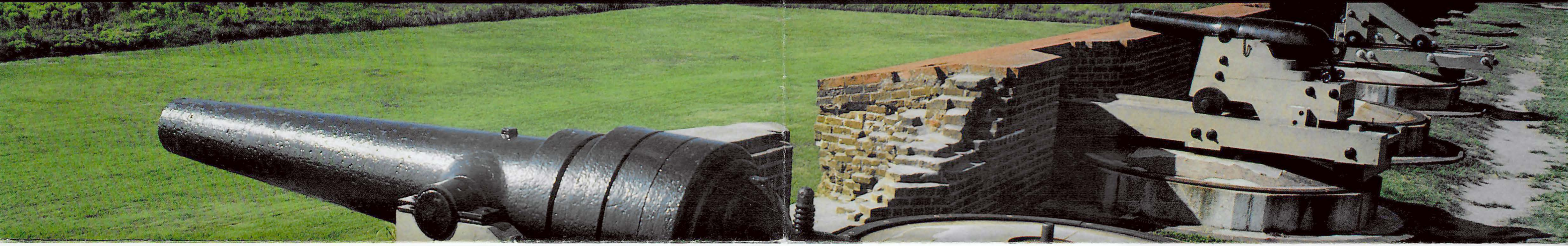


Fort Pulaski

Official Map and Guide

Fort Pulaski National Monument
Georgia

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



In the second quarter of the 19th century, U.S. military engineers built Fort Pulaski on marshy Cockspar Island to guard the river approaches to Savannah, Georgia. Named for Count Casimir Pulaski, a Polish soldier of fortune who lost his life in the unsuccessful siege of Savannah in 1779, it was designed by Gen. Simon Bernard, a distinguished French military engineer, as part of a coastal fortification system adopted by President James Madison after the War of 1812. Construction began in 1829 and required \$1 million, 25 million bricks, and 18 years of toil to finish. Its admirers (and there were many) considered it invincible and "as strong as the Rocky Mountains." By the end of 1860, however, its armament was still not completed and it was not yet garrisoned. As it turned out, before United States troops could occupy the fort, they had to conquer it.

On January 3, 1861, two weeks after South Carolina seceded from the Union and one week after Federal troops occupied Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, Georgia Gov. Joseph E. Brown ordered State militia to seize Fort Pulaski. At this time Savannah was a city of about 20,000 inhabitants and a rich seaport trading in cotton, naval stores, and timber. Though many disagreed on the wisdom of seizing the Federal fort, people of all classes

joined in preparations for its defense following the occupation. After Georgia seceded on January 19, 1861, Fort Pulaski was transferred to the Confederate States of America.

By the end of April 1861, 11 Southern States had left the Union and were at war with the United States. Before the end of the summer, President Abraham Lincoln ordered the U.S. Navy to blockade Southern ports. As the blockade tightened it strangled the Confederate economy. On November 7, 1861, a combined Army and Navy expedition struck at Port Royal Sound, S.C., about 15 miles north of Fort Pulaski. Confederate troops fled as Federal warships bombarded Forts Walker and Beauregard, allowing Union forces to land unopposed on Hilton Head Island. From this beachhead, the Federals established a base for operations against Fort Pulaski and the whole South Atlantic coast. On November 10, intimidated by the Federal presence at Hilton Head, the Confederates abandoned Tybee Island at the mouth of the Savannah, unknowingly giving the enemy the only site from which Fort Pulaski could be taken. The Federals acted quickly to take advantage of the break. Early in December, they cut the fort's communications with the mainland, then moved troops to Tybee Island to prepare for siege operations.

