

# SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

The only direct Line to all Places of importance in the Confederacy,  
and connecting with every Line in North America.

No. ....

By Telegraph from

Charleston Sept 7 1862

Received at

1862

To Gen G. T. Beauregard

When will you be among us

A. J. Gonzales  
Chf Artillery

6350

Recd Sept 7<sup>th</sup> 1862 -

Have received no orders look out for the  
Monitors

G. T. B.

Change to Govt

G. T. B.

*Change to Govt*  
*E. J. B.*

# SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

The only direct Line to all Places of importance in the Confederacy,  
and connecting with every Line in North America.

No. *89*

By Telegraph from *Richmond* *8<sup>th</sup> Sept* 186*2*

Received at \_\_\_\_\_ 186

To *Genl. G. T. Beauregard*

Your orders are to take command  
of the department of South Carolina  
Georgia, & bears date twenty ninth  
ultimo. They were addressed to you  
at Bladon Springs & mailed same  
evening by order Secty of War.

*Ed. a. Palfrey*  
*Maj. a. a. s.*

*3/185*

No.

By Telegraph from Richmond Sep 10 1862

Received at

Sep 10 1862

To

Gen Beauregard

Special orders number twenty two (22) dated August twenty ninth (29), assigns you to the Command of the Dept of South Carolina & Georgia, head Quarters Charleston. It was through inadvertance mailed to your address at Blaton Springs.

S. Cooper

A. S. J. Genl

37/185

Mobile - Sep 11. 1862

I leave tomorrow for Charleston. Please advise the arrival of orders & instructions. Will see you at Blaton - Genl B.



Reel 5  
Frame 501

10  
HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,  
Charleston, S. C., September 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General H. W. MERCER,  
Commanding District of Georgia.

GENERAL: The rapid completion of the gunboat at Savannah is of the greatest importance. You will therefore furnish every assistance in the way of mechanics of which the authorized agents of the Navy Department may call for. If necessary ordinary routine must be temporarily dispensed with to facilitate this object.

J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Major-General, Comdg.

S.C.  
62.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,  
Charleston, S. C., September 22, 1862.

Hon. S. L. MALLORY,  
Secretary of Navy.

SIR: General Beauregard, not having yet assumed the command of this department, I have this day acted on your letter of the 19th instant addressed to General Beauregard, and have directed Brigadier-General Mercer, commanding at Savannah, to furnish all the aid (in mechanics) from enlisted men which the authorized agent of the Navy Department may call for to hasten the completion of the gunboats.

J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Major-General, Comdg.

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ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Richmond, Va., September 28, 1862.

*Major Genl*  
Lieutenant Colonel J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Charleston, S. C.

Suspend the march of Aiken's partisan rangers from Columbia and order them to the coast.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,  
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

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ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Richmond, Va., September 17, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS }  
No. 128. }

\* \* \* \* \*  
XVI. Major-General J. C. Pemberton, on being relieved in command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia by General Beauregard, will repair to this city and report for further orders.  
\* \* \* \* \*

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,  
Charleston, S. C., September 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General S. R. GIST,  
Commanding 1st Military District.

GENERAL: I desire you to suspend for the present the work upon the line known as the inner obstructions, at least until General Beauregard shall determine whether they shall be prosecuted further.

J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Major-General, Comdg.

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Reel 5  
Frame 502

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,  
Charleston, S. C., September 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General H. W. MERCER,  
Commanding District of Georgia.

GENERAL: The rapid completion of the gunboat at Savannah is of the greatest importance. You will therefore furnish every assistance in the way of mechanics which the authorized agents of the Navy Department may call for. If necessary ordinary routine must be temporarily dispensed with to facilitate this object.

J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Major-General, Comdg.

S.C.  
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HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,  
Charleston, S. C., September 22, 1862.

Hon. S. L. MALLORY,  
Secretary of Navy.

SIR: General Beauregard, not having yet assumed the command of this department, I have this day acted on your letter of the 19th instant addressed to General Beauregard, and have directed Brigadier-General Mercer, commanding at Savannah, to furnish all the aid (in mechanics) from enlisted men which the authorized agent of the Navy Department may call for to hasten the completion of the gunboats.

J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Major-General, Comdg.

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ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Richmond, Va., September 23, 1862.

*Major Genl*  
Lieutenant Colonel J. C. PEMBERTON,  
Charleston, S. C.

Suspend the march of Aiken's partisan rangers from Columbia and order them to the coast.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,  
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

RICHMOND, VA., September 23, 1862.

Major-General PEMBERTON,  
Charleston, S. C.

Send Captain J. H. Brooke's company of rangers to Richmond, Va., unless it is required on the coast.

By order of the Secretary of War;

S. COOPER,  
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,  
Charleston, S. C., September 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS }  
No. 173. }

I. Major-General J. C. Pemberton is relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to obey Paragraph XVI, Special Orders No. 218, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Richmond, Va., September 12, 1862.

By command of General Beauregard:

THOMAS JORDAN,  
Chief of Staff.

Gen  
H. ser  
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page 306

The Papers of P. G. T. Beauregard, Library of Congress

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General Beauregard's Inspection of the Defenses of Charleston and Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 24, 1862.

September 16th.—I inspected, with General Commanding Pemberton and Brigadier-General Jordan, my chief of staff, and Colonels Gonzales, chief of artillery, and Lay, Confederate States inspector-general, four new sand batteries *en barbette* near the west end of Sullivan's Island, bearing on the floating boom which is being laid across the channel to Fort Sumter. These batteries are not yet finished and only two 10-inch columbiads are in position, one not being serviceable yet. The magazines are not yet constructed. The boom is composed of railroad iron, strongly linked together with heavy iron bands, and is protected and buoyed up by pieces of timber of the length of the bars, bound together by iron rings. The bars are four feet under water and the whole is anchored every sixth section with an anchor. About one-fourth of this boom is laid. It has been tested, I am informed, by running against it a loaded vessel towed by a steamboat, but it resisted well, parting the tow-line, a two-inch hawser. I am told it will all be completed in a week or ten days. It is proposed also to lay another one about 100 yards in rear of this one if sufficient chains and anchors can be had; also a rope obstruction about the same distance in front of the other, the object of which is to entangle the propellers of the enemy's steamers while under the fire of the heavy guns of the fort. The armament of the four sand batteries is to consist of seven 10-inch columbiads, one 8-inch columbiad, and two 42-pounder rifled guns. Fort Sumter has forty-six heavy guns (above 32-pounders) and Fort Moultrie nine heavy guns, bearing at once on these obstructions. There will, besides, be two strong gunboats, armed each with four guns, to assist in their defense. I am informed they will be finished in one month. They are considered by me perfectly indispensable in the defense of this harbor.

