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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Fort Pulaski NATIONAL ~~PARK~~ Monument

FILE NO.

SIEGE AND SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI

By
Ralston B. Lattimore

1934

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SIEGE AND SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI

A Compilation

by

Halsten Lattimore

Historical Assistant Fort Pulaski National Monument

July 14, 1934.

"Colonel, they will make it very warm for you with shells from that point, but they cannot breach at that distance."

(Gen. R. E. Lee to Col. Olmstead as he stood on the parapet at Pulaski and pointed to the nearest part of Tybee, 1,700 yards away.)

Ga. Hist. Quarterly V. 1, No. 2. June 1917. Page 102.

Article on Fort Pulaski by Col. C. H. Olmstead: pages 98-105.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI

As viewed from Savannah

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Savannah Daily Morning News
Friday, April 11, 1862,
News Story - Page 1, column 1.

From Savannah

The bombardment of Fort Pulaski:- The Yankee commenced to bombard Fort Pulaski yesterday morning about seven o'clock. The fire was opened on the Fort from the heavy mortar battery on Tybee Island and was continued throughout the day. In the morning the cannonading was distinctly heard in all parts of the city, and was very rapid. Toward noon the wind having changed, the report of the guns and shells could not be heard, but the explosion of the shells over the Fort could be seen from the streets with the naked eye.

From the steeples and roofs of the houses, a good view was had of the firing from the batteries and forts. Toward evening, the wind having again changed, the reports of the heavy guns were distinctly heard and as we write this paragraph, the report of the guns is heard and the explosion of the shells is distinctly seen from the streets.

In the morning, from the Exchange steeple, we counted seven vessels in the vicinity of the fort, but were unable to discover whether they took any part in the action. We are of opinion that the firing on the fort was chiefly, if not altogether, from the enemies' battery on Tybee Island.

The greatest anxiety is felt to hear from the garrison, which is composed chiefly of our citizens, but cut off as we are by the Yankee batteries and gunboats, communication with the fortress will be difficult, if at all possible. We feel confident, however, that the fort will not surrender as long as it is in the power of brave men to defend it.

Savannah Daily Morning News
Friday, April 11, 1862
News Story - Page 2, column 1.

The Bombardment:- The firing on Fort Pulaski ceased last night a little after seven o'clock. At the time of going to press with our morning edition, no intelligence had been received from the fort, and it is probable that the Yankees have taken measures effectually to prevent any communication between Cockspur and the Mainland.

Savannah Daily Morning News
Saturday, April 12, 1862
News Story - Page 1, column 1.

The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski:- During Thursday Night only an occasional gun was fired upon the fort by the Federal batteries, with the object no doubt, of disturbing the rest of the garrison. The bombardment was resumed, however, at day-break with a double fury and from that time until ten o'clock a most terrific cannonading was kept up. During the early part of the morning the thunder of the heavy artillery exceeded anything of the kind we ever heard. The firing at times was almost as rapid as musketry, and the concussion jarred thehouses and shook the windows in the city. For some two or three hours in the morning the discharges were at the rate of 10 to 15 guns a minute, but from the battery, where a large number of citizens had collected, only an occasional shell could be seen as it burst over or near the fort.

We learn from persons who obtained favorable points of observation that the firing from the fort on the enemy's batteries was very rapid and heavy, and that our Barbette guns and mortar batteries were in full play during the morning.

About noon the report was brought to town by persons from down

Cont.
Savannah Daily Morning News
Saturday, April 12, 1862
News Story - Page 1, Column 1.

the river that the fort had silenced all the enemy batteries, but two, and had disabled two and sunk one of the Yankee vessels.

In the absence of reliable information we know not what confidence to place in this and other reports in circulation....

Savannah Daily Morning News.
Saturday, April 12, 1862
News Story - Page 2, column 1.

Fall of Fort Pulaski:- The favorable report which reached us yesterday morning from those who, from posts below, watched the contest between the enemy's batteries and our garrison at Fort Pulaski, had not prepared us for the startling intelligence of the surrender of the Fort which reached us about ten o'clock last night.

A courier arrived in the city last night, from whom we learned that the fort was breached in several places by the heavy rifle Parrot guns, twelve of which were in the King's Point Battery, distance about a mile and a quarter from the fort. Early in the day all the guns in the barbette except two were dismounted or otherwise disabled by the fire of the enemy's battery, and seven of the casemated guns bearing on the batteries were disabled. The shot and shell of the enemy's batteries having made extensive breaches in the walls of the fort, their fire was directed towards the magazine, the location of which they had doubtlessly learned from deserters and which were imminent danger of being exploded, having been breached in three places.

The fort having become untenable under the terrific fire of the heavy guns of the enemy, nearly all our guns that could be brought to bear against

cont.

Savannah Daily Morning News.
Saturday, April 12, 1862.
News Story - Page 2, Column 1.

their batteries having been disabled, and the magazines being in imminent danger, a longer resistance was deemed hopeless and the fort was surrendered about two o' clock in the afternoon.

We are gratified to be able to state that the casualties on our side were very few. Four men were wounded, but none killed. We Understand that two of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry lost a leg each. The member of our up-country corps lost a portion of his arm below the elbow, and was sadly wounded in the shoulder and Lieut. Cristopher Hussey, of the Montgomery Guards, was slightly injured by a brick knocked from the walls of the fort.

Our informant states that the effect of the enemy's battery on the walls of the fort was utterly demoralizing, and that the strong masonry heretofore deemed almost impregnable, offered but a feeble resistance to the steel pointed shot of the immense Parrot guns. The result has shown how little reliance is to be placed in brick walls against modern batteries.

The fall of Pulaski with the loss of its garrison, gun and munition, tho' a serious misfortune should not discourage us, but on the contrary, should stimulate us to the exertion of our utmost efforts to repel the insulent invader.

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Savannah Daily Morning News
Saturday, April 12, 1862
News Item - Page 1, column 1.

As we write, 8o'clock, the wind is blowing in fierce gusts, and the sky is overcast threatening a storm. If, as is reported, any of the enemy's vessels have been disabled, they will stand a better chance of getting on shore or going on the breakers to-night, than of effecting their escape.

Savannah Daily Morning News
Tuesday, April 15, 1862
News Item - Page 2, column 2.

