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Narrative

of events by Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard relating to the Capt. of So. Carr. & Ga., from October 1862 to April 1864.

On Oct. 2^d.
with which
is connected
to begin the physical being much improved
since my stay at Fredericksburg
of its mineral waters, applying
on the 23^d of that month, for duty
in the field, thinking that an active
life would be preferable to a
sedentary one. After a while I
repaired, on account of the fatigue
to Westville, where I was able com-
munication with the outside world,
and have greater freedom.

Having reached Westville and
having been ill the depth of 3^d, I
resigned my former Commission
on the 10^d of September
the following letter from Dr. Clegg,
with Gen. W. H. Lee:

"Special Orders Dec. 22, 1862. Brig.
Gen. Lee, assigns you to the command
of the Dept. of So. Carr. & Ga.:
Arrive at Charlotte. It was this
advertisement mailed to you ad-

a

In writing about the above
& Circuit of the South, I meet with
two obstacles difficult to over-
come: First, having to depend
in my chapter on narrative
which would require at least half
one whole volume, & secondly
the loss of valuable copy Office
agents offering little else,
which seemed as follows:
in the spring of last year I was ordered
to work with Mr. Deacon, who
had been sent down from the
headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau
in Washington, to establish
a school for colored children in
Mobile, Alabama. When I arrived there
about last October, I found that
I was intended to be in charge of that
school, and was advised when I
reached Mobile, that I could get
from Superintendent Dr. George C. Wilson;
but he had given Dr. C. H. C.
Wilson, head of the Federal Bureau,
the care of his possession.

After some time I found that
Dr. C. H. C. Wilson, having
been succeeded by Dr. C. H. C.
Wilson, head of the Federal Bureau,
had given me full charge of the
school, and I have been in
charge ever since. My friends
in Augusta, hearing of
this, were desirous of the
opportunity of sending me a
copy of their paper, and I
have accordingly done so.

brought back from restored to me,
but wanted another gift ^{and} shortly after
they were sent, sent them my delicate
baggage, taken at the same
time, to Washington, D. C., by one
of their own men, Sec'y of War
Lyon and I have often desired
to give him ^{every opportunity} what he desired
to me, but the ^{independence} the
principal cause of the delay
the publication of my complaint
of the War Dept. by the ^{newspapers} they
being opposed were at their own ex-
pense and, accordingly, I could not
do so, it was the determination of
the Mexican Govt., Mr. G. S. L.
and the independent ^{newspapers} who
General Lyons told me offered me
and services to have them copied -

The Federal Govt. had no right
to issue such a proclamation
as they did, but they did it
after the horses and mules had been
left which were granted me for
use ^{provisional} & weight to be paid
back to me ^{on} the day of delivery
less off the cost of the horses and
mules about 6 or 7 or 8 of the beginning
of the war, which was about 1861 and
thus from their hands for the sum
of \$10,000.00 ^{which} I paid in
20 days of the month of January ¹⁸⁶²
the day, and kept in possession of the

Miss at Bladon Sept^{1st}. This was
Sec^d the next day & I am & min-
eately I had time for Chas-
ter Please forward three copies
of Yours & International - None yet
yet from Bladon

During the same day
I was in Dixie I was still
idle for I again suspected the
other & lesser leaders of Dixie
with the Mass of Officers Reg'd
throughout the South
and I did not dare to speak
of my intention to those officers
affecting both sides & that
they were too close to the City &
wearing a uniform of some kind
The main opposition side of the
Army, left to Bladon, & which was
subsequently done.

I arrived in Washington
after a slow & long journey
by Boat & by rail, on or about
the 15th of Septth where I was
received by the people & the Gov-
ernment with great enthusiasm
of joy. See they all appeared to
believe I had the best of the City.
that made up the belief.

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formed - Major General
covered that the Committee
which I was a member of, did
not see in the interests
interests of the people, the City
& the State - No such Oracle,
intelligent & jealous Office -
but his manners were rough
& his tone position & manner
was not well suited to the
society of polite people
whom he was among -
Beside that a bad leader
there between them - they
lived very separate lives -
can be said thoroughly pro-
moted practical good without
being fully authorized by the
President & his party collected into
of the Gov. of the City; about
the same time was advised
The English official was indeed
of the ^{or rather} ~~was~~ offered about the
Chairman of the latter, wife of
John Weston, General D. R.
which was followed by another paper
These trials have so much ex-
plained the City will be led to

Chancellor of the State
that Gov. Pickens had engaged
him to meet him at the Reservoir
his immediate arrival, & he
had at the same time left
me to conduct to receive him,
which I had declined, because
though my service was
more needed in Boston than
No. 2 off the Long of Penn-

As soon as I had got up
Charleston, Mr. Gardner be-
med to be taken on board by
the command of his staff to
me but I declined to accept
it until we had passed
together all the important
parts of its position. Next day
of the month we commenced
a regular tour of inspection
which lasted until the 27th
when, at Savannah, we had
arrived publickly to visit
further & the division office
next day to Charleston, where
we paid there, with the usual
formality of visiting over the
Command.