We then visited the Neck Battery on Morris Island, erected to defend the approach to Fort Sumter. It is not yet entirely completed, requiring about two weeks longer to finish it. Its gorge ought to be entirely closed to prevent surprise. A few rifled guns ought also to be put to bear on the main channel. (It had none!) -

On returning I inspected the small work (Fort Ripley) now being built on cribs in the bay about half way between Castle Pinckney and Fort Johnson. It is intended for five heavy guns *en barbette* and is nearly ready for its armament. Its foundation ought to be protected outside to the high water mark with debris. A series of these small works in shallow water nearer to the entrance of the harbor would be very advantageous. -

I did not visit Castle Pinckney, the armament of which is nine 24-pounders and one 24-pounder rifled, as I am acquainted already with this work, and considered it nearly worthless, capable of exerting but little influence on the defenses of Charleston.

September 17th.—I inspected this day, with General Pemberton and Colonels Gonzales and Lay, the defensive lines on James Island from the Wappoo to near Secessionville, a distance of about three miles # five

x New batteries about 2 1/2 m.  
o Battery Wagner  
o months -  
# three miles

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including the word "the" and other illegible scribbles.

They consist of a system of forts, redoubts, redans, and *crémaillères*, not very properly arranged and located, with the exception of Fort Pemberton, on the Stono, and of some of the redoubts. A simple system might, I think, have been originally devised, requiring a smaller number of men to defend it. However, the present one ought to answer our purpose, with a proper force of about one and a half men to the running yard of development. Each redoubt and redan has at least one heavy gun now in position. The lines between Dill's Creek and the Wappoo are not yet entirely completed, requiring about fifteen days more. Fort Pemberton is a strong work and has an armament of twenty guns of various calibres. There are two batteries on the Ashley River to defend it and the entrance into Dill's Creek and the Wappoo. For want of guns they are still unprovided with their armament, except the one at Lawton's, which has four guns (32-pounders) of little use.

*September 18th.*—I inspected this day, accompanied by the same officers as on the 17th instant, Forts Moultrie and Sumter, which were found to be in fine order and condition considering the repairs in progress at the latter. The armament of the first consists of thirty-eight guns of various calibres, from 24-pounders to 8-inch columbiads, and the garrison of about 300 effective men. The armament of the second work consists of seventy-nine guns of various calibres, from 32-pounders to 10-inch columbiads, and seven 10-inch mortars, and the garrison of about 352 effective men. The barracks in the latter work are being reduced in height to protect them from the enemy's shots. The small steam-engine for making fresh water is in rather an exposed position. It ought to be removed to a safer place or be properly protected. Battery Beauregard, across Sullivan's Island, in advance of Fort Moultrie, to defend the approach from the east, is armed with five guns.

The work at the eastern extremity of the island, to defend the interior approach by water to the rear and west of Long Island, is a redoubt, armed with eight guns, two 32-pounders, the rest small guns.

I am informed by Major-General Pemberton that all the above works are sufficiently garrisoned. My conclusion is, that when the above works contemplated for the defense of this harbor, especially the obstructions and gunboats, are completed and those works are properly armed with the heaviest guns, the enemy's vessels and gunboats will find it very difficult, if not next to impossible, to penetrate far enough to injure or take Charleston. Until then the city will not be properly protected.

*September 19th.*—I inspected this day with the same officers the works at Secessionville, which are irregular and but poorly constructed. A force of about 200 men is still at work upon them, increasing and strengthening them. The position is naturally a strong one, being surrounded with low marshes and a wide creek, except on one side, where there is a very narrow strip of level ground, along which the Abolitionists made their attack, which amounted to a surprise, and yet they were defeated by one-fifth their number. I do not, however, see the necessity or advantage of holding in force this advanced position. A strong picket would be sufficient. The armament of this

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work consists of two 8-inch naval guns, one 18-pounder howitzer, six 32-pounders, one 32-pounder rifle, two 24-pounder rifles, and two 10-inch mortars.

September 20th.—I left this day at 9:30 a. m. for Savannah on a tour of inspection with General Pemberton and Colonel Gonzales. Stopped at Rantowle's Station to inspect works there—an open battery with four guns, (two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders;) a strong and good position, commanding roads from Savannah and Church Flats, on Stono, three miles off, where there is also a battery of three guns (two 32-pounders and one rifle, 12-pounder) to command an obstruction and prevent a landing from John's Island and the passage by water up Church Flats, in which case troops at Adams' Run, nine or ten miles off, a central and healthy point, would have to support that battery or fall back on the one at Rantowle's. The right flank of the latter should be extended, or a detached redan constructed towards the prairie or marshes in the direction of Wallace's—where there is also a battery of two guns, (one 32-pounder and one rifled 6-pounder,) occupying a strong isolated position—to flank battery at the station and two bridges across Rantowle's Creek, a branch of the Stono, below Church Flats. This river must be examined from the latter point to the Wappoo Cut to determine if there are any landing places by which the works at the overflow could be turned. There are two inclosed field works.— miles from Charleston, commanding the road from Savannah to the long or new bridge across the Ashley. They appear to be well located, provided they cannot be turned on the right or left towards the Wappoo, which must be inquired into if they are unarmed.

