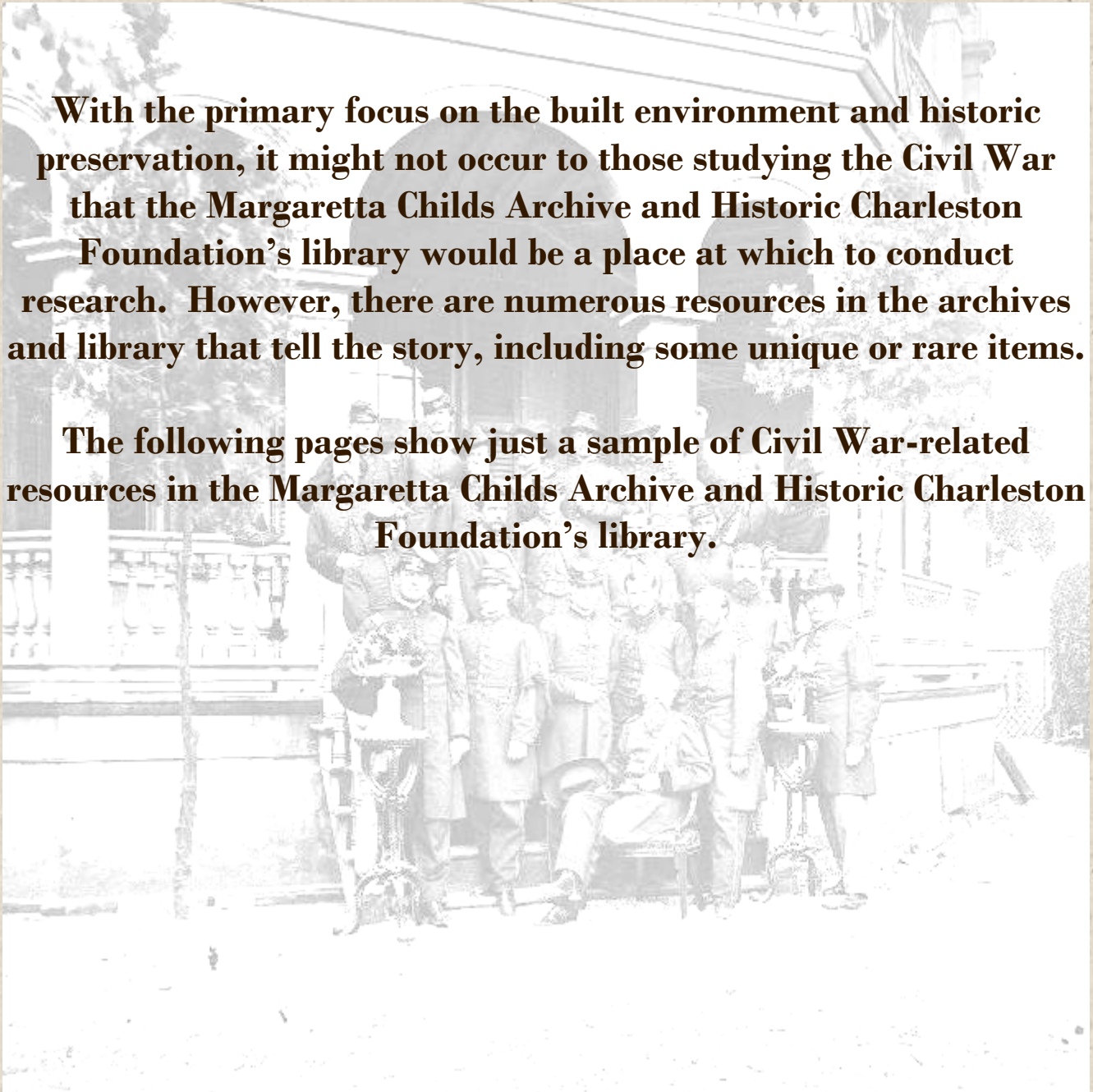


## **Civil War-Related Resources in the Margaretta Childs Archive and the Library at Historic Charleston Foundation**

**With the primary focus on the built environment and historic preservation, it might not occur to those studying the Civil War that the Margaretta Childs Archive and Historic Charleston Foundation's library would be a place at which to conduct research. However, there are numerous resources in the archives and library that tell the story, including some unique or rare items.**

**The following pages show just a sample of Civil War-related resources in the Margaretta Childs Archive and Historic Charleston Foundation's library.**



Gen. John P. Hatch and Staff at Headquarters, South Battery, 1865  
Library of Congress

## ■ **ARCHIVAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CIVIL WAR**

### **PROPERTY RECORDS**

The Property Record Collection includes documentation of hundreds of historic buildings and Lowcountry plantations, many of which were associated with some aspect of the Civil War. Records include narrative histories, reports, deeds, newspaper articles, photographs, and architectural drawing. Here are some examples of buildings and sites whose histories have ties to the Civil War ... and which are documented in the Margareta Childs Archives.

## PROPERTY RECORDS



*Colcock Hall, 1963  
HCF Photo*



*Chapel, 1963  
HCF Photo*

### *U.S. Arsenal / Porter Military Complex (167 Ashley Avenue)*

Established by 1825; various 19th century construction dates; altered 1960s; restored 1980s-90s. The United States government established an arsenal on this uptown site in 1825 on the location of a paupers' cemetery. The arsenal continued in operation until the beginning of the Civil War, when it was taken over by the Confederacy. The only remnant of the first complex was exclusively renovated in 1884 as a chapel for Porter Military Academy, a boys' school formed in 1867 by an Episcopal clergyman, the noted Confederate chaplain Dr. Toomer Porter. federal government with the assistance of Gen. William T. Sherman. Colcock Hall, a 2-story brick artillery building, remains from the 1862-64 use of the site by the Confederacy. These buildings have been restored in recent years by their current owner, the Medical University of South Carolina.

Source: *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* by Jonathan H. Poston (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1997)

## PROPERTY RECORDS



*9 East Battery  
HCF Photo*



*Blakely Gun on Battery, Likely Destroyed  
by Confederates Before Evacuation  
Library of Congress*

### *William Roper House (9 East Battery)*

Greek Revival mansion built ca. 1838 by Robert William Roper. In 1865, the evacuating Confederates blew up a cannon near the front of the house and a 500-pound piece of the barrel has been embedded in the roof ever since.

