

THE DEFENSE
OF
CHARLESTON HARBOR,

INCLUDING

FORT SUMTER AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS.

1863-1865.

BY JOHN JOHNSON,

FORMERLY MAJOR OF ENGINEERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

WITH ORIGINAL PAPERS IN APPENDIX, FULL OFFICIAL
REPORTS, MAPS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS.



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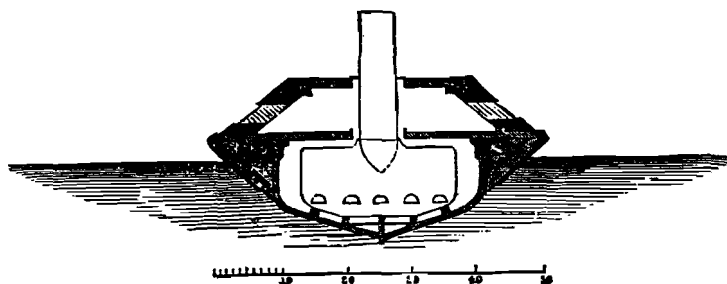
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two IX-inch smoothbore and four 60-pounder rifles. These boats were well built, but their steam-power was insufficient for



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF CONFEDERATE IRON-CLAD RAM, CHARLESTON HARBOR.

the speed required of rams, and their engines called for constant repairing. Their crews numbered from 120 to 150 men.¹

¹ A third and stronger ram, the *Charleston*, was completed early in 1864. A fourth, the *Columbia*, with six inches of plating, was completed early in 1865, but, being disabled by an accident, she was never in service. The wooden gunboat prize, *Isaac Smith*, was "a very swift steamer of 450 tons," mounting one rifled gun and eight VIII-inch smoothbores. Under the new name of *Stono* and the command of Captain H. J. Hartstene she was a valuable colleague of the rams until the night of June 5, 1863, when in trying to run the blockade she was wrecked off Fort Moultrie. The *Juno*, Lieutenant Philip Porcher commanding, distinguished for the capture of a Union launch, was eventually lost at sea running the blockade with cotton for Nassau in the fall of 1863, nearly all on board perishing.

The officers of the *Palmetto State* were—Flag-Officer, D. N. Ingraham, commanding squadron; Lieutenant-Commander, John Rutledge; Lieutenants, W. H. Parker, Philip Porcher, G. S. Shyrock, R. J. Bowen; Master, F. T. Chew; Surgeon, A. M. Lynah; Chief Engineer, M. P. Jordan; Midshipmen, C. F. Sevier, W. P. Hamilton, C. Cary; Pilots, G. D. Gladden, A. Johnson.

The officers of the *Chicora* were—Captain, J. R. Tucker; Lieutenants, G. H. Bier, William T. Glassell, W. H. Wall; Master, A. M. Mason; Acting Master, J. A. Payne; Passed Midshipman, J. P. Claybrooke; Midshipmen, R. H. Bacot, Palmer Saunders, Roger Pinckney; Surgeon, W. M. Turner; Engineer, H. Clarke; Pilots, Thomas Payne and James Aldert.

In the early part of 1864, when the *Charleston* was commissioned, Commodore Tucker transferred his flag to her from the *Chicora*. She was commanded by Commander Isaac N. Brown; Commander Thomas T. Hunter was assigned to the *Chicora*, and Commander James H. Rochelle to the *Palmetto State*. (For all of this information I have been indebted to Scharf's *History of the Confederate Navy*.—J. J.)

It remains only that the military strength of Charleston harbor and vicinity in men and arms, as it was about April 1, 1863, should be now described.

The Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida had its head-quarters at Charleston, where since September 24, 1862, General G. T. Beauregard had been in command. His staff was constituted as follows: Brigadier-General Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Lay, Adjutant and Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Roman, Adjutant and Inspector-General; Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Waddy, Chief of Ordnance; Major John T. O'Brien, A. A. G.; Captain H. Wemyss Feilden, A. A. G.; Captain Clifton H. Smith, A. A. G.; Captain John M. Otey, A. A. G.; Captain E. Pliny Bryan, A. A. G.

Engineer Department: Major David B. Harris, Chief Engineer Department; Major William H. Echols, Chief Engineer of South Carolina; Colonel A. J. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery; Major Hutson Lee, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon R. L. Brodie, Chief Medical Director; Major H. C. Guerin, Chief of Subsistence; Major Henry Bryan, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

The coast of South Carolina was divided into four military districts, as follows:

1st. The First Military District, Brigadier-General R. S. Ripley commanding, embraced the works for the defense of the harbor and approaches to the city of Charleston, limited on the east by the South Santee River and on the west by the *Stono* and *Rantowle's Creek*.

2d. The Second Military District, Brigadier-General Johnson Hagood commanding, extended from the western limit of the First District to the *Ashepoo River*.

3d. The Third Military District, Brigadier-General W. S. Walker commanding, was limited on the east by the Second Military District and on the west by the *Savannah River*.

4th. The Fourth Military District, Brigadier-General James H. Trapier commanding, was bounded on the south-west by the *South Santee River* and on the north-east by the boundary-line

between the States of North and South Carolina.—(*War Records*, vol. xiv.)

The organization of troops in the First Military District was as follows (March 13, 1863):

Brigadier-General R. S. RIPLEY commanding.

James Island and St. Andrew's Parish.

Brigadier-General S. R. GIST commanding.

8th Georgia Battalion, Major B. F. Hunt.

25th South Carolina, Colonel Charles H. Simonton.

3d South Carolina Cavalry, Company K, Captain T. Cordes.

Ferguson's (South Carolina) Cavalry, Company G, Captain B. W. McTureous.

2d South Carolina Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Frederick.

Lucas's (South Carolina) Battalion of Artillery, Major J. J. Lucas.

Palmetto (South Carolina) Battalion of Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. White.

Brigadier-General T. L. Clingman's Brigade.

8th North Carolina, Colonel H. M. Shaw.

31st North Carolina, Colonel John V. Jordan.

51st North Carolina, Colonel Hector McKethan.

61st North Carolina, Colonel James D. Radcliffe.

German Artillery, Company B, Captain F. Melchers.

Sullivan's Island and Christ Church Parish.

Brigadier-General JAMES H. TRAPIER, commanding, having been temporarily withdrawn from command of the Fourth Military District.

1st South Carolina Infantry (regulars), Colonel William Butler.

20th South Carolina Infantry, Colonel L. M. Keitt.

Ferguson's (South Carolina) Cavalry, Company E, Captain L. A. Whilden.

Rutledge (South Carolina) Cavalry, Company D, Captain Thomas Pinckney.

1st South Carolina Artillery (regulars), Companies I and K, Captain J. A. Sitgreaves.

Ferguson's Light Battery, Captain Thomas B. Ferguson.

German (South Carolina) Artillery, Company A, Captain D. Werner.

Santee (South Carolina) Artillery, Captain Christopher Gaillard.

Morris Island.

21st South Carolina, Colonel Robert F. Graham.

Gist Guards, Captain C. E. Chichester.

Mathewes Artillery, Captain J. R. Mathewes.

City of Charleston.

46th Georgia, Colonel P. H. Colquitt.

Charleston Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Gaillard.

21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry, Major W. P. White.

South Carolina Siege-Train, Major Charles Alston, Jr.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley.

1st South Carolina Artillery (regular), Company H, Captain H. S. Farley.

Fort Sumter.

1st South Carolina Artillery (regular), Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, I, Colonel Alfred Rhett.

According to the returns of troops made April 7, 1863,¹ the following will exhibit the totals of "effectives" in each military district, and the grand total in the department:

First Military District of South Carolina	11,229
Second Military District of South Carolina	2,849
Third Military District of South Carolina	5,837
District of Georgia (Savannah)	10,125
District of Middle Florida	1,374
District of East Florida	803
Total in the department	32,217

¹ *War Records*, vol. xiv. page 889.

The armament of *James Island*, reported by Brigadier-General S. R. Gist, March 3, 1863, was thus disposed :

Fort Johnson, 5 guns (two 10-inch and two 32s and one 32 rifle), with one 10-inch mortar, total	6 guns.
Battery Glover, opposite White Point Garden, in the city	5 "
Battery Means, near the Ashley mouth of Wappoo Cut	2 "
Fort Pemberton, near the Stono mouth of Wappoo Cut	15 "
Western division of lines (2600 yards)	17 "
Eastern division of lines (2600 yards)	20 "
Battery Reed, on the right flank of Fort Lamar	2 "
Secessionville (Fort Lamar), 13 guns and 1 mortar	14 "

James Island was therefore at that time defended by an aggregate of 81 guns, of which only 13 were on the harbor.

Morris Island had in its principal work, Battery Wagner, at this time, only 7 guns; and in Battery Gregg, at Cumming's Point, only 2 guns; total, 9 guns.

Sullivan's Island was armed as follows: Breach Inlet Battery (Marshall), 8 guns; Beauregard Battery, 6 guns; Fort Moultrie, 24 guns; Battery Bee, 10 guns; total, 48 guns.

Fort Sumter's armament consisted of 40 guns in casemate and 45 in barbette on the ramparts, making a total of 85 guns, with 7 mortars. Of this aggregate, only the guns of the eastern or right face and flank were to be brought into action—viz. 37 guns and 7 mortars. But as among them were 13 smoothbore 32-pounders, pieces of no value against armored vessels, and as, besides, the fire of the mortars would be very uncertain, the actual armament of the fort likely to prove effective in the approaching struggle could be no more than 24 guns.¹

The garrison consisted of seven companies of the First regiment of South Carolina Artillery (regulars), commanded by Colonel Alfred Rhett, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Yates, and Major Ormsby Blanding, making a total of about 550 officers and men. Under strict discipline, with constant drill and practice, the garrison had attained the highest degree of excellence.

¹ The weight or calibre of these pieces was as follows: four 10-inch columbiads, two 9-inch Dahlgrens, two 7-inch Brooke rifles, eight 8-inch columbiads and navy shell-guns, seven 42-pounders, rifled and banded, and one 32-pounder, rifled and banded. The mortars were of the 10-inch sea-coast pattern.

