

The History of 145 King Street



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***Also included: Annotated Chain-of-Title**

Introduction

This document is the outcome of a semester-long property research project assigned by Katherine Saunders, adjunct professor at the Clemson University / College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. The assignment for the Fall 2011 Research Methods class was focused on individual properties that were located along the path of the Great Fire of 1861 in Charleston. The majority of this research paper focuses on the property history of 145 King Street (original address was 123 King Street), but it also gives the reader a brief history of Charleston, the neighborhood of Harleston Village, the evolution of King Street, and details about the families who owned the property. The resources used to complete this research include but are not limited to: Deed books, Ward books, the Charleston City Directories, newspapers, history books, personal diaries, damage assessment reports, historic maps and plats, and photographs.

This research paper hopes to give a concise history of both ownership and building use at 145 King Street from present day to as far back in history as records deem possible. A section of this paper will focus on the Charleston Fire of 1861; providing information on the changing evolution of this property before and after the fire. This final document hopes to provide intriguing evidence that the public will be interested in learning about, when our class as a whole presents the history of our assigned properties in a public symposium on December 8th 2011, to mark the 150th year anniversary of the Great Fire of 1861.

145 King Street

The property located at 145 King Street was in the direct path of the 1861 Fire. It is located South of Queen Street and West on King Street with current dimensions of ninety-two feet on its North and South sides and one hundred eighty-five feet on its East and West sides. This property sits on a lot at the southwest corner of King and Queen Streets in where it is technically located in the Harleston Village neighborhood (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Google map image of 145 King Street located on the SW corner of King and Queen Streets in Charleston SC. Photo Courtesy of: Google Maps.
www.maps.google/maps?l=145kingstreet.com

Charleston History

Charleston's rich history and historic architecture have made it one of the most popular tourist destinations in the United States. The history of Charleston starts in 1663 when Charles II of England granted the Carolina territory to eight of his loyal friends, known as the Lords Proprietors. After seven years, the first settlement in this area became known as Charles Town. The community was established by English settlers in 1670 on the west bank of the Ashley River, a few miles northwest of the present city. It was soon chosen by Anthony Ashley-Cooper, one of the Lords Proprietors for potential as a major port and its strategic defense location.¹ By 1680, the settlement had grown, joined by others from England, Barbados, and Virginia, and

¹ Information article, "Who We Are - About Charleston, South Carolina," The South Carolina Historical Society <http://www.southcarolinahistoricalsociety.org/?catID=17490> (accessed November 1, 2011).

relocated to its current peninsular location. By the 1690s the town had more than a hundred houses, and by the end of the 17th century it was surrounded, partially or completely, by a large brick and possibly tabby wall with corner bastions and a drawbridge where Broad and Meeting Street intersect today.² This section of the city was later termed the Walled City. The town was laid out in gridded streets and lots according to the "Grand Model" plan of 1680,³ and by the year 1765, Charles Town had become known as Charleston.⁴ The city fell to the British during the American Revolution in 1780 and was occupied for over two years. After the British evacuated, Charleston became a bustling trade center due to slave trade, rice and cotton production. It was the fourth largest port in the colonies, after only Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, with a population of 11,000, slightly more than half of that were slaves.⁵ By 1820 Charleston's population had grown to 23,000, with a black majority, Charleston remained a thriving city until the Civil War.

In December of 1860, South Carolinians along with several prominent Charlestonians signed the Ordinance of Secession, and on April 12, 1861, shots were fired upon the Union forces at Fort Sumter in the Charleston Harbor starting the Civil War.⁶ The war destroyed Charleston not only politically, but socially and economically as well. During this time the city began its recovery in the 1870s with the resumption of the cotton and rice production, but a fire in December of 1861, and major earthquake 1886 that measured 7.5 on the Richter scale left Charleston devastated. It ruined 2,000 buildings in Charleston, caused \$7 million worth of damage, and once again shattered the town's hope for economic improvement.

It took several decades before Charleston recovered to any resemblance of its former greatness. In the 1920s and 1930s, the historic preservation movement gained momentum facilitating the revitalization of

² Jonathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 24.

³ "Grand Model Plat of Charles Town, 1680-1700," map, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁴ Jonathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 18.

⁵ Joseph A. Opala [1]; The Gullah People and Their African Heritage by William S. Polizer pp. 32-33

⁶ Phelps, W. Chris. *The Bombardment of Charleston, 1863-1865*. Gretna, La.: Pelican, 2002. 175 pp.

downtown, thus creating tourism dollars that helped the economy resurge.⁷ Hurricane Hugo came ashore at Charleston Harbor in 1989 causing three-quarters of the homes in Charleston's historic district to sustain varying degree of damage. The commitments of historic preservation were not slowed down by Hurricane Hugo and continued to this day. Although the hurricane caused over \$2.8 billion in damage, the city was able to rebound fairly quickly and the city has grown in population, reaching an estimated 124,593 residents in 2009.¹⁶

King Street History

Charleston's earliest commercial activities centered on Church and East Bay Streets, but as the city grew in the eighteenth century and continued to expand in the early-nineteenth century, the focus on commercial and public life took root in other locations, notably King street and slightly later, Market Street.⁸ Merchants, grocers', taverns, blacksmiths and other shops were prevalent up and down King Street post 1800s. Even though it was the principle highway to the early settlement, King Street, running along the spine of high ground in the center of the peninsula, lay outside the original fortified walls of Charles Town. This as often known as the "Broad Path" or the "Broad Way", not to be mistaken for Broad Street, and wagons from the interior of South Carolina found their way into the city via its path.⁹ Although primarily residential before 1800, it was a bustling retail corridor by the 1830s. Charles Fraser in his memoirs in the 1850's said of its earlier years: "*King Street, now so attractive, with its gorgeous windows and dazzling display of goods emulating a Turkish Bazaar, and inviting them to a daily fashionable promenade, was then chiefly, occupied by hucksters, peddlers, and tavern keepers.*" Here merchants, from Sephardic Jews and Germans to later eastern

⁸ Jonathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 335.

⁹ Jonathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 335.

and southern European immigrants, lived above their shops. The upper floors often followed the single-house plan.¹⁰

King Street along with Meeting and East Bay Street remains the center of Charleston's downtown commercial district to this day. During the day visitors and residents alike can be seen walking downtown, shopping, dining, and enjoying the rich history Charleston has to offer.

The night life is easily just as vibrant with great restaurants and bars to enjoy with friends scattered all up and down King Street. (Figure 3)



Figure 2. King Street Looking North, Charleston SC. Year 1910. Photo Courtesy of Library of Congress Photo and Documentation Collection. Retrieved From, www.libraryofcongress.com



Figure 3. View of King Street while patrons enjoy "Second Sundays on King Street". Photo courtesy of: Charleston City Paper. Retrieved from: www.charlstoncitypaper.com

¹⁰ Jonathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 336.

Harleston Village

145 King Street, while it is situated on a major retail corridor, is also technically located in the Harleston Village neighborhood. This area was created from land originally granted to Henry Hughes and John Coming, in 1671, and was known as one of Charleston's earliest suburbs. After the death of Coming and his wife, it was inherited by Mrs. Coming's nephew, John Harleston, and his descendants. The section bore the Harleston name when it was developed, and streets were opened up in 1770.¹¹ Due to it being an early suburb, Harleston developed slowly with residential houses, and as of 1819, it was still considered to be notched with marsh and creek, making development difficult. A large part of Harleston used the flow of the tides to power large lumber mills. Thus, the part of Harleston near the Ashley River was covered by huge mill ponds.

Even with the development of steam power, the ponds were still in use, and were not filled until the 1880s.¹²

Today Harleston Village is conveniently located within walking distance to all that downtown Charleston has to offer. The College of Charleston,

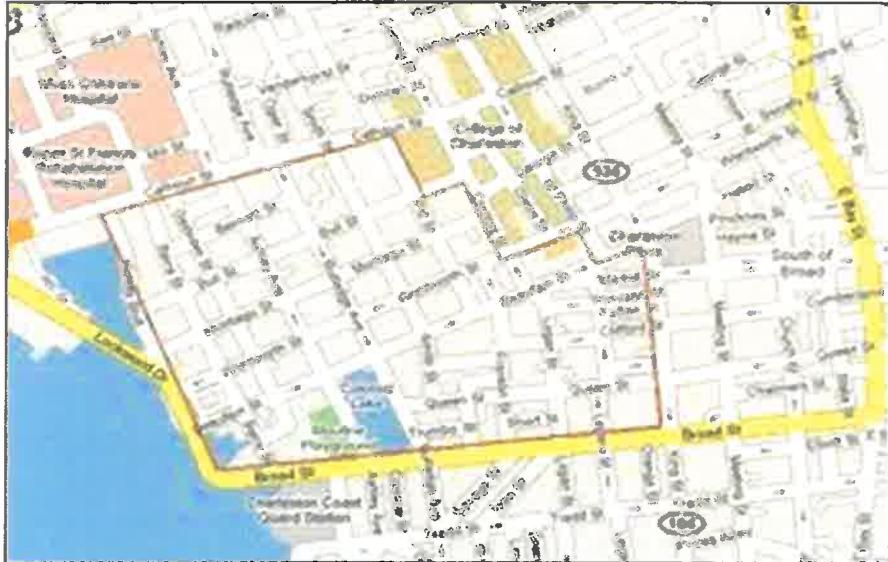


Figure 4. Map with boundary lines showing Harleston Village neighborhood in Charleston, with arrow pointing to 145 King Street property. Photo courtesy of Google Maps.