September 21st.—I inspected this day the defenses of Savannah with the same officers and General Mercer, commanding. They are not yet completed, but are progressing rapidly. Those on the river, I am informed, are finished, Fort Boggs excepted, which has, however, its armament, sixteen guns, in position. The line of lunettes and redans around the city are about half finished, I should judge. These works are rather too close to each other and unnecessarily strong in profile. There are about 1,400 men (negroes) at work upon them. The obstructions, piling and crib work filled in with stones and bricks, about one mile below Fort Jackson and its batteries, are nearly completed, requiring about ten or fifteen days longer to finish them. They will then obstruct very thoroughly, I think, the navigation of the river. They will, however, require to be watched and repaired constantly, owing to the effect of the current on the bottom between the cribs.

The outer line of defenses, consisting of detached works or batteries at Thunderbolt and other points, armed with heavy guns, were not visited for want of time, but I am informed by General Pemberton that they are completed, well armed, and with a proper garrison could not be taken by the enemy if well defended. By their advantageous position they cannot be turned. He places great reliance on them. An additional work at Coffee Bluff, on the Ogeechee, ought to be constructed, in the opinion of the chief of engineers of the Georgia district, Captain McCready. This must be looked into.

Upon the whole, I consider Savannah thoroughly defended from a naval attack, and when its line of land defenses will be completed,

*I did later & found them incomplete & defective—  
See my letter to Genl Cooper of Oct 10 / - p. 53. of Book 2—  
also two Memoranda of Inspection, from Oct 20<sup>th</sup>  
to 28<sup>th</sup>, to be found in same Book, from p. 94 to 104—*



U.S. Department of  
S. Carolina & Georgia.  
Charleston S.C. Sept 30. 1862

Capt. W. H. Chas. Chief-Eng'rs.

Captain the General Command-  
ing directs that you take im-  
mediate measures to have the  
following works constructed,  
namely: Such Traverses in  
Fort Sumter and Moultrie as the  
Commanding Officer there may  
severally determine after consulta-  
tion with the Chief Engineer  
and Chief of Artillery.

A Brick Traverse and closing  
of the necessary embrasure for  
the thorough protection of the  
Condenser at Fort Sumter.

Fort Sumter and Moultrie  
<sup>must</sup> ~~will~~ be supplied with sufficient  
Palmetto logs and sand bags,  
for possible contingent purposes.

Respectfully Captain  
Your Obedient Servant  
Thomas Jordan  
Chief of Staff.



Charleston S.C.

October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1862

Hon. W. P. Miles  
Member of Congress }  
Richmond Va. }

My Dear Col.

~~My~~ <sup>ulty</sup> has just been received. I thank you for your exertions relative to those heavy guns ordered or called for, for the new batteries on the west end of Sullivan's Island. I have lately made another call on the War Dept. for 30, or more, heavy guns (10" inch and rifled 42 pds and 32 pds.), as "urgent and indispensable", having reasons to believe that the Boom now being laid might not answer ~~to~~ checking the passage of 3 or 4 "Iron-clads" moving in "echelon", rapidly against it; hence the necessity of more heavy guns. I will mail to-day or to-morrow my report of Inspection of the Harbor defenses of Charleston and Savannah, the "conclusions" of a board of officers (Naval and Army) relative to the present condition of those defenses of Charleston Harbor, and the estimate of Major Genl. Pemberton of the force required for the defense of the Dept of S.C. and Georgia,

ms. copy of 1. C. C. Deawigard, in way of Congress, manuscript division, Mar 2, 1862

which I have approved as the minimum which might be required, in my opinion; without having yet visited however all the Districts of this Dept. I would be much pleased if the Dept. could show you those Reports. Coming here so late in the season, I have thought it advisable to have on record all the facts therein contained. Genl. Pemberton seems to have done a great deal of work here, and he appears to have been very active, zealous and intelligent. - I regretted his leaving here, for with his knowledge of the country, he could have been of much use to me. - but he did not wish to remain with a restricted command.

I shall be pleased to have Brig. Genl. Ripley for the command of the Harbor defenses of this city - his presence is the more necessary, I believe, since the lamented death of Col. Ransom's death.

I am endeavoring to introduce gradually my system of managing men and things, and hope, if the enemy will give me time, to

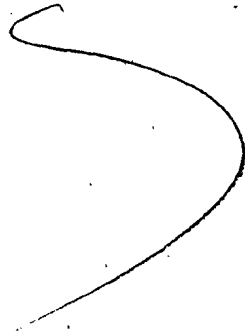
be prepared to give him a  
very warm reception, whenever he  
will come here.

With my kind regards to all  
enquiring friends—

I remain, in haste,

Yours very truly,

G. L. Beaugard.





Head Quarters Department of  
S. C. and Georgia  
Charleston S. C.

October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1862

Genl. Samuel Cooper  
Adj't & Inspector General, U. S. A.  
Richmond Va.

General, I have to submit  
for the information of the War Dept.  
the following report of my inspection  
of the works for the defense of the  
position of Charleston.

Accompanied by Major General Pemberton,  
Brig. General Jordan, my chief of staff,  
Col. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery, and Lieut.  
Col. Geo. Lay, on a tour of inspection  
under orders of the War Dept., on the  
16<sup>th</sup> of Sept. I proceeded to inspect  
the harbor defenses, beginning with  
(4) new sand batteries in barbette - near  
the west end of Sullivan Island and bear-  
ing on and commanding the floating  
boom, under construction across the  
channel, thence to Fort Sumter.

Those batteries are not finished -  
but two guns 10 inch Columbiads -  
were in position, one of which only  
being ready for service, and the

Magazine not yet built.

The boom is composed of rail-road iron, strongly linked together with heavy iron links and bands, protected and buoyed by spars of timber of the same length with the bars of iron, and banded closely together with iron. The bars are suspended four feet under water, and the whole structure is anchored every sixth section with an anchor.

About one fourth of this boom is laid. I am informed that it has been tested by running against it a heavily loaded vessel, towed by a steam boat. This test it resisted, parting the tow line, a two inch hawser. It was also proposed to lay another line about one hundred yards in rear of the one under construction, if sufficient time is allowed, and enough chains and anchors can be procured.

