

Suburbs and Sections

Robert P. Stockton

Ansonborough

Ansonborough was Charles Town's first suburb, laid out on lands outside the Grand Modell. Ansonborough takes its name from George Anson (1697-1762) who, as the 26-year-old captain of the H.M.S. Scarborough (his first important command), was sent on patrol duty in South Carolina waters, to protect the region from pirates. He remained from 1724 to 1735 and was well known and very popular in Charles Town.

McCrady (2:534) records an old tradition that Capt. Anson bought the tract which later would bear his name, from his winnings at cards. According to another story, McCrady said, Anson won the entire tract in a single game. The area, bounded on the north in early days by Boundary (now Calhoun) Street, and including a tract between King Street and the Cooper River, and running south to a line halfway between Society and Wentworth streets, was part of an original grant to the immigrant, Isaac Mazyck, in 1696, and contained about 90 acres. Mazyck sold 64 acres, more or less, to Thomas Gadsden. On March 26, 1726, Thomas Gadsden conveyed this tract to Capt. George Anson for £300 Sterling. This was a very large sum of money for such a young naval officer to possess, much less pay out, so it is quite possible that Anson's winnings at cards did purchase the future Ansonborough, but the deed indicates that this was a regular sale, for a specific sum.

After other tours of duty, Anson returned to South Carolina in the Squirrel, cruising South Carolina and Georgia waters in search of Spanish privateers. Between 1740 and 1744, he took command of a squadron during the war with Spain, commanding the 60-gun frigate Centurion. His orders were to attack Spanish ships and cities first in the Caribbean, then

on the Pacific coast of South America. After his squadron was dwindled by storms and other misfortunes, he completed the circumnavigation of the globe in the Centurion. After a notable victory over the Spaniards at Cap Fenisterre, in 1747, which netted £300,000 in treasure, he was created Baron Anson. Later he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

Anson had his Charles Town tract, known as Bowling Green Plantation, laid out in streets and lots in 1745-46 (George Hunter's plat of Ansonborough is dated 1746, but some lots were sold in 1745). In addition to George and Anson streets, which still bear his name, he named three streets for the ships which had counted most in his career. Scarborough and Squirrel had brought him to South Carolina. Centurion had won him fame and fortune. Scarborough and Centurion streets were later absorbed into Anson and Society streets, respectively, while Squirrel became an extension of Meeting Street.

The original suburb of Ansonborough included the area bounded by King, Calhoun, Anson streets and a line running midway between Society and Wentworth streets and parallel with those streets. Later the name came to be applied to the old suburbs of Rhetttsbury, Middlesex and the Laurens Lands, to the south and east of original Ansonborough.

Some late 18th and early 19th century houses survive in the area now called Ansonborough, mainly in the northern part which was spared by the great fire of 1838, which swept through the southern part of the area, sparing only a few houses such as the Rhett House on Hasell Street. The destroyed buildings were replaced by handsome brick houses, most of which date from the 1840s and many of which were built with loans from the Bank of the State of South Carolina, authorized by the "Act for Rebuilding the City of Charleston," passed by the General Assembly in 1838.

The Ansonborough area had fallen into slum conditions by 1959, when Historic Charleston Foundation began its rehabilitation program which became nationally known as an outstand-

ing example of neighborhood rehabilitation. The plan was conceived, financed and administered by the Foundation, which acquired and restored more than 100 houses.

The Foundation's program inspired individuals and families to purchase and rehabilitate houses in Ansonborough, which has become one of Charleston's most desirable neighborhoods. (H.A.M. Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck," 10. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 57. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 281-283. Stoney, This is Charleston, 127, 129. Ravenel, Charleston, The Place and the People, 172-173.)

Cannonborough

Cannonborough received its name from Daniel Cannon, house carpenter and "mechanick," who between 1762 and 1800 acquired the large, low and marshy tract, generally north of Boundary Street (now Calhoun) and west of Coming's Creek. Cannon built lumber mills on the Ashley River side of his acquisitions. His Upper Mill was in the vicinity of Cannon Street; his Lower Mill was in the vicinity of Boundary Street.

There were many pieces of marshland and small creeks which split up Cannon's holdings and which were later filled, but by early in the 19th century several good houses were erected, chiefly along Pinckney Street (now Rutledge Avenue), which was the highest ground in the area.

Later, the lower part of Cannon's holdings, in the vicinity of Calhoun Street, was acquired by Jonathan Lucas, who built rice mills as well as sawmills in the area.

Cannonborough (also called Cannonsboro) included the area now bounded generally on the north by Spring Street, eastward as far as Coming Street, thence south along Coming Street to Morris Street, thence west to Smith Street, thence south to Calhoun Street, thence west to Rutledge Avenue, thence south

to just below Bennett Street, thence west to the Ashley River.

After the city limits were extended above Boundary Street in 1849, Pinckney Street became Rutledge Avenue, although the Rutledge Street in Harleston Village continued to be called Rutledge Street for some time. (Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 331-332. Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129.)

Colleton Square

On the north side of the creek where Market Street now runs was Lot No. 80 of the Grand Modell, containing a little more than nine acres, granted in 1681 to Sir Peter Colleton. It was sold in 1736 by his grandson, the Hon. John Colleton, to George Hunter, Charles Pinckney and Thomas Ellery. By 1739 the tract had been laid out with streets called Charles (now part of Anson), Pinckney, Thomas (now North Market) and Ellery (now Guignard). In 1746, Charles Pinckney, Chief Justice of South Carolina, built his fine brick mansion on the Bay in Colleton Square. During the Pinckney family's absence in England, 1753-58, the mansion was occupied by Gov. James Glen, and became known as the "Governor's House," and the bridge over the canal, at the mouth of the creek, which bridge connected Colleton Square with the main part of town, at East Bay, was called the "Governor's Bridge." The mansion, which had Ionic pilasters and a pediment on the facade, remained in the Pinckney family until it was destroyed by the great fire of 1861.

Charles Fraser, in his Reminiscences, stated that the Charleston Orphan House was located in Colleton Square, on Church Street north of the creek, before the Orphan House on Calhoun Street was constructed. (McCrady, 2:398. Ravenel, Charleston, The Place and the People, 141, 156. Whitelaw &

Levkoff, 17. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 120-121. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 269-270. Fraser, 28.)

Elliottborough

This area, bounded today by Line, Coming and Spring streets and a line just west of Rutledge Avenue, was partitioned among the Elliott family and surveyed into streets in the 1770s. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 129)

Elliott Lands

The tract, bounded today by Radcliffe, Smith, Morris and King streets, was surveyed by Joseph Purcell in 1786, for the Elliott family. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129)

Free School Lands or College Lands

An Act of the Commons House of Assembly, in 1712, authorized the acquisition of land for a Free School. The Commissioners of the Free School were to purchase land and erect quarters for a master and students. In return for the use of the land and buildings, the master was to teach 12 free scholars. The rest were to pay £4 a year. It was required that the master be a member of the Church of England and understand Latin and Greek. In 1724, the Commissioners of the Free School bought from Thomas Pinckney the 10-acre tract bound today by Calhoun, St. Philip, George and Coming streets.

The Free School was built apparently by 1728, as from the tombstone of the Rev. John Lambert in St. Philip's Churchyard, we learn that the gentleman, who died in 1729, was a "Master Preceptor and Teacher of Grammar and other Arts and Sciences Taught in the Free School at Charlestown." The school ceased operation in 1744. It was reorganized in 1749

by Hugh Anderson who rented a house and served as Master. Anderson's students included Alexander McGillivray, son of a Scottish trader and an Indian "princess," who became chief of the Creek tribe. Anderson's school continued in operation until 1776. The location of the school is not known.

In 1757, the old Free School building was renovated as quarters of military officers, and barracks sufficient for 1,000 men were built on the Free School Lands. Lt. Col. Henry Bocquet brought to Charles Town in 1757 the British Regulars who were stationed there until they were withdrawn in 1769. The question of whether the South Carolina Commons House of Assembly should provide funds for candles, bedding, beer and other essentials for the Regulars, was part of the ongoing quarrel between Royal and local officials, which preceded the Revolution.

During the siege of Charlestown, 1780, the barracks were used by Patriot troops.

In 1785, the Free School Lands were given to the newborn College of Charleston, which renovated one of the barracks buildings for its own purposes. Subsequently, the college had financial reverses and had to divide all but a quarter of the College Lands into lots, which were first leased, on long-term leases, but eventually sold. The College Lands were surveyed in 1797 by Joseph Purcell into 30 lots, and College Street and Green Street (the latter presumably named for the College Green), were created. When the lease income proved insufficient, the Court of Equity, in 1817, ordered the lots to be sold to pay the College's debts.

The College Lands were reacquired by the College of Charleston in the 20th century and are part of the College campus. (Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 10, 1973. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 36, 43, 62, 97-98. Easterby, History of the College, 24-27. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 305-308. Stoney, This is Charleston, 126, 129. Fraser, 22.)

The French Quarter

The designation, "French Quarter," is a modern one for Charleston, but its invention in 1973 was in recognition of the city's French heritage.

The nomination of the "French Quarter" to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 was also designed to focus attention on the block bounded by East Bay, Cumberland and State streets and Lodge Alley, where a collection of mostly 19th century warehouses was slated for demolition for a condominium project.

Charleston's French Quarter is an amorphous area which extends in all directions from the intersection of East Bay and Queen streets and Vendue Range, where historical records show a clustering of French Protestants and French Catholics during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Most of the French Quarter area was already on the National Register as part of Charleston's "Old and Historic" District. Therefore, only the Lodge Alley block, containing the endangered buildings, and which was not in the "Old and Historic" District, was added to the National Register in 1973. The buildings were bought from the developer by the Save Charleston Foundation, which conducted a national campaign to raise money for that purpose. Subsequently, the buildings were conveyed to developers who rehabilitated them as a hotel, office, retail and condominium complex.

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had guaranteed freedom of worship to the Huguenots in France, by Louis XIV in 1685, sent waves of Protestant refugees to the Netherlands, Germany, England and America, including South Carolina.

Descendants of these Huguenot immigrants included Theodore Gaillard, Samuel Porcher and Samuel Cordes, who lived on East Bay north of Lodge Alley in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. On the other side of East Bay, stretching south

from Vendue Range, Samuel Prioleau (of French and Italian Protestant descent), owned in the late 18th and early 19th century a complex of wharfs, stores and warehouses. His name and those of family connections, are memorialized in Prioleau, Cordes and Gendron streets.

A second wave of Frenchmen came to South Carolina in 1755 when 1,000 Acadian exiles were dumped in the colony by the British. These French Catholics were badly treated by South Carolinians of both French and English descent, who thought of them still as the enemy. Most moved on to the West Indies and Louisiana.

A descendant of one Acadian family which stayed was Basile Lanneau, who in the mid-19th century occupied a building on East Bay, just north of Vendue Range.

Lanneau shared the building with Robert de Leaumont, one of several hundred refugees from the bloody slave revolution on Santo Domingo. Leaumont arrived in Charleston in the 1790s.

The Santo Domingan refugees were the most numerous of the French who came to Charleston in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Some Frenchmen came during the American Revolution as volunteers on the Patriot side. During the 1790s, when pro-French fervor in Charleston was at its peak, the city harbored French privateersmen who used it as a base to prey on British and Spanish shipping. Later, in the early 19th century, the Napoleonic Wars brought French exiles to the city.

Many of these French Catholics, including Etienne Poincignon and John L'Aimable Pezant, owned property in the French Quarter. Charleston's most French building is 178-180 East Bay Street, built soon after 1794 by the French merchant, Stephen Lefevre. (Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 1, 1973.)

Glebe Lands

Mrs. Affra Coming, in 1698, made a deed of gift of 17 acres of land to the Minister of the Church of England in Charles Town, and his successors in office. The tract was that now bounded by George, St. Philip, Beaufain and Coming streets. It was called the Glebe Lands because, in English ecclesiastical law, a glebe is any land belonging to, or yielding revenue to, a parish church or to a church benefice, such as a rectory.

St. Philip's Parsonage was built on the Glebe Lands at some point. The Rev. Alexander Garden, who arrived in Charles Town in 1719, was the rector of St. Philip's and the commissary (representative) of the Bishop of London. In 1744, with contributions from local people and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in London, Commissary Garden established a school for black and Indian children on the Glebe Lands near St. Philip's Parsonage. It was taught by two black youths, Andrew and Henry (Harry), under the rector's supervision, and continued in operation for 22 years. But when Andrew died and Harry "turned out profligate" the school was discontinued.

In 1770, an Act of the Assembly authorized the opening of streets through the Glebe Lands and through Harleston Village. Both were laid out by William Rigby Naylor, the architect of the Exchange, who was also a surveyor. The same Act ordered the building of a new parsonage on four acres to be reserved for that purpose, the rest of the Glebe to be divided into 38 lots. The four acres reserved for the parsonage were on the northwest corner of Wentworth and St. Philip streets. The Parsonage (now 6 Glebe St.) was begun in 1771 and replaced the older parsonage which had been on the northwest corner of Beaufain and St. Philip's streets (now the site of Memminger School).

The Glebe Lands were divided in 1770 between St. Philip's and St. Michael's churches. St. Michael's received most of the portion south of Wentworth Street, with the rest going to St. Philip's.

In 1797, the Parsonage lot at Wentworth and St. Philip streets was subdivided into 14 lots, and Glebe Street was cut through the block from Wentworth to George Street.

The Glebe lots were at first let to tenants on 31-year leases, with the requirement that the tenants build upon the lots within seven years. Gradually, beginning in the mid-19th century, the lots were sold off, until only a few Glebe lots remain. (Stockton, N&C, Aug. 5, 1972. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 91. Ravenel, Architects, 38. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 311-313. Deeds, L6-535, V7-5. McCrady, 2:99-100, 245-247. Statutes at Large, 7:95ff.)

Hampstead

The Village of Hampstead was laid out for Henry Laurens in 1789. A plan of the suburb shows 130 lots. Hampstead was bounded to the West by Meeting Street, South by Woolfe and South streets, North by Line and Blake Streets and East by Bay Street (now part of East Bay).

Hampstead's focal point was Hampstead Mall or Square, at the intersection of America and Columbus streets, obviously modeled on 17th and 18th century English examples. Unfortunately, all but one quadrant of the mall has been fenced in, destroying its original openness and symmetry. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 64. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 334. Deeds, F7-59, Y10-45. City Engineer's Plat Book, 8; City of Charleston Archives. Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129.)

Village of Harleston

The Village of Harleston, also frequently called Harleston's Green, more rarely Harlestonborough, and more recently Harleston Village, was originally part of a grant made to John Coming and Henry Hughes in 1671/2. After the death of Coming and his wife, Mrs. Affra Coming, 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. The Harlestons, during the Colonial period, were active in the government of the Province and also accomplished breeders of racehorses.

Streets in the Village of Harleston were named for prominent men of the period, in England and the Province. The Royal Governor, Lord Charles Greville Montagu, along with Lt. Gov. William Bull; Hector Beranger de Beaufain, Collector of Customs and member of His Majesty's Council; William Pitt, the British member of Parliament who defended Colonial rights; as well as John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch and Christopher Gadsden, who were active in the Provincial government and later leaders in the American Revolution; all were commemorated.

Despite its early creation, Harleston was but slowly covered with houses, and in 1819, a contemporary described it as indented with marsh and creeks.

A large part of Harleston was acquired by Thomas Bennett, Sr., who, with Daniel Cannon, used the ebb and flow of the tides to power large lumber mills. Thus, the part of Harleston near the Ashley River was covered by huge mill ponds. The ponds persisted after the development of steam power, and were not filled until the 1880s.

The first golf club in America, established in 1786 by British merchants, mainly Scots, held its meetings and annual dinners in its "Club House on Harleston Green." (H.A.M. Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck," 9-10. Rogers, Charleston

in the Age of the Pinckneys, 110. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 311-312, 315-317. City Engineer's Plat Book, 57. McCrady, 2:522, 524, 610.)

Islington

The Village of Islington was developed c. 1800 at the west end of Cannon Street near the present Ashley River bridges. It was named for the town of Islington, England, and just as the English town was swallowed up by London, the local suburb was swallowed up by Charleston. The area retained the old name down to the time of the Civil War, and in 1853 there was an Islington Cricket Club. The name survives in Islington Court (running south from Cannon between Ashley and President), often pronounced "Izzie Lincoln" Court. (Ravenel, DYKYC, July 29, 1940.)

Laurens Square

Now part of Ansonborough, this area, bounded today by Laurens, Anson and Society streets and the Cooper River, was called "Rattray's Green" (for a previous owner, John Rattray) when it was purchased in 1755 by Henry Laurens, later President of the Continental Congress.

Here, in 1764, Laurens built his "large, elegant brick house of sixty feet by thirty eight," with piazzas on the south and east sides overlooking the marshes and Cooper River. He and Martha Laurens created a four-acre botanical garden, containing such exotics as orange, olive, lime, capers, ginger and guinea grass, with the aid of John Watson, an English gardener.

The property was laid out in building lots in 1804 by his son, Henry Laurens the Younger. The family name is com-

memorated in Laurens Street. (Wallace, Henry Laurens, 62-65. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 40, 60. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 284-290. Ramsay, 2:128.)

Mazyckborough

Joseph Purcell, surveyor, laid out Mazyckborough for Alexander Mazyck in 1786. It is bounded by Chapel, Elizabeth and Calhoun streets and the Cooper River.

Before its development, the tract was known as Mazyck's Pasture, in the center of which stood a large oak tree which became known as the Liberty Oak because it was "formally dedicated to Liberty" by a group of "Mechanicks" and other inhabitants of the town at a public meeting on October 1, 1768. Beginning in 1766, Christopher Gadsden and the Mechanics party, who called themselves the "Sons of Liberty" met under the live oak tree many times to oppose the policies of Great Britain toward the colonies. When the British occupied Charles Town in 1780, they cut down the Liberty Tree to prevent its becoming a Patriot shrine. So that the destruction would be complete, they built a fire over the remaining stump. Later the root was dug up and made into cane-heads, one of which was given to President Thomas Jefferson.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 65. Rosen, 77. Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129. Leland, 21-22, 32. Walsh, Sons of Liberty, 31-32, 40, 46, 48, 50, 87, 98, 116. Johnson, Traditions, 35. McCrady, 2:589-591, 604, 652-653, 664-671, 679-680.)

Mazyck Lands

This area, bounded generally by the present-day streets

-- Broad, Legare, Queen, Archdale, Beaufain and Smith -- was granted to James Moore in 1698 and conveyed by the trustees of his will to Isaac Mazyck in 1712.

In 1742, the Mazyck Lands were partitioned among the heirs of Isaac Mazyck and lots were surveyed and offered for sale.

Not a part of the Mazyck Lands was the block today bounded by Magazine, Logan, Queen and Franklin streets. That block was early set aside for public uses. There were located the Work House, Magazine, the District Jail and other buildings. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 57. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 307-308.)

Middlesex

Now part of Ansonborough, the Village of Middlesex (also known as Gadsden's Green and Federal Green) was laid out by Christopher Gadsden, the Charlestown merchant who became the leader of the Mechanics party during the Revolution. Gadsden, who had made a fortune trading with the frontier by 1761, closed his stores at Georgetown and the Cheraws and began to develop this suburb, and to build the largest wharf in America in front of it.

Gadsden had the area laid out into six wharf lots and 197 building lots. The suburb was bounded by present-day Calhoun, Anson and Laurens streets and the Cooper River. Gadsden filled the marsh and in cooperation with his neighbor to the north, Alexander Mazyck, straightened the creek between them by digging a canal which followed the course of present-day Calhoun Street, terminating about where Calhoun crosses Washington Street. The block of Calhoun, between Washington and East Bay, where there is still an open space, was intended as a market place.

Gadsden named his streets for his political leanings. Wilkes Street was named for John Wilkes, the English editor who was imprisoned for having criticized members of Parliament and the Crown. The suburb itself was named Middlesex for the borough which elected Wilkes four times to the House of Commons, only to have that body refuse to seat him. Paoli Street was named for Pasquale di Paoli, the Corsican patriot, and Hand in Hand Corner was named for a patriotic song of Corsica. So Be It Entry was named in defiance of the British. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Gadsden's Middlesex became known as Federal Green. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 41, 60-61, 63. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 283-284. Stoney, This is Charleston, 127, 129. Walsh, Sons of Liberty, passim.)

New Market

The Village of New Market was generally north of Line Street and east of King Street. Except for the extreme southern portion, it remained largely undeveloped until the early part of this century.

The large tract was purchased by Landgrave Joseph Blake in 1700 and most of it remained in his family for more than 200 years.

New Market was the site of the Newmarket Race Course which was used until the Washington Race Course, established in 1790, superceded it. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 64. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 334.)

Radcliffeboro

Thomas Radcliffe acquired the tract of land now bounded by King, Vanderhorst, Smith and Radcliffe streets and had it

surveyed in 1786. After Radcliffe was lost at sea in 1806, development of the suburb was continued by his widow, Mrs. Lucretia Radcliffe, and other heirs.

The area now called Radcliffeboro also includes the Elliott Lands and the western portion of the Wragg Lands. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 64. Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129. Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 9, 1968. Ravenel, Charleston, The Place and the People, 422.)

Rhettsbury

William Rhett, scourge of the pirates, acquired The Point Plantation in 1712 and renamed it Rhettsbury. The plantation was divided into streets and lots in 1773 for his great-granddaughters, Susannah and Mary Hasell, who married, respectively, Parker Quince and John Ancrum.

Rhettsbury was bounded on the west by King Street, on the north by a line running midway between Wentworth and Society streets and parallel with those streets, and to the south on an irregular line, running through the block from King to Meeting, between Market and Hasell streets, thence eastward along Pinckney Street to East Bay, thence eastward in a line running below Pritchard Street and parallel with Pritchard. Rhettsbury consisted of some 20 acres adjoining the north line of the Grand Modell, as well as several town lots within the Grand Modell. When Rhettsbury was laid out in streets, the old Grand Modell boundary was not followed, as was the case with the suburbs to the west, which bounded south on the Grand Modell boundary, along which Beaufain Street was run. (Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck," 7-8. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 270-272, 277.)

Washington

The Village of Washington was laid out from King Street westward, north of Line Street and south of the Washington Race Course (now Hampton Park).

Its streets were patriotically named: Pinckney, Moultrie, Huger, Gadsden, Congress and President. (Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 334-335. Stoney, This is Charleston, 129. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 64, 114.)

Wraggborough

Wraggborough was part of the extensive landholdings of Joseph Wragg, partitioned among his heirs in 1758. John Wragg, the eldest son, received as part of his portion the 79 acres between the Broad Path and the Cooper River, which became known as Wraggborough. John Wragg died in 1796, leaving no children. His siblings and their children had the 79 acres surveyed and laid into streets and lots, by Joseph Purcell, surveyor, in 1801. Streets were named for Joseph Wragg's children: John, Judith, Mary, Ann, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Henrietta. Chapel Street was named for a chapel which was to have been built on a small square at the intersection of Elizabeth, Chapel and John streets. Wragg Mall and Wragg Square were given to the public by the Wragg heirs. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 64. City Engineer's Plat Book, 25, 85. Deeds, B3-233. Wills (WPA) 12:667. Edgar & Bailey, 726-729. Wragg Family File, SCHS.)

Wragg Lands

Joseph Wragg was granted by the Lords Proprietors, in 1715, a tract of 23 acres bounded by present-day King, Calhoun,

Smith and Vanderhorst streets. In the division of his estate, the tract fell to his daughters Charlotte, wife of John Poaug, and Elizabeth, wife of Peter Manigault, except for the block of 6.25 acres between King and St. Philip streets, which had been sold previously to the Commissioners of Fortifications and afterwards vested in the City of Charleston. The Orphan House was built on that block in the 1790s.

A plat dated 1793 depicts the Wragg Lands divided into 69 lots, then vested in John Poaug the Younger and Joseph Manigault. The part of present-day Calhoun Street running below the subdivision was then called Manigault Street. (Deeds, I6-509, B3-247. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 331-332. Stoney, This is Charleston, 127, 129.)

Wragg Pasture

The land bounded by present-day Calhoun, King, Beaufain and St. Philip streets was also part of the legacy of Joseph Wragg. In the division of his estate it was allotted to his daughter Henrietta, who married her cousin William Wragg. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 127, 129. Deeds, B3-247.)

Streets and Structures

Robert P. Stockton

Adger's Wharf

Adger's Wharf is one of the several streets in the made land to the east of East Bay Street, which still carry the names of wharfs. Adger's Wharf began its history as a "low water lot" (land exposed at low tide) belonging to Robert Tradd and situated across Bay Street (now East Bay) from his residence at Tradd and the Bay. Robert Tradd, a son of Richard Tradd and, according to tradition, the first English child born in South Carolina, died in 1731, bequeathing the "Water Lott" to Jacob Motte and his children. Motte was for many years the Public Treasurer of South Carolina and was also a prominent merchant, a sometime partner of James Laurens (brother of Henry Laurens). He built on Tradd's low water lot a large wharf known as "Motte's Wharf" or "Motte's Bridge." Buildings on Motte's Wharf included a "scale house," where items were weighed, and which apparently was large enough for Motte to locate his office and store there after the great fire of 1740.

North of Motte's Wharf, which later became known as Adger's South Wharf, was Greenwood's Wharf, which later became known as Adger's North Wharf. Greenwood, a British merchant in Charles Town, was one of the consignees of tea taxed under the Tea Act of 1773. Under pressure, he and the other consignees allowed local authorities to store the hated tea in the basement of the Exchange.

To the south of Motte's Wharf, at the foot of Tradd Street, was a site set aside for public use. The 1739 map called the "Ichnography of Charles-Town at High Water," shows the Exchange, with a courtroom above it, on the site. Later, a market was

built on the site, which Charles Fraser remembered as a "low wooden building." Subsequently, the market was removed and the site became part of the right of way of South Adger's Wharf.

By the end of the 18th century, both Motte's and Greenwood's Wharfs had been acquired by William Crafts, and were known as Crafts' North and South Wharfs. The wharfs were acquired in 1822 by Arthur Middleton, as administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Russell; later Middleton acquired them for himself. In 1835 he sold part to James Hamilton, and for a time the wharfs were known as Hamilton & Co., and Middleton & Hamilton's Wharfs. Middleton was one of the Middletons of Middleton Place. Hamilton was Intendant of Charleston, Governor of South Carolina, a general and a leader of the Nullifiers.

In the 1830s and '40s the wharfs were acquired by James Adger & Co., and became the southern terminus of the first steamship line between Charleston and New York. The lucrative line helped James Adger to become, allegedly, the richest man in South Carolina. One of Adger & Co.'s best ships, the James Adger, happened to be in New York harbor when the Civil War broke out. The ship was confiscated by Union authorities and used throughout the war by the United States Navy.

Over the years, substantial brick buildings were constructed lining the streets known as Adger's North and South Wharfs. The Sanborn insurance map of 1884 indicates that Adger & Co.'s office was at 90 East Bay, while the buildings on the south side of North Adger's Wharf and north side of South Adger's Wharf were cotton warehouses. The brick range on the north side of North Adger's Wharf also housed warerooms for cotton on the first level, with brokers' offices above.

After port activities moved up the peninsula, the wharfs were abandoned and the buildings converted to residential and office use.

South Adger's Wharf is one of Charleston's few remaining

cobblestone streets (others being Chalmers and Gillon streets and Maiden Lane). The granite base of Adger's South Wharf, where the Adger ships formerly docked, still projects into the Cooper River and has been made into a public park.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 8, 1973. _____, "Rainbow Row." Greene, unpub. MS. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 14, 43, 56. Fraser, 32-33. Stoney, N&C, April 13, 1958. "Ichnography," 1739. "Ichnography," 1788. Bridgens & Allen Map, 1852. Sanborn Map, 1884.)

Alexander Street

Alexander Street originally extended from Boundary (now Calhoun) to Chapel Street and was laid out as part of the suburb of Mazyckborough in 1786. It was named for Alexander Mazyck, developer of the suburb. Middle Street, in Gadsden's Middlesex, between Laurens and Boundary streets, was made part of Alexander Street in 1903. The east end of Judith Street in Wraggborough became part of Alexander Street in the 1880s. ("Streets of Charleston.")