The result of the inspection
will be given in the next
Supt's Circular No. 21
p. 21 which was ^{made} available
to the Bureau by the
Army Engineers, ~~the~~^{and} State
that we possessed
a slight knowledge of that
part of the Art of War
~~and~~^{experience} ~~and~~ⁱⁿ the
beginning ~~was~~ ^{had} no
other ~~but~~ ^{than} the right
of making such changes as
I thought, was circumstances
might render necessary.

For instance in James Island
he had to take a ~~line~~ ^{*} from
from ~~Charleston~~, or ~~Charleston~~
Pocessaville, on the East, crossing
the water opposite to Folly
Island, to Fort Sumter, up
the Stono River, a distance of about
3 miles giving up to the enemy a
large portion of James Island
for offensive operations. I must
greatly add that on ~~the~~ ^{the} side
of the line to 2 miles from

Specimen will be of Ovington,
the stone, 4 m. below the Gabon
which was probably much
shorter than the Ovington
more a sandstone one - wider
and greater the space which
the Deccan could occupy in any
of his side moves into from the
Gond.

Again, in his paper on the
that I refer to he had put the
infantry two in front of his
redoubts and the latter
were in front of the former -
so that when they were occu-
pied by the Army of the Redoubt
Ricou's brigade was there
having guns, etc., in the
perfectly level & open field.
Ridout being in front of the
Redoubts attacked the guns
of the latter, missing with
plenty "Regimental" shot -
A field work is needed -
This is that the Redoubts
will be in front, the Redoubts
will be in contact with the Redoubt
of the between the latter, the

July 19. Contrary to what I have written
the British & the Americans do
not get much sleep. It
will be a difficult if not
impossible thing for them to bring
exposed to the guns of Fort
McCormick to repel the
attack.

On Morris Island - Sixth of
of September, a very important day
there was commenced a
most open battle, about 3 P.M. at a
point of land just opposite from
Fort Sumter; it ran across the
Island from the Sea to River
Creek, many miles in part of the
Island had no guns being
on the side, or more properly the
"Outer Harbor" as it is called.
had the work enlarged, made it
a bastioned fort, closed to the river
or sea, so the most recent
tradesmen
proposed to it, & gave a heavy gun
bearing upon the Outer Harbor
in other words made it so strong
as to resist, during some 50 days
the heaviest land & naval attack
known in history -

On a sparsely inhabited island north of
G. Septentrius old G. Martini,
buty Brancogna (half a mile east of
the abbey) in 1862 planned and
shod the upper coast, as far as
3 or 4 fathoms, and of the remaining
part of the coast he took a part
in the attack of that period on G.
Sant'Andrea (a small rocky island)
and攻占ed by G. Pantelleria
on the western side of the island,
which I suppose I intended
considerably, building also some de-
fences there. This last
seems to present the only
difference between this and all the
others here that I have had much
less than Morris Island, when there
was a good deal done immediately
without any trouble. The process of
carrying out the end of the road - (See my Re-
port of the Service of Morris Island, in July
English Journ. 1863).

for my first conference with
 Mr. Ambrose, I came up with
 surprise & regret that the
 of coast defenses of the Union
 at the request of Gov. Pickens, for
 the want of ^{opportunity} ~~time~~, had
 been left lying for ~~the~~ ^{open} ~~to~~ ^{the} ~~attack~~
 Com. of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{open} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~attack~~
 abandoned, though I had given
 of the Federal Navy, proposed
 Monitor's iron clad, for an
 interim system of defense
 which succeeded. Tragically the
 ironclad was lost & broken
 upon blockade running blockade
 party to the wrecks & later
 during the war, I expect, in
 midshipman's crew express,
 this is the established belief as
 regards about ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~
 Lt. R. L. Long. ^{of his staff}
 has a brilliant ¹⁸⁵⁵ as well as the
 career of Charleston. Without
 able command George Brown
 will please read in the "Soc.
 Soc. Papers" Vol. 1 p. 103 - the abom-
 lition written by that officer
 & reprinted by Mr. Lovett, in a

1 p. 103
 p. 239 - very loss & diminishing reply. Tenth
 thing then find a doctor who
 will tell the history of work
 in S. C. & go to Mr. Gilmer
 who had no need to do better
 than the man in the Moon
 he reported to me to have
 situated at 1883 feet above
 the elevation of Gwynedd
 which took place, I think, at
 least the end of August of
 that year. When all the
 ground was so far up the
 precipice it would be about
 May 1st all blown & covered
 with fresh

Before selecting G. W.
 on the night before to call
 on him for an estimate of the
 no. of men & guns required for the
 proper defense of his Dept. (See my
 letter to him of Sept. 3. Book 1. p. 15
 & his answer of Sept. 2d. p. ⁸¹⁴₆₁) which
 I accepted as the minimum esti-
 mate of what I thought necessary
 for the purpose stated.