In addition a rope obstruction has been prepared, to place in advance of the wooden and iron boom, for the purpose of entangling the enemy's propellers, while under fire of our heavy guns, in the adjacent forts and



batteries.

It is proper for me to notice that since my inspection, the plan of the boom was found to be defective, in at least one particular: the great length of it, made it unable to bear the pressure of the tide, and the boom parted in several places.

This, it is hoped by the projector, may be remedied, by breaking the continuous character of the barrier, and laying it by sections, and on that plan it is now being carried on. Further modifications will probably be made, in which connection see so much of the paper herewith marked "A" as relates to this boom.

The armament of the four new sand batteries, is to consist, as planned of (7) seven ten (10) and one 8 inch Columbiads and two (2) forty two (42) pounder rifled guns. Fort Sumter has thirty eight (38) heavy guns, above the calibre of thirty two (32) pounders, and Fort Moultrie nine (9) bearing at once on the obstructions. There will be also two strong iron clad gun boats each armed with four guns,



to give important - indeed vital assistance. These I am advised, will be completed before the 15<sup>th</sup> inst. and could even now yield some aid in an emergency.

I regard them as absolutely indispensable to the successful defense of the harbor.

The neck battery, on Maris Island was then visited, which was found incomplete, wanting at least two weeks work to finish it according to plan, and needing a closed gorge to secure against surprise. It was erected to defend that approach to Fort Sumter. In addition a few rifled guns ought to be placed to bear on the main channel.

Subsequently, I inspected a small work - Fort Ripley now under construction on cribs in the bay, about midway between Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney. It is nearly ready for its armament - five (5) heavy guns in barbette, but must be protected outside to the high water mark, by rubbish, before it can be relied on. A series of similar smaller

works erected in the shallow water nearer to the mouth of the harbor would materially add to the strength of our defenses.

I did not visit Castle Pinckney the armament of which is nine (9) twenty four (24) pounders and one (1) twenty four (24) pounder rifled gun. I am well acquainted with this work, and regard it as nearly worthless at this juncture.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, in company with Major Genl. Pemberton, Col. Gonzalez, and Lieut Col. Lay, I inspected the defensive lines on James Island, from the Wapoo to Millichanips, a distance of about 3 miles. (This sh<sup>d</sup> be 5 m<sup>s</sup>.)

These lines consist of a system of forts, redoubts, redans, cremailliers not very properly arranged, and located, with the exception of Fort Pemberton on the Stono, and some of the redoubts; ~~and~~ in my opinion, a simpler system - one requiring a smaller force to hold and defend, might have been originally devised with



advantage. However, this line ought to serve our purpose with a proper force of about three men for every two yards of development.

Each redoubt and redan has at least one heavy gun in position.

That part of the lines between Dills Creek and the Wapoo will be completed in two weeks.

Fort Pemberton is a strong work and has an armament of twenty (20) guns of various calibres. There are two batteries on the Ashley River and the entrances of Dills and Wapoo creeks. but for want of guns the ~~works~~ are without armament, except the battery at Lawton's, which has four (4) thirty two (32) pounders in position, which, however, are of little use against any probable attack.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of September, accompanied as on the previous day, I inspected Forts Sumter and Moultrie, which were found in fine order and condition, considering the repairs in progress at the latter work.

The armament of Moultrie consists

of 38 guns of various calibres from 24 pounders to 8 inch Columbiads, with a garrison of some 300 effective men.

The armament of Sumter consists of 79 guns of all calibres, from 32 pounders, 10 inch Columbiads and seven ten (10) inch mortars. It has a garrison of about 350 effective men, the barracks are being cut down to protect them from the fire of the Enemy.

The small steam engine for making fresh water is in an exposed condition, and should either be removed to a safe place, or be properly protected, the latter will probably be most convenient.

Battery Beauregard, across Sullivan Island in a distance of Fort Moultrie, to defend the approach from the east, is armed with five (5) guns. The work at the eastern extremity of the Island, placed to defend the interior approach by water, to the rear and west of Long Island, is a redoubt armed with eight guns (two 32 pounders and



six small guns).

I am informed by Genl. Pemberton that all these works are sufficiently garrisoned.

My conclusions are as follows: that when the works contemplated and in progress for the defense of this harbor—especially when the obstruction and iron-clad gun-boats shall have been completed, and are properly armed with guns of the heaviest calibre—the Enemy's fleet will find it extremely difficult to penetrate sufficiently within the harbor to injure or reduce the city: but until these works are finished, armed as indicated and properly garrisoned, the city cannot be regarded as protected. Accompanied as on the previous day, on the 19<sup>th</sup> of Sept. I examined the works at Secessionville which are irregular, and of poor construction.

A force of some 200 men, was still at work increasing and strengthening them.

The position is naturally strong, being surrounded by low marshes, and a wide creek, except on one side where there is a very narrow strip of level ground along which the abolitionists made their



attack - which was a surprise - when they were defeated by one fifth of their numbers.

I do not see the necessity, or advantage of holding in force this advanced position. A strong pickett would be sufficient. The armament of this work consists of two eight inch Naval guns, one 18 pdr. howitzer, six 32 pdrs., one 32 pdr. rifled gun, two 24 pdr. rifled guns, and two 10 inch Mortars.

All of which is respectfully submitted with the following papers namely:

Minutes of a conference with Capt. Ingraham Commanding U.S. Naval Forces Charleston station marked "A."

Estimate of the forces regarded by Maj. Genl. Pemberton, my predecessor, in command as essential for the effective defense of the most important points in the Department, marked "B."

Tabular Statement of the troops in the Department and their several positions, marked "C."

I have the honor  
to be, General,  
Your Obedient Servant.

