

The Strobel House



296 Meeting Street

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Abstract

An intact example of early nineteenth century Charleston single houses, the Strobel House is situated on the east side of Meeting Street just north of George Street. This research paper briefly examines the architecture of the house and the surrounding neighborhood area. A detailed property history, along with information of three German families - the Strobels, the Martins, and the Stuhrs - who owned the lot of land for long periods of time, follows the architectural and neighborhood descriptions. The narrative of the property concludes with its current owner, Clemson University, and how it ties back into the beginnings of this house's story.

Architectural Description

296 Meeting Street, built circa 1810, is one of numerous small wood frame houses that used to line upper Meeting Street.¹ It is a Charleston single house with a two-story piazza tucked under the main roof line. Sitting three stories tall, it is set on a brick foundation and has a brick chimney. The exteriors are clad in wood siding that is painted yellow, while the door, windows, piazza columns and railing are all painted white. The 9-over-9 windows on the first floor have privacy shutters, and louvered shutters on the second floor, which are all painted the same color red as the hand-turned tin roof (See Appendix H for photographs of the house). The roof has one dormer on the east and west sides, and two dormers on the south side. A Federal door surround on the piazza screen facing Meeting Street has a three-paned transom window above.

¹ Jonathan Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987).

A Brief History of the Ansonborough Neighborhood

The Strobel House is located in the Ansonborough neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina (See Appendix C, circled in red). Planned and constructed outside of the original planned city footprint, Ansonborough was Charleston's first suburb.² The neighborhood gets its name from Captain George Anson of the British Royal Navy, who came to Charleston to command an anti-piracy patrol in the 1720s.

Known as a popular ladies' man and an avid gambler, "It was in a game of cards with Lt. Gadsden that he³ won a large sum of money and Lt. Gadsden paid the debt of honor by giving Captain Anson the title to some 60 acres of land."⁴ Lt. Gadsden had this land to give to Anson from previously purchasing 64 acres, more or less, from Isaac Mazyck. The land was part of an original grant to the immigrant Mazyck in 1696, and contained about 90 acres.⁵ Anson's tract of land, known as Bowling Green Plantation, was laid out into streets and lots between 1745-46.⁶ His farmland became a borough of 25 lots laid out,⁷ with a street pattern resembling the streets we see in the neighborhood today (See Appendix B).

Building activity most likely began around 1747, and most homes were built with wood framing in popular design traditions of the time.⁸ The Fire of 1838 ravaged much of the Ansonborough neighborhood. However, it did not reach the Strobel House, which

² "History of Ansonborough and Nearby Neighborhoods," Charleston County Public Library, last modified 2015, accessed online.

³ Referring to Captain George Anson. For the sake of quotation accuracy, quotations will not be interrupted, and will instead be clarified via footnote.

⁴ H. Allen Morris II, "Ansonborough 1746-1968," *Charleston Gateway*, June 1968, p. 12.

⁵ "History of Ansonborough and Nearby Neighborhoods," Charleston County Public Library.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ H. Allen Morris II, "Ansonborough 1746-1968," *Charleston Gateway*, June 1968, p. 12.

⁸ *Ibid.*

explains why it is so much older than the surrounding brick structures that make up much of the Ansonborough neighborhood today. The neighborhood has been through its fair share of prosperity and decline due to disasters and economic strains associated with them. “It⁹ now¹⁰ applies to a six-block area in the mid-city bounded by Hasell, Meeting, George, Laurens and East Bay Streets, plus the portion of East Bay between Laurens and Calhoun, and comprising parts of four of the historic suburbs - Ansonborough, Rhettsborough, Laurens’ Lands and Gadsden’s Lands.”¹¹

⁹ Referring to Ansonborough.

¹⁰ Referring to after 1959.

¹¹ H. Allen Morris II, “Ansonborough 1746-1968,” *Charleston Gateway*, June 1968, p. 13.

Property History

296 Meeting Street, known today as the Strobel House, came into the Strobel family through the Estate of Daniel Ravenel in the early nineteenth century. The heirs and benefactors of Daniel Ravenel were unable to evenly divide the property amongst themselves, and it was recommended that the property be sold.¹² The executors of the Ravenel Estate arranged to have the property separated into two lots and sold via public auction (See Appendix D).¹³

Mary Strobel purchased one of these lots of land,¹⁴ and it was under her ownership that the current structure was built in the first decade of the 1800s.¹⁵ The property remained in the Strobel Family until 1813, when Martin Strobel created a mortgage bond with John Peter Martin. Acting on behalf of his brother, Daniel Strobel, Jr., who had found himself in pecuniary assistance, Martin Strobel borrowed \$5,000 from John Peter Martin. The bond was for the full and just sum of \$10,000 to be paid off in annual installments by May 1, 1818. To further secure this bond agreement, Martin Strobel granted, borrowed, sold and released the family's property unto John Peter Martin.¹⁶

John Peter Martin was formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, but resided in Trenton, New Jersey, upon his death in the 1830s. At this time, his older two sons, John

¹² Charleston County, Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC, Deed Book X7, p. 14. Plat included in conveyance of property from William Gibbes, Master in Equity, to Mrs. Mary E. Strobel.

¹³ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book W7, p. 354. Deed from Daniel Ravenel (estate) to William Gibbes, Master in Equity.

¹⁴ Lot No. 1 in Appendix D

¹⁵ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book X7, p. 14. Plat included in Conveyance of property from William Gibbes, Master in Equity, to Mrs. Mary E. Strobel.

¹⁶ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book H8, p. 432. Mortgage from Martin Strobel to John Peter Strobel.

and Jacob, received the whole estate, excluding the household effects and furniture left to John Peter Martin's wife Isabella.¹⁷ However, in 1834, Jacob L. Martin, one of John Peter Martin's older sons, granted his father's property in trust to Isabella Martin through Edward W. Innis in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.¹⁸ After the remainder of the Martin children - William, Benjamin and Caroline - came of age, Edward Innis executed the remaining stipulations in John Peter Martin's will to bequeath his property equally to his remaining children, as well as observing the arrangements for his widow, Isabella Martin.¹⁹ (See Family Connections: Martin Family and Appendix A)²⁰ When the property was under the ownership of the Martin family, it was most likely rented out for supplemental income, as few family members lived in Charleston (See Appendix E for property layout under Martin family ownership).²¹

In 1847, Isabella Martin and her children, William, Benjamin and Caroline, conveyed the property to James Nichols for \$3,500.²² The following year, Edwin H. Locke purchased the property from James Nichols for the same price.²³

¹⁷ "Will of John Peter Martin," Charleston County, South Carolina, Wills No. 39, Book C, Columbia, Will Book "G" 1826-1834, p.1085-1087.