5 Alexander St. -- This three story clapboard single house was built about 1813 by Simon Jude Chancognie, French consul and merchant. The interior has fine Adamesque woodwork and an interesting, graceful stair. The roofline was remodeled in the late 19th century. Chancognie also built the house around the corner at 48 Laurens St.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 7, 1970.)

6 Alexander St. -- Francis Nelson, a ship's carpenter, built this house sometime after purchasing the site in 1799. It remained in his family until 1853. This is a variation of the single house, unusual in that there is no central hall and the fenestration on the piazza side is unusual.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 20, 1978.)

67 Alexander St. -- Richard Edward Dereef (1798-1876), a free black wood factor and real estate investor, built this small two story frame single house sometime after he purchased the site in April 1838. The site was part of a large lot, extending to Calhoun Street, on which Dereef erected several buildings, of which only this house remains. Dereef, a native Charlestonian, was one of the wealthiest men of the free black community. He and his son, Richard, Jr., had a wood factorage business on Dereef's Wharf at the foot of Chapel Street, and lived nearby on Washington Street. By 1867 Dereef had conveyed this property, apparently built for rental purposes, to Margaret Walker, a black woman. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

80 Alexander St. -- Liberty Tree Marker and WCSC Broadcast Museum. Marker placed by the Sons of the American Revolution commemorates the live oak tree, known as the Liberty Tree, where colonial independence was first advocated by Christopher Gadsden in 1766, and where 10 years later the Declaration of Independence was first heard and applauded by South Carolinians. Gadsden and his fellow revolutionaries, who led public meetings here to protest the British Stamp Act and later the Tea Tax, called themselves the "Sons of Liberty." Seeking to prevent the tree from becoming a Patriot shrine, the British cut it down and burned the stump, during their occupation of the city in 1780-82. The root was later retrieved by Judge William Johnson, who had it made into caneheads, one of which was given to Thomas Jefferson.

Also on the premises is the WCSC, Inc., Broadcast Museum, a collection of communications paraphernalia encompassing everything from the tom-tom to Telstar.

(Rosen, 77. Leland, Charleston, Crossroads of History, 21-22, 129. Walsh, Sons of Liberty, 31-32, 40, 46, 48, 50, 87, 98, 116. Johnson, Traditions, 35. McCrady, 2:589-591, 604, 652-653, 664-671, 679-680.)

126 Alexander St. -- The three story brick building, with its two story auxiliary building to the rear, facing on Chapel Street, were built c. 1867 by Cordt Dieckhoff, a German-born grocer. Dieckhoff purchased the vacant site in 1866. A three story frame house, previously on the site, had been destroyed by a fire caused by the explosion and burning of the Northeastern Rail Road Depot, across the street at Chapel and East Bay streets, during the Confederate evacuation of the city in 1865. In February 1867, Dieckhoff obtained a building loan from the City of Charleston, under the "Ordinance to aid in Rebuilding the Burnt Districts and Waste Places of the City," adopted in 1866. Dieckhoff built the main building as his store and residence, and the two story rear building as an out-building or tenement. After 1882, the small one-story frame house was added to the rear yard, as a tenement. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

153 Alexander St. -- Memorial Baptist Church. Black members of the First Baptist Church purchased this site for a burial ground in 1818. After the Civil War, the black Baptists separated in a friendly from the white members of the First Baptist Church, and in 1868, the burial ground was transferred to them. A new congregation was formed in 1886 and the present building of frame (since bricked over) was built. (Legerton, 124-125.)

America Street

America Street forms the backbone of the historic suburb of Hampstead, which was laid out for Henry Laurens in 1789. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129.)

52 America St. -- John S. Bee, teller of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, built this two story wooden house as his home, c. 1853. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 5, 1979)

54 America St. -- This two story wooden single house was built, or possibly moved to this site, between 1845 and 1848, by Robert W. Disher. The style of the interior is old-fashioned for the 1840s, leading to speculation that it was moved from another location. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 5, 1979.)

Amherst Street

2 Amherst St. -- "Presqu'ile," (pronounced Presk-eel), the French phrase for peninsula, is the name of this house because, when it was built between 1802 and 1808, it stood on a finger of high ground projecting into the Cooper River marshes, which have been filled since then. Jacob Belser, a planter and attorney of German descent, and state senator in 1812-15, built "Presqu'ile" as a suburban villa. It has been speculated that the house may have been designed by Gabriel Manigault, who is credited with introducing the Adamesque style to Charleston. The interior has fine Adamesque decorations, all of carved wood, and a spiral stair. The house shows French influence in its plan, which is similar to that of French pavillions of the 18th century, with which Manigault, who traveled in France as a youth, would have been familiar. There is a single room on each of the first floors and two on the third, in the main, older portion of the house. The stair is relegated to a semicircular bay in the rear. In 1840, the property was acquired by Henry Grimke, a planter also of German descent. He was a son of Judge John F. Grimke and a brother of Sarah and Angelina Grimke, the famous abolitionists. Grimke added the square, three story rear wing, in the Greek Revival style. (Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 3, 1979. Ravenel, Architects, 62. Ravenel, DYKYC, Dec. 29, 1941. Stoney, unpub. MS., LSC. Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 15, 1968.)

42 Amherst St. -- This small two story wooden house with a pan tile roof was built after 1818 by James Brown, a "free person of color." (Stockton, unpub. notes.) 3.

68 Amherst St. -- The house, which has two and one-half stories of wood on a high brick basement, was probably built by Thomas Winstanley, an attorney, who purchased the site in 1792. The house is in the Federal style with some conservative Georgian features. Benjamin Elfe, a carpenter and planter, lived here in 1807. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 15, 1977.) 3

Ann Street

Ann Street was laid out in 1801 as one of the streets of Wraggborough. It was named for Ann Wragg (1731-1806), daughter of Joseph Wragg, and wife of Gen. Christopher Gadsden. ("Streets of Charleston." Stockton, unpub. notes.)

23 Ann Street -- also known as 36 John St. -- This one story brick freight depot was built by the South Carolina Rail Road. The date of construction, 1859, appears in the keystone. (Stockton, unpub. MS.) 1.

29-31 Ann St. -- Camden Depot gates. The South Carolina Rail Road completed the Camden Depot complex in 1849-50. Designed by Charleston architect Edward C. Jones, the Camden Depot consisted of two pair of crenellated Gothic Revival gates, one pair fronting on Ann Street and one pair fronting on John Street, with single story brick freight depots stretching between them. The Tower Depot at 37 John St. was built at the same time as a passenger station. The one story brick freight depots were severely damaged by the 1886 earthquake and were rebuilt in wood, and subsequently tin-clad. At some point, the 1.

gates on the John Street end were demolished. Camden Depot was possibly named for the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Rail Road, which opened between Columbia and Camden in 1848. (Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 21, 1983.)

40 Ann St. -- South Carolina Rail Road Company freight warehouse or depot. On the cast iron keystone of each arch over the doorways a palmetto tree stands under the encircling initials "S.C.R.R." and beneath is the date 1857. The building, with its brick pilasters and rose windows in the end gables, is similar in style and construction with the S.C.R.R. freight depot at 23 Ann. (Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 21, 1983.)

Anson Street

Anson Street, laid out in 1745-46 as part of the suburb of Ansonborough, originally extended between George and Centurion (now part of Society) streets. Scarborough Street, named for one of Lord Anson's ships, ran from George to Boundary (Calhoun) Street. To the south, Quince (named for Parker Quince, husband of Susannah Rhett), ran from Centurion to Pinckney, through Rhettisbury, and Charles Street (named for Charles Pinckney) ran from Pinckney to Market, through Colleton Square. By city ordinance, in 1805, Charles, Quince and Scarborough streets became part of Anson Street. ("Streets of Charleston." Courier, August 29, 1868.)

11-25 Anson St. -- Goldsmith's Row, a group of single houses built as tenements in 1894 by Isaac A. Goldsmith, a dentist, industrialist and real estate investor. The houses were initially inhabited by Irish, German and Jewish families. In 1788, there were distilleries on this site. (Stockton, DYKYC, May 28, 1973. "Ichnography," 1788.)

- 27 Anson St. -- The Palmetto Fire Company Hall, built in 1850 for a volunteer firefighting unit, was designed by architect Edward C. Jones. The two story stuccoed brick building is in the Italianate style. The building was converted into apartments in the 1940s, at which time the large entrance for the fire engine, in the center of the facade, was changed to paired windows. (Stockton, N&C, May 16, 1973. Ravenel, Architects, 208, 213.)
- 30 Anson St. -- Greek Revival single house built after the 1838 fire by Edward McCrady, Signer of the Ordinance of Secession, U.S. District Attorney & S.C. legislator. (Greene, SCHS)
- 34 Anson St. -- This three story brick house was built by the widowed Mrs. Mary H. Lanneau (pronounced La-new) about 1848. The Philadelphia red brick was not common in the city at the time; most buildings were constructed of the local "grey" brick. (Historic Charleston Foundation.)
- 45 Anson St. -- This two story brick double outbuilding was probably built after the great fire of 1838, and served a double tenement which stood at the street line and has been demolished. It was probably built for Nathaniel Hunt and his wife Ann. (Stockton, DYKYC, July 25, 1977.)
- 46 Anson St. -- Thomas Wallace, a dry goods merchant, built this brick complex before 1853. Because of the shallow depth of the lot, the house and outbuildings are built in a "U" shape. (Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 8, 1971.)
- 50 Anson St. -- Martin Dowd's tenement, a two story brick structure, was built c. 1845. (Historic Charleston Foundation.)
- 53 Anson St. -- This two story brick house in the Greek Revival style was built c. 1843 by William Thompson. (Historic Charleston Foundation.)
- 58 Anson St. -- This two and one-half story brick house, with its unusual ell, was built by 1851 by Robert Venning, a

factor. Placement of the outbuilding in this manner was made necessary by the shallowness of the lot. The house is one of several in the neighborhood built by the Venning family, a clan of planters in Christ Church Parish. (Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 9, 1970.)

60 Anson St. -- The three story brick store and residence, built L-shaped due to the constricted lot, was built c. 1851 by R. M. Venning, a planter. It has been converted into a large residence. (Historic Charleston Foundation.)

63 & 65 Anson St. -- Two small brick outbuildings built by Mrs. Susan Robinson as dependencies of 48 Society St., after the great fire of 1838. (Historic Charleston Foundation)

66 Anson St. -- Built in 1839, the three story brick house had been attributed to Dr. J. P. Chazal, but apparently was built by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chazal. Her receipt book showing periodic payments for labor and materials while the house was under construction, is still in existence. The Chazals were a Santo Domingan family who came to Charleston in 1794 as refugees from the slave revolution on that Caribbean island. Mrs. Chazal was the widow of Jean Pierre Chazal, captain of the privateer Saucy Jack, which captured some 40 prizes in the War of 1812. Dr. Chazal, dean of the Medical College of South Carolina in 1877-82, also lived in the house. The Philadelphia red brick, and the brick piazza columns, are unusual features. (Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 12, 1970.)

67 Anson St. -- St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, was built, and probably designed, by Henry Horlbeck and a relative, E. Horlbeck, of the famous family of builders and architects. Bricks for the structure possibly came from the Horlbeck brickyard at Boone Hall Plantation. The chapel was built in 1835-36 for Episcopal Church members who

could not afford to purchase pews, as was then the custom. The building escaped the great fire of 1838, which devastated the area to the south of the chapel. This building replaced a previous St. Stephen's Chapel which was built on Guignard Street in 1823-24 by John Gordon, builder and possible architect. The first St. Stephen's, said to have been the first Episcopal church in the United States in which pews were free, was destroyed by fire in 1835. The present stuccoed brick building is in a Classic Revival style, with pilasters separating the bays on the front and sides and blind Roman arches on the facade. The galleried interior is very simple. (Ravenel, Architects, 102, 148-149. Legerton, 20-21. Stoney, This is Charleston, 2.)

71 Anson St. -- Thomas Doughty built this house, c. 1806, on land which his wife Mary inherited from her father, Daniel Legare, who built the older house at 79 Anson St. Adamesque in style, the house has finely detailed woodwork. The exterior features a gabled pavilion on the garden side, around which the piazza continues. Baroque cresting in brick over the piazza entrance is designed to mask the shed roof of the piazza. The property was restored in 1959, the first in the Ansonborough Rehabilitation Project. (Historic Charleston Foundation. Stoney, unpub. notes, LSC.)

72 Anson St. -- The Benjamin Simons Neufville House was built c. 1846. This handsomely proportioned house, two and one-half stories on a high basement, with piazza overlooking a large garden, has notable Greek Revival interiors. The Neufville family is of Huguenot descent. This property remained in the family until 1904. (Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 21, 1970.)

74 Anson St. -- Michael Foucoute's House, built c. 1812, a two and one-half story frame single house, was moved by

Historic Charleston Foundation from the area cleared for the Gaillard Municipal Auditorium in 1967. (Historic Charleston Foundation.)

- 75 Anson St. -- Joseph Legare built this two and one-half story wooden single house, on a high brick basement, c. 1800. This building was called the "white elephant" of the Ansonborough Rehabilitation Project because, for a decade, a buyer could not be found for the large, white-painted house and its extensive line of outbuildings. After the property was purchased and restored in 1974, the owner had the house painted "elephant grey." The restoration project included the removal of a third story which had been added c. 1838, replacement of the original hip roof, and the complete rebuilding of one of the outbuildings. The curving iron-railed stair to the piazza entrance was added c. 1838 by Benjamin J. Howland. (Stockton, N&C, Dec. 26, 1974. Historic Charleston Foundation. Stoney, This is Charleston, 2.)
- 79 Anson St. -- Begun before 1760 by Daniel Crawford, the house was completed after 1760 by Daniel Legare, a planter in Christ Church Parish. The house, which has two stories of wood on a high brick basement, apparently is the oldest surviving in the colonial suburb of Ansonborough, which was bounded by present-day Anson, Calhoun, King and Society streets. (Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 18, 1971. Isabella G. Leland, DYKYC, Jan. 13, 1958. Stoney, This is Charleston, 2.)
- 82 Anson St. -- Josiah Smith, Jr., merchant, who had his own house at 7 Meeting St., built this brick house c. 1799 for his spinster daughter, Miss Mary Smith. It remained in the family until 1869. The large brick house was moved approximately 100 feet in 1967 to permit the extension of George Street from Anson to East Bay when the Gaillard Auditorium was built. It was restored by His-

- toric Charleston Foundation, which brought the piazza from the Blake House, 321 East Bay. The house has fine Federal period interiors. (Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 30, 1970)
- 89 Anson St. -- St. Joseph's School. This small board-and-batten wood structure was built in 1887, when the school was begun. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 11, 1973.)
- 91 Anson St. -- Former St. Joseph's Rectory. The Right Rev. Patrick N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, took refuge here after the Catholic Bishop's residence on Broad Street was destroyed in the great fire of 1861. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 11, 1973. O'Connell, 157.)
- 93 Anson St. -- St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church. Built in 1850, this small stuccoed brick Gothic Revival structure first served as the Anson Street Chapel, for black Presbyterians. In 1861, it became St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. St. Joseph's was known as "The Church of the Irish," as it served a large number of parishioners of Irish origin who had settled in the area. The church was struck by shells several times during the Federal bombardment of the city, 1863-65, and badly damaged. It was repaired after the war and almost completely rebuilt in 1883, when it gained its present cruciform shape with the addition of the chancel and transepts. After a great decrease in membership, the church was closed in 1965 and a new St. Joseph's was erected at 1698 Wallenberg Blvd. In 1971, St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church bought and restored the property for the use of its congregation. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 19, 1973. Legerton, 68-69. O'Connell, 157.)

30

Archdale Street

Archdale Street was named for John Archdale, a Quaker, who was Governor of the Province of Carolina

in 1695-1696. Archdale was a man of "character and ability," who introduced a series of important and beneficial laws, and whose brief time in office was characterized by "moderation, respect for the rights of all parties, firmness and the allaying of prejudices by the gentleness of steady toleration." (Wallace, 52-54.)

- 3 Archdale St. -- Mrs. Elizabeth Fullerton's Kitchen. This small two story brick structure, attached to the rear of a later building, was built before 1821 by Mrs. Fullerton as an outbuilding to her house, which faced Queen Street. The main house was destroyed by the great fire of 1861, but this brick kitchen survived. The present house at 110 Queen St. was built in 1912 by Mrs. Georgeann Williams. (Greene, unpub. MS, SCHS.)
- 4 Archdale St. -- Gage Hall, a two story brick Victorian building, was presented to the Unitarian Church by Alva Gage, a merchant, in 1893. It was designed as an assembly room with living quarters for the minister on the second floor. (Legerton, 77.)
- 6 Archdale St. -- Unitarian Church. Construction of this building began in 1772 and was interrupted by the Revolution. It is said that British soldiers stabled their horses in the incomplete building. It was completed and dedicated in 1787. The church originally was built to house the overflow of the Independent or Congregational Church on Meeting Street. The two churches constituted one corporate body served by two pastors who alternated between the two pulpits, preaching the same sermon to both congregations. The congregation of the Archdale Street church was chartered in 1817 as the Second Independent Church, with a Unitarian minister, the Rev. Anthony Forster. The congregation was rechartered in 1839 as the Unitarian Church in Charleston, and is the oldest Unitarian Church in the South. Dr. Samuel Gilman was

pastor from 1819 to 1858. A New Englander and Harvard University alumnus, he wrote his alma mater's anthem, "Fair Harvard." His wife, Caroline Gilman, published and edited The Rosebud, the first child's newspaper in the country. She is said to have laid out the formal garden on the south side of the church. Both are buried in the churchyard. The church was extensively remodeled in the Perpendicular Gothic style in 1852-54 by Francis D. Lee. "A certain degree of reverence for the old walls," according to the Courier, induced the congregation to retain them and adapt them to the new style. Lee attenuated the windows with Gothic arches, added buttresses and made the tower "more lofty and imposing," in his own words. For the interior, he drew his inspiration from the fan-tracery vaulting and pendants of the Henry VII Chapel at Westminster. Lee's vaulting is not structural, however, but constructed of lath and plaster. The building suffered severe damage in the earthquake of 1886, and was restored with contributions from Unitarians throughout the country.

(Ravenel, Architects, 220, 222-223. Legerton, 76-78. Severens, Southern Architecture, 142-143. _____, "Architectural Taste," 7. Mazyck & Waddell, 20, illus. 37. Stoney, This is Charleston, 2.)

10 Archdale St. -- St. John's Lutheran Church is Charleston's oldest Lutheran congregation. Lutheranism in the city is documented as early as 1734, when, on May 26, the Rev. John Martin Bolzius, pastor of a company of Salzburger en route to Ebenezer, Ga., held a communion service in an inn. In 1742, the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenburg, from Germany, ministered to Lutherans in Charles Town. By 1752, a Lutheran congregation had been organized, under the Rev. John George Fredericks. The congregation worshipped at various places including the Huguenot Church, until their first building was begun in 1759 and

dedicated in 1764. This wooden structure stood to the rear of the present structure, approximately where the parish house stands on Clifford Street. Consequently, Clifford Street, in 1788, was known as "Dutch Church Alley." During the Revolution, the Lutheran pastor, the Rev. John Nicholas Martin, refused to pray for the King of England. He was expelled from the city and his property was confiscated by the British. His successor, the Rev. Christian Streit, was taken prisoner by the British. Dr. John Bachman, a native of Rhinebeck, N.Y., became pastor in 1815. Under his direction, the present structure was erected in 1816-18. The building is thought to have been designed by Frederick Wesner (1788-1848), a Charleston architect of German descent who designed the Old Citadel and other landmarks. It is known that Wesner had the contract for the wooden portions of the building. John Horlbeck, Jr., and Henry Horlbeck had the contract for the brickwork. The pulpit was donated by the cabinetmaker, Jacob Sass (it was altered in 1859). The tall iron gates and fence were designed by Wesner's brother in law, Abraham P. Reeves (1791-1832), an architect and member of the congregation, and the ironwork was executed by Jacob S. Roh in 1822. When built, the church had no steeple. Charles Fraser (1782-1860), the famous miniaturist, drew a plan for a steeple resembling that of St. Michael's, in 1835, but it was never built. Fraser is also said to have presented a steeple design in 1843, which was adopted, but never built. It is not clear whether the present steeple, erected in 1859, was designed by him. The contractor was David Lopez, who also built Temple Beth Elohim and other structures. During the Civil War, the church records which could have resolved this mystery were lost, and never found. The steeple is in the Italianate style, and has a bell shaped roof similar to that of the steeple of the first St.

John's. The church was damaged by the 1886 earthquake and by the 1893 hurricane. The recessed chancel with its memorial windows was added in 1896. Dr. Bachman, who continued as pastor until 1874, was a vigorous theological leader and scientist. As a theologian, he led the organization of the South Carolina Lutheran Synod, the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary and Newberry College, and trained the first black ministers in Lutheranism. As a scientist, he collaborated with John James Audubon on the famous books, Birds of America and The Quadrupeds of North America. Two of Audubon's sons married two of Dr. Bachman's daughters. Dr. Bachman, though reluctant to see South Carolina secede from the Union, was convinced the Southern cause was just and made the opening prayer at the Secession Convention. Members of St. John's have included Ernest F. Hollings, governor of South Carolina, U.S. Senator and Presidential candidate. Frederick Wesner, who was a member of City Council, Captain of the Municipal Guards and Master of the Work House, as well as an architect, builder and planter in St. James, Goose Creek, Parish, is buried in the churchyard, as is John Adam Horlbeck (1729-1812), one of the contractors of the Exchange Building.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 1, 1979. Ravenel, Architects, 48, 137-146, 162, 165. Legerton, 38-39. Deas, 22, 30. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 146, 148. Mazyck & Waddell, 20, illus. 37. Charleston Mercury, June 20, 1859)

16 Archdale St. -- Henry Viohl, a German grocer, built this two-story frame single house in 1882 as a rental unit. Viohl, who lived at 34 Tradd St., was a native of Hanover, Germany. He came to Charleston as a young man and entered the grocery business in the 1860s. Prospering in that area, he was able to invest surplus funds in rental property, which he both bought and built. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

19 Archdale St. -- Philip Porcher House. A planter in St.

Stephen's Parish, Santee, Porcher (pronounced Por-shay) was a Patriot at the beginning of the Revolution and loaned the South Carolina government a substantial amount of money. When the British overran the state in 1780, however, Porcher became a Tory. After the Revolution his real estate was confiscated by the South Carolina authorities, but it was returned to him after influential friends testified to his "universal good character."

The site of the house was one of the lots of the Mazyck Lands, acquired by Isaac Mazyck in 1712 and partitioned among his heirs in 1742. Porcher's wife, Mary, a daughter of Isaac Mazyck II, acquired the lot in 1765. A Gazette advertisement in 1773 referred to "Philip Porcher, Esq.'s new House," in Archdale Street. The two story frame, hip-roofed house has fine Georgian paneling in several rooms. It remained in the Porcher family until 1835. The next owner, Augustus Theodore Gaillard, possibly added the Regency period features in the interior: wide folding doors between the two drawing rooms and double doors under a large fanlight between the large drawing room and stairhall. The one story piazza on the south side was also a later addition. The front entrance and steps were restored recently to their original location. A photograph taken c. 1865 shows the house with the weatherboards painted white, or white-washed. (Stoney, Charleston's Historic Houses, 1950, 28-29. Nielsen, DYKYC, May 24, 1937.)

21 & 23 Archdale St. -- Constructed by Dr. Samuel Wilson, the two tall brick Adamesque single houses were built sometime after 1804, one land acquired by his marriage with Catherine Marian Mazyck, one of the heirs to the Mazyck Lands. Dr. Wilson had completed at least one of the houses by 1808, when he and his sons Drs. Isaac M.

Wilson and Stephen Wilson, were living on Archdale, corner of Magazine. Both houses are mentioned in Dr. Wilson's will in 1823. He devised to his son Dr. Isaac M. Wilson the corner house, where he was then living, and to his son Dr. Stephen Wilson, the adjacent house. The two houses, built of Charleston grey brick laid in Flemish bond, differ in details. Both have fine Adamesque interiors. The Greek Revival piazza on No. 21 is an obvious addition. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 1, 1977. Stoney, This is Charleston, 3-4.)

25 Archdale St. -- This unassuming two story frame house reveals none of the romance of blockade running, although its builder was engaged in that activity during the Civil War. Jacob Francis, a native of Austria, came to Charleston at the age of 23, in 1858, as a mariner. During the War, he took great risks to run supplies, badly needed by the Confederacy, through the Union blockade. After the war, he continued to captain his sloop in the coastal rice trade. Francis bought the then-vacant lot from the German Friendly Society in 1884 and built the present single house by 1886. Capt. Francis died in 1903, on his sloop in the Stono River. This property remained in his family until 1964. (Stockton, DYKYC, June 20, 1977.)

27 Archdale St. -- Site of the German Friendly Society Hall. The Society, organized in 1766 as a benevolent society, built a handsome hall here in 1801. The first president of the Society, Michael Kalteisen, participated in the cornerstone laying and later was buried in front of the hall; subsequently, however, the remains were moved to Bethany Cemetery. The hall was built by John Horlbeck, Jr. (1771-1846) and Henry Horlbeck (1776-1837), master-builders who both served as president of the Society. They were sons of John Adam Horlbeck (1729-1812), one of the contractors of the Exchange Building, 1767-71.

After the dedication banquet on Dec. 16, 1801, members complained about the difficulty of transporting food from elsewhere. It was resolved to build a kitchen for the hall, and with Germanic practicality, it was decided to combine it with a rental residence. The kitchen/residence, also built by the Horlbeck brothers, was completed by September 1802. When a desirable tenant was not found, it was decided to house the schoolmaster of the Society's school, then being organized. The school, which occupied a room in the hall, was remarkable for its supply of scientific apparatus and for the fact that girls as well as boys were taught its use. The hall was the scene of many sumptuous dinners as well as meetings, and the Society's guests included the Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who visited in 1825 and was made an honorary member. The hall was shelled during the Federal bombardment of the city and on Sept. 17, 1864, a fire, believed to have been started by a Federal shell, destroyed the hall and several other buildings in the neighborhood. The two story brick kitchen/schoolmaster's residence, however, survived and still occupies the middle of the lot. In 1866, the Society decided not to rebuild the hall, but to find a "more suitable" location (a decade earlier, the neighborhood had begun to turn into a bordello district, and remained so until World War II). The Society retained this property until 1908, however. The Society's hall is now at 29 Chalmers St. The two story frame building which stands on the site of the Society's Hall was built c. 1912 by Patrick F. Murray as a store and residence, for rental purposes. (Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Aug. 29, 1977. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 146. Ravenel, Architects, 147.)

29 Archdale St. -- The small two story brick house, with its even tinier outbuilding, was built between 1872 and 1876

by Mrs. Ann Ross as a rental unit, replacing a house destroyed by fire in 1864 (the same fire which destroyed the German Friendly Society Hall next door). The new house was built on the foundations of the old house, which had been built c. 1835 by Mrs. Ross' brother, Robert F. Henry. The Ross family, who lived at 1 Meeting St., and the Henry family both had connections and real estate in Charleston and Philadelphia. Mrs. Ross's heir, her daughter Mary Jane, died in 1922, leaving such a complex will that her estate remained unsettled for two decades. Twenty-nine Archdale was sold from her estate in 1944. (Stockton, DYKYC, June 27, 1977.)

Northwest corner, Archdale and West streets - Site of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, built in 1814 by discontented members of the First (Scots) Presbyterian Church. In 1823 the church was reorganized as the Third Presbyterian Church. The congregation moved in 1850 to Meeting Street and became the Westminster Presbyterian. The abandoned Archdale Street church was destroyed a few years before the Civil War. Title to the property remained with the Westminster congregation until 1953, when the City of Charleston purchased it for a public park. Later, it was purchased by the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina as part of the parking lot for Canterbury House, an Episcopal senior citizens' home. (Horres, CEP, May 1, 1969.)

40 Archdale St. -- John Henry Bulwinkle built this three story brick structure c. 1879 as a grocery and saloon. The building has a Gothic Revival cornice in brick. The Bulwinkle family specialized in grocery stores, saloons and bakeries. (Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 16, 1978.)

