

Guerrin  
H. C.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. June 30<sup>th</sup> 1863

Major & Major  
Chf. of Sub. 4  
State of S. C.  
Charleston  
S. C.

In reply to your letter of this date, I am directed to say that you will estimate for 16,049 men of all arms in the State of South Carolina.

Respectfully Major, Your Obedt. Servt.  
Clifton H. Smith  
A. A. G.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 1<sup>st</sup> 1863

Trooper General  
J. H.  
Brig Genl.  
Commanding  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil. Dist.  
So. Ca.  
Georgetown  
S. C.

One of the Queeny's Monitor Iron-clads has been brought into the Stono this afternoon. Some blow may be impending here, or possibly in your quarter, and I am instructed by the Commanding General to say, that you should at once get all your means of defence ready to repel a land or naval attack upon you. No resource at your disposition should be overlooked in your preparations.

Respectfully General,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

Macbeth  
Charles  
Hon  
Mayor of  
Charleston  
S. C.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Art & Fla  
Charleston, S. C. July 9<sup>th</sup> 1863 -

Sir,

The papers, herewith, will show you that an attack is impending on the Morris Island out-works, so necessary to the defence of the City. An indispensable battery, in case of an attack by land on that Island, remains unfinished, adequate labor not having been supplied by the State Authorities. Can not labor be furnished in the emergency from the class of free negroes in this City - as on occasion in Virginia - and also from the slaves of the vicinage? - Material results may be achieved, even at this late hour, by the application of a sufficient labor force energetically handled.

Respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt.  
G. J. Beauregard  
Genl. Comd'g.



Gonzales  
A. J.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 9<sup>th</sup> 1863

Colonel  
Chf. of City.  
Dept. of  
S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston  
S. C.

Colonel.

The Commanding General directs that you hold the Siege Train in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

I have the honor to be, Colonel  
Very Respectfully, Your Obedt. Servt

A. A. G.

Gonzales  
A. J.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Florida  
Charleston S. C. July 10<sup>th</sup> 1863

Colonel &  
Chf. of City.  
Dept. of  
S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston  
S. C.

Col. A. J. Gonzales,  
Chf. of City, &c.  
Charleston S. C.

Colonel,

You will repair forthwith to inspect the heavy batteries on James Island, commencing with Fort Mumberton, to determine in consultation with their Comdg. Officers, what are their most pressing wants, & if they can be supplied, you will inform the Hd. Qrs. by courier.

You will determine, also, whether in any couple of the Enemy's gun-boats with the works on James Island the Siege Train, or any part thereof, can be used to advantage?

Meanwhile the Siege Train should be sent

123

only to the most available positions on James Island.

Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servt.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 10<sup>th</sup> 1863

Colonel,

The Commanding General instructs me to say that immediate attention should be given to the question of defence by torpedoes in all available ways:

The Lines should be filled with any torpedoes that may have been prepared for that service or which may be disposable, especially the floating or star contrivance.

The Rains' land torpedoes should also be established in the roads and approaches in advance of our lines on James Island.

Respectfully  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

Harris  
H. B.  
Col.  
S. Craig  
Supt of  
S. C. Ga & Fla  
Charleston  
S. C.

Gonzales  
N. J.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. Fla  
Charleston S. C. July 12<sup>th</sup> 1863

Col. &

Colonel.

Brig of Art.  
Dept of  
S. C. Ga. & Fla  
Charleston S. C.

I am instructed by the Commanding General  
to inform you that the following Commands have  
been ordered to the 1<sup>st</sup> Military District.

Whartons Lt Battery arrived on 10<sup>th</sup> from Dist. of  
S. C. & ordered on 10<sup>th</sup> from Dist. of Ga.

1 " arriving " 11<sup>th</sup> " " " "  
2 " " " 12<sup>th</sup> " " " "

A Battery from 3<sup>d</sup> Mil. Dist.

Respectfully  
Your Obedt. Servt.

A. A. G.

Waddy  
Jno R.  
Lt Col. &  
By Ord<sup>r</sup>



Head. Qu. Department of S. C. Sea & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 13<sup>th</sup> 1863

Sir,

You are aware of the inability of the State authorities, ~~to~~ under the operations of the law to meet my requisitions for slave-labor, and can readily trace some of the consequences in the events of the past week. However, is there no course by which the defects of the law can, to some extent, be repaired, even at this late day?

Believing that there must be a remedy in the patriotism and intelligence of the Planters of South Carolina, I shall invoke your executive proclamation to them, in this exigent hour, to send their negroes, with spades and shovels to this City, without an instant of delay or hesitation, to the extent of three thousand effective laborers. This can be but an inappreciable subtraction from the labor resources of the people at this or any time. Each negro should be provided with at least 3 days subsistence. The people of each District, or neighborhood, should select some overseer or manager for their negroes, who shall go and remain with them while they are employed.

Respectfully  
Your Obedt Servt.  
S. T. Beauregard.  
Genl. Comd. S.

Ripley  
3<sup>d</sup> St  
Brig. Genl.  
Commanding  
5<sup>th</sup> Mil<sup>y</sup> Dist  
S. Ca.  
Charleston  
S. C.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Fla  
Charleston S. C. July 14<sup>th</sup> 1863

General,

The Commanding General is of the belief that some of the mortars now in Fort Sumter may be transferred with advantage to Sullivan's Island, and wishes you to consider and give your views upon the matter.

A covered way should be made between Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, carefully secured from entrance from the sand hills on East End of Sullivan's Island.

The gate-way in gorge of Fort Sumter must be closed, and an outlet arranged through one of the casemates in the South-west face.

It should be determined, whether the gorge wall of Fort Sumter may not be materially strengthened by means of bales of cotton, with sand packed in the intervals, and all kept wet and incombustible by means of tubes and hose from the upper terreplein.

Two 10 inch Columbiads have been ordered here from Savannah.

Respectfully,  
Yours Obedt Servt.  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

Sullivan's Island  
Sullivan's Island



Appending  
to chpt  
+ + +

has vis  
W. B.  
2. Col. of  
Inf. Eng  
Capt S. C. J. & Co.  
Charleston  
S. C.

Colonel

Head Quarters Department of S. C. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 13<sup>th</sup> 1863.

In addition to the works ordered in my  
communication of yesterday's date, the Com-  
manding General further directs that the gorge  
wall of Fort Sumter be strengthened by means  
of wet-cotton bales, filled in between with wet-  
sand, and kept moist by means of tubes or  
hose from the upper tier of the plain.

Respectfully  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

Ripley  
R. S.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 18<sup>th</sup> 1863

Brig Genl.

General,

Commanding  
2d. Div. S. C.

