

# Fort Sumter

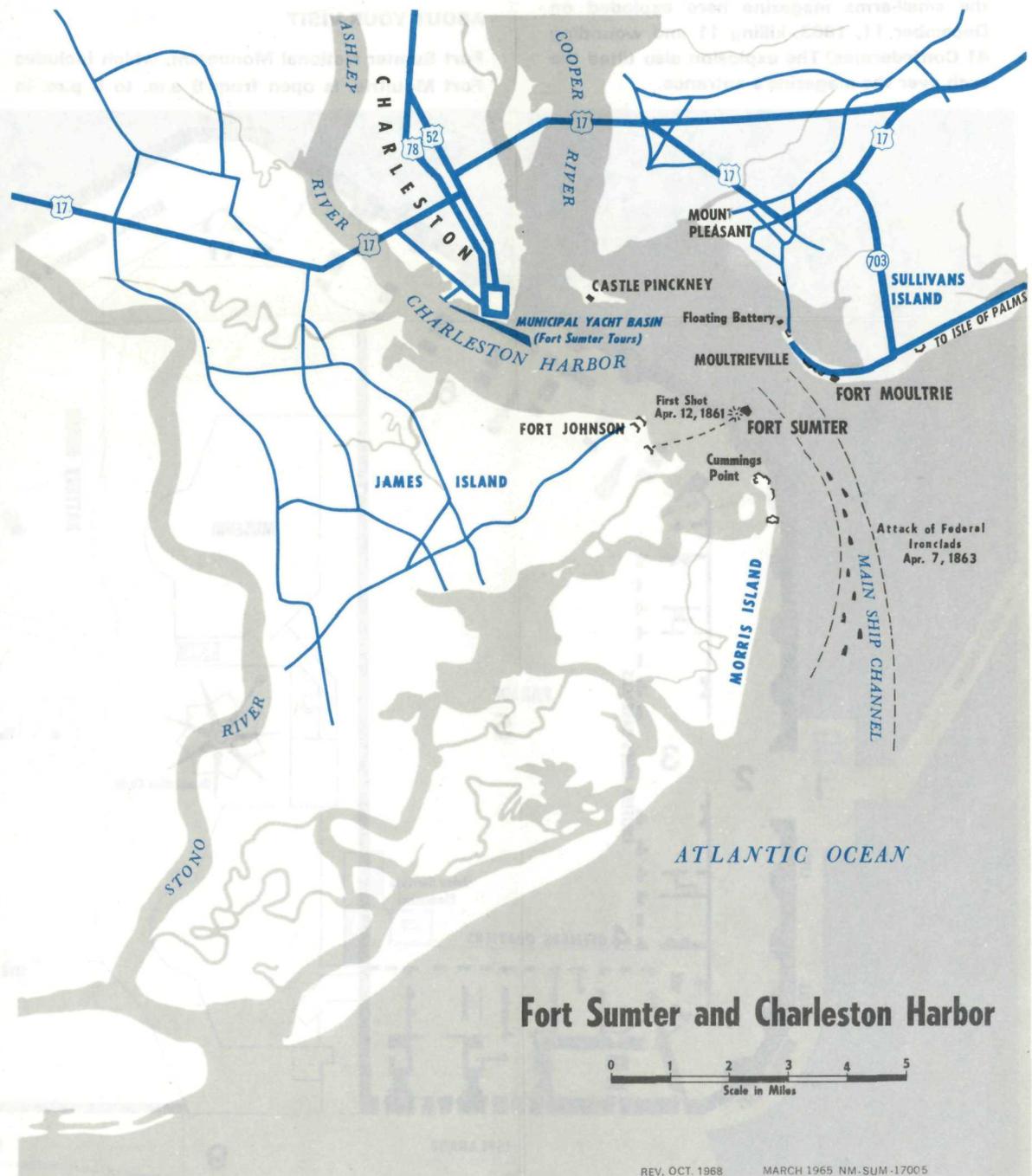
NATIONAL MONUMENT • SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Sumter was one of a series of coastal fortifications built by the United States after the War of 1812. The five-sided fort, erected on a shoal and named for South Carolina's Revolutionary War patriot Thomas Sumter, was started in 1829 and essentially completed by 1860. Though no guns were in place, the 5-foot-thick brick walls towered above the main ship channel into Charleston Harbor. Four sides were designed for three tiers of guns; the gorge mounted guns only on the third tier. Piercing the center of the gorge was a sally port which opened onto a quay and a wharf. Although the fort was designed for an armament of 135 guns and a garrison of 650 men, by April 1861 only 60 cannon were mounted and 85 men defended the place.