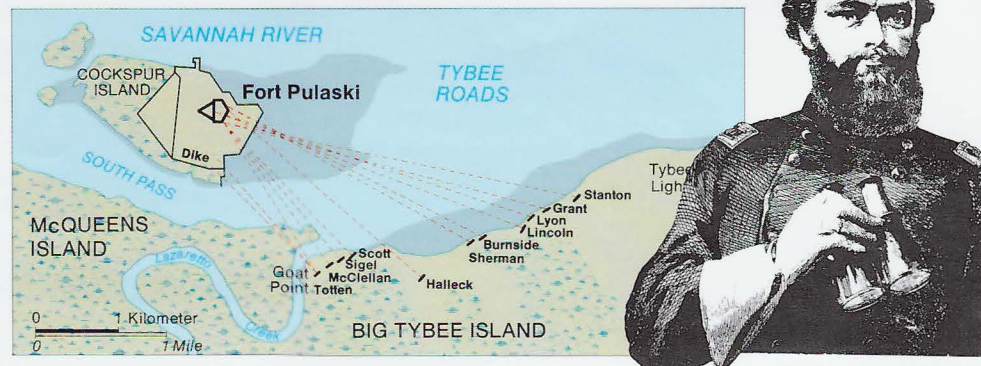
Engineer Capt. Quincy A. Gillmore, who assumed command of all troops on Tybee Island in February 1862, believed that an overwhelming bombardment would force the Confederates to give up the fort. Accordingly, he erected 11 artillery batteries containing 36 guns and mortars along the northwest shore of Tybee Island. On April 10, after the Confederates refused Gillmore's formal demand to surrender, the Federals opened fire. The Confederates were not particularly alarmed; the Union guns were a mile away, more than twice the effective range for heavy ordnance of that day. But what the fort's garrison did not know was that the Federal armament included 10 new experimental rifled cannons, whose projectiles began to bore through Pulaski's walls with shattering effect. By noon of the second day the bombardment had opened wide gaps in the southeast angle, and explosive shells, passing through the holes, threatened the main powder magazine. Impressed by the hopelessness of the situation and concerned about the lives of his men, the Confederate commander, Col. Charles H. Olmstead, surrendered only 30 hours after the bombardment began.

Gillmore was the hero of the day. For his boldness in using a new weapon and for the victory won, he was breveted a brigadier general. Olmstead,

along with the other 384 officers and men in Pulaski's garrison, was sent north and imprisoned at Governor's Island in New York. When he was exchanged in the autumn of 1862, he resumed command of his regiment and served with distinction for the remainder of the Civil War. Federal troops garrisoned Fort Pulaski until war's end, when it was used to house several political prisoners. After 1880, a caretaker and lighthouse keeper were the fort's only occupants. They, too, were soon removed, leaving the place to the ever-encroaching vegetation and animal life. The island was made a national monument in 1924; restoration of the fort began in earnest about 1933. Today the fort serves not only as a memorial to the valor and dedication of those connected with its construction, bombardment, and defense, but in a larger sense as a history lesson on the elusiveness of invincibility.

The End of an Era

The quick fall of Fort Pulaski surprised and shocked the world. When the Civil War began, Pulaski ranked as one of the "most spectacular harbor defense structures" in the United States. Many considered the fort's 7½ foot solid brick walls backed with massive masonry piers unbreachable, including U.S. Chief of Engineers Joseph G. Totten, who proclaimed that "you might as well bombard the Rocky Mountains." All previous military experience had taught that beyond a distance of 700 yards smoothbore cannons and mortars would have little chance to break through heavy masonry walls; beyond 1,000 yards no chance at all. And since there was no firm ground on which siege batteries could be erected nearer than Tybee Island, a mile or more away, Pulaski's defenders felt understandably secure. Even Gen. Robert E. Lee, who as a second lieutenant had worked on the island's drainage system, told Colonel Olmstead that Federal gunners on Tybee Island could "make it pretty warm for you here with shells, but they cannot breach your walls at that distance." Gillmore's rifled guns proved the fallacy of that judgment. "The result of this bombardment," wrote one Union officer, "must cause a change in the construction of fortifications as radical as that foreshadowed in naval architecture by the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merimac*. No works of stone or brick can resist the impact of rifled artillery of heavy calibre." The strategy that heretofore had guided military leaders had to be revised to meet the threat of this new weapon of war. Fort Pulaski, because of the consequent changes, became an interesting relic of an era now gone.