Source: *Adventures With Old Houses* by Richard H. Jenrette (Charleston, S.C.: Wyrick & Co., 2005)

## PROPERTY RECORDS



*Aiken-Rhett House, 1865  
Library of Congress*

*Aiken-Rhett House (48 Elizabeth Street)*  
Built in 1818. Home of Governor William Aiken, Jr., a staunch Unionist and father-in-law to A. Burnet Rhett, an officer in the Confederate forces. In November 1863, Jefferson Davis visited Charleston for the only time during the Civil War and stayed approximately one week as the Aikens' guest. In December, General P.G.T. Beauregard moved his headquarters to the house, which was out of reach of the heavy Federal bombardment of Charleston. In 1865, Charleston fell to the advancing Union armies. The house was looted, and Governor Aiken was

arrested and taken to Washington for trial. He was later released following the intervention of several prominent Northern political leaders whom he had befriended while a member of Congress.

Source: *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* by Jonathan H. Poston (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1997)

## PROPERTY RECORDS



*HCF Photo*

### *J. Thomas Hamlin White House (33 Charlotte Street)*

Constructed ca. 1854-55. J.T.H. White enjoyed his house until the Civil War, when it was used as a hospital and seized in 1866 as headquarters for the commanding general of the occupying forces, Gen. Edward Sickles, a controversial figure who claimed to have

won the Battle of Gettysburg by disobeying General Meade's orders. Sickles held absolute power over North and South Carolina beginning in 1866. When President Andrew Johnson removed Sickles from his post, the Charleston newspaper observed, "There was a universal feeling of relief at his departure." The general went on to make several fortunes and, while U.S. minister to Spain, he became the lover of Queen Isabella.

Source: *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* by Jonathan H. Poston (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1997)

## PROPERTY RECORDS



*North (Front) Elevation  
Library of Congress*



*Slave Cabins  
Library of Congress*

*McLeod Plantation, James Island, S.C.*  
Constructed in 1858. In the early stages of the Civil War, McLeod Plantation served as headquarters for General Grist's Brigade and as a Confederate unit headquarters, commissary, and field hospital until James Island fell to the Union army in 1865. Federal troops moved in and continued to use the plantation as a field hospital and officers' quarters. African American soldiers from the 55<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts-sister company to the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts, immortalized in the movie *Glory*, camped at McLeod. A surgeon there in 1895 told of operating on soldiers from the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment in the plantation house drawing room. Casualties were buried in the slave graveyard along the Wappoo. After the war, McLeod Plantation served as headquarters for the Charleston County Freedman's Bureau, and some 20,000 former slaves camped on the

plantation grounds to claim their rations and "forty acres and a mule."

Source: *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* by Jonathan H. Poston (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1997)

## PROPERTY RECORDS



*HCF Photo*

*Confederate Home a/k/a Home for Mothers, Widows and Daughters of Confederate Soldiers of Charleston (60-64 Broad Street)*

Constructed ca. 1800; additions ca. 1835 and ca. 1900-10; earthquake repairs 1887. This large complex stretches through the block from Broad to Chalmers Street and is a 19th century amalgamation of several different properties and buildings. Subsequent additions to the rear were later connected to an early-19th century tenement at 23-25 Chalmers Street, the western side of which had served as the U.S. District Court from 1845 to 1860. It was here at the time of South Carolina's secession from the Union that District Judge Andrew W. McGrath took off his robes and suspended

the Federal Court in South Carolina. In 1867 the entire property was leased to Mrs. Amaranthea Yates Snowden and a group of 9 women, who organized the Home for Mothers, Widows and Daughters of Confederate Soldiers of Charleston. By 1880 the home housed several hundred aged or infirm widows and a teacher's college for 52 women.

Source: *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* by Jonathan H. Poston (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1997)

## PROPERTY RECORDS



*HCF Photo, ca. 1996*

*Grace Episcopal Church (100 Wentworth Street)*  
Constructed 1847-48. Grace Church closed on January 20, 1864, because of shelling of the city by Union forces on Morris Island. Although damaged by a shell, it was the first Episcopal church to reopen in the city after the war. Local tradition holds that when a Union commander ordered the rector, the Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, to pray for the president of the United States, with Union soldiers standing at attention in the aisle, Pinckney replied, “I will gladly obey your order, sir. I know of no one who needs praying for more than the president of the United States.”

Source: *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* by Jonathan H. Poston (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1997)

# 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY NEWS PUBLICATIONS

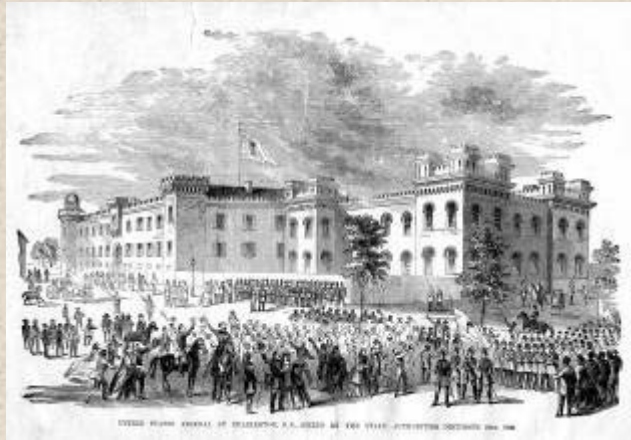
*New York Daily Tribune*, August 29, 1863

Front page features a map of the harbor, fortifications, and the city of Charleston. Contents also include “News of the Day” about the war, including a report from Charleston; “Important Correspondence: Why Gen. Dix Ordered United States Troops to New York”; “Progress of the Draft...List of Names”; “The Siege of Charleston: The Bombardment of Fort Sumter, The Fort in Ruins, The Bombardment of the City”; and other news items. Also includes advertisements and notices.



## 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY NEWS PUBLICATIONS

### *Illustrated Newsprint Sheets*



*United States Arsenal at Charleston, S. C.,  
Seized by the State Authorities, December  
28th, 1860*

Frank Leslie's "The Soldier in Our Civil  
War," published 1893



*General McGowen [sic] Addressing the  
Thirty-Fifth Abbeville (S.C.) Volunteers  
in Front of the Charleston Hotel*

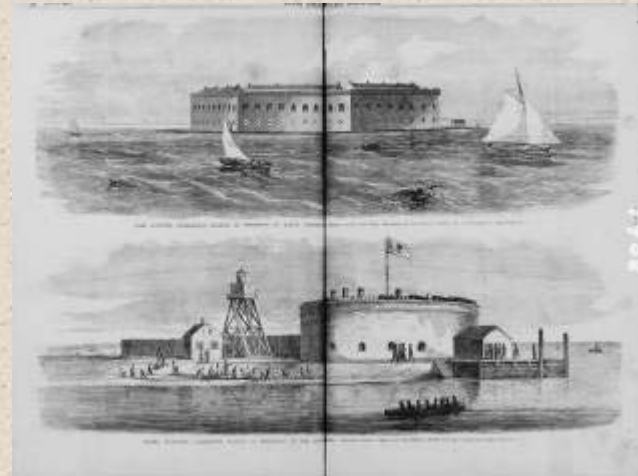
Frank Leslie's "The Soldier in Our Civil  
War," published 1893