49 Archdale St. -- John Darby built this two and one-half story brick building c. 1801. Darby, a gold-and-silversmith, later became a grocer. The facade with its stepped gable was applied in the early 20th century. The two story brick kitchen is in the rear. (Stockton, DYKYC, March 3, 1978.)

Ashley Avenue

Ashley Avenue was first laid out as Lynch Street, for Thomas Lynch, in 1770, as one of the streets of the Village of Harleston. After the Revolution, the street from Calhoun north was called Paine or Payne. In 1791, as it crossed Elliott (now Spring Street) Street, it was called Thomas. The street from Line Street to Congress, in the Village of Washington, was called Legare Street. In 1869, Lynch Street was extended south to Broad Street, and still later to Tradd. In 1897, the name Ashley Avenue was applied to the length of the street. ("Streets of Charleston.")

55 Ashley Ave. -- Baker Memorial Hospital was built in 1912 as Baker Sanatorium, at a cost of \$100,000. The hospital was founded in 1912 by Dr. Archibald E. Baker, Sr. of Charleston and Dr. Lawrence Craig of Dillon. The hospital left this building and constructed a new building in North Charleston in 1981, and the old hospital was converted to a condominium complex called Baker House. (DYKYC, June 11, 1934.)

61 Ashley Ave. -- This small stuccoed brick single house was built between 1803 and 1807 by Richard H. Peyton. According to tradition, it was originally intended as the rear portion of a larger house which was never built. This house, however, is well finished, with fine Adamesque interiors. The fine two story brick stable and carriage house and impressive rear gates were built in the 1830s or '40s. The formal garden is featured in the book, Charleston Gardens, by Loutrel W. Briggs. (Thomas, DYKYC, May 30, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 4.)

70 Ashley Ave. -- This house, two stories of wood on a high brick basement, and elliptical arches on each level of the piazza, is notable architecturally and obviously dates from the early 19th century. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 4)

75 Ashley Ave. -- Daniel Fairchild, a brick and lumber factor, built the three story frame dwelling about 1830 on the site of present-day 79 Ashley. Tradition among Fairchild's descendants states that he moved the frame house when he decided to build his larger brick house at the corner site. Fairchild's first house has an ornately carved neoclassical doorway with Ionic pilasters and Doric columns at the piazza entrance. The roofline, with its Greek Revival parapet, probably represents a change from the original appearance, which was probably a hipped or gable roof. (Thomas, DYKYC, June 8, 1970. Burton, unpub. MS, Feb. 1946. Stoney, This is Charleston, 4.)

76 Ashley Ave. -- This large house was built c. 1855 by John Hume Simons, a rice planter. The site was acquired by marriage to his cousin, Mary Hume Lucas. The two and one-half story brick house on a high brick basement was comfortably large for the Simonses and their eight children. The huge double drawing rooms were used as a church by St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Hasell Street during the Federal bombardment of the city. Tradition says a Federal shell burst over an interment in the yard, nearly turning the mourners into the mourned. The property remained in the builder's family until the 1880s. The interior is characterized by very high ceilings, louvered ventilators over the tall doors, and marble mantels in the Greek Revival style. (Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 21, 1970. Stoney, unpub. MS, 1962; ISC. Simmons, St. Mary's, 9. Stoney, This is Charleston, 5.)

79 Ashley Ave. -- Daniel Fairchild, who first built a wooden house on this site and moved it to 75 Ashley, built this three story, stuccoed brick house sometime between 1842 and 1850, in the then current Greek Revival style. The tall house has strongly molded architectural features of the period, including broad belt courses between floors,

elongated quoins, ornately carved trim over the arched stair windows, a broad cornice to the gable end and large windows with brownstone pediments and sills. The property remained in the family until 1908. (Thomas, DYKYC, June 8, 1970. Burton, unpub. MS, Feb. 1946.)

90 Ashley Ave. -- Dr. Joseph Glover built, by 1838, this two and one-half story brick house, on a high brick basement. Dr. Glover, who lived on Rutledge, built the house as a rental unit. It was substantially remodeled in the late 19th century, in the Queen Anne style, either by the Toale family, which owned it from 1881 to 1894 or by the Doscher family which owned it from 1894 to 1966. Patrick P. Toale had a lumber and building supply business in Hayne Street and a sash and blind factory in Lynch Street (now Ashley) on the present site of Moultrie Playground. John H. Doscher was president of the Palmetto Brewing Co., which was located on the present site of the First Baptist High School gymnasium. (Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 12, 1979.)

91 Ashley Ave. -- Mrs. Frances Carrere Robertson built, c. 1898, this two and one-half story wooden house in the Queen Anne style. She was the wife of James Robertson, a Broad Street realtor and insurance company president. The property remained in the family until 1934. (Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 19, 1976.)

95 Ashley Ave. -- Mayor William Ashmead Courtenay's residence. Courtenay (1831-1908) was mayor of Charleston from 1879 to 1887. He used his business expertise to professionalize the city administration and made many permanent improvements, including the paving of major streets, such as King and Meeting streets, for the first time. His home was an older single house which was remodeled in the Queen Anne style, sometime between 1883 and 1893. (Macyck & Waddell, illus. 2, 71. Archer, 7. News & Courier, Sept. 1, 1882; Sept. 2, 1883.)

96 Ashley Avenue -- Theodore Gaillard, Jr., a factor and planter, bought the site in 1803 and completed this house by 1816. The large two and one-half story wooden house has unusual fenestration in the front gable. The piazza entrance is recessed one bay to accommodate the front steps. The interior has fine woodwork and plasterwork of the Regency period, c. 1816. Dr. Willis Wilkinson bought the house in 1825. His two daughters, Mary and Sarah, both married Christopher Augustus Memminger, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. According to tradition, Memminger fell in love with the second sister during their joint visits to the grave of the first. By way of proposal, Memminger said to her, "Will you accompany me to the grave?" Thinking he meant her sister's grave, the young lady replied, "Yes." The mistake was later resolved, however, and the couple were happily married. (Stockton, DYKYC, April 28, 1980. Stoney, This is Charleston, 5.)

107 Ashley Ave. -- This large three and one-half story frame house on a high brick basement was built c. 1829 by Thomas Corbett, a planter, on land which his wife, the former Elizabeth Harleston, inherited from her father John Harleston. The interior features a graceful winding stair, in the north projection. (Burton, unpub. notes; CCL.)

113 Ashley Ave. -- Built c. 1800 by Gov. Thomas Bennett, this two and one-half story frame house on a high brick basement was sold in 1825 to Mrs. Susan McElhenny, whose daughter married Paul Hamilton Hayne. Their son, Paul Hamilton Hayne, the noted poet, was born here in 1830. The house has interesting Adamesque woodwork, especially in the spacious stairhall. (Preservation Society Marker. Stoney, This is Charleston, 6.)

139 Ashley Ave. -- This small two and one-half story, stuccoed brick single house has terra cotta cornices over its windows. It was built by Edward Sebring, president of the State Bank of South Carolina, who also built and lived in the large residence at 268 Calhoun Street, to the south of this house. Sebring probably built this house as a tenement, after he purchased the site in 1836. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 21, 1977. Stoney, This is Charleston, 6.)

171 Ashley Ave. -- U.S. Arsenal and Porter Academy Buildings, Medical University of South Carolina. The United States Arsenal was built here in 1844, with a main building designed by Charleston architect Edward Brickell White, who may also have designed the auxiliary buildings. The main building was demolished after the Medical College of South Carolina bought the property in 1963, but two arsenal buildings remain in the northeast corner of the Medical University campus. They are St. Luke's chapel (a remodeled artillery shed) and Colcock Hall, a two story brick building with a clerestory roof. The arsenal was occupied by South Carolina troops on Dec. 30, 1860, ten days after the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession. It was an important prize for the Confederacy because it contained nearly 18,000 muskets, about 3,400 rifles, more than 1,000 pistols, and several large pieces of ordnance, including five 24-pound field howitzers -- arms enough to equip three divisions. The arsenal was reoccupied in 1865 by Federal troops who remained until all occupying troops were withdrawn from South Carolina in 1879. The abandoned arsenal was leased by the Federal government in 1879 to the Rev. A. Toomer Porter for 99 years at \$1.00 a year, for the use of the Holy Communion Church Institute. Ten years later, title to the property was conveyed to the school. The Holy Communion Church

Institute occupied the property in 1880. The school, founded by Dr. Porter in 1867, was renamed the Porter Academy in 1886 and subsequently called Porter Military Academy. In 1883, to provide the school with a chapel, Dr. Porter removed the roof of the large artillery shed, raised the walls four feet, put a Gothic roof on it and inserted stained glass windows. The filled-in arched openings of the former gun shed can still be seen. The chapel was first called St. Timothy's and, after the acquisition by the Medical College, was renamed St. Luke's, for the patron of healing. The chapel is non-sectarian. Colcock Hall, the other remaining arsenal building, is named for Charles J. Colcock, who became headmaster in 1890 and rector of the school in 1902, when Dr. Porter died. Dr. Porter also built several buildings, of which the only remaining is the crenellated Gothic library building, also in the northeast corner of the campus. The library, a gift of the Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, rector of All Angels Episcopal Church, New York, was designed by the New York architectural firm, J. B. Snooks & Co., and built in 1893-94. The design is octagonal, with square reading rooms in the angles of the octagon. The building now houses the Waring Historical Library, named for Dr. Joseph I. Waring, Medical University professor and medical historian. A later building behind the Waring Historical Library houses the Macaulay Museum of Dental History. Porter Military Academy merged in 1963 with the Gaud School and the Watt School to form Porter-Gaud School, which has been located on Albemarle Road since 1963.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 24, 1970. Ravenel, Architects, 189, 192. Legerton, 30-31. Rhett & Steel, 88-89. Burton, Siege of Charleston, 5, 8, 15, 320, 322. Porter, Led On!, i-iii, 340-368, 340-434.)

178 Ashley Ave. -- This outstanding Greek Revival mansion was built c. 1850 by John Hume Lucas, a wealthy planter. The house has two stories of wood on a rusticated masonry basement. The columns of the front portico and the giant order columns of the piazza have Tower of the Winds capitals, a form of Greek Corinthian which was very popular with Charleston architects and builders. The house also has rich plasterwork and woodwork of the period, in the interior. The house was donated by Miss Margaret Wickliffe of West Union, S.C., to the Health Sciences Foundation of the Medical University of South Carolina, and restored in 1977 as the faculty house. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 8, 1977. Waddell, "Introduction of Greek Revival," 7. Whiffin, 42.)

192 Ashley Ave. -- Built c. 1859-61 by the Wickenberg family, this two and one-half story house of stuccoed brick, on a high basement of stuccoed brick, is in the Italianate style, with elaborate window cornices and door hood, a palladian window in the front gable and quoins on the corners. A tradition in the Wickenberg family says that Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, the Confederate commander, had his headquarters here during the siege of Charleston. The tradition, however, has not been supported by existing documentation. (Sparkman, "Beauregard's Headquarters." Stoney, This is Charleston, 6.)

209 Ashley Ave. -- Built before 1830, this notable wooden residence, on a high brick basement, has unusual curving bays and semicircular piazzas. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 7.)

216 Ashley Ave. -- Thomas R. Waring, cashier of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, built this two and one-half story wooden house, on a brick basement, c. 1853. It remained in his family until 1881. The Italianate style popular in the 1850s was characterized by bracketted cor-

nices, arched openings such as those on the piazza. The entrance portico has wood columns with cast iron capitals in the Tower of the Winds version of the Greek Corinthian order. The house has a typical mid-19th century town house plan, with a hall on one side and the main rooms on the other. The plan is localized by the presence of the piazza on the south side. The interior retains fine woodwork and plasterwork of the period.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 6, 1981.)

217 Ashley Ave. -- This notable antebellum house has two stories of wood on a raised basement, three-sided bays on either side and a two-tiered piazza with a Greek Revival style parapet roofline.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 7.)

218 Ashley Ave. -- Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal). The congregation was organized in 1848 in the home of the Rev. Nathaniel Bowen. The Rev. Anthony Toomer Porter became pastor in 1854, when the members met for services in a room in the United States Arsenal, at Ashley and Bee. Charleston architects Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee designed the structure, which was completed in 1855. The church was enlarged and remodeled in 1871, following the plan of Dr. Porter, who copied the hammer-beam roof from Trinity Hall, Cambridge and added a recess chancel and transepts. Dr. Porter's many projects included an industrial school which provided uniforms and camp equipment for the Confederacy. In 1867, Dr. Porter founded the Holy Communion Church Institute, which later became Porter Military Academy, now Porter-Gaud School. He also traveled North and to Europe to secure funds for a school for blacks and for re-opening the theological seminary. Dr. Porter observed the rubrics of the Prayer Book and Liturgy of the Anglican "High Church," and such features as the white marble altar with a marble cross, candlesticks and missal stand, and vestments in liturgical

colors. The church has maintained the tradition of historical liturgical worship which Dr. Porter instituted. During the Civil War, the parish house of Holy Communion was one of several places which Postmaster Alfred Huger used temporarily as the Post Office, due to the Federal bombardment of the lower part of the city. Following the war, the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers of the Hampton Legion was organized here.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 29, 1981. Porter, Led On!, passim. _____, Forty Years, passim. Legerton, 10-11. Stoney, This is Charleston, 7.)

219 Ashley Ave. -- Henry Buck, a German grocer, built the two and one-half story wooden store and residence here in the early 1850s. Buck was an ardent horseman who raced horses on Wagener's racetrack at The Grove (above present-day Hampton Park). He was a city alderman, 1883-87 and 1896-1901, and a commissioner of the Murray Boulevard project. He died in 1902, and the family business was continued by his son, H.W.H. Buck, who was an alderman, 1904-19. H.W.H. Buck died in 1923. The business was continued by his son-in-law, W. Edwin Russ, to 1960. (Charles R. Waring, Jr., CEP, Dec. 30, 1960.)

Atlantic Street

Sometime before 1739, Lynch's Lane was laid out from Meeting House Street to the Cooper River, with a width of 12 feet. By 1800, the street, from Church Street to East Battery, had been widened to 26 feet. The portion from Church to Meeting remained narrow and was called Lightwood Alley, but in 1805 was again called Lynch's Lane. In 1837, the street was made of uniform width throughout the two blocks and renamed Atlantic Street to avoid confusion with Lynch

Street, in Harleston (now part of Ashley Avenue.)

("Streets of Charleston." Ichnography, 1739. Ichnography, 1788. Deeds, M6-488. Stockton, "The William E. Holmes House, 5 Atlantic Street," unpub. MS.)

1 and 3 Atlantic St. -- This pair of houses, both two and one-half stories of wood, with gable roofs, were built c.

1830 by Capt. Benjamin Smith, a shipbuilder. They differ from the usual Charleston style in that they present five bays to the street, with the main entrance centered, have no piazzas and have chimneys at the ends of the gable roofs. No. 3 was the home and studio of artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner from c. 1915 to 1937.

(DYKYC, Feb. 3, 1933, and April 26, 1937.) Stoney, This is Charleston, 7.)

5 Atlantic St. -- William E. Holmes, proprietor of William E. Holmes & Co., a major dealer in paints, oils and diversified other products, with offices and warehouses on East Bay, built this house as a rental unit about 1893. The Colonial Revival style is two stories of wood with a pressed metal cornice and window cornices of the same material. The property remained in Holmes' family until 1974.

(Stockton, "The William E. Holmes House, 5 Atlantic Street," unpub. MS.)

8 Atlantic St. -- This two and one-half story, hip-roofed, stuccoed brick house was built c. 1805 by Thomas Young.

(Green, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 8.)

10 Atlantic St. -- Built c. 1769 by William Hinckley, this house was the home of the McGillivray and Snowden families for about 150 years.

(Green, unpub. notes.)

5

Barre Street

Barre (pronounced like Barry) Street was surveyed in 1770 as the westernmost street of the Village of Harleston, running south to north from a Creek just below Beaufain Street and crossing a creek just to the north of Bull Street. The street, however, was platted through marsh lands and never actually laid out. Lucas Street, located at a point between Barre (as platted in 1770) and Gadsden streets, and running north from Manigault Street (as the western portion of Calhoun was then called) to Mill Street (now Sabin), was cut through the lands of Jonathan Lucas, Sr. and Jr., mill builders and operators. The continuation of Lucas Street south of Calhoun into the lands of Thomas Bennett, Sr. and Jr., was also called Lucas Street. In the mid-20th century, when the street was continued south to Broad Street, the old name of Barre was revived and applied to the length of the street. Barre Street honors Isaac Barre, a member of Parliament who, like William Pitt, sponsored the cause of the colonists against "taxation without representation."

(CEO Plat Book, 54. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 312, 315, 325-329. Stoney, This is Charleston, 126, 129.)

69 Barre St. -- Gov. Thomas Bennett's House, built c. 1825 on land inherited from his father, Thomas Bennett, Sr. (1754-1814), the architect (Orphan House, 1792), builder and lumberman. The senior Bennett, in cooperation with Daniel Cannon, built and operated large lumber mills, using both wind and tidal power. The mill known as Cannon's Lower Mill was located on Bennett's tract of land. After the partnership with Cannon ended, the senior Bennett took his son into partnership, and in 1802, the younger man continued the business alone. Thomas Bennett, Jr. (1781-1865) was a member of the S.C. House

* Barre named in phone "Son of Liberty"

of Representatives, 1804-06, 1808-10, 1812-18 and Speaker of the House, 1814-18; member of the South Carolina Senate, 1819-20 and 1837-40; and Governor of South Carolina, 1820-22. He was Intendant of Charleston, 1812-14. In addition to the lumber business, which he turned over to his son-in-law, Jonathan Lucas, III, in 1847, Gov. Bennett was active in rice milling, building Bennett's Mill on the Cooper River side of the city, and in banking, serving as president and director of the Bank of the State of South Carolina and director of the Planters and Mechanics Bank of South Carolina. When built, Gov. Bennett's house look out on his rice and saw mills and his mill ponds to the south and east, which were filled in in the 1880s and '90s. The house is two and one-half stories of brick on a raised basement of stuccoed brick. The one story piazza on the south side of the house has a fanlighted entrance, with engaged columns and entablature, and segmental arches rising from unfluted Roman Doric columns. The piazza and the iron railed entrance platform with curving steps, rest on arcades of stuccoed brick. The house has a pediment on the south facade, a palladian window in the east gable and a round-headed stair window on the north side. The interior woodwork and plasterwork is elaborately decorated in the Regency style and the free-flying stair rises for one floor without visible means of support. The only other free-flying stair in the city is that in the Nathaniel Russell House, 51 Meeting St., which rises three floors without touching the walls. The floor plan is that of the double house, with a central hall flanked by two rooms on either side. The stairhall is separated from the entrance hall by a keystone arch and fanlighted doorway. A two story stuccoed brick outbuilding remains in the rear yard. The fence and gate in front of the house are black cypress. (Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 8, 1969. Ravenel, Architects, 82-85. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, 138. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 321-322, 325-329. Stoney, This is Charleston, 69.)

Beaufain Street

Beaufain Street was platted as part of Harleston Village in 1770; it followed the north line of the original Grand Modell of Charles Town and of the Mazyck Lands, which was also the south boundary of the Glebe Lands and the Harleston lands. The street was named for Hector Berenger de Beaufain, a French Huguenot who came to South Carolina about 1735 and lived here until his death in 1766. He was a prominent and "well-beloved" citizen, a member of the St. Andrews Society and other organizations here and abroad. He was one of the founders of the Charleston Library Society, a member of His Majesty's Council, and for 24 years was Collector of Customs. He was buried in St. Philip's churchyard and a monument given by his fellow citizens was placed in the church. The monument was destroyed when the church burned in 1835. Beaufain's monument bore witness to his "unshaken integrity" as customs collector. McCrady states that South Carolina, enjoying a lucrative trade with London and special privilege under the trade laws, which allowed rice to be shipped directly to Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean, was not annoyed with the Navigation Acts, as were the Northern colonies, where smuggling became a way of life. Therefore Charlestonians had no reason for hostility to the Royal customs officials until the adoption of the Stamp Act, 1764. (McCrady, 2:548-549. Rosen, 30, 50. Leland, Charleston, Crossroads of History, 21. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 41, 61. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 312, 316-317. CEO Plat Book, 54. Stoney, This is Charleston, 126, 129.

6 Beaufain St. -- John R. Read, a King Street dry goods merchant, purchased this lot in 1893 and erected the three story brick warehouse. The building is of pressed red brick, with segmental arched windows on the second and third levels and a high parapet at the roofline. At ground level is an oversized door opening (now bricked

up); the opening has a cornice with consoles at the ends. The interior of the building is open, with the trusswork of the massive gable roof exposed. The building was connected with Read's store at 249 King St. when constructed. Later, the division walls between 6 Beaufain and 245 and 247 King were removed, to create department store space. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

20 Beaufain St. -- Memminger School. The first parsonage of St. Philip's Episcopal Church was built on this site about 1698. It was part of the Glebe Lands, 17 acres given to the minister of the Church of England in Charles Town and his successors in office "forever," by Mrs. Affra Coming, in 1698. The Rev. Alexander Garden, rector of St. Philip's and Commissary of the Bishop of London, opened a school for black and Indian children on the Glebe Lands near the parsonage, in 1744. Taught by two black youths under the rector's supervision, the school remained in operation for 22 years. The parsonage remained in use until 1770, when a new parsonage was built in the block to the north (now 6 Glebe St.). In the division of the Glebe Lands between St. Philip's and St. Michael's in 1797, the southern portion, including the old parsonage, was conveyed to St. Michael's. In 1858, the Normal School, for the training of female teachers, was built on the site of the old parsonage. Charleston architect Edward C. Jones designed the large and impressive building which had an arcaded front portico and a high mansard dome; it was built by contractor Benjamin Lucas. The school was later named for Christopher C. Memminger, a leader in establishing Charleston's public school system in the 1850s, and Confederate Secretary of the Treasury in the 1860s. The City Board of School Commissioners bought the property in 1899. Memminger School remained a high school for girls until 1950, when it became an elementary school. This building was built in 1953. (Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 311-313. Wallace, 184,

464. Ravenel, Architects, 218. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 91-92. McCrady, 2:245-247. Williams, St. Michael's, 48. Stockton, N&C, Aug. 5, 1972. _____, unpub. notes. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 21.)

22 Beaufain St. -- Memminger Auditorium, built in 1938, was designed by Charleston architect Albert Simons after the manner of the 19th century Charleston architect Robert Mills. The massing and the portico flanked by stairs are akin to such features in Mills' many South Carolina court houses and the Fireproof Building, while the two Greek Doric columns in antis in the portico are akin to Mills' Monumental Church in Richmond, Va.

(Waddell & Lipscomb, 15)

63 Beaufain St. -- This notable antebellum house was built c. 1849 by F. Q. McHugh, an attorney. It has two and one-half stories of stuccoed brick, on a raised basement, and interesting details including the vermiculated quoins at the corners. The building was preserved by incorporation into the Robert Mills Manor public housing project, in 1938-39.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 9, 1970.)

65 Beaufain St. -- This three-and one-half story brick house, stuccoed, was built c. 1815 by Richard Brenan, a local merchant. The cast iron window cornices were probably added much later, in the mid-to-late 19th century.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 9, 1970.)

64 and 66 Beaufain St. -- Two three-story brick, Greek Revival style houses of brick with brownstone lintels were built for investment purposes by Francis Quinlan McHugh, attorney, c. 1851-52. Thomas Divine, a mason, was the builder. McHugh also built 63 Beaufain St. The facade of 64 Beaufain fell in 1981 and was rebuilt.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 16, 1970. N&C, May 29, 1981.)

68 Beaufain St. -- Thomas Divine, a mason, built this two story brick single house in 1851-52, as his residence.

Divine was also the building contractor for Francis Quinlan McHugh's two houses at 64 and 66 Beaufain St. The pressed tin cornices on the parapet and windows are later additions, probably late 19th century.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 16, 1970.)

- 71 Beaufain St. -- Site of Calvary Episcopal Church, built for black communicants by the Episcopal Diocese, 1847-49. The unfinished church was marched upon by a mob objecting to a separate church for blacks. The mob was halted by James L. Petigru, the prominent Charleston attorney and Unionist, who persuaded them to submit the question to the arbitration of a committee. The committee decided that a church for blacks was a worthy project, and the church was completed. The simple Classic Revival style structure may have been designed by Charleston architect Edward Brickell White. The black congregation left the structure in 1940. It was subsequently sold to the Housing Authority of Charleston, which demolished it in 1961. (Carson, Life, Letters and Speeches of...Petigru, 280. Ravenel, DYKYC, July 22, 1940. _____, Architects, 202. Barbara J. Stambaugh, DYKYC, April 4, 1961.)
- 72 Beaufain St. -- One of six historic structures moved from the city parking garage site at St. Philip and George Streets in 1975 by the Preservation Society of Charleston, 72 Beaufain St. formerly stood at 32 St. Philip St. The building is composed of several old buildings joined together in the early 20th century; the oldest portion was built in the 1790s by Norwood Conyers. The other structures moved from the construction site are now at 74 and 76 Beaufain, 2 and 4 Pitt St. and 30 Rutledge Ave. Conyers was among Charles Town patriots who were exiled to St. Augustine during the British occupation of Charles Town in 1780-81. (Stockton, DYKYC, March 25, 1974.)

74 Beaufain St. -- This two and one-half story frame house formerly stood at 30 St. Philip St. and was moved to this location in 1975 by the Preservation Society of Charleston. It was standing on the St. Philip's Street site by 1793, and was apparently built by Anthony Gabeau. (Stockton, DYKYC, March 25, 1974.)

76 Beaufain St. -- Formerly a kitchen building at 34 St. Philip St., this tiny two story wooden house was moved in 1975 by the Preservation Society of Charleston. It was apparently built in the 18th century and was owned in the 1790s by Bazile Lanneau. The main house is now at 2 Pitt Street.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 25, 1974.)

89 Beaufain St. -- William G. Steele, in September 1815 purchased a large lot from Dr. Samuel Wilson and his sons. Dr. Wilson had acquired the land by marriage into the Mazyck family which had held it since 1712. It was a part of the Mazyck Lands, partitioned among the heirs of Isaac Mazyck in 1742. Steele was a lumber merchant who kept a "saw pit" in Pitt Street. By 1819, he was listed as living at this address. During the Civil War era, the house became the home of Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham, the naval hero. Ingraham (1802-91), was the hero of the Koszta Affair of 1853. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian follower of Kossuth in the uprising against Austrian domination in 1848-49, had immigrated to New York in 1851 and declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. Two years later, while visiting Smyrna, Turkey, he was siezed by Austrian agents and imprisoned aboard the Austrian brig Hussar. Ingraham, commander of the U.S. sloop of war St. Louis, happened to be in Smyrna. He demanded Koszta's release as one entitled to U.S. protection. Diplomatic negotiations averted a battle between the Hussar and the St. Louis, and Koszta was ultimately released. During the Civil War, Ingraham was

commander of Confederate Naval forces on the South Carolina coast. At Charleston he supervised construction of the ironclads Palmetto State and Chicora. The house is an interesting example of Regency style adapted to the single house plan. Notable features of the exterior include the finely carved marble piazza door surround, and the lunette in the pediment. The interior has elaborately carved woodwork in the Regency style.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 28, 1970. Burton, unpub. notes, Feb. 1946; LSC. Dictionary of American Biography, 5:476-477. Stoney, This is Charleston, 9. Burton, Siege of Charleston, 125, 129, 213, 239, 282. Leland, Charleston, Crossroads of History, 51-52.)

108 Beaufain Street -- Built between 1840 and 1842 by John Steinmeyer, a prosperous sawmill owner, this two story wooden house was purchased in 1842 by Gov. Thomas Bennett. In 1909, the property became the Argyle Loudon Campbell Memorial Home for Presbyterian and Huguenot Ladies, endowed by the will of Mary Bennett Campbell, a granddaughter of Gov. Bennett. The name of the home reflected her Scottish lineage. It is now a private residence. The exterior of this rather unusual house has shiplap siding scored to simulate stone blocks, while the interior has Greek Revival features of the 1840s and Victorian features of the 1870s. The property also has noteworthy accessory buildings.

(Thomas, DYKYC, March 23, 1970.)