The Fall of Fort Pulaski:- While the country remains in ignorance (as we do to this moment) of the circumstances of the surrender of Fort Pulaski, there is likely to be a variety of speculations and suspicions indulged in regard to it. We take the following as a specimen from the Wilmington (N.C.) "Journal" of Saturday:

The reported fall of Pulaski takes us all by surprise. If true, there is omething mysterious about it. A strong casemated fort given up in forty-eight hours and "nobody hurt". We believe any wall can be breached and any fort taken, but we don't believe any such effect was produced on Pulaski in a few hours by batteries at least a mile off, if not more. Pulaski had long range guns too, and it is a little surprising that she laid quiet and stolidly permitted the execution of batteries so near as to knock her down in a few hours. The whole thing is unaccountable if not suspicious, and we suspend remark for the present.

P. S. - A dispatch just received we regret to say, leaves no longer any doubt as to the fate of Pulaski.

The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski
As Viewed from Isle of Hope and Skidoway Islands
By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Sr. 1st Lieut.,
Chatham Artillery

Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Late Lieut. Colonel of Artillery, C. S. A. Albany, N. Y. Joel Munsell, 1867.

(The Chatham Artillery were guarding the Skidowny Island bridge across the Skidowny river)

Page 66.

Ten minutes past eight o'clock on the morning of the tenth of April, 1862, the first gun was heard which betokened the commencement of the memorable and disasterous bombardment of Fort Pulaski. Almost a year had elapsed since the reduction of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, when the flag of the United States, which had so long floated in pride from its ramparts, went down in smoke and ruin before the rising glories of the stars and bars of the new born Confederacy. A little more than five months before, and at almost the same hour in the morning, we had listened with anxious hearts to the terrific cannonading which silenced our batteries at Port Royal.

The winter was gone, and spring with genial smiles and soft influences had given to every tree its most attractive foliage, to every flower its sweetest perfumes, to the sky its purest tints, and to the ambient air its gentlest impulses. Everything in nature was arrayed in living green, and redolent of life and beauty. Even the low-lying marshes had shaken off the dull gray of winter, and were rejoicing in new life and vigor imparted by the swelling tide, and the clear sunbeams shedding their warmth and light over all. The scene was so tranquil, so full of nature and that serenity characteristic of her happiest

hours, it was of all things most difficult to realize that the iron wheels of the chariot of war were thundering at our gates, and the lawless passions of men conspiring against the peace of their fellows, and the harmony of nature.

Yet thus it was. From our encampment we could distinctly note the explosions of the shells, hear the reports of the guns, and frequently recognize whether they were directed at or from the fort. For the first hour the firing from the Federal batteries appeared to be slow and uncertain, their mortar shells exploding too high and at unequal distances. So soon, however, as the range had been ascertained, the firing became more rapid and effective. The horizon was flecked with white clouds, apparently springing out of nothing, at first mere points in space then gradually expanding and growing less distinct, until finally mingling with the circumambient air they floated gently away and were lost to sight. It was difficult at this remove to realize the fact that these innocent looking little white puffs, so evanescent in their character, had any connection with the death dealing projectiles hurled with terrible effect from the iron bound throats of hoarse Parrott guns, and hoarser Columbiads, and mortars. The bombardment during the day continued without intermission, although the reports were less audible as the sun reached and lingered near the meridian.

In the afternoon some of us rode over to Skidaway island and remained until near sunset, watching the progress of the bombardment from the top of the traverse of the lower battery. With the aid of a field glass everything could be distinctly seen. The smoke of the guns from the batteries on either side rose in heavy white volumes, now almost hiding the fort from view, and now lining the low-lying shores of Tybee island. No signs of breaching could be perceived in the walls of the fort looking in our direction. Everything seemed to be in good working order, and we did not for one moment contemplate a speedy reduction of one of the strongest defenses on the Confederate coast. A constant explosion of shells above

and around the fort gave token of the dangers which environed the heroic garrison. Several war-vessel were lying in the vicinity, or leisurely moving about, but they did not appear to be taking an active part in the engagement. Sometimes eight reports could be counted in a minute, and the firing increased in rapididy as the declining sun neared the western horizon.

During the night the firing continued at regular intervals, and the flashes of the bursting mortar shells were plainly visible from Camp Claghorn. With the light of the morning the bombardment was renewed with redoubled energy, continuing until two o'clock P. M., when it ceased. This silence--ominous of disaster and mortification to ourselves--gave birth in our minds only to the belief that the Federals had been compelled to discontinue their efforts to reduce our cherished fort. Never for one moment did we conjecture that its stout walls had yielded, or its garrison surrendered. To the members of the Chatham Artillery Fort Pulaski was peculiarly dear. We were of the first to occupy it, when, under the orders of Governor Brown, it was deemed proper to take possession of it in the name of the state of Georgia. We had contributed months of cheerful labor in mounting its guns, in placing its armament in proper position, in preparing fuses, filling shells, throwing up traverses, in training its guns and in perfecting ourselves, and in assisting in drilling the members of other companies composing its garrison in the manual of the respective pieces constituting its battery. We had spent days of toil and nights of watching within its walls. Hours of pleasure and of mirth had been enjoyed within its hospitable casemates. We had marked it growing in strength day by day, until we came to believe that it was invincible by almost any force that could be sent against it.....The first intelligence of that sad and disastrous fact (the surrender) was not credited in our camp.

Savannah Daily Morning News
Tuesday, April 29, 1862.
Page 2, column 1.

Fall of Fort Pulaski
Editorial Comment.

We have at length the Northern account of the capture of Fort Pulaski, which, as was to be expected, is described as a very brillant achievement on the part of the Yankees, who had been allowed to occupy Tybee Island and quietly to erect powerful rifle cannon batteries for its demolition. It appears that none of the enemy's vessels participated in the bombardment, and that the Fort was reduced by the fire from land batteries, which the military men who constructed it, never contemplated would be brought to bear against it. If any have doubted the propriety of giving up Tybee to the peaceful possession of the enemy while we endeavored to hold Pulaski, we think the result has effectually dissipated them. Archimedes only desired a fulcrum on which to rest his leaver to enable him to upset the world. In giving Tybee to the Yankees, we gave them a position from which they were enabled to destroy a fortress that might successfully defeat all naval powers they could have arrayed against it.