## 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY NEWS PUBLICATIONS

### *Illustrated Newsprint Sheets*



*General View of the City and Harbor of Charleston, S.C. / The Bombardment of Fort Sumter Sketched from Morris Island Charleston Harbor, S.C.*  
Frank Leslie's "The Soldier in Our Civil War," published 1893



*Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, 1861 / Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, 1861*  
Possibly from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, January 26, 1861

## 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY NEWS PUBLICATIONS

### *Illustrated Newsprint Sheets*



*The French Huguenot Churchyard / Interior of the State Bank of South Carolina, Charleston, Showing the Effect of Our Shells  
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, April 1, 1865.*



*Birds-Eye View of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, Showing the Approaches of Our Gun-Boats and Our Army  
Illustrated page from Harper's Weekly, July 5, 1862*



*The War in America: Charleston, From Fort Johnson From a Sketch by Our Special Artist  
Illustrated London News, April 4, 1863.*



*Defences of Charleston, American Civil War 1863  
Illustrated London News, April 4, 1863.*

## A. BURNET RHETT DOCUMENTS



*A. Burnet Rhett*

An officer in the Confederate forces, A. Burnet Rhett was the husband of Henrietta Aiken, whose father, Gov. William Aiken Jr., was a Unionist. Survived the Civil War and died in Flat Rock, North Carolina, in 1879.

### *Confederate War Records of A. Burnet Rhett*

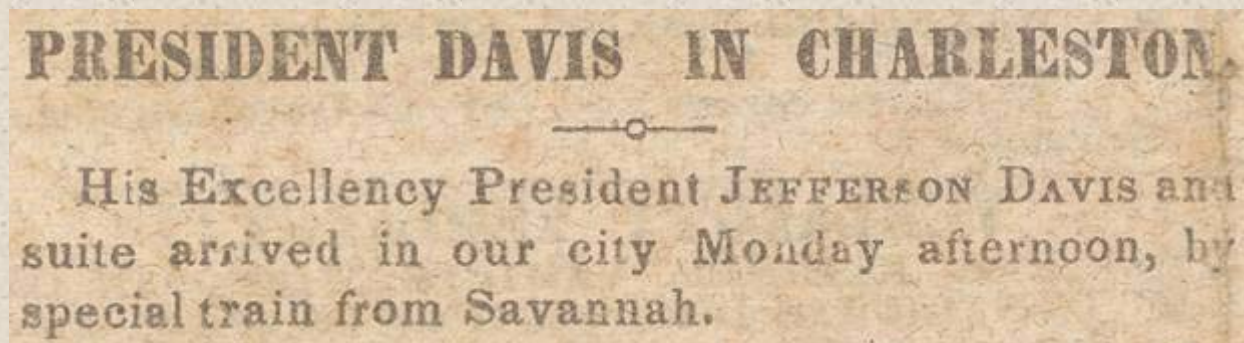
Photocopies of various Confederate War records of A. Burnett Rhett, some of which vouch for his character. Spans 1861-1864.

### *Military Request and Letter to Robert E. Lee*

Request that an artillery battery be turned over to Capt. Rhett. Signed by Col. Gorgas, Chief Ordnance, and J.C. Shields, Lt. Col. Comdg., dated May 1, 1862. On verso, letter dated May 1, 1862, to Gen. Robert E. Lee recommending Rhett and his company for service. Signed by J.C. Shields, Lt. Col. Comdg. Handwritten copy.

### *“President Davis in Charleston” (Charleston Daily Courier, November 3, 1863)*

Original article from the *Charleston Daily Courier* reporting the visit of Confederate President Jefferson Davis to Charleston. Describes Davis’ procession through Charleston streets and the address he made at City Hall. Concludes with: “The President retired to the Council Chamber, where he was waited upon and introduced to a large number of officers, citizens and ladies. After the ceremony of presentation he was again escorted to the carriage and conducted to Governor Aiken’s, at whose house on Wragg’s Square he will stay while in the city.”



## A. BURNET RHETT DOCUMENTS

### *Oath of A. Burnet Rhett*

Oath of A. Burnet Rhett, dated August 11, 1865, swearing to his having read the Amnesty Proclamation of President Andrew Johnson, and swearing to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of the States, and to support all laws and proclamations which have been made “during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves.”

The document is a photocopy of an original Oath of Allegiance form. At the top, it reads: "I, A. Burnet Rhett, solemnly swear, that I have carefully read the Amnesty Proclamation issued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, on Mar. 29th, 1865 and that I am exempted from the benefits of that Proclamation by one of the following exceptions therein made, except:

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Charleston this 11th day of Aug 1865.

No. 255

United States of America.

I, A. Burnet Rhett of the County of Charleston, State of South Carolina do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States forever, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the Emancipation of slaves—So HELP ME GOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Charleston this 11th day of Aug 1865.

The above named A. Burnet Rhett, complexion red and hair gray, was, in 50 last 10 under high and 33 years; by witnesses Johnston M.D.

(The original will be transmitted by the officer administering them, to the Department of State, through intermediate channels, and a certified copy thereof will be furnished to the applicant for papers, in accordance his petition.)

### *Letter to A. Burnet Rhett from E.F. O'Neill*

Letter dated September 27, 1869, requesting the names of the individuals in “our old company ... who first went to Virginia in the Old Brooks Guards.”

### *In Memoriam, Andrew Burnet Rhett: Tribute of Affectionate Regard to their Late Commander by His Comrades of the Marion Artillery, Charleston, S.C.*

Photocopy of the memorial tribute to A. Burnet Rhett by his comrades of the Marion Artillery, dated 1879.

## **■ PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CIVIL WAR**

Although the Civil War is well-documented through photographs and other illustrations, with national collections readily available to researchers on the Internet (including photographs of Charleston), the photographic collection in the Margareta Childs Archive includes many unique photographs and other images that portray both the lasting cultural influence that the War had on Charlestonians and various points of interest associated with the Civil War.

## PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

*Lasting Cultural Influences, Confederate Veterans Parade, Confederate Veterans Reunion*



Array of Confederate Flags  
(Photograph of painting that  
hung at 122 Wentworth Street)  
W.M. Muckenfuss, ca. 1940



Crafts School Minstrels  
Melcher's Studios, 1927

## PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

### *Lasting Cultural Influences, Confederate Veterans Parade, Confederate Veterans Reunion*



Confederate Home on Broad Street  
Decorated for Confederate Veterans  
Parade  
Franklin Frost Sams, 1899



King Street Decorated for Confederate  
Veterans Parade  
Franklin Frost Sams, 1899



Confederate Veterans Parade  
Sabina Elliott Wells, 1899



Thompson Auditorium (Old  
Charleston Museum) on Rutledge  
Avenue, Decorated for  
Confederate Veterans Reunion  
Franklin Frost Sams, 1902?

## PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

### *Monuments*



Monument to Confederate General Pierre  
G.T. Beauregard, Washington Square  
Franklin Frost Sams, 1905



Confederate Monument,  
Magnolia Cemetery  
Souvenir of Charleston, ca. 1891

## PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

### *Monuments*



Washington Light Infantry Monument  
(at right), Washington Square  
Postcard, ca. 1920



Washington Light Infantry Monument  
(at right, rear), Washington Square  
Franklin Frost Sams, ca. 1900s

## PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

### *Monuments*



**Monument to the Confederate Defenders  
of Charleston, White Point Gardens  
ca. 1945**

## PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

### *Monuments*

Although John C. Calhoun died prior to the beginning of the War, as a champion of states' rights and a defender of slavery, he is considered to be the father of the secession and, hence, the Civil War. The Ladies Calhoun Monument Association set out to erect a statue of Calhoun and in 1887, the statue was unveiled to the great disappointment of the crowd. Efforts to replace the statue were undertaken and in 1896, it was replaced by a "remodeled" version featuring "the majestically imposing figure of Calhoun" that we see today.

Source: "Calhoun Statue Quelled Furor: Replaced Original Monument," *News and Courier*, Oct. 23, 1972.



Cadet Drill in Marion Square, 1880s. Rear of Calhoun Monument at mid-left, showing rear of the original statue.  
Steele Studio Reproduction



Postcard, 1905

# PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

## *Fort Sumter*



Postcard, ca. 1900s



Views of Fort Sumter  
Souvenir Photo-Views, 1883



Photos courtesy of Whit Smith

**PHOTOGRAPHS AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS**

*The Citadel*



No. 1. Charleston, S. C. Panoramic View South Carolina Military Academy and Marion Square.

**Panoramic View of SC Military Academy  
and Marion Square  
Haines Photo Co., ca. 1900**



**Calhoun Monument, The Citadel, Marion  
Square  
Franklin Frost Sams, ca. 1900**



**Citadel and Old Hornwork  
Franklin Frost Sams, ca. 1900**



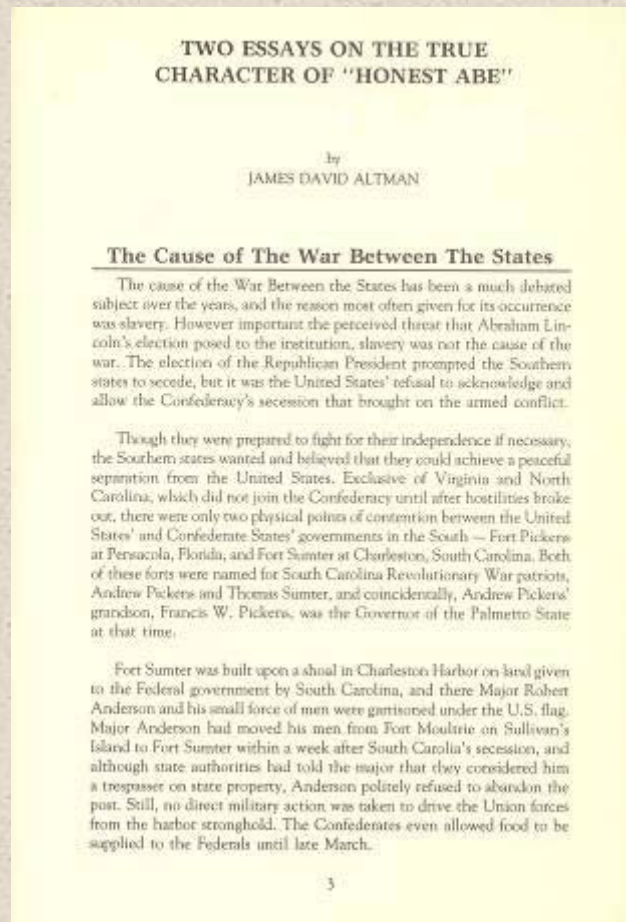
**South Carolina Military Academy  
Showing Fountain and Old Stone Ruin  
Postcard, ca. 1900**



**The Citadel (State Military Academy)  
Souvenir Photo-Views, 1883**

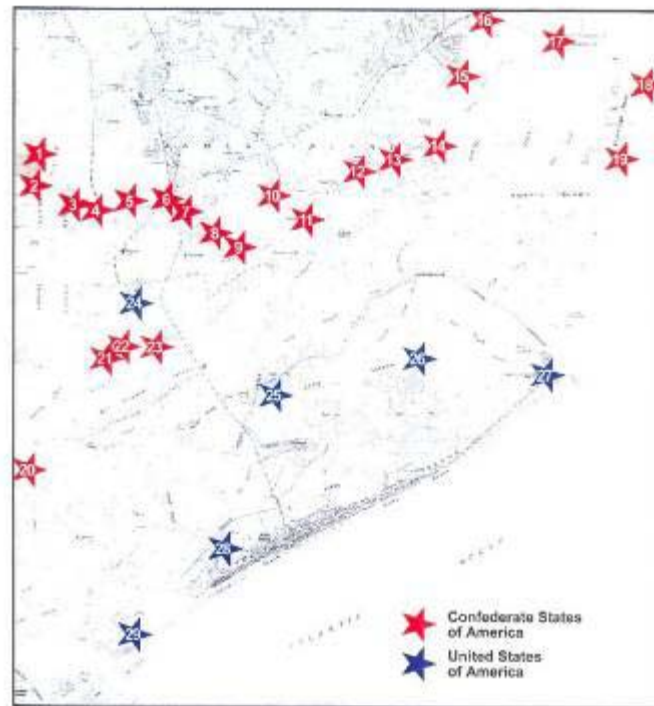
## ■ BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR

There are many books and other publications about the Civil War from a variety of perspectives in HCF's library collection, including these unique or hard-to-find ones:



*Mr. Lincoln's War on the South* by James David Altman (Charleston, S.C.: James David Altman, 1988)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