On the 6th day I assumed

command of the Dept. [See p. 25-
extreme right] as per Sp. Orders
3000173 - Sep. 73] The Capt. immi-
diately for Richmond, where shortly
after he was made a Lt. Col.
and sent to command the left of
the Miss. with his Lt. Col. W.
Foster, one of the most im-
portant officers of the Conf.

This is another of the many
cases of grossitons of which
M. Davis was guilty during
the war. On the 24th of Sept. 1863 he
took a full review of the battles
of the Conf. When he recd. the
designated Div. Comt. of Major of
Art. & others, to join Foster's
with his 18th Mass. State Guard
was from the last (or Mass.)
a warning. On the 25th he was
appointed Col. in the Conf. Service.
When Col. He was instructed to take
a general tank Col. C. with him
had been ordered there with the
rank of Brig. Lt. G. When after
a few months he was promoted
to Brig. G. Foster transferred
in May, & I succeeded him.

He preferred peace in our
engagement with the Party,
but he was in some distress
the brilliant fight at Secess-
ville took place - As it is only
related he says to Trinity Green
and himself associated with
people & authorities of So. Ca. &
the latter demanded his removal.
When I was sent there to advise
him - he had no chance to re-
ceive me Pick - when Pick said
I took him under his special
protection & left him alone
over the head of Mr. George Con-
fugue & Dr. J. Marshall, who
had greatly wished them
killed by themselves & other
soldiers of greatitie. And from
that time Mr. C. remained
only in deane & from St. Louis
to his death a collector.

After having familiarized
myself with the condition of my
Dept, divided into four districts -
So. Ca. into three & Ga. into one. I
determined to bring the question -
of the defense of the latter states -

began a Council of the Province
of Calcutta by my officers who
had been sent to Calcutta & there
I thought that a conference with
them would ^{only} enlighten me on
the subject, but could give them
no impression in their own esti-
mation & that of their Barbary
Prates, which they did not share
with me in my prediction
^{I was informed} who all along thought
all as a joke.

I prepared a series of questions
and ^{had} them submitted to Mr. Weston
& discussed ^{at} my office, Sep. 29th & will
be found, together with the re-
plies given, on p. 33 &c. (8 p.
61 &c. which is a correct copy) ^{of book} of that
communication, together with my
Report of Inspection of Sep. 24th. &
Gen. Poclet's ^{minimum} estimate of the same
date of the money given required for a
proper defense of the ship, will be
complete & correct statement of
its condition & needs that I will
add here nothing more.

Immediately after the council
of the 29th, I commenced carrying

conciliation & will go to the
American for the following point
as it is written in the record
from & vice versa from the
house of rep's resolution of 1863
here follows. Let me do so
in full. I have been told
that in the executive branch
it is possible, that after the
advice of the cabinet
the president may issue
an executive order
to all heads of departments
to place the torpedo
explosives in more compre-
hensive hands.

I remain & ever faithfully
Your friend & Servt.
John D. Edwards
Montgomery, N.Y. Augt 1863
I will take a full education & a
experience which often affords the
want of the former & I have had
a good one. I have had
nothing, under my remembrance, like
what has been said on the 18th.

Principles of Island No. 10 to New Orleans
should be made to be well developed & by
means of some kind of a local or
or local, & money will be raised
which will be used to

should be well provided with
more money
my first object of
which is to have a full right
and power to do all
the things I propose

described in the
written letter of Mr. [unclear]
The writer of the letter
had no right to make the
things I propose
described in the
letter of Mr. [unclear]

as it is written
in the letter of Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear] has no right to do
any thing he does
will be affected
to undergo much suffering, & fight
with courage & perseverance. The
degree of his suffering will be
that I have not well deserved the
things I have done already
which is another very important
cogent in the machinery of War.