G. L. Beauregard  
General Commanding.

# Tabular Statement of works

Works	Location
Fort Sumter	Charleston Harbor
Fort Moultrie	" Sullivan's Island
Fort Beauregard	" " East of city
New Batteries	" " West of city
Breach Inlet Battery	" " North
Morris Island Battery	Morris Island
Fort Johnson	Charleston Harbor, James Co.
Fort Ripley	"
Battery at Lawton's	"
Battery at M <sup>c</sup> heads	" Wappo Creek
James Island lines	East of James Island & West "
" " Redans and Redoubts connecting with	Fort Pemberton
Fort Lamar	Secessionville left flank of Stone Riv. covering right flank
Fort Pemberton	James Island East end western
Batteries at Holmes House	"
Batteries at Cross Roads below the church	"
Battery at Green Cross Roads	"
Reed Battery	" Clark's House
(2) Batteries connected by covered way	St Andrews parish Wilkes
Bee's Ferry Batteries	" " For 10 miles above city on a covering a pontoon bridge located at the an advance down South side of Ashley
Charleston lines	Extending from Ashley to Cooper East side of city on Cooper River
Half Moon Battery	Rear of Rantowles Station at junction Milltown + Jacksonboro Road
(2) Batteries connected by covered way	Rantowles house 7/8 miles from York of Rantowles Creek & Jacob Parker Ferry Road
Redoubt	600 yards below Church 200 yds below obstructions at Church
Church Flats Battery	Connecting Johns Island with 260 ft long, 50 ft draw causeway
Stone Bridge	Connecting Island with
Tele de pont	
Stone Bridge	
Sullivan's Island Bridge	Connecting East and West James Island
Floating Battery	
Causeway and Bridge	Connecting James Island with
Wappo Draw Bridge	

The force employed is



# Statement of works in the Department of South

Location	Intended Armament	Present Armament	Remarks
Charleston Harbor	140	(28" shells, 3-9" shells, 5-8" sea coast } 6-24, 3-24 Howitzers, 5-10", 12-5", 31-32" } 4-32", 7-42", 6-42", 7-10" mortars	
" Sullivan's Island	6	1-8", 1-8" shell, 1-32", 182, 2-24	May
" " East of Moultrie	9	4-10"	
" " West of Moultrie	9	2-32", 124, 4-12, 1. Howitzer	
" " North end	12	2-8" shell, 1-32", 3-32", 124	
Morris Island	5	1-32", 78", 2-32"	Co
Charleston Harbor James Island	5	4-32, 1-6"	Un
" " Wappoo Creek	12	1-32, 4-24	Un
East of James Island Creek	9	1-8" Howitzer, 5-32, 8-24, 4-18, 1-24	Co
West " " "	9	1-8" sea coast, 9 siege gun 12 to 24	Co
Fort Pemberton	15	2-10 mortars, 2-8" shells, 182, 6-32, 2-24	Un
Secessionville left flank of lines	20	2-10", 2-8", 2-32", 4-32, 7-42, 2-18, 2-12	loc
Stono Riv. covering right flank of lines	4	2-42 cannonades, 2-32 shell	
James Island East end western lines	8	8 field pieces	
" "	7	7 field pieces	
" Clark's House	6	2 24, 1-24	
St Andrews parish Wilkes place	10		m
" " (or 10 miles above city on Ashley River)	20		Un
Covering a pontoon bridge located at that place (an old pier down south side Ashley River)	25	48 siege Howitzers	
Extending from Ashley to Cooper River	7		
East side of city on Cooper River	9		Co
Rear of Rantowles Station at junction E. & S. R.R.	3		
Willtown + Jacksonboro Roads	3		
Rantowles house 7/8 miles from depot in fork of Rantowles Creek & Jacksonboro	4		
On Parker Ferry Road	2		
600 yards below Church flats	2		
300 yds below obstructions at Church flats	2		
(Connecting Johns Island with Main)	2		Un
300 ft long, 50 ft draw causeway 1075 yds	2		Un
Connecting Island with Main	2		Un
(Connecting East and West lines)	2		Un
On James Island	2		Un
Connecting James Island with Main	2		Un

force employed is 239 white and 3397 negro men  
Respectfully  
J. M.

The Department of South Carolina, October 4<sup>th</sup> 1862.

Intended Armament	Present Armament	Condition	Forces at work.	Time to complete.
140	(28" shells, 3-9" shells, 5-8" sea coast) 6-24, 3-24 Howitzers, 5-10", 12-8", 31-32"		75 Workmen	
6	4-32 <sup>R</sup> , 7-42 <sup>S</sup> , 6-42 <sup>R</sup> , 7-10" mortars		2 "	10 days
9	1-8", 1-8" shell, 1-32 <sup>R</sup> , 1-32, 2-24 4-10"	Unfinished	107 "	10 "
	2-32", 124, 4-12, 1. Howitzer	"	281 "	3 weeks
12	2-8" shell, 1-32 <sup>R</sup> , 3-32 <sup>S</sup> , 124 <sup>R</sup> 1-32 <sup>R</sup> , 18", 2-32"	"	119 "	21 days
5		Complete	577 "	2 weeks
5	4-32, 1-6 <sup>R</sup>	Unfinished	17 "	6 weeks
12	1-32, 4-24 <sup>R</sup>	Incomplete		
	1-8" Howitzer, 5-32, 8-24, 4-18, 1-4 <sup>R</sup>	Unfinished	130 "	10 days
9	1-8" sea coast. 9 size gun 12 to 24 1-32	"	208 "	3 weeks
15	2-10 mortars, 2-8" shells, 1-32 <sup>R</sup> , 6-32, 2-24	Complete	100 "	2 "
20	2-10", 2-8", 2-32 <sup>R</sup> , 4-32, 7-42, 2-18, 2-12 <sup>R</sup>	Unfinished	300 "	3 weeks
4	2-42 cannonades, 2-32 shell	"		
8	8 field pieces	"		
7	7 field pieces	"		
6	2-24, 5-12, 4 <sup>R</sup>	"		
10		Unfinished		100 hands
20		Unfinished	65-0 "	10 days 1 month
25	48 siege Howitzers	"	160 "	2 weeks
7		"	50 "	10 days
9		Complete		
3		"		
4		"		
2		"		
		Unfinished		
		Unfinished	29 "	4 days 27 hands
		"	72	Indefinite
		"	300	10 days
		Waiting material		3 weeks.

ite and 3397 negro workmen

Respectfully Submitted

W. H. Echols.

Capt. of Engineers.