¹¹ Jonathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 479-481.

¹² Jonathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 482.

South Carolina's Medical University and many great parks such as Cannon Park and Colonial Lake are all located within or near this quaint neighborhood. Some of Charleston's finest Italianate and Georgian architecture are showcased here as well.

Architectural Description

The structure currently located at 145 King Street is a four story concrete office building constructed in 1978. This building was formerly the main Charleston office of First Union Bank of South Carolina. This modern building has a redesigned interior and was renamed the SouthTrust Bank Building in 1991, when the SouthTrust headquarters relocated here from Meeting Street.

The principle recessed double- door entrance to this building is located on the Northeast side facing King Street; there is also a mirrored entrance on the other side of this structure leading to the parking lot that is located to the West of the building. The dimensions of this building are as follows: ninety-two feet on its North and South sides and one hundred eighty-five feet on its East and West sides. The lot sits on the Northwest of King and Queen. There are 24 punched windows placed evenly along the (East-West) 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floor façade. The first floor has the same identical windows as the above floors except for a break in pattern to make room for the double-door recessed entrance. The North/South facade of the building has the same identical punched-in windows; they number nine across and are placed evenly along all four floors. There is a bank drive-thru with two drive up windows located to the West of the building in the parking lot. The structure is concrete with pale white stucco and a flat roof. There are currently eight businesses located in this building each ranging in various square footages.

Fire of 1861

Sometime before 10 p.m. on Dec. 11, 1861, flames appeared in three places simultaneously in Charleston, the Mercury newspaper stated that the first blaze began at Russell & Co.'s Sash and Blind factory at the foot of Hasell Street, but others believed it was burning just as early at Cameron & Co.'s Immense Machine Shops on the other side of the street. There was never any chance to put it out. Firefighters dispatched to the scene had little water to fight the fire; due to the fact that it started at very low tide, which significantly cut down on their water supply. The weather only made the situation worse, a Nor'easter had blown in earlier that day, blowing the flames south and east across the peninsula.

By midnight the city was on fire and would continue to burn into the next day. It attracted national attention; a reprint from the Charleston Courier estimated the fire caused seven million dollars in damage (in 1861 currency, not adjusted).

Close to 600 buildings

and 540 acres of the city burned, including five churches. This devastating event became known as the Great Fire of 1861.¹³ (Figure 5)



Figure 5. Google Map showing the general fire path of the Great Fire of 1861, with arrow pointing at 145 King Street property. Starting at the green dot and ending southwest at the red dot. Photo courtesy of: The Digital Charleston. Retrieved from: www.charleston.thedigital.com

¹³ "The Great Conflagration," New York Times, December 18 1861, 5.



Figure 6. Photo of Meeting Street in Charleston SC after the Great Fire of 1861. Photo Courtesy of Library of Congress. Retrieved from: www.libraryofcongress.com

On December 13th, South Carolina Governor Pickens addressed the state Senate and House of Representatives about the fire, he stated, "A great calamity has befallen our state, 'and it happened in the very place where secession had begun, as well as where the wars had begun (Fort Sumter). ¹⁴ Many photographs, like Figure 5 above were printed in Northern newspapers with captions stating the damage was direct result of the Union Army. This caused a false impression of the destruction of the war because the damage seen in those photographs was not entirely a result of the Union bombing Charleston, like many Northerner's thought, but rather the aftermath of the fire. City of Charleston City Tax Assessment Ward Books

¹⁴ Sympathy for Charleston in the Army of the Potomac, "Charleston Mercury, December 24, 1861.

recorded the decreased property values of buildings in Charleston after the fire, the property value fluctuations of 145 King Street will be discussed later in this paper.

Property History (Summary of Findings)

The property research found for 145 King Street begins with the Grand Model of Charles Towne in the late 17th century to present day research findings. 145 King Street begins its history on lot 173 within the original Grand Model of Charles Town. (Figure 7)

Lot 173 was originally a small section of land on a large plantation that consisted of over 70 acres. It was granted by the King of England's Lords Proprietors to William Battey on March 1st 1681, this lot

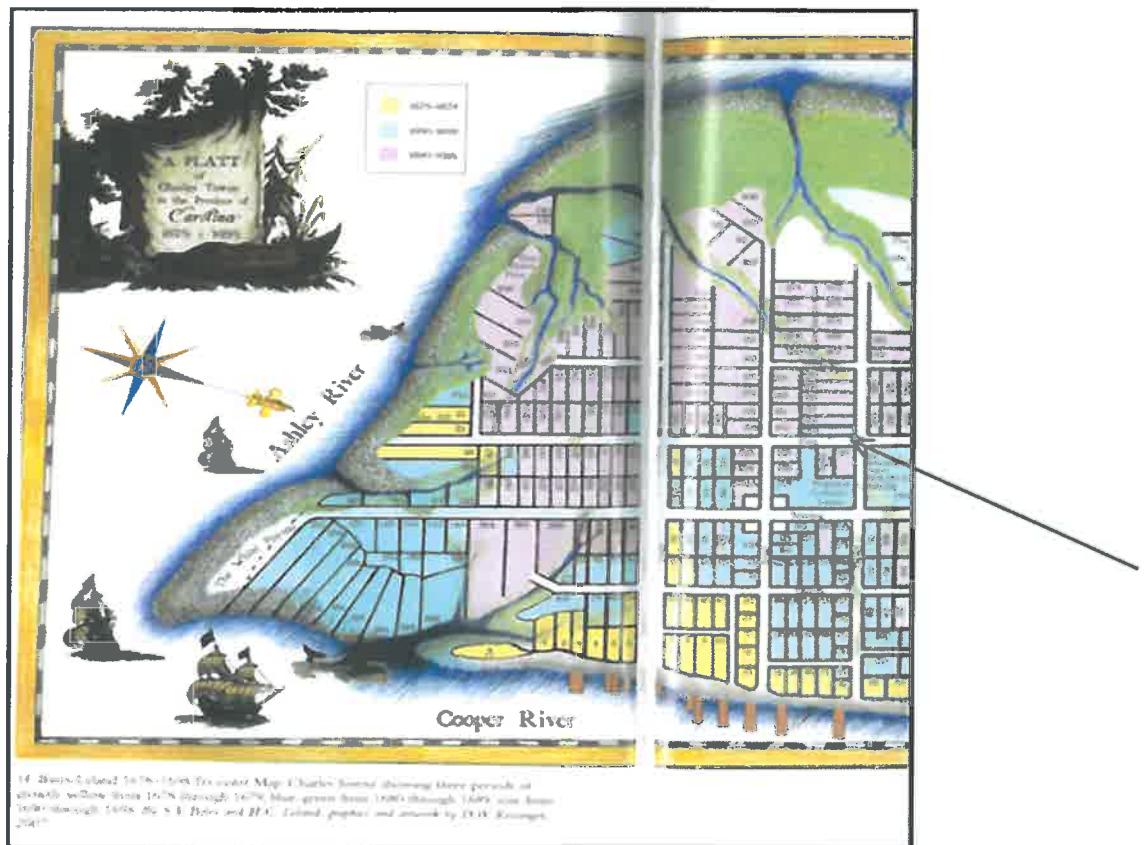


Figure 7. Grand Model Map with arrow showing location of present day 145 King Street. Source: "A PLATT of Charles Towne in the Province of Carolina, 1679-1698." Maps of Charleston County. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

was situated on the South side of the mouth of the Ashley River. Rent for this property was a penny per acre which was due each 29 Sept after 1689.¹⁵