An afternoon trip down the harbor to see the dress-parade and hear the band play at Fort Sumter was held by the Charlestonians to be an indispensable custom—a tribute due both to the war spirit of the time and to the merit of a fine command. (An idea of the organization of the regiment, its companies and officers, may be formed from reading Colonel Rhett's report of April 7, 1863, in the Appendix of this work.)¹

¹ It appears that one of the biographers of General R. E. Lee has, in unconscious affection for his noble chief, greatly exaggerated the extent and value of the defensive works ordered and constructed during his command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, from November 8, 1861, to March 3, 1862, a period of only four months. (See *Memoirs of Lee*, by A. L. Long, chap. viii.) At the time of General Lee's departure for Virginia no problem of iron-clad warfare had yet presented itself, and except perhaps the "Thunderbolt" batteries below Savannah and the first works at Battery Bee, Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor, there were no fortifications along the coast that General Lee would have estimated very highly, and none as constituting "a strong interior line of defense extending from Winyaw Bay to the mouth of the St. Mary's River." From March to September some changes, and a few only which were advantageous, were made by order of Major-General Pemberton. But it was not until the administration of General Beauregard and his chief engineer, Colonel Harris, that the defenses on the coast attained the high degree of excellence for which they became distinguished. The correction of General Long's error was made in June, 1876, by General Thomas Jordan, writing for the Southern Historical Society a paper on this subject. The present writer feels called upon to add his testimony to that of General Jordan.

throw sufficient reinforcements on the island in one night, and in time to allow the advance of our troops to the south end before daylight." (*Military Operations*, vol. ii. pp. 115, 116.)

The descent on Morris Island was thus a successfully accomplished fact. The Union troops were occupying nearly three miles of the southern part, leaving the Confederates to hold one mile of the northern part, with two strong fortifications, but with their communications with the city seriously threatened and impaired.

The defense on the 10th of July was not so vigorous as it might have been, even allowing for the heavy odds against the Confederates. The fire of their eleven pieces, mostly of large calibre, did little or no execution. Some of the guns could not be depressed to bear on the landings. It would have been better had the gunners not wearied themselves out fighting the Folly Island batteries for two hours, but had reserved their fire to be concentrated on the boats as they advanced to land the troops. General Gillmore remarks in his report that a few well-placed field-guns would have done better.

Nor was any stubborn resistance made from the rifle-pits by the small support of infantry, so overwhelmed was it by the batteries, the flanking fire from the monitors, and the charge of four times its own number from the landing. The shattered and exhausted companies reached Fort Wagner in a very disorganized condition, which lasted late into the night. And if an assault had been made that evening the whole island might have fallen. The Union army certainly lost a great opportunity.

About midnight fresh troops were brought from Charleston, particularly the Georgians, and a more determined spirit prevailed at once. The repulse inflicted on the enemy the next morning served to encourage the defenders of Morris Island and to confirm the purpose of the commanding general to hold it as long as possible.

CHAPTER V.

THE SECOND ASSAULT OF BATTERY WAGNER.—FORT SUMTER THREATENED.

July 12—August 12, 1863.

SIEGE-BATTERIES CONSTRUCTED ON FIRST PARALLEL AGAINST WAGNER—BRIGADIER-GENERAL TALIAFERRO COMMANDS THE CONFEDERATES ON MORRIS ISLAND—MAJOR RION'S SORTIE ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 14TH --GREAT LAND AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF WAGNER, JULY 18TH --FIRE CEASES AT DARK AND GARRISON CALLED OUT—THREE BRIGADES OF UNION TROOPS PREPARE FOR ASSAULT UNDER BRIGADIER-GENERAL SEYMOUR—STRONG'S BRIGADE, LED BY SHAW'S COLORED REGIMENT, GAINS THE PARAPET, BUT IS BEATEN BACK IN GREAT DISORDER—PUTNAM'S BRIGADE, DELAYED TOO LONG, GAINS AND HOLDS A SALIENT OF THE WORK, BUT IS FORCED TO RETREAT AFTER HEAVY LOSSES AND CAPTURE OF PRISONERS—THE UNION TROOPS FINALLY REPULSED AFTER A STRUGGLE OF NEARLY THREE HOURS—CONFEDERATE LOSSES—CONSTRUCTION OF BREACHING-BATTERIES AGAINST FORT SUMTER BEGUN JULY 23D AT UNPRECEDENTED RANGE OF 4200 YARDS—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AUGUST 3D—ARMAMENT OF FORT SUMTER REDUCED, BY REMOVAL OF TWENTY GUNS, TO A TOTAL OF THIRTY-EIGHT GUNS AND TWO MORTARS—FILLING OF GORGE-ROOMS WITH WET COTTON-BALES AND SAND—SALLY-PORT CUT THROUGH WESTERN WALL AND WHARF CONSTRUCTED—MERLONS AND TRAVERSES CONSTRUCTED ON RAMPARTS—EXTERIOR OF GORGE PROTECTED WITH SANDBAGS BROUGHT FROM THE CITY—MAGAZINES MADE SAFE—TWO CAPTURES BY THE HARBOR FLOTILLA.

IMMEDIATELY after the failure in front of Battery Wagner steps were taken by the Union commander, Brigadier-General Q. A. Gillmore, to construct batteries against it, so as to shake it violently before another assault. These works, four in number, mounting twenty-seven rifle guns, 10-, 20-, and 30-pounders, and fourteen mortars, were begun on the night of July 12th by Major T. B. Brooks, A. D. C. and assistant engineer. They

were located on what he termed the first parallel,¹ and they varied in distance from 1330 to 1920 yards.

But it does not appear that any thought of the necessity of besieging Wagner by regular approaches entered the mind of the Union commander at this early date. These forty-one or two guns and mortars, supported by the heavy flanking fire of the armored vessels, were relied on to demoralize the garrison and ensure an easy capture of the fort. So respectable, if not formidable, had this seaside resort of the Confederates become that henceforward it was to occupy a very conspicuous place in the military operations before Charleston.² Yet the sequel proved that Fort Sumter could have been demolished and the city annoyed by long-range rifle-guns without the digging of a single trench or the firing of a single gun against Wagner, or perhaps the sacrifice of a single life before its impregnable ramparts. (See "Strategic Value of Morris Island," Appendix E.)

Colonel R. T. Graham, who had commanded the Confederate troops on the island during the engagements of the 10th and 11th, was relieved on the morning of July 14th by Brigadier-General William B. Taliaferro. This officer, a native of Virginia, having served with "Stonewall" Jackson in some of his most active and brilliant campaigns, reported for duty in the department, and was assigned first to the District of Georgia, March 6, 1863. Some time after May he appears to have been transferred, at his own request, to the First Military District of South Carolina, and continued in its organization to render most valuable service for nearly two years.

In order to inspire the garrison and feel the enemy, who occupied rifle-pits about three-fourths of a mile from Wagner, the order was issued by General Taliaferro on the night of his arrival to organize a sortie, and the command of it was given to Major James H. Rion, Seventh battalion South Carolina.³

¹ But it was not so called by General Gillmore until after July 18th.

² "This was one of the strongest earthworks ever built, and gave evidence of the highest order of engineering ability." (Brigadier-General W. W. H. Davis, U. S. Vols., "Annals of the War," *Philadelphia Times*, 1879.)

³ No mention of this bold sortie appears in the "Confederate Defense of Morris Island," *Charleston Year-Book*, 1884. Major Rion served the State with distinction in war and in peace. He died in 1886.

With detachments from the Fifty-first North Carolina and Twentieth South Carolina regiments, also from the Twelfth and Eighteenth Georgia battalions and his own command, in all one hundred and fifty men, Major Rion pushed forward about midnight, and encountered first the pickets, then a heavy fire from the troops in the entrenched line, which seemed to be destructive to some of their own men in the act of retreating. Prisoners taken gave information of the new works in progress, and, the object being attained, Major Rion withdrew, having lost 11 wounded (1 mortally) and 3 missing. He estimated the Union loss at upward of 40. The Confederate rifle-pits on "the ridge" two hundred yards in advance of Wagner were then reoccupied.

While the batteries for the new attack were under construction the monitors and gunboats of the fleet furnished a daily supply of about three hundred shot and shell to the Confederates on Morris Island. But the casualties were very few, and the injuries to the works no greater than could be easily repaired by the working-parties every night.

At length came the 18th day of July, made memorable by a land and naval bombardment of uncommon severity, lasting eleven hours, and followed by the second assault of Wagner. This was bravely made, but stubbornly resisted, and it ended in a bloody and disastrous repulse of the Union forces.

General Taliaferro had under his command at this time on the northern end of Morris Island about thirteen hundred men. The garrison of Wagner consisted of the following infantry: the Charleston battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Gaillard, assigned to the right; the Fifty-first North Carolina, Colonel H. McKethan, posted at the centre; the Thirty-first North Carolina, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Knight, assigned to the defense of the left of the work. The artillery companies of Captains W. T. Tatom and Warren Adams, First South Carolina Infantry, of Captains J. T. Buckner and W. J. Dixon of the Sixty-third Georgia (heavy artillery), and of Captain William L. De Pass (light battery), were all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Simkins, chief of artillery. Two field-howitzers on the extreme left were in charge of

Lieutenant T. D. Waties of the First South Carolina Artillery (regulars).

In the forenoon, while the Union batteries were making ready after the delay caused by a drenching rain the night before, there was preliminary practice with the mortars, getting the range of Battery Wagner. From 9 A. M. five gunboats shelled the fort, but by noon the entire fleet of armored vessels and wooden gunboats began to move up and take position for their day's work. Soon after midday all the land and naval guns opened together, maintaining a fire of the utmost violence for eight hours upon the little fort. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, having his flag on the monitor Montauk, was accompanied by the New Ironsides and four monitors, besides the gunboats on the station, five in number. These latter used their pivot rifle-guns with good effect at long range. The Union fire, land and naval combined, must have been from sixty-four guns and mortars actually engaged. These were opposed by the Confederate guns from Wagner, Gregg, Sumter, Moultrie, and the works on James Island, some thirty odd, making on both sides a total of about one hundred guns of the heaviest calibre, firing almost incessantly for eight hours. A dense cloud of smoke hung over the fort, the batteries, and the ships of war, while the deafening roar of heavy ordnance seemed to be unbroken through all the lengthened time. The tide serving about 4 P. M., the iron-clad squadron closed in with the redoubtable little work "to about three hundred yards, which silenced it so that, for this day, not a shot was fired afterward at the vessels nor was a man to be seen about it." Its two guns on the sea-face were dismounted by the heavy fire after some reply.