General  
Order  
No. 11.

5/

A. S. J. G. O.

Richmond Va.

Special order no 234.

Oct 7. 1862

x x x x x

XXXV. The States of South Carolina  
Georgia and that part of Florida  
east of the Apalachicola river  
will constitute the Department  
under the command of General  
G. J. Beauregard.

XXXVI. The Department of East  
and Middle Florida is hereby  
constituted a District and will  
form a part of the Department  
under General G. J. Beauregard.

x x x x x

By Command of  
The Secretary of War,  
Dno. ~~Wells~~  
A. G.



the papers of R. S. 1. Deaurgard, Library of Congress, Keel 5, Frame 582

Head Quarters Department  
of S. Carolina & Georgia  
Charleston S.C. 8<sup>th</sup> Oct 1862

To his Excellency G. W. Pickens  
Governor of South Carolina,  
Columbia S.C.

Dear Sir:

I have delayed acknowledging your letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> ult. and its accompanying papers, in order to enclose you a copy of the report of a Board of Army and Naval officers relative to the present condition of the defenses of this Harbor, which I sincerely wish were in a more forward state of completion. I have applied for 51 additional pieces of Ordnance, of the heaviest calibres, to arm the inner line of forts and batteries.

I consider them indispensable, for my reliance in the Bores and other obstructions now being laid across the channel between Fort Sumter and the new

batteries on Sullivan's Island, which are very limited, except for their moral effect.

The two gun-boats now under construction are nearly ready, and I believe will be of material assistance to the forts at the entrance of and within the Harbor.

Capt. F. D. Lee submitted to me yesterday a plan for a "Torpedo Ram" which I believe would be worth several Gun Boats. I can only express my regret it was not adopted at once by the Naval Dept. at Richmond, when submitted to it several months ago, as he informs me.

I will endeavor to have one constructed with the authority of the War Department, as soon as materials, labor &c, can be collected for that object.

I fear not to put on record now, that half a dozen of these "Torpedo Rams", of small comparative cost, would keep this Harbor clear of four times the number of the Onessy's Iron-clad Gun Boats.

With regard to the condition of the Garrison  
of Fort Sumter, referred to by you, after the  
thorough investigation of the matter lately  
made by a Military Board, I can find no  
cause for fearing the disloyalty or evil designs  
of the men composing it. They appear to be  
well disciplined and zealous but I agree  
with you in the necessity of having an able  
and old artilleryman in command of the  
forts at the entrance of this Harbor.

Hence I have made already two applica-  
tions for the services of Brig. Genl. Ripley,  
which have been promised me.

Respectfully  
Yours Obedt. Servt.  
G. T. Beauregard  
Genl. Comd'g

P.S.

I have already given instructions for the con-  
struction of a battery of 5 or 6 pieces (32 lbs and  
rifled guns,) at Mayports for the defense of  
Winyah Bay. My limited forces will, however, per-  
mit me to detach for its garrison only a very  
small number of men, probably not over 350 of  
all arms.

✓  
Hd. Qrs. Department of  
S. C. & Georgia

Charleston S. C.

Oct 10<sup>th</sup> 1862

Genl. Samuel Cooper.  
Adjut. & Inspector General.  
C. S. A. Richmond Va.

General

In continuation  
of my report of the inspections  
made by me, before taking com-  
mand, I have to submit the  
following:

On the 20<sup>th</sup> September accom-  
panied by Maj. Genl. Pemberton  
and Col. Gonzales, I left  
Charleston by special train,  
in the morning for Savannah  
stopping by the wayside at  
Rantowles Station, I inspected  
the works, at that point,  
an open battery for four guns  
two twelve and two twenty four  
pounders. The position is strong  
commanding the roads from  
Savannah and Church Flats  
on the Stono River, three miles  
distant where there is another

battery, one of three guns - two  
32 & one 12 pounder rifled to  
command an obstruction, and  
prevent a landing from Johns  
Island, as well as the passage  
by water up Church Flats: in  
which case the troops at Adam  
Rim, (9 or 10 miles distant) a central  
and healthy point, would have  
to support that battery, or fall  
back on the one at Rantowles  
Station. The right flank of the  
latter should be extended; or a  
detached Redan constructed  
towards the marshes in the  
direction of Wallace's where  
there is another battery of one  
32 & one rifled 6 pdr occupying  
a strong isolated position, to  
flank Rantowles Battery, and  
to cover the two bridges across  
Rantowles Creek a branch of  
the Stone, below Church Flats.  
The Stone River must however  
be examined, from the latter  
point to Wapoo Bent, to deter-  
mine if there are any landing  
places, whence the works at



the "Overflow" can be turned.  
At the "Overflow" are two enclosed field works about five miles distant from Charleston which command the road from Savannah to Long or Chew Bridge across the Ashley River. These works are well located, provided they cannot be turned on the right or left from the direction of the Wapoo, which will be investigated. They are yet unarmed is to be noted.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> September accompanied as just stated, and by Brig Genl Mercer, District Commander, inspected the defenses of Savannah.

Those works are incomplete, but are under rapid progress. The works on the River, I am informed, Fort Boggs excepted, are finished, the battery of that work (16 sixteen guns is however in position. The line of Durette and the Redans around the city, may be said to be about half finished. These works are rather close to each other

and of an unnecessarily strong  
profile. Some 1,400 negroes are  
now employed on them. The  
obstructions - piling and cribwork  
filled in with stone and  
brick, about one mile below  
Fort Jackson and its batteries,  
were to be completed, within a  
fortnight from the time of  
my inspection. These obstruc-  
tions I think must form a  
thorough barrier to navigation  
they should however be closely  
guarded, and kept in careful  
repair, in view of the effect of  
the current on the river bottom  
between the cribs. The outer line  
of defenses, consisting of detached  
works or batteries at "Thunderbolt"  
and other points, I did not visit  
for want of time, but I am in-  
formed by Genl. Pemberton  
that they are finished, well  
armed with heavy guns, and,  
with proper garrisons cannot  
be taken by the Enemy if  
obstinately defended. From  
their advantageous position

they cannot be turned and my  
predecessor in command places  
great reliance on them. An additional  
work at Coffee Bluff, on the Ogeechee  
River, in the opinion of the Chief  
Engineer of the Georgia District, Capt  
McCready, ought to be constructed.