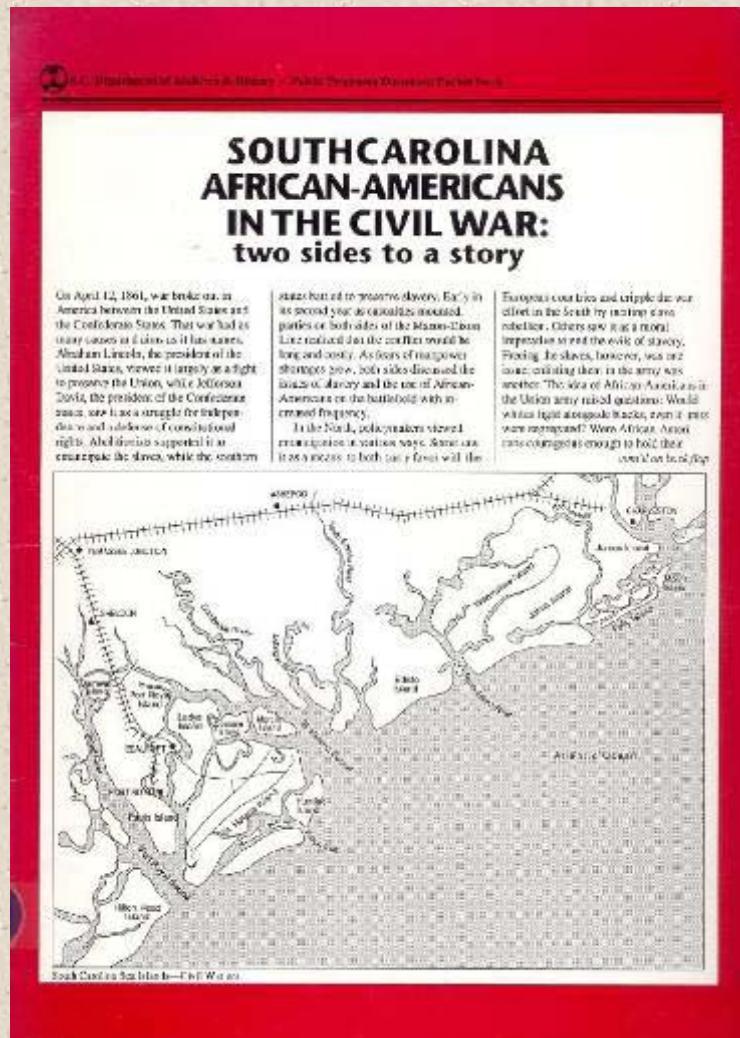


- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Causeway Battery - Intact                | 16. Fort Johnson/Rifle Pit - Mostly Destroyed        |
| 2. Fort Trenholm - Extant                   | 17. Battery Siskins - Destroyed                      |
| 3. Battery Pirnie - Extant/Protected        | 18. Battery Gregg - Destroyed                        |
| 4. Battery Levy - Extant/Protected          | 19. Battery Wagner - Destroyed                       |
| 5. Battery #1 - Extant/City Property        | 20. Battery Island - Poor Condition                  |
| 6. Battery #2 - Destroyed                   | 21. Gibbells Causeway Battery - Extant/Unprotected   |
| 7. Battery #3 - Destroyed                   | 22. Battery at Gibbells - Probably Destroyed         |
| 8. Battery #4 - Destroyed                   | 23. Rivers Causeway Battery - Destroyed              |
| 9. Battery #5 - Extant/Protected            | 24. Battery Wright - Destroyed                       |
| 10. Battery Reed - Destroyed                | 25. Fort Yew - Extant/Protected                      |
| 11. Bridge Battery - Destroyed              | 26. Fort Ore - Poor Condition/Protected              |
| 12. Battery Hyam (Left & Right) - Destroyed | 27. Fort Green/Siege Batteries - Destroyed           |
| 13. Battery Tatum - Extant/Unprotected      | 28. White Horse Landing Battery - Extant/Unprotected |
| 14. Battery Haskell - Destroyed             | 29. Battery DeLafield - Destroyed                    |
| 15. Battery Cheves - Extant/Protected       |  |

Figure 5: Civil War Sites on James Island (Including Fort Trenholm on Johns Island) and Folly Island. Source: S.C. Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office, Civil War GPS Survey, Compiled by L.T. Banta (Columbia, S.C.; 1994).

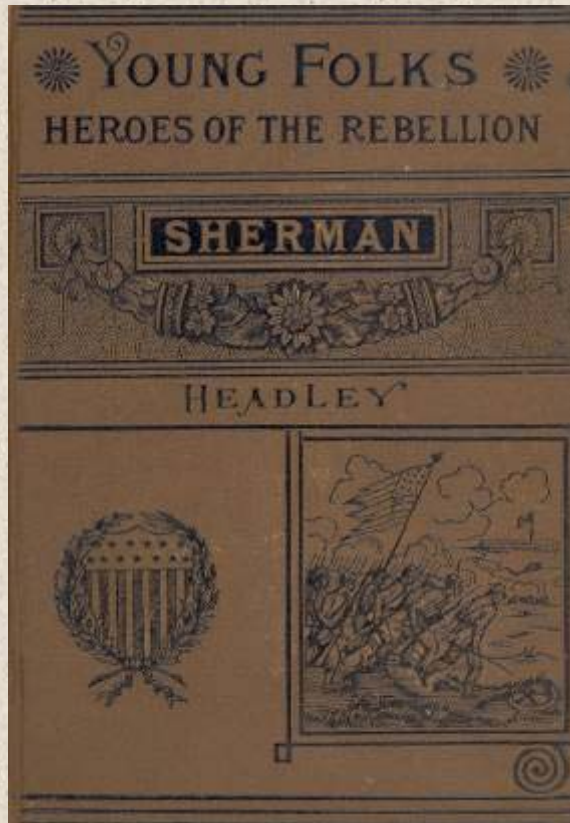
*The Impact of Encroaching Development Upon Endangered Civil War Sites Within the Lowcountry of South Carolina* by Robert Creighton Benedict (Master's Thesis: Goucher College, 1997)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS



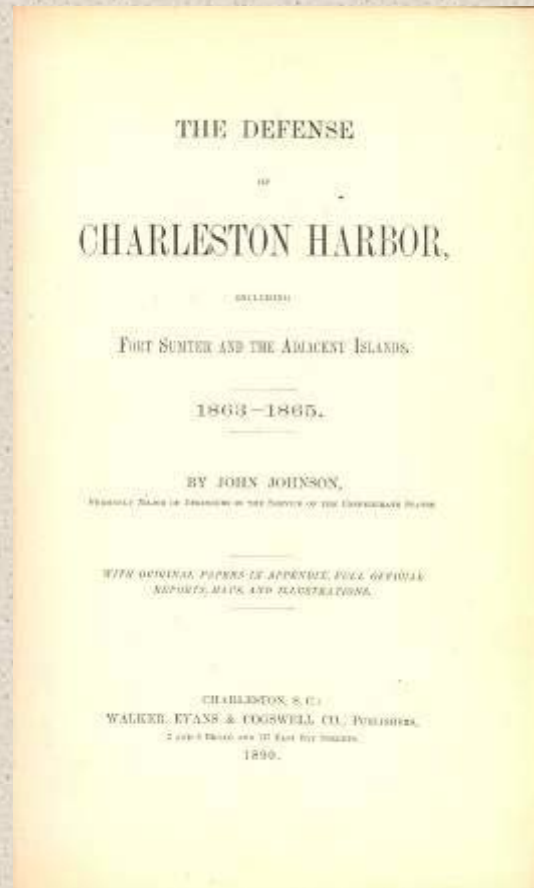
*South Carolina African-Americans in the Civil War: Two Sides to a Story*  
compiled by Roberta V.H. Copp (Columbia, S.C.: SC Dept. of Archives and  
History, 1990)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS



*Facing the Enemy : The Life and Military Career of Major-General William Tecumseh Sherman* by P.C. Headley [from the series *Young Folks' Heroes of the Rebellion*] (Boston, Mass.: Lee and Shepard, 1865)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS



*The Defense of Charleston Harbor, Including Fort Sumter and the Adjacent Islands, 1863-1865* by John Johnson (Charleston, S.C.: Walker Evans & Cogswell, 1890)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS



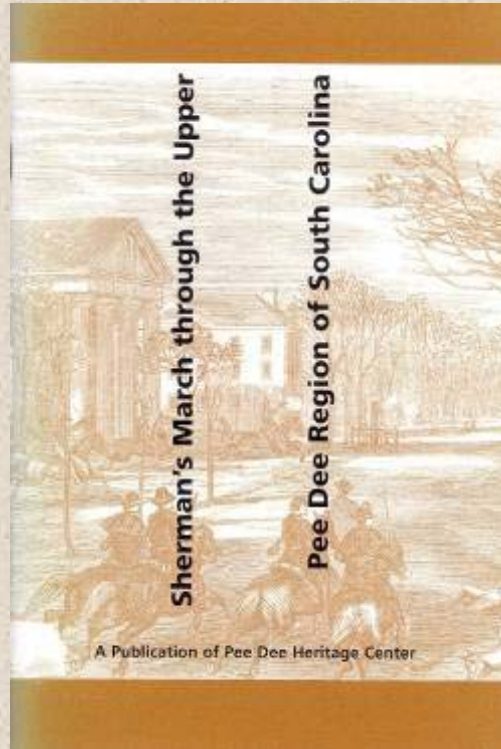
*Fort Sumter: As It Was During the War Showing the Effects of the Bombardment 1863-1865* by John Johnson (Charleston, S.C.: Walker Evans & Cogswell, 1899)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS



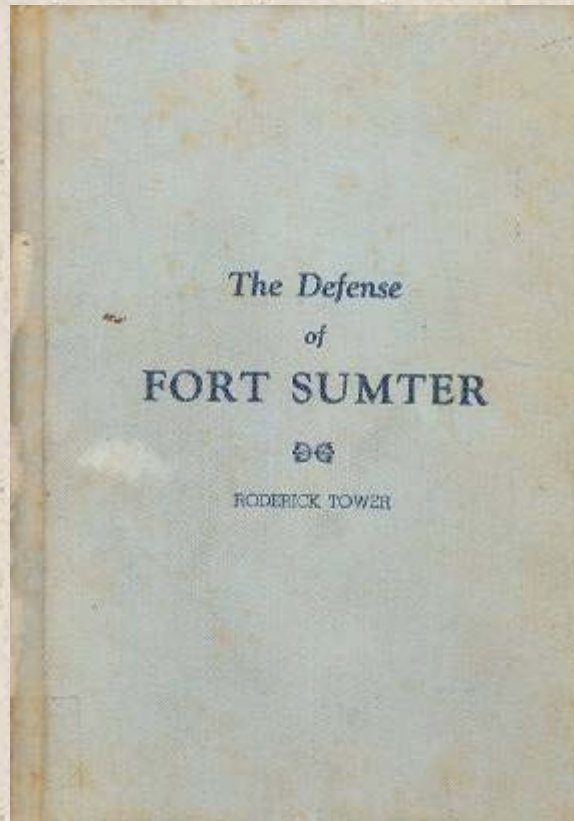
*Reminiscences of the War of the Sixties Between the North and South* by Mrs. S.C. Law (Memphis, Tenn.: S.n., 1892)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS



*Sherman's March Through the Upper Pee Dee Region of South Carolina* by Larry Nelson (Florence, S.C.: Pee Dee Heritage Center, 2001)