The troops of the garrison were carefully disposed by the commanding general, so as to suffer no more than twenty-eight casualties during the day. The detachments of artillery occupied the several gun-pits or places, deriving some shelter from the traverses, parapets, and merlons around them.

"The infantry, except the Charleston battalion, and the artillery, except the gun detachments, were placed shortly after the shelling

commenced under cover of the bombproofs. The first-named battalion, with a heroic intrepidity never surpassed, animated by the splendid example of their field-officers, Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Gaillard and Major David Ramsay, had no protection except such as the parapet afforded them, yet maintained their position without flinching during the entire day. . . . As night approached the increased severity of the bombardment plainly indicated that an assault would be made, and orders were issued to the command to prepare to man the ramparts." (Report of Brigadier-General Taliaferro.)¹

A little after sunset the thunder of the bombardment ceased, and when the lull came with the departing day everything was made ready for the approaching struggle. Then appeared the wisdom of many of the defensive precautions taken by both the artillerists and the engineers of the post. The chief engineer of the department, Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Harris, had come down from the city in a small boat to Cumming's Point, and made his way under the perilous fire to the little fort at the very height of the bombardment. His cool demeanor, earnest spirit, and sagacious judgment impressed and encouraged all who came into his company, and contributed greatly to the final result, which he remained to see. Not only had the massive earthwork proved the thoroughness of its plan and construction by its wonderful endurance, but the batteries had been so well protected on all the faces of the work as to admit of their being put in immediate condition and readiness for action. This was due to some thoughtful and energetic measures adopted during the day, such as stopping the embrasures with sandbags, and even covering up many of the lighter guns on the land side with the same, so as to preserve them from injury until they should be wanted. Most of all, the care taken to preserve the magazine from danger was now about to be proved and rewarded. All the troops, with the exception of

¹ The rear-admiral received a signal from General Gillmore in the afternoon informing him that the assault would be made at twilight. This signal was read by the Confederates and communicated to General Beauregard, but whether it was communicated to General Taliaferro or not is uncertain, as he testifies to having no recollection of having received it. It was hardly necessary to be more assured of the coming event than he had already been by the warning fire he had received.

the command, took their places at the guns and along the parapet and awaited the signal of battle.

So far from finding the garrison unprepared for assault, General Gillmore reports that as the head of his column left the line of his batteries the guns in Wagner, Gregg, and Sumter, and also those on James and Sullivan's Islands, opened upon it rapidly and simultaneously. This was at 7.45 P. M., when the advancing Federals were first seen from Wagner.

The brigade of G. C. Strong, headed by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment, under Colonel Robert C. Shaw, led the assault. Another "made-up" brigade, under Colonel H. S. Putnam, followed in supporting distance, and Stevenson's brigade was held in reserve; the whole force, about 6000 strong, being commanded by Brigadier-General Truman Seymour.¹

Shaw's colored regiment of six hundred men came forward on the "double quick," but, breaking at the ditch of Wagner under the withering fire, and leaving some brave comrades with their dashing colonel dead on the parapet, it rushed like a crowd of maniacs back to the rear. The other troops of Strong's brigade, caught in the narrow part of the island by these desperate fugitives, were thrown into great disorder. The Ninth Maine and the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiments were affected by the panic, and soon General Strong found that he had only the Sixth Connecticut and the Forty-eighth New York regiments left to do any fighting for him. Fragments of these

¹ "The division was accordingly formed on the beach and moved to the front. It consisted of three fine brigades. The first, under Brigadier-General Strong, was composed of the Forty-eighth New York (Colonel W. B. Barton), Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania (Captain J. S. Littell), Third New Hampshire (Colonel J. H. Jackson), Sixth Connecticut (Colonel Chatfield), Ninth Maine (Colonel S. Emery), and, temporarily, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (Colonel Shaw). The second brigade, under Colonel H. S. Putnam, Seventh New Hampshire, consisted of the Seventh New Hampshire (Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Abbott), One Hundredth New York (Colonel G. B. Dandy), Sixty-second Ohio (Colonel F. B. Pond), and Sixty-seventh Ohio (Colonel Alvin C. Voris). The third brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General T. G. Stevenson, and consisted of four excellent regiments." (Report of Brigadier-General Seymour.) These troops were from the Tenth and Thirteenth army corps.



Colonel D. P. HARRIS,
 Chief Engineer Department of S. C., Georgia and Florida, 1862-64.
 Brigadier-General October, 1864.
 From a Photograph.

commands bravely struggled on the slope and parapet of the fort, vainly striving to get within, but the brigade was broken, while General Seymour was pressing Colonel Putnam to move up to the support with his command. The latter contended that he had been ordered directly from the commanding general to remain where he was, but after some embarrassing delay he did advance.

By this time General Strong and Colonel Chatfield of the Sixth Connecticut had fallen mortally wounded, battling with their brave men close up to the enemy. Putnam's brigade charged gallantly, and some of his men, about one hundred, with himself for their leader, took possession of the south-eastern salient of the fort, a bastion-like shelter. (Brigadier-General Seymour's report, agreeing with *Personne* in the *Charleston Courier*.) Here should have been the Thirty-first North Carolina from the beginning of the attack; but instead of being manned by the troops assigned for its defense, the place was left unprotected, all efforts to get the men out of the bomb-proof having proved unavailing.¹ Heavily traversed on three sides, this salient afforded secure lodgment for a time. General Seymour reports: "Strong efforts were made by the enemy to drive our brave fellows out, but unsuccessfully, and rebel officers and men were captured and sent to the rear."² For more than an hour this position was maintained by Colonel Putnam, assisted by Colonel Dandy, One Hundredth New York, Major L. Butler, Sixty-seventh Ohio, W. B. Coon, Forty-eighth New York, Captain D. Klein, Sixth Connecticut, and a number of other very brave and devoted officers." Here Colonel Putnam was shot dead on the parapet. Before this, while the Second brigade was moving up to the assault, Brigadier-General Seymour was severely wounded by a grape-shot, and was obliged to leave the field. He had already sent orders for Stevenson's brigade to advance to the support of Putnam, and he repeated the order before he was borne to the rear. But Stevenson never moved:

¹ This regiment distinguished itself the next year in Virginia by gallant conduct on the field of battle.

² Only Lieutenant James Campbell of the Charleston battalion and a few privates.

Putnam's brigade, like Strong's, was broken; and the commanding general soon after gave up the struggle, without apparently making any use of the Third brigade.

The Federals in the salient were now cut off from all support, but they defended themselves well against terrible odds. In one of the unsuccessful attacks made on them Captain W. H. Ryan of the Charleston battalion was killed. But finally they yielded to a sharp fire maintained by the Fifty-first North Carolina, and particularly to a flanking attack by a portion of the Thirty-second Georgia, which under Brigadier-General J. Hagood had arrived during the action and been "sent along the parapet to the left and on the top of the magazine to approach their rear." (For Brigadier-General Taliaferro's report, see Appendix.)¹

The fight lasted with varying and declining violence for nearly three hours. The Union loss was very severe, and it is difficult to arrive at an exact statement of it. General Gillmore does not give it in his report of operations, but on the authority of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren (*Memoirs*, page 419) he spoke of it as having been not less than 1500. The loss in Colonel Shaw's regiment was officially reported to have been 262 out of 624; that of the Seventh New Hampshire to have been 218. From a comparison of all accounts, it seems fair to estimate the total loss at nearly 2000 killed, wounded, and captured. Among the killed were Colonels R. G. Shaw and H. S. Putnam, with Lieutenant-Colonel Green; Brigadier-General G. C. Strong and Colonel J. L. Chatfield were mortally wounded; and Brigadier-General T. Seymour, Colonels W. B. Barton, A. C. Voris, J. H. Jackson, and S. Emery were among the wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Bedell, Third New Hampshire, and Major Filler, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, were among the prisoners.

¹ Among the incidents of the day, "the commanding general himself was buried knee-deep in sand" (by the explosion of a shell) "and dug out with spades." About 10 A. M., when the garrison flag had been carried away by a shot, it was gallantly replaced by Major David Ramsay, Sergeant William Shelton, and Private John Flynn of the Charleston battalion; again, by Captain Robert Barnwell of the Engineers, and Lieutenant W. E. Reddick, Sixty-third Georgia. Later, it was replaced by Private A. Gilliland of the Charleston battalion.

The Confederate loss amounted to 174 killed and wounded. Among the former were Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Simkins and Captain W. T. Tatom, First South Carolina Infantry; also Captain W. H. Ryan of the Charleston battalion and Lieutenant G. W. Thompson of the Fifty-first North Carolina. Major David Ramsay, Charleston battalion, was mortally wounded.¹

Twice foiled in his attempts to get possession of Battery Wagner, the Union commander changed his plans in two leading particulars. Battery Wagner was now to be besieged by regular approaches, and Fort Sumter was to be demolished from ground already in his possession. The heavy Parrott rifles, 100,- 200,- and 300-pounders, which had been brought to Morris Island for this purpose, might, in fact, have been put in position a fortnight earlier than they were, and both of those disastrous assaults on Wagner avoided. The range

¹ The present writer claims to have sought accuracy, but for both accuracy and fullness of particulars he must refer the reader to a contribution in the *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, April 18, 1885. The author, Major-General Sam. Jones, once in command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, has taken the greatest pains to give all the particulars, and his history of operations before Charleston, related in this and other issues of the same journal, is of permanent value to the whole country.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Simkins, a native of Edgefield county, South Carolina, while quite a youth, enlisted for the Mexican War as private in the Palmetto regiment. Obtaining soon after a commission as first lieutenant in the newly-raised regiments of regulars, U. S. army, he was twice wounded and then made captain by brevet. Leaving the service after the war, he returned to farming in Edgefield. On the outbreak of the Confederate War he was commissioned captain in the First regiment of infantry (regulars) of South Carolina. In this command he served mostly on Sullivan's Island, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of his regiment.

