

begun in 1850. It was a large Gothic Revival building with castellated turrets, designed by Edward C. Jones and built by Christopher C. Trumbo. In 1854, plumbing and steam heat were installed. The Work House was taken down after the 1886 earthquake.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 21, 23, 57, 147-149. Leland, Charleston; Crossroads of History, 40. Ravenel, Architects, 145-146, 208.)

21 Magazine St. -- Old Jail. The Charleston District Jail was built in 1802. Architect Robert Mills designed in 1822 a four story wing of fireproof construction, with one-man cells. Mills' wing was taken down in 1855 for the construction of the present octagonal wing in 1855-56. It was originally of four stories with a two story octagonal tower. The tower and fourth story were removed after severe damage in the 1886 earthquake. The octagonal wing was designed by architects Barbot & Seyle, who at the same time expanded the main building and remodeled it in the Romanesque Revival style. The jail saw a variety of inmates. John and Lavinia Fisher and other members of their gang, convicted of murdering and robbing wayfarers on Charleston Neck, were imprisoned here in 1819-20. Four white men convicted of encouraging the Denmark Vesey plot of 1822 also were imprisoned here. Pirates, the last of their kind, were jailed here in 1822 while awaiting hanging. After the alleged Vesey plot, the law required that all black seamen be kept in the jail while their ships were in port. During the Civil War, captured Federal prisoners-of-war were kept here. The building continued in use as the county jail until 1939, when it was purchased as part of the Robert Mills Manor project.

(Rhett & Steele, 50-53. Ravenel, Architects, 126, 234. Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Jan. 23, 1978. Cooper & McCord, 12:202, 276. Waddell & Lipscombe, 32.)