But it is useless now to deplore what cannot now be remedied. Pulaski has fallen, and our gallant friends, who would have defended it with the last drop of their blood, are prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

It will be observed that, but the articles of capitulation, the wounded were to have been sent to Savannah. Col. Olmstead was allowed to send his report of the surrender, and prisoners to communicate by open letters with their families and friend. Up to the present time no com-

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Savannah Daily Morning News,
Tuesday, April 29, 1862,
Page 2, column 1.

munication has been received from any member of the garrison, and nothing is certainly know here of the killed and wounded in the fight. We need not be surprised at any instance of treachery or bad faith on the part of the Yankees which might be prompted by motives of interest, but we are at a loss to imagine any reason for such a shameless violation of the terms solemnly stipulated in their articles of capitulation.

Savannah Daily Morning News
April 29, (Tuesday) 1862.
Page 2, column 2.

The Fall of Fort Pulaski -- Full and Interesting Particulars.

The New York Herald has a long account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski. After describing minutely the vast array of guns and mortars in the eleven batteries which bore upon the fort, it gives the following correspondence.

Headquarters, Department of South,

Tybee Island, Ga, April 10, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer, Fort Pulaski:

Sir:- I hereby demand of you the immediate surrender and restoration of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States.

The demand is made with a view to avoid, if possible, the effusion of blood, which must result from the bombardment and attack now in readiness to be opened.

The number, calibre and completeness of the batteries surrounding you, leave no doubt as to what must result in case of refusal; and as

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Savannah Daily Morning News,
April 29,(Tuesday) 1862
Page 2, column 2.

the defence, however obstinate, must eventually succumb to the assailing force at my disposal, it is hoped you will see fit to avert the useless waste of life.

This communication will be carried to you under a flag of truce by Lieut. J. H. Wilson, United States Army, who is authorized to wait any period not exceeding thirty minutes from delivery for your answer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

David Hunter

Major General Commanding.

Reply

Headquarters, Fort Pulaski,
April 10, 1862.

Major General David Hunter, Commanding on Tybee:

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, demanding the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski.

In reply, I can say that I am here to defend the Fort, not to surrender it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Charles H. Olmstead,

Colonel First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, commanding Post.

Lieutenant Wilson was received at the wharf, and his dispatch conveyed to Colonel Olmstead. He remained in the boat until the reply

Cont.

Reply

was received, about fifteen minutes after, when he immediately returned to Tybee, and delivered it to General Hunter. Upon its contents-- so laconic and soldierly-- becoming known, signal was made for the first gun to be fired. General Hunter, General Benham, General Gillmore, Captain Rodgers and others, immediately hurried out to the batteries, where a good view could be obtained.

The Bombardment

On Thursday morning, at 23 minutes of eight, the fire was opened by a discharge of a thirteen inch mortar from Battery Halleck, fired by Lieut. Horrace Porter, of the Ordnance Department, the shell exploding in the air; and this was succeeded by a thirteen inch shell from Battery Stanton, which exploded short. In a moment or two several of the motars were discharged from the other batteries, but none of the shells were effective, the firing being too wild and the fuses too short. Three minutes after the first fire Fort Pulaski responded from a ten inch barbette gun, the shell exploding harmlessly over Tybee Island. The fire soon became general on both sides, Little damage being done by either for some time, as we had not attained the correct range, and the enemy were not quite sure of the position of our battery. Soon however, we observed the dust begin to fly from the pancope, between the south and southeast faces, and we were satisfied that the breaching batteries(Halleck, Scott, Siegel, McClellan and Totten,) on Goat Point, were in full play, sending their rifle balls, solid ten inch shot and heavy shell, with terrible effect against the brick walls. Unfortunately, through some weakness of the iron carriages of the ten inch columbiads, two of the Columbiads which were throwing solid ten inch shell were dismounted by recoil, jumping backwards directly off their carriage. The rifled guns were served rapidly and with skill, and in an hour or so but one gun on the barbette was

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The Bombardment

in play, and that only fired occasionally. The fire was evidently too hot for the rebels, as they did not stick to their guns very closely. They played at our different batteries from their thirty-two's and forty-two's in casemate; but finding their fire upon the Goat Point batteries, they concentrated their fire upon the Goat Point batteries, occasionally giving Battery Burnside a few moments attention, when Sergeant Wilson of the Sappers and Miners, who commanded it, had got the range, and was annoying the fort with thirteen inch shell, which burst in and over it.

No damage was done. At twenty minutes past eleven the flag on Pulaski came down, the lanyards having been cut by fragments of shell from mortar No. 2, Battery Stanton, worked by Corporal Trumball, Seventh Connecticul Volunteers. The result was hailed with loud cheers, that extended from battery to battery, along the line. Theflag was down twenty minutes or more, and then appeared again,on a temporary flag staff, and floated gayly in the breeze. The bombardment went on all day, the fire from our batteries being more effective every minute. The enemy finding that our thirteen-inch shell were not so destructive as they expected, began to work their barbette guns with great energy, and gave us some trouble. Our parrott guns were brought to bear upon them, and a hot fire was poured upon their guns, and one or two of them dismounted. The fire from the breaching batteries became more and more disasterous to the enemy as the day advanced. The pancope began to assume a mottled aspect. It appeared to have the small-pox, blotches appearing all over it. These after a while ran together, and deep holes in the face of the wall of the pancope were discovered, which became deeper and deeper, and finally assumed the form of a breach. The breach at dusk, at which time the fire was temporarily suspended on both sides, was not entirely through

cont.

The Bombardment.

the wall, except at one small point through which a gleam of sunlight was caught, about sunset. During the night an occasional shell was thrown from the batteries Burnside and Halleck, and from the rifled guns of Battery Siegel. The enemy made no reply, but seemed to be engaged in repairing damages.-- We had lost not a man during the day, and sustained no damage of consequence to our batteries.

Such as were injured were repaired by the engineers during the night, and were made ready by daylight for another day's operations. At daylight on Friday, fire was again opened by our batteries and quickly responded to by the enemy-- who had got their barbette guns in position during the night with great rapidity and some precision, as I can testify to myself, if a lame wrist, obtained in a rapid movement in doging a shell, may be considered good authority.