110 Beaufain St. -- This tall three and one-half story brick single house was built by Robert Shands Smith, a commission merchant, sometime before 1852.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 4, 1970. Bridgens & Allen Map.)

112 Beaufain St. -- A modified double house in the Greek Revival style, this two story frame house, on a raised basement, was built between 1837 and 1840 by Whiteford Smith. From 1849 to 1879, it was the home of James W.

Gray, master in equity, and his family. The house has a central hallway and four rooms to a floor, but only the front rooms are primary rooms. The house has Doric piazza columns and classical woodwork in the interior. (Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 23, 1970.)

118 Beaufain St. -- This small house containing one story of wood on a high brick basement, was built after 1845 by John Henry Steinmeyer, a lumber merchant. The interior has Classic Revival details. Steinmeyer previously built the house at 108 Beaufain St., and subsequently built the large brick house at 4 Gadsden St., which overlooked his sawmills on the west side of Gadsden Street. (Thomas, DYKYC, April 25, 1970.)

Bedon's Alley

Bedon's Alley was in existence by 1704, when it appeared, unnamed, on the Crisp Map. The "Ichnography" of 1739 identifies it as Middle Lane. Deeds as early as 1733, however, refer to it as Beadon's or Bedon's Street or Alley. It was named for George Beadon (Bedon), a merchant who owned land in the little street. The fires of 1740 and 1778 swept through the alley, presumably destroying all structures. (Deeds, W-118, L-276. Year Book, 1880, 302-303.)

2 Bedon's Alley -- Humphrey Sommers, a sub-contractor of St. Michael's Church, built the row of tenements now known as 2 Bedon's Alley and 14-16 Tradd St., sometime between the great fire of 1778 and the writing of his will in December 1788. The trio of tenements are mentioned in the will, which also provided for the building of a fourth tenement on the then vacant lot now known as 12 Tradd. The corner tenement of the three story brick range, now known as 2 Bedon's Alley and in 1788 occupied by James Gregorie as a store and residence, was bequeathed to his

daughter Ann Olney Sommers. Previously on the site was the residence of Joseph Boone, according to the Crisp Map of 1704. The site had been the back portion of Town Lot No. 7 of the Grand Modell, granted originally to Richard Tradd, who in 1688 sold this portion to William Dunlap and John Alexander. Alexander purchased Dunlap's interest in 1697 and by his will, dated 1699, devised the property to his widow, Mrs. Ann Alexander, and his daughter by the same name. The widow Alexander then married Joseph Boone, who purchased the daughter's interest. The widow Alexander was a daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell. As the widow Boone, she built, after the great fire of 1740, the Georgian residence now known as 47 East Bay St.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 3, 1975. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 161-162. Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

- 5 Bedon's Alley -- William Cunningham's House is unusual in that it was constructed during the Revolution. It was built in 1779, of bricks made by a local brickmaker named Moore, whose product was considered worth mentioning in an advertisement for sale of the property in 1784. Capt. Anthony Toomer, a noted local builder, was the contractor. Cunningham, who immigrated from England to South Carolina about the time of the Revolution, owned Magnolia Umbra Plantation, parts of which are now Magnolia and St. Lawrence cemeteries. Cunningham built a single house, two bays wide, with his counting room in the front room on the first floor, having a separate entrance on Bedon's Alley. George Whitfield, who purchased the property in 1794, added the three story brick wing on the south side and redecorated the house in the then popular Adamesque style. He retained the property until 1820, by which time he was living in England. William Doran, owner of a stevedoring business, and his descendants retained the

property from 1857 to 1980. During the bombardment of the city by Federal guns during the Civil War, Doran opened the house to refugees, as it has thick walls. On one occasion during that time, according to tradition, Doran was reaching for a match on the dining room mantel to light someone's pipe, when a cannon ball took off his arm. For years afterward, he was teased: "Generous old William Doran, ask for a light and he gives you his arm!" (Stockton, DYKYC, April 7, 1980.)

Bee Street

One of the original streets of Cannonborough or Cannon's Lands, laid out by 1789. It was presumably named for Thomas Bee, an attorney, judge, member of the Revolutionary Council of Safety and of the South Carolina legislature, Lieutenant Governor and delegate to the Continental Congress. (Plat Book C, 550, RMC0. Deeds, D6-531. Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129. McCrady, 2:357, 373, 475, 481, 573, 793; 4:558, 570. Ravenel, Charleston, The Place and the People, 160, 200, 348. Wallace, 262.)

12 Bee St. -- The brick double house, built in 1858 by a prosperous rice miller, has served as a maternity hospital and a ladies' home. The builder was William Robb, partner in the East Point Mills which stood at the foot of Laurens Street on Cooper River. Robb purchased the site in 1858 and is listed as living at the location in the 1859 city directory. Robb sold the property in 1875. In 1920, the property was purchased by Mercy Maternity Hospital. Mercy, the first facility of its kind in Charleston, represented a very modern medical concept at the time. In 1927, the property was given to the Church Home and Orphanage Corporation, which moved the

Episcopal Church Home for Women from Ashley and Spring to this location, in 1929. The Italianate mansion, with its three-tiered piazza bearing Doric and Ionic columns and a bracketted cornice, brick quoins and elaborate doorways, was rehabilitated in 1983-84 as apartments.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 27, 1975.)

24. Bee St. -- Richard Teasdale, a prosperous merchant and planter, built this house c. 1838. It is two and one-half stories of wood, with woodwork and plasterwork typical of the period, in the interior, and a piazza across the front. In the rear is a two story brick service wing with a cantilevered run.

(Stockton, "24 Bee Street," Preservation Progress, March 1976.)

Broad Street

Broad Street was just that, the broadest street in Charles Town. The street was 61 feet wide at the intersection of East Bay and 100 feet wide between St. Michael's Church and the Beef Market (which stood on the site of City Hall). Records during the period, 1698 to 1714, interchangeably refer to Broad Street and Cooper Street, presumably for Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper.

("Streets of Charleston." Ichnography, 1788.)

- 1 Broad St. -- Bankers Trust of South Carolina is housed in a three story, Italian Renaissance Revival style building faced with Connecticut brownstone, built in 1853. The building was designed by the Charleston architectural firm, Jones & Lee (Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee), who planned many local buildings and worked elsewhere in South Carolina. Jones had his office in this building in January 1857. The building was constructed for the

State Bank of South Carolina and cost an estimated \$100,000 to build. Due to the Federal bombardment of the city, 1863-65, the State Bank moved up the peninsula to Cannon Street. The building at 1 Broad St. was wrecked by the shelling, and the State Bank collapsed along with the Confederacy. The building was rehabilitated and enlarged in 1868. For a time it was owned by George A. Trenholm, cotton broker, former Treasurer of the Confederacy and blockade runner. When the Federal government sued Trenholm and his associates after the war for import duties on the illegal blockade goods, his company went bankrupt. He reorganized his cotton brokerage business and remade his fortune, however. In 1875, the building was purchased by another local merchant and blockade runner, George Walton Williams, who founded the Carolina Savings Bank here in 1875. During the late 19th century, the bank was located on the first floor, the office and exchange of Southern Bell on the second floor and the local office of the U.S. Weather Bureau on the third floor. The Carolina Savings Bank merged with First National Bank in 1957 and moved from 1 Broad. The building again became a bank in 1963 when it was bought by the Carolina Bank and Trust Company for its main office. Bankers Trust of South Carolina took over Carolina Bank in 1969 and 1 Broad became the main Charleston office of Bankers Trust. In 1978-80, Bankers Trust completed a renovation of the building, restoring the exterior as well as the interior with its elaborate 19th century plasterwork and ceiling painting. During the renovation, a cannonball hole was found in one of the pine ceiling beams. Cannonballs have also been found in the basement from time to time. Notable architectural features of the exterior include the lion head keystones on the first floor, each of which is different. The Italian Renais-

sance Revival style is based on the "palazzos" of 15th and 16th century Italy.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 25, 1979. Charleston Daily Courier, March 7, 1853. Bergeron, passim. Stoney, This is Charleston, 10. Ravenel, Architects, 212, 214. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 59. Simms, "Charleston, the Palmetto City." Severans, "Architectural Taste," 6. Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

- 3 Broad St. -- This building was also designed by Jones & Lee and was built in 1853 for Edward Sebring, president of the State Bank at 1 Broad St. It was built by James P. and R. Earle, contractors. The first occupants were Samuel G. Courtenay, bookseller, on the first floor and Walker & James, publishers, on the upper floors. In 1856, the building was acquired by Walker, Evans & Cogswell, printers and publishers. That firm was founded in 1821 by John C. Walker, who was later joined by his brothers Joseph and Alexander. First located at 15 Broad St., the stationary and bookbinding business moved in 1837 to present-day 117 East Bay. In 1850, Joseph Walker became associated with Robert James in the firm, Walker & James, book publishers, the first tenants here. In 1852 John C. Walker and Benjamin F. Evans became partners as Walker & Evans. In 1855, when Harvey Cogswell joined the partnership, it became Walker, Evans & Cogswell, and has retained that name since then. After Walker, Evans & Cogswell purchased 3 Broad, it was joined in the rear with 117 East Bay, to form a single L-shaped building. In 1909, a two story printing plant was built to the south of the older buildings, at East Bay and Elliott streets. During the Civil War, the business relocated to Columbia, S.C., where the firm printed currency for the Confederacy. After the war, the firm was located at Meeting and Market streets for two years. Except for that interlude, the firm occupied this building until 1982, when the building was sold. In 1983-84, the build-

ing was renovated as office condominiums. Three Broad is four stories tall, of Charleston grey brick laid in Flemish bond, with brownstone cornices and sills on the basket-arched windows of the upper levels. A bracketted cornice of pressed metal extends across the parapet roofline. The Italianate style of the building was a popular one in Charleston in the 1850s, and one in which Jones & Lee excelled.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 17, 1979. _____, unpub. MS. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 59. Ravenel, Architects, 212. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 100 Years of "WECCO," passim.)

- 7 Broad St. -- The Italianate style brownstone front of this building may mask an older structure, but it appears that the facade, at least, was erected in the 1850s for William M. Martin and John C. Martin, brokers.

(Green, unpub. MS; HCF. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 59.)

- 9 Broad St. -- William Pinckney Shingler and T. J. Shingler, partners as Shingler Brothers, "exchange brokers," built this two story building in 1856, after receiving permission from adjacent property owners to anchor joists in their brick walls. Charleston architect Edward Brickell White designed the building, with its Italian Romanesque Revival facade of brownstone, executed by the New York stonecutter W.G. Chave. The facade carries the inscription, "Exchange Office." The Shingler Brothers speculated in cotton exports, and the senior partner, William Pinckney Shingler, appears to have been especially daring in that risky but potentially very lucrative form of trade. Said to have been a man of commandingly handsome appearance, he built the fine house at 9 Limehouse in the same year this building was erected. He lost that mansion within a year, but a year later he built an even larger house on the other side of Limehouse Street, with profits from that exciting trade.

(Green, unpub. MS; HCF. Ravenel, Architects, 198-199. Charleston Courier, June 17, 1856. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 11 Broad St. -- Edward B. White also designed this Italianate style building in 1856 for S. G. Courtenay & Co., book-sellers. The brownstone facade was also the work of W. G. Chave of New York. The building contractor was David Lopez. The carved globe, book and scroll, centered in the parapet, are relics of the Courtenay firm's occupation of the building. The firm published books as well as sold them. According to tradition, William Gilmore Simms, the poet, novelist and editor, wrote portions of his novels on the bookstore's counters. Pressed for installments of his works, which ran serially in the Southern Literary Gazette, he would ask for a pencil and paper and stand at a counter writing enough for a forthcoming issue. In 1912 the E. H. Robertson Cigar Company was located here. In 1941, after remodeling, it reopened as Robertson's Cafeteria, and within a few years became a meeting place for Charleston's political and business leaders.

(N&C, April 14, 1947. Charleston Courier, June 17, 1956. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stockton, DYKYC, July 17, 1975. Ravenel, Architects, 198-199.)

- 12 Broad St. -- This fine Quincy granite facade was applied c. 1839 to a building constructed c. 1783 by James Wright, a merchant. The facade was built by the Charleston Insurance and Trust Co., which had its name carved in the granite lintel over the front door. The company bought the building from the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company on August 5, 1839. The facade design is based on two storefront designs in a pattern book published by the New England architect, Asher Benjamin, with one design placed on top of the other.

(Stockton, N&C, May 16, 1974. DYKYC, Sept. 22, 1952. Bryan, "Boston's Granite Architecture.")

13 Broad St. -- Henry W. Conner, an attorney, applied this red brick Queen Anne facade, c. 1890 to an earlier building, the core of which probably dates from c. 1800.

(Green, unpub. notes, HCF.)

14 Broad St. -- Now part of South Carolina National Bank, this building is believed to have been built c. 1799, with a mid-19th century facade change, and a further remodeling, taking off the architectural features of the 19th century facade except for the arched openings, in the mid-20th century.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 11.)

15 Broad St. -- This four story brick building was either built c. 1801 for Agnes Smith (Mrs. John Smith) or c. 1815 by her son, Hugh Smith. The Italianate facade treatment of bracketted cornice and flat and pedimented window cornices, was applied in the 1850s by James M. Gardiner and Alexander Gordon, hardware merchants. Agnes Smith, a native of Scotland, was the wife of John Smith, a merchant; she is buried in the First (Scots) Presbyterian Churchyard. Her son Hugh Smith was also a merchant, and an amateur architect who designed the St. Andrew's Society Hall (built 1814-15, burned 1861), and whose plan for the South Carolina College was commended in 1802, but not adopted, Robert Mills of Charleston receiving the commission instead.

(Bryan, Architectural History of the South Carolina College, 12-13, 16, 19. Ravenel, Architects, 104-106. Stockton, N&C, July 17, 1975. Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 16, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston, 11. Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

16 Broad St. -- South Carolina National Bank occupies this two story, stuccoed brick structure, constructed for use as the Charleston office of the second Bank of the United States, whose charter was drawn up by

John C. Calhoun. The first Bank of the United States had been chartered in 1791 and had established a Charleston office (see 100 Church and 80 Broad). Its charter lapsed in 1811 and was not renewed. In 1810, however, Calhoun introduced a bill in Congress to reestablish the Bank of the United States. This building was built in 1817 to house the Charleston office, known as the Office of Discount and Deposit, of the second bank. Due to mismanagement at other branches, President Andrew Jackson withdrew government deposits in 1833, causing the bank's collapse in 1834. Several influential South Carolinians including Henry Gourdin, a Charleston businessman and legislator, and Robert Y. Hayne, South Carolina Governor and United States Senator, organized the Bank of Charleston which purchased the property and assets of the Bank of the U.S. By 1848, the Bank of Charleston had branches in several Southern cities. During the Civil War, the bank loaned the Confederate government \$1.5 million, and the fall of the Confederacy almost caused the bank to fail. In 1926, the Bank of Charleston merged with the Norwood National Bank of Greenville and the Carolina National Bank of Columbia to form the South Carolina National Bank. The building is in a simplified Classic Revival style, with arched and trabeated openings, pilasters and a pediment. The magnificent eagle of gilded oak, set within the pediment, dates from 1817. The building was expanded to the north in 1856. The Directors' room in the north extension, with its wooden Corinthian pilasters and wainscoting painted to resemble marble, is attributed to Charleston architect Edward C. Jones. The architect of the main building is unknown; some authorities speculate that it was designed by Robert Mills.

(T.R. Waring, DYKYC, March 11, 1935. Stoney, This is Charleston, 11. Ravenel, Architects, 216-217, 219. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 262.)

17 Broad St. -- Claudian B. Northrop, an attorney, built this building c. 1848, but it was thoroughly remodeled in 1870-71 for the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company. The architects for the remodeling were Abrahams and Seyle (Thomas H. Abrahams and John H. Seyle); the contractor was George W. Egan. Both the facade, with its cast iron storefront and plaster ornamentation in the Italianate style, and the interior, with its fine plasterwork and woodwork, date from the 1870-71 remodeling. George S. Cameron was president of the bank, which began operations in 1869. Claudian B. Northrop, during the Confederate War, became interested in becoming a priest, and was ordained in 1867. He was assigned to St. Mary's as assistant pastor and in 1870 became pastor, a post he filled until his death in 1882. He is buried in St. Mary's, under the floor of the center aisle, before the high altar. Inspired by his example, his nephew, Henry Pinckney Northrop, became a priest also, and eventually Bishop of Charleston.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 17, 1981.)

18-22 Broad St. -- The People's Building was Charleston's first "skyscraper," erected in 1910-11 at a cost of \$300,000. It was designed by a Swedish architect, Victor Frohling of Thompson & Frohling, of New York, and built by the Hadden Construction Co. The pile driving for the structure so weakened a nearby ancient residence that the People's Building and Investment Company had to buy it. The project was organized by R. Goodwyn Rhett, mayor of Charleston and president of the People's National Bank. By many it was seen as a sign of "progress," while others were afraid it would ruin Charleston's skyline. President William Howard Taft, who viewed the city from the top of the building, said, "I don't believe that it did ruin the skyline, but if it did the view from

up here makes it worth it." When the building opened in April 1911, people came just to ride the steel framed elevators. The first two floors of the building are faced with Winnsboro granite, while the upper floors are faced with buff-colored brick and terra cotta. The eight story building is constructed of concrete and steel and rated as fireproof. Originally it had, in addition to the banking space, nine rooms on a mezzanine and 13 rooms on each of the upper floors, and the building was steam heated. The People's Bank closed in 1936 and the building was purchased by the Southeastern Securities Co., Charles L. Mullaly, president. Mullaly installed the two white marble leopards at the main entrance. Carved from Italian marble by an unknown 18th century artist, the leopards were brought to Charleston from an estate near Boston, Mass.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 13, 1972. Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

19 Broad St. -- Andrew Kerr, a merchant, built this building c. 1794. It was the location of the Bank of the State of South Carolina from 1817 to 1838, and of the South-Western Railroad Bank, which began operations around 1840. The granite facade was added about 1840. The architect for the remodeling may have been Nathaniel F. Potter, one of the builders of the Charleston Hotel and the principal designer of Milford Plantation. The top portion of the facade fell in the 1886 earthquake. The large granite blocks, some weighing several tons each, and set about 45 feet above the ground, were thrown from ten to 14 feet from the base of the wall, some striking the street with such force as to break the water mains underground. At the time of the earthquake, the building housed The News and Courier, which remains in publication as Charleston's oldest newspaper. It was founded in 1803 as the Charleston Courier, and merged in 1872 with the

News (founded in 1866) to form The News and Courier, under the ownership of B. R. Riordan and Capt. F.W. Dawson, who made it a primary advocate of New South industrialism, first expressing the shibboleth of that movement, "Bring the mills to the cotton."

(Mazyck & Waddell, 14-15, illus. 48. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Ravenel, Architects, 177.)

- 21 Broad St. -- David Alexander, a merchant, built this three story brick building c. 1802. A photograph of 1883 shows its facade faced with brick laid in Flemish bond. The present Victorian facade is presumed to date after the earthquake of 1886, and includes a conical-roofed turret. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Mazyck & Waddell, illus 48.)
- 23 Broad St. -- Edgar Wells, a tailor, constructed this building c. 1786. The facade treatment dates from c. 1838.
- 24 Broad St. -- This building was built by John James Himeli soon after 1791, and was given by him to his wife, as trustee, in 1803. After his death she sold it in 1817 to Ann Eleanor Van Rhyn, whose executors sold it to Abraham Ottolengui in 1841. Ottolengui altered the facade, c. 1841, and a cast-iron store front was added c. 1875 by the heirs of Jacob Barrett. The storefront was so damaged by the collision of an automobile in 1948 that it was removed. The lower facade treatment is c. 1948. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)
- 25-27 Broad St. -- William Wragg Smith, an attorney, built this double building c. 1839. It was heavily damaged in the 1886 earthquake and the facade was extensively rebuilt afterwards, with pressed metal window cornices. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)
- 26 Broad St. -- William Rouse, a shoemaker, built this building c. 1791. The facade was altered c. 1875. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)
- 28 Broad St. -- Built c. 1791 by William Shirtcliff, a merchant, this building shows evidence of a facade change,

which occurred in 1800. In that year James Gregorie, who owned both 30 and 32 Broad, leased the then vacant lot at 32 Broad to Stephen Thomas, who agreed to erect a three story brick building thereon. The agreement also permitted Gregorie to insert joists into Thomas' east wall, for the purpose of building two stories over an arched passageway between the two buildings. Although Gregorie matched the Charleston grey brick and Flemish bond of his existing building, the juncture is discernible. The granite storefront on the first floor probably dates from c. 1840.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston, 12.)

29 Broad St. -- George Macaulay and John Maynard Davis, merchants, built this building c. 1790. The elaborate mansard roof and the stucco dripstones, however, are late 19th century.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

30 Broad St. -- Stephen Thomas, a merchant tailor, made an agreement with the owner of this property, James Gregorie, to lease the lot and construct thereon a "brick house of three stories." The Federal period facade, typical of the year of construction, 1800, is of Charleston grey brick laid in Flemish bond. The gable roof has dormers on the front slope. Stephen Thomas was a leader of the Huguenot Church congregation about this time. He is buried in the Huguenot Churchyard. In 1974, the rear part of this building was demolished and a new building was constructed behind the facade, for the expansion of First Federal Savings and Loan Association, whose main building is next door.

(Green, unpub. MS; HCF. Stockton, N&C, Jan. 31, 1974. Stoney, This is Charleston, 12.)

31 Broad St. -- William Lee, watchmaker, built here by December 1792, when he leased the building to Basil Pourie, merchant. The pressed metal cornice, window cornices and door surround are late 19th century.

(Green, unpub. MS; HCF.)

- 32-34 Broad St. -- This substantial, marble-faced building with its recessed portico was constructed in 1962 for First Federal Savings and Loan Association.
(Green, unpub. notes; HFC.)
- 33 Broad St. -- John Smith, a merchant and mariner, built his house at 33 Broad during the transitional period when Georgian architecture began to be modified by the new Federal style. This three story brick building replaced a building destroyed by fire in 1786. The wooden Classic Revival storefront was probably added by James Gibson who purchased the property in 1821.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 18, 1980. Stoney, This is Charleston, 12. Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)
- 35 Broad St. -- Gilbert and John Davidson, merchants, built this three and one-half story, stuccoed brick building c. 1792. A distinctive feature is the palladian window in the oversized dormer, on the front slope of the hip roof.
(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston, 12.)
- 36 Broad St. -- Built c. 1803 by George Keith, a master builder, this building has a facade dating from c. 1877.
(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)
- 37 Broad St. -- George Macaulay, a merchant, built this three story brick building c. 1794. The cantilevered cornice and window cornices were applied c. 1870.
(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)
- 38 Broad St. -- The State Bank of South Carolina was chartered at this location in 1801 and is presumed to have erected this building for its use. (There is a possibility it was built prior to that date by Dr. Philip Tidyman who sold the property to the State Bank for £4,000.) The State Bank was chartered as a private corporation, but the General Assembly elected three of the 15 directors, exchanged \$300,000 in state bonds for an equal amount of the bank's \$800,000 of stock, and required all state

funds and public and court moneys of Charleston and Charleston District to be deposited in the State Bank. In 1816, the State Bank sold this building and moved to larger quarters at present-day 28 Broad St. The Victorian facade was apparently added soon after 1877, when the property was purchased by Edward Barnwell as trustee.

(Green, unpub. MS; HCF. Wallace, 372. Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS. Lesesne, Bank of the State, passim.)

39 Broad St. -- The Exchange Banking and Trust Company constructed this building in 1891. Charles Otto Witte, the bank's president, a native of Germany, immigrated to Charleston in 1847 and became a prominent merchant. Following the Civil War he went into banking, becoming in 1870 president of the People's National Bank, and later president of the Security Savings Bank. He was for 50 years a consul for German governments, first for the City of Hamburg, then for the North German Confederation and finally for the German Empire. He was also consul for Austria-Hungary and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway. He was knighted in 1907 by the German emperor and decorated by the emperor of Austria and the king of Sweden. Witte lived at 172 Rutledge Ave. (now Ashley Hall School).

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Hemphill, 1:436-440.)

40 Broad St. -- William Inglesby, a merchant tailor, built this building c. 1806. The facade dates from 1891.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

41 Broad St. -- William Waller, a saddler, built this structure c. 1835. The facade dates from c. 1870.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

42 Broad St. -- William Inglesby, a merchant tailor, built this building c. 1797. The present facade dates from c. 1850, is of cast iron, in the Italianate style.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

43-47 Broad St. -- Charles Love and Conrad M. Wienges, saddlers and harness makers, purchased this site in 1855, removed some earlier structures and constructed the present building. In 1870, they sold it to Charles Plenge, who added the pressed tin cornice with his name. The "Hat Man" painting on the Church Street side of the building dates from the late 19th century.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

46 Broad St. -- Site of Shepheard's Tavern, also known at various times as Swallow's Tavern, The City Tavern and The Corner Tavern. Charleston's taverns were more than just eating and drinking establishments, and at this location occurred many historically important events. One was the organization of one of the first Masonic lodges in the United States. Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized on Oct. 29, 1736, at "Mr. Charles Shepheard's in Broad Street." The first Scottish Rite lodge, the Supreme Council, 33rd Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, was organized at the same location in 1801. The first record of a theatrical season in Charleston, and one of the first in the country, is an announcement in the South-Carolina Gazette, Jan. 11, 1735, that on the following 24th, a tragedy called The Orphan, or The Unhappy Marriage, by Thomas Otway, would be "attempted" in "the Courtroom." The "Courtroom" was the long room of Shepheard's Tavern, which was rented for several years prior to 1738 to the provincial government for meetings of the court, since the Province had no suitable building and the Governor and Council could not agree on where one should be built. The use of the same room for court sessions and entertainments was not unusual. A dancing master, Henry Holt, gave a ball in the Courtroom a month before The Orphan was presented there. (The Orphan was not the first theatrical production in Charleston. Tony

Aston, an English actor, in 1703, wrote and acted what was probably the first professional dramatic performance written and acted in the American colonies.) Shepheard's was also one of the city's post offices. In 1743, Shepheard received and distributed mail arriving on ships and by land. In 1773, when the establishment was Swallow's Tavern, the first Chamber of Commerce in America was formed. Banquets were given for arriving Royal Governors at Shepheard's Tavern (also at Dillon's and Poinsett's taverns). The St. Andrew's Society, and other fraternal organizations in the city, held their meetings and dinners at Shepheard's (and at Dillon's, Kerr's, etc.). The Corner Tavern (and Charles Town's other taverns) also hosted meetings of the Sons of Liberty during the Revolutionary period. The City Tavern burned in 1796 but was soon replaced. The tavern building was demolished in 1928 for the construction, in 1928-29, of the present building. The Classic style building, faced with Indiana limestone, cost \$280,000 to build. Olaf Otto, designer of the Savannah River Bridge, was the civil engineer, architect and builder of the structure, for the Citizens and Southern Bank. The Citizens and Southern Bank was organized as the Citizens Bank of Savannah and merged with the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia to become the Citizens and Southern Bank in 1906.

(Cohen, South Carolina Gazette, passim. Walsh, Sons of Liberty, 48. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 82. Thompson, "Postal History." Fraser, 34.

Whitelaw & Levkoff, 169. "HSM," DYKYC, April 8, 1935. Bowes, 119, 121-122.)

49 Broad St. -- Built c. 1740 by Benjamin Smith, a merchant, this three story, stuccoed brick building with a dentil cornice and quoins, retains Georgian paneling on the upper level. The first level fenestration has been changed

several times, the latest change being made in 1963. The building is often called the Paul House because it was purchased in 1819 by Dunbar Paul and remained in his family for nearly a century. The Pauls operated a grocery store here until 1901. The wrought iron balcony is considered one of the best examples of 18th century iron-work in the city.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 23, 1968 Deas, 58-59. Stoney, This is Charleston, 12. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 51.)