¹⁸ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book I10, p. 373. Assignment in Trust from Jacob L. Martin to Edward W. Innis.

¹⁹ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book Z10, p. 536. Quit Claim from Edward Innis to William, Benjamin & Caroline Martin.

²⁰ The Family Connections section below, as well as the Annotated Chain of Title, will provide more insight into how John Peter Martin and Jacob Martin provided for Isabella, William, Benjamin & Caroline in regards to the property in question.

²¹ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book Z10, p. 536. Plat included in the Quit Claim of property from Edward Innis to William, Benjamin & Caroline Martin.

²² RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book Z11, p. 344. Conveyance from Isabella, William, Benjamin & Caroline Martin to James Nichols.

²³ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book V11, p. 305-306. Title to Real Estate with Covenants from James Nichols to Edwin H. Locke.

In 1862, Myles Drake purchased the property from Edwin H. Locke.²⁴ A month after this transaction, Myles Drake granted the property to Barnard O'Neill in trust for Anna Drake, the wife of Myles Drake. In granting the property to Anna Drake, this conveyance also included a 27-year-old slave named Louisa.²⁵ While in the Drake family, the dwelling housed tenants who paid monthly rent to Anna Drake.²⁶ There was no damage reported on the property or building from the Earthquake of 1886.²⁷

In Anna Drake's Last Will and Testament, she left the lot of land and building on it (See Appendix F, property in red box) to her daughter, Jeanie T. Drake, as long as she remained unmarried. After Jeanie T. Drake's marriage, Anna Drake stipulated that the lot and building should be equally divided between her five children: Mary L. O'Neill, Elizabeth A. Schley, Jeanie T. Drake, Charles M. Drake and Joseph B. Drake. Charles M. Drake was named the executor of the Will as well as trustee for Jeanie T. Drake while she remained single. These stipulations went into effect in 1900 after the death of Anna Drake.²⁸

Still unmarried in 1919, Jeanie T. Drake filed a formal complaint against her sister, Elizabeth A. Schley, over the property held in trust by their brother, Charles M. Drake. Being unable to come to an agreement, the property went up for sale via auction

²⁴ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book J14, p. 135. Title to Real Estate with Covenants from Edwin H. Locke to Myles Drake.

²⁵ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book P14, p. 327. Conveyance from Myles Drake to Barnard O'Neill, Trustee for Anna Drake.

²⁶ Charleston County Probate Court, Testate Estate of Anna Drake, File 430 #30, March 16, 1900. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC. Statement of C.M. Drake, of the receipts and expenditures of the estate of Mrs. Anna Drake, from Aug. 1896 to Jan 1, 1903.

²⁷ *Record of Earthquake Damages*, 1886. On microfiche, Historic Charleston Foundation Archives. All walls and chimneys were in good condition when the damage assessment was conducted.

²⁸ Charleston County Probate Court, Testate Estate of Anna Drake, File 430 #30, March 16, 1900.

with F.K. Meyers, Master in Equity for Charleston County.²⁹ On February 10, 1920, J. Henry Stuhr acquired the Title to Real Estate for the property known as 296 Meeting Street for \$8,250.³⁰ The Stuhr family undertook numerous repairs and improvements on the building through the 1940s. During the family's ownership, a kitchen and bathroom were added to the two-story frame dwelling in 1937, and one room was built over an existing room on the first floor in 1944.³¹ When J. Henry Stuhr died in 1922, he left the property to his wife, M. Catherine Stuhr, and children, J. Henry Stuhr,³² Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey and Gertrude Bremer. In consideration of love and affection, M. Catherine Stuhr conveyed her share of the property to her three daughters in 1949.³³ In 1953, J. Henry Stuhr³⁴ conveyed his share of the property to his sisters for the same consideration as his mother had four years earlier.

In 1957, the three sisters sold the property to the Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston for \$22,000.³⁵ The Charleston Museum purchased the Strobel House property from the Commission of Public Works for \$27,501 in 1974.³⁶ The Charleston Museum undertook interior and exterior repairs of the house in the mid-1970s.³⁷

²⁹ It is unclear what exactly was the root of the Drake family drama that led to the sale of the property.

³⁰ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book G30, p. 468. Title to Real Estate from F.K. Meyers, Master in Equity for Charleston County, to J. Henry Stuhr.

³¹ 296 Meeting Street, *Building Permit Index*, Records Management Office, City of Charleston, Permit Nos. 3278, 9591 & 9596.

³² The Younger, son of J. Henry Stuhr who purchased the property in 1920.

³³ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book A58, p. 457. Conveyance from M. Catherine Stuhr to Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey & Gertrude Bremer.

³⁴ See note 32 above.

³⁵ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book F64, p. 387. Deed from Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey & Gertrude Bremer to Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston.

³⁶ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book N103, p. 150. Conveyance from Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston to The Charleston Museum.

³⁷ 296 Meeting Street, *Building Permit Index*, Permit No. 14730.

On June 25, 1976, Dialysis Clinic, Inc., based in Nashville, Tennessee, purchased the Strobel House from the Charleston Museum.³⁸ At this time, Dialysis Clinic, Inc., also purchased the lot adjacent to the house (See Appendix G). Hurricane Hugo caused minor damage to windows and the piazza in 1989.³⁹ After initially being separated from its adjacent lot in the early 1800s, the Strobel House property was reunited by Dialysis Clinic, Inc. when they purchased both properties in the 1970s. Clemson University, the current owner, purchased the new larger lot in 2006 for over \$5 million in 2006.⁴⁰

³⁸ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book T109, p. 395. Conveyance from The Charleston Museum to Dialysis Clinic, Inc.

