

WARREN STREET

Warren Street was named for Thomas Radcliffe's mother, whose maiden name was Warren. It was one of the original streets of Radcliffeborough.

61 Warren Street

John H. Hyer House

Constructed c. 1830

Carpenter John H. Hyer built this small wooden single house, evidently on speculation, after purchasing the lot in 1830.

65 Warren Street

Peter J. Sires House

Constructed c. 1834

Peter J. Sires, a bookkeeper and member of a Santo Domingan French family who specialized in the building trades, erected this small frame single house. Subsequently it was the home of Benjamin F. Pepoon, a prominent lawyer and deputy sheriff.

64 Warren Street

James Gabeau House

Constructed c. 1816; rehabilitated 1980s

James Gabeau, a cooper from a French Huguenot family, built this large plantation style house. Gabeau was one of the first to build a substantial dwelling in the newly created neighborhood of Radcliffeborough. The interior has simple woodwork.

89 Warren Street

Chancellor Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin House

Constructed c. 1823-24; rehabilitated 1985; restored 1990s

Chancellor Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, a native Bostonian related to the prominent Faneuil family of that city, came to South Carolina early in the 19th century. He became Chancellor of the Equity Courts of Appeals and after the Civil War was appointed Chief Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court. He also planted Midway Plantation on Waccamaw Neck.

He built this house where he and his son, Alfred Huger Dunkin, lived here until 1870. The house, which formerly overlooked Coming's Creek to the

west, has a street facade that is almost featureless and three tiers of piazza facing south. There are large bays at the east and west ends.

WATER STREET



Water Street follows the course of Vanderhorst Creek, which was located along the southern boundary of the walled city. It was also the waterway down which William, Lord Campbell, the last Royal Governor of South Carolina, slipped in his flight from the rebel city. The creek was gradually filled in through the 18th century, becoming channelized. A bridge was constructed over the creek/ channel so that lower or "New" Church Street could be accessed. Mooring posts, recalling its waterfront origins, can still be seen in the sidewalk in front of 2 Water St.



2 Water Street

Nathaniel Ingraham House

Constructed before 1818; altered before 1885

Merchant Nathaniel Ingraham built this house when Water Street was channeled and East Battery extended.

The house was damaged in the bombardment of the city during the Civil War, when Confederate historian Edward L. Wells (1839-1917) lived here with his wife Anna. Mr. And Mrs. Wells oversaw repairs and made several architectural changes in the post-war period. Most noticeable among these was the addition of a Second Empire mansard roof and cast metal cornice and window heads. A side porch was added to the south elevation in 2007.

14 Water Street

Young-Keenan House

Constructed 1769

Thomas Young, builder

The origin of this house was confirmed with the discovery of a small piece of mahogany in the framing inscribed "T. Young, 1769." Thomas Young also built the brick house at 35 Church St., c. 1770. Young's widow conveyed the house to

Thomas Keenan in 1800 with a covenant note to open windows on the north side.

Note the Mutual Insurance Company fire insurance marker on the Church Street side. This building is also known as 45 Church St.

WEIMS COURT

The origin of this street's name is obscure. The alley appears on the "Ichnography" of 1788 as "Whims Court." A deed of the same year refers to "Whim Court" as a common passage between the lands of Job Colcock and Duncan Littlejohn. An 1845 deed refers to it as "Whims Court." An 1879 city map designates it as "Weims Court."

I Weims Court

James English House

Constructed c. 1845

James English, who built a number of brick tenements in the court after purchasing the property in 1845, may have used existing walls when he built this structure, which has a different floor plan than the others. The house was expanded and remodeled in 1910 by Henry F. Welch, president of William M. Bird & Co., for his son and daughter-in-law.



WENTWORTH STREET

Wentworth Street originally had two names. The east end, in Rhett'sbury, was called Trott Street after Judge Nicholas Trott. The western and longest portion was named for Charles Watson Wentworth, Marques of Rockingham, who with William Pitt had been responsible for the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was one of the original streets of Charleston Village.

7-13 Wentworth Street

Edward Winslow Brick Tenements

Constructed c. 1841-42; rehabilitated 1970s-80s

This brick row was built by Edward Winslow as rental units. Agatha Bouson Hoyt left 11 Wentworth St. in trust as a memorial to her mother, Lucinda Bouson. It was given to Historic

Charleston Foundation by her heirs and sold as a private residence with protective covenants.

8 Wentworth Street

John T. Henery House

Constructed 1850; restored 1964

John T. Henery set his small single house far back on a deep lot, affording him a front garden, rare in Charleston.

10 Wentworth Street

Charles W. Seignious House

Constructed c. 1856

This brick single house was built by Charles W. Seignious with an attached kitchen building.

12 Wentworth Street

William C. Armstrong House

Constructed c. 1853-55; extensively renovated with alterations c. 1969

William C. Armstrong, manager of Bennett's Rice Mill on the Cooper River, just east of this house, built this three-and-a-half story brick residence as his home. It was sold in 1857 by his heirs, including his son James Campbell Armstrong, a Confederate hero.

The principal rooms are raised above a full basement level. The double rooms feature 11-foot ceilings, opening into each other on the south front. Here French windows formerly opened onto a three-tiered piazza. A passage that went through the center of the basement to the garden has been enclosed. The second-floor iron balcony was added in the 1960s.

15 Wentworth Street

Christopher Myers House

Constructed c. 1847; renovated and restored 1966-67

Merchant Christopher Myers built this brick residence, selling it to W.L. Chapman in 1853.



18-20 Wentworth Street

Lopez-Moise Tenements

Constructed c. 1839; restored 1970 and late 1970s, respectively

David Lopez, a member of one of the city's oldest Jewish families and a prominent building