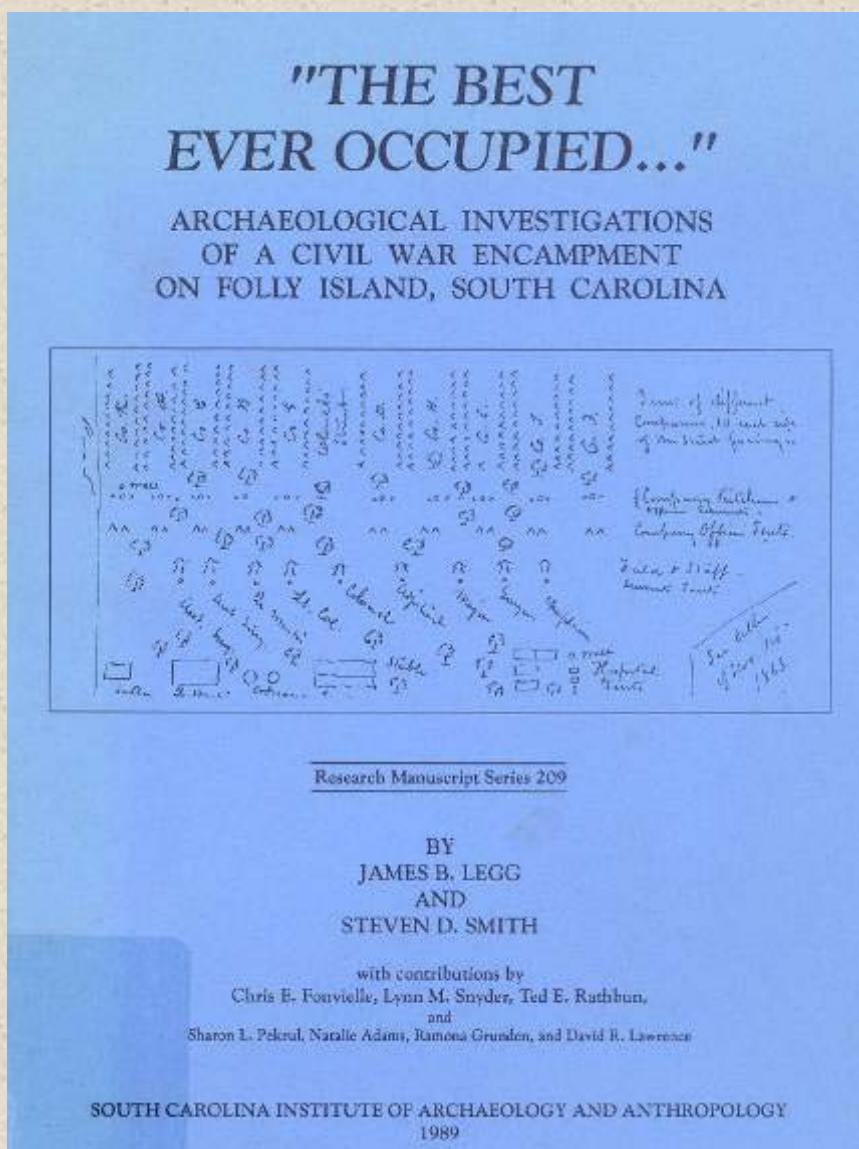
## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS



*The Defense of Fort Sumter, With Authentic Photographic Illustrations* by Roderick Tower (Charleston, S.C.: Walker Evans & Cogswell, 1938)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

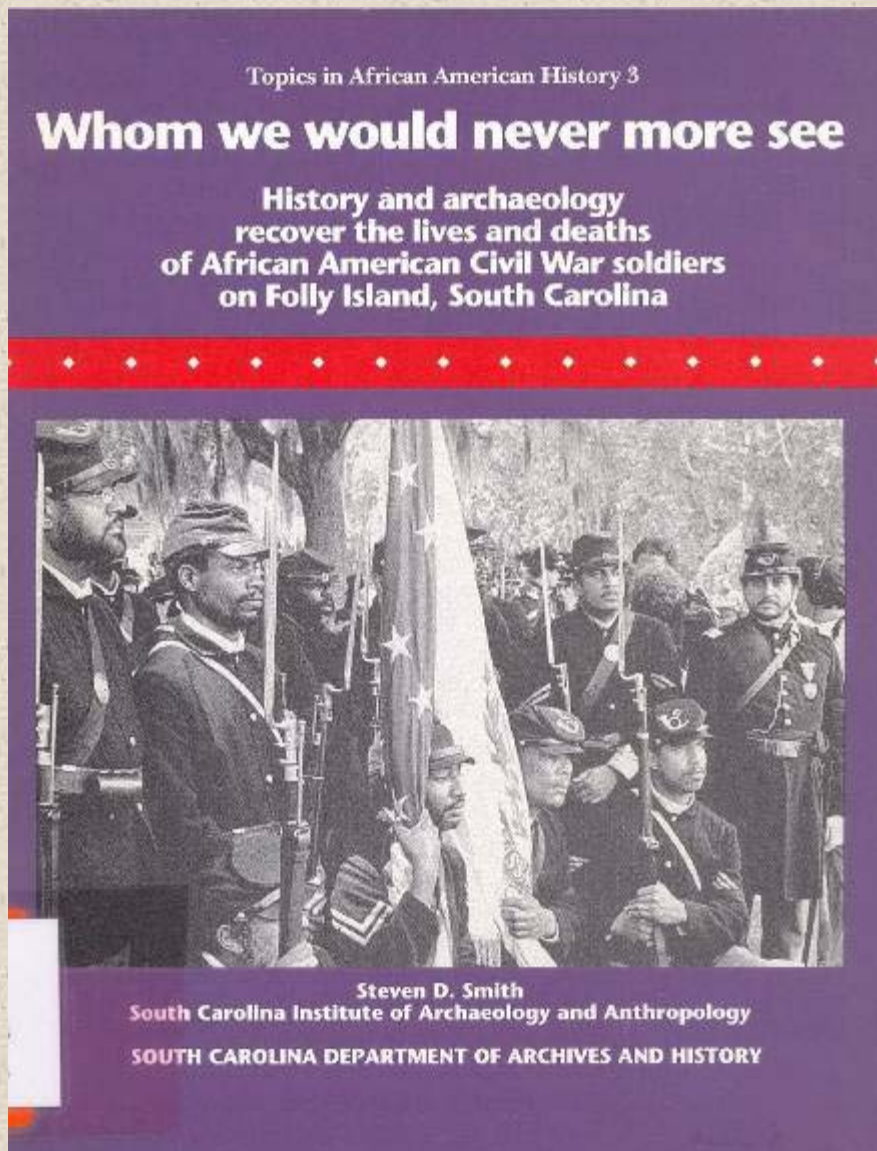
### *Archaeological Reports*



*The Best Ever Occupied: Archaeological Investigations of a Civil War Encampment on Folly Island, South Carolina* by James B. Legg and Steven D. Smith (Columbia, S.C.: SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1989)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### *Archaeological Reports*

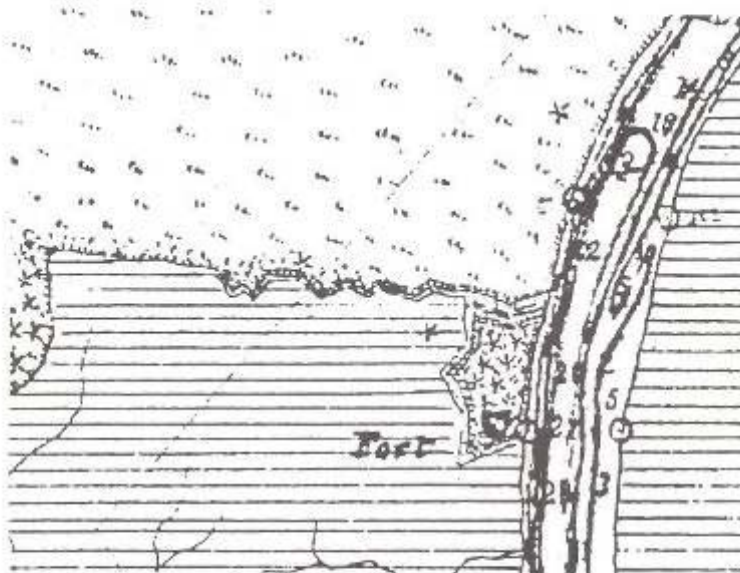


*Whom We Would Never More See: History and Archaeology Recover the Lives and Deaths of African American Civil War Soldiers on Folly Island, South Carolina* by Steven D. Smith (Columbia, S.C.: SC Dept. of Archives and History, [1993])