The 11 Union batteries used in the reduction of Fort Pulaski are pinpointed

on this map based on Captain Gillmore's plan of operations.

Quincy A. Gillmore

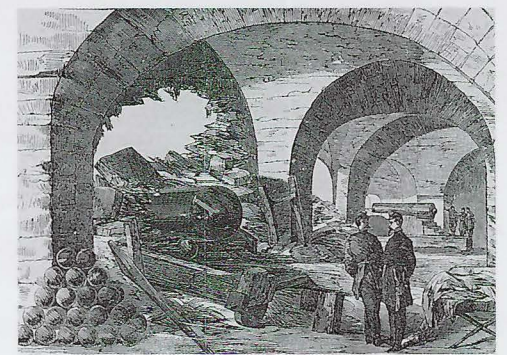


Union mortar battery on Tybee Island bombards Fort Pulaski. These weap-

ons, though effective at short ranges, could hardly reach the fort and inflicted

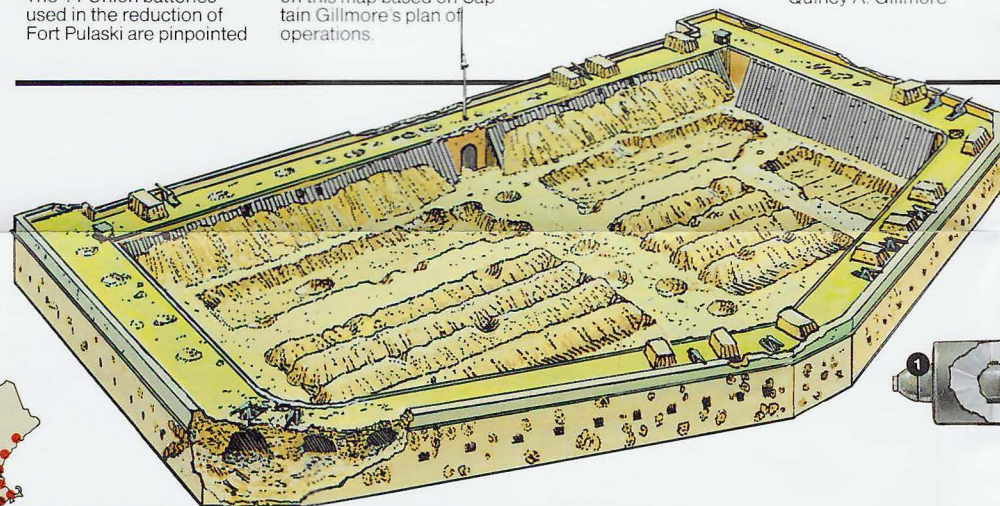
little or no damage to the walls. Gillmore's rifled cannon, however, caused

massive damage, the marks of which can still be seen on the fort's walls.



Interior view of Pulaski's southeast casemates showing the breach made

by the Federal batteries that brought about the surrender of the fort.



For two months Union forces hauled 36 mortars and smoothbore and rifled cannon across the sand and marsh of Tybee Island

—often at night and in virtual silence—to prepare for the siege of Fort Pulaski. Five of the 10 rifled cannon used against the fort were 30-pounder Parrott guns, like the one

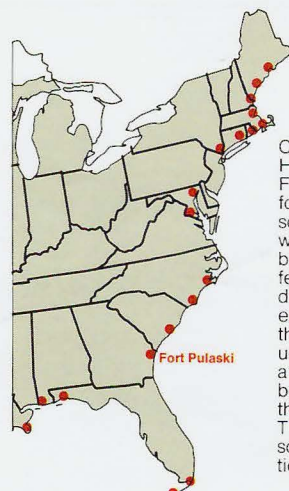
shown below, which had an effective range of 8,453 yards. Rifled cannon, unlike conventional smoothbore artillery, had spiraled or rifled grooves inside the

barrel. An expansion skirt or ring on the projectile engaged the rifling in the barrel, providing a spin to the bullet-shaped shell. This spin gave the projec-

tile increased accuracy, range, and penetration power unmatched by the spherical shot of smoothbore guns. Thus even from a distance of about one

mile, shots from the rifled guns penetrated Fort Pulaski's walls with relative ease (see drawing at left).