The property changed owners on August 25th 1682; Richard Codner of Carolina sold lots 172 and 173 to Henry Samwayes of Charles Town for the sum of £ 35 lawful money of England. The following year on August 16th 1683 a warrant directed by John Norton to perform an appraisal of goods and chattel belonging to Dennis O Mohone, a recently deceased planter working on the land of lot 173. Another transaction recorded in the proprietary records of Charleston state that on the 16th of November 1684, an underwritten was requested by Barnard Schenking, a merchant and executor to Mrs. Sarah Tothill Jr whom was deceased. This transaction provides noteworthy documentation regarding the appraisal of three Negros belonging to her estate. They were valued as follows: "The Negro man named Munday £ 18 ster., Negro boy Kitty £ 14, and Negro girl Onya £ 13."¹⁶

The information and research accessible on lot 173, the surrounding lots, ownership, and property exchanges are limited from 1685 to 1797. Sometime between this gap in history, lot 173 became the site location of 123 King Street. The first major owners of this property were Thomas P. Speirin and his wife Elizabeth (maiden name Lahiffe). Elizabeth worked in a tavern located on East Bay, before she married Thomas Speirin in January of 1797, that very same day the purchased deed for 123 King Street went into effect.¹⁷ Speirin purchased the property from John Geyer, a well-known merchant in Charleston. The lot measured 42feet (East/West) at the front on King Street, and 130feet (North/South) on Queen Street. The building situated here was originally a two-story wooden structure that contained retail space on the first floor and apartments on the second floor. During this period in time the first floor was being used as a tavern and small

¹⁵ Bates, Susan Baldwin and Harriot Cheves Leland. "Abstracts of the records of the Surveyor General of the Province, Charles Towne 1678-1698." Proprietary Records of South Carolina. Volume III. McClellanville: HistoryPress, 2007.73

¹⁶ Bates, Susan Baldwin and Harriot Cheves Leland. "Abstracts of the records of the Surveyor General of the Province, Charles Towne 1678-1698." Proprietary Records of South Carolina. Volume III. McClellanville: History Press, 2007.133

¹⁷ South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research Vol 5, #3.Marriages 1641-1965.

grocery store, the second floor housed two rental properties that were both vacant at the time of sale. The purchase of 123 King Street was almost retracted due to a court case that James Kiernan took out against Thomas Speirin and his wife, in 1798. The heated legal debate concerned large sums of debt that Speirin owed to Mr. Kiernan. The case carried on until it was settled in 1801 when a Mr. Patrick Duncan loaned money to the new married couple to pay the debts they owed to Kiernan.¹⁸

John Geyer, even though he sold his property to the Speirin's years before, still remained living on the property. He renewed his lease to the Speirin's on July 6th 1799 for the sum of 200 pounds.¹⁹ Speirin and his wife leased the property for three years to Percy Bryant and Edmund Bowman on July 19th 1800.²⁰ The final rental agreement that Speirin and his wife conducted was to a man named Ephraim Ward H. on July 10th 1799, this three year lease was for the sum of 108 pounds and 15 shillings that were to be made in quarterly payments. The rental agreement stated:

...Tenement #56 King street bounded to the West by a tenement of John W. Clements, South by a tenement of W. Greenland's, and East by King Street and North by Queen Street....Ephraim shall be at liberty to put a bow window of suitable dimensions and workman's help to the front room of the house...The expenses shall be deducted from the rent. 108 pounds and 15 Shillings to be paid in the manner following. $\frac{1}{2}$ rent to be paid in advance for the year, then in quarterly payments...²¹

The 1800 deed book states that the Speirin's sold the property to a recipient that that unfortunately is illegible. However, the 1801 deed book states that Patrick Duncan bought the property located at the SW corner of King and Queen Streets from a Mr. J. G. These initials match those of John Geyer, and with that limited information it is most likely that the Speirin's sold the property sometime in the year 1800 to John

¹⁸ Court of Chancery of South Carolina. J. Peace vs. T.P Speirin. 1799, pg. 461.

¹⁹ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book Z6, pg. 8.

²⁰ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book U6, pg. 18.

²¹ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book C7, pg. 102.

Geyer, who in turn sold it Patrick Duncan in 1801.²² The property changes hands again in a conveyance that took place May 3rd 1809 to Charles J. Steedman Sheriff of Charleston. The deed states, *"All rental property and lands on the SW corner of King and Queen to be sold for the sum of \$3,210.00."* The property went under multiple loan and mortgage agreements, before Mordecai Cohen was given power of attorney for this property in 1820. Little is known about the tenant's personal information during this period in time, however it is noted that the structure was still being utilized as tavern and small grocery store with rental apartments located on the second floor. On June 24th 1831 Patrick Duncan repurchased the property for the sum of \$4,000.00, it is unclear why he sold the property in 1801 just to rebuy it again 30 years later.

The deed states

...SW corner of King and Queen Streets. Measuring from North to South in front on Queen Street 40 feet, and East to West on Queen Street 140 feet. Bounded to the South on lands of George Greenland's to the West of lands of the Estate of John Clement...²³ ²⁴ It is important to state the location and measurements listed in the various deeds; this ensures that the correct property is being researched. 123 King Street was sold again on November 18th 1851 to Mr. John H. Koing for the sum of \$4,400.00.²⁵ Koing mortgages this lot which is listed on as being on the SW corner of King and Queen Streets a year later for \$4,800.00.²⁶

The property depreciated greatly in value after the Great Fire of 1861. According to the Charleston County Ward Books the total value of the property in 1856 was \$5,000.00,²⁷ the total value of the property in 1873 was only \$1,600.00. Located in Ward No. 2, 123 King Street had only one tenant in 1861. F. Bremer whom was living at the property at the time the fire struck, survived the incident; the building unfortunately did not. The Estate of Greenland's that neighbored 123 King Street to the South was also lost in the fire.²⁸

²² Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book Z6, pg. 58.

²³ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book Z9, pg. 150.

²⁴ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book C10, pg. 2.

²⁵ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book R12, pg. 124.

²⁶ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book P12, pg. 399.

²⁷ City of Charleston Tax Assessment Ward Books. Charleston, SC. Ward 2, 1852-1856.

²⁸ Ibid.



Figure 8. Photo showing the fire damage of 1861 near King and Queen Streets. Photo Courtesy of Library of Congress, Digital Collections. Retrieved from, www.libraryofcongress.com

The structure was rebuilt after the fire of 1861, the dimensions, materials, and the floor plan were duplicated to resemble the original structure. It was rebuilt to have a gable roof form, the façade material was clapboard siding with raised panel shutters, and the upstairs interior had panels under the double windows. The oak mantles upstairs dated to 1890; there was also a bronze cover over the fireplace. Transom windows and skylights were documented as well. The bottom floor was used once again for retail shops and the top floor was divided this time into three apartments instead of two.²⁹ (Figure 9)