Captain William H. Ryan, a native of Charleston, held the rank of first lieutenant in the Irish Volunteers before his company was united with the Charleston battalion.

Captain William T. Tatom, a native of Abbeville county, South Carolina, received a military education in Georgia.

Major David Ramsay of Charleston died of his wound August 4th. A graduate of the Charleston College, he completed his studies with a course of two years in Germany, and, returning to his native city, entered upon the practice of law. He was not quite thirty-three years of age at the time of his death, being a grandson of Dr. Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina, and on his mother's side a great-grandson of the eminent patriot and statesman, Henry Laurens.

of those large Parrott rifles was something unprecedented in warfare, being from 4000 to 8000 yards, and that secured the demolition of Sumter without any respect to Wagner.

It has been already told how Fort Sumter rendered valuable assistance to its gallant outposts on Morris Island. Scarcely had the advance of the assaulting column been descried on the opening of the 18th, when the barbette battery of Fort Sumter, with two mortars firing from the parade, opened effectively on the approaches to Wagner, and in particular on the ground where the reserves were stationed. Through the deepening shadows of the twilight the garrison watched the onset, the struggle, the final repulse. The rattle of musketry and the dull reports of the siege-howitzers could be plainly heard; so also, at times, even the cheering of the foemen, while the constant sparkling and flashing of the small-arms looked like an electric chain or a pyrotechnic display. The news of the repulse was received at the fort before midnight.

In a few days after the fight the glasses of the officers could make out, from the ramparts of Fort Sumter, the new works pressed rapidly to completion by the Federals for the mounting of their breaching artillery specially intended for its reduction. These works seemed far in advance of Wagner. In fact, the first work, begun July 23d, next to the marsh and to the rear of the first parallel, was at a distance of 4200 yards from Sumter. Others quickly followed, and the fresh sand in yellow heaps would tell what preparations were making for renewed attack.

One of the most important changes going on at the fort at this time was in its armament. From the date of the enemy's descent on Morris Island it had been steadily reduced, the guns being sent to new works on James Island and the inner harbor. In this way the barbette guns of the western or left flank of the fort,¹ together with those of the casemates generally, were disposed of. More than twenty guns and mortars were withdrawn. The armament, thus reduced, remained up to the opening of the first bombardment as follows:

Left flank barbette (western)—Two IX-inch Dahlgrens.

¹ Some "quakers" were put in their place.

Left face barbette (north-western)—Two 10-inch columbiads, two 8-inch columbiads, four 42-pounders.

Right face barbette (north-eastern)—Two 10-inch columbiads, five rifled and banded 42s.

Right flank barbette (eastern)—One XI-inch Dahlgren, four 10-inch columbiads, one 8-inch columbiad, one rifled 42-pounder, one 7-inch Brooke rifle.

Gorge barbette—Five rifled and banded 32s and one 24-pounder.

Parade—Two 10-inch mortars.

Salient second tier casemates—Three rifled and banded 42s.

Lower tier casemates, on right and left faces—Two navy VIII-inch and two 32s.

Making the total armament of Fort Sumter at this date, the end of July and on to August 17th, to have been thirty-eight guns and two mortars.

The working force under the engineer in charge, Lieutenant John Johnson, had been greatly increased, varying from three hundred to four hundred and fifty blacks, coming and going in reliefs night and day. It has been already mentioned that sand from the parade of the fort had been used to fill up the casemates, upper and lower, of the sea-front or right flank. It now became necessary to consider the protection of the gorge against the land-batteries, a matter of paramount importance. The gorge, although closed, was not as massively built as the other parts of the fort, and unless strengthened the breaching of it would uncover the whole interior of the work. But sand from the parade, which had been freely used to fill the casemates of the sea-front, was becoming scarce; the transportation of it from the city was very limited; so, to economize material and make bulk out of something else, bales of steam-compressed cotton, well soaked in salt water, were supplied to the engineer, with orders that they should be laid in sand as bricks in mortar.¹

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA. }
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15, 1863. }

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. B. HARRIS,

Chief Engineer Dept. South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—

COLONEL: In addition to the works ordered in my communication of yesterday's date, the commanding general further directs that the gorge-wall of

The doing of this work involved more labor than any other single part of the defense. Seventeen rooms used for officers' quarters, eight lower and nine upper rooms, all eighteen feet six inches square, the former having a height of eleven feet, the latter a height of fourteen feet, had to be filled without a moment's loss of time. There would have been eighteen rooms, but the space of the sally-port was reserved for future use, and an exterior protection was provided for it. Begun on the 20th of July, this work required the labor of one hundred and fifty men, working by day, and the same number, a fresh gang, by night, for three weeks, being completed just in time for service.

The filling of two rooms simultaneously was conducted on the following plan: A bed of sand two feet thick was first laid on the flooring; upon this six bales of wet cotton were laid with intervals of two feet between them in every direction; then sand, moistened and well rammed, filled the spaces; another layer of cotton-bales, separated from the first by two feet of sand, and so on until the room was filled. In this way twelve bales were required for each lower and eighteen for each upper room. The flooring gave way, as expected, but only so far as the filling of the lower rooms permitted, and that was trifling. Except a slight odor of burnt cotton on the first day of the bombardment, which may have proceeded from a loose sample, no sign of combustion was ever observed, and the plan, thoroughly tested, was proved to be highly efficient. One great advantage it possessed over an ordinary filling with sand was in retaining almost a perpendicular condition after the brick wall had been knocked away from it; and all fear of its taking fire was removed when it was discovered, after some openings had been made, that the wet cotton had become rotted or soured and refused to burn; this it continued to do even when incendiary shells were fired

Fort Sumter be strengthened by means of wet cotton-bales, filled in between with wet sand and kept moist by means of tubes or hose from the upper *terreplein*.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

for days together into the gorge. No measures were taken to keep the filling moist, as this was unnecessary.

It had been apparent for some time that a new wharf and sally-port would have to be constructed, the stone quay on the gorge, with its adjacent sally-port, being entirely exposed to the enemy. Accordingly, one of the lower casemates on the western or city front, near to the north-western angle of the fort, was devoted to the purpose; the tedious work of enlarging the embrasure to the dimensions of a gateway was begun, and steps were taken to build a timber wharf projecting about fifty yards from the exterior of the fort into deep water. This double work, begun July 16th, was completed in nine days.

As soon as the heavy labor of these undertakings had been performed for the security of the gorge and the transportation, the working force was put to protecting the fine barbette battery of the right flank by suitable merlons and traverses. This battery was nearly enfiladed by some of the new positions selected by Brigadier-General Gilmore on the inner or marsh line of Morris Island. The material, sand revetted with bags, it was necessary to elevate in large quantities to the levels of the *terreplein* and parapet—viz. to a height of thirty-four and forty-eight feet above the parade. The traverses, four in number, were massive, being thirteen feet high above the *terreplein*, and with a top thickness each of fifteen feet, the bases in the usual proportion.

Lastly, as the enemy's preparations advanced toward completion, a measure of defense which had at first been suggested, but then postponed on account of difficulties, or rather scarcity of transportation, was again agitated, and at length ordered by the commanding general.¹ This was the building up from the

¹ It was mainly due to the earnest soliciting and devoted personal services of the late Mr. Williams Middleton that this additional protection was given to the exterior of the gorge, strengthening it to the last moment of time allowed for work. He superintended the filling of the bags and the loading of the boats.

The following paragraph from the *Charleston Mercury*, August 4, 1863, will furnish a good idea of the determination in the city: "We would again earnestly call the attention of all our citizens, not in the ranks, to the important movement now afloat to furnish sandbags for the protection of our harbor

stone quay of the gorge, where a base of twenty-four feet was afforded, of a continuous counterfort of sandbag work, designed to add something to the masonry counterforts and to the already well-packed officers' quarters of that locality, but chiefly designed to reach and protect with added thickness the parapet itself. But the work was too great for even the energy which the crisis lent to all engaged. Every bag of sand used had to be brought from the city by night and put in place before morning. A record kept shows that the work, begun on the night of the 4th of August, was pressed nightly until the 17th—that is to say, for two weeks—but the supply of material was not abundant enough for the working force, nor the time sufficient for any approach to completion. The total number of bags of sand brought to the fort for the purpose was twenty thousand, about one-third of the whole number required for this object. With these the old sally-port was first protected, it being now used for a bombproof shelter, and the western half of the gorge-scarp was covered up to the height of about twenty-five feet, with a top thickness of only six feet and a bottom width of from fifteen to twenty feet.

Thus, from the 10th day of July, when the descent on Morris Island was made by the Union troops, to the middle of August, a large force had been kept working day and night at the task of strengthening the fort to meet its first bombardment. As many as four hundred and sixty hands were employed during the last week of preparation. The sequel proved that unless this preparation had been made in time the fort could not have been held. The five weeks were faithfully employed by all: the engineer department had used all diligence, from the chief to the humblest laborer; the quartermasters had done their best with inadequate transportation; the garrison of the fort had been worked hard, until officers and men alike required a resting-spell to prepare them for the impending struggle.

During this period there occurred two exploits by the naval defenses. Messrs. Williams Middleton and T. Jefferson Bennett have taken charge of the matter on South Commercial Wharf, at the desire of the military authorities. Boats and carts are employed in conveying sand and the bags when filled. Bags are wanted."

officers in the harbor which served to prove that they could well assume the offensive when an opportunity offered itself.