This must be determined hereafter.  
Upon the whole I consider Savannah  
thoroughly defended from any Naval  
attack, and when its lines of land  
defenses shall be finished, with a  
garrison of about 15,000 men, may  
be regarded as impregnable, unless  
the Enemy shall mass against it  
an overwhelming force, which it  
is not probable they will ever attempt,  
as the result, if favorable, would  
not compensate for the expense and  
trouble.

Yeaving returned to this city and  
assumed command of the Department,  
on the 24<sup>th</sup> ultimo, accompanied by,  
Col. Gonzalez, I inspected the  
line of works on the Steele, constructed  
to defend the city of Charleston from  
a land attack from the north.





The profiles of the parapet of these batteries is too great especially that of the former. Adaptation of means to ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> end, has not always been consulted in the works around this city and Savannah; and much unnecessary work has been bestowed on many of them.

They show however, great energy and industry in the officers who have executed them.

Respectfully  
Your Obedient Servant  
G. S. Beauregard  
Genl. Comd'g.

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Richmond Va.

Oct 10 - 1862

General Beauregard.

Charleston S.C.

Flinders east of the Apalachicola river has been attached to your Department, and Genl. Finegan has been ordered to report to you. General Ripley has been ordered to Charleston.

G. B. Randolph  
Secy. of War.

✓ Hdqrs. Dept. of S.C. and Ga.  
Charleston October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1862,  
Genl. G. J. Beanevard

Comdg. Dept. of S.C. and Ga.  
Charleston S.C.

General.

I have the honor  
to report that in obedience to  
your orders, on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst., in com-  
pany with Capt. A. J. Beanevard,  
I proceeded to McPhersonville,  
the head quarters of Col. W. S.  
Walker, Comdg. 3<sup>rd</sup> Mil. Dist. S.C.,  
arriving there at 3 P.M. I deliv-  
ered your dispatch.

The Col. expressed himself  
very much gratified to hear of  
the reinforcements you contem-  
plated sending him, in case of  
an attack on the C. & S. R.R.  
within the limits of his Mil. Dist.,  
stating at the same time that,  
with the force now under his  
command, he could only make a  
retiring fight, his numbers being  
so small, as stated in his  
letter which I handed to you.

His force although small



he regards as very reliable. The Colonel desired me to say to you, that he was much in want of a good officer to assist him in disciplining the cavalry, and as owing to the nature of the country they would have to fight mostly on foot, he was very anxious to have his requisition for rifles filled.

He designated the following places as points for concentrating his troops viz: Pocotaligo, Grahamville, and Hardeeville, at which places he now has his encampments.

Should the enemy attempt to force their way to the railroad at Pocotaligo, he calculated to hold them in check in rear of Scrivner's rice fields, protecting his command behind a small work, ditch and hedge, with rice fields overflowed on each flank. Should they attempt to advance to the bridge across the Combahee River, at Salkahatchie, by the road parallel to the river and another small road known

as Seller's road, he would then hold them in check at the junction of <sup>the</sup> two roads near the bridge, the country at that point being swampy and densely wooded.

Both these roads of approach he intends having obstructed and the bridges taken up.

In case of a landing being made at Hugenins, on Broad River, he would hold them in check at the causeway and bridge, across Bee's Creek (on the old mail road) at the junction of the Enlow and Grahamville roads.

For the protection of the approaches to Grahamville, works have been erected on the different roads, the nearest landing place being on Boyd's Creek.

Should they land at Bluffton, he has selected a position at New River bridge (on the old mail road) where he has an embrasure battery to protect the bridge. If they land at Red Bluff, which he does not think probable, he has selected a position near New River, where



he has two small works erected.

Col. Walker has written to Genl. Mercer, comd'g at Savannah, to enquire of him what force he has on this side of the Savannah River, in order that he might act in concert with him.

He has pickets posted at all the available points between the Ashepoo and Savannah Rivers. The force between Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers, is composed of but one small battalion of cavalry commanded by Maj. Jeffords. Chapmans fort on the Ashepoo has been abandoned, the guns have been removed. A picket is now stationed at that point. The railroad bridge across this river is more accessible to the enemy than any of the other bridges, the river being deep and navigable some distance above the bridge. Obstructions were placed in this river, under fire from the guns of Fort Chapman.

The Colonel was anxious to have the cavalry under his command.



organized into regiments; there being at present so many independent companies and battalions under his command, he thinks they would be more effective under good regimental commanders. He has not heretofore made use of spies to procure information, but scouts in uniform; he now has the offer of the services of several white men, whom he will employ in that capacity, also two negroes which he will endeavor to make use of.

We returned to this city yesterday, at 7:30 o'clock P.M., when I delivered to you the letter of Col. Walker; being his reply to your disinterested.

I am very respectfully  
 Your Obedt. Servt

A. R. Chisalm

1st Lt. + A. D. Co.

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Savannah

Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1862 - 10 - P.M.

Colonel G. J. Colcock

Grahamville

South Carolina

Troop are being sent tonight  
to support Colonel Harrison, or  
to cut off retreat of enemy  
on Bee's Creek. Circumstances  
must decide. Wait to act  
with them, but send scouts  
towards Bee's Creek.

G. L. Beauregard.

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Savannah  
October 22<sup>d</sup> 1862 2:27 P.M.

Colonel G. J. Colcock  
Grahamville  
South Carolina.

Make a reconnoissance  
with disposable force  
towards Bee's Creek, to  
ascertain position and  
movements of enemy  
and if possible make  
a dash at him.