50 Broad St. -- The Bank of South Carolina, organized c. 1792 and chartered in 1801, built this substantial structure in 1797-98. The T-shaped building is two stories of brick on a raised brick basement. The facade has a pedimented, slightly projecting center pavillion. Keystone arches deliniate the central entrance, the lunette in the pediment and two niches on the Church Street side, while other windows have lintels with keystones and voussoirs; all these features are of white marble. In 1802, the bank became the object of the daring "ground mole plot" in which one Withers entered a drain under the street near the building and for three months tunnelled his way toward the vaults, living underground and being supplied with food and water by an accomplice, whose carelessness ultimately betrayed the "mole." The vault was never entered. The bank remained here until 1835, when it moved to Broad and East Bay Streets. The Charleston Library Society acquired the building in 1835 and maintained its library here until 1914, when it moved to King Street. The collection of the South Carolina Historical Society, through the courtesy of the Library Society, was located in the building from 1875 to 1914. During the Library Society's occupancy, the building was Victorianized with the addition of an elaborate pediment and bracketted cornice. The building was purchased in 1916 by the

Charleston Chamber of Commerce, which remained here until 1966. In that year, the Citizens and Southern National Bank bought the building, removed the 19th century roof-line embellishments, rehabilitated the interior and replicated the wrought iron fence, based on photographs of the original. The award-winning garden was designed by landscape architect Robert Marvin of Walterboro.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 11, 1978. Clark, History of the Banking Institutions, 42-43, 50-56. Ramsay, 2:6. Stoney, unpub. notes. Debnam, unpub. MS. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 41. Stoney, This is Charleston, 12. Wallace, 372, 426-428, 579.)

51-53 Broad St. -- This double building was built c. 1740 by Benjamin Smith, a merchant; the present facade, however, dates from 1899. A photograph of 1883 shows a three and one-half story masonry building with a high hipped roof and a mid-19th century storefront. The present facade has an oversized gable obscuring the original roof, a large balcony on the upper level and two bay windows, and stylized Renaissance Revival details typical of the turn of the century. The building is designated a National Historic Landmark as the studio of sculptor Clark Mills (1815-83), who came to Charleston in the 1830s. The Onondaga, N.Y., native was a pioneer in casting bronze statues in the United States. While at 51 Broad, Mills designed the bust of John C. Calhoun (1845) which is now in City Hall. In 1848, he was commissioned to do an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, for Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C. He cast Thomas Crawford's design for the allegorical statue, "Freedom," for the U.S. Capitol dome. Subsequently, the building housed the law office of Thomas P. Stoney, Mayor of Charleston, 1923-31 and author of the city's preservation ordinance.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 23, 1968. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 51. CEP, Dec. 20, 1965.)

54 Broad St. -- This three and one-half story, stuccoed brick building is said to have been built for the Geiger family, c. 1771, by Peter and John Adam Horlbeck, with materials left over from building the Exchange. The Horlbeck brothers were contractors for building the Exchange in 1767-71. From 1870 to 1905, this was the office of Henry Ficken, Mayor of Charleston in 1891-95.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, Feb. 17, 1936. Ravenel, Architects, 46-47. Deas, 72. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston, 12.)

55 and 57 Broad St. -- These two bow-fronted buildings were built in 1907 by T. K. and Alex Marshall, brokers.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

56-58 Broad St. -- This double building was constructed in two stages (No. 58, c. 1798 and No. 56, c. 1800) by John Geddes, attorney and Republican politician. He was Speaker of the House, and Governor, 1818-20. Geddes and his son were "damned" by Edward P. Simons in a political campaign in 1823. In the resulting duel, the younger Geddes was shot through both thighs and Simons was killed. From 1869 to 1874, 58 Broad was the location of the Charleston branch of the Freedman's Bank, a national bank for blacks. The Charleston branch had 5,500 depositors and about \$350,000 in deposits in 1873, but mismanagement at other branches and manipulations by white New York financiers caused the bank to fail in 1874. The Freedman's Bank did some renovation of the building when it occupied the premises, but the present facade treatment of 56 and 58 Broad appears to date from a later period in the Victorian era.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stockton, DYKYC, July 18, 1983. Wallace, 368, 370, 494. Charleston Daily Courier, June 29, 1871. Taylor, 68-69. Williamson, 178-179. Abbott, 109-111. Franklin, 310-311.)

59 Broad St. - This two story office building was constructed

in 1940 for Triest & Sholk, real estate and insurance agency, who engaged Charleston architect Archie B. Myers to design the structure and contractor Sam Ginsberg to build it. In 1984, plans were drawn by Liollo Associates Inc., Charleston architects, for adding a third story to the building, for the current owner, Mrs. Minnie Sherman.

(Stockton, unpub. MS; HCF.)

60-64 Broad St. -- The Confederate Home. Behind the exuberant Victorian facade is a double tenement built c. 1800 by Gilbert Chalmers, a master builder, who put a covered passageway through the center of the building. In 1834, the property was purchased by Angus Stewart who operated the Carolina Hotel here. The hotel was subsequently continued by Archibald McKenzie. He rented the building in 1867 to the Home for the Mothers, Widows, and Daughters of Confederate Soldiers, also known as the Confederate Home. The institution was founded in 1867 by Mrs. Mary Amarinthia Snowden and her sister Mrs. Isabell S. Snowden. The two women mortgaged their home to help finance the home, which filled a need at a desperate time in the history of the area. The building also housed the Confederate College which provided educational opportunities for young ladies until the early 1920s. Dr. Charles S. Vedder, for 50 years pastor of the Huguenot Church, and other individuals taught at the Confederate College without salary. The Confederate Home purchased the property in 1874. The middle section with the cantilevered piazza (having no visible support) was built between 1872 and 1882. The home also took over the former United States Court facilities to the rear (see 23-25 Chalmers St.). The building was severely damaged in the 1886 earthquake. It was repaired with donations from throughout the country in 1887. At that time, the Victorian facade, with the mansard roof and fanciful dormers,

was constructed. The Confederate Home today (1984) is made up of apartments of varying sizes, available mainly to people of retirement age, and a few offices and studios. The former U.S. Court Room and the rear piazza, overlooking the large tree-shaded courtyard, are now used for the Home's annual "tea room" in the Spring. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 22, 1976. Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

61 Broad St. -- This tall brick building in the Federal style was built c. 1815, by Robert Downie, a tinsmith. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

63 Broad St. -- Robert Downie also built this brick house sometime after purchasing the site, with a wooden house on it, in 1834. The Renaissance Revival facade treatment and projecting cornice probably date from the 1890s. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

65 Broad St. -- Thomas Fleming bought this site in 1725 and was living in this gambrel-roofed house when he made his will in 1745. Fleming was a planter. The present facade, with the masking parapet, is believed to date from the late 1840s or early '50s. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

66 Broad St. -- This one story brick building in the Greek Revival style was built as an office by Dr. Samuel Wilson, a physician. The present facade was added, c. 1844, to the c. 1800 building. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 9, 1968.)

67-69 Broad St. -- This three and one-half story building, with a passage through the west side, was constructed between 1758 and 1765 by John Hume, a prominent merchant of the period. In the 19th century it was the annex of the famous Jones' or Mansion House Hotel, located next door to the west.

68 Broad St. -- Daniel Ravenel built this three and one-half story brick single house between 1796 and 1800. It stands on property acquired by Isaac Mazyck, the immigrant, in 1710. Mazyck left the lot to his daughter, Charlotte, in 1749. Ten years later she married the second Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot. This house replaced a previous house which burned in the fire of 1796, and is in the Adamesque style then new to Charleston. The property continues to be occupied (1984) by descendants of Isaac Mazyck and Daniel Ravenel, having been some 275 years in the same family.

(Green, unpub. MS; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 13)

71 Broad St. -- Site of the William Burrows House, Jones' Hotel, the Mansion House. William Burrows, Esq., built his three and one-half story wooden mansion here in 1772-74. Burrows was an attorney, Master in Chancery (1761), Assistant Justice (1762) and Justice (1764) and held more than 10,000 acres. His country seat was Magnolia Umbra Plantation, now the site of Magnolia and St. Lawrence cemeteries. His heirs sold his town house in 1784 to Thomas Hall, Postmaster. It was purchased from Hall's estate in 1815 by Jehu Jones, a free black man. Jones had bought, in 1809, the former Moultrie house to the west, and opened a hotel. After purchasing the Burrows House, Jones sold the Moultrie house in 1816 to St. Michael's Church, which demolished it to extend the churchyard. Jones continued to operate his hotel in the Burrows House until his death in 1833. The English traveler, Thomas Hamilton, who stayed at Jones' Hotel in 1832, wrote: "Every Englishman who visits Charleston, will, if he be wise, direct his baggage to Jones's hotel." Famous guests included artist Samuel F. B. Morse and architect William Jay, and the English actress Fanny Kemble. The name, Jones' Hotel, was retained until 1852 when Mrs.

Jane Davis rented the property and renamed it the Mansion House, a title she had previously used for her hotel at Meeting and Queen streets. After the Civil War, the establishment degenerated into a boarding house. It was purchased in 1928 by a buyer who planned to rebuild it on the Ashley River, outside the city. The house was carefully dismantled, but then the Great Depression intervened and the architectural elements remained in storage for nearly 30 years. In 1959, the drawing room of the Burrows house was installed in the Winterthur Museum. The present two story masonry office building was built in 1930 by Henry Schachte & Sons, insurance and real estate brokers.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Simons & Simons, "William Burrows." _____, "William Burroughs." Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 146. Ravenel, Architects, 110.)

Four Corners of the Law

The Four Corners of Law is the name applied by Ripley, author of "Believe It Or Not," to the four corners of Broad and Meeting Streets. These four corners were set apart in the Grand Modell of Charles Town for a "church, town house and other public structures," and have always been occupied by public structures. St. Michael's represents canon law, City Hall represents municipal law, the Court House represents state law, and the U.S. Court House and Post Office represents federal law, according to Ripley. (Leland, Charleston; Crossroads of History, 6.)

80 Broad St. -- City Hall. This Adamesque style building was erected in 1800-01 for the Charleston branch of the first Bank of the United States. It stands on the site set aside for a public market in the Grand Modell. The Beef Market, built here just prior to 1739, stood until 1796, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1800 the City Council conveyed this property to the Bank of the U.S. "for the purpose of erecting an Elegant Building thereon for a

Banking House." The Charleston branch, one of eight in the country, was known as the Office of Discount and Deposit. The branch was located at 100 Church Street before this building was erected. The design of the building is attributed to Gabriel Manigault (1758-1809), "gentleman architect." Manigault, who studied in Europe and came home in 1780 with a substantial architectural library, is credited with introducing the Adamesque style to Charleston. An 1800 newspaper account names Edward Magrath and Joseph Nicholson as the "architects" of the building, and Andrew Gordon as the "builder." The term "architect" was used often interchangeably with "builder" at the time. Magrath and Nicholson submitted a plan for the South Carolina College competition in 1802; their entry was unsuccessful but commended by the committee. Magrath and Nicholson were usually identified as carpenters. It is theorized that they did the carpentry, while Gordon, who was a mason, did the brickwork; such division of labor was common. The attribution of the design to Manigault comes from a family history written by his grandsons (whose veracity concerning his other designs has not been questioned). The building is more elaborately decorated than Manigault's other buildings but shares other characteristics with them, especially the semi-circular projection on the north side (originally containing a stair) and the round windows in the basement; both these features are also found on the Joseph Manigault House, which he designed. Tradition says the marble trim was brought, ready-cut, from Philadelphia, where it had been imported from Italy, for a house which Lewis Morris planned but never built. Congress declined to regrant the Bank's charter in 1811 and it was forced out of business. According to stipulations of the 1800 deed the United States conveyed the property back to the

City in 1818 and it has been used as City Hall since then. The interior, which had been a large open room surrounded by a gallery, was converted into two stories in 1839 by the German architect Charles Reichardt (designer of the Charleston Hotel and the Guard House). In 1882 a new roof was put on and the red bricks, laid in Flemish bond, were covered with stucco. The Victorian council chamber was installed during the 1882 remodeling. The chamber's walls were refaced with narrow paneling following the 1886 earthquake and the ceiling of polychrome panels was installed around the turn of the century. The room is filled with an important collection of portraits and other paintings, the largest of which is John Trumbull's 1791 portrait of George Washington. The painting Fire Masters of Charleston depicts the City Hall's exterior before the stuccoing. Other works include Charles Fraser's miniature of Lafayette, Samuel F.B. Morse's portrait of James Monroe, Vanderlyn's portrait of Andrew Jackson.

(Fraser, 33. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 259-260. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 42. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 58, 86. Ravenel, Architects, 61-63, 67-70, 98-103, 180. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 7, 9. Iseley & Cauthen, 13. Deas, 84-85. Year Book. . . 1882, 205-209. Stoney, This is Charleston, 14. Deeds, A6-233, B7-317. Debnam, unpub. MS.)

83 Broad St. -- U.S. Court House and Post Office Building.

This site, like the other three corners of Broad and Meeting streets, was set aside in the Grand Modell for public use. The "Ichnography" of 1739 shows this corner of the public square as vacant. Between 1767 and 1769, William Rigby Naylor (designer of the Exchange) and James Brown built a Guard House (police station). The building was two stories of brick with an imposing pediment and four Tuscan columns. The portico, projecting over the pavement and obstructing the passage, was removed. A

third story was added which, Fraser said, "made it a very shapeless structure. But it accomodated sundry public officers, which was paramount to all considerations of taste." In addition to the Guard, the building housed the Secretary of State, the Register of Mesne Conveyance and Surveyor General. The 1788 fire map of Charleston shows a second building to the south of the Guard House, designated the Treasury and the Auditor General's Office. Naylor's altered Guard House was taken down in 1838 and replaced by one designed by the German architect Charles F. Reichardt (architect of the Charleston Hotel). The building showed the influence of the Berlin architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781-1841), who was said to have been Reichardt's teacher, in its austere massiveness and especially in the monumental collonade of 11 Doric columns on the Meeting Street side and six on the Broad Street side. Once again, practical considerations prevailed over artistic, however, and the collonade along the east side was removed in 1856 to widen Meeting Street. Reichardt's Guard House remained in use until 1886, when it was damaged so severely by the earthquake that it was taken down. Miraculously, 30 men sleeping in the upper story when the earthquake occurred, escaped unhurt. During the demolition of the structure, the famous "Sword Gates" which were made by Christopher Werner and possibly designed by Reichardt, were saved, and were installed at a later date in the Lesesne Gate at The Citadel. (Tradition says Werner misunderstood his order for the gates and made an extra pair, which a decade later were installed by George Hopley in front of his house at 32 Legare St.) A new Police Department building was constructed at King and Hutson streets, adjacent to the Old Citadel. The U.S. Court House and Post Office, in the Renaissance Revival style, was completed in 1896. The design is attrib-

uted to John Henry Devereux, Charleston architect. The grey granite building, with its square tower, heavy balustraded balconies, rusticated base and quoins, classic door and window surrounds, great double doors and high and broad flights of steps, is designed to resemble an Italian Renaissance palace. The Post Office lobby has an impressive brass-railed staircase, stone columns and wood paneling.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 11, 1979. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 70. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 58. Ravenel, Architects, 36, 180, 266. Deas, 32. Fraser, 101. Thompson. Mazyck & Waddell, illus 11. "Ichnography," 1739. "Ichnography," 1788. Deeds, B7-317.)

85-87 Broad St. -- Josiah Smith, a wealthy merchant, built this double building after purchasing the site in 1795. In 1797 he conveyed 85 Broad to his son William Stevens Smith, an attorney and 87 Broad to his son Samuel Smith, a factor. Eighty-five Broad was purchased from the heirs of William Stevens Smith in 1863 by George Alfred Trenholm, a partner in the blockade running firm, John Fraser & Co., and Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. Eighty-seven Broad was purchased from the Smith family in 1859 by Dr. William H. Huger, a physician, who maintained his office there until 1878. The two halves of the property were united again in 1878-79 by Simon Fougartie, a grocer and liquor dealer, whose family retained the property until 1919. Since 85-87 Broad was built by Josiah Smith as residences for his sons, rather than as tenements, he finished the building inside and out with considerable taste and attention to detail. The three and one half story building is of Charleston grey brick, laid in Flemish bond, and has the proportions and style of the Adamesque or Federal period. The arched entrance formerly was a passageway extending through the building. The first floor was restored to its former

appearance, based on old photographs, in 1976.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, April 4, 1977.
Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston,
14.)

- 88 Broad St. -- William Trescott, between 1811 and 1813, built this substantial three story brick building and in the latter year leased it to the Bank of the State of South Carolina (note: the plaque on the building erroneously says the building was occupied by the first Bank of the United States prior to 1800.) The bank moved to present-day 19 Broad in 1817. The property was purchased in 1833 by the Hebrew Orphan Society. Founded in 1801, the Society had its meeting hall and school on the premises. Except for a brief period in the 1860s, the Society did not maintain an orphanage, but domiciled orphans with selected families. Said Elzas, the Jewish historian: "In this way, in addition to the pecuniary assistance given, the misfortune of orphanage was softened and the little ones were permitted to live in a healthful family atmosphere." Following the great fire of 1838 which destroyed the synagogue on Hasell Street, the congregation of Beth Elohim worshiped here until the present synagogue was completed in 1840.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Elzas, 285-287. Stoney, This is Charleston, 14. Reznifoff, 136, 155-157.)

- 89 Broad St. -- This three and one-half story stuccoed brick was built before 1786 by Paul Smyser, a planter, or after 1786 by his son-in-law, Maj. Stephen Lee, a watchmaker, factor and planter. Smyser, who purchased the site in 1748, died in 1786, bequeathing the lot, with a house on it, to his daughter Dorothea, who in 1784 had married Lee. The house is more likely to have been built by Lee, since it is in the Adamesque style which did not become common in Charleston until some years after Smyser's death. The Lees and their Lockwood descendants

retained the house until 1871. The building was rehabilitated in 1978, at which time Victorian facade features were removed and the present Colonial Revival treatment was applied to the first floor.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 8, 1980.)

- 90 Broad St. -- Mrs. Ann Mitchell, widow of James Mitchell, constructed this three story brick building c. 1794. The facade shows changes of c. 1860 and c. 1878, and at some point the piazza on the east side was enclosed, with a facade of its own.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

- 91 Broad St. -- James Pierson, a merchant, built this three and one-half story brick house c. 1796. A pan-tiled hip roof is visible behind the late 19th century Victorian facade. The Adamesque interior is similar to that of 89.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

- 92 Broad St. -- Dr. David Ramsay's House is so called because it was the home of Ramsay, a physician and historian. He purchased it in 1783. Dr. Ramsay (1749-1815) was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1765 and from the Medical School of the College of Pennsylvania, in 1772. He studied under Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, who is credited with introducing smallpox vaccination to the United States, and Dr. Ramsay is credited with introducing the vaccination method to South Carolina. He moved to South Carolina in 1773 and married, as his third wife, Martha Laurens, daughter of Henry Laurens, later president of the Continental Congress. Ramsay served in the General Assembly, 1776-81 and as an army surgeon at the Siege of Savannah. Captured at the fall of Charles Town in 1780, he was exiled to St. Augustine. He served in the Continental Congress, 1782-85 and was pres-

ident pro tempore of that body. He was president of the S.C. Senate, in which he served, 1801-15. Dr. Ramsay's several works on U.S. and South Carolina history were written while he lived at 92 Broad. Ramsay died in 1815 when he was shot by a deranged patient. The house is believed to have been built c. 1740, by Solomon Legare or by his daughter Mary who married Thomas Ellis. It was originally a two story house. Structural changes revealed during a 1984 restoration indicate the upper floor and garret were added about 1820. The front piazza was probably added about the same time. The house is attributed to a Mr. Miller, a sometime partner with John Fullerton in the building trade, working in the city from the mid-to-late 18th century. The house has an asymmetrical floor plan typical of pre-1750 Charleston houses. The Georgian interior details exhibit high quality as well as variety and interest.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Green, unpub. notes. Ravenel, Architects, 40. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 103-108. Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 26, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston, 14.)

- 93 Broad St. -- This three story, stuccoed brick house was built sometime before 1788, either by Peter Bocquet, Sr., a Huguenot baker who had acquired the site by 1749, or by his son Peter Bocquet, Jr., a prosperous merchant, planter and politician. It was remodeled and enlarged in the mid-1850s by James Simons, a prominent attorney and Speaker of the S.C. House of Representatives. The senior Bocquet came to Charles Town by 1739, when he married Barbara Sence in St. Philip's Church. In 1744, he was naturalized as a "foreign Protestant. His son, Peter, was born the same year (see 95 Broad). The elder Bocquet died in 1783. Simons, who acquired the property in 1850, was also of Huguenot descent. He was an honor graduate of the South Carolina College, and

was considered a superior equity lawyer. He served in the South Carolina House for 20 years, including 12 as Speaker. In 1861, as commander of the Fourth Brigade of the S.C. Militia, he was in direct command of forces in the initial attack on Fort Sumter, and was commended by Gen. Beauregard. A difference with Gov. Francis W. Pickens, however, barred Simons from further command. He volunteered as a private in the Marion Artillery, where he remained until his health forced retirement. After the war he returned to state military service, reaching the rank of General. After purchasing 93 Broad, Simons had the building as his home and office, in the prevailing style of the 1850s. He died here in 1879 but members of his family continued to live here until the 1890s and owned the property until 1925. His son, James Simons, Jr., who lived at 93 Broad and formed a law partnership with his father here, also served as Speaker of the S.C. House for eight years. Another son, Dr. Manning Simons, was professor of clinical anatomy, professor of general surgery and demonstrator in anatomy at the Medical College of South Carolina.

(Stockton, unpub. MS, 1983. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston, 14.)

- 95 Broad St. -- Peter Bocquet, Jr., merchant and planter, built this three and one-half story, stuccoed brick house sometime after acquiring the site as a gift from his father in July 1770. The younger Bocquet, in partnership with his brother-in-law John Wagner, exported deer-skins from 1766 to 1772. He owned several plantations including Jones' Plantation, containing 1,230 acres on Stono River. Bocquet was elected to the Second Provincial Congress in 1775 and served in the General Assembly through the Revolutionary period, except during 1780-82, when he was captured and imprisoned and subsequently

exiled to Philadelphia by the British. Following the Revolution, in which he was also a major in the S.C. Militia, he was a member of Gov. John Rutledge's Privy Council and Commissioner of the Treasury. Socially, he was president of the German Friendly Society. After 1786, Bocquet lived at 74 Rutledge Ave. Bocquet's house at 95 Broad has some of the finest Georgian rooms in Charleston. The exterior has been altered. The door on the left side of the facade dates from Charleston's Regency period, c. 1815-25; the duplicate on the right is a copy. The wrought iron balcony, however, is considered original.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston, 14. _____, unpub. MS; SCHS.)

97 Broad St. -- Mordecai Cohen, a merchant, built, c. 1835, three identical, two and one-half story brick houses, on high brick basements; no. 97 is the only remaining. (Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

98 Broad St. -- Dr. Henry Frost apparently built the front part of this interesting little building as his office, c. 1835. The rear portion appears older and may have been an outbuilding to Dr. Alexander Garden's residence. Dr. Garden, the prominent naturalist for whom the gardenia is named, had a house on the large lot that is now separated into properties known as 98 and 100 Broad St. Since Garden was a Tory, he had to abandon the property when the British evacuated Charles Town in 1782. His son, Maj. Alexander Garden, however, was a Patriot and his claim was recognized by the General Assembly. Garden's house was demolished in the early 19th century. The rear part of 98 Broad, which has a hipped roof and an oversized chimney, may be the only remains of Garden's occupancy. The front portion is in the Greek Revival style typical of Dr. Frost's period. The first floor of

the building contains Adamesque style woodwork from Belvedere, the c. 1800 plantation house of Col. Thomas Shubrick on Charleston Neck. The house was purchased by Standard Oil Co. in 1925 and demolished. Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton, who was Standard Oil's physician, rescued woodwork from the plantation house and installed some in his office here, some in his residence at 40 Rutledge Ave., and other portions subsequently in his home at 98 King St.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, June 5, 1978.

Green, unpub. notes; HCF.)

- 102 Broad St. -- Dr. Henry Frost, physician, built this three and one half story, stuccoed brick residence in the Greek Revival style, c. 1844.

(Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston, 15.)

- 103 Broad St. -- This three story frame building was built by Peter Brase, a grocer, who bought the lot in 1837 and replaced a brick house on the site. For more than 140 years it housed the grocery business of John Hurkamp & Company and its successors on the site, the Automatic Grocery and the Piggly Wiggly supermarket, which closed in 1983. The building is in the Greek Revival style, with a Victorian storefront restored in 1984.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. White-law & Levkoff, 92. Rhett & Steele, 30-31. Land, 156. Historical and Descriptive Review, 122-123.

- 104 Broad St. -- Peter Bocquet, Sr., the Huguenot immigrant (see 93 and 95 Broad), dowered his daughter Ann in 1758 with this property, on which she and her husband John Wagner built this three story brick house as their residence and his place of business. Wagner was a merchant in the deerskin trade with his brother-in-law, Peter Bocquet, Jr. Their descendants included Lt. Col. Thomas Wagner, C.S.A., for whom Battery Wagner, on Morris Island,

was named in 1863. Col. Wagner, of the First Regiment of South Carolina (regular) Artillery, lost his life at Fort Moultrie when a gun burst.

(Stoney, unpub. MS; SCHS. Green, unpub. notes; HCF. Stoney, This is Charleston, 63. Burton, Siege of Charleston, 152-153.)

- 105 Broad St. -- Bredenberg Building, built in 1879-80 by John J. Bredenberg of Augusta, Ga., replacing a three story wooden building destroyed by fire in 1879. Bredenberg inherited the property from his brother, John Henry Bredenberg (d. 1866), a grocer, who had bought it in the 1850s. The three story brick building has a cast iron storefront, masonry quoins and a heavy cornice at the parapet. The first two levels are of red pressed brick while the top level and parapet are of unpressed brick.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 19, 1981. Helen Bredenberg Smith, letter to SCHS, no date.)

- 106 Broad St. -- Lining House. The age of this structure and the question of whether it should be called the John Lining House, continue to perplex historians, despite the "facts" cast in bronze on the front of the building. The following is documented, however. The site was Lot 160 of the Grand Modell, granted in 1694 to James DeBordeaux, a Huguenot immigrant. The first mention of a house is in a deed dated 1715, in which William Livingston and his wife Ann conveyed to William Harvey, Jr., a butcher, the corner lot "with the messuage or Tenem't thereon Standing." The deed indicates that the "messuage or tenement" had been standing for some time, had been rented to David Balantine before he died and more lately rented to Harvey. When Harvey and his wife Sarah sold the property in 1828 to Charles and Elizabeth Hill, it was described as having a "Large Dwelling house thereon Erected." The Hills were

3.
1728

the parents of Sarah Lining, wife of Dr. John Lining. Charles Hill died after making his will in 1734, leaving the property to his wife Elizabeth, who in 1747, married the Rev. Samuel Quincy, then of Dorchester and later of Bewly, Hampshire. She subsequently died, bequeathing the property to her daughter Sarah Lining, and in 1757, Jacob Motte, as her trustee, conveyed the property to the daughter. On March 5, 1757, Quincy gave a quit claim to John and Sarah Lining. On the same date, they conveyed the property to John Rattray. Lining's residences, and the locations at which he conducted his scientific experiments, have not been documented. In 1733, Dr. Lining advertised his address as Broad Street "opposite Mr. Crockatt's," and later he moved to some other (undocumented) place in Broad Street. To further complicate matters, Dr. Lining owned, from 1739, two tenements on East Bay, but is not documented as owning property on Broad Street. It is tempting, for the sake of pinpointing such an historical site, to speculate that he occupied this house while it belonged to his in-laws. However, that also remains undocumented. Dr. John Lining (1708-1760), a native of Scotland, came to Charles Town at the age of 22, and in 1737 began the first weather observations, made with scientific instruments and systematically reported, on the American continent. He also conducted on himself experiments in human metabolism (1740), believed to have been the first such experiments made anywhere. He corresponded with Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia on the subject of electricity and carried out Franklin's famous kite and key experiment in a local thunderstorm. Dr. Lining also made studies on yellow fever and wrote one of the first published accounts of that disease, in North America. The results of Dr. Lining's experiments were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society

of London, and in Gentleman's Magazine, resulting in correspondence between Lining and European scientists. In 1786, the property was bought by Ann Timothy, publisher of the Gazette. The Gazette had been founded in 1731 by Thomas Whitmarsh, a protege of Benjamin Franklin. He was replaced in 1734 by another Franklin protege, Lewis Timothee (Timothy), a Huguenot. When Lewis died in 1738, his widow Elizabeth, with the help of her half-grown son Peter, continued the paper as the first woman editor and publisher in America. Later Peter Timothy, aided by his wife, the former Ann Donovan, made the South Carolina Gazette a major Patriot organ. For that reason, it was suspended during the British occupation, 1780-83. In 1783, the widowed Ann Timothy revived the paper as the Gazette of the State of South Carolina, which, after her death in 1793 was continued by her son Benjamin Franklin Timothy until 1802. During the Timothy family ownership, the paper was published in this house. In addition, the building was occupied by the apothecary of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, sometime between his arrival in Charles Town in 1781 and his death in 1792 (the record is not clear on this point). His was the first of a series of drug stores in the building, and when Schwettman's, the last establishment, closed in 1960, the apothecary shop interior was moved to the Charleston Museum. Dr. Turnbull previously had founded the Greek colony, New Smyrna, in East Florida. He refused to renounce his loyalty to the Crown, but remained in South Carolina after the British evacuation in 1783. His wife Maria Gracia, a native of Smyrna, is believed to have been Charleston's first Greek resident. The Lining House was in danger of demolition in 1961, when the Preservation Society of Charleston bought and restored it. The Society sold it in 1972 for use as a private residence.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 12, 1978. Bull, "Lining House." Steedman, "House of History." Aldredge. Cohen, South Carolina Gazette, passim. Doggett, passim. Wallace, 199-200. Rogers, Charleston in the Age, 50, 95.)