²⁹ Scrapbooks of Charleston, SC Architectural Inventory 1973. Form 2

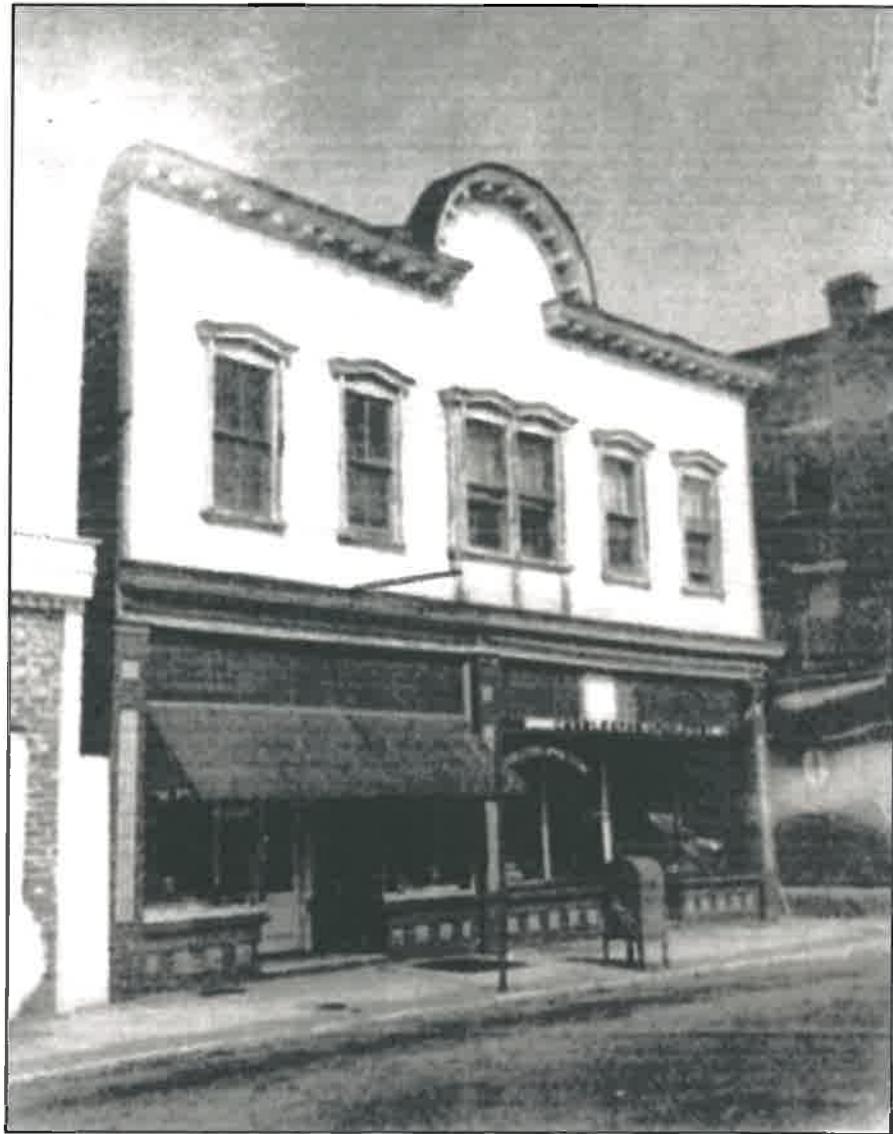


Figure 9. Photo of rebuilt structure at 123 (145) King Street. Photo Courtesy of: CVF Buildings. Scrapbooks of Charleston, SC Architectural Inventory, 1973.

August 8th 1870 the property was sold to John Lutjen, a tavern owner. The lot measured:

... 42 on King Street, by 130 Feet on the North line of Queen Street, it was sold for \$3,500.00. This deed states, "Part and parcel of land situated lying, and being on the SW corner of King and Queen Street in Charleston. 42 Feet on King, 130 Feet on North side of Queen. Butting and bounding to the land south of the Estate of B.R Greenland's and the West of lands of the Estate of John Clement..."

There was a renunciation of dower from John Koing's wife Olivia Koing to John Lutjen. John and his wife Catherine owned or lived in the property until their deaths. The tavern slowly develops away from a bar and more into grocery while under the ownership of Lutjen. It must be noted maps show evidence that the round structure located at the SW Corner of King and Queen Streets was a most likely a circular circus tent.³⁰



Figure 10. Bird's Eye View of the City of Charleston, South Carolina 1872. Map Courtesy of: www.libraryofcongress/americanmemory.com

The 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps also show a circular frame trestle structure located near the property of 123 King Street. According to Nic Butler, archivist for the South Carolina Room at the Charleston County Library, the structure was most certainly built sometime in the 1860s and used as a one-horse circus act during the Spring time in Charleston. Circus performances were widely popular in the late 19th century. It is has been documented that the animals for the circus were unloaded at the port and immediately paraded down King Street to

³⁰ Butler, Nic. Interview. South Carolina Archivist. 2011

³¹ “stretch their sea legs”, so it highly probable that this structure housed many performing acts.

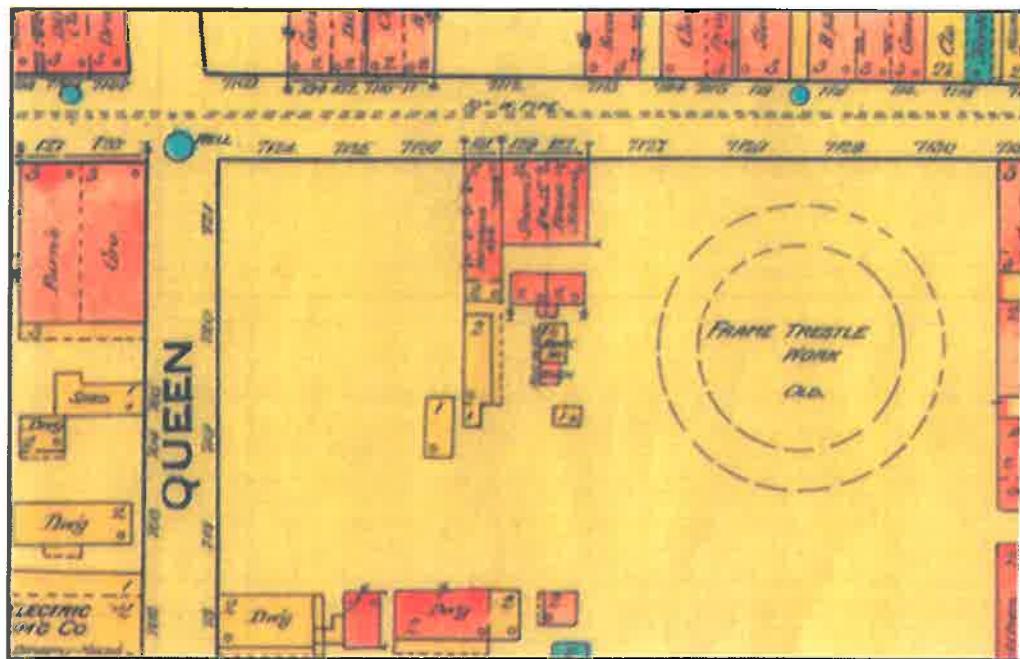


Figure 11. Sanborn fire Insurance Maps of South Carolina, University of South Carolina Library (New York, Sanborn Map and Publishing Co., Ltd.), Charleston, May 1884. <http://www.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/sanborn.html> {accessed 3 November 2011}

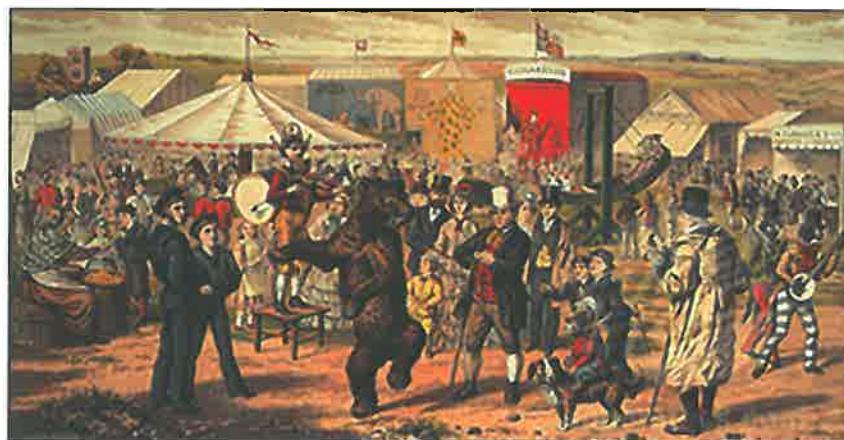


Figure 12. 1870 Circus. Photo Courtesy of: www.libraryofcongress/circus19thcentury.com

³¹ Butler, Nic. Interview. South Carolina Archivist. 2011

The next legal transaction that took place at 123 King Street was in 1878 when John Lutjen gave Fred Wagner Power of Attorney over all the real estate and personal property located at 123 King Street.

...Stating, all the certain lot piece or parcel of land situated lying and being at the Southwest corner of King and Queen Street, measuring and containing 42 Feet on King Street, 40 Feet 10 inches on the backside line, 130 Feet 10 inches on the North line of Queen Street, 130 Feet on the South line. Butting to the North on Queen, East on King, to the South of the lands of the Estate of B.R Greenland's to the West of the land of John Clement. Further sum of 1,600.00 dollars paid to Frederick Wagner. All his stock of groceries, liquors, merchandise, store, fixtures, appliances, and furniture of all kind in the store kept by me in the NW corner of Queen and King Street; horse truck, harnesses, and book accounts...

It is unknown why John Lutjen gave Fred Wagner Power of Attorney. During this time Lutjen still worked as a grocer and lived at 145 King Street. After the Earthquake of 1886 many of the property addresses in Charleston change, new restructuring and organization made city planning much easier, so the property originally listed as 123 King Street was then listed as 145 King Street. There is very little information about the earthquake damage on the structure at 145 King Street, other than the damage assessments listing the damage to be estimated at \$200.00.³²

In 1890 the retail store goes vacant except for the upstairs apartments that then housed John Lutjen's family and a Mr. Henry Bolakoff whom was tailor.³³ A significant owner of property on this block of King Street was Andrew J. Riley. Riley was a very prominent tin maker whom continually bought lots neighboring 145 King Street.