S. C.  
Charleston  
S. C.

The Commanding General has considered your letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> inst., and approves the arrangements which you have made for the expediency of an evacuation of Morris Island; though he hopes it may not be necessary as yet, in view of the little damage done, as reported by Genl. Taliaferro, at 6 P. M. -

It would appear, from the intercepted dispatch, that an attempt to carry Wagner by assault, will be attempted - for this the General Commanding wishes all practicable preparations made. Harrison's regiment, as you propose, should be thrown upon the island if possible; but the 5<sup>th</sup> N. Carolina should not be brought away until about daylight unless you can relieve it during the night, without difficulty, by another regiment besides Harrison's. Of course during the day, the garrison must be reduced as far as practicable.

Respectfully  
Your Obedt Servt.  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

Rapley  
R. N.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 19<sup>th</sup> 1863

Brig Genl. General,

Commanding  
12<sup>th</sup> Mil. Dist.

S. C.  
Charleston  
S. C.

The Commanding General desires the following rearrangement of certain guns on James Island to provide for the armament of the new batteries in the direction of Secessionville from Sagaree's Point: Transfer to Sagaree's point with all their implements and ammunition, one 12 pdr. Rifled gun and one 8 inch sea-coast Howitzer, now at "Royals", one <sup>32</sup> 20 and one 10 pdr. Parrott gun of the Georgia Siege-Train, one 10 pdr. rifled bronze gun of Co. A. S. Ca. Siege-Train, one 24 pdr. smooth bore, now on Castles lines and mounted on a siege-carriage, and one 24 pdr. rifled siege gun, and one 4 inch Blakely, both of which are at present in the hands of the Chief of Ordnance.

Capt Gregory, Corps of Engineers, after consultation with Chief of Artillery, will designate the location for these guns.

The 12 pdr. Rifl and 8 inch sea-coast Howitzer at "Royals" will be replaced by two 24 pdr. (smooth bore) siege guns now in charge of Col Waddy.

Respectfully,

Yours Obedt Servt.

Thomas Jordan,  
Chief of Staff.



Harris  
to B  
St. Col &  
Chf Eng<sup>r</sup>  
Dept of  
S. C. & Fla  
Charleston  
S. C.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. & Fla  
Charleston S. C. July 23<sup>d</sup> 1863

Colonel;

Whenever another Ballon reconnois-  
sance is made, the Commanding General de-  
sires that some officer shall make the ascen-  
sion, also, who know the Country to be reconnoi-  
tered - some Engineer officer, if one can be  
found.

The Western point or part of Long Island  
should be cleared of trees and brush as far back  
from Battery Marshall as two miles, as soon as  
it can be done.

Battery Marshall should be arranged,  
as soon as practicable, with embrasures and plat-  
forms for at least six guns on siege - Carriages, the  
positions of which you will determine after a con-  
ference, with the Chief of Artillery and the Com-  
mandant of the Battery - unless the District  
Commander can visit the Battery with, and de-  
cide the question. The guns will be 24 pounder  
(rifled) pieces and 30 pounder Parrotts if they  
can be obtained.

No Journals of operations have yet been  
received at these Headquarters from Engineer  
Officers.

Respectfully Your Obedt. Servt.  
Thomas Jordan  
Chf of Staff.

appears  
Chap.  
XXXXII

175-

Ripley  
R. S.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 24<sup>th</sup> 1863

Brig Genl. General.

Commanding

1<sup>st</sup> Mil. Dist

S. C.  
Charleston  
S. C.

The batteries designed to render Batteries Wagner and Gregg untenable by enemy if reduced, not being completed, it has become exigent that these last batteries shall be held to the last extremity. Wagner, being under guns of Sumter and Gregg, should be held by Infantry & siege guns above, until its parapets and Bomb-proofs are destroyed, and no longer afford shelter against artillery. The General regards it almost improbable that another assault will be attempted. Furthermore,

~~Furthermore~~, the evacuation of Wagner does not necessarily involve immediate abandonment of Gregg, which, with reduced garrison, and <sup>with</sup> sharpshooters filling the sand hills between it and Wagner may be held for several days longer.

When obliged to quit either work, the guns & must be thoroughly disabled by epiking, knocking off trunnions, cutting and burning carriages and Bomb-proofs, and by blowing up the magazines and parapets.

In view of the great improbability of an assault, may it not be well to reduce the garrison to a minimum tomorrow morning just about 2 o'clock.

Respectfully  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

192

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. August 1<sup>st</sup> - 1863

Harris  
D. B.  
St. Col. &  
Chf. Eng<sup>r</sup>.  
Supt of  
S. C. Ga & Fla  
Charleston  
S. C.

Colonel,

The Commanding General instructs me to  
direct you to place in front and in the ditches of  
Battery Wagner "troups de l'imp." - and also branches  
with sharp nails or spikes, in the bottom of the ditch -  
as above referred to, as already verbally instructed by  
the General Commanding.

Very Respectfully, Colonel,  
Your Obedt. Servt:  
Clifton H. Smith -  
Asst. Adjt. Genl



Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. Aug 7<sup>th</sup> 1863

Subj: James Island  
W. B.  
Commanding  
James Island  
S. C.

General,

Your communication of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant containing Report of the reconnaissance of James Island made with Genl Hagood has been received, and I am instructed to communicate the following endorsement of the Commanding General upon the same for your information:

The present defensive lines on James Island, are so defective that it would not be judicious to expend much time and labor upon them - hence Lt Col Harris, Chief Engineer, has been instructed to commence as soon as practicable a new defensive line, of four (4) redoubts, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile apart) from Secesville to Bills' residence on the Stons; the first (1<sup>st</sup>) work for three (3) guns - the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) for four (4) guns - the third (3<sup>d</sup>) (on Stons) for six (6) guns - and the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>), also on Stons, for four (4) guns - their armament to come from the present lines, and such guns as can be spared from Sumter or other Forts.

Three new works will be made, as soon as practicable, into detached Redoubts connected together with ~~ess~~ ~~small~~ ~~crem~~ ~~alt~~ ~~er~~ ~~er~~ lines. The lower work on the Stons, should be heavily armed and the navigation of the River must be obstructed.

208

Teel with a large quantity of torpedoes, from  
a half to one and a half miles below the fort.

Very respectfully  
Your Obedt Servt  
Chas H Smith  
Asst. Adjt. Genl.



209

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. & Fla.

Charleston S. C. August 7<sup>th</sup> 1863

Ripley

R. J.

ig Genl.

Commanding

Mil Dist

S. C.

Charleston

S. C.

General,

Your suggestion in respect to the rations on Morris Island has been approved by the Commanding General, and Major Green has been directed to furnish the troops there with Bacon for out of seven days, or even every day if you desire it. It is left to your own discretion how many days' rations the troops shall carry with them, and how much shall be kept on hand on the island.