109 Broad St. -- Martin Campbell, a Charles Town merchant, bought the site of this house in December 1773, when the lot extended east to King Street. Campbell is presumed to have built this house sometime after purchasing the property. His kinsman McCartan Campbell and his wife Sarah sold the property in 1784, with the house on it. The three story frame house has a three tiered piazza with slender turned collonettes, similar to collonettes found on 18th century galleries in Louisiana, which are said to have been inspired by West Indian prototypes. It is possible these also are derived from examples in the West Indies, with which Charleston had a lively commerce in the 18th century. This house was scheduled for demolition for a townhouse project when it was rescued by the Preservation Society of Charleston in 1962. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 26, 1978. CEP, Aug. 13, 1962. Stoney, This is Charleston, 15.)

110 Broad St. -- This three story stuccoed brick house was built by William Harvey, c. 1728, after in that year selling to Charles and Elizabeth Hill his house at Broad and King (the Lining House, now 106 Broad). Harvey is identified in the 1728 deed as a butcher, but in his will, dated 1739, he called himself "gentleman," a progression in status which illustrates the fluidity of South Carolina society at the time. Ralph Izard, a planter, purchased the property in 1756. His descendant, Ralph Stead Izard, sold the property in 1837 to his uncle and aunt, Joel Roberts Poinsett and Mary Poinsett (the former Mrs. John Julius Pringle); she was a granddaughter of Ralph Izard. Poinsett is best known, not because he was for many years in Congress, Minister to Mexico and U.S. Secretary of War, but because the Poinsettia is named for him. The Poinsetts sold in 1858 to Judge Mitchell King, a municipal judge and for many years a trustee of the College of Charleston.

The property remained in Judge King's family into the 20th century. One of his family who lived in the house was the Hon. George D. Bryan, Mayor of Charleston. The plan of the house is asymmetrical and similar to those of other early Charleston houses, especially the George Eveleigh House, 39 Church St., but Harvey's house is on a larger scale and the finish is more elaborate. The wrought iron balcony is a notable feature of the facade. The entrance surround has the attenuated proportions and delicate decoration of the Adamesque period and therefore represents an alteration. Other changes included the addition of two marble mantelpieces in the drawing room, brought from Italy by Mrs. Poinsett. In the rear are two outbuildings, including one in the Gothic Revival style.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 26, 1978. Stoney, This is Charleston, 16. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 249-253. Simons & Lapham, 78-79.)

- 114 Broad St. -- Col. Thomas Pinckney, Jr., House. This substantial brick house was begun c. 1790 by Ralph Izard, a planter, but it remained unfinished at his death. In the division of his estate, the unfinished house was devised to a daughter, who died unmarried, whereupon the still unfinished house was sold in 1829 to Col. Pinckney, who finished the house. Col. Pinckney was a son of Gen. Thomas Pinckney of 14 George St., and married Elizabeth Izard, daughter of the man who began construction of the house. The house is distinguished by its portico of four columns on an arcaded base, with curving steps on either side. The Confederate commander, Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, had his headquarters here from the end of August 1863, to December 1863. During that time he was visited here by Confederate President Jefferson Davis. In 1866, Col. Pinckney's daughter, Rosetta Ella, who married her cousin Ralph Stead Izard, and was then a widow,

sold the property to the Right Rev. Patrick N. Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston. He and his successors have maintained their residence here since then.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 250. Sparkman, "Beauregard's Headquarters." Stoney, This is Charleston, 16.)

- 116 Broad St. -- John Rutledge House. Tradition (undocumented) says John Rutledge (1739-1800) built this house c. 1763 for his bride, 19-year-old Elizabeth Grimke. It is not known when Rutledge acquired the property, which he sold in 1790. Subsequent documents identify it as "formerly the residence of Mr. Rutledge." Rutledge was a member of the South Carolina Assembly, the Stamp Act Congress, the Continental Congress and the U.S. Constitutional Convention. He was President or "Dictator" of South Carolina, 1776-78, and Governor of the state, 1779-82. He was Chief Justice of South Carolina and Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and served a term as Chief Justice of the U.S., although unconfirmed by the Senate. Rutledge is buried in St. Michael's Churchyard. Sometime after 1790, the property was acquired by Gen. John McPherson, a Revolutionary Patriot and a prominent figure on the South Carolina turf. He was among several horse breeders credited with improving the state's stock of horses and with maintaining the high standard of racing which made the South Carolina Jockey Club famous in the annals of racing at a time when it was the "sport of gentlemen." The house was sold by his family in 1836 to the Right Rev. John England, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, whose executors sold it in 1843. Ten years later it was acquired by Thomas Norman Gadsden, a real estate broker and slave trader. Gadsden, in 1853, engaged the Swedish architect, P.H. Hammarskold, to remodel the house, adding terra cotta window cornices similar to those on the Mills House Hotel, and the iron balcony, posts, curving step rail and

fence. The two story brick kitchen with Gothic arched windows is also by Hammarskold. The ironwork is attributed to Christopher Werner, as it incorporates two of his favorite motifs: the palmetto tree of South Carolina and the eagle of the United States. The ironwork is also a combination of wrought and cast iron work. The drawing room on the second floor is large and has a coved ceiling. In this room the United States Courts sat for a time after the Civil War, until the Federal Government bought the Charleston Club House, which stood in the present Post Office Park on Meeting Street. Arthur Barnwell, who acquired the property from Gadsden's family in 1885, remodeled the interior, installing eight Italian marble mantelpieces from England and parquet floors of three kinds of wood, copied from European palaces. It is said the carpenter, Noisette, took eight years to put in the floors. Barnwell sold the property in 1902 to Robert Goodwyn Rhett, who was Mayor of Charleston, president of the Peoples Bank (which built the Peoples Building) and one of the developers of North Charleston. During Rhett's ownership, William Howard Taft, U.S. President and Chief Justice, was several times a weekend guest. Tradition says that it was during the Rhetts' residence here that their butler, William Deas, invented the crab soup.

(Ravenel, Architects, 240, 242-243. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 254-255. Stoney, This is Charleston, 16. Barry, Mr. Rutledge, passim. Wallace, 256-257, 290-293, 339. Rosen, 129, 143. Ravenel, Charleston, The Place and the People, 161, 172, 225-227, 255, 319-320, 400. Stockton, DYKYC, March 24, 1975. Nielsen, DYKYC, Feb. 10, 1936. Rhett, Gay, Woodward & Hamilton, 2-3.)

- 117 Broad St. -- Edward Rutledge House. This large two story wooden house on a high brick basement was built, c. 1760, by James Laurens, on the Broad Street end of the former Orange Garden. Laurens, a merchant and brother of Henry Laurens, the President of the Continental Congress, died

in France about the end of the Revolution. In 1788, his executors sold the property to Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The younger brother of John Rutledge, he was also a delegate to the Continental Congress and a captain of artillery during the Revolution. He was captured by the British in 1780 and deported to St. Augustine. After the Revolution he developed a lucrative law practice. Politically he was first a Federalist, then turned Republican, but was moderate enough to appeal to both parties, which led to his election as Governor of South Carolina in 1798. He introduced the bill in the South Carolina Assembly to abolish primogeniture. In 1790, President George Washington offered him a Federal judgeship, but he declined it. He died in 1800 and is buried opposite the south door of St. Philip's; surprisingly, the very full inscription on his stone does not mention his signing the Declaration. Originally a Georgian house, said to have been built by a Mr. Miller, of the Miller & Fullerton building partnership, the house was expanded and Victorianized by Capt. Frederick W. Wagener, whose family acquired it in 1885. Capt. Wagener was a wealthy wholesale grocer, a horse breeder and racer at Lowndes Grove, then known as the Wagener Farm, and president of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. The house was purchased in 1935 by Dr. Josiah Smith, who remodeled the exterior in the Colonial Revival style. In 1965, it was purchased by the Bishop of Charleston for use as a convent. Subsequently, it once again became a private home.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 247-248. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 60. Ravenel, Architects, 40. Ravenel, Charleston, the Place and the People, 185, 193-194, 228, 261, 288, 400-401. Wallace, 347-349.)

- 118 Broad St. -- Site of the St. Andrew's Society Hall. The Society was founded in 1729 by Scots and is the oldest of

its name in the world. The hall was designed by Hugh Smith (1782-1826), a merchant and "gentleman architect," and built in 1814-15. It was a two story brick building with a pediment and four engaged Ionic columns, and round- and square-headed windows. The iron fence across the front was added in 1819. In 1819 the hall sheltered President James Monroe, then on his southern tour, and in 1825 it housed the Marquis de Lafayette. Daniel Webster was the guest of the New England Society at a dinner here in 1847. For years the balls of the Jockey Club and the St. Cecilia Society were held here. The hall's most historic moment was 1:15 p.m., December 20, 1860, when by a unanimous vote, a convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession, withdrawing the state from the Union. It was signed that evening at the South Carolina Institute Hall on Meeting Street. Ironically, both meeting places were destroyed in the great fire of 1861. Only the iron fence and the flagstone pavement laid in front of the hall are still there. The Society never rebuilt.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 255. Deas, 92-93. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 14-15. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 6. Ravenel, Architects, 104-106.)

- 119 Broad St. -- Morton Waring's House. Waring, a wealthy factor, bought the site from Mrs. Ann Middleton in 1803 and built the house by 1807, when it was advertised for sale. The embargo acts of the Jefferson administration adversely affected Charleston business operations, including Waring's. He divided the property into three lots, selling two to the Freemason's Hall Company and the eastern lot, with this house on it, to Mordecai Cohen, in 1811. Cohen bought back the adjoining property in 1818. Cohen, a native of Poland, came to the United States a poor pedler, but amassed a fortune as a merchant, real estate speculator and banker, until, by 1830 he was regarded as

"second only to James Adger as the wealthiest man in South Carolina." In 1825, Cohen loaned his gold dinner service to the City for a banquet in honor of Lafayette. Cohen is said to have lost most of his fortune as a result of the great fire of 1838. He sold the house in 1844 to John L. Hedley, who sold it in 1851 to the successful merchant and factor William B. Smith. His daughter married I. K. Heyward. The Heyward family faced the street front with marble and made other changes, c. 1900. The house, however, retains many of its Adamesque features of c. 1803. The property was purchased in 1957 by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston for use by several diocesan offices. (Green, unpub. MS; SCHS. Stoney, N&C, March 16, 1958. _____, This is Charleston, 16.

- 122 Broad St. -- Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. This property was once the Vauxhall Gardens, a post-Revolutionary "circus" or pleasure ground for entertainments and plays. It was purchased by the Right Rev. John England, Bishop of Charleston, for the Roman Catholic Church in 1821. England was the first bishop of the Diocese, which when established in 1820 included South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, in which there were an estimated 1,000 Catholics. Bishop England dedicated a simple wooden chapel in 1821. The first cathedral on the site, named St. Finbar's and St. John's, was designed by Patrick Charles Keely, a Brooklyn-based architect who designed literally hundreds of churches throughout the country, and who was said to have been a student of Pugin. Constructed 1850-54, the cathedral was destroyed in the great fire of 1861. Fire insurance on the building had lapsed through an oversight, before the fire. The 1861 fire also destroyed the rectory, the Seminary Library of 17,000 volumes and other valuable property. The congregation worshiped at Hibernian Hall for a time after the fire. In 1869, the

Pro-Cathedral was built at 105 Queen St., as an interim place of worship. A bequest of \$48,832 from John McKeegan initiated the rebuilding of the Cathedral. The ruins of the old Cathedral were removed to build the present one between 1890 and 1907. Keely also designed the present Cathedral, which has the same overall form and similar dimensions but entirely different detailing. The intended steeple was never built. The building is constructed of Connecticut brownstone, with star-shaped indentations on the surface. Keely was assisted by a local architect, Decimus C. Barbot. The builder of the cathedral was first Henry L. Cade, who died and was succeeded by Henry Oliver. Keely also designed the altars and episcopal throne in the interior. The stained glass was made by Meyer & Company of Munich. The style of the building has been described as being patterned after German Gothic churches of the 14th century. The gates and fence, which date from the 1850s, are of a simple design.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 115. Rhett & Steele, 26-27. O'Connell, Catholicity in the Carolinas, 38-55, 61-65. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 43. Leger-ton, 66-67. Fraser, Reminiscences, 122. Ravenel, Architects, 254-257. Mazyck & Waddell, 17, illus 42. Guilday, Life and Times of John England, passim. O'Brien, John England, passim. Stoney, This is Charleston, 16.

- 125 Broad St. -- One of Charleston's more interesting Victorian dwellings is the Charles Robert Valk House, built in 1886. Valk, a prominent local businessman, lived in this house until his death in 1937. Born in Connecticut in 1848, he was a student in Abbeville when the Civil War broke out, and he, at the age of 16, enlisted in the Confederate Army with the rest of his school. After the war he became the superintendent of a Charleston fertilizer concern. Later he was a partner in Valk and Murdock, which ran a large machine shop, iron foundry and shipbuilding plant. Much iron work about the city bears the firm's imprint. The

firm subsequently became the Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. Valk had begun construction of this house when the earthquake of 1886 knocked down the initial 10 feet of walls. The house was then built to be "earthquake proof," with iron rods running from the chimneys to the ground level. The large pale yellow brick used in the building is Stoney Landing brick, made locally in the 1880s. The roof originally was covered with iron shingles which were replaced with asbestos shingles in the 1960s. Doors and interior woodwork came from Boston. The house, very modern for its time in Charleston, is in the Jacobethan style, based on English vernacular architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. Few examples of the style were built in the United States before 1890.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 30, 1968. Whiffen, 178-182.)

134 Broad St. -- Charleston architect John Henry Devereux designed and built this two story frame dwelling for John Klinck in 1872, for a cost of nearly \$7,000. Klinck, a merchant, died in 1888, bequeathing the house to his son Gustavus W. Klinck. His family retained it until 1932. The house is in a restrained Gothic Revival style, with clustered porch columns and other details.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

135 & 137 Broad St. -- John Peter Merkhardt, a German baker, later identified in city directories as a "capitalist," built the two and one-half story wooden house at 135 as a residence in 1876. A Mr. Schumacher was the builder. Merkhardt built the two and one-half story wooden house at 137 Broad in 1879 as a rental unit. Both are in the 19th century town house plan with a hall on one side, but the plan is localized by the presence of piazzas on the west sides of the houses.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 6, 1980. _____, unpub. notes.)

152 Broad St. -- John Henry Devereux was the architect of this house, built c. 1885 for William M. Bird. Bird was a partner with H.F. Welch in William M. Bird & Co., wholesale dealers in paints, oils, glass, naval stores and ship chandlery, at East Bay and Cumberland streets. Bird never lived here, but continued to live at 17 Meeting St. He sold the property in 1889 to Otto Tiedeman, a wholesale grocer on East Bay, who is the first documented occupant of the house. Some architectural details of this two story frame house are similar to features on the house Devereux remodeled for George S. Cook at 24 South Battery 15 years earlier. Similarities include the prominent two-tiered bay window, window treatment, piazza collonettes and railings, and other decorations. The house is faced with novelty siding typical of the period and the foundation is of Stoney Landing brick, made locally in the 1880s. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 16, 1981.)

164, 166 & 168 Broad St. -- These three houses demonstrate the rising fortunes of Samuel Wragg Simons in the 1880s and '90s. The oldest (and most modest), now numbered 168 Broad St., originally stood at 3 Franklin St., and was built by Simons by 1886, when he was an employe of a cotton exporting firm, Watson & Hill. The houses at 164 and 166 Broad were built by Simons in 1891, after he had become manager of the company. The largest and most elaborate, the house at 164 Broad St., was built as his own home. Before building 164 and 166 Broad in 1891, Simons had his Franklin Street house moved on rollers to its present position. The two new houses were built at a cost of \$8,000. Born in 1837, Simons served in the Civil War in the Charleston Light Dragoons until accidentally shot in the face by a comrade's pistol. The bullet was removed years later by a famous London surgeon. After managing Watson & Hill for some years, Simons entered

the cotton exporting business with T.G.S. Lucas. He died at 164 Broad in 1917. His residence at 164 Broad is two and one-half stories of frame, with a three story square tower and a gabled front extension. The house at 166 Broad is smaller but similar in detail; a distinctive element is the truncated gable end of the roof. The two and one-half story frame house at 168 Broad is more conservative in style, with traditional side piazzas. The chimneys, typical of c. 1890, date after the house was moved.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 1, 1980.)

180 Broad St. -- Built c. 1850, this three story wooden, Greek Revival house was used as a prison for Union officers during the Civil War. The house, with its giant order Tower of the Winds columns, is notable architecturally. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 17. Waddell, "Introduction of Greek Revival," 7. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 34-35.)

Bull Street

Bull Street was named for William Bull, a native South Carolinian who was the last to fill the Royally-appointed office of lieutenant governor.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 312, 315. "Streets of Charleston.")

2-8 Bull St. -- This group of two story frame rental units in 1907 by E.M. Hacker. The row was acquired by the College of Charleston in the 1970s and restored as administrative offices.

12 Bull St. -- Built in 1851 by Hugh P. Cameron, a crockery merchant, this house has an unusual plan, with two parlors in front, a small room and stairhall at the rear, and the entrance in a pavillion on the east side. The interior was remodeled in the 1890s in the Colonial Re-

vival style. The initials of one owner, David Bentschner, a clothing merchant, appear in the cast iron gate. The College of Charleston restored the house in 1972 as a faculty residence.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 1, 1972.)

18 Bull St. -- The William Blacklock House, built in 1800, is one of the nation's most important Adamesque houses. The house is two stories of brick on a high brick basement. The Charleston grey brick, laid in Flemish bond, is accented by stone trim. The facade features a large lunette in the pediment, openings set in blind arches, delicate tracery in the fanlight and sidelights, and a double flight of iron-railed steps. The date of the house is engraved in stone under the stairs. The interior has fine Adamesque woodwork and plasterwork and a graceful circular stair under an unusual vaulted ceiling. The property has Gothic Revival outbuildings. No architect has been identified for this sophisticated structure. It shows similarities to the work of Gabriel Manigault, however. Blacklock was a member of the building committee for the bank (now City Hall) which was built in the same year and is attributed to Manigault. The most distinctive similarity is the use of the Tuscan column with a fluted neck, which Manigault used on the Orphan House Chapel. The house has had a series of prominent owners and occupants, including Emil H. Jahnz, who was the German consul in 1916. Now the College of Charleston Club, the house was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1974.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 19, 1975. Deas, 86-87. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 317-318. Rhett & Steele, 74-75. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 91. Stoney, This is Charleston, 17. Ravenel, Architects, 68, 70. Simons & Lapham, 127-132. Iseley & Cauthen, 16. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 54, 70. Leland, Charleston: Crossroads of History, 32, 34. Waddell, "Introduction of Greek Revival," 11.)

24 Bull St. -- This three and one-half story, stuccoed brick house, in the Greek Revival style, was built c. 1858 by Benjamin Lucas, a builder and city inspector of buildings, as his residence. The College of Charleston restored the house in the early 1970s as a faculty residence.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 28, 1969.)

43 Bull St. -- This house, with interesting ironwork and a notable fountain in the garden, was built between 1849 and 1852 by John C. Simons, a prosperous merchant, dealing in paints, oils and hardware, on King Street. From 1946 to 1961, it was the home of Judge Joseph Fromberg, an outspoken proponent of judicial and prison reform.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 4, 1969.)

48 Bull St. -- This two story, pedimented plantation style house of brick has a marble plaque on the facade, with the inscription, "Built by I.A. Kelly for G. Keckerley, May 1813." George Keckerley (Keckeley) is listed in the 1813 city directory as a planter at Goose Creek. When this house was built, Harleston was still an open suburb. The house, which formerly had a one story piazza, was made into apartments in the 1940s.

(Thomas, DYKYC, August 11, 1969. Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 17.)

49 Bull St. -- Holy Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church. In 1874, a group of black members left the Protestant Episcopal Church and were admitted into the Reformed Episcopal Church. In 1875, they organized under the present name, and in 1876 acquired the present site. In 1880, the congregation hired Welling & Gleason, contractors, to build the present structure. It was completed in three weeks at a cost of \$1,000. The cornerstone was laid by the Right Rev. Peter Fayssoux Stevens, first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in South Caro-

lina. This is a simple wooden structure with an air of dignity engendered by the classic portico and pleasing proportions.

(Legerton, 22-23.)

56 Bull St. -- This one-story frame, Greek Revival style house is said to have been the residence, c. 1821-22 of Denmark Vesey, alleged leader of an aborted slave insurrection in 1822. Vesey was a native of the West Indies who, brought to Charleston as a slave, bought his freedom in 1800 with money from a lottery prize, and became a prosperous carpenter. During Vesey's trial, it was testified that Vesey had corresponded with the black revolutionaries of Santo Domingo, and had enlisted more than 6,000 slaves in Charleston and the region for 50 miles around, into his plot. The testimony stated that the city was to have been burned, the banks robbed, the white men killed, the white women ravished, and ships seized for transporting the insurrectionists to Santo Domingo. Vesey and 34 blacks were hanged and 32 transported from the United States; all were slaves except Vesey. Four white men, accused of having encouraged the plot, were imprisoned. Black churches were closed and new laws adopted for the regulation of blacks. (Wallace, 384-385. Leland, Charleston: Crossroads of History, 36, 38, 59. Rosen, 70-72, 91, 112. Ravenel, Charleston, the Place and the People, 437-438. Stockton, DYKYC, August 23, 1976. National Register Nomination, Oct. 30, 1975. CEP, March 17, 1977. Starobin.)

66 Bull St. -- Built before 1819 by John Cart, a lumberman and measurer of wood and coal, this two and one-half story wood house has interior woodwork in the Federal style.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 18, 1969.)

76 Bull St. -- Built c. 1813 by George Mathewes, a vendue master, this house has a T-shaped plan, piazza across the front and Adamesque interior treatment. It was the home, from 1821 to 1843 of Hugh Swinton Legare (1797-

1843), attorney, member of the South Carolina General Assembly (1820-22, 1824-30) editor of the Southern Review (from 1829), S.C. Attorney General (1830-32), U.S. charge d'affairs at Brussels (1837-39), U.S. Attorney General (1841-43) and U.S. Secretary of State (1843). Had he lived, Legare might have been the Whig candidate for President in 1844.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 25, 1969. Davis, That Ambitious Mr. Legare.)

84 Bull St. -- Huchet House. The builder of this substantial wooden house, on a high brick basement, is undocumented. It was purchased in 1857 by Count Eugene Joseph Huchet, a French nobleman. Tradition says he lost his fortune in a single day's trading in cotton. The house was inherited by his three daughters. Miss Naomi Elizabeth Huchet, the last surviving daughter, died in 1932, bequeathing the house as a home for elderly women. The house formerly had a front piazza with Doric columns on the first level and Ionic on the second.

(N&C, Jan. 15 and 21, 1932.)

96 Bull St. -- Built c. 1815, probably by Isaac Bennett, of the famous sawmilling and building family, this notable house has two and one-half stories of wood on a raised brick basement, and a one story piazza. The Adamesque frieze with swags is found on other Bennett houses, at 112 and 128 Bull St.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 1, 1969.)

99 Bull St. -- This notable antebellum house was the home of Capt. Warrington Dawson, British-born editor of the News and Courier. Capt. Dawson was honored by the Pope for his editorials against dueling, and is credited with coining the New South slogan, "Bring the mills to the cotton." Politically, he promoted the concept of "fusion" during Reconstruction, urging whites to help

elect qualified Republicans rather than boycotting the polls. Capt. Dawson was shot to death in 1889 by Dr. Thomas B. McDow, during an argument over Dr. McDow's alleged inappropriate attentions to a young Frenchwoman in Capt. Dawson's employ. The front of the house was greatly altered after suffering severe damage in the 1886 earthquake. The interior contains a mixture of woodwork typical of the 1840s and of the 1890s.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 18. Wallace, 480. Rosen, 119-120. Ravenel, Charleston Murders, 71-107.)

100 Bull St. -- The western portion of this hybrid house was built c. 1820 by Honore Monpoey, a grocer, factor and Ashley River planter. The larger eastern portion was added in the 1890s by Herman Wilkes' family, with decorations in the Colonial Revival taste.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 8, 1969.)

101-107 Bull St. -- This row of town houses in the Italianate style was built between 1849 and 1854 for Sarah Smith. During the Civil War, William C. Bee and Co. moved its stores to the row, which was beyond the range of the Federal guns. Shoppers went to the "Bee Block" or the "Bee Store," as the row was called, to buy merchandise brought into port by Confederate blockade runners. The row is distinguished by its terra cotta pediments, cast iron fences and elaborate interior plasterwork.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 5, 1968.)

104 Bull St. -- Built before 1802 by Thomas Bennett, builder architect and lumberman, or by his son Gov. Thomas Bennett (see 69 Barre St.), this two story wooden structure on a high brick basement is a notable Adamesque house, with fine detailing including the Palladian window. The Bennett family built similar houses at 96, 112 and 128 Bull St. The marble steps were added by Charles C. Schirmer after he acquired the property in 1916.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 15, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 18.)

125 Bull St. -- This substantial brick building was built in 1867-68 as Avery Normal Institute, Charleston's first free secondary school for blacks. The school was organized in 1865 by the Rev. F.L. Cardozo. The building was constructed by the Freedman's Bureau on land purchased by the American Missionary Association of New York City. Cardozo secured a \$10,000 grant from the Avery Fund to build the school. It was named for the Rev. Charles Avery of Pittsburgh, a philanthropic Methodist minister. The school was operated as a private institution until 1947, when it became a city public school. The school merged with Burke High School in 1954. In 1955, the building was occupied by Palmer Business School, which subsequently became Palmer College and later merged with the state-run Trident Technical College. Many leading members of Charleston's black community received their education at Avery, which was considered comparable to the city's best public schools. Graduates included T.M. Stewart, a Liberian Supreme Court justice, Dr. R.S. Wilkinson, president of South Carolina State College, and Richard E. Fields, the first black in modern times to be named as Judge of the Municipal Court of Charleston, and the second black circuit judge.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 29, 1973. Leland, Charleston, C Crossroads of History, 64, 86.)

128 Bull St. -- This two and one-half story wooden house on a brick basement was built before 1814, probably by Joseph Bennett, brother of Gov. Thomas Bennett. It is also known as the Thomas Grange Simons House because his family owned it for 90 years, from 1818 to 1909. The house is notable for its Adamesque style architecture including the frieze of swags below the cornice, a favorite motif

of the Bennett family of builders. The entrance portico has fluted Doric columns and a frieze with triglyphs, and curving iron-railed steps.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 18. Simons & Lapham, 154. Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 22, 1969.)