Fort Pulaski belonged to what is known as the Third System of coastal fortifications, developed during the first half of the 19th century and characterized by greater structural durability than earlier works. Nearly all of the more than 30 Third System forts built after 1816 remain in existence. The locations of the principle works along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts on the eve of war are shown at right.



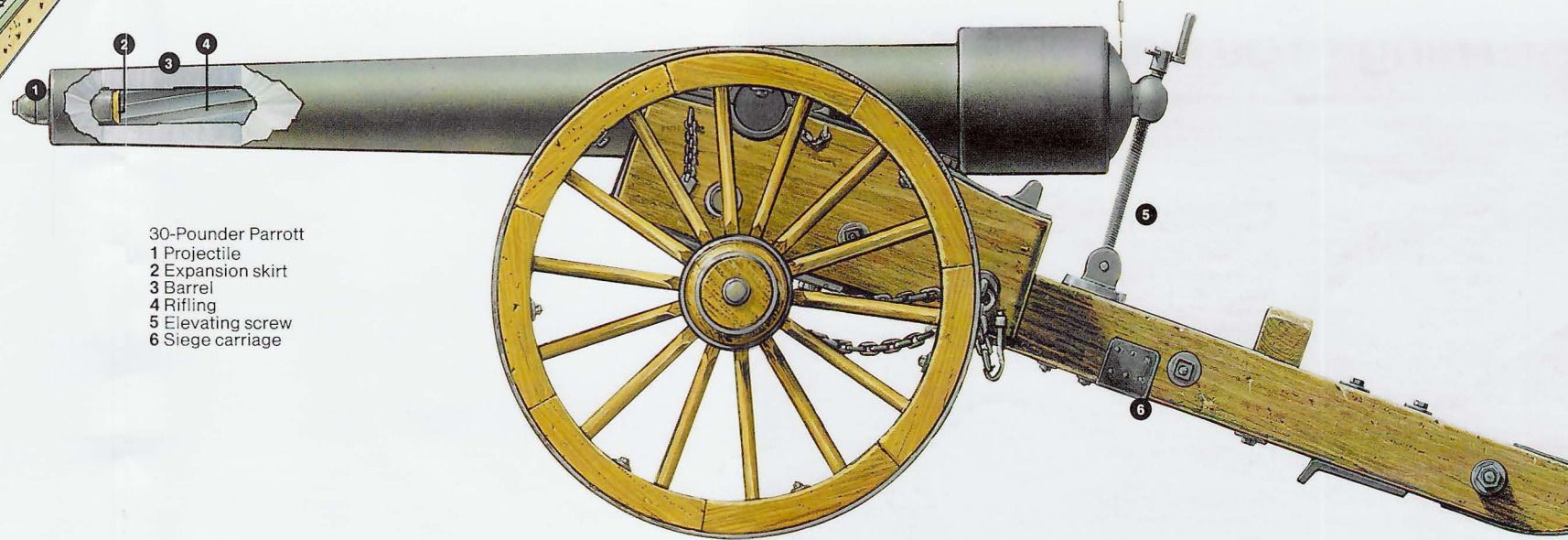
Col. Charles H. Olmstead. His decision to surrender Fort Pulaski haunted him for decades. "We were absolutely isolated," he later wrote, "beyond any possibility of help from the Confederate Authorities, and I did not feel warranted in exposing the garrison to the hazard of the blowing up of our main magazine—a danger which had just been proved well within the limits of probability. . . . There are times when a soldier must hold his position to the last extremity,



which means extermination, but this was not one of them. . . . That the fort could and would be absolutely destroyed by the force of the enemy was a demonstrated fact, while our own power to harm them had been reduced to a minimum. . . . I am still convinced that there was nothing else that could be done."