The scarcity of iron at that time may
be great but it becomes difficult to
procure what is needed for the
construction of the lower fortifications
main channel from Hilton to the
Marlins. It was the same with
regard to anchors for anchor of the
fortress have been found to
large granite blocks collected at
Charleston S.C. for the construction of
the State House. Gov P. King first
called my attention to this obstacle -

at the same time, the highly trained
and specially instructed soldiers of the
construction of iron found in the outer
line of works, G. Morton & others, where
they could be used with greater ef-
ficiency against an incoming force attack
(see my letter to him of Oct 5th on p. 2 of this)
Moreover a call was made on the War
Dept. for some heavy gun carriages
and spars which they were then
at Green Bluff on the Tombigbee Re-
ver & at Electrum Bluff on the
Ala River. This application met
with decided success they could be
supplied by the Board of Officers of the
Dept. of War & the Govt. An urgent
 appeal was also made on the War
Dept. for additional heavy guns
which were considered indispensable
for the safety of Charleston and our

and play much clearance in the
strength & stability of the boom as
they being constructed - A strong
bitter on the first job (^{3000 ft}) was
over-advised to the boom by Mr. R.
John Miller, M. of C. & Chairman of
the Kelly Com. thanking him for
his exertions & promise to bring
good for my boat & expressing
the hope that his efforts would
continue until enough could be
had to replace the boom while
night, at any time, he carried off
by the strong tide or by a fast wind
blown morning against it in shelter
when already fast to a screw boat
by a flood tide. The channel being
very deep, some soft, & the bottom
rocky & rather smooth, offered no
good hold to the anchors or stones
used as deck.

On the 3rd (p. 10) Mr. Pickard
was advised to have place of de-
rige prepared, outside of Philadelph,
for the non-combatant if it were
the intention of the people & State
that I should defend the city to the
last extremity, which I was disposed
to do. Preparation was ordered made
by the Ch. Engt. to obstruct & defend the
mouth of the Conestoga & Shady
Rivers. & he was instructed also, to man
more closely both sides of the river

River from Burnside flats to the opposite bank, so as to obstruct that stream at the most favorable point, to prevent the enemy from using it for the purpose of removing the works in that vicinity.

The enemy's fort being yet unprepared to commence his attack on Charleston or S. C., had determined to strike a blow first considerable, on the St. Johns River, in the upper part of the command of Brig. Gen. J. W. Magruder, who had but a very small force under his control. This was a view of the fact, that officers belonging to the lower fort had got no orders from the Secy. of War to send him immediately two Regts. from him to his assistance. Altho' my forces were very limited & I was in fear of an affair since movement also, by the reverse, I completed my force with the recruits called I. M. Co. after a consultation of the War Dept. It was of very great importance & the greater importance of preventing the enemy from penetrating my front. That he effect a considerable loss in his line therefore I only sent him out to recall w^t two Regts., ^{but} ~~but~~ which I did not delay in doing, for they could have had of no service then to do. Magruder, the head of all

for the troops on the 2^d Oct - On the 3^d
 sent the following teleo. to the Secy of
 War, from Jacksonville, Fla. Today
 arrived on the River last night, &
 found that the Post-act St. Remond
 had been evacuated. This morning made
 a landing soon from boats in rear of the
 "battery, etc", (see pamphlet marked "A.A.p.6")
 & six days after the teleo. The enemy
 have embarked in their boats & gone
 up river understanding, going
 down the River this evening. They
 have taken all the negroes, &c &
 stones, they could find in the place.
 They trooper could not have reached
 him in time if he had been the 3^d,
 owing to a gap of 2 or 3 hours
 in R.R. between the two stations
 of Roads, to which I will have
 again to refer in long.

Being much concerned about the
 safety & efficiency of the boom, I gave
 the Mfgg. Special instructions, on
 the 3^d. (book 2.p.14) for altering its
 construction so as to increase its flo-
 ating capacity, & reduce the resistance
 it offered to the strong flood & ob-
 tracts - I also intended, ^{things} now to produce
 the pile foundations of Fort Butler,
 which were exposed to view at very
 low tide - On the same day I wrote
 an important Report to the C.H. Secy
 attached, giving him the result

of my observations in So. Ca., where I made my tour of inspection with Genl. P. B. Sayler & Mr. Morris, Ass't Secy. up to 16th, before I had received from Sayler, the Notes already given in Book 1. p. 21.

The Reports of the Comd'g Office at Pt. Pinosville, 3^d Oct.; evidently indicated the General's early intention of taking the office in that direction, & his letter of Oct 3^d p. 26. Book 2- gives a clear & correct statement of the condition of his Post.

It may be well to remark here, that on my arrival at Pinosville I found no regular station by which news of the movement of the enemy along the coast of So. Cal. could be ascertained at once, & I determined to correct that deficiency. I therefore will have successively taken ~~the~~^{the} ~~road~~^{the} to San Pedro (Oct 7th p. 37 Book 2) in expectation to my Captain, with an additional purpose. These already three & previous to me insufficient. The system I resorted to was as follows: 1. I established Signal flag stations at the most important points along the coast of So. Ca. (from San Pedro) - San & San, where the movements of the enemy ships or fleets could be observed. An ~~order~~^{order} was kept in my office

of all the ships along those coasts & where located. Whenever any change took place among them, it was to be reported at once to my office, & made.