Col Waddy has been instructed to send two rifled and banded 42<sup>lbs</sup> siege guns to James Island to be mounted at either Battery Hackell or Ryan as Col<sup>l</sup> Gonzales may determine.

James Island being much in need of troops, the General directs that the order be rescinded for the two Reg<sup>ts</sup> and Genl Taliaferro to be held in readiness for Savannah, and suggests that an additional Regiment be sent there temporarily from Sullivan's Island.

Very Respectfully  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
Edifton H. Smith  
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. August 10<sup>th</sup> 1863

Colonel;

Your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> inst recommending a system of defence of the Lines on James Island, has been considered by the Commanding General, whose remarks upon the same I am instructed to communicate as follows:

"This suggestion is theoretically good, but practically impracticable with our present means. I would be well satisfied if a common good dike-road could be made in rear of our defensive Lines."

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt

Chas. H. Smith

Ajt. Adj. Genl.

Gonzales  
S. I.  
30<sup>th</sup> 24  
Dept of  
S. C. Ga. & Fla.  
James Island  
S. C.

Rhett  
 R. B.  
 Editor of  
 Charleston  
 Mercury  
 Charleston  
 S. C.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Genl Fla  
 Charleston S. C. August ~~12<sup>th</sup>~~ <sup>12<sup>th</sup></sup> 1863

Col R. B. Rhett,  
 Editor of Mercury.

In the Mercury of this date you appear to have written, under a misapprehension of <sup>the</sup> facts connected with the present status of the negroes captured in arms on Morris and James Islands, which permit me to state as follows:

The Proclamation of the President, dated December 24<sup>th</sup> 1862, directed that, all "negro slaves captured in arms, should be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States." An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity, but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of S. C., they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these Head Quarters of the Act of Congress, by which "all negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war, or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States," were directed to be turned over to the authorities of the State or States "in which they shall be



217  
captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of each State or States."

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of July, however, the Commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War, for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the Negroes captured on Morris and James Islands, and on the 22<sup>nd</sup> received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities by virtue of the joint Resolution of Congress, in question.

Accordingly, on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, as soon as a copy of the Resolution or Act was received, his Excellency Governor Burham was informed that the Negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day (23<sup>rd</sup> July) Governor Burham requested that they should be retained in military custody, until he could make arrangements to dispose of them - and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities.

Respectfully

Your obedt. Servt.

Thomas Jordan

Chief of Staff.



Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Florida  
Charleston S. C. August - 15<sup>th</sup> 1863

Colonel.

Your several communications of the 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> instants, addressed to Brig Genl W. B. Taliaferro, Commanding James Island, have been received, and I am instructed to communicate to you the decision of the Commanding General upon the same as follows:

1. Your suggestion that the 24 lbs. Smooth bore gun at Battery Mackell, be sent to the Bend on the Western Line, in place of a sea coast howitzer recently removed to the first named work, is approved.

2. The 12 lbs. Rifle Siege gun (old English piece) will be sent to the  Arsenal for the purpose of being banded, and the smooth-bore gun of the same calibre, already there, will be placed in position temporarily on the Western Line at such point as you may designate.

3. Your suggestion that the 42 lbs. gun at Castle Pinckney, be transferred to the Redoubt at the Bend of Western Line, in place of a damaged gun of same calibre, which should be placed elsewhere &c, &c, is disapproved.

4. The 12 lbs. Napoleon gun on board the "Juno" will be returned to the  Arsenal for the purpose of having the sight put on it, and when ready for service will be issued together with the other 12 lbs.

Napoleon to Capt. De Pass. The 4<sup>th</sup> <sup>pedr</sup> Comrade,  
will supply the place of the gun before alluded to  
on board the Juno.

Finally, in regard to your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup>,  
I have to communicate the remarks of the General  
upon the same as follows:

"As the new lines ordered may not be  
completed for some time, and I had occasion two  
days ago to notice the weakness of that part of the  
old lines near Royals, the recommendations of Col  
Gonzales are approved, with this change: that the  
3<sup>d</sup> pedr. smooth-bore shall not be taken from Fort  
Johnson, but from Redoubt N<sup>o</sup> 1, Castrin lines,  
where a gun of that calibre has to be replaced by  
an 8 inch shell gun from Battery Glover, as al-  
ready ordered."

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt.

Oliver W. Smith.

Asst Adjt. Genl.

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239

Ripley  
R. J.  
Brig Genl.  
Commanding  
1<sup>st</sup> Mil Dist  
S. C.  
Charleston  
S. C.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Govt Florida  
Charleston S. C. August 20<sup>th</sup> 1863

General,

Please be particular to see that as many  
shot guns with buck shot ammunition shall be  
sent to Battery Wagner without fail, to be held in  
readiness for an attempt to storm the place.

The Commanding General wishes every effort  
made to keep the batteries on Morris Island supplied  
with proper ammunition.

Has a new Columbiad carriage been sent  
to Battery Gregg?

Order Col<sup>l</sup> Butler, by telegraph, to confer  
with Col<sup>l</sup> Gilmer, Chief Engineer, C. S. A, and  
Lt Col<sup>l</sup> Harris, Chief Engineer Dept, now on  
Sullivan's Island, in order to determine what 8 or 10-  
inch Columbiads can best be removed from any  
Sullivan's Island work to the new Battery to be es-  
tablished at Mount Pleasant.

Respectfully  
Yours Obedt Servt:  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

\* who had just reported. 25<sup>th</sup>



Gillmore  
L. A.  
Brig Genl.  
commanding  
U. S. Forces  
Morris Isl.  
S. C.

Head Qrs. Department of S. C. Gas Fla.  
Charleston S. C. August 22<sup>d</sup> 1863

Sir,

Last night, at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnaissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these Head Quarters, dated Head Quarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C. August 21<sup>st</sup> 1863. demanding the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," on the alleged grounds that, "the present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty" and that if this demand were not complied with, or a reply thereto was received within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate Commander at Fort Wagner, for transmission, "a fire would be opened on the City of Charleston, from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of the heart of the City." This communication, to my address was without signature and was of course, returned.

About half past one this morning, one of your batteries did actually open fire, and throw a number of heavy rifle shells into the City, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and un-

~~Required.~~

About 9 o'clock this morning the communication alluded to above, was returned to these Headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature - and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among nations not barbarous, the usages of war prescribe that, when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking Commander, in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond its limits. Generally the time allowed is from one to three days - that is, time for a withdrawal, in good faith, of at least the women and children - You, Sir, give only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this City to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge, you threaten to open fire on the City, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works, which you, assisted by a great Naval Force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg are nearly due north from your Batteries on Morris Island, and in distance there from varying from half mile to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

This City, on the other hand, is to the North West, and quite five miles distant from the Battery opened against it this morning. It would appear, Sir, that despairing of reducing these works, if you now resort to the cruel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women & children, and the hospitals of a sleeping City - an act of unexcusable barbarity from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege, that, the "complete demolition of Fort Sumter within a few hours" by your guns, seems to you "a matter of certainty."