³² Earthquake of 1886 Damages [microfilm], Detailed Statement showing the applications filed on account of damages by the Earthquake to real and personal property, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

³³ Charleston City Directory, 1878. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston SC

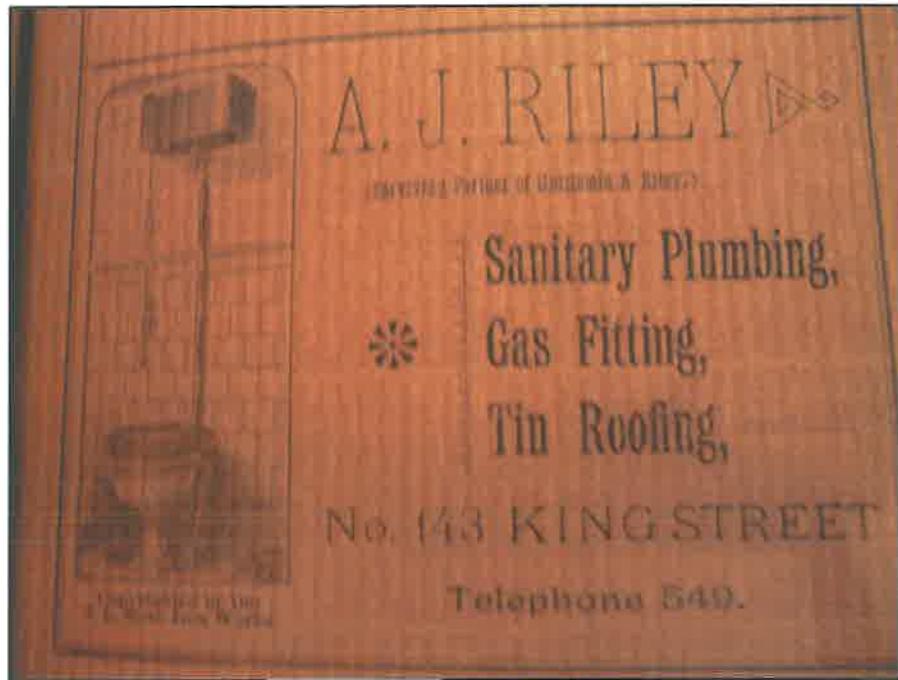


Figure13. Adverstisement for work of Andrew J. Riley. Photo Courtesy of: Charleston City Directory, 1900. South Carolina Room. Charleston Public Library. Charleston SC.

As of 1899, A. J Riley continued to live in the upstairs apartment at 143 King Street; he owned a plumber, tinner, and house furnishing business on the first floor. In 1898 John Lutjen and Catherine retire from the saloon business, but still resided at 145 King Street. According to the Charleston City Directories of 1900, 145 King Street became John Lutjen Clothing well as D.G Lutjen Poultry Shop; the upstairs was still being used as apartments. There is no documentation of the tavern existing after 1900.

Directly North of Queen Street at 147 King Street, L.W Lutjen, cousin of John Lutjen resided in the upstairs apartment. Much of the Lutjen family took up residences in this neighborhood in subsequence years. In the 1901, 145 King Street was still occupied by John Lutjen Clothing and residences, and a new tenant H. K McIntosh, lived in the other upstairs apartment.³⁴ John Lutjen died

³⁴ Charleston City Directory, 1900-1901. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston SC

on August 8th 1904 at the age of 69 from bronchial asthma and senility.³⁵ The property was sold in 1909 by Lutjen's wife Catherine, to a Mr. Ben H. Rutledge, the purchase price of this property was not listed. Mr. Rutledge sold the property one year later on December 14th 1910 to Raphael M. Masters for \$6,000.00.³⁶ In 1910, C. H Nachman was the manager of this grocery store until his died at the age of 60 on January 16th 1929.³⁷

The property stayed in ownership of Masters until Andrew Riley purchased the property in March of 1920. As stated before, Mr. Riley had been an owner of the two properties south of 145 King Street; it is presumed he wanted to expand his mercantile business. Any demolition or altering of the structure at 145 King is unlikely, or not documented. However the property lines changed drastically in 1920 and are the same dimensions of present day: ninety-two feet on its North and South sides and one hundred eighty-five feet on its East and West sides.³⁸

From 1920-1960, the property at 145 King Street was under management of H. Martschink & Son. This updated neighborhood grocery opened in 1916 and remained on this corner for 47 years. In 1920 Andrew Riley sold the property to Joseph Doobrow. After Doobrow's death the property changed hands to William McG Morrison Master. Interestingly, Mary (widow of Joseph Doobrow) bought the property back at auction for \$200.00 on February 12th 1937. She held onto the property until July 8th 1965 when she sold it to her son Louie Doobrow for \$1.00. The grocery also closed in 1965 when the owner Herbert L. Martschink decided to retire. Always run on a personal basis, the store was a King Street tradition with Martschink himself serving

³⁵ South Carolina Death Records, 1821-1955. Record for John Lutjen. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room. Charleston, SC

³⁶ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book W25, pg. 86

³⁷ South Carolina Death Records, 1821-1955. Record for Charles H. Nachman. Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room. Charleston, SC.

³⁸ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book Z29, pg. 30.

serving customers from behind a wood counter that filled most of the center of the store. Conversation about mutual acquaintances was as much a part of the inventory as were the staple goods purchased here.³⁹



Figure 14. Property located on King Street with similar facade as 145 King Street.

Photo courtesy of: www.libraryofcongress.com

³⁹ Brenner, Betty and J. Francis Brenner. The Old Codgers' Charleston Address Book, Volume 3. Charleston, SC: The Old Codgers, Inc. 2000-2002.

In 1970 the retail space once again changes, this time into Cisco Clock shop Sales and Repairs as well as Charleston Upholstery. Restructuring of King Street is prevalent in the 1970's, so in 1973 architect Harrold Simmons purchases the two story wooden structure and the lot at 145 King Street for \$48,000.00.⁴⁰ Investors and other developers mortgage the property which now holds the four-story 16,000 square foot concrete commercial building. These developers include Goldberg, I.M, Lenard S, King and Queen Co.^{41 42} whom are the same owners of the property today. When this large commercial building first opened, ground floor tenants included First Union Bank of South Carolina, and ticket offices for National and Delta airlines. Years later the South Trust Bank of Charleston became tenant of the ground floor space.⁴³