A ten-inch shell entered one of the embrasures of Battery McClellan, and exploded in the battery with terrible effect. Thomas Campbell, of Company H, Captain Rogers's Third Rhode Island Artillery, was struck by splinters of the shell on the head, left leg,(which it crushed), and on the thigh. He was buried at the same instant by a load of sand thrown from the magazine. He was immediately extricated and sent to the hospital, where he died in 45 minutes, perfectly conscious to the last. He was the only man killed on our side during the bombardment.

A German by the name of Knowled, of Company H. was hit by a fragment of the same shell, but a snuff box in his vest pocket saved his life, although it inflicted a painful contusion on his side.

Another shell, exploded near the Second Lieutenant of Company H, tore his clothes in several places and knocked him down, but did not injure him at all.

Captain Rogers, while serving powder, at the entrance of the magazine, was buried by the sand from above, a shell passing through it, but doing no further damage.

One man killed on our side. One rebel killed; four wounded.

During the night all our dismounted 10 inch columbiads-- one in Battery Lane and two in Battery Scott-- were again mounted, and opened with effect in the morning. The James shell, which had well bored and honeycombed the pancope of the fort, had prepared it well for the operations of the solid 10 inch shot, and when the columbiads from Coat Island opened the pancope began to tremble. The breach of the day previous enlarged, two others were effected, and by two o'clock, when the rebel flag was hauled down , and the white flag raised, a practicable breach, large enough to drive a four horse wagon through, had been formed, and our James shell passing through it, across the terra plain, and breaching the magazine itself. This brought the rebels to terms. They unconditionally surrendered.

The Capitulation

General Gillmore immediately proceeded with his staff and General Benham to Goat's Point, where a boat was soon obtained to cross over the South Pass of the river to the Fort and communicate with the defeated rebels. Articles of capitulation were drawn up and signed, and General Gilmore stipulated that the wounded and dead might be sent to Savannah. These articles were signed by both the contracting parties and sent to General Hunter, with a letter from General Gillmore, announcing the surrender of the

fort on the anniversary of the first day's fire on Fort Sumter. The troops in the fort marched out and stacked their arms, and the officers surrendered their swords and small arms to Major Halpin of General Hunter's staff, with a few remarks, as they laid down their weapons. There officers were greatly chagrined, of course, at the result, but talked as boldly and defiantly as ever.

Terms of Capitulation

The following are the terms of capituation agreed upon for the surrender to the forces of the United States of Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Georgia.

Article 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered to the forces of the United States.

Article 2.--The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to take with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, etc. This is not to include private weapons.

Article 3.-- The sick and wounded, under charge of the hospital steward of the garrison, to be sent under a flag of truce to the Confederate lines, and at the same time, the men to be allowed to send any letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of a Federal Officer.

Signed this 11th day of April, 1862.

Charles H. Olmstead,

Col. First Vol. Reg't of Ga., Fort Pulaski.

Q. A. Gillmore,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers, commanding United States Forces,

Tybee Island, Georgia.

The document was sent to the district commander, and

Cont.

accompanied by the ~~fkm~~ following communication from the General of the attacking brigade:

Fort Pulaski, Ga, April 11, 1862.

General H. A. Benham, Commanding Northern District, Department of the South, Tybee Island, Ga.:

Sir: I have the honorrto transmit herewith the terms of capitulation fro the surrender to the United States of Fort Pulaski, Ga., signed by me this 11th day of April, 1862.

I trust the terms will receive your approval, they being substantially those authorized by you as commander of the district.

The fort hoisted the white flag at a quarter before two o'clock this afternoon, after a resistance since eight o'clock yesterday morning to the continuous fire of our batteries.

A practicable breach in the walls was made in eighteen and a half hours' firing by daylight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

. A. Gillmore,

Brigadier General Volunteers, Commanding United States Forces on Tybee Island, Georgia.

We captured with the fort three hundred and sixty prisoners, including the commander, staff and line officers. Their names are as follows;

Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, commanding post; Major John Foley, Adjutant M. H. Hopkins, Quartermaster Robert Irwin, Commissaries Robt. D. Walker, J. T. McFarland, Sergeant Major Robt. H. Lewis, Quartermaster Sergeant William C. Crawford, Ordnance Sergeant Harvey Sims.

Officers of the Montgomery Guards, Savannah, Georgia.--

Captain L. J. Guilmartin; first Lieut. John J. Symons; Second Senior Lieut.,

cont.

List of captured

Christopher Hussey; Junior Second Lieut. C. M. Murphy.

German Volunteers, Savannah-- Captain John H. Stiegen; Senior Second Lieut, Henry Warner; Junior Second Lieut., Charles Umbach.

Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Savannah;; Captain W. W. Sims; First Lieut., H. C. Truman; Junior Second Lieut, James Ackerman.

Wise Guard, Macon County Georgia -- Captain M J. McMullin; First Lieut., T. W. Montford; Senior Second Lieut., J. D. N. Ludlow; Junior Second Lieut., John Blow.

Washington Volunteers, Savannah-- Captain John McMahon; First Lieut, Francis Blair; Senior Second Lieut., J. C. Rowland; Junior Second Lieut., A. J. McArthur.

The balance of the three hundred and sixty are privates an d men commissioned officers.-- With the fort we took forty seven guns, ten inch and eight inch, two rifled, but mostly casemate thirty-twos and forty-twos. Also seven thousand shot and shell, and in the magazine we found about forty thousand pounds of powder of various qualities. About three months' supply of provisions was taken, and will be well used by our troops.