- 129 Bull St. -- The rear portion of this house was built before 1822 for Mrs. Rebecca Drayton, the second wife and widow of John Drayton of Drayton Hall. When built, it was the last residence on the west end of Bull Street. The house was remodeled and enlarged in 1846 by Lewis Rebb, a building contractor. Rebb was the contractor for the remodeling of the Charleston Orphan House by architects Jones & Lee in 1853-54, and for the Citadel Square Baptist Church, built in 1855-56 and also designed by Jones & Lee. (Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 29, 1969. Ravenel, Architects, 212, 225.)

25

Burns Lane

Burns Lane was also known, in the early part of the 19th century, as Blackbird Alley.

(Deeds, P9-38. Charleston Mercury, Nov. 28, 1823.)

- 20 & 22 Burns Lane -- These two small, two story brick structures were built by the Horlbeck family of builders sometime before 1852. Twenty Burns Lane was one of two single house tenements. Its twin which stood to the west was demolished some years ago. Twenty-two Burns Lane was apparently a double outbuilding for the two tenements. It is also possible that 22 Burns Lane is older and was an outbuilding to the residence of Henry Horlbeck which stood immediately to the north, facing on Calhoun St. and which is mentioned in a Chancery Court case in 1839. Bricks for the structures probably came from the Horlbeck brickyard at Boone Hall.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 1, 1978.)

2

Calhoun Street

Calhoun Street is named for John C. Calhoun, the "Great Nullifier." Originally the eastern portion of the street was Boundary Street, as after the Revolution it marked the northern extent of the city. The area above Boundary Street was known as Charleston Neck. The portion west of King Street was called Manigault Street, for Peter Manigault, speaker of the House. The entire length of the street became Calhoun Street after the city limit was extended to Mount Pleasant Street in 1849.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck," 3-4. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 297.)

47 Calhoun St. -- This early 19th century building appears to have been built in the 1830s, but perhaps represents an 1830s remodeling of an earlier building. If the former, it was built probably by Thomas Heath, c. 1835. If the latter, it was possibly built by Charles Cunningham, a King Street merchant, sometime after 1806. The two and one-half story frame house has interior woodwork typical of the 1830s. Originally a residence, the building was more recently made into a store and residence.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 9, 1981.)

77 Calhoun St. -- Charleston Municipal Auditorium, built by the City of Charleston, was dedicated in 1966. It was later renamed Gaillard Auditorium, for former Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard. The building occupies a 12-acre site between Alexander and Anson streets and, as a result of this construction, George Street was extended eastward from Anson to connect with East Bay at a point where Minority Street formerly intersected with East Bay. The auditorium was designed by Charleston architects Lucas & Stubbs and built by McDivett & Street of Charlotte, N.C.

at a cost of \$5,500,000, including land and buildings. The main part of the auditorium seats more than 2,700 persons and the Exhibition Hall has 14,000 square feet and can accommodate 1,500 persons in banquet style. The building was designed so that separate events can be carried on simultaneously in the auditorium and hall. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

85 Calhoun St. -- The Arch Building, so-called from the wide arched passage through the first floor, is believed to have been built c. 1800 and rebuilt in the 1850s. Tradition says it was built for the wagon trade, with a wagon yard behind it. The two and one-half story, stuccoed brick building was saved during the clearing of the auditorium site and restored by Historic Charleston Foundation, which leased it for use as the Visitor Information Center of the Charleston Trident Chamber of Commerce. (Historic Charleston Foundation, unpub. notes. Jack Leland, DYKYC, Oct. 21, 1983.)

110 Calhoun St. -- Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church. The original congregation of this church, consisting of free blacks and slaves, was organized in 1791 as the Free African Society, which built a church in the vicinity of Hanover and Amherst streets. The congregation joined in 1818 the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the name was changed to the Bethel Circuit. Morris Brown, a free black preacher, led the movement in Charleston to organize black Methodists into an independent organization. The Bethel Circuit, in 1818, had about 1,000 members. In 1822, after the alleged Denmark Vesey plot was discovered, the church was investigated because Vesey had been a founder. The church was burned as a result of the controversy. It was rebuilt and continued in operation until 1834, when a law closed all black churches. Morris Brown was found

innocent of any connection with the alleged plot, but he was pressured into leaving the state and went to Philadelphia. The congregation met in secret until 1865, when it was formally reorganized. The name, Bethel, was changed to Emanuel by the Rev. Richard Cain, a black minister from the North. A church was built in 1872 on the present site. It was damaged by the 1886 earthquake and was razed and replaced in 1891 by the present structure in the Gothic Revival style.

(Veal, DYKYC, July 17, 1950. Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 26, 1981. Legerton, 52-53.)

- 115 Calhoun St. -- Otis Mills' Tenement, a two and one-half story wooden house in the Greek Revival style, was built after 1830. Mills, who built the original Mills House Hotel, acquired a large tract on the south side of Calhoun Street in 1830 and built a group of wooden tenements, of which 115 Calhoun is the sole survivor. In 1897-1904 it was the home, during his boyhood, of Ludwig Lewisohn, the noted novelist, editor and critic. The house is described in his novel, The Case of Mr. Crump, which was published in France, instead of the United States, in 1926 because of its explicit sex. Born in Berlin in 1882, Lewisohn immigrated to South Carolina in 1890 with his family. He was an honor graduate of the College of Charleston. He wrote or translated more than 80 books, edited New Palestine magazine, was associate editor of Nation magazine and a recognized drama critic. He died in 1955. (Stockton, DYKYC,

- 121 Calhoun St. -- Edwin G. Harleston, a black rice planter and sea captain, entered the undertaking business in 1901 with his brother Robert, as Harleston Brothers. Originally on Meeting Street, the business subsequently was moved to this location. The present three story wooden build-

ing was erected in 1914. The second floor contained a large hall for meetings, receptions and entertainments, and a 150-person chapel was on the first floor.

(Pamphlet in E.A. Harleston Papers, SCHS.)

- 123 Calhoun St. -- Site of Zion Presbyterian Church, designed by Charleston architect Edward C. Jones and built by contractor David Lopez in 1859, it was the largest brick church in Charleston, seating 2,500. Every door opened outward for easy exit in case of fire. It was described as a "barn-like structure," with twin high-arched porticoes. Jones became an elder in the church, which was largely devoted to mission work among blacks and had a predominantly black congregation.

(Ravenel, Architects, 210, 218. Stoney, This is Charleston, 19.)

- 125 Calhoun St -- Temperance Fountain, erected by the sisters of the Temperance cause in the South, 1904, in memory of Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, a local leader. October 25, an official S.C. state holiday, honors Frances Willard, the 19th century temperance leader. The Frances Willard Society, a tongue-in-cheek local organization, meets annually on Frances Willard Day for an irreverent alcoholic toast to its namesake.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 128 Calhoun St. -- Site of one of the boyhood homes of James F. Byrnes, the late U.S. Senator and U.S. Secretary of State. The two story Victorian house was demolished in 1947. (DYKYC, Jan. 13, 1947.)

- 137 Calhoun St. -- This two story brick building was built in the early to mid-19th century by the Horlbeck family, probably as an auxiliary building to the Horlbeck House which stood at Meeting and Calhoun.

(Stockton, N&C, July 12, 1973.)

160 Calhoun St. -- Site of the Charleston Orphan House, the oldest municipal orphanage in the United States. Founded in 1790, the Orphan House was built on this site in 1792-93, the building having been designed by Thomas Bennett (1754-1814), a local builder-architect. The need for the institution had arisen from a series of yellow fever epidemics which left many children parentless. The Orphan House was enlarged and remodeled in 1853-55 in the Italianate style, with a high, rusticated bell tower, by Charleston architects Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee. Orphans sheltered by the institution included Christopher C. Memminger, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, and Andrew Murray, philanthropist of Murray Boulevard, Murray Vocational School and The Citadel. The building and its chapel were demolished for the erection of the Sears store in 1953-54. The orphanage was moved to a complex of cottages at Oak Grove, north of the city.

(Rhett & Steele, 78-79. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 49. Ravenel, Architects, 81-82, 210-212. Fraser, Reminiscences, 23. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 305. Mazyck & Waddell, 23, illus 53. CEP, Sept. 29, 1954. N&C, Sept. 29, 1954.)

203 Calhoun St. -- Bishop England High School, named for the Rt. Rev. John England, first bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston. The school was established in 1814 and was housed in a building on Queen Street before it was moved to this site.

(Guilday, Life and Times of John England, passim. O'Brien, John England, passim.)

207 Calhoun St. -- Built c. 1817 by Richard Brennan, a merchant, this three and one-half story brick, stuccoed, on a brick basement, was subsequently the home of the related Haskell, Heyward and Middleton families. For a time, it was the home of Nathaniel Russell Middleton, President of the College of Charleston. It became the parsonage of Bethel

Methodist Church in 1881. In 1971, it was rehabilitated as an office building, by a private individual. The building has quoins, a coved cornice and a pediment on the west side, and fine Adamesque interiors.

(Stoney, DYKYC, Sept. 28, 1964. Thomas, DYKYC, June 21, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 20.)

210-212 Calhoun St. -- Built c. 1830 by Bethel Methodist Church, this double residence housed the minister on one side and the presiding elder on the other. The piazzas were added. (Stoney, DYKYC, Sept. 28, 1964.)

214 Calhoun St. -- This Greek Revival, two story brick house on a high brick basement was built after 1834 by Frederick Shaffer, a prosperous building contractor. The house is reminiscent of houses in Beaufort, having a T-shaped plan with a central hall and a columned piazza across the front. It has unusually fine plasterwork and Greek Revival woodwork in the interior. The house remained in Shaffer's family until 1885, when it was purchased by Isaac V. Bardin, a prosperous cotton merchant. During the ownership of the Bardin family, the house was connected with the unsolved slaying of Thomas Pinckney, Jr., a young attorney, in 1899. Pinckney was found across the street in the graveyard of Bethel Methodist Church, having been shot twice in the back, and died two days later without naming his killer. He was said to have been visiting a Miss Bardin on the night of the shooting. Closed hearings were held, no charges were filed and details of the case were never made public.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 21, 1980. Thomas, DYKYC, March 20, 1972. Stoney, DYKYC, Sept. 28, 1964. Stoney, This is Charleston, 20.)

220 Calhoun St. -- This two and one-half story frame on a high brick basement was built c. 1840. It has the Roman Doric order in the piazza which stretches across the front of

the house, which was probably built by Thomas Burnham, but possibly by David Levy, a merchant who bought the property in 1842. The property was bought in 1847 by Dr. Benjamin Huger, rice planter at Richmond Plantation on Cooper River. When the doctor's daughter, Eliza, married in 1851 Alfred Huger Dunkin (son of chancellor and Chief Justice Benjamin F. Dunkin), the house was a suitable residence for the Dunkins and their five children. One son, William Huger Dunkin, was superintendent of schools in Charleston, 1894-1900, then for 30 years was Clerk of Court. The house remained in the family until 1940.

(Margaretta Childs, unpub. MS. Stoney, DYKYC, Sept. 9, 1964. _____, This is Charleston, 20.)

221 Calhoun St. -- Richard Holloway, a master carpenter and a leader of Charleston's free black community, built this two and one-half story wooden house sometime after purchasing the site in 1814, as an investment. Holloway also built the house around the corner at 96 Smith St., which is similar in style and construction. An unusual feature of the two houses is the piazza contained under the main roof. An early deed refers to a school house in the rear of 221 Calhoun.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 7, 1977.)

222 Calhoun St. -- Old Bethel Methodist Church is the oldest structure of Methodism in the Lowcountry and possibly in South Carolina. It is the third oldest church building in the city, with St. Michaels (1751-61) and the Unitarian Church (c. 1770) being older. Originally, the building stood on the southwest corner of Pitt and Calhoun streets. In 1852 the frame building was moved to the west end of the church grounds and used there for class meetings of Bethel's black members, after the present brick church of Bethel Methodist was built. In 1880, the build-

building was given to the black members and rolled across Calhoun Street to the present location. The congregation today includes descendants of the 1880 congregation. The church, built in 1797-98, was originally a plain meeting house, a simple rectangle in plan, finished with a classic cornice and front and rear gables. The portico with its four fluted columns was added after the building was moved to the present site. The columns have modified Tower of the Winds type capitals. The galleried interior is plainly finished, in the meeting house tradition. Formerly, the church had a high pulpit with a sounding board. The present pulpit is said to have been used by Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in the United States, on his visit to Charleston in 1798.

(Legerton, 46-47. Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 22, 1980. National Register Nomination, Feb. 21, 1975. Stoney, This is Charleston, 20.)

239 Calhoun St. -- Alexander Lindstrom, a bookkeeper, built this house c. 1885 on a filled portion of Bennett's Mill Pond. The house conservatively follows the Charleston single house tradition. The two story wooden house has Italianate style window cornices.

(Stockton, DYKYC,

245 Calhoun St. -- Benjamin F. McCabe, a local builder, erected this two story wooden house on a filled portion of Bennett's mill pond, c. 1885.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

261 Calhoun St. -- Franke Home. This Lutheran home for the aged has been on this site since 1908. It formerly occupied the Adger House, built c. 1857. The old house was demolished in 1971 and replaced by the present building.

(Thomas, DYKYC,

267-275 Calhoun St. -- This row of Victorian residences was built 1910-12 on part of the filled Bennett's Mill Pond.

267 Calhoun was built by Levi C. Boland, a traveling salesman, on land purchased from the Calhoun Securities Company. The rest of the houses were built by the Calhoun Securities Co., which then sold them to individual home owners. The Halsey Lumber Co., which used the mill pond for its sawmills for many years, filled this portion of the pond in the early 1900s and sold the lots on the Calhoun Street side to the Calhoun Securities Co. in 1910.

"Show-off" technology is demonstrated in the curve of the piazza at 267, with no columnar support at the corner, and in the two story bays at 269, 271 and 273 which have no visible support.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 23, 1980.)

268 Calhoun St. -- This large frame house in the Greek Revival style was built between 1838 and 1846 by Edward Sebring, a native of New York and president of the State Bank of South Carolina. His bank built the Italianate building at 1 Broad St., c. 1853, and he built the building at 3 Broad in the same year. He razed an earlier house to build this mansion on the shore of Bennett's Mill Pond, which lay on the opposite side of Calhoun Street. A painting of the mill pond by H. Jackson, shows the house in 1846. The two story wooden house on a high brick basement was, according to tradition, pillaged in 1865 by federal soldiers who took Sebring's silver and broke two pier mirrors. In 1882, Sebring's widow sold the property to Charles Pons Aimar, whose descendants owned and lived in it for six generations. Tradition says that Sebring, during a period of abstinence, hid some wine in the house; it has been searched for, for more than a century, to no avail. On the main floor, the drawing room, library and front hall open into each other by folding doors. The interior has handsome moldings and a curving

stair. In the rear is a large brick outbuilding.

(Simmons, DYKYC, Feb. 16, 1948.)

274 Calhoun St. -- Margaret Cannon House, built c. 1802 by Daniel Cannon, lumberman and builder, for his daughter, is a two and one-half story wooden house on a high basement, with a hipped roof and wide piazza. The house also has valuable Adamesque interiors and a large brick outbuilding. From 1838 to 1855 it was the home of William Gregg. He was born in 1800 in Pennsylvania and came to South Carolina in 1824 as a jewelry master workman, a member of the famous firm of Hayden & Gregg, operating first in Columbia and then in Charleston, and accumulating a large fortune. In 1844-45 he published a series of articles promoting industrialization in South Carolina, and in 1845 organized the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, a large scale cotton factory operation which was highly successful. For many years Gregg was opposed to sectional hostility, but in 1860 was a member of the Secession Convention. During the Civil War his textile manufactory at Graniteville became a resource for the Confederacy "second only to a munitions factory."

(DYKYC, Sept. 7, 1938. Wallace, 451-454, 530.)

286 Calhoun St. -- Jonathan Lucas, Jr., built this handsome house between 1803, when he purchased the site, and 1809 when he is listed in a city directory. He was a son of Jonathan Lucas, Sr., an English millwright who came to South Carolina after the Revolution and between 1787 and 1792 built the first water-powered and tide-powered rice mills in this country, on some Santee River plantations. Jonathan Lucas, Jr., also born in England, established the first toll mill in 1801 at Middleburg Plantation and in 1808 and 1819 received Federal patents for improved hulling and polishing of rice. He bought from Daniel Cannon's estate in 1803 a tract of $83\frac{1}{2}$ acres which then

contained one of Cannon's sawmills. On the tract Lucas built this house and a complex of rice mills. In 1817, he and John Norton first applied steam power to rice milling, in a mill on Lucas (now Barre) Street at the foot of Mill (now Sabin) Street. Lucas was invited, about 1822, by the British government to England to develop rice milling techniques. His son, Jonathan Lucas, III, who stayed to manage the family's mills and rice plantations, inherited the house and mill complex in the 1830s. His heir, Edward S. Lucas, sold the house and mill property to David Jennings, a banker, in 1867. The City of Charleston purchased the property from Jennings in 1887 and in 1887-88 erected on the grounds, at the corner of Calhoun and Lucas (now Barre) streets, the City Hospital. In 1893, the former Lucas residence was made a part of the hospital operations as the Riverside Infirmary for private patients. The City Hospital was replaced in 1904 by the New Roper Hospital. In 1921, the Thompson Memorial Hospital was built and the Riverside Infirmary became the R.A. Kinloch Home for Nurses. In 1946 another New Roper Hospital was erected on the filled former salt mill pond to the west of the house, and the building at Calhoun and Barre was demolished. The Medical Society of South Carolina (Roper Hospital) retains ownership of the Lucas House. The house is an excellent example of Adamesque architecture. One of its most outstanding features is the elaborate main entrance, with its elliptical fanlight and profuse Adamesque decorations. The house has three full floors on a high basement. The top floor was rebuilt to its present appearance in 1859-60, following a fire.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 5, 1977. Rhett & Steele, 72-73. Simons, Stories of Charleston Harbor, 95. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 331. Simons & Iapham, 148, 150. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 161. Waring, Roper Hospital, passim. Yearbooks, 1887, 1893, 1905. Allston, Memoir of the Introduction and Planting of Rice, 17.)

Cannon Street

Cannon Street, like Cannonborough, was named for Daniel Cannon, the lumberman.

("Streets of Charleston.")

3 Cannon St. -- The two story brick fire station was built in 1887-88. The alarm bell tower is of the same date. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

109 Cannon St. -- This two story frame house on a high brick basement was built between 1816 and 1825 by William Adams, a planter, as a suburban villa in the Federal style. It was enlarged in the 1840s and again in the 1890s, and Victorianized. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

134 Cannon St. -- Zion-Olivet United Presbyterian Church. Zion Presbyterian Church began as a mission of the Second Presbyterian Church in 1847, led by the Rev. John B. Adger, who had served 11 years as a missionary in Asia Minor. Members first met in the Second Presbyterian's lecture room on Society Street near Meeting. In 1850, a building was constructed at 95 Anson St. (now St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church). By 1858, attendance had grown so that a large building was erected on Calhoun Street east of Meeting, with the name Zion Presbyterian Church. Olivet Presbyterian Church began as a mission in a chapel on George Street and was organized as a separate congregation in 1879. Zion and Olivet merged in 1959 and in 1964 built the present church.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Ravenel, Architects, 210, 218.)

135 Cannon St. -- Site of Islington Manor, a post-Revolutionary dwelling house, built in 1800 by Henry Ellison. It was converted to hospital use in 1897 and until 1954 was a training school for black nurses. The building has been demolished. The facility was replaced by the McClennan-

Banks Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses, which remained in operation until the early 1980s. (Ravenel, DYKYC, July 29, 1940. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

Chalmers Street

Chalmers Street has had various names. The block from Union (now State) to Church was early called Union Alley, and after he purchased property on it in 1757, was called Chalmers Alley after Dr. Lionel Chalmers. Dr. Chalmers (1715-1777), a Scot, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh before settling in South Carolina where he became one of the leading physicians and was associated with Dr. John Lining (see 106 Broad). He was a scientist who, like Lining, recorded weather observations and published the results in London in 1776. His work on tetanus was published in the Transactions of the Medical Society of London (1754) and his Essay on Fevers was published in Charles Town (1767). He corresponded with leading European scientists, as did Lining and Dr. Alexander Garden of Charles Town. Chalmers' residence in the alley was destroyed by the great fire of 1778. It was on the north side; otherwise its location is uncertain. The continuation of the thoroughfare, from Church Street to Meeting was Beresford Alley, named for Richard Beresford, a Wando River planter who in 1715 left his large estate for the establishment of a free school. The fund continues to provide scholarships for needy students. Forty years after the Revolution, the two alleys were widened, paved and merged into one street under the name Chalmers Street.

(Stoney, N&C, April 20, 1958. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 220-221. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 94. Aldredge, 219-225. Fraser, 116. Stockton, unpub. MS. Leland, Charleston: Crossroads of History, 4.)

6 Chalmers Street -- The Old Slave Mart Museum. In 1856, a city ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of slaves on the north side of the Custom House (the Old Exchange), which had been a tradition since the 18th century. Proponents of the ordinance said the auction sales at the location caused the "blocking up or obstruction of East Bay Street." The prohibition of public sales resulted in the opening of various sales "rooms," "yards" and "marts" along Chalmers, State and Queen Streets. One was "Ryan's Mart," which utilized a four story brick double tenement, fronting on Queen Street, with a yard extending to Chalmers Street. The building contained the "barracoon" (from the Portuguese word for slave jail) and Ryan's offices and sales rooms. Auctions were held also in the rear yard on Chalmers Street. In 1859, the property was purchased by Z.B. Oakes, an auction master, who in the same year received permission from the City to insert brick trusses in the wall of the German Fire Hall (next door to the west) to support roof timbers for a "shed" which he was erecting. The one story "shed" was given an impressive facade with octagonal pillars (similar to those on the Fire Hall next door) and a high arch enclosed by a large iron gate. Above the arch, in large gilt letters, was the word "MART" and a gilt star. About 1878, the building was converted to a two story tenement dwelling by filling in the arch and inserting a second floor under a new roof. In 1938, this property was purchased by Miriam B. Wilson, who developed it as a museum of African and Afro-American arts, crafts and history. The museum is operated by the Miriam B. Wilson Foundation.

(Drago & Melnick, "The Old Slave Mart Museum." Ston-ey, This is Charleston, 22.)

8 Chalmers St. -- The German Fire Company Engine House was built in 1851 and was designed by Edward C. Jones, one of Charleston's most talented antebellum architects. The building is in the Romansesque Revival style of the mid-19th century. It was built as the engine house for the Deutschen Feuer Compagnie (German Fire Company), which was one of several companies organized after the great fire of 1838, which made the necessity of a more efficient fire-fighting system more apparent. The present building replaced a smaller structure, built soon after the company was organized. The present building remained in use as an engine house until 1888, when the fire station at Meeting and Wentworth streets was completed. Afterwards the building was a meeting hall, first for the Carolina Light Infantry and later for several black fraternal lodges. In 1982, it was rehabilitated as a law office.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 22.)

17 Chalmers St. -- The Pink House, built c. 1712 by John Breton, the tiny structure is believed to have been a tavern in Colonial days. It is constructed partly of Bermuda stone, a coral limestone imported in blocks from Bermuda as building material. The building's gambrel roof is one of a few surviving in Charleston. The building, once the studio of artist Alice R. Huger Smith, later became a law office.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 23. Jack Leland, DYKYC, Jan. 9, 1984. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 220-221. Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 8, 1975. Leland, Charleston; Crossroads of History, 4.)

25 Chalmers St. -- Huguenot Society Headquarters. The society, founded in 1885, is open to descendants of French Huguenots who settled in South Carolina in the Colonial period. The address is actually the rear of the Confederate Home on Broad St. (See 60-64 Broad). The portion of the building to the left of the open

passage housed the United States District Court from 1845 until 1860, when the Judge Andrew G. Magrath (pronounced Magraw), following the election of Lincoln as President, divested himself of his robe of office, and the Federal Grand Jury refused to function, declaring that the North, "through the ballot box on yesterday, has swept away the last hope for the permanence, for the stability, of the Federal government of these sovereign States."

(Wallace, 525. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 29 Chalmers St. -- German Friendly Society. The Society, founded in 1766, formerly had a hall on Archdale Street, and has been located here since 1942. Though limited to 175 members, the society does not restrict membership to persons of German ancestry. Portraits of past officers, some of whom were distinguished Patriots of the Revolution, line the walls of the hall, and the Society has a museum of artifacts of its more than 200 years of history. The Arion Society, another German fraternal organization, also meets here. The building, after the Confederate War, was the headquarters of the Carolina Art Association.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 6. Stoney, This is Charleston, 23. Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 21, 1974.)

- 34 Chalmers St. -- This three and one-half story brick building was erected by Benjamin McInnis. A Scottish-born blacksmith, McInnis also made a study of tetanus. He acquired the site of 34 Chalmers in 1850 and had his blacksmith shop on the first floor.
- (Bull, unpub. notes.)

- 36 Chalmers St. -- This substantial three story, stuccoed brick Greek Revival house was built c. 1835 for Jane Wightman, a free black woman. It was purchased in the 1930s by author Josephine Pinckney and restored as her home. She added the Federal style piazza en-

trance.

(Stoney, N&C, April 2, 1948.)

38 Chalmers St. -- This small two and one half story brick house was built c. 1844 for Jane Wightman, a free black woman, who also owned 36 Chalmers. It was the birthplace of artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner in 1883. Subsequently it was the home of Laura M. Bragg (1881-1978), director of the Charleston Museum, founder of the Free Library and the Poetry Society of South Carolina. She was visited here by Gertrude Stein, Carson McCullers, DuBose Heyward and other famous authors. Miss Bragg restored the house in 1927. Architect Albert Simons added Georgian and Federal details at that time.

(Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS.)

Chapel Street

Chapel Street was named for a chapel (apparently never built) for which a lot at the northeast corner of Chapel and Elizabeth streets was set aside in the plan of Wraggborough. Later, a chapel was built on the triangle at the street's western, in 1858. It was used by the congregation of St. Luke's Episcopal Church while their sanctuary (now New Tabernacle Fourth Baptist Church, 22 Elizabeth St.) was being built. The tradition that the street was named for this chapel is untrue, as the name of the street predated the building. Later, the chapel was used by the congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, until their church on Thomas Street was built. The building was demolished in 1884.

(Legerton, 6. Stockton, unpub. notes. N&C, Sept. 16, 1884.)

4 Chapel St. -- Railroad warehouse in the romantic "Chinese" style, built in 1881 by the North Eastern Rail Road.

The building is a registered National Historical Engineering Landmark. A twin of the structure stood just to the east until it was demolished in the 1970s.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 14 Chapel St. -- The Northeastern Rail Road Company Depot was built in 1865-66 to replace an earlier depot which was blown up during the Confederate evacuation of the city, Feb. 18, 1865. The depot was filled with and other commodities that had to be left behind, together with a quantity of gunpowder. People from the area rushed in to help themselves. Nearby some cotton was burning. Some small boys, who found that gunpowder would make a blaze with lots of smoke when thrown on the fire, amused themselves by carrying handfuls of it from the depot, where it was stored, to the cotton. Powder trickling through their fingers left a trail back to the depot. Somehow it was ignited and before anyone could extinguish the fire the entire depot was blown up, along with about 150 people. Houses near the depot also caught fire, adding to the chaos.

(Burton, Siege of Charleston, 321. Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 13, 1976. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 46.)

- 28 Chapel St. -- Elias Vanderhorst House, built c. 1832 by a member of the wealthy Vanderhorst rice planting family. It remained in the family until 1915. The structure is a valuable example of Greek Revival architecture, expressed in a suburban villa. The two and one-half story stuccoed brick house is built on a high brick basement and has a double flight of stone steps leading to the piazza.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 7, 1968. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 298.)

- 34 Chapel St. -- Built c. 1840 by Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer, or by his son Dr. H.V. Toomer, this two story wooden house on a high brick basement combines elements of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles, the

details of which show the influence of Robert Mills, who designed buildings in both styles. The house also has an unusual curving piazza which follows the curve of the paneled bows of the facade. Columns on the level of the piazza are of brick, capped with marble; those on the upper levels of wood. The interior has a double flight of stairs, which curve to unite at the landing, from which a single flight continues to the second floor. The exterior front steps have an iron rail with "dog tail" newels. The house was the home of the younger Toomer, who was appointed official physician for The Neck. He died tending victims of Charleston's great yellow fever epidemic of 1858.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 14, 1968. Ravenel, DYKYC, Nov. 11, 1941. Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 29, 1975. _____, unpub. MS. Waddell, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 24. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 298-299.)