30-Pounder Parrott

- 1 Projectile
- 2 Expansion skirt
- 3 Barrel
- 4 Rifling
- 5 Elevating screw
- 6 Siege carriage



Illustrations by L. Kenneth Townsend

A Guide to Fort Pulaski

1 The Moat

This wet ditch that completely surrounds the fort is 7 feet deep and varies in width from 32 to 48 feet. The water is brought through a canal from the Savannah River and controlled by tide gates. A variety of small marine life inhabits the moat.

2 The Demilune

This huge triangular earthwork was built after the Civil War to protect the rear or "gorge" wall of the fort. During the war, this area was flat and surrounded by a parapet, and contained outbuildings and various storage sheds. The earthen mounds overlay four powder magazines and passageways to several gun emplacements.

3 The Drawbridge

A part of the fort's overall defense, the drawbridge is constructed in such a way as to make forced entry difficult. As it is raised, a strong wooden grille, called the portcullis, drops through the granite lintel overhead; bolt-studded doors are closed behind that. An inclined granite walk leads between two rows of rifle slits, past another set of doors, and into the fort.

4 Gorge Wall

This, the rear section of the fort, contains the sally port, or fort entrance. Officers lived in most of the rooms here. Today, several are furnished to represent various aspects of life at the fort.

5 The Northwest Magazine

On the morning of April 11, 1862, Federal artillery projectiles breached the southeast angle and crashed into the walls and roof of this magazine containing 40,000 pounds of gunpowder. Rather than be blown up by their own gunpowder, the garrison surrendered. The walls of the magazine are from 12 to 15 feet thick, or roughly four feet thicker than the rest of the walls in the fort.

6 Confederate Defense System

The Confederate defenders of the fort built earthen traverses between the guns and over the magazine and dug ditches and pits in the parade ground to catch rolling cannon shot. They also erected a heavy timber blindage to cover the interior perimeter of the fort as a protection against shell fragments.

7 The Prison

During the winter of 1864, the northeast, southeast, and part of the south casemates were used as a military prison holding Confederate officers under miserable conditions. After the war, several political prisoners were held here.

8 The Breach

The 7.5-foot-thick walls at this angle were demolished by Union rifled artillery on April 10-11, 1862, forcing the Confederates to surrender the fort. The walls were repaired within 6 weeks after the surrender by troops of the 48th New York Volunteers.

9 Southwest Bastion

This bastion, which burned in an 1895 fire, has been left unrestored to show various construction details of the fort. Brick arches under the terreplein carry weight to counter-arches in the floor which, in turn, are supported by a timber grillage and piling driven 70 feet into the mud of Cockspur.

10 Cistern Room

The cistern exposed here is one of ten that were used to store fresh water. Rain filtered through the sod on the terreplein ran down lead pipes in brick piers and thence to the tanks. The whole system could hold more than 200,000 gallons.

11 Exhibits and Restrooms

This section of the gorge wall contains various exhibits on soldier life and artillery in the Civil War.