³⁹ Chip Bennett & Suzie Scott, *Hurricane Hugo Damage Assessment Form*, Historic Charleston Foundation, October 26, 1989.

⁴⁰ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book V607, p. 235. Title to Real Estate to Clemson University.

Family Connections

Strobel Family

Daniel Strobel came to the United States from Germany and later married Mary Elizabeth Martin, who was the daughter of the Reverend John Nicholas Martin. Daniel and Mary Strobel had six sons and three daughters. Their sons were named: Daniel, Jacob, John, Lewis, Benjamin and Martin. Daniel Strobel, Sr., fought in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at the Siege of Savannah.⁴¹ He was a founder of the German Friendly Society, established in 1766, and became its president in 1783.⁴²

The lineage of Daniel Strobel includes some impressive relations. Daniel Strobel, Jr., was a consul in Bordeaux, France for fifteen years. Edward Henry Strobel, the grandson of Martin Strobel, served as third assistant secretary of state under President Grover Cleveland. William D. Strobel and Philip Arthur Strobel, further descendants, were members of the Lutheran ministry. Mary Strobel⁴³ was prominent in musical circles.⁴⁴

Daniel Strobel, Sr., died on December 7, 1806, at the age of 73, and left his whole estate to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Strobel, who was also named to act as Executrix along with Daniel's friend Abraham Markley, in Daniel's Last Will & Testament. As long as Mary Strobel remained Daniel Strobel's widow and did not remarry, she would still have all of the Estate. Should she remarry or die, the land,

⁴¹ Strobel, Martin, Lee Genealogical Notes, undated, unsigned, among the family papers, belonging to Col. Edward Strobel Hemphill at his death, December 21, 1974.

⁴² "Hartz Traces Life Of Daniel Strobel," *News & Courier*, April 17, 1841.

⁴³ Mary Strobel was the wife of Daniel Strobel, Sr., and buyer of the Meeting Street lot at the beginning of this research narrative

⁴⁴ "Hartz Traces Life Of Daniel Strobel," *News & Courier*, April 17, 1841.

negroes, and other property was to be sold, and the proceeds from these sales would go to Daniel Strobel's surviving family - his children and any grandchildren.⁴⁵

Martin Family

John Peter Martin emigrated from Germany and spent his early life as a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, where his father was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church.⁴⁶ John Peter Martin had two sons, Jacob and John, with a previous wife. He and his second wife, Isabella I. Martin, were married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 21, 1814.⁴⁷ The couple had three children together: William, Benjamin, and Caroline.

Reverend Benjamin Martin was born on October 20, 1816, at Mt. Holly, Burlington, New Jersey, to John Peter and Isabella Martin.⁴⁸ Benjamin married Louisa C. Strobel - his first cousin, once removed - on July 1, 1841. He served as a pastor in Massachusetts and Albany, New York, before teaching at the University of New York in New York City from 1853 until his death on December 26, 1883.⁴⁹

On the subject of slavery, John Peter Martin was sensitive to what would happen to his own slaves after his passing. In his Last Will & Testament, he stipulates, "I give unto my wife the black boy Kent during her life after which said boy shall go to my two Sons Jacob and John who shall possess his services upon whatever terms my Sons may agree upon together until he shall arrive at the age of Twenty five when he

⁴⁵ "Last Will and Testament of Daniel Strobel," *Wills of Charleston County*, Book V30, p. 1068.

⁴⁶ Rev. James Alexander, John Peter Martin Obituary Notice, *National Gazette* (Philadelphia), July 7, 1832.

⁴⁷ Joseph Douglas Cawley, "John Nicholas Martin," Number Two in the *J.D. Cawley Ancestor Series* (Centennial, Colorado: 2003), 101-107.

⁴⁸ Isabella Martin née Innes.

⁴⁹ Joseph Douglas Cawley, "John Nicholas Martin," *J.D. Cawley Ancestor Series*, 109-111.

becomes free.”⁵⁰ John Peter Martin owned property and slaves in various parts of the country, and his slaves faced varied futures depending on their location upon his death. “As I am not permitted by the Laws of South Carolina to liberate my slaves living there viz Jack and George and they in consequence of family connexions with slaves belonging to other persons being unwilling to come to the northern States I direct my executors to dispose of them allowing them severally the choice of a master.”⁵¹ These stipulations indicate that he was at least sensitive to wanting them to have opportunities in their future.

Stuhr Family

J. Henry Stuhr Inc. was established in 1865 and is the oldest continually owned family business in South Carolina today.⁵² From starting out as a humble cabinetmaker and undertaker shop, it is now a high quality funeral service company that serves the greater Lowcountry.⁵³

John Henry Stuhr took out a life insurance policy for \$1,000 in 1923 for the benefit of his mother, M. Catherine Stuhr. John was born on December 29, 1905, and his occupation at the time of taking out the policy was “Student.”⁵⁴ Meta Catherine Stuhr took out a life insurance policy for \$1,000 in 1923 for the benefit of her daughter, Gertrude Stuhr. Meta was born on December 9, 1869 and her occupation at the time of

⁵⁰ “Will of John Peter Martin,” Charleston County, South Carolina.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Stephanie Harvin, “Funeral director helps families in need,” *The Post and Courier*, July 25, 2001.

⁵³ “History,” Stuhr Funeral Home, <http://jhennystuhr.com/history/>.

⁵⁴ Life Insurance Policies of Stuhr Family.

taking out the policy was “Housewife,” and her secondary occupation was “Secretary J.H. Stuhr Co.”⁵⁵

While the Stuhrs took good care of the Strobel House while it was in their possession, their legacy lives on elsewhere in their multiple funeral home and chapels that bear their family and company name.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ See Appendix H for a portrait of J. Henry Stuhr.