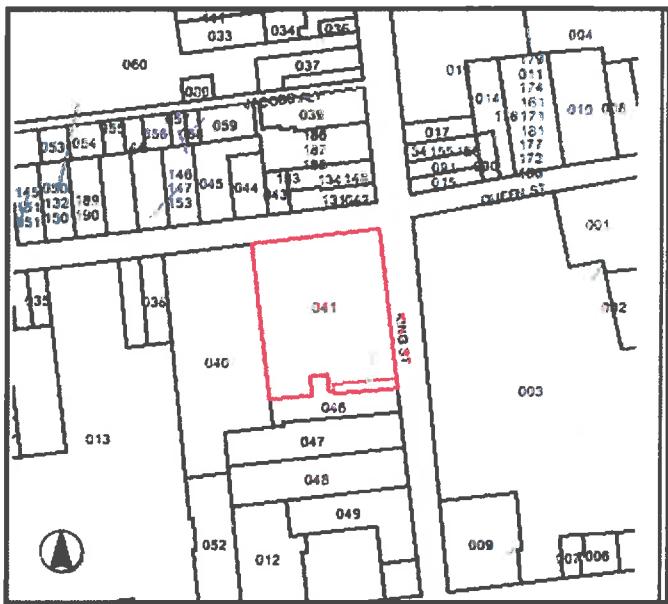


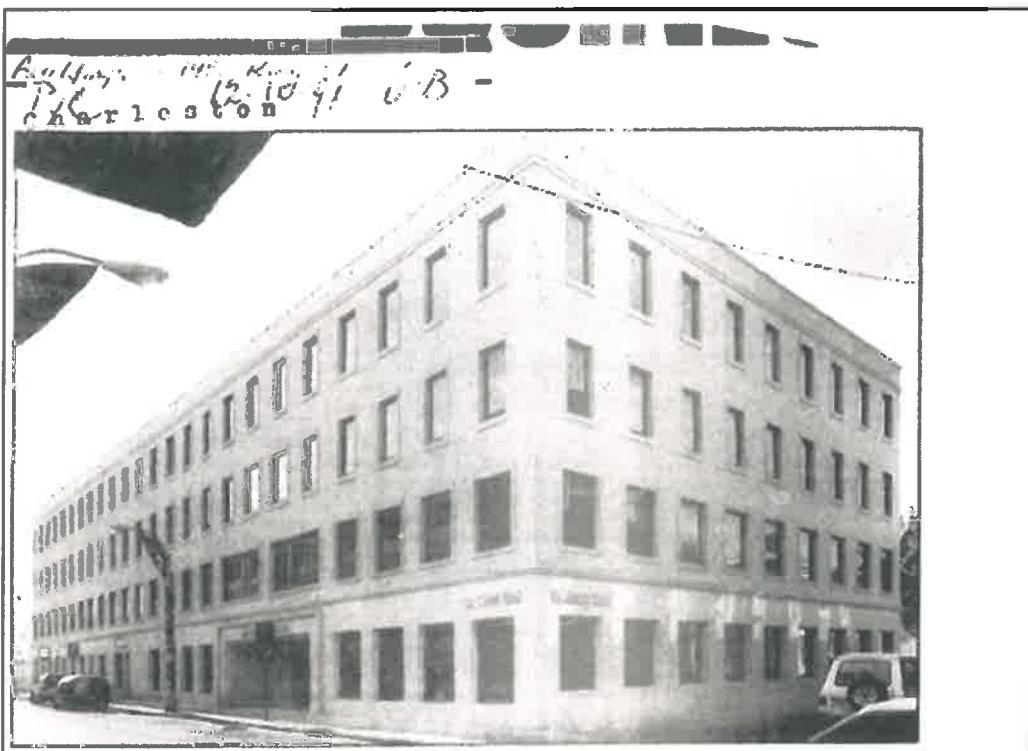
Figure 15. Plat Showing property demensions of 145 King Street. Photo Courtesy of : www.charlestoncounty.org.

⁴⁰ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book E102, pg. 364.

⁴¹ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book L104, pg. 418.

⁴² Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston SC. Deed Book L104, pg.399.

⁴³ Brenner, Betty and J. Francis Brenner. The Old Codgers' Charleston Address Book, Volume 3. Charleston, SC: The Old Codgers, Inc. 2000-2002.



Staff photo by Jim Parker

SouthTrust Bank headquarters at 145 King St.

SouthTrust bank opens doors to its new center

By JIM PARKER
of The Post and Courier staff

SouthTrust Bank of Charleston — which has grown to \$70 million in assets in three years — opened its new headquarters Monday at 145 King St. in downtown Charleston.

The four-story structure, which includes a new, redesigned interior, will be named the SouthTrust Bank Building. The bank moved from its previous headquarters at 172 Meeting St.

"One of the reasons we're making the move is that we are continuing to gear all our services and locations to the customer," Lester A. Butler Jr., bank president, said in prepared remarks. "It's... accessible, there's plenty of free parking and we'll have what I've been referring to as full-size drive-in windows."

The building was formerly the main Charleston office of First Union Bank of South Carolina, which built a new

ket, say officers, is too small-to-medium-sized business. SouthTrust Bank of Charleston is affiliated with SouthTrust Corp., a multi-state banking group headquartered in Birmingham, Ala.

Meanwhile, SouthTrust is reviving a service to Charleston area merchants — handling charge card programs.

The bank, through its Merchant Discount Service program, is targeting merchants who are looking for an efficient, localized service to convert charge card tickets into cash, bank officials say. Bank research has found that Charleston's heavy tourism business leads to charge cards being used in a large percentage of retail sales.

"Our research showed that very little service is available in the local market," Butler said. "Most of the second-party processors which have moved in to service the market are located outside of South Carolina. Sometimes that means a merchant must wait two to three days before cash is in their account from the charge

Figure 16. Newspaper article of the South Trust Bank Opening. Photo courtesy of: Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room. Vertical Files. South Trust Bank

Closing

The significance of 145 King Street is not seen in its architecture, but rather in the social interactions this structure provided for its residents and visitors throughout history. The retail shops, saloon/taverns, and grocery stores all provided a vital function for people in the neighborhood; it was a place to catch up with friends over a drink or shopping. Hopefully with further research, additional information about the circus that was located on this structure will be documented. The social interactions that this corner store and residence has provided for the people on King Street cannot go unnoticed. This “social hub” provided an outlet for people of all social and ethnic backgrounds. Today 145 King Street houses multiple businesses that to this day are providing both social and economic benefits for the City of Charleston.

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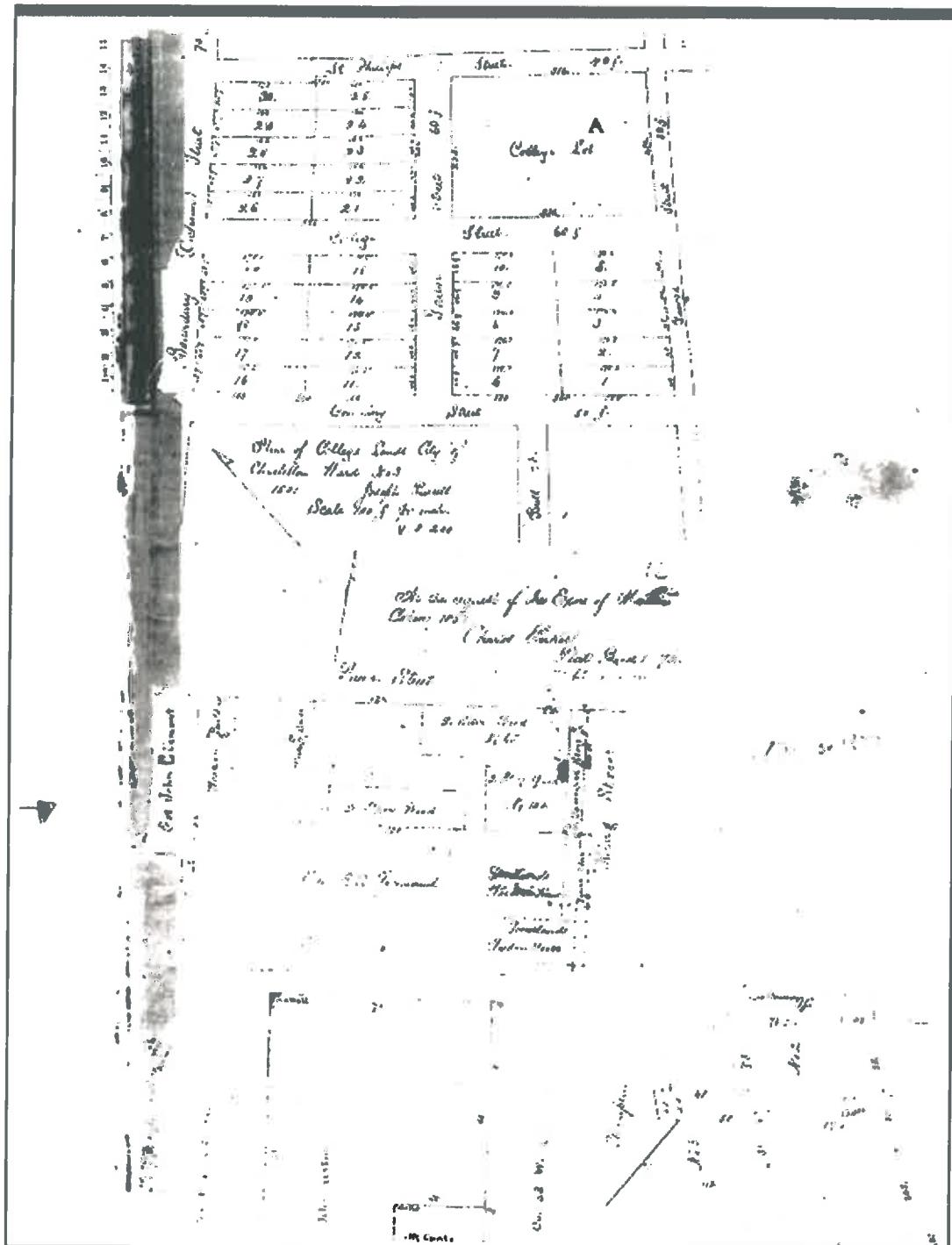


Figure 17. 1871 Plat showing 123 King Street dimensions. Source: {Microfilm} South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