The fort has been badly used by our shot and shell. The interior presents a melancoly aspect. The barricades or splinter proofs are torn to pieces in many places; pieces of brick, timber, stone, cannon balls, unexploded projectiles and shells, fragments of shell, etc., strew the parade ground in the interior of the work. At the angle of the breach, the arches have been torn out, guns dismounted, and debris of brick and timber, broken gun carriages, muskets, etc., fill up the casemates. And in one or two places where shell entered the embrasures and burst inside, you can trace the flight of each fragment as it ripped up the woodwork and shattered the brick work in the casemates.--

The breach being very large, several rifle balls passed through it, over the torra plain, and began to batter the magazine on the north-west corner in a manner that carried terror to the hearts of the enemy. From their experience they knew that it was possible for a rifle shell to pass entirely through the walls of the magazine and blow it up, and with it the fort and all its occupants. This induced a surrender, and the white flag went up. It will cost $50,000 to put the fort in the same condition of defence that it was before we opened fire. The walls were greatly shaken, and all believe had the bombardment continued half a day longer the entire wall of the pancope would have fallen into the ditch a mass of ruins. The men could feel the walls of the fort, tremble and quake when a solid ten inch shot struck it, and from that fact you can get a tolerably correct idea of the immense force with which they strike. It was terrific. Out of fifteen guns and mortars in barbette but four were serviceable. The balance were dismounted, or otherwise rendered incapable of use.

The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski

As it Appeared to Members of the Seventh Connecticut on Tybee

The Military and Civil History of Connecticut during the War of 1861-65. Comprising a detailed account of the various regiments and batteries.
By W. A. Croffut and John M Morris.
New York: Published by Ledyard Bill. 1868.

Page 194.

The batteries on Tybee were now all placed and intrenched (the mortars out of sight of the fort), and everything was ready. To the Seventh Connecticut was assigned the delicate and important duty of serving the mortars. The officers and men had been drilled only fitfully in the intervals of other sever labor; yet they went to the novel work with that quick ingenuity which is a Yankee instinct. Five of the batteries, containing fifteen heavy mortars, were manned by the Seventh.....

Pulaski was a hugh five-sided fortress, as strong as Fort Pickens. Its walls, seven feet thick, mounted one tier of guns in embrasures, and one en barbette. Twenty guns bore upon the Tybee batteries, including ten 10-inch columbiads. It was built by a Connecticut man.

In fact, the whole affair now began to assume a Connecticut character. The general commanding the district, and present on Tybee (H. W. Benham), was from Connecticut; a majority of the investing forces were from Connecticut; Col. Perry, of the 48th New York, was from Ridgefield, Conn.; and one of the officers of the 3d Rhode Island was Capt. Thomas R. Briggs, of Danielsonville, Conn. The gun boat Norwich, from Connecticut, completed the blockading west of the fort. The fort itself was constructed twenty years before by Lieut. (afterwards Major-Gen.)

Mansfield of Connecticut, assisted by Lieut. Benham, assistant engineer, from Connecticut. Moreover, it was now commanded by Col Charles H. Olmstead, a rebel, to whom Ridgefield, Conn., gave birth.

Surrender being refused, the fight began on April 10, about eight o'clock, at a signal-gun from Battery Halleck. Simultaneously, all the guns and mortars blazed and roared with an explosion that shook the island in its marshy anchorage. The response was sturdy and determined. From that hour onward, the artillery fire continued; the rebels hurling British projectiles at the island, while rifled shot and plunging shell rained in fury upon the garrison. Great clouds of smoke eclipsed the noonday sun; and the windows rattled at Port Royal and Savannah, twenty miles away. The distance between the combatants was at least a mile; yet it soon became evident that the fire from Tybee was telling. As the solid shot struck, great piles of solid masonry gave way, and clouds of brick-dust filled the air. The Seventh worked the mortars steadily and manfully. "Sergeant Lucas Sutliffe (of Southington) made every shot tell, cutting away the staff, and bringing down the flag." Battery Sherman fired one shot every fifteen minutes during the night.

The shots from the fort plowed up the sand in close furrows; but the men soon observed the range and caliber of the various guns of the fort, so as to dodge until the missile passed. Col. Hawley wrote in a letter,

"Sometimes we called out, 'Ten-incher !' as a certain big columbiad on the south-west angle of the fort let off; sometimes 'Pocket pistol !' or 'Little rifle !' as a sharp, quick, accurate Blakely gun on the ramparts fired. We got so that we knew where each gun was trained, and could tell by the sound where the shot was going. Soon after noon of the 11th, there were four or five holes in the fort, close together, one of them, perhaps, twelve feet in diameter. Now and then a cartload of masonry rolled down; then everybody yelled in triumph. The ditch was nearly full; and a huge gun on the ramparts apparently tottered, ready to fall

into the ruin. Our fire grew gurious. Captains of guns jumped on the banks and yelled, 'No. 1, fire !' 'No. 2, fire !' 'No. 3, fire !' 'No. 4, fire !' and the black and sweaty cannoneers jumped to the muzzles to reload. Oh, it was a maddening sight and sound !"

During the forenoon of the 11th, the breach in the southeast angle of the fort was enlarged. The entire casemate next to the pancoupe had been opened. Half the rebel guns had been dismounted. At two, p. m., the fort hoisted a white flag; and its appearance was greeted with the craziest demonstrations of enthusiasm on Tybee.

The Seventh Connecticut had fired nine hundred and eighty-nine (989) 13-inch shells, and five hundred and eighty (580) 10-inch shells, a-in weight more than half that had been thrown from Union guns. These did not, however, prove so effective as the solid shots from the columbiads and the James and Parrett rifle guns with which the Rhode Island companies had made the breach.

The Seventh had shown superior skill, industry, and endurance; and these were now duly recognized. The post of honor--the fort itself--was assigned to the regiment; and to it was also awarded the rebel flag that came whirling down for the last time from the staff. The Tribune correspondent said, "The Seventh Connecticut were immediately ordered to garrison the fort,--a post of distinction which their faithful services in the erection of the works, and the gallant conduct in the batteries nearest to the enemy's fire, had honorably earned, and which the rest of the troops very heartily envied them."

General Benham's Account
Of the Bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

Frank Leslie's Monthly
May, 1862.
Pages 43, 44, 45, and 46.

Article: Fort Pulaski, Ga.

General Benham thus describes the effects of the firing of the second day: "At about seven on the morning of the 11th the fire opened with great viger and accuracy, the certainty as to direction and distance being greatly beyond that of the previous day, expecially on the part of the enemy--there being scarcely any exposure of our force that did not draw a close shot, while the embrasures and parapets of our batteries were most accurately reached.