Your omission to attach your <sup>signature</sup> ~~name~~ to such a grave paper, must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured - while the facts, that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war, into the midst of a City taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history - even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, Sir, at the limits you have set to your demand. If in order to attain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, you feel authorized to fire on this City, why did you not also include the works on Sullivan's and James Islands - nay, even the City of Charleston in the



same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front, which were found otherwise impregnable, and a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious, and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you, that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island Batteries, without granting a somewhat more reasonable time to remove non-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as may be available during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply: that neither the works on Morris Island, or Fort Sumter, will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove with the utmost possible celerity all non-combatants, who are now fully aware and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully, Sir,  
 Your Obedt Servt.  
 G. J. Beauregard  
 Genl Comdg.

could have been sent from other points for its prolonged defence?

3<sup>d</sup> - Should it fall, will it not be due entirely: 1<sup>st</sup>, to the want of troops on the 10<sup>th</sup> July last, and then of labor?

Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt.

G. J. Beauregard  
Genl Comdg.

N. B. Battery Wagner was located by General Pemberton, and nearly finished when I arrived here, in Sept. 1862. I strengthened it greatly by adding 3 heavy guns to its sea-face, where it had none - also by traverses between its land guns - bomb-proofs, and closing its Gorge, &c, &c. - I then located and built Battery Gregg, at Cummins Pt, where I always intended, whenever practicable, to put a strong work, well armed, if the guns could be had - A good work, S. E. of Moore Island, was also contemplated, with advanced rifle-pits, and a battery for a few field guns, in embrasure, and well traversed.

G. J. B.

Beauregard to General R. S. Ripley, 28 August 1863,  
The Papers of P. G. T. Beauregard, Library of Congress,  
Manuscript Division, Reel 9, Frame 122

2000  
R. S.  
General  
Commanding  
Mil. Dist.  
S. C.  
Charleston  
S. C.

274

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. Aug 31<sup>st</sup> / 86

General,

The Commanding General directs that the  
mortar at Battery Glegg, be taken tonight to  
Battery Wagner and there put in position.

Very Respectfully  
Yours Obedt Servt.  
Geo F O'Brien  
Maj. & A. A. G.



of Mt + Hill  
McDaniel  
Mr. S.  
Kingstree  
S. C.

Head Qrs. Department of S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> - 1863

Sir,

I regret that you have found planters so ready with excuses for not furnishing labor to defend Charleston - May God grant that, in seeking to avoid furnishing a fourth of their labor, at this momentous juncture, they do not materially contribute to the loss of the whole.

If unable to find Road Commissioners who will legally assist you in your duties, call on the planters to give you, in good faith, a list of their able-bodied male negroes between ages of 18 and 45, and also, a statement of what amount of labor they have severally furnished on the roads in South Carolina. Every man in the District must be required to send me fourth, including that already furnished. Should you find, after trial, that this does not work, take one fourth irrespective of former contributions, except from those who voluntarily furnished labor at my call, last February and March.

Working on Rail Roads cannot be taken as ground of exemption.

Negroes found in your District, refugees, of course must fare the same with others.

Send back all negroes who have run away



from the works

I repeat, as far as practicable, unprices  
the slaves of those who, hitherto have not furnished  
ed labor.

Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt.

Thomas Jordan

Chief of Staff

Rams  
G. I.

Head-Quarters Department of S. C. Georgia  
Charleston S. C. Sept 5<sup>th</sup> 1863

Brig Genl General,

The Commanding General wishes torpedoes established in the ditch in front and on the flanks of Battery Wagner, to the utmost extent of your ability to make and place them in position in the next four or five days.

Every night some should be laid down if possible.

Would it not be well to determine as soon as practicable, whether any of the torpedoes established in the harbor channels and the creeks, have become water-logged or otherwise inefficient.

Respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt:  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.

\* This is what Gen. Gillmore in his book says prevented us from making sorties, when his ships were pretty close to the ditch & the heavy fire of shells & cannon shells kept <sup>us</sup> busy in the bomb-proof. J. V. B.

Head Quarters Department of S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. Sept. 16<sup>th</sup> 1863

Gilmer  
J. F.  
Maj. Genl.  
Sec'd in  
Command  
Dept of  
S. C. Ga & Fla.  
Charleston  
S. C.

General,

The report of the Board of Officers, of which you were senior officer, upon the armament of the New Lines on James Island and the works on the upper Lines, with recommendations relative to the same, has been received, and I am instructed for to communicate for your information the remarks of the Commanding General on the same as follows:-

The recommendations of the Board relative to the armament of the New Lines and of the works in St Andrews Parish, are approved - the movement of guns proposed, will take place as soon as the Chief Engineer shall have reported all the works of the New Line sufficiently completed to receive their armament - or until the movements of the Enemy should indicate an evident intention of operating towards that part of James Island.

Mean while the Chief of Ordnance will commence immediately to have rifled and banded those guns of the Old Line, recommended by the Board to be thus altered - taking away from their present positions only as many guns as can be worked upon at once, and from such parts of the line as the Chief of Artillery in-



Memoranda  
by Gen. Beauregard, to Book XVII.  
He He He

863

4-p. 387. On or about the middle of October  
Nov. 4 1863, Gen. Bragg & his subordinate  
commanders having got into some difficulty  
with each other, President Davis paid  
him a visit, in North Ga. - at or about  
Dalton - to pour oil over the troubled  
waters - but his visit was not attend-  
ed with much success. On his return  
to Rich'donia, Savannah & Charleston, he pass-  
ed a few days in the latter city, to  
inspect its defenses and show him-  
self to its gallant defenders.

Not being able to go in person  
to meet him, at Savannah, owing to the  
threatened attitude, at the time,  
of the Enemy in front of Charleston,  
I sent several members of my  
staff to welcome him & accompany  
him to the latter city - whose au-  
thorities had elected a <sup>proper</sup> com-  
mission to tender him the hospita-  
lities of the city. When he arrived  
on the 2<sup>d</sup> Nov, I met him at the  
depot with a military escort, &



the city authorities, who offered him the hospitalities of the city & informed him that the suitable apartments & a banquet had been prepared for him at the "Wills House" - the best hotel of the place - but he unceremoniously declined, on the plea that he had already accepted the hospitality of ex-Gov. Aiken, of S.C. The city authorities were rather disappointed at the preference given to a citizen, when this was his first visit to the beleaguered city. He gave a public reception, however, at the City Hall, when only a few of the elite of the place presented themselves to pay their respects to the first Magistrate of the Confederacy.