Report of all these vessels, any account or list of vessels received anywhere during the time of our attack, the ships I

described I kept at Charleston or Fort, were gotten ready to move by rail in that vicinity, with the usual want of provisions & am-
munition, one or more trains being always ready to receive that ordi-
nament. We had to make up by

night for the want of other
roads. By the day, these flag stations

telling the railroad to communicate with the nearest R.R. station by tele-
graph stations or by carriers did cir-
cumstances required. Every

Morning, I found at my office a Register containing the names &
numbers of the enemy's ships or land

forces during the last 24 hrs. &
I issued my orders accordingly
hence, during the 20 M.S. I went in-

Commission of that extended strip,
that the satisfaction of men in han-
dling been suspended. My re-enforce-

ments always arrived at the point threatened as soon as we limited
means of transportation permitted

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Second Charleston Continued.

My solicitude & anxiety to the approach of the enemy to Charleston were very great. Many works had been thrown up & held out being of little value & having no hope of long resistance. Many works have been commenced but only in their location lost in them plan & execution. Good works put in position without regard to their range & caliber. Masses seemed to be ignored which more needed in filling the fires by the enemy. The want of skill, has been abundantly overlooked; yet none can tell what it cost us & the rebels in consideration given but to give unprotected during the defense of Charleston, I do not consider my victory gained with merlons & traverses that they appeared to consist in killing & capturing bomb proofs & the men who garrisoned in those traverses the Artillists fell a sacrifice which was "half the battle".

I ordered the Adj. Supt. to enlarge the work at Pawtowee Station, on the Sac. R. R., & to build a tide-depot & battery, at the New-Bridge, Chundah. He was ordered to prepare a plan for the defense of the streets & suburbs of Charleston in case of a successful land attack.

On the 8th Feb. - a Special Order No. 234 was issued by the War Dept. increasing my Dept. to include East & West Sta., Wabash, Indiana River - heit off under Brig. G. L. Sos. Yng-
gum, a War & Revenue Officer, who remained in com. but as a Lieut. Col. 2d - Brig. was already nominated, my Territorial Corp. was increased
about the no. of troops in it.

On the next day I inclosed to
Gen. Potts, at Columbia, a copy of the
conference of Board of War Office relative
to the defense of Charleston, which I
hoped would be glad to receive, for his share
& soul were in the defense of that City,
his great energy never flagged & ex-
pressed to him the need of heavy guns
& magazines of supplies in the
original Plan - which finally gave way.
I referred in high praise to Capt. G.
D. Lee's plan for a "Torpedo Ram", which
would be equivalent to three Iron-
boats - I added that, "I fear not to
put on record, now, that half a dozen
of these 'Torpedo Rams', of small com-
munication boats, would keep this Harbor
clear of 4 times the no. of the largest
ironclad gunboats."

On the 10th the G. P. S. of 2 was ordered to sail
& make port on the left of the "Old Bridge", City side
of Ashley River, & to pay the latter at "New Bridge"
"Third Flote" - & the Ch. Regt. was specially

new

instructed as to the transfer & location
of guns already in position -

On Oct 2d - p. 58 - I completed my
Report of Oct 3^d of the inspection from Sept
16th to 24th, giving my views "as an Agent
relative to the defense of Sav-Kila &
vicinity. It is fuller than my Notes
of Sept 24 in Book 1 - p. 21.

Two days later I wrote to Mr. A. H.
Sass of Charlⁿ, Chair. State Gun-boat-Com^y,
recommending that the Materials, &c,
collected for the new State gun-boat,
the be turned over to the Lee torpedo-boat
which could be gotten ready in shorter
time & be far preferable & more
effective.

The next day^(13th) the indications along
the coast, especially about Port Royal, being
greater that the enemy would bombard
a blow on that vicinity, I informed^(p. 64)
Col. W. S. Walker, Lt. M^r Personville,
that every effort would be made to
support him, in case he was attacked,
but nevertheless it was evident for
him to make all needful prepara-
tions for being driven back, if over-
powered - hence his first and latter
near all heavy baggage, &c, & took his
cannon ready for battle with 3 days
cooked rations, 40 rounds, Boxes, & so
in wagons. His pickets must be extra
alert & his spies employed naturally - Re-
inforcements will be sent down at a

Motomaki's tactics should must be informed where most likely to be needed - 2,500 men will come from Charleston, 1,000 from the 2^d District (Aug 2d) & 2,000 from South Mississippi. To give him "back bone": he was told that his opponent, Gen. C. Mitchell, was known to be more gassy than dangerous, & addicted to predatory excursions.