"At about 10 to 11 A. M. I visited the batteries, finding each of them most efficiently served, especially the small mortar batteries nearest the fort, the batteries just referred to, in charge of the Navy and Captain Turner, and the columbiad batteries under Captain Pelouse. I found that an embrasure at the breached point, which was much enlarged on the previous day, was now opened to fully the size of the recess arch, or some eight or ten feet square, and the adjacent embrasures were rapidly being brought to a similar condition. At about noon the whole mask and parapet wall of the casemate first injured fell into the ditch, raising a ramp quite visible to us, and soon after the corresponding parts of the adjacent casemates began to fall, the Parrett and James shot passing quite through, as we could see the heavy timber blindage in rear of the casemates, to the rear of the magazine, on the opposite (northwest) angle of the fort.

"In this state of things I felt sure that we would soon be called to peel off the whole scarp wall from the front of the casemates of the south-east front,

making a breach greatly larger than the small garrison could defend, with, probably, another smaller breach upon the opposite side; and I at once determined that, if the resistance was continued, it would be best, and entirely practicable, to storm the fort successfully within thirty to forty hours. And I had given directions to General Gillmore to have suitable scaling ladders prepared for the purpose, and was arranging for the proper forces, boats, &c., when, at about two P. M., we discovered a white flag thrown up, and the rebel flag, after telling out to the wind for a few minutes at half mast, came slowly to the ground.

"The only plainly perceptible result of this cannonade of ten and a half hours' duration, the breaching batteries having been served by nine and a half hours, was the commencement of a breach in the easterly half of the pancoupe, connecting the south and south-east faces, and in that portion of the southeast face spanned by the two casemates adjacent to the pancoupe. The breach had been ordered in this portion of the scarp, so as to take in reverse, through the the opening, the magazine located in the angle formed by the gorge and the north face.

"Two of the barbette guns of the fort have been disabled, and three casemate guns silenced. The enemy served both tiers of guns briskly throughout the day, but without injury to the materiel or personnel of our batteries.

(Note: the above two paragraphs refer to the first day, April 10.)

"On the morning of the 11th our batteries again opened a little after sunrise with decided effect, the fort returning a heavy and well-directed fire from its barbette and casemate guns. The breach was rapidly enlarged. At the expiration of three hours, the entire casemate next the pancoupe had been opened, and by 11 o'clock the one adjacent to it was in a similar condition. Directions were then given to train the guns upon the third embrasure, upon which

the breaching batteries were operating with effect, when the fort hoisted the white flag."

The article in Leslie's Monthly May 1862, continued:

At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th the firing ceased, and shortly after General Gillmore proceeded to the captured fort with his aid, Lieutenant Badeau. These were followed by Major Halpine, General Hunter's Adjutant; Captains Ely and Hawks, Adjutant and Aid of General Benham; and Lieutenant Lawin, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the New York Volunteer Engineers, and Captain Pelouse, Inspector General of the Department.

General Gillmore entered the fort alone, the other officers, on the request of Colonel Olmstead, remaining outside. After about an hour's delay, the terms of capitulation were negotiated, and General Gillmore returned, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, to Tybee, to submit the articles to General Benham, and through him to General Hunter; leaving Major Charles H. Halpine, of General Hunter's staff, Captain A. N. Ely, of General Benham's staff, and Lieutenant John Irwin, U. S. N., to receive possession of the fort and garrison, and to await the forces to be detailed to the duty of occupation. These officers then entered the fort; the guns of the garrison were stacked in the area, and the men ordered to their quarters. The National officers were conducted to the quarters of Colonel Olmstead by his adjutant, where the commissioned officers of the garrison, twenty-four in number, were assembled, and surrendered to Major Halpine their swords, according to the terms of capitulation. The garrison numbered three hundred and sixty-one men, twenty-four of whom were officers, and consisted of five companies--three native Georgians, one German, and one Irish. They belonged to the 1st Georgia regiment.

The appearance of the interior of the fort after the bombardment bore

convincing testimony to the terrible efficacy of the fire of the national batteries. The destructive qualities of the James projectiles were terrific--they fastened in the wall, and bursting scattered the brick about in pulverised dust. So admirable had been the fire of the national batteries, that in many cases shot after shot had hit the same spot, until finally an immense breach was made in the south-eastern casemate.

Exposed to such a fire, it is no reflection of Southern valor that the gallant Confederate Colonel Olmstead was forced to surrender.

Description of Col. Charles H. Olmstead

By the Correspondent of the New York Times, & others.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
May 3, 1862.

Col. Olmstead, the Rebel Commander

The correspondent of the New York Times says that "Col. Olmstead strikes all who come in contact with him as a man of superior character. He is apparently not over 30 or 35 years of age, (Note: Age, 25 years.) tall and well-shaped, with a high forehead, calm and reflective countenance, and mild and gentlemanly manners. In him the fire-eater finds no type. He was dressed in a suit of light cloth, and looked every way the soldier. Our conversation was entirely confined to the events of the siege, and did not take a political shape."

And another correspondent says that he entertained the National officers in his own quarters, while they were waiting the arrival of the Commanding General, with a courteous hospitality and subdued geniality of manner which won all their hearts. Gen Hunter has expressed a desire that he may be allowed to give back to Col. Olmstead his sword, as a compliment to his gallantry and courtesy. This is conclusive as to Gen. Hunter's astonishment at meeting with a rebel officer like the captured commander of Fort Pulaski. The writer we have already quoted adds:

"Col. Olmstead is a resident of Savannah, and I learn from one of our officers who spent the night at his quarters, is a man of religious habits, and discourses in regard to the war like one who has a motive of principle in the contest. He says that it seems to the Southerners that they are literally being 'hunted down', while themselves only contending for their natural rights.

"As a body, the officers I have seen are men of very gentlemanly manners, but

thoroughly rebellious in their feelings. In my judgment, they differ strikingly in this respect from the men; confirming the theory, that this war, on the part of the rebels, is waged for the benefit of a class, and that the masses already see, as they will soon do more and more, that this is the grand issue of the contest, and an issue in which their interest is not in unison with that of their leaders."

The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski

As Described by Col. Charles H. Olmstead to his Wife

Excerpts from a letter by
Col. Olmstead to his wife,
dated "Fort Pulaski, April 11,
1862." Now in possession of
the Misses Olmstead of
Savannah.