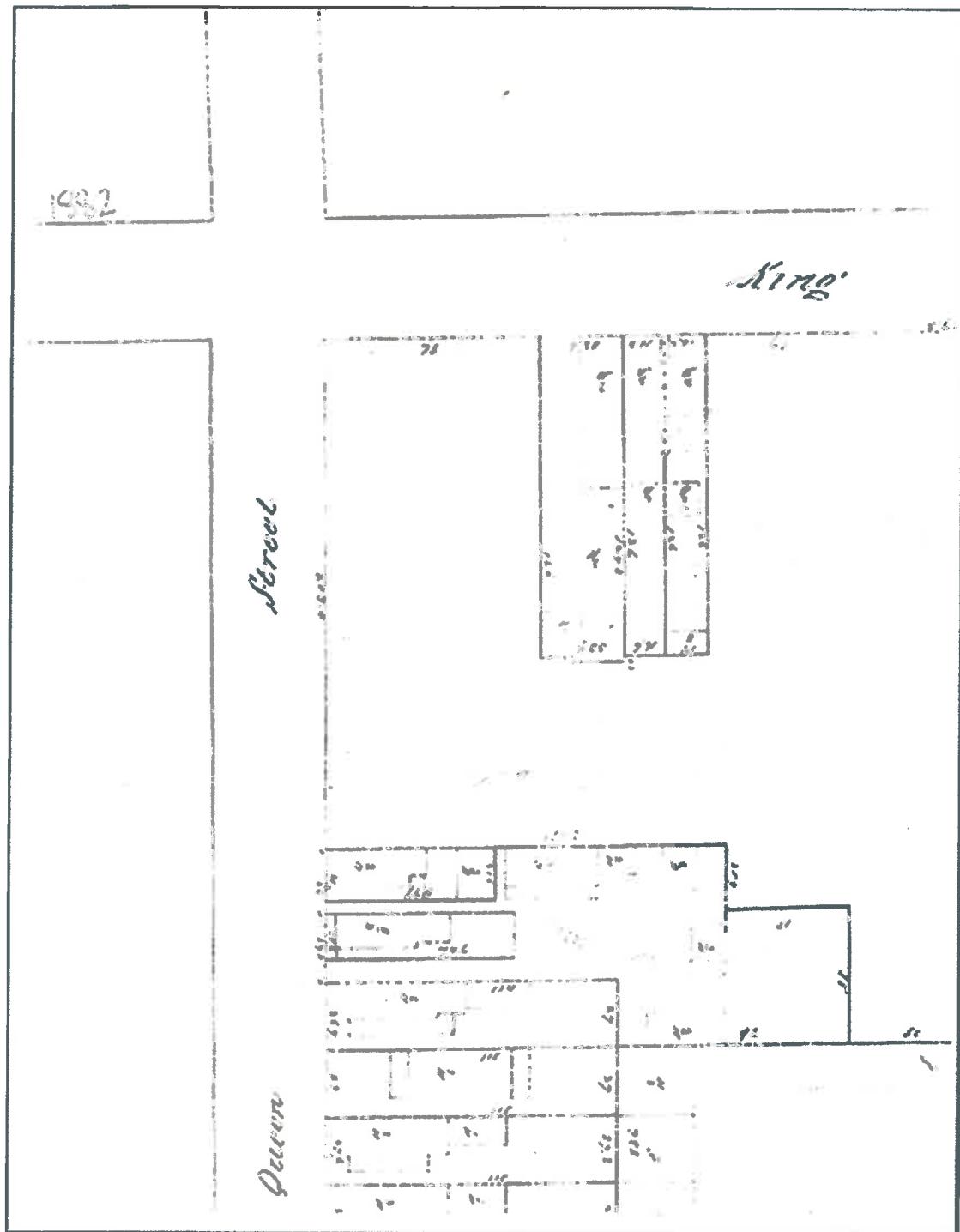


Figure18. 1882 Plat Showing lot demensions on the NW corner of King and Queen Streets. Source: {Microfilm} 1882 South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library. Chareleston, SC.

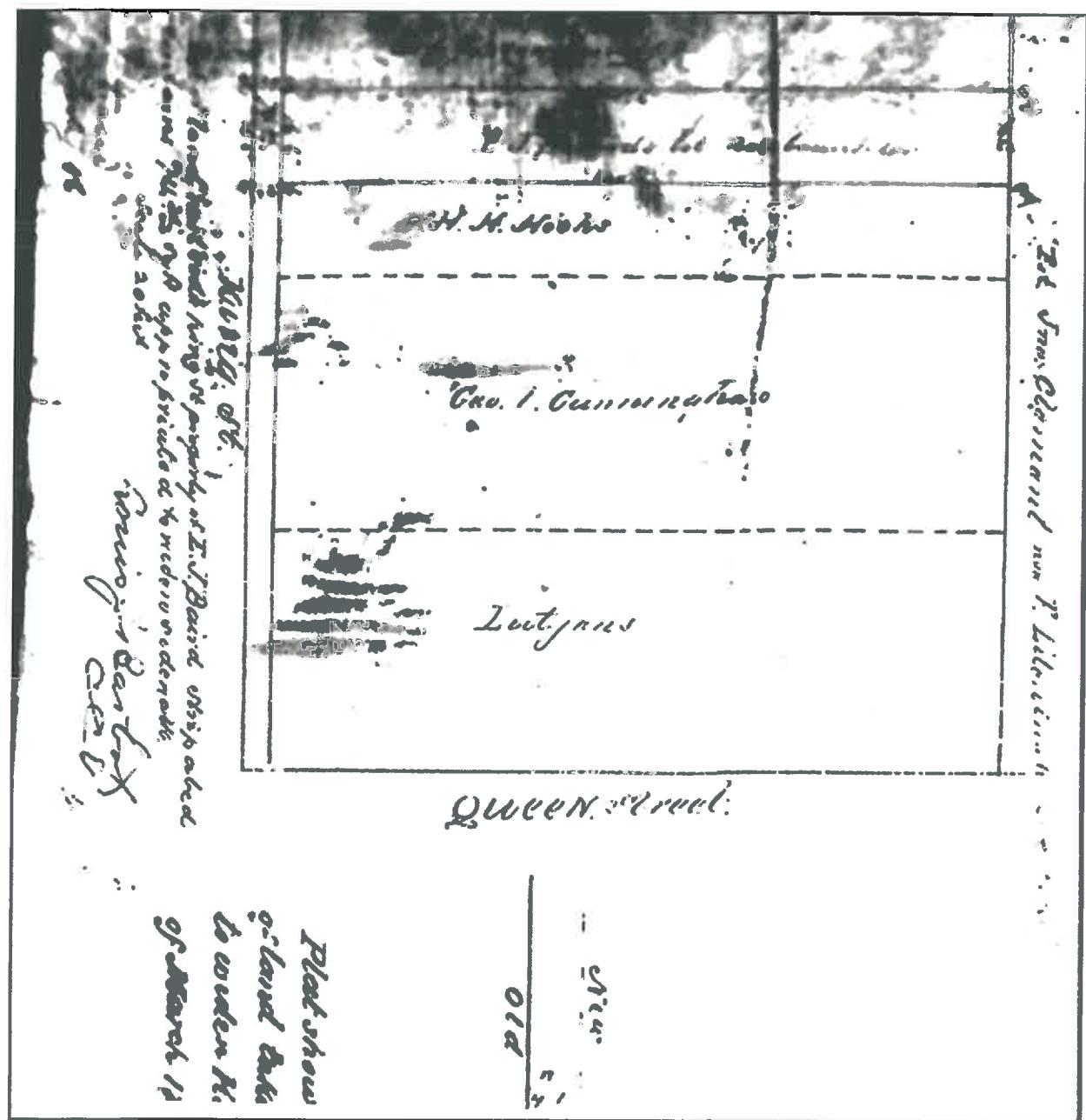


Figure 19. 1878 Plat showing demisions and nieghbor lots of 123 King Street. Source: {Microfilm} South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

Chain-of-Title Record

Property Address: 145 KINE STREET

Date:

Date	Book & Page	Grantor	Grantee	Type	Lot Size	Plat	Comments
8/8/1870	P 15 333	John H. Long	John Lutjen	Conveyance	42 ft front 40 ft back side 130 ft 10 ft line	S 90 ft or 10 ft Queen	\$2,500.00
3/11/1852	P 12		John H. Lutjen				
11/18/1851	R 12 124	ME. COHEN (Mort & John) S. Lutjen, Lutjen	John H. Kong	Conveyance	SW corner of King & Queen		\$4,800.00
6/24/1831	C 10 2	Patrick Duncan	Mordecai Cohen	Conveyance	SW corner borders W. of Queen		\$1,400.00
5/3/1809	29 150	Charles S. Stedman Master of Chancery	Patrick Duncan	Conveyance	SW corner of Queen & Queen and all rem dwell.		\$4,000.00
Sept. 1801	26 58	Patrick Duncan	John Eoyer	Conveyance	SW corner of King and Queen		\$3,210.00
1800		John Eoyer	Thomas P. Spenn and Elizabeth Lutjen	Conveyance	10 ft 42 ft on King		
7/16/1800	C 7 102	Spenn and wife	Perly Bryant and Edmund Boamer	Conveyance 3 year lease	20 ft on line of Queen St		
7/16/1799	26 8	Spenn and wife	John Eoyer	lease		sum of 200 pounds	
7/10/1797	66 18	Spenn and wife	Ephraim Ward H.	lease for 3 years	10 ft cement so. of Greenland E. by N.	108 pounds + 15 shings in quarterly payments	
					W. by Queen		