The former, known as an "Affair of Pickets at Vincent's Creek, August 4, 1863," is described below in one of General Ripley's reports, the date being given by him, in mistake, as August 5th. There had been an effort made by the Confederate engineers to establish a battery on a little rise or shell-beach in the marsh near the southern outlet of Vincent's Creek, or Schooner Creek, soon after the first assault on Battery Wagner. The site was only about 1400 yards west of Wagner, and most favorably situated for a flanking fire directly in its front. But the communications were hazardous and exposed to the enemy's small boats coming from the rear of the island. A small steam-transport, the *Manigault*, grounded here during the construction of the battery, and, being discovered the next morning by the enemy, she was soon set on fire by their shells and burned to the water's edge. Her hull remained to add an obstacle to the further construction of the work, and it was from that time abandoned. But the Union boat-pickets at once established themselves there as a base from which to annoy the communications between the city and Cumming's Point of Morris Island. It became known as "Payne's Dock," so called after Captain L. S. Payne, of the One Hundredth New York regiment, distinguished as a daring scout.

"The enemy, having established an annoying picket-guard at an unfinished battery at the mouth of Vincent's Creek, he was attacked at about nine o'clock P. M. (August 4th) by a party from the navy and from the Twenty-fifth South Carolina volunteers, under Lieutenant commanding A. F. Warley of the Confederate States steamer *Chicora*, Captain M. H. Sellers commanding the land force. The party proceeded in four boats, guided by Mr. J. Fraser Mathewes, to the northern entrance of Lighthouse Creek, where Captain Sellers landed and proceeded against the enemy's picket. Lieutenant Warley (and Lieutenant John Payne), with two boats, went round to the mouth of Vincent's Creek to cut off the enemy's barges. A brisk skirmish ensued, which resulted in the capture of one boat, with one captain (Lewis S. Payne) and ten non-commissioned officers and privates of the enemy, of which the captain and four non-commissioned officers and privates were wounded, one mortally. The remainder of the enemy's party were driven off in another boat under a heavy fire, which undoubtedly caused them some damage. On our side one private of the Twenty-fifth South

Carolina volunteers was killed." (Brigadier-General Ripley's report of operations.)

The latter of the two affairs was the capture of a valuable launch and part of her crew by the small armed steamer Juno, a blockade-runner put in command of Lieutenant Philip Porcher of the Confederate Navy. The annexed account is copied from the *History of the Confederate States Navy*, J. Thomas Scharf, New York, 1887:

"On the following night (August 5th-6th) Commodore Tucker went on board the Juno and ordered Lieutenant Porcher to set out on a reconnoitring-tour of the harbor. Porcher had ten of his crew armed with rifles, and their instructions were to fire upon any of the Federal picket-boats that might be encountered. Steaming cautiously along below Morris Island, the Juno came upon and took by surprise the first launch of the frigate Wabash, which had on board a crew of twenty-three men and a 12-pounder howitzer, while the steamer was unarmed save for her riflemen, her two guns having been removed when she was put in trim for a blockade-runner. Porcher did not hesitate for that reason, but ran down the launch; and his onslaught was so swift and sudden that the crew attempted no defense. A dozen threw themselves into the sea, five were drowned, and seven swam to other picket-boats, by which they were rescued. The remainder surrendered, and Porcher took possession of the launch and brought eleven prisoners to Charleston. He was highly complimented by Flag-Officer Tucker, and the fine launch and her gun came into good use against their former owners."

Shortly after this exploit the valuable life of this officer was lost by the foundering of the Juno on a blockade-running trip to Nassau, N. P.

CHAPTER VI.

FIRST GREAT BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER—FIRST PERIOD.

August 17-23, 1863.

EXPERIMENTAL PRACTICE WITH LIGHT AND THEN WITH HEAVY GUNS—RECORD OF DAMAGES—FORCE AND ARMAMENT OF BREACHING-BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND—THEY OPEN HEAVY FIRE ON SUMTER, AUGUST 17TH—FIRE SLACKENED AT NIGHT, TO BE RESUMED NEXT MORNING AND CONTINUED FOR A WEEK—OPERATIONS IN THE FLEET AND ON MORRIS ISLAND—FIRING, DAMAGES, AND CASUALTIES IN FORT SUMTER—THE FORT SUFFERS A SERIOUS NAVAL ATTACK FOR TWO HOURS AND A HALF BY MONITORS ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 22D-23D—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MAGAZINE—ORDNANCE STORES REMOVED AT GREAT RISK—THE FORT CANNONADED AGAIN BY THE BREACHING-BATTERIES, AND TECHNICALLY DEMOLISHED BY THE END OF THE SEVENTH DAY, AUGUST 23, 1863—THE MARSH BATTERY OPENS FIRE ON THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

BEFORE the breaching-batteries erected by General Gillmore against Fort Sumter began their destructive work the fort was made the target for a little playful practice on the 20th day of July. Some of the 30-pounder Parrott rifles, mounted on the first parallel to operate on Wagner, were turned on Sumter, and eight shots were fired to get the range. This light artillery was only intended to interrupt the communications from the city with the fort and with Cumming's Point; it had no battering power. But being the first firing on the fort by land-guns since Major Anderson's time, April, 1861, and a drummer-boy named John C. E. Graham, while standing in the sally-port, having been seriously wounded by one of the shells, it is here recorded. Again on the 25th the same guns fired six shots at the fort, the distance being 4300 yards.

The first fire of heavy guns mounted for battering purposes

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE DEFENSE OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

1861.

- January 9. The transport-steamer *Star* of the West, carrying troops and stores to relieve the garrison of Fort Sumter, was stopped and turned back by the firing of a small battery on Morris Island, manned by the cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy, under command of Major P. F. Stevens.
- March 3. Brigadier-General G. T. Beauregard assumes command in Charleston.
- April 12-14. Bombardment of Fort Sumter, with surrender of the post by Major Robert Anderson, commanding, to the Confederate troops under Brigadier-General Beauregard.
- May 11. Blockade of harbor begun by steam-frigate *Niagara*.
- August 21. Brigadier-General R. S. Ripley assigned to command of Department of South Carolina.
- October 12. Messrs. Mason and Slidell run the blockade, escaping to Cuba.
- October 26. Confederate steamer *Nashville* escapes from the harbor.
- November 5. General R. E. Lee assigned to command Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida.
- November 7. Bombardment and capture of the forts at Port

Royal Entrance by Union fleet of seventeen sail under Flag-Officer S. F. DuPont. Confederates, under Brigadier-General T. F. Drayton, effect retreat to the mainland.

November 8. General Lee assumes command of department.

November 16. Captain Duncan N. Ingraham assigned to duty as flag-officer naval forces in Charleston harbor.

December 17. Capture of Confederate picket-guard (6) on Chisholm's Island, Coosaw River. Evacuation of Rockville, Wadmalaw Island.

December 20. The first "Stone Fleet" sunk by the Federals on the bar of Charleston, off Maffitt's Channel.

1862.

January 1. Engagements at Page's Point, Port Royal Ferry, Coosaw River, between land and naval forces.

January 20. Second "Stone Fleet" sunk on Charleston bar.

January 22-25. Expedition to Edisto Island under Colonel P. F. Stevens, Holcombe Legion.

February 10. Skirmish on Barnwell Island.

February 11. Edisto Island partly occupied by Union forces.

March 3. General Lee called to Richmond, Va.

March 14. Major-General J. C. Pemberton assumes command of the Confederate troops of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

March 15. Major-General D. Hunter assigned to command of Union forces in Department of the South.

March 19-24. Reconnaissance on May River, S. C.

March 20-24. Operations near Bluffton, S. C.

March 29. Affair on Edisto Island. Major F. G. Palmer of Holcombe Legion, with Major A. C. Garlington, captures 19 of the Union force.

April 5. Complete occupation of Edisto Island by Union forces.

April 14. Reconnaissance of Seabrook's Island by Union forces covered by a gunboat.

April 19. Skirmish on Edisto Island.

April 29. Engagements at Pineberry, Willtown, and White Point, between Union gunboats and land forces.

May 5. Martial law proclaimed in Charleston.

May 12. Disarmament of Cole's Island.

May 13. Abduction of steamer Planter from the wharf at Charleston.

May 20-21. Federal gunboats occupy the Stono above Cole's Island and Battery Island, shelling them, and capturing a picket-guard on the latter.

May 25. Floating battery, Captain F. N. Bonneau, stationed near Dixon's Island, engaged and drove off a gunboat in Stono.

May 26. Brigadier-General R. S. Ripley transferred to Virginia.

May 29. Demonstration of Union troops, under Colonel B. C. Christ, being a full regiment, with artillery, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad; met near Pocotaligo and prevented from striking the railroad by a small Confederate force (186 cavalry) under Colonel W. S. Walker, after a skirmish of two hours: Union loss, 11; Confederate, 9.

June 2. Gunboat in Folly River shelled Legaré's Point and Secessionville, head-quarters of Brigadier-General S. R. Gist, commanding James Island. Fire returned by Confederate batteries. Enemy landed in force and drove in pickets from southern extremity of James Island. Union force under Brigadier-General I. I. Stevens.

June 3. Skirmish at Sol. Legaré's place below Secessionville, James Island. Three guns of Confederate light battery mired and captured; 22 Union prisoners made by a charge under Lieutenant-Colonel E. Capers. The movement, a reconnaissance in force made by a brigade supported by gunboats in Stono, was thwarted.

June 6. Brigadier-General William Duncan Smith assumed command of James Island.

June 7. Skirmish on John's Island.

June 8. Skirmish with rifle-pits in advance at Secessionville. Capture of a small Confederate picket. Union force retired under fire of field-gun and floating battery.

June 10. Confederates reconnoitre in force on James Island, with loss to Forty-seventh Georgia volunteers of 60 to 70 men.