He was, of course, called out by the citizens who were in and about the building. He made them a very pretty & patriotic address, in the course of which, however, he spoke of everything except the gallant defence of the city, which they had



lasted over seven months. He found but one officer who deserved his praise, among all those who had so signally distinguished themselves during that glorious siege, & several of whom had been recommended by me for promotion; that exception was Major Elliott, son of one of his former friends, & who had but recently (Sept 4.) succeeded Col Rhetts in the command of Fort Sumter, and over whose head that magnificent fortress had been battered down by the Enemy's guns, afloat and ashore. Even the names of the Commanders of the Dept & of the District, who stood at his side, were not even mentioned.

When the reception was over, Gov. Pickens invited the major, some of the leading citizens, & the ranking military officers present, of the District, <sup>& Dept</sup> to dine at his house with the President. They all accepted except myself who declined; for the reason



that the President had purposely omitted to recognize publicly, the services of the gallant officers, except one, who had so highly distinguished themselves during the siege & shed such a lustre on the defence of Charleston.

4. p 386. It will be seen by the address of this letter, how transferred his Ho. Duties to Mr. Pleasant - Christ Church Parish. It was done under the following circumstances:

The habits of that Officer had gradually become more & more dissipated since his re-assignment to duty, on my application, to Charleston. It was very to be seen by the record of my orders & instructions to him, he had become gradually less vigilant & attentive to his Duty. Towards the end of Oct. he went with some of his Staff on board of a British Messenger Steamship lying in the harbor & created a great scandal, on board, by indulging too freely in alcoholic drinks. It became

the  
of the  
well S.  
Ripley

\* That the Commander of the 1st District, Genl. Rowell S. Ripley



to put a stop to such dissipation  
 & I had been arrested (or intended  
 to have it done) when such various  
 applications were made to me, by  
 many of his friends in Charleston,  
 to let him off on this occasion, that  
 they would hold themselves respo-  
 sible for his future good beha-  
 vior that I finally acceded to  
 their solicitations & spared him  
 from a trial by Court Martial  
 on condition that he would never  
 more indulge in strong drink, &c.  
 as long as he remained in the Dept.  
 of S. C. & that he would be  
 removed to the 10<sup>th</sup> Regt. to Mr. Pleasants  
 to keep him away from the temp-  
 tations of Charleston. After my  
 departure from there, I was infor-  
 med that he had violated his pro-  
 mise not to drink again, nor before  
 I had been relieved of command.  
 which shows the misplaced confidence  
 his friends had in him -



312

James' Island shall indicate.

The Director-Master's Dept must be informed by the Chief of Ordnance, of the probable number of guns to be moved to the city to be altered, and of the probable number to be transferred rapidly from the Old to the New Lines."

Very Respectfully  
Yours Obedt. Servt.

Ass<sup>t</sup>. Adj<sup>t</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>.

Gonzales

A. J.

Colonel Colonel,

Chief of

Artillery, Com<sup>d</sup>

Dept of

S. C. Pa. Fla,

Comin<sup>d</sup>

Artillery

on

James

Island

Through

Brig Genl

R. S. Ripley

Comman<sup>d</sup>1<sup>st</sup> Mil Dist,

S. C.

Charleston

S. C.

Head Qrs Department of S. C. Pa. Fla,  
Charleston S. C. Sept-22nd 1863

The report of Major Ed Mangault  
Com<sup>d</sup> Artillery James Island

dated Sept-20<sup>th</sup> and your  
remarks on ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> same, of the  
21<sup>st</sup> instant, have been received  
and considered by the Com-  
manding General, whose  
remarks on the same I am  
instructed to communicate  
to you as follows:

The Chief of  
Artillery is informed that it  
was never intended to use solid  
shot, at such a great elevation  
against the works or working  
parties of the Enemy at that dis-  
tance, and it is to be regretted  
that he did not give orders to that  
effect. These Ad Qrs have  
other more important matters  
to attend to than to regulate  
the charges and projectiles of  
the many Batteries in this  
Dept. It is expected that these



330<sup>3/4</sup>  
in charge, directly or indirectly,  
of the Batteries, shall regulate  
such details.

If the guns of Battery  
Haskell cannot be longer safely  
or properly used to annoy and  
delay the operations of the Enemy  
on Morris Island, of course  
they should be reserved for  
the defensive.

No additional mortars  
can be had in the Dept. for  
the purpose referred to by the  
Chief of Artillery - his views  
relative to their use are no  
doubt correct.

Very Respectfully  
Your obt Serv't  
Asst-Adjt Gen'l  
Wm. H. O'Brien  
Major

442.

Harris  
D. B.  
Colonel &  
Chf Engineer  
Dept of  
S. C. Gas & Fla  
Charleston  
S. C.

Head Trs Department of S. C., Gas & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. Nov. 27th 1863.  
Colonel,  
The Commanding General  
wishes you to send without delay  
a competent Engineer officer  
to determine between the batteries  
at Willtown and Pinsberry after  
consultation with the District  
Commander, and when located  
to consult with Col Gonzales  
Chief of Artillery now on a visit  
to Adams Run in reference to  
its armament.

Respectfully  
Your Obedient Servant  
A. Werry's Feildern  
Capt & A. A. C.

441

Robertson Head Trs Department of S. C. Gov, H

B. H. Charleston S. C. Nov 27th 1863

Brig Genl General,

Commander

2nd Mil Dist

S. C.

Adams Run

S. C.

The Commanding General has received your letter in reference to the location of a battery to guard the approaches to Willtown and Pineberry.

He deems it advisable to send a competent Engineer to locate this work, and has ordered Col Harris to send such an officer, who, in consultation with you, will fix on the spot.

This being agreed on, the Engineer officer and yourself will further consult with Col Forrester, Chief of Artillery, in reference to the suitable armament of the work.

Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

H. Henry's Fielden

Capt - & A. A. G.



446

Waddy Head Qrs Department of S. C. Gov & Fla.

S. R. Charleston S. C. Nov. 28th 1863.

Let Col & Colonel,

Chf Ordnance

Officer

Dept of

S. C. Gov & Fla

Charleston

S. C.

I am directed to inform you that it is the wish of the Commanding General to have all the projectiles for the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 English Blakely guns sewed up in light cotton cloth adapted to the windage of the gun, - As this is the manner in which those already fixed came from England intended doubtless as a pattern for the rest.

You will also make a requisition on the Ordnance Dept for two 8" Seige Howitzers to replace the two belonging to Co C, Seige Train which were destroyed in action at Battery Wagner.

Respectfully

Your Obedient-Servant

H. Henryss Filders

Capt & A. A. G.

Circular 431

Duplicate

Headquarters Department of South Carolina,  
Georgia & Florida Charleston S.C.