Chain-of-Title Record

(Seller) _____ (Buyer) _____

Property Address: 145 KINET STREET

Date	Book & Page	Grantor	Grantee	Type	Lot Size	Plat	Comments
5/23/74	L 104 399	King & Queen Co.		Mortg.			Mortgage
5/23/74	L 104 418	Soldberg, T.M. Edwards, Harold Simmons	King and Queen Co.				
6/22/73	L 102 364	Louis Dobrow					Purchased for \$18,000
7/8/74	H 53 241	H. S. 3 Johnson, Nancy					
2/12/77	Y 36 413	William Meth Morrison Master	Joseph Dobrow, Mary Dobrow, John				\$1,00 Sold at auction for \$200.00
?	?	John Dobrow et al	William Meth Morrison Master				
1920	Z 29 30	Andrew Riley	Joseph Dobrow				
3/1920	F 28 293	Raphael M. Masters	Andrew Riley				
12/14/10	W 25 860	Ben. H Buitelaar					
1909	N 24 322	John Lutjen (Catherine Lutjen)	Conveyance	Same as below			
1909	V 17	Fred. W Lutjen	John Lutjen	Under \$1 Million 4 1/4 acre lot 100 ft. on River	\$10,000		\$30,000 30 ft. on River
	16	Lutjen					\$3,500.00

145 King Street Annotated Chain of Title

August 8th 1870

Book P15 pg. 333

Seller John H. Koing to John Lutjen. Property sold again for \$3,500.00.

March 11th 1852

Book P12 pg. 399

John H. Koing mortgaged the property on the SW corner of King and Queen for \$4,800.00.

November 18th 1851

Book R 12 pg. 124

Seller M. E. Cohen to John H. Koing. Sold the lot on the SW corner of King and Queen for \$4,400.00.

June 24th 1831

Book C10 pg. 2

Seller Patrick Duncan to Mordecai Cohen. On the Southwest corner of King and Queen bounded by the lands of Clement and Greenland's. Sold for \$4,000.000

May 3rd 1809

Book Z9 pg. 150

Seller Charles J. Steedman. Sheriff of Charleston to Patrick Duncan. A sheriff's sale. Purchase price is unknown.

September 1801

Book Z6 pg. 58

Seller Patrick Duncan to John Geyer. The purchase price of this property is unknown, but the lot was listed at the SW corner of King and Queen Street.

1800

Seller John Geyer to Thomas P. Speirin and wife Elizabeth Lahiffe. Lot dimensions measure 42 Feet on King and 130 Feet on North line of Queen Street

July 19th 1800

Book C7 pg. 102

Speirin and wife lease the property to Percy Bryant and Edmond Bowman for 3 years.

July 6th 1799

Book z6 pg. 8

Speirin and wife lease the property to the previous owner of the land John Geyer for the sum of 200 pounds.

July 10th 1797

Book U6 pg. 18

Speirin and wife lease upstairs apartment to Ephraim H. Ward for three years. The dimensions for this lot are: West of Clement, South of Greenland's, and East by King and North by Queen. The rental price for this property was 108 pounds and 15 shillings to be paid in quarterly payments.

December 1887

John Lutjen sold a strip of land to the city of Charleston Sc. Presumably to convert an alley into a street and connect it to what is presently known as Queen Street.

October 2nd 1878

Lease John Lutjen to leaser Fred Wagner

A three year lease starting October 5th 1878 to October 5th 1880, with a per annual payroll of \$250.00. [Butting and bounding to the south on lands of the estate of B.R Greenland and to the west of the estate of John Clement.]

October 4th 1878

Book L17 pg. 267 and 251

[For \$1,600.00, sold all the stock of the groceries, liquors, merchandise, store, fixtures, appliances, and furniture of all kind in the store kept in the NW corner of Queen Street. Also included was a horse truck, harness, book accounts.] This year Lutjen gave power of attorney to Wagner.

John Lutjen's Will

It does not leave a detailed account of how the property went from his wife Catherine and his ownership to his children. It is assumed there was some sort of will, but again there is not a detailed account of any King or Queen Street property.

1909

Book N24, pg. 322

Sellers Catherine Lutjen to Ben Rutledge. A conveyance. Dimensions: 42 Feet on King Street, 40 Feet on backside, and 130 Feet on South line of Queen Street.

December 14th 1910

Book W 25 pg. 86

Seller Ben H. Rutledge to buyer R.M Masters

Sold at auction.

March 1920

Book F 28 pg. 293

Seller Raphael M. Masters to buyer Andrew Riley

January 1920

Book Z29 pg. 30

Seller Andrew Riley to buyer Joseph Doobrow

February 12th 1937

Book Y36 pg. 413

Seller William Mc.G Morrison Master to buyer Joseph and Mary Doobrow.
SW on King and Queen Street. Plat 041. Sold at auction for \$200.00

July 8th 1965

Book H 83-241

Seller Estate of Doobrow to buyer Louie Doobrow.

It is presumed the land was acquired through a will, and sold to Louie for \$1.00

June 22nd 1973

Book E 102-324

Seller Louie Doobrow to buyer Simmons Harold.

Conveyance. Sold for \$48,000.00

May 23rd 1974

Book L04-418

Seller Lenard S., Harold Simmons, Goldberg I.M to buyer King and Queen Co.

Mortgage valued at \$9,058,000.00

West Side of King

STREET.

25

No.	NAME OF OWNER	KIND OF BUILDING	DIMENSIONS OF LOT		VALUE OF LAND	VALUE OF HOUSE	TOTAL VALUE			
			B	W			1871	1872	1873	1874
10	S. H. Hicks	dw	16	120	✓	2.	55	1877	1878	1879
10	Geo. F. Cunningham	dw	22	180	2.	1.	600	600	600	600
10	Do	dw	22	180	2.	1.	600	600	600	600
10	John Dugay	dw	12	120	1.	1.	2000	1800	3000	3000

Queen Street

West Side of King

一〇

No.	Name of Owner	Kind of Building	Dimensions of Lot		Value of Land	Value of House	TOTAL VALUE			
			W	Front			1873	1874	1875	1876
187	W. A. Johnson, Smoker		47	178						
	X O. Wielers		42	210						1600
	X Geo. Strawberry	2	16	140						
	X Do	2	16	140						
		}	16	140	50		50			50
			33	120	50		500			550
	Geo. I. Cunningham		22	130						
	Do		22	130						1200
	John Lutjen		42	125						1600 2500

Queen Street

South side Lambell Street from King Street
at Clark's

Virginia O'Connell is 17 years old.

to find
a
good
place
to
live
in
the
country
near
the
city
of
Boston
Mass.

84

14 *High* *Side of* *King* *Street.*

No.	NAME OF OWNER	KIND OF BUILDING	DIMENSIONS OF LOT		VALUE OF LAND	VALUE OF HOUSE	TOTAL VALUE			
			B	W			1880	1881	1882	1883
	E. G. Scamis		2		15' 20"			2000	2000	
	Do				15' 20"			600	600	
	E. G. Scamis				22' 100"			600	600	
	Do				22' 100"			600	600	
	O. H. Thompson				42' 180"			1800	1800	

Wach. 20.

Est. 1860. - 1861. - 1862. ✓ 1863.

17 January 1900

Officer. 43-2107 84

the 20th inst. and 2000

16.000.00

High Standard to 200,000

161205 600

1. *Leucosia* *varia* *varia* *varia*

22 1308 2 34

F W. Wagner : 42 x 130 : 180

Queen Street

14
2^o Street west side from South Bay.

2^o 2^o Streets. Corridors

Dimensions 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856

102

S. H. Hony,

103

or Dr 4000⁵⁰

42.130 3000 4000 4500 6000 5000⁴⁰⁰⁰

Queen Street



Second street west side from South Bay

104

105 106 107

1000 2500 2000 2400 3000 3500 3800³⁵⁰⁰

108

109 110 111

1000 2000 3000 2000 1000 10000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

112

113 114 115

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

116

117 118 119

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

120

121 122 123

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

124

125 126 127

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

128

129 130 131

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

132

133 134 135

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

136

137 138 139

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

140

141 142 143

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

144

145 146 147

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

148

149 150 151

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

152

153 154 155

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

156

157 158 159

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

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161 162 163

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰

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177 178 179

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180

181 182 183

1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 10000¹⁰⁰⁰⁰