"Officers and men behaved most gallantly, every one was cool and collected, there was no shirking, the men when ordered in the parapet went immediately with the most cheerful alacrity, though the missiles of death were flying about at the most fearful rate, thirteen inch mortar shells, Columbiad shells, Parrott shells. Rifle shots were shrieking through the air in every direction, while the ear was deafened by the tremendous explosions that followed each other without cessation.....

"And so the day wore on until night brought us a little rest.

"At half past eleven the enemy opened fire again and kept it up at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes during the night. We did not answer, though, until six in the morning when firing became general again, and continued until half past two o'clock in the afternoon, when it was reported to me that our magazine was in danger. I found that the breach in our wall had become so alarmingly large that shots from the batteries of the enemy were passing clear through and were striking directly on the brickwork of the magazine. It was simply a question of a few hours as to whether we should yield or be blown into perdition by our own powder.

"I conferred with my officers and they united in advising me to surrender at once to avoid any further bloodshed. This advice chimed with my own views and I gave the necessary order for a surrender."

"....The Federal officers who have been in the Fort have acted in the most courteous and gentlemanly manner toward us."

The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski

From the Official Report of Col. Olmstead to Captain G. A. Mercer, A. A. General, District of Georgia, at Milledgeville, G.

Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Late Lieut. Col. of Arty., C. S. A. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1867. Pages 79-82.

Milledgeville, Georgia, October 1, 1862.

Captain George A. Mercer,
A. A. General, District of Georgia.

Captain: Immediately after the fall of Fort Pulaski, and while a prisoner of war at Port Royal, I wrote an official report of the engagement, and received from the Federal authorities a promise that it should be sent with other letters to the Confederate lines. Since my return to the south I find that no such report has been received, and I have therefore the honor of again presenting a detailed account of the operations resulting in the fall of the fort.....

Page 79 At an early hour on the morning of the 10th of April, a formal demand was made upon me by Major Gen. Hunter for the surrend r of the fort to the forces under his command. I could give him but one answer. The officer who brought the demand returned to Tybee, and at 8 o'clock precisely the firing commenced from the enemy's lower batteries. Then battery after battery took it up, until the whole line had opened; the fort answering slowly at first, but with more rapidity as the gunners acquired the range of the different batteries.

The firing of the enemy was almost entirely concentrated on the pan coupe at the southeast angle of the fort, and it soon became evident

to my mind that three of their batteries alone were doing all the work. These batteries are marked Batteries McClellan, Sigel, and Scott in the small plan annexed to this report. They mounted ten heavy rifled guns (James and Parrott), and four Columbiads, and were so completely masked, that during the most of the first day our men could aim only at the puffs of smoke, there being nothing else to indicate the position of the guns.

About four hours after the action commenced, all of our casemate guns (thirty-two pounders), at the southeast angle and adjacent to it were dismounted and useless, and a little later in the day our two Columbiads en barbette immediately above, were in the same condition. The firing on both sides continued steadily until dark, when it ceased. I had then an opportunity of ascertaining the amount of damage done to the fort. The southeast angle was in a lamentable condition. The whole wall from the crest of the parapet to the moat was flaked away to the depth of from two to four feet, and as the wall between the arches was originally only about five feet in thickness, weakened too by ventilating flues above the embrasures, it (Page 80) needed but one glance to convince me that a few hours more of such a fire would make a formidable breach. The interior of the fort was also much injured. At eleven o'clock the enemy began a desultory fire which was kept up during the whole night, probably with a view to prevent the garrison from resting, no other end being attained

At six A. M., on the 11th, the firing again became general, and even more rapid than on the previous day. By ten o'clock a large breach was made in the pan coupe, which every shot served to enlarge. At noon the wall of another casemate yielded, and then a new danger sprang upon us. The projectiles from the rifle batteries were passing clear through the breach sweeping across the parade, and striking against the traverses which,

protected the north magazine. These traverses were two in number--one of brick immediately covering the magazine door--the other of timber and earth protecting a passage way to the magazine and to a quartermaster's store-room. Through this last two or three shells had burst, and their fragments found their way to the quarter master's room only ten or twelve feet from where the magazine door stood open, and the brick-work of the other traverse had been struck repeatedly.

Our condition was now as follows: All but two of the casemate guns bearing upon Tybee were dismounted; but two of the barbette were left that could be brought to bear upon the batteries doing us most injury; the outer wall of two casemates had been entirely shot away, and the two adjoining ones were in a crumbling condition; the moat was bridged over by the ruins of the wall; most of our traverses had been riddled by shot, and some of them were no longer serviceable; the range of officers' quarters and kitchens was badly damaged, and the north magazine was in hourly danger of explosion-our communications being so completely cut off that there was no ground for e even the shadow of a hope of relief, while for the same reason no line of retreat was left us.

Under these circumstances I considered the fort as no longer tenable, and believing the lives of the garrison to be my (page 81) next care, I gave the necessary orders for a surrender, having first conferred with my officers and found them, like myself, impressed with the conviction of the utter hopelessness of a longer struggle.....

At half past two o'clock P. M. the white flag was displayed.....

In conclusion, reviewing the whole action, two facts stand out prominently; 1st, that the walls of an old style fortification could not stand against the new rifle projectiles, and 2nd, that the arches of the

same fort were able to resist the heaviest vertical fire. Several thirteen-inch mortar shells fell directly upon the ramparts from an immense height, without penetrating beyond the covering of dirt.

The Bombardment of Fort Pulaski

Report of Gen. Quincy Adams Gillmore

Papers on Practical Engineering No. 8.
Official Report to the U. S. Engineer
Department, of the Siege and Reduction
of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, February,
March, and April, 1862. By Brig.-Gen.
Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. Vols., Captain of
Engineers, U. S. A. Illustrated.
New York: D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway,
1862.

Page 32. 72. Just after sunrise, on the morning of the 10th, Major-General David Hunter, commanding the department, dispatched Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, of the Topographical Engineers, to Fort Pulaski, bearing a flag of truce, and a summons to surrender.

To this demand a negative answer was returned.

73. The order was given to open fire, commencing (page 33) with the mortar batteries, agreeably to the foregoing instructions.