My anxiety at that time was so great to have one of Capt. F. G. Lee's "Frigate Rams" built, that I sent him (p. 67) to Richardson, to explain his plan & my views on the urgent necessity of getting this gun boat ready & available for the War despite & if possible from the Navy Dept., for I considered ^{those Rams} the best way to the enemy's iron clad gun boat, would cost about \$300,000 & be finished wth in 1/3 of the time of those we were building in Charleston, which could not be compared to it in efficiency & I informed the Govt. that the So. Car. & Sh. R. I. S. were so well pleased with it, that they had applied \$50,000 for its construction, but do^t be much better finished & in better style by the Navy Dept., & if successful, ^{as I had no doubt it would} other boats to be built for the Miss. & James Rivers, Pitt Royal & Sabine & hence I strongly urged the War Dept. to give the matter a favorable consideration; & earnestly recommended Capt. Lee for his zeal, energy & capacity, as a practical engineer.

The invention of the Spar-tor
so & its successful use by the
"Lanc" against the "New London side,"
& the "Fish boat" against the
off the Harbor of Chate-
ton, are fully given by Dec in the
Nov 1861 No. 2 Weekly Times,
as well as some illustrations
of some of the Defences of New
York.

On the 1st of May (1861) Col. Walker
Genl. in command of the Mass Regts ready
for orders to hold their Corps ready
to receive & defend, with the usual
instructions as to provision & time =
distance & preparation were made
arrangements for the transportation of
reinforcements, and instructions were
given to Col. Walker.

On the same day the Officer
at Rockport ordered to make
a general reconnaissance of the Octo-
monage, with a view to its effectual
obstruction & protection by a fleet -

About this period a remarkable
occurrence took place which shows
how singularly justice is often done
in unenlightened times. When
Genl. Meigs was in command of the
Dept. April 1862, the Civil & Milly
authorities ordered the Banks &
Genl. Col. to put their guns in
security beyond the reach of the
enemy. They nearly all did so,

Among them the wealthiest of
the Banks, the "3rd of Ga." which with
its assets, mostly of gold & silver,
had been estimated at \$300,000 of
dollars, was made to return to
Ga. under the care of its President,
who placed them under the charge
of Mr. Young, Pres't of the Bk. of
Williamsburg, Ga., thinking that they
would there be perfectly safe. On
the 11th of Oct., however, unexpected
as it was, a telegram from the
Col. of War, Vicksburg,
to General Randolph, to advise him to
buy the gun of that vessel off of Fort
McMurray, Vicksburg, the Master
pointing at Capt. Limonard, but
reluctantly, sent an opinion of my Hon.
Col. A. H. Rice, Col. A. C. to execute the
order. On the 14th he reported that Mr.
Young refused to deliver the gun
under advice of Mr. Memminger, Secy.
of the Treasury. But graciously assuring
me that he would do so in applying to him
if she be taken up, & in applying to him
if she be taken up, & in applying to him
by the Sec'y of War, to be executed in the
hands of Mr. Young, who had first
been appr'd with public responsibility;
proposed he would give no receipt
in that capacity. But he declined
doing so. This was then ordered (See
the Sec'y of War's telegram of the 15th) that hence
the gun turned over to Mr. T. S. Metcalf.

Govt. Depository at Augusta Ga.,
 which has been singly done, Col.
 Rice taking his place & receipts from
 him. One for Commiss. on - for my
 Official files & one for the Sec'y of
 War.

This it may be proper which
 will give the idea of the transac-
 tions especially the Treasury who
 had possession of the State, had
 taken by its law & protector &
 friend, the Govr. of the Conf. States,
 the little that they had purchased
 gave from the general wealth.
 At least so because of that can
 be believed, because the amount does
 not doubtless depend on the offi-
 cer of the Conf. & how wisely,
 not having been ~~so~~ regularly
 applied by Congress, has never, we
 believe, been made known to the
 South, especially to the Stockholders
 & depositors of the Bk. of Ga. which
 was, of course, entirely ruined by
 this course of its short & violent
 existence.

It appears to me, that it would
 have been more generous and
 equitable, to have taken also a
 fair proportion of the coins of all
 the other Banks in the Confederacy.