Nov 25<sup>th</sup> 1863.

Brigadier General W. S. Walker  
Commanding 3<sup>rd</sup> Military District  
Portals S.C.

Brig. Genl. Henry A. Wise  
Commanding 6<sup>th</sup> Military District  
St. Andrew. Ph. S.C.

Brig. Genl. B. H. Robertson.  
Commanding 2<sup>nd</sup> Military District  
Adams Run S.C.

Brig. Genl. H. W. Mercer.  
Commanding District of Georgia,  
Savannah Ga.  
General:

The following views  
of the Commanding General are  
communicated for your informa-  
tion.

1<sup>st</sup> Further depletion of the al-  
ready too weak forces left for the  
defence of Charleston is improper,  
and, therefore, you must defend

solely upon the troops of your Command  
to repel any attack of the enemy by  
moving rapidly your Cavalry and  
light Batteries to any point in your  
District which may be threatened.  
Should you be compelled to abandon  
the line of the Charleston and Sa-  
vannah Rail Road you will retire,  
fighting obstinately, so as to protect  
as much and as far as practicable  
the country in your rear, especially  
the line of the South Carolina Rail  
Road for which latter object the best  
defensive line would be the "Overflows,"  
the Ashley River, from Bees Ferry to the  
Little Lakes, thence across to Birkham's  
Ferry on the Edisto River and along  
that river to the South Carolina Rail  
Road Bridge above Branchville, and  
thence along as near the southern  
boundary line of Barnwell District  
as shall be determined by a close re-  
connaissance by General Walker's  
Engineer Officer.

The line of the "Over-  
flows", and the works in advance  
of it along the Stons, will be defend-  
ed by the troops under Brigadier



General Wise Commanding 6<sup>th</sup> Military District, together with such additional troops as he may receive from Brigadier General Salinger's Command, the 7<sup>th</sup> Military District.

3<sup>rd</sup> The line in rear of the Ashley River from Bee's Ferry inclusive to Bossua Creek near Dorchester, will be held by troops from the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> Military Districts,

4<sup>th</sup> The forces under Brigadier General Robertson are entrusted with the defence of the line <sup>from</sup> Bossua Creek to Little Lakes thence across to Governor's Ferry on the Edisto and the Four Hole Creek.

Colonel Harris Chief Engineer, has been directed to throw up certain defensive works across the country from <sup>the</sup> Ashley to the Edisto,

5<sup>th</sup> The line in rear of the Edisto from Four Hole Creek to the South Carolina Bridge above Branchville, will be defended by Colonel Williams' Regiment State Troops, already there reinforced by a portion of Brigadier General Walker's Command, until they can be relieved

By other troops in the Department  
6<sup>th</sup> From the Edisto to the  
Savannah River near the Southern  
Boundary of Barnwell District will  
be defended or guarded as far as  
practicable, by the remainder <sup>Part</sup> of  
Brigadier General <sup>Walker's</sup> ~~Walker's~~ Command.  
That officer will construct such field  
works, rifle-pits, abattis, and make such  
overflows, as the means at his disposi-  
tion and the nature of the country  
will permit.

7<sup>th</sup> Brigadier General Robert-  
son and Walker will resort to such  
expedients as the beating of drums, fir-  
ing of salutes and rockets at or near  
their <sup>line</sup> pickets, as will deceive the  
enemy. A temporary concentration  
of Cavalry at various points near  
the enemy's pickets, and lighting  
numerous camp fires at night  
must also be resorted to as frequent-  
ly as possible.

In other words, we must  
make up for our deficiency in num-  
bers, as far as practicable, by ingenui-  
ty and activity.

A thorough knowledge of

The country should give us an advantage over our adversary which must be improved and made available to the utmost, and each District Commander will be expected to provide himself with an ample number of tried and reliable guides.

The Commanding General desires particularly to impress upon you his inability to reinforce your command at present. It is an axiom of War, that "no work is sufficiently strong to resist a determined attack unless properly garrisoned." The defences of this city require a force of eighteen, five hundred infantry and at least ten Light Batteries: in <sup>lieu</sup> of that force only twelve thousand six hundred and ninety five infantry of which a portion are unreliable troops and eight Light Batteries, <sup>compose</sup> ~~compose~~ its present garrison.

If one portion of the South Carolina Rail Road, is worth guarding, the rest has the same claim: Hence if one thousand men are sent to the 3<sup>rd</sup> District nearly a like number should



also be sent to the 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
and thus weakening the already  
too small force absolutely required  
for the defence of Charleston invite  
an attack from the enemy before  
these troops from these districts  
could possibly be recalled.

The question then arises  
whether it is better to risk the  
safety of Charleston or that of the  
country lying between it and  
Savannah. The Commanding  
General cannot hesitate in the  
selection.

Respectfully.  
Your obedient Servant.

Chief of Staff.

P. S. Nov 28<sup>th</sup> / 1863.

Since the date of this  
circular Clingman's Brigade eight-  
teen hundred and ten effectives has  
been ordered to North Carolina.

Pemberton  
 J. C.  
 Genl. Genl  
 Camridg  
 Jackson  
 Miss.

Head Qrs Dept S. C. Ga, & Fla  
 Charleston S. C. May 5 - 1863.

Dear General,

In obedience to instructions from the War Dept I have sent you two Brigades of my troops about (5000 men) having selected the best that could be spared, under two of my ablest Generals, S. R. Gist & W. A. T. Walker - also two excellent Batteries, in one of which is my son Lt-René I hope circumstances will permit you to keep those troops together under the Command of Genl Gist, in preference to putting them separately, in other divisions - to carry this out, should you have need of Genl Hagood's services during the coming summer I could send him to you - it is to be hoped that early in the Autumn you will be able to return me the troops I have sent I only regret I could not send you double the number.

I remain,  
 Yours very truly,

(signed) G. T. Beauregard

751

Head Qrs Dept S. C. Ga & Fla  
Charleston S. C. May 18, 1863.

Conrad  
S. M.  
M. C.  
Richmond  
Va.

Dear Sir.

I thank you for your letter of the 14th inst. and will communicate at once to Mr Soule the information contained in it. I have no doubt he is included among those to be exchanged. Mr Villere left here several days ago for Mobile, where he expects to remain for some time. Should you see Genl. Wigfall will you please ask him to show you the copy of my letter to Genl. Johnson, which I sent him recommending a certain plan of Campaign to that office.

Unless a comprehensive plan of operations is adopted for our Armies, we will never end this war by fighting. We will merely exhaust ourselves. Strategy in war does more than the mere fighting of the troops. Yours very truly  
(Signed) G. F. Beauregard.



774

Charleston S.C.  
June 30th 1863.