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### *Archaeological Reports*

#### A SURVEY OF CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, BERKELEY, HAMPTON, AND JASPER COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

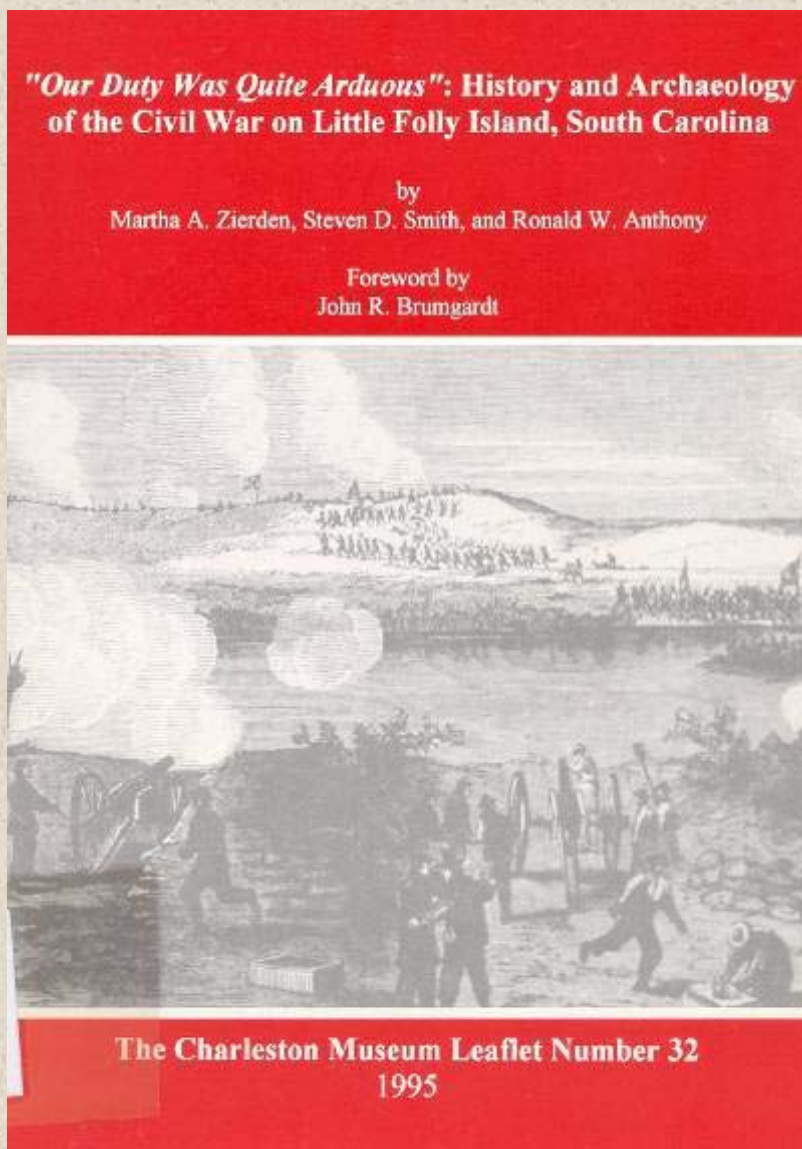


CHICORA FOUNDATION RESEARCH SERIES 59

*A Survey of Civil War Fortifications in Charleston, Beaufort, Berkeley, Hampton, and Jasper Counties, South Carolina* by Michael Trinkley and Sarah Fick (Columbia, S.C.: Chicora Foundation, 2000)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### *Archaeological Reports*



*Our Duty was Quite Arduous: History and Archaeology of the Civil War on Little Folly Island, South Carolina* by Martha A. Zierden, Steven D. Smith, and Ronald W. Anthony (Charleston, S.C.: The Charleston Museum, 1995)

## BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Other publications related to the Civil War in HCF's archives and library collection include:

- ❖ *Showing the Flag: The Civil War Diary of Moses Safford, USS Constellation*, by Lawrence J. Bopp (Charleston, S.C.: History Press, 2004)
- ❖ *The Siege of Charleston, 1861-1865*, by E. Milby Burton (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1970)
- ❖ *The South as a Conscious Minority, 1789-1861: A Study in Political Thought* by Jesse T. Carpenter (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1990)
- ❖ *A Diary from Dixie* by Mary Boyken Miller Chesnut (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1980)
- ❖ *The Civil War Diary of Sarah Morgan* by Sarah Morgan Dawson (Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 1991)
- ❖ *Journal of a Secesh Lady: The Diary of Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston, 1860-1866* by Catherine Devereux Edmondston (S.I.: S.n., 1979)
- ❖ *The Creation of Confederate Nationalism: Ideology and Identity in the Civil War South* by Drew Gilpin Faust (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1988)
- ❖ *Gardner's Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War* by Alexander Gardner (New York: Dover Press, 1959)
- ❖ *The Civil War* by Robert Paul Jordan (Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1969)
- ❖ *Relic of the Lost Cause: The Story of South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession* by Charles H. Lesser (Columbia, S.C.: SC Dept. of Archives and History, 1990)
- ❖ *A Carolinian Goes to War: The Civil War Narrative of Arthur Middleton Manigault* by Arthur Middleton Manigault (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1983)
- ❖ *First Blood: The Story of Fort Sumter* by W.A. Swanberg (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1984)
- ❖ *Rustics in Rebellion: A Yankee Reporter on the Road to Richmond, 1861-1865*, by George Alfred Townsend (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1950)
- ❖ *The Civil War at Charleston* by Arthur M. Wilcox (Charleston, S.C.: News and Courier, 1984)



## **MARGARETTA CHILDS ARCHIVE AND HISTORIC CHARLESTON FOUNDATION LIBRARY**

These resources – and much more – are available at Historic Charleston Foundation’s Margarettta Childs Archive and library. To schedule a research appointment, contact Karen Emmons at (843) 724-8490 or [kemmons@historiccharleston.org](mailto:kemmons@historiccharleston.org).