- June 14-15. Skirmishing continued. Fire also opened upon the post of Secessionville by a battery of Parrott guns in advance of the Union position. Brigadier-General N. G. Evans assumes command of James Island.
- June 16. Battle of Secessionville. Union troops under Brigadier-General H. W. Benham, commanding three divisions, to the number of 7000 men; one division assaulted the work, garrisoned by 750 men, under command of Colonel T. G. Lamar, and met with a disastrous repulse, losing nearly 700 men; Confederate loss, 204, of which 32 were in the advance movement under Brigadier-General Hagood.
- June 21. Engagement at Simmons's Bluff; two gunboats shelling rifle-pits and light battery (Marion).
- June 25-27. Union gunboats in South Santee; skirmish at Blake's place.
- July 4-7. Union troops evacuate James Island.
- August 19. Martial law in Charleston suspended.
- August 21. Boat-expedition under Captain Stephen Elliott of Beaufort Artillery and Captain J. H. Mickler, Eleventh South Carolina volunteers, captured a company of the Third New Hampshire regiment, picketing on Pinckney Island.
- September 24. Major-General Pemberton superseded by General Beauregard.
- September 30. Expedition of Union force against Bluffton.
- October 16. Brigadier-General R. S. Ripley resumes command of First Military District, South Carolina.
- October 22-23. Second action, Frampton Place, near Pocotaligo. A Union force of 4500 men, under Brigadier-General J. M. Brannan, supported by gunboats on the tributaries of Broad River, advanced with skirmishing from Mackay's Point toward Old Pocotaligo. Here they were met and driven back to their gunboats by Brigadier-General W. S. Walker. Union loss, 340; Confederate loss, 163. Near Coosawhatchie the railroad was struck by the enemy, but with trifling damage, and his force was pressed back by Colonel C. J. Colcock, commanding cavalry.
- The iron-clad rams Palmetto State and Chicora were at

the end of this year completed and put on duty in Charleston harbor, each mounting four guns.

1863.

- January 30. Capture of Federal steamer Isaac Smith (eleven guns) in Stono River by combination of light artillery and infantry in ambush, but without parapets, on James and John's Islands, the expedition being under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Yates, First South Carolina Artillery. Prisoners, 11 officers and 108 men, among whom were 24 casualties.
- January 31. Attack before daylight on blockading squadron, off the Charleston bar, by Flag-Officer D. N. Ingraham, commanding the iron-clad gunboats Chicora and Palmetto State. Two of the blockaders were temporarily disabled—casualties 47—and surrendered, but afterward escaped in the darkness. The Union ships were driven off during several hours from four to five miles outside the bar, but no raising of the blockade occurred.
- February 1. Skirmish on Bull's Island between a small body of Confederate troops (50), commanded by Captain Charles T. Haskell, Jr., First South Carolina (regular) Infantry, and a force of twice the number from the blockading gunboat Flambeau.
- February 13. Three steamers with cotton run the blockade, and one enters from Nassau on this night.
- February 21. Gunboat Flambeau bearing flag of truce fired on from Fort Moultrie.
- February 25. Capture of a Confederate lieutenant and six men on the wreck of a blockade-runner at North Santee Entrance.
- March 7. Fortification of southern end of Morris Island begun by the Confederates.
- March 12. Dash across Skull Creek, Broad River, by Confederates, capturing an officer and some men of the Signal Corps.
- March 28. Occupation of Cole's and Folly Islands by Union forces under Major-General D. Hunter.

- April 7. Attack on Fort Sumter by Rear-Admiral DuPont, commanding the iron-clad squadron of nine vessels; engagement lasted two hours and thirty minutes, but five out of the eight vessels in action were disabled in from forty-five to sixty minutes; one sank next morning. The fort, with garrison of 550 men, commanded by Colonel Rhett, First South Carolina Artillery, was seriously damaged in a few places, but made ready to renew the fight next day. The casualties on both sides were slight: Union, 23; Confederate, 6.
- April 9. Destruction of the armed steamer George Washington in Coosaw River by Confederate light batteries.
- April 10-11. Night scouting-expedition to Folly Island, with capture of a picket by Confederates, the island under command of Brigadier-General I. Vogdes.
- April 27. Schooner burnt by Union expedition to Murray's Inlet.
- May 4. Expedition by Union gunboats to Murray's Inlet: Union casualties, 4.
- May 10. Unsuccessful expedition with Confederate spar-torpedo boats against monitors in North Edisto.
- May 31. Union reconnoissance of James Island by small land force, supported by gunboats in Stono.
- June 7-8. Night scouting-expedition to Long Island in front of Secessionville; Lieutenant Samuel Dibble, Twenty-fifth South Carolina volunteers, taken prisoner by the Union picket.
- June 11-12. The wreck of blockade-runner Ruby shelled by light guns on Folly Island; replied to by Captain J. C. Mitchel, commanding works at south end of Morris Island.
- June 12. Major-General Hunter relieved by Brigadier-General Gillmore in command of Department of the South.
- July 6. Rear-Admiral DuPont relieved of command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.
- July 8-9. Night scouting-expedition to Folly Island, from Morris Island, by Captain C. T. Haskell, discovering flotilla moored and ready for crossing.

- July 10. Demonstrations on James Island and the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Descent on Morris Island by Union troops (3000) and capture of works at the southern end; four monitors assisting largely in the attack. Confederate loss, 294; Union, 106.
- July 11. Assault of Battery Wagner by Union troops under Brigadier-General Strong, met and repulsed by garrison under Colonel Graham. Confederate loss, 12; Union loss, 339. Four monitors engaged Wagner for several hours after the assault.
- July 13. Union working-parties on first parallel, 1350 yards, in front of Wagner, shelled by guns and mortars of Battery Gregg and Fort Sumter. Construction of flanking Confederate works begun on Shell Point, James Island (Battery Simkins).
- July 14-15. Colonel Graham relieved in command of Wagner by Brigadier-General Taliaferro. Sally from Battery Wagner under Major Rion, Seventh South Carolina battalion, driving the enemy's pickets out of their rifle-pits.
- July 15. Brigadier-General Hagood's reconnoissance of Union position on James Island.
- July 16. Confederates attack the enemy on James Island, obliging them to fall back to the cover of the gunboats in Stono: losses small. The Pawnee and Marblehead forced to change positions by well-placed field-guns.
- July 17. Union forces, land and naval, withdraw from Stono. All communication by daylight between Morris Island and Charleston intercepted henceforth by Union batteries firing upon Cumming's Point.
- July 18. Bombardment of Wagner by the combined forces, land and naval, from noon to dusk, with 42 siege- and field-guns and mortars, 6 iron-clads and 4 gunboats, carrying 46 guns more: in action about 70 guns, throwing heaviest weight of metal up to this date of operations: estimated firing, 14 shots per minute. Brigadier-General Gillmore moved three brigades forward to the assault of Wagner: the first and second, being engaged, were repulsed with loss of 1500 to 2000 men. Confederate loss by bombardment and assault

- was 174 killed and wounded. The garrison of Wagner (1000) commanded by Brigadier-General W. B. Taliaferro.
- July 19. Flag of truce sent to Wagner from the fleet declined.
- July 20. Combined fire upon Wagner resumed: its only 10-inch gun dismounted. Fort Sumter fired upon by long-range 30-pounder rifles from land-battery on Morris Island (3500 yards), a few shells doing no damage, but wounding a drummer-boy. This was the first fire received from Morris Island. Work of filling up the officers' quarters on gorge with wet cotton-bales laid in sand was begun to-day; also building of new wharf and cutting new sally-port on western front.
- July 21. Flag of truce from General Gillmore to Battery Wagner received by General Hagood, commanding, but interrupted by firing from the fleet; resumed on 22d; new works erected by General Gillmore.
- July 23. Brigadier-General Hagood relieved by Brigadier-General Taliaferro. Second parallel established—870 yards from Wagner.
- July 24. Six iron-clads and four gunboats combine fire with batteries five hours upon Wagner; interrupted by exchange of prisoners. Colonel Harris, chief engineer, reports Wagner not materially injured. Partial disarmament of Fort Sumter begins at this date, the fort firing slowly every day and night upon enemy's works in front of Wagner.
- July 25. Another monitor joins the squadron, making six monitors, together with the New Ironsides. Light Parrott rifles again fired upon Fort Sumter. The flanking batteries of James Island, together with sharpshooters in Wagner, annoy the Union working-parties on Morris Island.
- July 28-31. Heavy combined firing upon Wagner, the New Ironsides taking part; the batteries also firing at night; General Gillmore constructing works for heavy long-range Parrott rifles, intended to breach Fort Sumter; working force there, numbering 323, engaged night and day strengthening the fort.

- August 1-4. Wagner received a daily fire, chiefly naval, and maintained annoying fire of sharpshooters with Whitworth rifles and telescopic sights. Construction of the Marsh Battery, afterward known as "Swamp Angel," begun by General Gillmore. The besiegers reinforced by 3000 troops.
- August 4-8. Capture of picket in Vincent's Creek by Confederate navy and army boats. At Fort Sumter mortar platforms completed in the parade for night-firing on Morris Island; the filling of upper and lower rooms of gorge (total, seventeen) completed; construction of traverses and merlons on parapet of sea-face and gorge begun; also building up of sandbag work, to reinforce exterior of gorge, begun with material brought from the city. Wagner armed on sea-face with three heavy guns. Confederate steamer Juno, Lieutenant Phil. Porcher commanding, ran down and captured a launch with officer and 10 men off Fort Sumter (night 5th-6th).
- August 8-10. Third parallel opened—540 yards from Wagner; narrow front for operations increases difficulty. Calcium light used to discover Confederate communication at Cumming's Point.
- August 11. Before daylight Wagner, together with Sumter and the James Island batteries, opened so heavily on trenches as to stop entirely the working-parties for the first time in the siege. Heavy fire on Wagner during day. Calcium light again thrown on Cumming's Point prevented landing of supplies. The James Island lines ordered by General Beauregard to be abandoned in favor of an advanced line one half shorter, extending from Secessionville to Dill's house on the Stono (Battery Pringle).
- August 12. Fort Sumter received the first firing of heavy Parrott rifles, in practice to get the range, as they were mounted in the breaching-batteries of Morris Island. Effects on masonry in places very destructive. Small steamer Hibben, discharging at wharf, had her boiler exploded by a shell. Total firing, 18; total casualties, 11 wounded.

