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**A TOUR GUIDE**

*to the*

**CIVIL  
WAR**

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The Complete State-by-State Guide  
to Battlegrounds, Landmarks,  
Museums, Relics, and Sites

**FOURTH EDITION, REVISED**

used as bolt ends on the outside of the house have been dislodged by the impact of jet planes breaking the sound barrier.

**St. Andrews Society Hall**, 118 Broad St., site of the hall where the secession convention met in December 1860. Marker on fence. Building burned in 1861.

**St. John Hotel**, 115 Meeting St., is Charleston's oldest hotel; part of the building dates back to 1801. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a guest here in December 1861 when the hotel narrowly escaped a fire that imperiled part of the city. Lee watched the conflagration from the rooftop.

**St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church**, southeast corner of Broad and Meeting St. The bells of St. Michael's are not only much vaunted but much traveled. Originally brought from England, they were seized by the British during the Revolution, carried back to England in 1784, and later returned to Charleston. In 1862 they were shipped to Columbia for safekeeping and stored in a shed on the State House grounds, where they were partially destroyed in 1865. Somewhat the worse for wear and war, they were returned to England in 1866; the chimes were recast in the original molds which luckily had not been within range of Sherman's guns. They were returned to Charleston in 1867. During Charleston's "Night on the Roof-tops," while Fort Sumter was under bombardment, Mary Boykin Chesnut recorded: "I count four by St. Michael's chimes. . . . At half past four, the heavy booming of a cannon! . . . I prayed as I had never prayed before."

In the church vestibule is a memorial tablet to Theodore Dehon Wagner, who signed the Ordinance of Secession. Among many notable burials in St. Michael's graveyard are Robert Y. Hayne, nullification statesman; James Louis Petigru, leading Unionist of Charleston; and Henry Workman Conner, intimate friend of John Calhoun and delegate to the secession convention who signed the Ordinance of Secession as the last public act of his life.

**St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church**, Church St., north of Queen, has the graves of many distinguished South Carolinians in its two cemeteries. John C. Calhoun is reburied here in the west side ground. During the war his body was removed for safekeeping but later reinterred. Also here is Edward McCrady, who took the Union side in the nullification struggle, later signed the Ordinance of Secession, and still later opposed the Secession Act of the Confederate government, then resented black soldiers taken prisoner under the

black insurrection laws. At the time of his death in 1892, McCrady was the oldest living graduate of Yale. The chimes of the church were cast into Confederate cannon.

**CHERAW**, Chesterfield County. US 1, 52. **St. David's Episcopal Church**, 1st and Church St. The Confederate monument in the cemetery was made possible by the efforts of Mrs. Alexander McLeod, who taught school in Marlboro County for more than 50 years; she raised funds and supervised the reburial of soldiers in the memorial plot. Dr. McLeod, physician and planter, was a delegate to the secession convention from Marlboro District. His plantation, Groveton, is 5 miles south of Bennettsville. He is buried in the family plot at Groveton.

**Washington Square**, Broad and Meeting Streets, has a statue of P. G. T. Beauregard.

**CHESTER**, Chester County. US 321, State 9. State records sent to Columbia for safekeeping were packed in freight cars and dispatched to Chester before Sherman's arrival in the capital. Later, Jefferson Davis and members of the government who were fleeing from Richmond discarded some Confederate records that were found scattered about the Chester depot. John McKee, oldest signer of the Ordinance of Secession, was a watchmaker and merchant here. His son, John, Jr., served in the first company raised in Chester. A grandson presented McKee's portrait and framed copy of the ordinance to the town library.

**CHESTERFIELD**, Chesterfield County. State 9, 102.

**Courthouse**, Main St., has a marker asserting that the first secession meeting was held here. Abbeville disputes the claim. The original courthouse and public buildings were razed in one of Gen. Sherman's last raids.

**COLUMBIA**, Richland County. IS 20, 26, 77, US 1, 378, 176. Except for the unfinished State House and the French consulate, no antebellum buildings remained on Main St. after Sherman's occupation of the city. Almost all of the older houses in town have a story of how they escaped destruction. Sherman's army was met by Mayor Goodwin in surrender at Fifth St. and River Dr. A granite slab marks the spot. **Archives Building**, 1430 Senate, has a Confederate Relic Room and Museum.