74. The first shell was fired at a quarter past eight o'clock, A. M., from battery Halleck. The other mortar batteries opened one after another, as rapidly in succession as it was found practicable to determine the approximate ranged, by the use of signals. The guns and columbiads soon followed, so that before half-past nine, A. M., all the batteries were in operation; it having been deemed expedient not to wait for the barbette fire of the work to be silenced, before opening with breaching batteries Scott and McClellan.

75. The three ten-inch columbiads in battery Scott were dismounted by their own recoil, at the first discharge; and one of those in battery Lyon, from the same cause, at the third discharge (see report of the ordnance officer, paragraph twenty-nine). They were all, except one in battery Scott, subsequently remounted and served.

76. As the several batteries along our line, which was ~~[illegible]~~ 2,550 yards in length, opened fire one after another, the enemy followed them up successively, with a vigorous, though not at first very accurate fire, from his barbette and casemate guns. Subsequent inquiry showed that he knew the exact position of only two of our batteries (Sherman and Burnside). These were established just above high-water mark, on low ground, void of bushes or undergrowth of any kind. During their construction, no special attempt at concealment (page 34) had been made, after once securing good parapet cover by night work.

77. Great disappointment was expressed, by all experienced officers present, at the unsatisfactory results obtained with the thirteen-inch mortars. Although the platforms were excellent, and remained, for all useful purposes, intact,--and although the pieces were served with a very fair degree of care and skill, not one-tenth of the shells thrown appeared to fall within the work; an estimate that was afterwards found to be rather over than under the correct proportion. Whether this inaccuracy is due to the fact that no cartridge-bags were furnished for the mortars, to inequalities in the strength of the powder, to defects in herent in the piece itself, or to these several causes combined, remains yet to be ascertained. It is suggested that the earnest attention of the proper department be directed to this subject.

78. By one o'clock in the afternoon (April 10th), it became evident that the work would be breached, provided our breaching batteries did not become seriously disabled by the enemy's fire. By the aid of a powerful telescope, it could be observed that the rifled projectiles were doing excellent service; that their penetration was deep and effective; and that the portion of the wall where the breach had been ordered, was becoming rapidly "honey-combed."

79. It also became evident before night, on account of the inefficiency of

the mortar firing, that upon breaching (page 35) alone,--ending, perhaps, in an assault,--we must depend for the reduction of the work.

80. In order to increase the security of our advanced batteries, a tolerably brisk fire against the barbette guns of the fort, was kept up throughout the day. Probably from fifteen to twenty per cent of the metal thrown from the breaching batteries, on the 10th, was expended in this way.

81. As evening closed in, rendering objects indistinct, all the pieces ceased firing, with the exception of two thirteen-inch mortars, one ten-inch mortar and one thirty-pounder Parrott, which were served throughout the night, at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes for each piece.

82. I extract as follows, from my preliminary report to Brigadier-Gen. Benham, dated April 12, 1862:

83. "The only plainly perceptible result of this cannonade of ten and a half hours, was the commencement of a breach in the easterly half of the pancoupe, connecting the south and south-east faces, and in that portion of the south-east fa face spanned by the two casemates adjacent to the pancoupe."

84. "The breach had been ordered in this portion of the scarp, so as to tk take in reverse, through the opening (page 36) formed, the powder magazine, located in the angle formed by the gorge and the north face."

85. "Two of the barbette guns of the fort had been disabled, and three casemate guns silenced."

"The enemy served both tiers of guns briskly throughout the day, but without injury to the materiel or personnel of our batteries."

86. "On the morning of the 11th, a little after sunrise, our batteries again opened fire with decided effect, the fort returning a heavy and well directed fire from its casemate and barbette guns. The breach was rapidly enlarged. After the expiration of three hours, the entire casemate next the

the pancoupe had been opened, and by twelve o'clock, the one adjacent to it was in a similar condition."

87. "Directions were then given to train the guns upon the third embrasure, upon which the breaching batteries were operating with effect, when the fort hoisted the white flag. This occurred at two o'clock."

88. "The formalities of visiting the fort, receiving its surrender, and occupying it with our troops, consumed the balance of the afternoon and evening."

89. During the 11th, about one-tenth of the projectiles from the three breaching batteries, were directed against the barbette guns of the fort. Eleven of its guns were dismounted, or otherwise rendered temporarily unserviceable

P. 37. 90. The garrison of the fort was found to consist of 385 men, including a full complement of officers. Several of them were severely, and one fatally wounded.

91. Our total loss was one man killed. None of our pieces were struck!

92. I take pleasure in recording my acknowledgment of the hearty, zealous and persevering co-operation afforded me by the officers and men under my command, not only during the 10th and 11th, when all more or less forgot their fatigue, in the excitement and danger of the engagement, but throughout the exhausting and unwholesome labors of preparation, occupying day and night, a period of nearly eight weeks....

Page 41. 110. The three breaching batteries, Sigel, Scott and McClellan, were established at a mean distance of 1,700 yards from the scarp walls of Ft. Pulaski.

111. The circumstance, altogether new in the annals of sieges, that a practicable breach was made at that distance, in a wall 7½ feet thick, standing obliquely to the line of fire, and backed by heavy casemate piers and arches, cannot be ignored by a simple reference to the time honored military maxims that "Forts

cannot sustain a vigorous land attack," and that "all masonry should be covered from land batteries."....

Page 48. 134. It must be borne in mind that at Fort Pulaski only fifty-eight percent of the breaching metal was fired from rifled guns, the balance being from smooth-bored 8-inch and 10-inch columbiads (68 and 128 pounders) of battery Scott.

Page 51. 144.....With heavy James or Parrott guns, the practicability of breaching the best-constructed brick scarp, at 2,300 to 2,500 yards with satisfactory rapidity, admits of very little doubt. Had we possessed our present knowledge of their power, previous to the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, the eight weeks of laborious preparation for its reduction, could have been curtailed to one week, as heavy mortars and columbiads would have been omitted from the armament of the batteries, as unsuitable for breaching at long ranges.

Page 52 145. It is also true beyond question, that the minimum distance, say from 900 to 1,000 yards, at which land batteries have heretofore been considered practically harmless against exposed masonry, must be at least trebled, now that rifled guns have to be provided against.