12 Damaged Wall

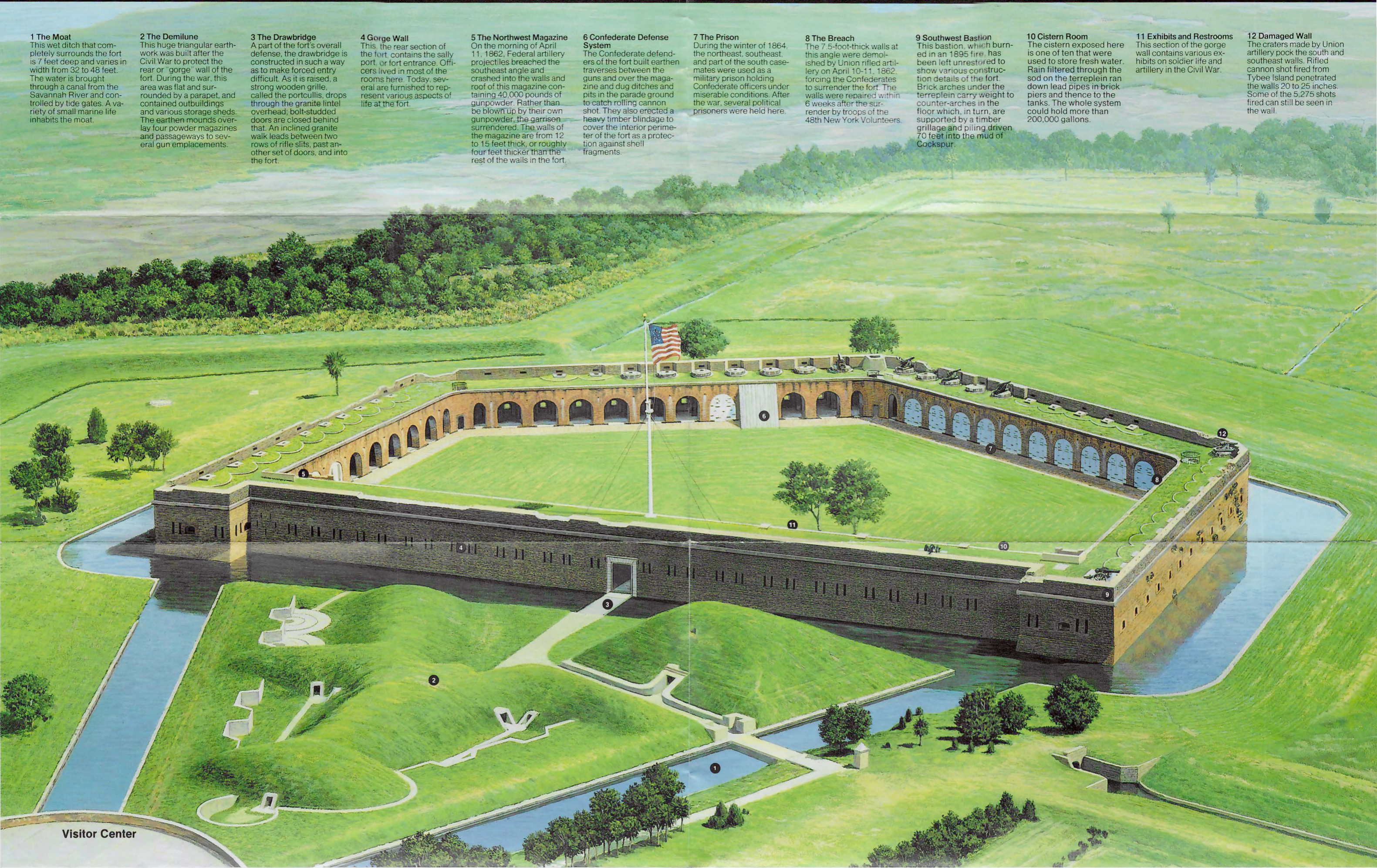
The craters made by Union artillery pock the south and southeast walls. Rifled cannon shot fired from Tybee Island penetrated the walls 20 to 25 inches. Some of the 5,275 shots fired can still be seen in the wall.

Please watch your step in and around the fort, for most of it is in its original state. Some sections, such as the veranda over the gorge wall and the brick walk around the fort, have

been rebuilt; others, like the rooms in the gorge, have been restored. New mortar (repointing) has been applied to many parts of the brick work.

As you tour the fort, think of what it was like when it was in active military use. During Confederate occupation, there were 385 officers and men; Federal strength reached a peak of

1,100. (Each side lost one man here.) Although the fort was designed for 140 cannon, Union troops installed only 60.