"Copy"  
Genl Beauregard,  
Dear Sir.

We take pleasure in giving you the assurance, which we feel that we are able to do after an interview with Genl Ripley, that he will not be intoxicated nor allow himself, in your opinion as his Commanding General, to be excited or influenced by liquor so as at any time to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties. We venture to hope that with this assurance, which will be equally gratifying & satisfactory to you, that the confidence & regard which have been mutually cherished will be restored, if they have been disturbed, and those relations renewed & strengthened in which our city and

775-

State found such assurances  
of security.

With Great-respect  
Your Obedient Servants.  
(signed) A. G. MacGrath  
(signed) R. B. Rhett, Jr.

A True Copy  
Geo. Toutant Beauregard  
A. D. C.

To go in appendix of 776  
Chap. XXVII.

Mejrs  
MaGrath  
A. G. &  
Rhett  
R. B.  
Charleston  
S. C.

Head Qrs Dept - S. C. & Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 1st - 1863.

Gentlemen.

I received last-  
night - your letter of the  
30th ult<sup>o</sup> in which you state  
that:

"We (you) take pleasure in  
giving you (me) the assur-  
ance which we (you) are  
able to do after an interview  
with - General Ripley; that  
he will not be intoxicated,  
nor allow himself, in your  
(my) opinion as his Command-  
ing General, to be excited or  
influenced by liquor, so as  
at any time to interfere with  
the proper discharge of his  
duties."

In consequence of this  
assurance from you, I have  
ordered that all further pro-  
ceedings in the matter referred  
to shall be stopped at once.  
I hope this action on your

Important



777.

part may be the means of  
saving to the country the  
services of an otherwise mer-  
itorious officer, who may rest  
assured, that, so long, as he shall  
discharge his important duties  
faithfully & with intelligent  
zeal, he shall have my sup-  
port and confidence. For I  
have but one object in view,  
the success of our cause. which  
only can be attained by a united  
and harmonious action on the  
part of all who are engaged in  
the present gigantic struggle.  
With high considerations

I remain,

Your Obedient Servant  
(Signed) G. F. Beauregard.

785-

Charleston S. C.

July 10, 1863.

Fonzales.  
A.  
Chf of  
Artillery  
Charleston  
S. C.

Colonel.

You will repair forth-  
with to inspect the heavy  
Batteries on James Island,  
Commencing with Fort  
Pemberton, to determine on  
consultation with their Comdg  
officers what are their most  
pressing wants - and if they  
can be supplied you will  
inform these Ad. Gs of them  
by Courier.

You will determine  
also whether in any conflict  
of the Enemy's Gunboats with  
the works on James Island  
the siege train or any part  
thereof can be used to advan-  
tage. Meanwhile the siege  
train should be sent daily  
to the most available position  
on James Island.

Your Obedient Servant  
(signed) G. F. Bearregard

787

Nance  
W. F.  
A. A. G.  
1st-Mil  
Dist-  
Charleston  
S. C.

Head Qrs Dept S. C. Coast Fla.  
Charleston S. C. July 11, 1863.

Captain.

It would be well to order the troops & Batteries in the vicinity of Fort Johnston or such troops as may be disposable to take position near the extreme left of Eastern line at or near Mellichamps to repulse the boat expedition thro' Light house Inlet, allowing the boats to get as near as possible before opening on them - Our troops must be provided with good guides & ought to be in position before high tide.

It is probable a South attack is intended at the same time the second one being near the extreme right of the Eastern lines.

Communicate these <sup>ideas</sup> ~~orders~~ by Telegraph to Col. Simonton and let him issue



788.

orders accordingly at once,  
unless he has good reasons  
for believing otherwise.

Col A. J. Gonzales will hand  
you this letter & may be able  
to give you some additional  
information.

Respectfully  
Your Obedient Servant  
(Signed) G. F. Bearrgard

Charleston S. C.  
July 26, - 1863.

Harris  
D. B.  
Chf Engr  
Charleston  
S. C.

Colonel.

It is desirable as soon as a Batt<sup>y</sup> is nearly completed & ready for its armament that you should inform these Head Qrs, the Dist-Head Qrs, & the Chief of Ordnance of the fact, in order that its armament should be sent to it without loss of time.

Please report how many Batteries are now ready for their guns.

There are at the Arsenal several thousand (about 3,000) lances or pikes which could be advantageously ~~and~~ <sup>used</sup> as Chevaux de frises, in front of Batt<sup>y</sup> Wagner, or palisades in the ditch; they could be obtained on a requisition; please have the matter attended to at once.

Respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant  
G. F. Beauregard  
Genl Comdg.

Report of Operations and Movements  
 During the months of July, August and  
 September 1862.

\* General I arrived in Charleston on the 13th September  
 1862, and assumed command on the 21st of that month.

In the interval, I was engaged in exam-  
 ining the plans and measures taken by Maj Gen  
 Simonton, my predecessor, for the defence, particularly of  
 Charleston and Savannah, and in rapid inspections  
 of the condition and defensive resources of the  
 Department, the results of which were communica-  
 ted to the War Department in two papers dated, the  
 one relative to Charleston on the 3d and the other  
 chiefly concerning Savannah, on the 10th of October 1862.

At the time the troops in that Department  
 (as <sup>then</sup> organized) consisted of

(In South Carolina)		
Infantry	6,564	
Artillery in Position	1,787	
Field Artillery	1,377	
Cavalry	<u>2,817</u>	12,547
(In Georgia)		
Infantry	3,534	
Artillery in position	1,330	
Field Artillery	1,425	
Cavalry	<u>1,580</u>	<u>7,189</u>

Total of all arms in Dept 19,736

Of this force 1,787 Artillery in position,  
 727 Light Artillerists, 4,139 Infantry, and 410 Cavalry  
 were assembled in the 1st Military District for the  
 defence of Charleston, and 1,330 Artillery in position,  
 4,405 Light Artillerists, 3,834 Infantry, and 1,580 Cavalry  
 for defence of Savannah.

In the file of Gen. Sherman's Reports - 1862  
 Steps for 18th Sept 1862



811.

Copy of Endorsement.  
Head Adrs Chief of Art<sup>y</sup> James Island  
September 24 1863.

Col A. J. Gonzales.

Chief of Art<sup>y</sup> &c

Informal "Exposé" of the difficulties  
& troubles encountered by Chief  
of Art<sup>y</sup> of the Dept in the full  
& rightful performance of his  
duties &c.

Head Adrs Dept S. C. Gov & Fla.

Charleston S. C. Sept-26-1863.

Resply returned - the Chief of Art<sup>y</sup>  
has already been informed that  
all official communications to  
these Adrs must pass thro  
the regular channel - the Genl  
Comdg. is not willing to over-  
look such irregularities.