**Chestnut College**, 1718 Hampton St. The house where Gen. James Chesnut, Jr., and Mrs. Chesnut entertained Jefferson Davis in 1864. In *A Diary from Dixie*, Mary Boykin Chesnut writes, for July 1864: "We are in a

cottage rented from Dr. Chisholm. . . . The girls were at my house. Everything was in the utmost confusion. We were lying on a pile of mattresses in one of the front rooms while the servants were reducing things to order in the rear. . . . Suddenly Buck [Sally Buchanan Campbell Preston, daughter of Gen. John S. Preston, chief of the Conscription Bureau] sprang up. 'Mrs. Chesnut, your new house is very hot. I am suffocated. It is not so oppressively hot at home, with our thick brick walls!' Isabella came soon after. She said she saw the sisters pass her house, and as they turned the corner there was a loud and bitter cry, and both of the girls began to run at full speed. . . . [someone] had come to tell Mrs. Preston that Willie was killed. Willie, his mother's darling!" In October 1864, when President Davis sat on the Chesnut piazza, some little boys passing called out, "Come here and look! There is a man on Mrs. Chesnut's porch who looks just like Jeff Davis on a postage stamp."

**Crawford-Clarkson House**, 1502 Blanding St. John A. Crawford put a guard on duty to protect his home from arson, but a mahogany secretary was scarred by bayonet thrusts. Mrs. John Preston, wife of the general, is quoted in *A Diary from Dixie* as saying: ". . . there are Crawford, Judge O'Neal, Governor Perry and Mr. Petigru. They openly condemn this war, but no hand is lifted to turn them aside from any public praise or honor."

The house is believed to have been used as Confederate Col. James Johnston's headquarters prior to 1865. Mrs. John S. Wiley persuaded Sherman's men to extinguish flames they had set.

**De Saussure Home**, southeast corner of Washington and Sumter St. On this site stood a beautiful house which was burned by Sherman's troops; it was the home of William Ford de Saussure, U.S. senator, delegate to the secession convention, and signer of the Ordinance of Secession. A son, William Davie de Saussure, was a colonel of the 15th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, and was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

**Duncan Home**, 1615 Gervais St. Col. Blanton Duncan's house served as Sherman's headquarters. A new building occupies the site.

**First Baptist Church**, 1306 Hampton St. The first secession convention met here December 17, 1860. It is said that the black sexton deliberately misdirected Sherman's soldiers, who were bent upon destroying the "Rebel Convention" site, to an older frame church which was burned instead.

**First Presbyterian Church**, Marion and Lady St. Among notables buried in the churchyard, the city's first cemetery, are: Henry William de Saussure, first director of the U.S. Mint; Woodrow Wilson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson; and Gen. Maxcy Gregg, one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession, who was killed at Fredericksburg, December 14, 1862. A cenotaph in the burial ground was erected to Col. John Hugh Means, who is buried in the Means cemetery in Fairfield County. Means, who owned 127 slaves in 1860, was a delegate to the secession convention, later colonel of the 17th South Carolina Infantry, and was mortally wounded at Second Manassas.

**Governor's Mansion**, Richland and Gadsden St., was built as officers' quarters for the Columbia Academy and was the only building left by Union soldiers on the arsenal grounds.

**Guignard House**, 1527 Senate St., reputedly was saved from fire by the slave cook, Dilcie, who went to face Sherman after the household had fled, offered the best cooking in Columbia, and then served it to Union officers who quartered here. The soldiers "presented" Dilcie with the house and its contents intact on departure.

**Hampton-Preston Mansion**, 1615 Blanding, was headquarters for Union Gen. Logan in 1865. Many Hampton family furnishings. Logan had planned to burn the mansion on his departure but was dissuaded by the Ursuline Sisters, who used the house as a refuge after their convent was burned.

**Millwood**, 4 miles out of town on US 76, was the home of Wade Hampton, burned by Sherman's troops. Columns and outlines of the garden remain.

**Monument to the Confederate Dead**, directly north of the State House, was carved by Nicoli, an Italian sculptor.

**Monument to the Women of the Confederacy**, on State House grounds, was executed by F. W. Ruckstuhl. Columbia women, led by Miss Isabella Martin, established the first "Wayside Hospital" in 1861. It cared for more than 1,000 soldiers the first year.

**Old Slave Market**, southwest corner of Senate and Assembly St., is the site where slaves were auctioned in antebellum days. They were confined in a small brick building with high barred windows at the rear of the residence of slave dealer Samuel Mercer Logan. The court and driveway were paved by slave labor.

**Palmetto Tree**, near the State House west portico. An iron tree monument to the Pal-