Contemporary Clemson Ties

The brick structure next door to the Strobel House (See Appendix G) was the location of Clemson University's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation in collaboration with the College of Charleston starting in 2008.⁵⁷ Clemson initially was going to use the Strobel house as student housing, and the city approved the rehabilitation plan to convert the house into a multi-unit dwelling. However, Clemson University policy mandates that any residential building that houses students must be equipped with sprinkler systems, even if the building can meet code without it. It was then used as overflow classroom and instructional space intermittently with other occasional and temporary uses, and is currently vacant and hard to gain access to the interior.⁵⁸ In 2016, Clemson moved all of their Charleston-based programs to the Cigar Factory on East Bay Street. With all of Clemson's Charleston activities housed further uptown, 296 Meeting Street currently sits unoccupied and inaccessible.

⁵⁷ Carter Hudgins, interview by author, Charleston, SC, November 2017.

⁵⁸ Amalia Leifeste, interview by author, Charleston, SC, November 2017.

Conclusion

The Strobel House at 296 Meeting Street, initially part of a larger lot of land, has come full circle in the last century. The property was divided and sold in pieces in 1807 when Mary Strobel purchased the lot for 520 guineas.⁵⁹ Over the last century, it has been the home of some large families with impressive lineages and values. While the price of the property has risen exponentially, it is once again part of a larger lot in the hands of Clemson University. To this day it remains an intact example of an early nineteenth century Charleston single house in its original location.

⁵⁹ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book X7, p. 14. Conveyance from William Gibbes, Master in Equity to Mrs. Mary E. Strobel.

Appendices

Appendix A

Annotated Chain of Title - 296 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29401⁶⁰

18 January 1807

Grantor: Daniel Ravenel (estate)

Grantee: Master in Equity (William Gibbes)

Book & Page: W7-354

Lot: No. 1: 48' x 138'

No. 2: 112' x 74' (See "Plan of two Lots of Land" from May 1807")

The estate of Daniel Ravenel arranged to have the property divided into two lots and each sold at public auction. One lot sold to Mary Strobel (No. 1) and is the modern-day location of 296 Meeting Street. The other lot sold to John White (No. 2).

7 December 1806 - Daniel Strobel dies⁶¹

Daniel Strobel bequeaths his whole Estate, real and personal, to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Strobel.

18 June 1807

Grantor: William Gibbes (as Master in Equity)

Grantee: Mrs. Mary E. Strobel

Book & Page: X7-14

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 48' on Meeting Street x 133' eastward from Meeting Street

Mrs. Mary E. Strobel, widow of the late Daniel Strobel, purchased the property for 520 guineas at public auction officiated by William Gibbes as Master in Equity. This was property formerly owned by the late Daniel Ravenel.

1 May 1813

Grantor: Martin Strobel

Grantee: John Peter Martin

Book & Page: H8-432

⁶⁰ Spelling discrepancies remain how they were transcribed in the various documents accessed for this chain of title. Outside of Appendix A, uniform spelling is used with whichever usage was most widespread and/or preferred by this paper's author.

⁶¹ Last Will & Testament of Daniel Strobel processed on August 17, 1807.

Type: Mortgage

Martin Strobel is acting on behalf of his brother Daniel, who has found himself in need of pecuniary assistance. Martin borrows \$5,000 from John Peter Martin for Daniel. Martin is now bound to John for the full and just sum of \$10,000, to be paid off in annual installments by 1 May 1818. To further bond this agreement, Martin granted borrowed sold and released unto John the property with John paying Martin \$1 upon signing.

13 August 1831 - *Last Will & Testament of John P. Martin*⁶²

John P. Martin, formerly of Charleston, SC, and residing in Trenton, NJ, bequeaths all household effects and furniture to his wife, Isabella I. Martin. He leaves the remainder of his estate to be equally divided to his two sons Jacob and John, until his and Isabella's children, William, Benjamin & Caroline, come of age.

12 May 1834

Grantor: Jacob L. Martin

Grantee: Edward W. Innis

Book & Page: I10-373

Type: Assignment in Trust

This agreement stipulated to Edward W. Innis of Philadelphia how the property of Jacob L. Martin will be taken over by his step-mother, Isabella I. Martin, to be executed by Edward W. Innis.

16 March 1839

Grantor: Edward Innis

Grantee: William, Benjamin & Caroline Martin

Book & Page: Z10-536

Type: Quit Claim

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

Edward Innis received the Estate of Jacob Martin (heir of John Peter Martin) and the Estate of John Peter Martin, which Jacob Martin had claim to in trust for William T. Martin, Benjamin N. Martin & Caroline Martin. William, Benjamin & Caroline were also children of John Peter Martin and are now of age.

2 November 1847

⁶² Date processed.

Grantor: Isabella, William, Benjamin & Caroline Martin

Grantee: James Nichols

Book & Page: Z11-344

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

James Nichols purchased the property for \$3,500. There also appears to me a mortgage payment agreement between the Martins' and James Nichols (A12-56, U11-177).

2 November 1848

Grantor: James Nichols

Grantee: Edwin H. Locke

Book & Page: V11-305-6

Type: Title to Real Estate with Covenants

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

Edwin H. Locke purchased the property from James Nichols for \$3,500. Further investigation is required to determine the covenants attached to this transaction.

28 April 1862

Grantor: Edwin H. Locke

Grantee: Myles Drake

Book & Page: J14-135

Type: Title to Real Estate with Covenants

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

Myles Drake purchased the property from Edwin H. Locke for \$3,500. Further investigation is required to determine the covenants attached to this transaction.

14 May 1862

Grantor: Myles Drake

Grantee: Barnard O'Neill, Trustee for Anna Drake

Book & Page: P14-327

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

Myles Drake, granted the property to hold in trust by Barnard O'Neill for Anna Drake, the wife of Myles Drake. This conveyance also includes a female slave named Louisa,

aged about 27 years. It also has a stipulation that Anna Drake, wife to Myles Drake, is not to be liable for the debts of her husband.

16 March 1900 - *Last Will & Testament of Anna Drake*⁶³

Anna Drake left the lot and building to her daughter, Jeanie T. Drake, as long as she remains unmarried. After Jeanie's marriage, Anna stipulates that the lot and building will be equally divided between her five children: Mary L O'Neill, Elizabeth A. Schley, Jeanie T. Drake, Charles M. Drake, and Joseph B. Drake. Anna Drake appoints her son, Charles M. Drake, executor of this her Last Will & Testament, and Trustee to her single daughter, Jeanie T. Drake.