G. S. Beauregard.



Savannah - Ga  
October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1862. 8 A.M.

Genl. Sam Cooper.  
Adjt. and Inspector General.  
Richmond  
Virginia.

Copies to Mr. J. H. S.

The abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie yesterday, they were gallantly repulsed to their gun boats, at Mackey's Point, and Bees Creek landing, by Colonel W. S. Walker, commanding District, and Colonel D. P. Harrison, commanding troops sent from here. Enemy had come in thirteen transports and gun boats. Charleston Railroad is unharmed - Abolitionists left dead and wounded on the field, our cavalry in hot-pursuit.

G. T. Beauregard  
Genl. Comdg.

Hd. Qrs. Forces near Laurens Bluff

Oct. 24<sup>th</sup> 1862

Capt. Geo. A. Mercer

A. A. Genl.

Savannah Ga.

Capt.

In accordance with orders from Genl. Mercer, 25<sup>th</sup>, and 30<sup>th</sup> regiments were at the depot of the G. R. R. at 12 o'clock, wednesday night. We were detained at the depot a little time, perhaps two hours, waiting for the train to be prepared. The superintendent of transportation at the road stated that he had expected the train, which had carried Col. Harrison's Command, to carry us. This train having been detained caused the delay. On arriving at Grahamsville, I received a note from Col. Colcock, commanding at that point, stating that Col. H. and his command were safe at Coosawhatchee, and that the enemy's boats were retiring towards Broad River, and advising me to

proceeded to Coosawhatchie, and  
my trains to be prepared to move to  
any point where the attack might  
be renewed. We proceeded to  
Coosawhatchie accordingly, ar-  
riving about 8 o'clock A.M. on  
Thursday. The forces at that point  
were, 28<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 32<sup>nd</sup> and 47<sup>th</sup> regiments  
six companies S.C. infantry,  
Lafayette Artillery, 4 guns, Ter-  
rel Artillery 4 guns, and a  
section of the Beaufort Artillery.

From the best information I could  
obtain, but a small force of the  
Abolitionists approached Coos-  
sawhatchie, not more probably  
than a few companies. This  
force reached the Rail-Road about  
half a mile this side of Coos<sup>awhatchie</sup>  
on Wednesday about 4 o'clock P.M.  
just as the train from Hardee-  
ville containing 11<sup>th</sup> S.C. Regt. came  
along. They fired into this train  
killing Maj. Harrison, 11<sup>th</sup> S.C. Regt. the  
fireman on the train, and wound-  
ing the engineer. This train passed  
on rapidly, and the Abolitionists  
proceeded to cut down two telegraph



posts and to take up four rails  
of the Road. Before they had time  
to do any further injury however  
they took fright either at the  
noise of Col. Harrison's train, ap-  
proaching or a few horsemen on  
the road in their rear, and left  
for their boats, tearing up all  
the bridges, behind them on  
the road leading from Bee's  
creek. A negroe on the train  
11<sup>th</sup> S. C. regt. jumped off at the  
time it was fired into, and go-  
ing back on the Rail Road met  
Col. Harrison's train and inform-  
ing Col. H. of the attack. Being  
advised of the state of affairs,  
Col. H. advanced cautiously to the  
point where the rails were  
taken, repaired the road, and  
reached Leesawhatchee about  
nine P. M. On arriving at Lees-  
awhatchee being the senior of-  
ficer present, I assumed  
command of the forces assem-  
bled there, and proceeded at-  
once to reconnoitre the position,  
to strengthen pickets, already

thrown out and to cover all the approaches with small outposts. Orders were then issued prescribing the order of formation in case of attack, the point for assembling, appointing a field officer of the day, and making such dispositions as seemed necessary to prevent confusion in case of an alarm. No further demonstrations were made however by the Abolitionists, and on yesterday morning all the gun-boats had retired from Loosawhatchis river. On receiving orders yesterday to return, I turned the command over to G. Y. Leal Grant, 11<sup>th</sup> S. C. Infantry and have now the honor to report that the entire Georgia forces returned yesterday, without casualty, and are now in their several camps.

I am Capt. Your Obedt. Servt.  
G. W. Wilson

Col. Leal's reinforcements from  
Ga. M<sup>l</sup>. Loosawhatchis.

Impr. 1100  
recopied on p. 144

Head Quarters 1st Mil. Dist S.C.  
Charleston

October 25<sup>th</sup> 1862

Increase of numerical force  
called for by Brig. Gen. S. R. Gist,  
Comd'g. for defense of James Island  
and the main.

Of all arms	17,661
1 Light Battery -	100
1 Company Art. -	<u>100</u> 200
For Morris Island	
1 Company Art. for Enfilade Bats.	
Sullivan's Island -	100
2 Regiments Infantry -	2,000
1 Battalion Cavalry -	400
2 Light Batteries -	<u>200</u> 2,600
For Mt. Pleasant	
1 Reg. Art. for works in	1,000
progress -	<u>21,561</u>

R. S. Ripley  
Brig. Genl. Comd'g.

1 in 1 copies of I. G. I. Cunningham, Library of Congress



Statement of forces required for a proper defense of Charleston by way of James Island and the main land.

James Island.

Infantry	6,000	
Artillery	1,500	
Cavalry	130	7,700

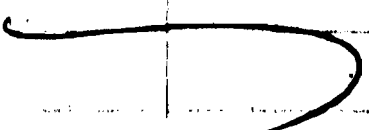
City of Charleston.

Infantry	2,500	
Artillery	250	
Cavalry	130	2,900

Defenses of the Main (Movable Column)

Infantry	10,000	
Artillery	730	
Cavalry	500	11,230
		<u>21,850</u>

recap on p. 147



Statement of effective force  
on

James Island.

Infantry	---	1,680	
Artillery	---	1,025	
Cavalry	---	145	2,910

City of Charleston and The Main

Infantry	---	906	
Artillery	---	190	
Cavalry	---	183	1,279

4,189