The movements of the Rebels
along the Coast of Ga., still inspired
Genl. F. Morgan with a desire of his
retribution on the thth Sep^r. he
gave a clear statement of the ambi-
tion of his Post, commanding his
army forces & asking that it
should be succeeded by two other
Regts of Dragoons at the earliest moment
practicable. I told that necessity,
but could not comply with his
request, for I was always particular
about it the time of my immediate
attack, also about Provisions, &
Genl. Wilder's list; so much so
that on the 16th I sent two officers
of my Staff, Messrs. Chetlain & Peeler
to confer with him, we his
intention & assumption that he
would rely on being re-enforced as
soon as the Gen^r had directed his
movements. He detailed his resources,
& want of rifles for his Cavalry
which would have to fight as far
owing to the nature of the country
in which the contest would likely
take place. He designated the
following points for concentrating
his forces & his forces in consider-
ation to the movements of the enemy
within Pocotaligo, Grahamville, & Ben-
derville, detailing his preparatory
arrangements for meeting the foe
at any of those points.

On the 17th A.M. (p. 84), I received a
dispatch from the City of New York, re-
porting one that came from
Baltimore stating that a Federal
Cabinet meeting had been held in
Washington, & a fleet sent out against
commanding a port of Charleston,
had been directed to attack that
city within the next two weeks.

This information was at once
communicated to Gen. Englebrecht
A.S.A., Comdg. Naval forces, & letter
from the Mayor of the City, Mr. G. W. Melchett,
warning the people of Charleston
against being prepared for such an
attack & instigated, while sometime,
Dr. Cheves, in charge of the Harbor
observations, to hung up the sign
of the "Rope Entanglement" in front
of the "Browne" in South & Read
as much faith.

By the 17th, when I first arrived
in Charleston, I found the place
in a constant state of alarm from
the most improbable (at times)
reports & determined to put a
stop to their at once - I gave orders
to all officers in the City, to take down
writing, the name of any per-
mitting her addressing report, & hence
issued to trace it to its originator
who was to be arrested forthwith,
unless, or until, he could furnish

good evidence of the authenticity
of the Report. It requires about
two weeks & only two or three days,
to put a stop to that nuisance.

On the 18th (p. 89), I received a
important letter relative to an im-
portant matter which has already
attracted my attention, the con-
struction or rather completion of
a R.R. from Thomasville to
Rainbridge, on Flint River, 86 m.^s,
K of a branch from Coopersville to
the Tallahasse R.R., 16 m., which
would add greatly to the Military fa-
cilities for the defense of Middle
A. & D. Ga. & for blockade purposes
especially from Fla., or the interior of Ga
to any point threatened in Fla. I
spoke strongly on the first the con-
struction of those short Roads, but
the want of iron & the fear & belief
of exciting the anger & ill will of the
Hon. Mr. Gilmer, of Ga., the iron on
whose "High Water R.R." I wished taken
up for the object referred to, but refused
prevented the construction of either
of said roads, until the last year
of the War, when it was sanctioned
but too late, & work, was completed.

Oct. 19 (p. 91) Instructions were given
in the Com. of the 1st Mly Dist. for the
town District, to construct a
twinning the section of road at Mayrants Bluff, by
the bay or ^{*} a little strategem, as the money seemed
out. Res. 1-1 Book 3-

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Determination to prevent it. It must
be said to be attempted at points
in view of his gun-boats & mounting
these works should be vigorously pro-
secuted at night.

Probable ^{or scattering} It should be well for
the safety of the Upper Ordnance
Island to be provided for the service
of the batteries in case of an attack
mainly by gun-boats. It was rec-
ommended also to obstruct Sublime
Creek, to prevent the possible at-
tempts of Mortar-boats from going
into it.

From p. 94 to 104, & from Octo-
ber 28th to Nov. 2d. were found the most
interesting & most useful, giving an
elaborate professional (engineering)
criticism of the defense of New-
port & its different approaches. Describing
the defects of the system adopted
by my predecessor, which would not
have done honor to any Eng. given
the capacity of Gen. P. P. Dej, if it had
been designed by him, as asserted
by his ^{Explanatory} ~~successor~~ Staff-officers,
Brig. Gen. L. Long, who attributed to
him the capture of Forts Trumbull & Ca.
& Co, while Gen. Dej had in case of an at-
tack, during the autumn & part of
the winter of 1864-5 (this ^{another} very fine op-
portunity to moralize Gen. Long) -

At about that period of the War, being convinced that the Conf. Govt. was not disposed to open the door again to peace negotiations with the Fed. Govt. it occurred to me that the South might be induced to be-
atined by getting the Govt. of the So. States to propose a conference at Mississippi on the subject, followed by the North Western States, under flag
of truce, with the tacit consent of our Govt., to decide on a treaty of peace
~~to be submitted to the Fed. Govt.~~
Federal & Confederate. So, on the
21st I wrote to Mr. G. and had him
pass it to Genl. R. L. Lee, of So. Ca.,
Brown of Ga. & Miller of Al., & to
Col. Wm. P. Frisby, Chair. of Anti-Slavery
in Congress. but nothing was
done out of it.