10 February 1920

Grantor: F.K. Meyers (as Master in Equity for Charleston County)

Grantee: J. Henry Stuhr (elder)

Book & Page: G30-468

Type: Title to Real Estate

J. Henry Stuhr purchased this property for \$8,250 from F.K. Meyers, Master in Equity for Charleston County.

Jeanie T. Drake filed a complain on 9 December 1919 against Elizabeth A. Schley. Real estate formerly held in trust by Charles M. Drake.⁶⁴

23 February 1937 - *Building Permit 3278*

Addition of Kitchen & bath to a 2 story frame dwelling by Mrs. Henry Stuhr for \$450

(Contractor: Frank Fludd)

26 March 1941 - *Building Permit 7265*

By Mrs. J. Henry Stuhr

1 February 1944 - *Building Permit 9591*

General repairs and painting to a 2 story frame dwelling by Est. Henry Stuhr for \$750

(Contractor: Modern Siding & Imp. Co.)

3 February 1944 - *Building Permit 9596*

To build 1 room over a room on the first floor. No change in yard space by Stuhr Estate for \$180 (Contractor: Modern Siding & Imp. Co.)

⁶³ Date processed in Probate Court, Charleston County.

⁶⁴ Most likely the reason for property sale through Master in Equity.

31 August 1949

Grantor: M. Catherine Stuhr

Grantee: Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey & Gertrude Bremer

Book & Page: A58-457

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

J. Henry Stuhr the elder, who originally purchased this property in 1920, passed away in 1922 and left the property to his wife and children. M. Catherine Stuhr, the wife of J. Henry Stuhr, gave her share of the property equally to her three daughters: Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey & Gertrude Bremer. This conveyance was in consideration of love & affection and for the amount of \$3.

13 October 1953

Grantor: J. Henry Stuhr (younger)

Grantee: Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey & Gertrude Bremer

Book & Page: A58-455

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

J. Henry Stuhr the elder, who originally purchased this property in 1920, passed away on 25 August 1922 and left the property to his wife and children, also known as his heirs. J. Henry Stuhr the younger gave his shares equally to his three sisters: Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey & Gertrude Bremer. This conveyance was in consideration of love & affection and for the amount of \$3.

9 April 1957

Grantor: Adele Stuhr, Christine Coskrey & Gertrude Bremer

Grantee: Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston

Book & Page: F64-387

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 130' eastward from Meeting Street

The Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston purchased the property from the three sisters for \$22,000.

3 January 1974

Grantor: Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston

Grantee: The Charleston Museum

Book & Page: N103-150

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 134-¾' eastward from Meeting Street; Plat V-44

The Charleston Museum purchased the property from the Commission of Public Works of the City of Charleston for \$27,501.

8 February 1974 - Building Permit 14730

Interior and exterior repairs by the Charleston Museum for \$700 (Contractor: National Exterminating Co.)

26 May 1976 - Building Permits 7066 & 7065

Dr. Arthur Williams & Jimmie Cobb

25 June 1976

Grantor: The Charleston Museum

Grantee: Dialysis Clinic, Inc.

Book & Page: T109-395

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 50' on Meeting Street x 134-¾' eastward from Meeting Street; TMS 458-01-01-041; Plat V-44

Dialysis Clinic, Inc., which is based in Nashville, TN, purchased the property from the Charleston Museum for \$35,750. Also purchased the adjacent property at the northeast corner of Meeting & George Streets.

7 October 1976 - Building Permit 7237

H.A. DeCosta Co.

27 October 1976 - Building Permit 7277

H.A. DeCosta (Jimmy Cobbs)

25 February 1977 - Building Permit 1379

Interior alterations etc. by Dialysis Clinic for \$30,000

19 September 1980 - Building Permit 13145

Exterior painting, no change in color for \$3,600 (Contractor: E. Pettigrew Painting)

17 November 1980 - Building Permit 13706

Interior painting by Dialysis Clinic for \$900 (Contractor: E. Pettigrew Painting)

13 June 1986 - Building Permit D6529

Repairing column no change by Dialysis Clinics for \$100 (Contractor: Jim McConnel - employee of clinic)

7 August 1989 - Building Permit 16918

Exterior repairs no changes by Dialysis Clinic, Inc., for \$3,000 (Contractor: Dominican Woodcraft)

8 July 1997 - Building Permit D55428

Exterior repairs, no changes by Dialysis Clinics, Inc., for \$900 (Contractor: George Cook)

Building Permit 11474

Replacement of rotten exterior elements with new using matching sections. No changes.

4 December 2000 - Building Permit D70406

B.A.R. approved to replace rotten wood and to repaint exterior wood siding no changes. Prep work to include scraping and pressure washing. Subject to field inspections. Painting, no changes.

11 February 2005 - Building Permit BR05-01972

Addition/Remodel - BI/Bar approved per L. Felzer to paint roof and replace gutters. No changes. \$4,800

Repaint metal roof - Tinner Red - no color change. Install 6" half round white aluminum gutters (replacing existing gutters)

5 December 2006

Grantor: Dialysis Clinic, Inc.

Grantee: Clemson University Foundation

Book & Page: V607-256

Type: Title to Real Estate

Lot: 210' on Meeting Street x 140' eastward from Meeting Street; Plat AG-88

The Clemson University Foundation purchased the property for \$5,625,000.