At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, a mortar shell from Fort Johnson arched across the sky and exploded almost directly over Fort Sumter. Its quick flash signaled other Confederate batteries

ringing Charleston Harbor, and within minutes 43 guns and mortars opened fire. For 34 hours the stout masonry fort was pounded with shot and shell. Then, on April 14, Maj. Robert Anderson, commanding Sumter's garrison, agreed to evacuate, departing with full honors of war. The next day President Lincoln called out 75,000 militia and the shadow of war fell across the land.

For nearly 4 years Fort Sumter remained a Confederate stronghold, despite frequent Union attempts to capture both it and Fort Moultrie directly across the channel. From April 1863, when Federal ironclads first tried to force the harbor, until February 1865, when the approach of Sherman's army forced the evacuation of Charleston, the garrisons of both Sumter and Moultrie withstood repeated bombardments and attacks. At the end, buttressed with sand and cotton as well as its own fallen masonry, Fort Sumter was stronger than ever.



☆ GPO 1973 543-525 /23  
REPRINTED 1973

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, park and recreation areas, and for the wise use of all those resources. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REV. OCT. 1968 MARCH 1965 NM-SUM-17005

## A WALKING TOUR OF FORT SUMTER

The following guide should be used with the accompanying plan of the fort.

- 1. Left flank exterior.** The wall here is about half its original height. The sally port, built after the Civil War, replaced a gun embrasure.
- 2. Left flank casemates.** The first tier of casemates (gunrooms) was surmounted by a second tier identical in appearance. This pattern was followed on all walls except the gorge.
- 3. Enlisted men's barracks.** Paralleling the left flank casemates, a three-story building here had a messhall on the first floor and sleeping quarters on the upper floor. On the right flank was another enlisted men's barracks.
- 4. Officers' quarters.** A three-story building extended the entire length of the gorge. In it were quarters for officers, administrative offices, storerooms, the guardhouse, and powder magazines. For an unknown reason, the small-arms magazine here exploded on December 11, 1863, killing 11 and wounding 41 Confederates. The explosion also tilted the arch over the magazine's entrance.

- 5. Parade.** When Battery Huger was built in 1899, the remainder of the parade was filled with sand. The National Park Service removed 20 feet of fill in this area in 1959.
- 6. Left face.** The left face casemates were destroyed by the reverse fire of Union guns on Morris Island, 1863-65. Several projectiles still protrude from the wall. Outside the casemate ruins are two 15-inch Rodman guns.
- 7. Right face.** Union forces on Morris Island fired these eleven 100-pounder Parrott guns against Fort Sumter. After the war, the Army moved them here.
- 8. Right gorge angle.** From a gun in the first tier casemates, Capt. Abner Doubleday, of baseball fame, began the return fire from Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.
- 9. Esplanade.** A 25½-foot-wide promenade ran the full length of the gorge exterior, and a 171-foot wharf extended from the sally port. This was the fort's original entrance.

### ABOUT YOUR VISIT

Fort Sumter National Monument, which includes Fort Moultrie, is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in

winter and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer. It is closed Christmas Day.

Fort Sumter is in Charleston Harbor and can be reached only by boat. Tour boats are available at the foot of Calhoun Street on Lockwood Drive, just south of U.S. 17 in Charleston. For boat schedules, phone Fort Sumter Tours, 722-1691, or write Box 59, Charleston, SC 29402.

Fort Moultrie is on west Middle St. on Sullivan's Island. From U.S. 17 take S.C. 703 to Middle St.

Camping and picnicking facilities are on Isle of Palms 4 miles east of Fort Moultrie.

These forts are made of loose bricks, sand hills, inclines and rubble, and broken cement. Please protect yourself and help us protect the forts by staying on the stairs, walks, and flat sections. Removing or disturbing of relics is not allowed.

### ADMINISTRATION

Fort Sumter National Monument is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Drawer R, Sullivan's Island, SC 29482, is in immediate charge.