On Feb 22^d p 110. will be
found the report of Capt. J. G.
Lee, which is to be forwarded to
submit to the War & Navy Dept's
his plan of a "Despatch Rkt." already
referred to. He reports that neither
Dept's, the Adj'ty. & the Chf. of Engineers
of the Navy were all well pleased with
the first Despatch Rkt. but he
might readily left before he had
done all the necessary orders
to secure its construction, which
occurred many delays & much
misunderstanding in the subject.

At last the long expected
attack of the Federals occurred,
on the 22^d, against Col. W. S. Walker
at Pocotaligo & Egmontville,
& they were badly defeated, as will
be seen in Part 2. from p. 114 top.
125; & in pamphlet "AA", from p. 11
top 25. & in the detached telegraph (supplem.
to 1st telegr.) from Oct 22 to 26th,
from Col. Walker & other Officers
regarding that brilliant affair.

The conduct, intelligence & fore-
sight of Col. W. on that occasion
when the enemy had prepared
his expedition with so much care
& preponderating forces were so
conspicuous, that I recommen-
ded him at once for promotion.
See my despatch of Oct. 23d p. 121, pam.
p. 125 "AA" & p. 117 letter B-2.

I classed him, then, as a very
promising Officer, who would
make his mark. In view of
such a career for him.

The reports of telegr. mentioned
are so full & complete that I will
pass to other matters requiring
my attention.

Feeling about my own judg-
ment, alone, relative to the deficiency
of troops, in the 1st N. S. Dist. I call
for its 2nd Officer for an es-
timate "of the men & material re-

In thought necessary for a protracted, successful resistance to any attack which the resources of the enemy may enable him to make. See my answer of Oct 22d p. 180 to 144-Bits of Genl. C. H. T., sub. Comd. p. 145-6 (q).

By those answers which show that the actual force of all arms in the 1st Dist. were as follows:

On James Island, Fall River, 2,910 men	
City of Charleston & the Main, " " 1,279 "	
<u>In all</u>	<u>\$1,189"</u>

Whereas the total required would be 21,850 men, which gives a deficit of 17,661 men, for a proper defense of that District.

Those letters of Genl. Ripley & Dist. should be read carefully & commented upon judiciously especially when later, in August & Sept. 1863, I was accused by the Hon. Secy of War, old M. G. Don, who was probably in his judgment, to have lost Morris Island, not for the want of troops, but through my negligence or the want of ignorance of my duties. But his remarks on the subject (see my letter to Ripley transmitting my Report of the defense of Morris Island, marked "BB") will be found to bear witness of another feature of my mind, & that thought himself a great mil. genius, in whom

Degraded Manguie (Port Davis).

p. 166 to 176. 28th. to Gen. G. W. T. Mercer.

I addressed this day a long letter of instructions to Gen. M. W. Clegg, Dist. of Ga., based on my inspection of the 20th to the 28th, as given in the two Memoranda, from p. 94 to 104. Those instructions are so full & minute, that I can add nothing further. They show how far ahead of me his department was in the way of preparation, was soon being completed.

It is impossible to have made them more full & minute. It is my wish that they could have proceeded only from his experience used to the construction & inspection of fortifications.

p. 179 - 30th. Col. Colcock. Cmdg. at Wauhawville. So. Cal.

This is an important letter showing his weakness for digging 2 ft. m^s by road, which increases the coast line from Coosaw Hatchie to Octatoeth, containing two prominent points to be defended, Wauhawville & R.R., & the temporary bridge.

bridge over the Coosa and Hatchie,
quite near the enemy's positions.
while he had only 5 Coys of Cavalry
4 of Drif^t & one small Co. of Art'y.
He desired, in addition, one gun
Co. of Art'y - 2 more of Cavalry & two
of Drif^t. The cavalry he asked,
should come from those of his
Reg't stationed at Acadia's Run
& Charleston -

This letter is well & well consider-
ed stating only palpable facts.

p- 182. 31st To S.B. Mallory - Secy of Navy -

This communication is impor-
tant as showing my strong
faith in the "See Dorphus-Ram",
which I had asked Mr. Jefferson
to assist me in having built
& which he said promised to do -

In it I say, "I confidently believe
that, with 3 of those light Drift-
"g. R." & as many "Slooped Gunboats"
Rams" this harbor [Charleston] could
be held against my Naval
force of the enemy", & I added
that, "the same means can
also be used with one gun of
each class - for Law & Mole".

I disclaim, also, wishing to take
the majority of the hundreds of compet-
ent local officers - all I desire

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was, to see ^{the} (the "Torpedo Ram") afloat
& ready for action as soon as
possible."

Time & the progress of
Naval Warfare has only
confirmed me the more in
the above opinion entertained
20 years ago -

End of Book 2. for Oct 1862