5 December 2006

Grantor: Clemson University Foundation

Grantee: Clemson University

Book & Page: V607-235

Type: Title to Real Estate

Lot: 210' on Meeting Street x 140' on George Street; Plat AG-88

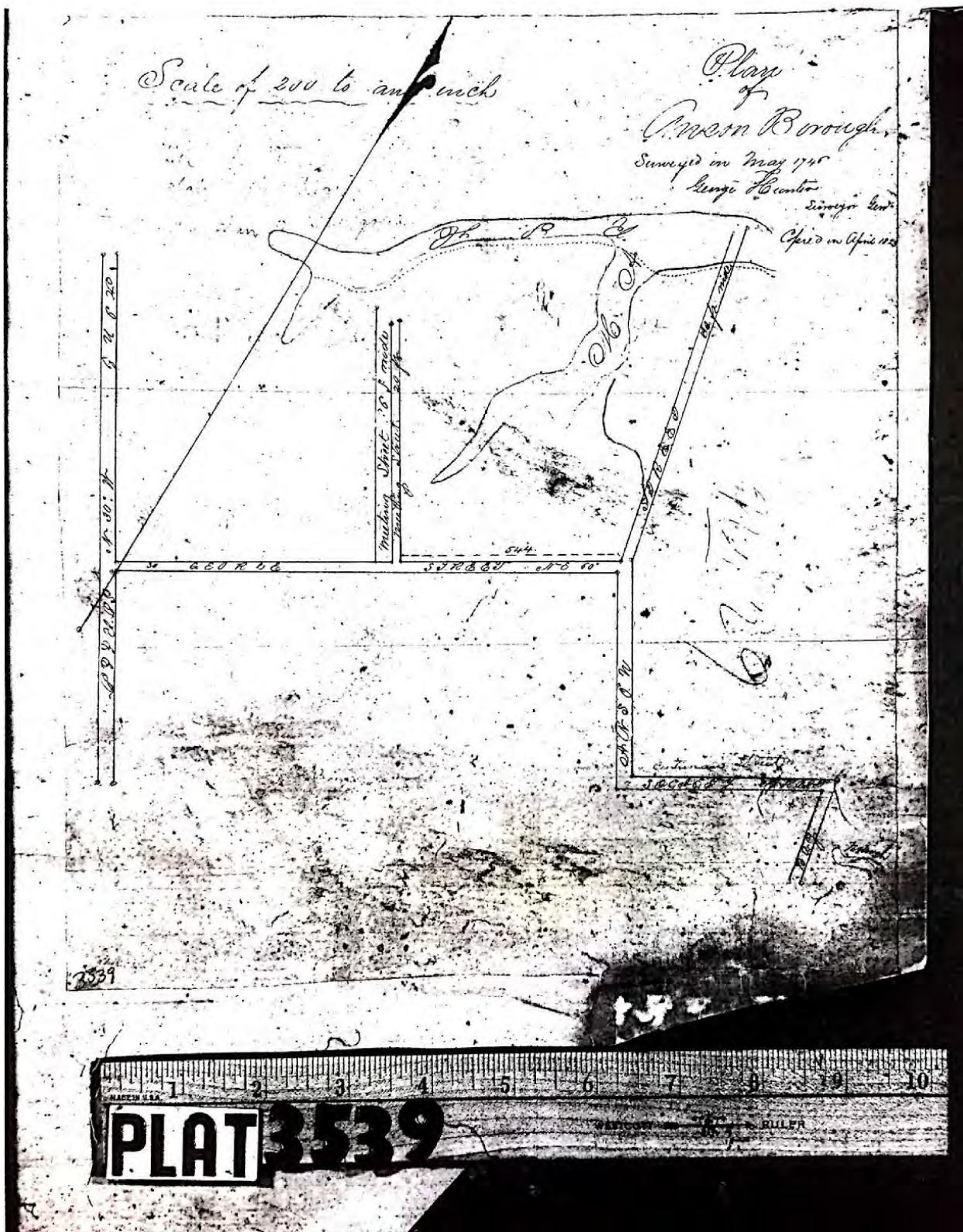
Clemson University purchased the property from the Clemson University Foundation for \$5,142,800.

21 July 2010 - *Building Permit*

Requesting approval for exterior repairs to existing wood trim, siding & windows & new painting of all exterior surfaces to match existing colors by Clemson University (Contractor: Glenn Keyes Architects, Alice Guess). Approval granted for repairs and/or painting without changes to existing appearance, and the following conditions: sash replacements must be wood, lite cuts to match, true divided lites, single pane, sanders on trip or details.

Appendix B

Plan of Ansonborough, Surveyed in May 1746



Appendix C

Map of Charleston 1680-1849



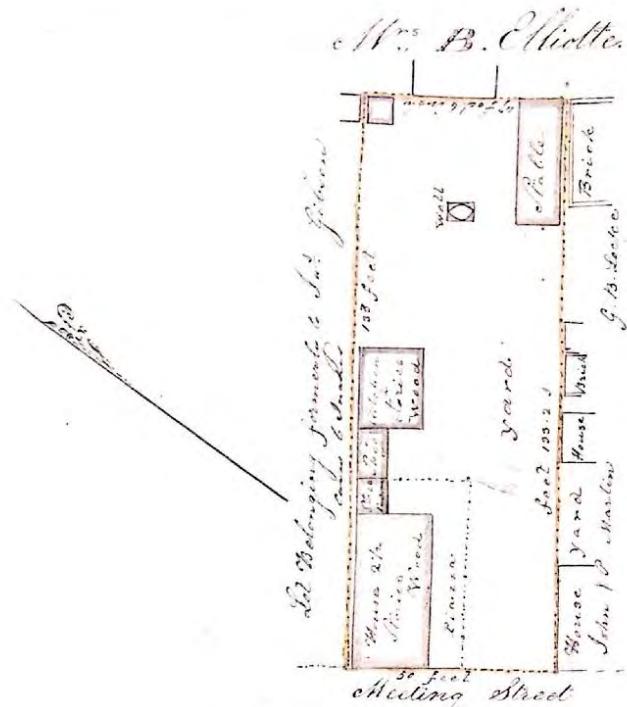
Appendix D
Plat from 1808



Lot No. 1 was purchased by Mary Strobel.

Appendix E

Plat from 1839



Plan. of lot 3rd 164. situated in Meeting
Street conveyed to Robt. W. Will by
Isabella Martin and others.

