R.

(5) Johnson, p. 20.

(6) Ibid, pp. 20-21.

(7) Ibid, p. 22.

(8) Ibid, pp. 21-22.

(9) Ibid, p. 21.

(10) Battles and Leaders, p. 2.

(11) Ibid, p. 6.

(12) Confederate Military History, Confederate Publishing Co., Atlanta, 1899, Volume, pp. 188-190.

(13) H. A. Du Pont, Rear-Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont, National Americana Society, New York, 1926, p. 165, citing, Diary of Gideon Welles, Volume I, p. 153.

(14) Official Records of Union and Confederate Navies, Series I, Volume 14, p. 503 - to be hereafter referred to as Naval Records.

(15) Du Pont, p. 153.

(16) Naval Records, Series I, Volume 13, p. 543.

(17) Du Pont, p. 187.

(18) Ibid, pp. 187-188.

Johnson, p. 45.

(19) Ibid, p. 188.

Johnson, p. 45.

Battles and Leaders, Vol. 4, p. 35.

(20) Naval Records, Series I, Vol. XIV, pp. 5-9.

(21) Johnson, p. 30.

(22) Ibid, pp. 46-47.

(23) Ibid, p. 49.

(24) Battles and Leaders, p. 36.

(25) Ibid, p. 36.

(26) Naval Records, pp. 5-9, (Series I, Vol. 14).

(27) Johnson, p. iv - Appendix.

(28) Ibid, pp. 50-52.

(29) Naval Records, Series I, Vol. XIV, pp. 5-9.

(30) Ibid, pp. 5-9.

(31) O. R., Series I, Vol. XIV, p. 259.

(32) Naval Records, Series I, Vol. XIV, pp. 5-9.

(33) Johnson, pp. 58-59.

(34) O. R., Series I, Vol. XIV, p. 265.

Johnson, Appendix-F.

(35) Ibid.

(36) Ibid.

(37) O. R., Series I, Vol. XIV, p. 455.

(38) Johnson, pp. 78-81.

(39) O. R., Series I, Vol. XIV, pp. 440-441.

Naval Records, Series I, Vol. XIV, pp. 132-133.

(40) Battles and Leaders, Vol. IV, pp. 54-55.

Q. A. Gillmore, Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston Harbor in 1863, Van Nostrand, New York, 1865, pp. 11-13 - to be hereafter referred to as Gillmore.

(41) Gillmore, pp. 24-25.

(42) Ibid, pp. 27-28.

(43) Johnson, p. 87.

Battles and Leaders, p. 14.

(44) Johnson, p. 92.

Gillmore, p. 31.

(45) Johnson, p. 95.

(46) Gillmore, p. 41.

(47) Battles and Leaders, p. 75.

(48) Gillmore, pp. 46-49.

(49) Ibid, pp. 48-49.

(50) Ibid, pp. 54-55.

(51) Johnson, p. 117.

(52) Ibid, pp. 109-112.

(53) Ibid, pp. 119-132. The following material is largely from Major Johnson's account because he was Confederate Engineer in Charge at Sumter and was on the spot during the entire bombardment. He is in agreement with Gillmore accounts.

(54) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. 1, p. 598.

(55) Gillmore, p. 63.

(56) Battles and Leaders, Vol. IV, pp. 72-73.

(57) Ibid.

(58) Gillmore, Appendix G, p. 312 - copy of letter.

(59) Ibid, p. 313 - copy of letter.

(60) Gillmore, pp. 72-73.

(61) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. 2, p. 343.

(62) Johnson, pp. 157-158.

(63) Battles and Leaders, Vol. IV, p. 49.

(64) Ibid.

(65) Ibid.

(66) Johnson, p. 162 - Do not know if this was as automatic reaction or if Confederates knew the attack was coming. Beauregard said after the war he had intercepted naval signals on the day before the attack but can find no other reference.

(67) Battles and Leaders, Vol. IV, p. 50.

Johnson, pp. 162-163.

(68) Johnson, p. 169.

(69) Gillmore, p. 79.

(70) Johnson, pp. 167-168.

Gillmore, p. 148.

(71) Gillmore, p. 80.

(72) Naval Records, Series I, Vol. XV, pp. 65-68.

(73) Johnson, p. 173.

(74) Ibid, p. 173.

(75) Johnson, pp. 175-176.

(76) Naval Records, Series I, Vol. XV, pp. 114-115.

(77) Battles and Leaders, Vol. IV.

(78) Johnson, pp. 184-185.

(79) Ibid, p. 177.

(80) Ibid, pp. 188-195.

(81) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. 1, pp. 643-644.

(82) Johnson, p. 190.

(83) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. 1, pp. 643-644.

(84) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. 1, pp. 643-644.

Johnson, p. 190.

(85) Gillmore, pp. 80-81.

(86) Johnson, pp. 195-197.

(87) Ibid, Appendix-A, p. 401.

(88) Ibid.

(89) Ibid.

(90) Alfred Roman, Military Operations of General Beauregard, 1861-1865, New York, 1884, p. 194.

O. R., Series I, Vol. XXV, Pt. 1, p. 2.

(91) Johnson, Appendix-A, p. xiv.

(92) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXXV, Pt. 1, p. 2.

(93) Johnson, Appendix-A, pp. xiv-xv.

(94) Ibid, pp. 209-210.

(95) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXXV, Pt. 1, p. 7.

(96) Johnson, Appendix-A, p. xvii.

(97) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXXV, pp. 14-15.

(98) Johnson, p. 224.

(99) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXXV, Pt. 1, p. 15.