The duties of Chief of Art<sup>y</sup>  
are sufficiently well defined  
already, by orders from these  
Adrs, not to require addition  
al orders on the subject. The  
Chiefs of Executive Depts. can  
issue in their names all

necessary orders to those under them, to carry out - the orders from the Head Drs to which they are attached, as the Col. of Regts can issue certain orders relative to their own Regts, ~~can~~ but neither they nor the Chiefs of Depts can issue any, properly belonging to the Hd Drs - & which should only be done by the Adj Genl's Dept. - The Genl Comdg. can issue, however, his orders directly, when he thinks it of advantage to the service to do so -

Whether Genls Lee and Pemberton preferred adopting, a different course, in this or any other military Dept, shall not cause the Genl Comdg. to deviate from the system he has always thought proper to follow here, as well as elsewhere.

G. J. Beazregard  
Genl Comdg.

whilst the neighboring harbor of the Edisto gave their fleet convenient shelter from bad weather which they could not have enjoyed on the Long Island coast, had their attack been on Sullivan's Island. Moreover, the seizure of the Island would afford the Federal Government opportunity for making capital with its people and with foreign powers.

To counteract these very apparent advantages of the enemy <sup>as soon as a suitable gun could be procured, I had</sup> ~~several batteries~~ ~~planned~~ ~~and~~ ordered to be erected on the South end of Morris Island <sup>proper batteries</sup> ~~suitable~~ ~~works~~.

On Black Island, which lies between James and Morris Island, and from its position infantes Light House Inlet between Tolly and Morris Islands, I <sup>had ordered</sup> ~~to be built~~ ~~two~~ ~~batteries~~ ~~for~~ ~~two~~ ~~guns~~ ~~each~~; this <sup>to be built, several months previously</sup> ~~to be built~~ ~~two~~ ~~batteries~~ ~~for~~ ~~two~~ ~~guns~~ ~~each~~; this Island was further to have been connected with the mainland by a bridge from the bridge planned to connect James and Morris Islands and nearly completed, when the enemy made their attack in July.

At Vincent's creek a battery was commenced and had it been completed, would have played effectively upon the sand hills on the South end of Morris Island.

Battery Wagner was substantially strengthened and arranged for <sup>four</sup> ~~three~~ heavy guns on the sea face, but owing to the scarcity of labor and the want of the necessary materials to put into the works at the South end of the Island when completed, they were not, on the 10<sup>th</sup> July '63 in that condition which would have characterized them had I had sufficient



~~Labor, transportation and ordnance at my disposal~~  
 Labor and Transportation have always  
 been serious drawbacks, not only to the defense of  
 Charleston, but of the whole Department.

On reference to ~~the~~ labor ~~question~~ <sup>connected with</sup> I  
 may here state that no subject ~~connected with~~  
 the defense of this Department has engrossed  
 more of my attention. Constant appeals were  
 made to the Governor and Legislature of South  
 Carolina, and to eminent citizens since my  
 first arrival. Few seemed to appreciate the  
 vital necessity of securing a proper amount  
 of slave labor for the fortifications around Char-  
 leston, and instead of the State providing 2500  
 negroes monthly as desired by me, for Charleston,  
 I received for the first six months of 1863 the  
 following number of negroes from the State autho-  
 rities:

January	196
February	261
March	864
April	491
May	107
June	60
	<u>1979</u>

or an average of 330 monthly, when I ought  
 to have received 2,500. ~~consequently~~ <sup>hence</sup> it became a  
 necessity that I should detain these hands  
 longer than the 30 days which was the original  
 term of service required from each negro.  
 This step caused considerable discontent amongst  
 the owners of slaves, and in the month of July  
 1863 the number of negro hands in the ~~and~~  
~~employ~~ of the Engineer Dept provided under  
 my ~~call~~ <sup>on</sup> to the state, amounted to only 299

including a number of hired negroes.

At the meantime the troops of the command, in addition to their regular duties, were employed in erecting fortifications, ~~namely~~ the whole of the works on the South end of Morris Island having been thrown up by its garrison.

The Engineer Dept. used every exertion to hire labor, but their efforts were not crowned with any appreciable <sup>success</sup> ~~consequence~~.

In the middle of June the batteries on the South end of Morris Island were engaged with the crewing in Little Folly Island, and undoubtedly retarded considerably the progress of these operations, as the following extracts of reports from Brig Genl Ripley will show.

June 12<sup>th</sup> 1863

"The morning having advanced light guns to Little Folly Island yesterday to shell the wreck of the Steamer Ruby now ashore at Light House Point, in accordance with directions, Capt Mitchell commanding the batteries on the South of Morris Island opened fire, silencing them at the second shot."

"This morning I gave directions for him to open fire in case he observed any indications for work on Little Folly on the part of the crewing, and this afternoon about five o'clock seeing parties apparently at work he commenced shelling. About fifty men left Little Folly for the main Island. The crewing replied from two batteries on Big Folly and his light guns."

Again on the 14<sup>th</sup> June the same Officer reports.



Genl. G. J.  
Beauregard  
Comdg Confederate  
forces.

Charleston  
So. Ca.

Dept. of the South H<sup>o</sup> Qrs. in the field  
Morris Isd. S. C. 9 P. M. Aug. 22/63

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my Batteries has opened upon the City of Charleston & thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the City, the inhabitants of which of course were asleep & unarmed. My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter & Morris Island, & threatening in default thereof to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Ft. Wagner at 11.15 O'clock A. M. on the 21<sup>st</sup> inst., & should arrived at your Head Quarters in time, to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, viz: four hours. The fact that you were absent from your Head Quarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the City of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible.

This letter bore date at my H<sup>o</sup> Qrs. & was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeping women & children & unarmed men.

Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine which you do not <sup>at</sup> lege to be in violation of the usage of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed



6  
as notice of my intention, are passed without comment.

I will however call your attention to the well established principle, that the commander of a place attacked, but not invested, having the avenues of escape open & practicable, has no right to expect any notice of an intended bombardment, other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary.

Even had this letter not been written, the City of Charleston has had, according to your own computation, forty days notice of her danger. During that time my attack upon her defences has steadily progressed, the ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubted.

If under the circumstances the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the City, the responsibility rests with those, who have first failed to remove the non-combatants, or secure the safety of the City after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years & a half, in the presence of a threatening force, & who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed.

From various sources, official & otherwise, I am led to believe, that most of the women & children of Charleston were long since removed from the city; but upon your assurance, that the City is still "full" of them

I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 O'clock <sup>time</sup>  
P. M. to morrow, thus giving you two days from the  
you acknowledge to have received my communica-  
tion of the 21<sup>st</sup> inst.

Very resply

Your obtt. serot.

D. A. Gilmore.

Brig. Genl. Bourdgo.