- August 13. Land and naval practice on Fort Sumter. Total firing, 30; total casualties, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
- August 14. Practice of breaching-batteries as before; 10 shots.
- August 16. Practice of breaching-batteries as before; 48 shots. Engineers' working-force of laborers and mechanics, 350 to 450, engaged day and night for six weeks, has converted the two faces of Fort Sumter nearest Morris Island into a compact, massive redan of sand, encased with brick, having a height of 40 feet and a general thickness of 25 feet, with a portion of the gorge 35 to 40 feet thick. Upward of twenty guns have been removed from the armament since July, leaving but thirty-eight for the present service of the fort. Garrison numbers 500 officers and men, under Colonel Alfred Rhett, commanding.
- August 17. First day of first great bombardment of Fort Sumter, first period. Total shots discharged at the fort from breaching-batteries (11 guns) and the fleet, 948; total casualties, 1 killed, 18 wounded. Firing suspended at nightfall or only desultory. Battery Wagner and Battery Gregg under fire also from the batteries (siege) and the fleet (7 iron-clads, 7 gunboats). Wagner fought the fleet with three guns for more than an hour. Fleet-Captain G. W. Rodgers killed on the Weehawken; Captain J. M. Wampler of the Engineers killed in Wagner.
- August 18. Second day, heavy firing (14 guns) continued on Fort Sumter; casualties, 3. Wagner received fire of 3 iron-clads and 5 gunboats, besides the siege-batteries; from the New Ironsides in these two days 805 shells discharged.
- August 19. Third day, 15 guns from breaching-batteries fired heavily on the fort; desultory firing during the night; casualties, 5. Approaches upon Wagner checked by sharpshooting from the "ridge" picket-line and by flanking batteries of James Island. The New Ironsides alone shelled Wagner this day.
- August 20. Fourth day for Sumter; three new guns, one being a 10-inch Parrott rifle (300-pounder), added to the breaching-batteries, made a total of 18 guns; range, from 3447 to 4290 yards. Casualties, 3 wounded. 25,000

- pounds of powder removed by night. Wagner shelled by New Ironsides and four gunboats. The Marsh Battery, designed to fire upon the city at 7900 yards, completed to-day.
- August 21. Fifth day for Sumter; more powder (9700 pounds) removed to-night; casualties, 6. General Gillmore demands the surrender of Fort Sumter, with the immediate evacuation of Morris Island. Some unavoidable delay occurring, fire was opened on the city from the Marsh Battery before daylight of the 22d. The "ridge" in front of Wagner was assaulted without success. Captain Robert Pringle killed at Wagner to-day.
- August 22. Sixth day for Sumter; only four guns left in serviceable condition; main flagstaff falling, colors were flown from the crest of the gorge; a night-attack by five monitors, firing about 50 shells in the direction of the western magazine, was serious. The fort replied with two guns, firing six shots, being the last fired from its walls. The monitors drew a heavy fire on themselves from Fort Moultrie. The rear-admiral, desiring to "force the obstructions," "prepared" three or four times to do so, but never reached them. Casualties, 5 wounded.
- August 23. Seventh day; the fort soon reduced to one gun (Keokuk's) in good condition and two guns partly serviceable. Work pressed to secure magazine from danger of another attack by monitors firing in reverse. Flagstaff twice shot away; more powder shipped; casualties, 6 wounded. The fort, breached and demolished by seven days' firing (total 5009 rounds), closed the first period of the first great bombardment.
- August 24-26. Council of defense held by the chief engineers and colonel commanding. The second period opens with only one-fourth of the daily rate of firing hitherto received. General Gillmore urges upon the rear-admiral the scheme of cutting off communications from Morris Island by picket-boats off Cumming's Point. Second failure to carry the "ridge" in front of Wagner (25th).
- August 27-29. Capture of "the ridge" and pickets of Morris

Island by Union charge (26th). Three days of nearly suspended firing on Sumter.

August 30. Heavy shelling on Fort Sumter from the breaching-batteries; casualties, 5; damages caused by the 10-inch rifle (300-pounder) very severe. Recovery of guns by night from the ruins, and shipment to city by gang under Assistant Engineer J. Fraser Mathewes. This night transport-steamer Sumter, with troops, fired upon in mistake and sunk by Fort Moultrie.

August 31. Fort Sumter received only 56 shots. Fort Moultrie engaged with four monitors for four hours, suffering no damage. Major-General J. F. Gilmer announced as second in command at Charleston.

September 1. Mortar-firing on Wagner disables four guns. Fort Sumter suffers again from the heavy Parrotts, 382 shots, and in the night from the iron-clad squadron, 245 shots, crumbling the walls and threatening the magazine as before; casualties, 4: the fort had not a gun to reply. This attack of the iron-clads ends the second period of the first great bombardment. The work of saving guns from the ruins and removing them to the inner harbor began on the night of August 27th, and proceeded regularly from this date forward.

September 2. Desultory fire on Fort Sumter. The sap approaches within eighty yards of Wagner.

September 3-4. Wagner under fire and returning it, assisted by Gregg and the James Island guns. On the night of the 4th-5th, Major Elliott relieved Colonel Rhett in command of Fort Sumter. Failure, same night, in plan to assault Cumming's Point (Battery Gregg).

September 5. Slow fire from batteries and New Ironsides on Wagner. The assault on Battery Gregg, Cumming's Point, made and repulsed on the night of 5th-6th. Head of sap opposite the ditch of Wagner.

September 6. New Ironsides with six monitors and all the siege-batteries combine in heavy bombardment of Wagner. Preparations made for both its assault and its evacuation. Confederate troops under Colonel L. M. Keitt, command-

ing, withdrawn successfully from Morris Island between 9 P. M. (6th) and 2 A. M. (7th) after a siege of 58 days.

September 7. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren demands surrender of Fort Sumter. Monitor Weehawken runs aground between Sumter and Cumming's Point. Other monitors engage Fort Moultrie.

September 8. Preparations in the fleet all day to assault Sumter. The same going on ashore under General Gillmore. To cover the Weehawken, 5 monitors and the New Ironsides engage the forts and works of Sullivan's Island, firing very heavily for three hours, with no damage to the works, this being the severest action hitherto between armored vessels and fortifications.

September 9, 1 A. M. The assault on Fort Sumter by two columns of boats from the fleet repulsed, with capture of 115 prisoners, four boats, and three colors: 6 killed, 19 wounded; total, 124; Confederate loss, none. Flag of truce sent in from the fleet to Sumter and receiving the dead.

September 9-27. Fort Sumter enjoys 19 days of perfect rest. On Morris Island the working-parties busily occupied turning the captured batteries upon the harbor and building others, all armed with heavy rifle cannon and mortars.

September 13-14. Capture of a Union telegraph-party on the banks of the Combahee River.

September 15. Explosion of a magazine at Battery Cheves, James Island; a lieutenant and five men killed.

September 28. The first minor bombardment of Sumter begins; 100 shots fired and 1 man killed.

October 3. Close of bombardment, lasting six days; 560 shots. Batteries of James and Sullivan's Islands fire irregularly upon Morris Island.

October 5-6. Lieutenant Glassell, of the Confederate Navy, attacks the New Ironsides with small torpedo-boat.

October 14. Fort Sumter mounts three heavy guns in channel casemates on north-eastern front.

October 20. Union boat-expedition to Murrell's Inlet. Union loss, 1 killed, 10 captured, by detachment from Twenty-first battalion of Georgia Cavalry under Lieutenant E. Kennedy.

- October 22. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren holds a council of war in regard to entering the harbor. Six senior captains oppose and four juniors favor the attempt, the admiral's views being sustained by the majority.
- October 26. The second great bombardment of Sumter, land and naval, opens to-day with 188 shots and 1 wounded; continued day and night with guns and mortars.
- October 27-28. Firing becomes heavier—625 and 679 shots per day.
- October 29-31. These three days the fort received the severest fire of any in its whole experience, amounting to 2961 rounds and attended with 33 casualties: of these, 13 killed by falling of ruins before daylight on the 31st. Flagstaff gallantly replaced under fire by Captain Carson, Twenty-fifth South Carolina volunteers, and four others assisting him, on the 29th. Replaced again by Graham, Hit, and Swain of Twelfth Georgia battalion on the 30th.
- November 1-2. 786 rounds, 1 wounded; 793 rounds, 1 killed.
- November 3. Four scouts from the fleet attempt to land by night at the south-eastern angle, and are fired on. 661 rounds, 7 wounded.
- November 6. Flagstaff replaced by Sergeant Currie and Corporal Montgomery of Twenty-fifth South Carolina volunteers. Casualties, 2 killed, 12 wounded, all of Twenty-seventh Georgia.
- November 6-7. Confederate raid on Bull Island, Port Royal; the Union dock burned.
- November 7-10. Fort received 1753 rounds; 9 men wounded.
- November 11. 219; 1 wounded. Flag replaced by Sergeant G. H. Mays and Private Robert Antry, Twenty-eighth Georgia volunteers.
- November 12-15. 2326; 2 killed, 5 wounded.
- November 15. Demonstration of Union troops on John's Island met by Major Jenkins with artillery.
- November 16. 602; monitor Lehigh, aground under fire, much damaged by Confederate batteries before getting off.
- November 17-18. 959; 1 killed.
- November 19. 694; 1 wounded. Boats from the army (200

- men) attempt assault on Sumter, but, being discovered before landing and fired on, withdraw on night of 19th-20th.
- November 20. 1344; 3 killed, 11 wounded.
- November 24. 270. 3 killed, 2 wounded. Death of Captain F. H. Harleston at Fort Sumter. Skirmish near Cunningham's Bluff, South Carolina.
- November 25-26. 517.
- November 27. 380. Flag replaced by Privates James Tupper, Foster, Buckheister, and Bluett of Charleston battalion.
- November 28-Dec. 4. 1307; 1 killed, 1 wounded.
- December 5. 61. Last day of second great bombardment (41 days and nights). Third expedition to Murrell's Inlet. Union boat-party, 3 officers and 12 seamen, captured by two companies of Georgia cavalry (Twenty-first battalion) under Captain Harrison.
- December 6. Monitor Weehawken foundered at her anchorage off Morris Island.
- December 11. Explosion of magazine, with destructive fire; 11 killed, 41 wounded. Fort received 220 rounds, this being the second minor bombardment.
- December 12-31. No firing upon the fort. The garrison much tried by labor and hardships of crowded quarters.
- December 25. Attack by field- and siege-guns on gunboats in Stono. The Marblehead much cut up by Confederate fire, but escaped with loss of 3 killed and 4 wounded.
- December 28. Confederate works abandoned near Legareville, John's Island, and two 8-inch siege-guns carried off by expedition from gunboats.