(100) Ibid, p. 227.

Johnson, pp. 227-229.

(101) Ibid, p. 233.

(102) Johnson, p. 236.

(103) O. R., Series I, Vol. XXXV, p. 23.

(104) Johnson, Appendix-A, p. xix.

(105) Ibid, pp. 246-247.

(106) Ibid, p. 248.

(107) Alfred Roman, Military Operations of General Beauregard, New York, 1884, pp. 349-350.

(108) Johnson, p. 257.

(109) O. R., Series I, Vol. XLVII, Pt. 1, p. 1019.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

1. Manuscript Materials.

National Park Service research report entitled, "Short History, Fort Sumter" by Rock L. Comstock, Jr., June 1956.

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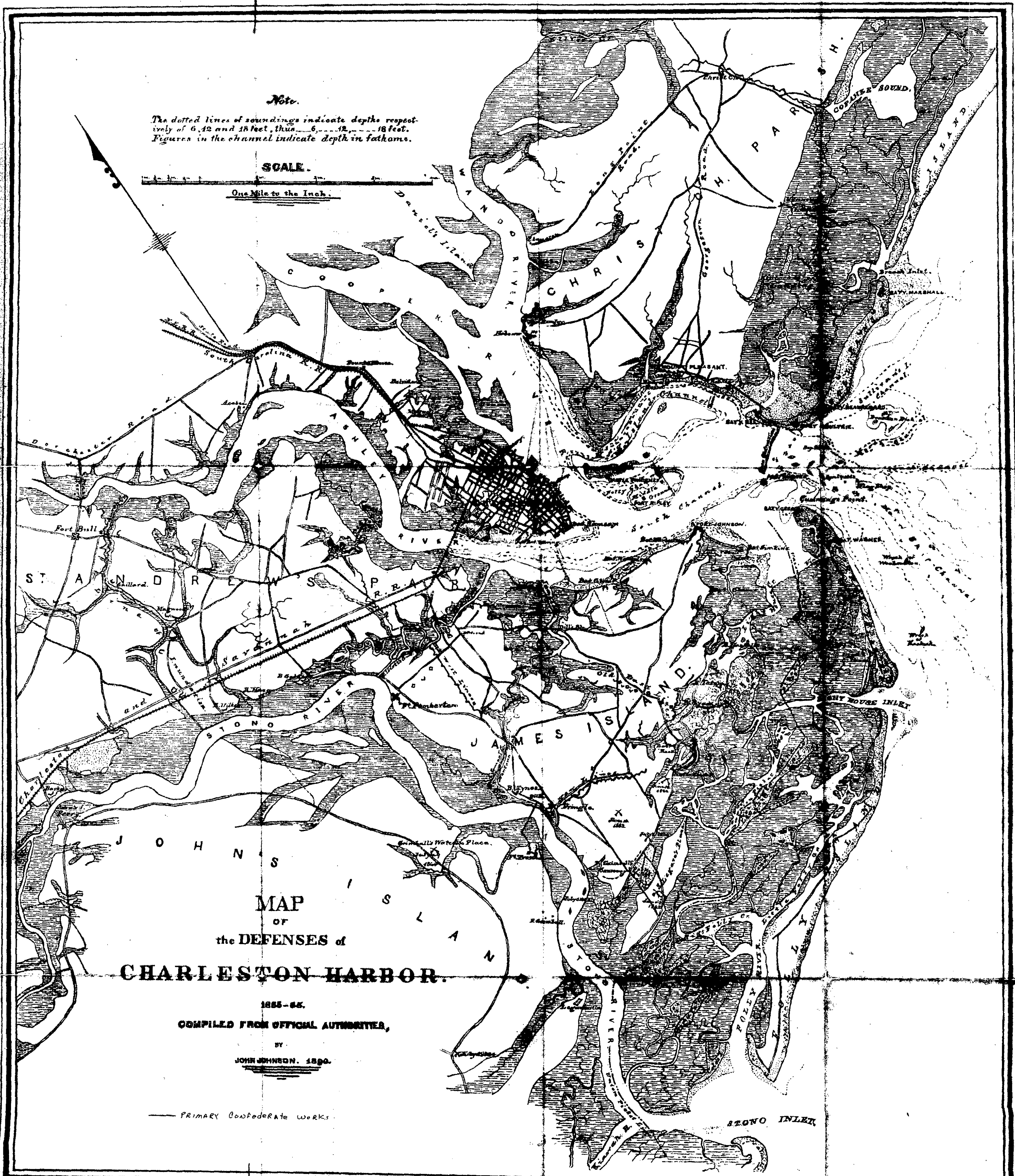
Note.
The dotted lines of soundings indicate depths respectively of 6, 12 and 18 feet, thus ...6, - - - 12, - - - - 18 feet.
Figures in the channel indicate depth in fathoms.
SCALE.
One Mile to the Inch.
MAP
OF
the DEFENSES of
CHARLESTON HARBOR.
1863-65.
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES,
BY
JOHN JOHNSON. 1890.
PRIMARY Confederate works
COOPER RIVER
WANDO RIVER
ASHLEY RIVER
CHRIST CH. PARISH
ST. ANDREWS PARISH
JAMES ISLAND
JOHNS ISLAND
STONO RIVER
STONO INLET
FOLLY RIVER
South Channel
COPAHEE SOUND.
LIGHT HOUSE INLET
MOUNT PLEASANT
FORT JOHNSON
Daniel's Island
South Carolina R.R.
Fort Bull
Ft. Pemberton
Grimball's Watering Place.