Things You Should Know

Cockspur Island was originally a series of small hummocks surrounded by salt marsh. It is now mostly dry land because dredged materials have been deposited outside the dikes around the fort. McQueens Island, however, is mostly virgin salt marsh. Temperatures range from 20°F in winter to 100°F in summer.

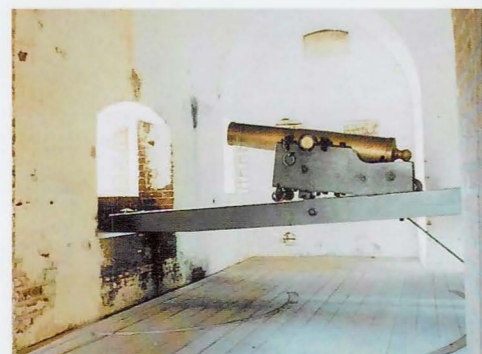
Here you can see luxuriant, semi-tropical plants intermixed with those of the temperate and desert zones. Here, too, are large populations of resident and migrant birds. Mammals include marsh rabbit, raccoons, opossums, and mink. Occasionally an alligator will enter the moat

when the water level drops on the rest of the island, but generally they shun people and live elsewhere.

There are many snakes in and around the fort in spring and summer, mostly the yellow rat snake—brown or black with dull white or yellow markings. **These are harmless and serve as natural mice- and rat-exterminators in the fort.** Of the many species of reptiles here, **only the eastern diamondback rattlesnake is poisonous.** Please do not tease or molest these animals or any other wildlife.

Fort Pulaski is open daily, except December 25 and

January 1, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., with extended hours in summer. The park can be reached via US 80 from Savannah. It is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Address all inquiries to the Superintendent, Fort Pulaski National Monument, Box 98, Tybee Island, GA 31328.



Cannon mounted in the northwest bastion, like the bronze howitzer shown here, helped to

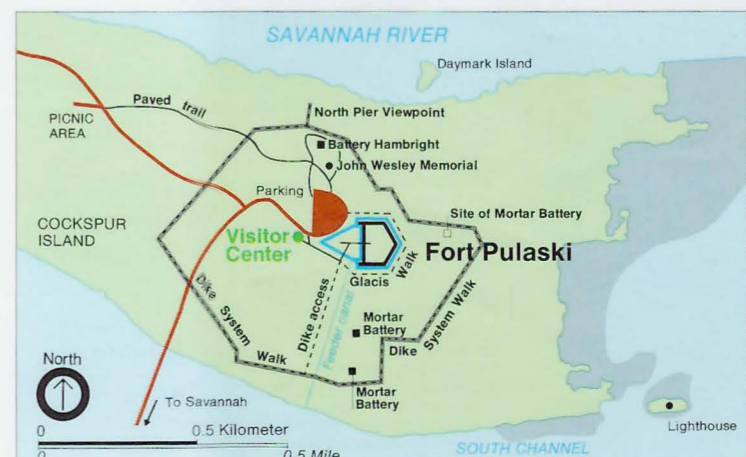
protect the fort's entrance.



This view along Pulaski's exterior gorge wall shows part of the moat and the fort's entrance and drawbridge.

For Your Safety

- Stay off mounds and to most walls of the fort.
 - Don't run on the terreplein (upper level) of the fort.
 - Come down from the terreplein when there is lightning.
 - Keep pets on leash or otherwise physically restrained.
 - Mosquitoes, gnats, and horseflies are present in spring and summer; use a repellent or wear protective clothing.
 - Watch your step in the fort and stay on the trails when walking or hiking.
- If you have any questions or need assistance in any way while visiting the park, please don't hesitate to ask us. Enjoy your visit.



Trails

Along the park trails, shown on the map at left, you can see the variety of plants and animal life on the island. A short distance from the fort is a monument to John Wesley, founder of Methodism, who landed in America in 1736 at Cockspur.

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