Resurveyed in March 1939

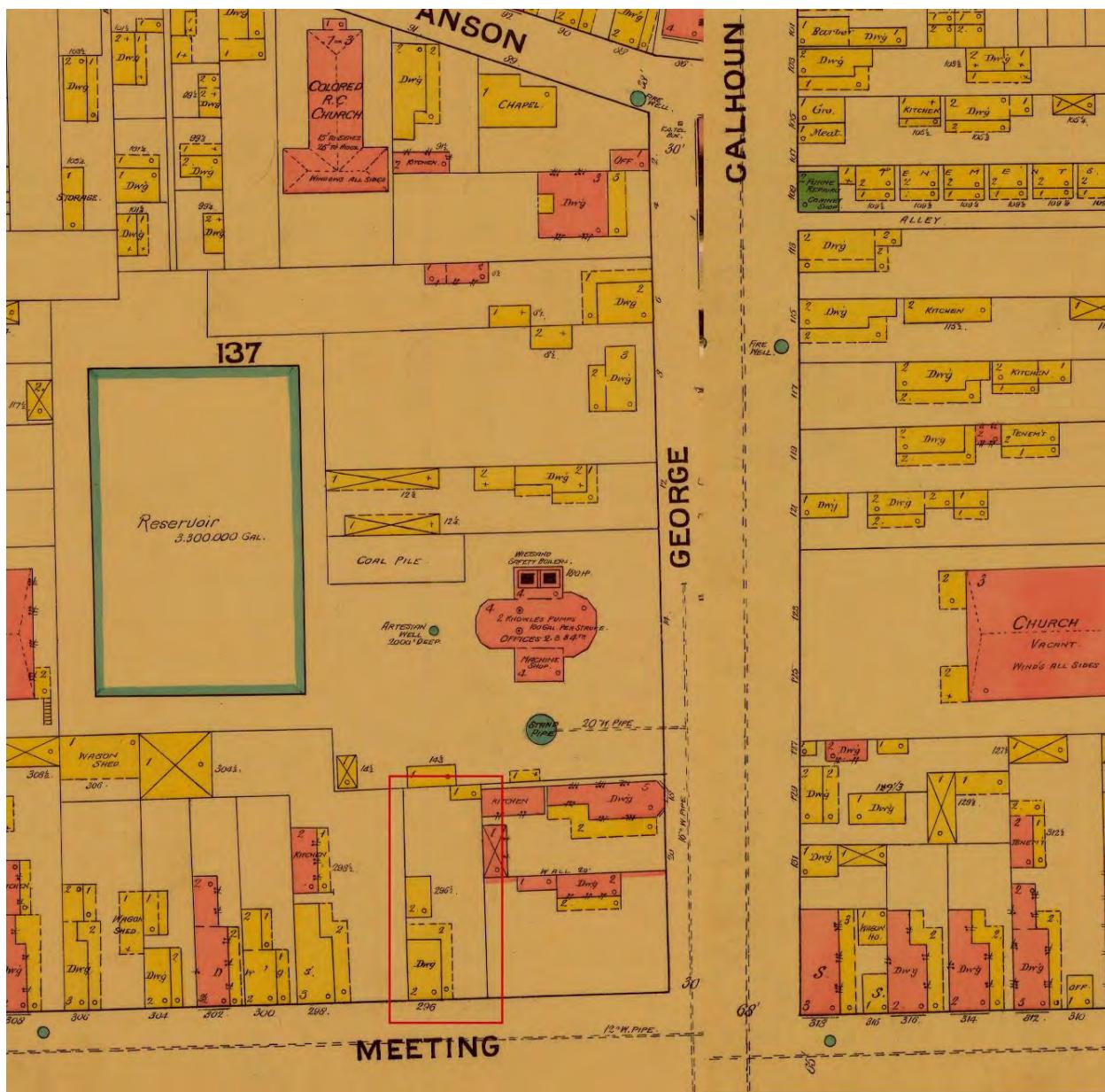
by Robt D. Pinckney

Agents of the Commonwealth Office
Charleston, South Carolina

I would certify that the following
letter from the Deacon is left in the Office
with a letter from his son I would have
to the best of my knowledge and belief placed
in Book Y 2010 page 155 & that whilst this
man is a minister.