1864.

- January 1-28. Desultory firing (8 days) on Fort Sumter.
- January 7. Affair on Waccamaw Neck; capture of a naval party of 25 by a lieutenant and a private of the Twenty-first Georgia Cavalry battalion.
- January 30. Flag replaced under fire by Acting Adjutant B. Middleton, together with Shafer, Banks, and Brassingham of Lucas's battalion (Fort Sumter).

- January 29-31. Third minor bombardment (583 rounds) begins and ends. New Confederate iron-clad Charleston added to defense.
- February 1-29. Desultory firing (16 days) on Fort Sumter.
- February 9-11. Union reconnoissance in force (2000) on John's Island met by Major Jenkins with 150 men, and afterward with larger force (2000) under Brigadier-General H. A. Wise; after skirmishing for two days the Union troops withdrew in haste to their boats. Confederate loss, 17; Union, 34.
- February 12. Western casemates, Fort Sumter, armed with 3 heavy guns.
- February 17-18. Destruction of gunboat Housatonic, off Charleston bar, by Lieutenant George E. Dixon, Company E, Twenty-first Alabama volunteers, who with his crew and torpedo-boat also perished.
- February 26-27. Capture of Union boat, with officer and 5 men, by Confederate navy-picket, off Fort Sumter.
- March 1-31. Desultory firing (10 days) on Fort Sumter.
- March 6. United States steamer Memphis attacked by a torpedo-boat in North Edisto River; a failure.
- March 14. Fourth minor bombardment (143 rounds). 5 wounded.
- April 1-28. Desultory firing (12 days) on Fort Sumter.
- April 3-6. Brisk mortar-shelling of fort's wharf at night.
- April 8-9. Demonstration of barges by night upon eastern shore of James Island; no action.
- April 14. Night-firing of Fort Moultrie on United States tug Geranium.
- April 20. General Beauregard relieved by Major-General Sam. Jones.
- April 28-May 4. Fifth minor bombardment (Fort Sumter), 7 days, 510 rounds.
- May 1. Major-General Gillmore relieved by Brigadier-General Hatch.
- May 4. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, commanding Fort Sumter, relieved by Captain J. C. Mitchel.
- May 10-12. Second council held by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren

- The question of attacking Sumter negatived by seven out of nine.
- May 13. A Confederate picket (5 men) captured at southern end of James Island.
- May 13-16. Sixth minor bombardment (Fort Sumter), 4 days, 1140 rounds; casualties, 5.
- May 19-20. Boats discovered reconnoitring off south-western angle, and fired on from Fort Sumter with field-howitzer on parapet.
- May 26. Major-General Foster assumes command of Union forces in the department. Demonstration of gunboats up the Ashepoo and South Edisto Rivers. Union steamer Boston grounding in Ashepoo, near Chapman's Fort, and being shelled by Earle's light battery, was set on fire by the enemy and destroyed, with 60 horses.
- May 30-June 5. Seventh minor bombardment (Fort Sumter), 8 days, 319 rounds; 4 casualties.
- June 6. The New Ironsides left station for the North.
- June 7. Confederate transport-steamer Etiwan grounded off Fort Johnson, and destroyed by enemy's fire from Morris Island.
- June 6-30. Desultory firing (17 days) on Fort Sumter, attended by 2 casualties.
- June 20. The flagstaff of Fort Sumter gallantly replaced under brisk fire by Lieutenant C. H. Claiborne, assisted by Sergeant N. Devereux and Corporal B. Brannon of the Engineers.
- June 24. Flag replaced under fire.
- June 26. Flag replaced under fire by Privates Walter Steele and D. E. Badger.
- June 27. Flag replaced under fire. Preparations in Union army and fleet for striking another blow on Charleston.
- July 2. Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig lands a column on James Island; advancing by Rivers's Causeway, it was checked by Confederates, who lost two guns, but fell back to stronger position.
- July 3. Fort Johnson and its advanced work, Battery Simkins, assaulted at daylight of 3d by an expedition in barges from

Morris Island, nearly a thousand strong. Feebly supported, the assault failed, and 140 prisoners, including the commander, Colonel Hoyt, and five officers, were taken. The Confederates were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Yates, First South Carolina (regular) Artillery.

July 3-5. John's Island invaded by converging columns (5000 strong), and occupied, after stubborn resistance of small force under Majors Jenkins and Wayne, supported by Parker's Light Battery. Union troops on James Island driven back to the Stono, where monitors and gunboats cover them and shell the Confederate works very heavily.

July 7-9. After two days' skirmishing at Grimball's Waterloo Place, the Union intrenched position on John's Island was attacked and carried by Confederate troops under Brigadier-General Robertson; and that night the Union force left John's Island, and the squadron withdrew from the Stono next day. In these operations, July 2d-11th, Union loss reported, 330; Confederate, 163, only 17 having been killed.

July 7-8. Fort Sumter's third great bombardment begins. Flag shot away four times on 7th, twice on 8th; 784 rounds.

July 20. The commander, Captain J. C. Mitchel, mortally wounded. Up to this (14th day) 29 casualties; 4890 rounds. In this first period the fort much damaged; the boom off the sea-face cut away; boats sunk at the wharf, etc. Captain Mitchel succeeded by Captain T. A. Huguenin same night.

July 21. General Foster's powder-raft, to be exploded near the fort, was prepared for service, but not taken up as intended for this night.

July 27-28. Captain Johnson, engineer in charge of Fort Sumter, severely wounded (twenty-second day), and succeeded by Lieutenant E. J. White.

August 3. Flag of truce, exchanging 50 Union and Confederate officers, in the channel off Fort Sumter.

August 4-23. Firing on Sumter continual, but slackened. Rear-Admiral Dahlgren lends General Foster guns from

the fleet to supply the batteries on Morris Island, weakened by expenditure of many heavy rifle cannon.

August 28. General Foster's powder-raft exploded harmlessly off south-western angle of Fort Sumter.

September 1. Another attempt of the same kind failed.

September 3. Flag exchange of surgeons and chaplains off the harbor.

September 4. End of third great bombardment: 60 days; total, 81 casualties; 14,666 rounds fired at the fort.

September 6-18. Eighth minor bombardment (the last), 9 days; 7 casualties; 573 rounds.

September 19-30. Desultory firing, often brisk, on the fort, 6 days; 200 rounds.

October 1-31. Desultory, at times brisk, firing on the fort, 18 days; 494 rounds.

November 1-30. Desultory, at times brisk, firing on the fort, 13 days; 221 rounds.

November 7. Blockading gunboat Pontiac receives a rifle-shell from Battery Marshall, Sullivan's Island, killing 5, wounding 7.

November 30. Battle of Honey Hill, near Grahamville, C. and S. Railroad. Union repulse with loss of 754 men, Major-General G. W. Smith commanding Confederates, Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch commanding the Union force, 5000 strong. Confederate loss, 4 killed, 40 wounded.

December 1-30. Fort Sumter received only seven shots one day this month.

December 6-9. Brisk engagements near Coosawhatchie to break C. and S. Railroad; failed to do so.

December 7-17. Truce, with exchanges, off the harbor.

December 20. City of Savannah evacuated by Confederate forces under Lieutenant-General Hardee.

December 31. Two naval launches captured by Confederates off Fort Sumter.

1865.

January 1-31. Desultory firing on Fort Sumter; 64 shots in two days.

- January 15. Monitor Patapsco destroyed by torpedo off Fort Sumter; 62 lives lost.
- January 26. Gunboat Dai-Ching destroyed by battery at Burnet's, Combahee River.
- February 1. General Sherman's army, 70,000 strong, enters South Carolina from Savannah, Georgia.
- February 3. Confederates resist at Rivers's Bridge, Barnwell county.
- February 10-12. Union demonstration on James Island stubbornly resisted by force in rifle-pits at Grimball's, commanded by Major E. Manigault.
- February 11. Skirmish at Aiken with Union cavalry.
- February 12-16. Union expedition of land and naval force to Bull's Bay checked four days by Captain E. L. Parker's light battery and a small force of cavalry.
- February 15. Skirmish at Congaree Creek, near Columbia.
- February 17-18. Charleston harbor and city evacuated by night, after 587 days of continuous military operations against them. Columbia, the capital of the State, occupied by General Sherman's army.

APPENDIX B.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE NEW IRONSIDES.

THIS powerful sea-going, iron-clad steamer was the only one of her class built by the Navy Department of the United States during the Civil War. Being of the ordinary model in all essentials and capable of carrying canvas, the vessel was yet of exceptionally light draught for her displacement. This seems to have affected at times the steering, but never to any serious degree. And when all the offensive and defensive qualities of the ship are considered, the failure of the Government to follow up her construction with others of the same class is something unaccountable.

An act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, authorized the call for plans and specifications of armored vessels. From a large number of propositions only three were accepted. By recommendation of a naval board consisting of Commodores Joseph Smith and Hiram Paulding and Captain Charles H. Davis contracts were made the same fall for the building of the Monitor, the Galena, and the New Ironsides, each of different model.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Contracted for October 15, 1861, launched May 15, 1862, and sent to sea on trial-trip August 21, 1862, the vessel was completed in ten months after contract. The builders were Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia.

Length over all	249 feet 6 inches.
Depth of hold	17 "
Beam, varying from 46 feet to	57 feet 4 inches.
Draught of water	16 feet.
Displacement	3500 tons.