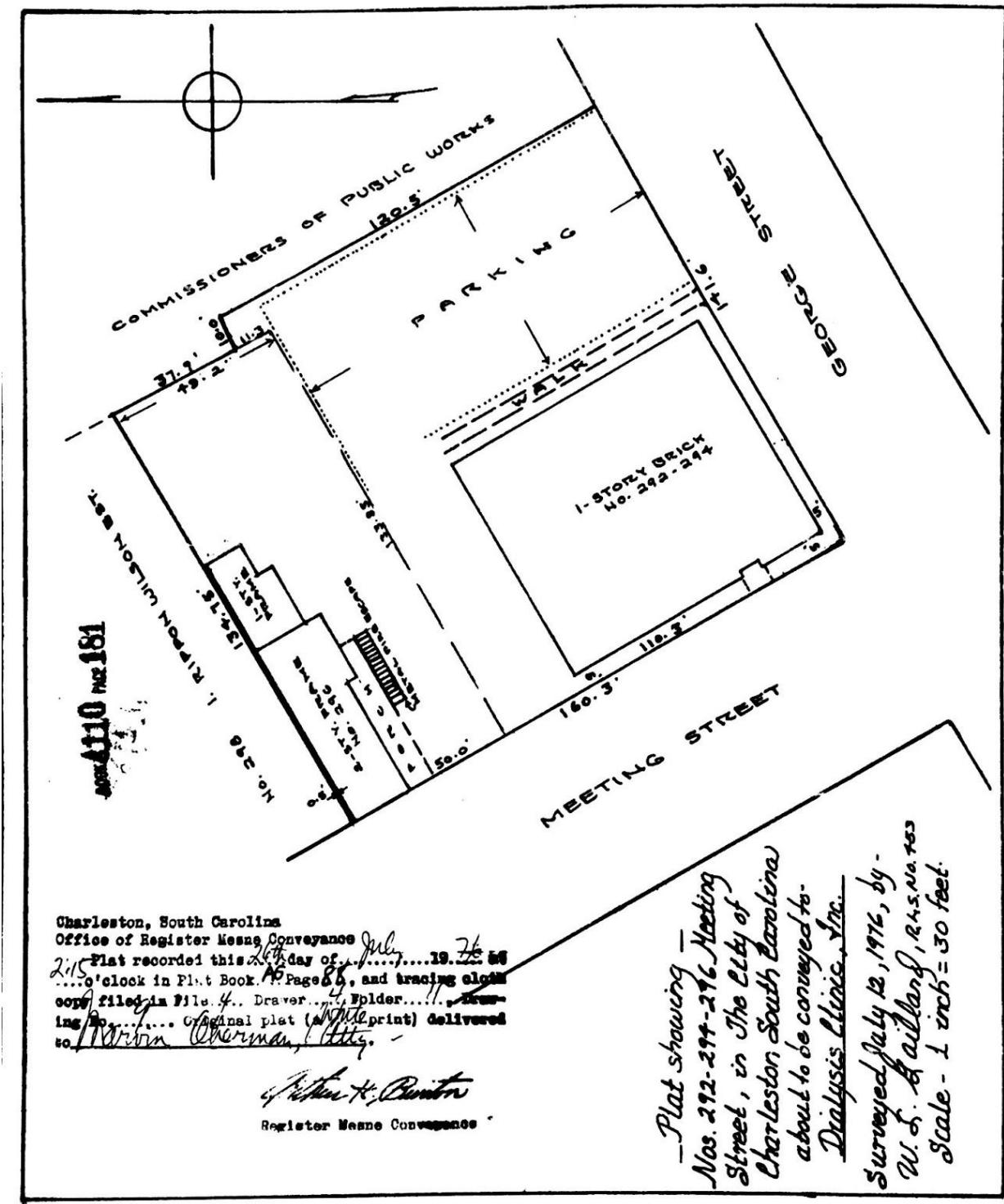
Notes of Living Fishes

Appendix F Sanborn Map 1888



Appendix G

Plat from 1976 (AG-88)



Appendix H
*Photographs*⁶⁵



*B&W photograph of 296 Meeting Street (Strobel House). Street elevation, corner view.*⁶⁶

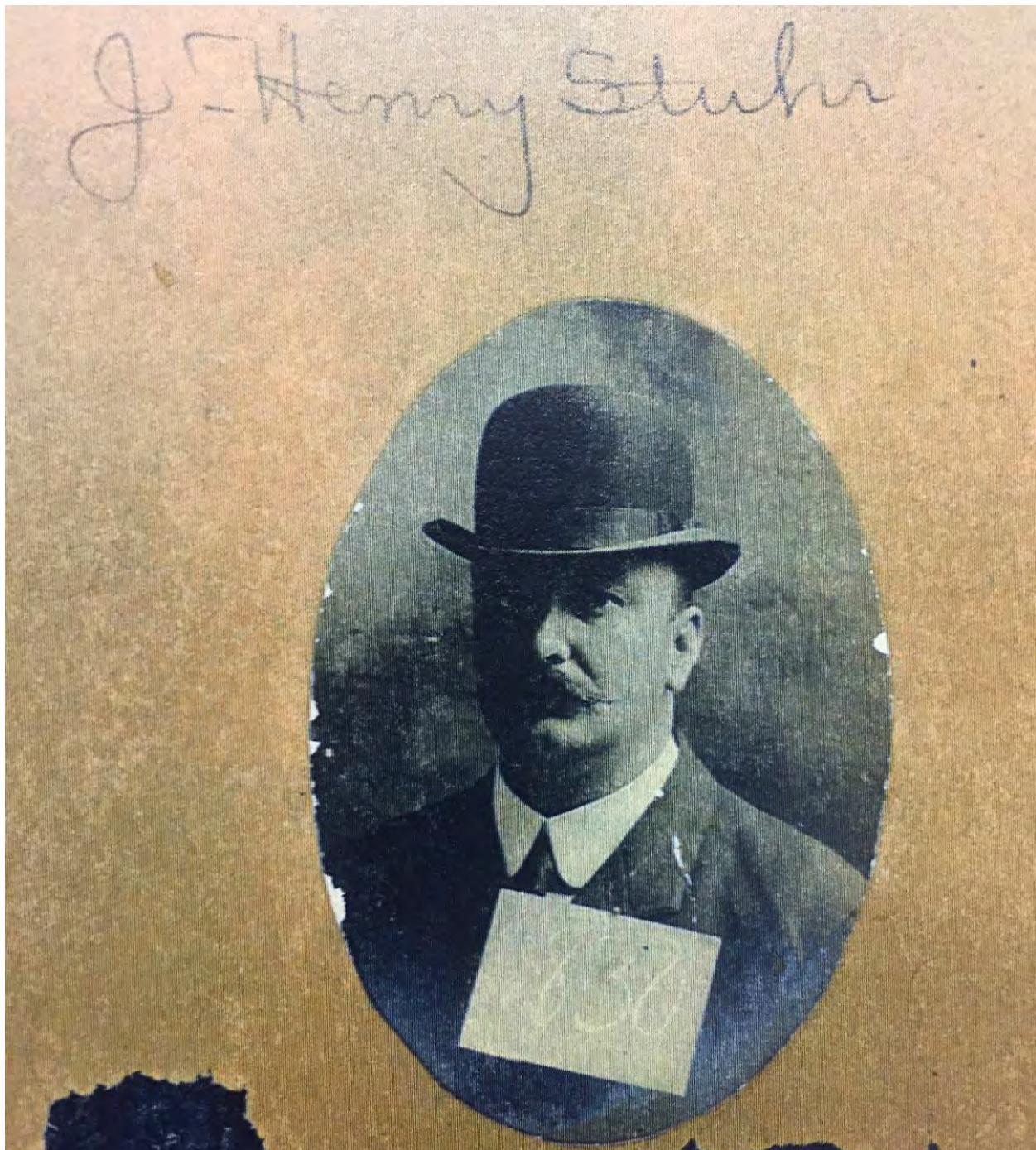
⁶⁵ Cover photo taken by this author, Dana Marks, August 31, 2017.

⁶⁶ William A. Jordan, 296 Meeting Street (Strobel House), Historic Charleston Foundation, ca. 1960s?.



Color photograph (scan) of 296 Meeting Street (Strobel House)⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, *296 Meeting Street (Strobel House)*, Historic Charleston Foundation, 1967.



*Portrait of J. Henry Stuhr*⁶⁸

⁶⁸ South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs, 1901-2.

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