36 Chapel St. -- This plantation style house was built by Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer about 1809, when it was one of the first houses in still-rural Wraggborough. It has interiors in the Adamesque style. Dr. Toomer was a planter in Christ Church Parish as well as a physician. He or his son built the house next door at 34 Chapel.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 299. Stoney, This is Charleston, 24. Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 21, 1968.)

35 Chapel St. -- The two story frame house was built sometime before 1852 by Sylvia Miles, a free black woman, on land leased from William H. Holmes. It was not uncommon in the 18th and 19th centuries, for a land owner to lease a vacant lot with the stipulation that the lessee build a house, with the lessor retaining ownership of the land and the lessee owning the building.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

51-59 Chapel St. -- This row of two and one-half story frame houses in the Victorian taste were built by Capt. Benjamin F. McCabe, a local businessman, in 1890. Capt. McCabe lived at 59 Chapel, and built the other houses as an investment. He was Captain of the Irish Volunteers. He died in 1894, at the age of 48, of blood poisoning due to a gunshot wound in the arm.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

CHARLOTTE STREET

Charlotte Street was laid out in 1801 as one of the streets of Wraggborough. It was named for Charlotte Wragg, daughter of Joseph Wragg and wife of John Poaug.
("Streets of Charleston." Stockton, unpub. notes.)

East End of Charlotte St. -- The Carolina Gas Company gas plant was built in the 1850s in competition with the Charleston Gas Light Company works which were located on Church Street between Market and Cumberland. The Carolina Gas Co. existed for three years before it was determined that competition was bad for both companies and the company was consolidated with the Charleston Gas Light Company. Both were forerunners of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. which now owns this property. During the Civil War the gas holder at this plant was struck by an eight-inch shell, which tore a hole through the cover but did not explode. It was found by workmen when the holder was replaced in 1893. In 1865, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, while military attaché of the Union Army during the occupation of the city, used Charleston gas to inflate observation balloons launched from a lot at George and St. Philip streets. The count later became famous as a designer of German aircraft.

(Pogue, South Carolina Electric & Gas, 4-6.)

16 Charlotte St. -- This three story brick double house on a high brick basement, with fluted Doric columns on the piazza, curving outside steps and fine interior plasterwork and woodwork, was built between 1834 and 1840 by Robert Martin, a successful merchant in the "wagon-yard" trade. The wagon-yards were located mainly on upper King Street where wagon drivers from the state's interior exchanged country products for store goods. A bathtub in the basement, seven feet long, three feet wide and two feet deep and carved from a single block of Winnsboro granite, was, according to tradition, the first stationary bathtub in the city. (Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 15, 1969. Stockton, N&C, July 30, 1975.)

20 Charlotte St. -- Robert Martin also built this fine Greek mansion, as a wedding gift for his daughter, Ellen Daniel Martin, who married her second cousin, Joseph Daniel Aiken, in 1848. Aiken, a Winnsboro native, was an attorney before the Civil War. During the Civil War he was a lieutenant with the Third S.C. Cavalry. After the war he was a cotton factor and agent for a line of steamers to Florida. Martin was also an amateur painter, sculptor and architect, and may have designed this house. It has also been attributed to Edward C. Jones, to Russell Warren and to James M. Curtis. The house is sophisticated in plan and detail, and has an unpedimented portico with giant order columns of a Corinthian order, and an Italianate loggia on the west side. The interior has a circular stair, black marble mantels and restrained decoration in the Greek Revival style. The house remained in the Aiken family until 1889, when it became the home of W.H. Shingler, a cotton and naval stores factor and commission merchant. The house was the birthplace of Wil-

iam Martin Aiken (son of Joseph D. Aiken and Ellen D. Martin), supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department, who designed Federal buildings throughout the nation and in Charleston designed the Williams Bandstand on The Battery, and the second Roper Hospital at Barre and Calhoun streets (now demolished).

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 22, 1969. Ravenel, Architects, 167, 170. Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 24.)

- 29 Charlotte St. -- This three and one-half story brick single house was begun by Richard Cunningham sometime after 1815 and completed c. 1828 by John Gordon. The house is in the late Adamesque style.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 29, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 24.)

- 30 Charlotte St. -- This two and one-half story wooden single house was built in 1882 by William E. Holmes, an East Bay paint and oil merchant, as rental property. Holmes lived next door at 32 Charlotte St. at the time.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 23, 1975.)

- 32 Charlotte St. -- The three story, hip-roofed brick house in the Regency (late Adamesque) style, was built between 1820 and 1825 by John Casken, a carpenter, who purchased the lot in 1811 in trust for Catherine Wegman.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 5, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 25.)

- 33 Charlotte St. -- This notable two and one-half story brick mansion on a high brick basement was built by J. Thomas Hamlin White, a Christ Church Parish planter, about 1854, replacing a two and one-half story wooden house. He left the then existing kitchen building, constructed c. 1812 by the McAlpin family. Tradition

says White had the bricks made in Mount Pleasant, where he was half owner of a kiln. During the Civil War, the house was a Confederate hospital. After the war, it was headquarters of the notorious Maj. Gen. Daniel Edgar (Dan) Sickles, commander of the Department of the Carolinas during the Federal occupation of the South. Sickles was a member of the Tammany Hall Gang, a New York Congressman, friend of five presidents, and minister to Spain, where he was the rumoured lover of Queen Isabella. The house formerly had a hidden passage with a ladder, from the top floor to the basement. Distinctive architectural features of the house include the Corinthian order, pedimented entrance surround, approached by a high flight of steps and set in a pedimented, projecting pavilion.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 12, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 25.)

- 36 Charlotte St. -- Built c. 1830 for Mrs. Rebecca Cordes, this two and one-half story wooden house on a high brick basement has a Palladian window on its east side and a Greek Revival piazza, and is transitional in style between the Adamesque-Regency and the Greek Revival.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 19, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 26.)

- 40 Charlotte St. -- A three story wooden house on a high brick basement, this notable house has two tiers of piazza facing the street. It was built by Jonah M. Venning, who purchased the site in 1827 and moved here c. 1831 from St. Philip Street. Venning had a lumber yard on Venning's Wharf (on the Cooper River between Calhoun and Laurens streets) and later was a factor and commission merchant. The property remained in his family until 1877.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 26, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 26.)

43 Charlotte St. -- Built c. 1849 by Williard A. Hussey, this two and one-half story brick house, on a high brick basement, has some unusual features. The walls are five bricks thick, with a piece of slate placed in the mortar between each brick. The stuccoed brick building has brownstone trim. The east side extension has blind windows, placed solely for balance, as they are backed by fireplaces in the interior. Major rooms have ornate plasterwork typical of the period. Notable features of the exterior include the pedimented center pavilion with the classic entrance surround and set of double curving stairs.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 2, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 26)

44 Charlotte St. -- Built C. 1834 by William Henry Houston, a carpenter and contractor, this two and one-half story brick house on a raised basement has Doric piazza columns across the front. Historic Charleston Foundation bought and restored this notable Greek Revival house in 1966.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 9, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 26.)

CHISOLM STREET

Chisolm Street received its name from Chisolm's Mill, a rice and lumber mill complex, now part of the U.S. Coast Guard Station to the west of the street. On the east side of the street is a playing field known as the Horse Lot, part of a filled former mill pond.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 22, 1969.)

3 Chisolm St. -- The Andrew B. Murray Vocational School was built in 1922-23 and named for the philanthropist

who financed it. It was Charleston's first vocational school. The building, designed by David B. Hyer, architect, cost \$225,500 to build and equip. It is now used for offices of the Charleston County School District.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

CHURCH STREET

Church Street, named for the new St. Philip's Church, was one of the regularly laid out streets of the 1672 Grand Modell, extending the length of the town from what is now Cumberland Street to Vanderhorst Creek (present Water Street). Early references call it New Church Street, signifying the removal of St. Philip's from its original site, and in some cases, New Meeting street, reflecting perhaps the loss of Old Meeting Street due to construction of the city walls, and perhaps the presence of the Baptist Church near its south end. By 1739, it was known simply as Church Street. By that time, also, Vanderhorst Creek had been bridged and Church Street Continued was cut from Vanderhorst Creek south to Broughton's Battery on White Point.

("Streets of Charleston." Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 57-58. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 57-58.)

12 Church St. -- This notable, two and one-half story wooden house was built c. 1810. The one story piazza and the wooden fence are interesting features.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 26.)

15 Church St. -- During the Civil War, this large brick house, then the home of Dr. William Snowden, was used as a hospital. The Snowden family silver, buried in the garden when the family evacuated to Columbia in 1865, was not found again until 1922. Dr. Snowden's

wife, Amarynthia Yates Snowden, was one of the founders of the Confederate Home. Their son Yates Snowden wrote a History of South Carolina. The top floor of the house was heavily damaged in the 1886 earthquake and replaced with a mansard roof.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, May 10, 1937. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 19 Church St. -- This former carriage house was built c. 1875 for the George W. Williams House (Calhoun Mansion) at 16 Meeting St. It was remodeled as a residence in 1939, with Simons & Lapham, Charleston architects, installing 18th and 19th century style interiors. The brick wall on the street shelters a garden and terrace where the carriage entrance used to be.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, May 10, 1937. Ravenel, DYKYC, Feb. 17, 1947. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, Southern Interiors, 62-64. Stoney, This is Charleston, 26.)

- 20-24 Church St. -- This interesting group of Adamesque houses stands on the site of a row of tenements built before 1775 by Edward Fenwick and destroyed by fire or other means before 1785. Old plats show that the kitchens of the three tenements survived. The middle building was apparently the first to be rebuilt, by Daniel Brown, a mariner, who bought the vacant site in 1795 and was living there in 1796. In 1801, George Chisolm bought the still vacant site at 24 Church and built on it promptly, as he is listed in the 1802 city directory as living there. James H. Ancrum, by 1809, had occupied the present house at 20 Church, having sold the William Rhett House, 54 Hasell St., which he had inherited from his mother, a great-granddaughter of Col. Rhett. Ancrum married a daughter of Col. William Washington. He apparently leased 20 Church from William Holmes, who bought the site in 1795 and whose family retained it until 1834.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 27. _____, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

26 Church St. -- In November 1794, when Charlotte Fenwick Jackson and her husband Ebenezer Jackson conveyed this property to John Splatt Cripps, there was an unfinished house on the site. It was perhaps the tenement which Charlotte's father, Edward Fenwick, ordered by his will to be built with funds from his estate. The house was completed either by Cripps, who was a merchant, or by James Watt, who purchased the property in 1796 and lived and operated a grocery at the location. Originally, the house was located two doors south of Lynch's Lane. When the lane (now Atlantic Street) was widened, c. 1800, this house became the corner building.

(Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

32 Church St. -- Robert Lindsay, a carpenter, leased the site in 1804 from Margaret White for a term of 16 years, with the right to erect a structure. His inventory, after his death in 1813, lists a two story wooden house among his assets. His widow was living here in 1815. Margaret White sold the property in 1817 to the Rev. Andrew Fowler. A Yale graduate, he was pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, Edisto Island, 1813 to 1817. As a member of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in South Carolina, he helped found churches in Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, Florida and North Carolina. He also published a weekly Episcopal newspaper. A subsequent owner-occupant was Turner Logan, a lawyer and U.S. Congressman in the 1920s.

(Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS.)

35 Church St. -- This three and one-half story, stuccoed brick house was built c. 1770 by Thomas Young, who purchased the site in 1769. The lot then extended to Meeting Street and Young also built the house at 30 Meeting St., although, according to tradition that

was sold uncompleted to Col. Isaac Motte, who completed its construction. This house was later the home of Dr. Joseph Johnson, author of Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution. Dr. Johnson was also a prominent physician, Intendant (Mayor) of Charleston, president of the Charleston Branch of the second Bank of the United States, and a Union Party leader. He was a son of William Johnson, a leader of the Revolution in South Carolina, and a brother of William Johnson, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1941, the house became the home of Wilmer Hoffman, a nationally known sculptor. The house has valuable Georgian interiors.

(Stoney, N&C, April 11, 1949. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 73-74.)

- 37 Church St. -- George Mathews, son of an early settler, Anthony Mathews, bought the site of this house in 17-43 and constructed it soon afterward. The Georgian two story brick house has an asymmetrical plan typical of early 18th century local houses, and many early Georgian interior features. The wrought iron balcony is characteristic of early Charleston ironwork. The builder died in 1769 and his house was sold to Dr. Philip Skirving. According to tradition, an owner of the house safeguarded his money by keeping it in a cask on the front stoop, where no potential thief ever thought to look.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 14, 1978. Jack Leland, CEP, Feb. 13, 1969. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 73.)

- 38 Church St. -- This notable Regency style house was built c. 1819 by Dr. Vincent LeSeigneur, a refugee to this city from the Santo Domingan slave revolution. The crenelated north wing was added after 1894.

(Thomas, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 28. N&C, Jan. 3, 1974.)

39 Church St. -- The George Eveleigh House was built c. 1743, when Eveleigh purchased the site. In 1753 he ordered the sale of "the dwelling House on White Point late in my own occupation." The two and one-half story stuccoed brick house is built of small, possibly imported brick and has an asymmetrical floor plan typical of early local houses. The interior has wide cypress board paneling in the Georgian style. The drawing room, which extends across the front of the house, has an Adamesque mantel from the Nathaniel Heyward House, c. 1788, which stood at East Bay and Society streets. Eveleigh's lot formerly extended to Meeting St., and a subsequent owner built the house at 34 Meeting St. The lot remained undivided until 1795, when this part was sold to Dr. John Lewis Polony, a Santo Domingan refugee, and a naturalist and chemist who corresponded with leading European scientists and was a member of several European literary societies. The house formerly had a secret stair leading from a cupboard in the drawing room to a closet in the room below. The house was unroofed by a tornado in 1811, which lifted a 30 foot beam, carried it a quarter of a mile and drove it into the roof of a King Street house.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 9, 1978. Stoney, This is Charleston, 28. _____, unpub. notes; SCHS. _____, N&C, April 5, 1949. Jack Leland, CEP, June 25, 1968. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 58. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, Southern Interiors, 60-61. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 64-73. Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 75.)

41 Church St. -- Architect A. W. Todd built this house in 1909 as his residence. According to tradition he designed the house as a result of a wager challenging him to put a substantial house on the narrow (25 feet by 150 feet) lot. One of the more interesting features

is the garage entry through the chimney.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, July 13, 1936.)

50 Church St. -- Site of the Mariners' Church. As a result of a religious constroversy, the congregation of the First Baptist Church split and a second meeting house was erected here in the early 18th century. A corner of the church was carried away in the hurricane of 1752, by a vessel driven up Vanderhorst Creek (now Water Street), across Meeting Street, where it was grounded. Afterwards the church was used as the Mariners' Church, a place of worship for seamen.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 57. McCrady Plats, 3351.)

53 Church St. -- The date of this house is uncertain, but according to a deed of 1877, Joseph Ball had a house on the site when he made his will in 1768. The property passed to his wife Elizabeth, and she and her Ball and Gibbes retained the property until 1877, when it was sold to Julius Lilyestron Lee.

(Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS.)

59 Church St. -- Thomas Rose, an Ashley River planter, is said to have built this two and one-half story stuccoed brick house soon after his marriage to Beuler Elliott in 1733. The site was devised to Beuler by the will of her father, Thomas Elliott. The house has an asymmetrical plan typical of early Charlestown houses, and early Georgian interiors with robust and simple paneling, staircase and other woodwork. The piazza is a 20th century addition. The house is said to be haunted by the ghost of Dr. Joseph Brown Ladd, who in 1786, was carried into the house after being mortally wounded in a duel, in which he defended the honor of an actress named "Mrs. Robertson," nicknamed "Perdita."

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 10, 1975. John Bennett, DYKYC,

March 23, 1942. Stoney, This is Charleston, 28. Iseley and Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 52-53. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, Southern Interiors, 52-58.)

56, 58, 60 Church St. -- These three frame houses were built after 1754 by James Veree, a house carpenter. No. 60 has the only room in Charleston completely paneled in mahogany.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 12, 1982. Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 73. Stoney, This is Charleston, 29.)

61 Church St. -- The First Baptist Church, the oldest Baptist church in the South, is called the "Mother Church of Southern Baptists." It was organized in Kittery, Maine, by the Rev. William Screven in 1682, and was driven by persecution to South Carolina in 1683. The Baptists first settled at Somerton, on the Cooper River near Charlestown, and later moved their church into the city. Meetings were first held in the home of William Chapman on King Street. In 1699, William Elliot gave the present lot on Church Street and a frame building was erected. During the Revolution, the British seized the building and used it for storage of salt beef and other provisions. Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, admitted that he "feared the prayers of the young Baptist minister more than the armies of Marion and Sumter." He was referring to the Rev. Richard Furman, founder of Furman University, the first Baptist college in the South. The cornerstone of the present church was laid in September 1819, and the building was dedicated in January 1822. It was designed by architect Robert Mills, who considered it "the best specimen of correct taste in architecture of all the modern buildings in this city." Although Mills said the building was "purely Greek in its style," it actually has Tuscan columns and Roman arches. Mills

garden on four

may also have designed the iron gates and fence, which are simple and vigorous, with a guilloche design of alternating curves and lozenges. Two of the church's pastors, the Rev. Dr. Basil Manly and the Rev. Dr. James Petigru Boyce, were founders of the Southern Baptist Seminary, now the largest in the world.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 1, 1968. Legerton, Historic Churches, 4-5. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 57. Ravenel, Architects, 121-123. Deas, Early Ironwork, 96-97. Gallagher, Robert Mills, 83-85. Waddell, "Introduction of Greek Revival," 3-4, 13-14. Simons & Lapham, 184.)

69 Church St. -- This large double house has been attributed to Richard Capers, but it may have been built by Jordan Roche or Jacob Motte. Richard Capers, a planter in Christ Church Parish, inherited the lot from his father Capt. William Capers, who owned it in 1715 and is thought to have died c. 1718. There is no documentary evidence of what Richard Capers did with this property, but it has been speculated he built this house c. 1745, as a wedding gift for his third wife, Mary Ann Maybank. The first recorded evidence of the house is a 1761 deed, in which Rebecca Roche, widow of Jordan Roche, relinquished her dower in the property to her husband's nephew, Francis Roche, including the "Brick House Messauge or Tenement and out Houses thereon Erected." At that time, the property was leased by Jacob Motte, the Public Treasurer, who continued to live there until his death in 1770. Motte was for 27 years the Public Treasurer, which office was second in importance to the Governor. The Treasurer, who was appointed and regulated by the Assembly, kept the provincial government's funds in his personal possession, subject to a great bond. He served as the local banker, as Charleston had no banks until the 1790s. Motte and other treasurers grew rich

on legal commissions. Motte was the ancestor of many prominent South Carolinians. He fathered 19 children and was the father-in-law of Thomas Lynch and Gen. William Moultrie. Motte never owned this house, but rented it from the Jordan Roche family. In 1778, the house became the home of James Parsons, a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Secret Committee of 1775. Parsons died in 1779, while vice president of South Carolina. The house was severely damaged during the Federal bombardment and purchased in a ruinous state by Mrs. William Mason Smith, who restored it after the Civil War. Her descendant the late Alice R. Huger Smith, nationally known watercolorist and writer, lived here. For many years, the entrance was in the northernmost opening in the street facade. In 1971, the entrance was returned to its original position, in the center of the facade, during an extensive renovation of the house. The house is unusual for its period in that the third floor ceilings are the same height as those of the lower stories and windows are of the same size. The drawing room extends the full width of the house and has an Adamesque mantel with the "Procession of Baccus and Ariadne" in the center-block. In the rear, the property has a line of out-buildings with Gothic pointed-arch openings.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 20, 24. Fraser, Reminiscences, 81. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 47-53. Stockton, DYKYC, May 26, 1975. Stoney, N&C, March 20, 1949. Thomas, DYKYC, March 8, 1971. Isabella Leland, DYKYC, Feb. 1, 1960.)

71 Church St. -- Col. Robert Brewton built this house as his residence, perhaps as early as 1721. It is one of the earliest surviving examples of the Charleston single house. The three story stuccoed brick house has slightly projecting quoins, keyblocks over the

windows, a cornice of shaped bricks and a notable wrought iron balcony. Col. Brewton was a son of Col. Miles Brewton, who served in the war against the Yemassee Indians in 1715 and in 1717 was promoted to Powder Receiver. In 1718, Col. Miles Brewton was foreman of the grand jury which indicted the pirates captured by Vice Admiral William Rhett. This lot was the south part of his tract of land which extended to Tradd Street on the north. Col. Robert Brewton, who acquired this lot from his father, also succeeded his father as Powder Receiver. He was a wealthy wharf owner, a militia officer and a member of the Commons House of Assembly. Col. Robert Brewton sold the house in 1745 to Jordan Roche, husband of his sister Rebecca Brewton. It remained in her family to 1767. The formal garden in the rear, in the formal 18th century style, was designed by Loutrel Briggs, author of Charleston Gardens. The house was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 12, 1975. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 142. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 43-47. Green, unpub. notes.)

73 Church St. -- Col. Miles Brewton presented this house, "for love and affection" to his daughter Mary and her husband Dr. Thomas Dale, in 1733. Dr. Dale was a physician, a medical translator and a theatrical writer, as well as assistant justice of South Carolina. Tradition says the Royal Council of the Province held meetings here. The house originally had three stories; the top story was removed in the 19th century.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 43. Stoney, N&C, April 20, 1958.)

76 & 78 Church St. -- In this small, notable post-Revolutionary house at 76 Church, DuBose Heyward wrote Porgy, the novel on which the operetta, Porgy and Bess,

was based. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972. The house has been combined with 78 Church St., another post-Revolutionary dwelling, into one residence. Tradition says President George Washington spoke from a balcony at 78 Church on his visit to Charleston in 1791. The present balcony, however, is in the Regency style of c. 1815-25. The third floor of 78 Church is partly supported by a mahogany bedpost.

(Stoney, N&C, April 20, 1958. _____, This is Charleston, 30. Jack Leland, CEP, March 19, 1969.)

77 Church St. -- Site of the home of Col. Miles Brewton, Powder Receiver of the Province and foreman of the grand jury which indicted the pirate Stede Bonnet, in 1718. The present three and one-half story brick structure was built between 1810 and 1815 by Louis Danjou, a grocer who was a native of Cluny, France. It was built as his shop, with a residence above. The two story brick building at 75 Church St. was his warehouse and stable.

(Susan S. Bennett, DYKYC, July 28, 1941. Stoney, This is Charleston, 30. File, "77 Church St.," SCHS.)

79 Church St. -- This three story stuccoed brick house is of very early construction, but its construction date has not been pinpointed. The site was part of Town Lot No. 39 which was granted to Anthony Bonneau, a Huguenot immigrant, in 1694. At some point, the corner portion of Lot No. 39 was acquired by John Bullock, who devised it to his widow Mary Bullock, from whom it passed to their daughter Milicent, who married Col. Robert Brewton. Col. Brewton sold the lot, apparently containing this house, in 1722 to John Frazier. The addition on the north is believed to date from c. 1742. (Green, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 30.)

83-85 Church St. -- William Hendricks, a planter in Christ Church Parish, made his will in 1749, directing his executors to finish this double tenement, with back buildings. Through the arch can be seen the former double kitchen, now a residence. The main building is a two and one-half story, stuccoed brick structure, simply finished.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 31. _____, N&C, April 20, 1958.)

86 Church St. -- This valuable post-Revolutionary house is believed to have been built c. 1784. It is a three and one-half story stuccoed brick structure, with a hipped roof and a delicate fanlight over the door.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 31.)

87 Church St. -- The Heyward-Washington House was built c. 1770 by Daniel Heyward, a rice planter and founder of a prominent rice planting dynasty. He removed a two story brick house from the site but may have kept the existing outbuildings. The house was the home of his son Thomas Heyward, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. President George Washington stayed here on his visit to the city in 1791. During the late 19th century, the lower left corner of the house was converted to a bakery. The house was restored in 1929 by the Charleston Museum and the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings (now the Preservation Society of Charleston), and is operated as a house museum by the Charleston Museum. The formal garden in the rear is maintained by the Garden Club of Charleston. The house has notable Georgian interior features, some of which had to be reconstructed due to the 19th century remodeling. The drawing room mantel, which is original, is attributed to Thomas Elfe, one of the city's foremost colonial cabinetmakers.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 31. _____, N&C, April

20, 1958. Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 26, 1979. Fraser, Reminiscences, 18.)

89-91 Church St. -- This valuable three story double tenement of stuccoed brick was called "Cabbage Row" because black tenants there put cabbages for sale on the window sills. This was partly the inspiration for "Catfish Row," the locale of DuBose Heyward's novel Porgy, although for the purpose of his novel, Heyward placed "Catfish Row" on the waterfront (East Bay Street). A notable feature is the wrought iron grille in the entrance to the central arched passage.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 32. _____, N&C, April 20, 1958. Deas, Early Ironwork, 74-75.)

90 Church St. -- Tradition says this three and one-half story brick Georgian house was built after 1752 by Thomas Legare (1715-1788). There is no documentary evidence of that but the property is subsequently found in the ownership of his son Samuel Legare (1744-1797). The middle window on the first level was once a door, indicating that room was used as a counting house or shop. The house has valuable Georgian interior features. The Regency style piazza was added c. 1816 by George Macaulay. DuBose Heyward, author of Porgy, lived for a time in the service building in the rear.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 32. _____, N&C, April 20, 1958. Burton, unpub. notes. Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 12, 1979.)

93-99 Church St. -- This row of two and one-half story frame Victorian residences was built c. 1910. Previously on the site was the large brick building of the Charleston Hydraulic Cotton Press Company.

(N&C, Oct. 7, 1979. Sanborn Map, 1884.)

92 Church St. -- The three and one half story brick, Adam-

esque house was built c. 1805 by Alexander Christie, a Scot merchant. The site was formerly the garden of 94 Church St. The middle window on the first floor was originally a door, indicating the front room was a place of business. This has been the rectory of St. Philip's Church since 1908.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 32. Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 5, 1979.)

94 Church St. -- This three story hipped-roof house was built between 1760 and 1765 by John Cooper, a merchant, and his wife Mary. From 1771 to 1799 it was owned by Thomas Bee, attorney, planter, delegate to the Continental Congress and U.S. Judge. After 1799 it was purchased by William Alston, a Georgetown planter, who gave it in 1805 to his son Gov. Joseph Alston, who sold it the same year. Joseph Alston married Theodosia Burr, ^{daughter} ~~wife~~ of Aaron Burr. She was lost at sea, inspiring many legends about her fate. Tradition says that Robert Y. Hayne, John C. Calhoun and their supporters meet in the drawing room in 1830 to draft the Ordinance of Nullification, which sought unsuccessfully to establish South Carolina's right as a sovereign state, to "nullify" the unpopular Tariff Act of 1828, called by the Nullifiers the "Tariff of Abominations." The house was owned by the Alexander Christie family at the time. The property was purchased in 1856 by James B. Poyas, whose wife, using the pseudonyms, "The Octogenarian Lady" and "The Ancient Lady," wrote several works on local history. The center window on the first level was originally a door, indicating commercial use of the front room. The Greek Revival piazza was added in the mid-19th century.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 32. _____, N&C, April 20, 1958. Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 28, 1980. Leland, Charleston, Crossroads of History, 40.)

100 Church St. -- This three story stuccoed brick building was the initial location of the Charleston branch of the first Bank of the United States, chartered in 1790. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 32. Fraser, Reminiscences, 17.)

107 Church St. -- Isaac Holmes, a planter, built this three and one-half story, stuccoed brick house after the great fire of 1740. Georgian paneling in the primary rooms is similar to that of other early houses including the George Eveleigh House at 39 Church, c. 1743, and the Thomas Rose House at 59 Church, c. 1735. Holmes called himself "Isaac Holmes of Church Street" to distinguish himself from contemporaries of the same name. (Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 12, 1977. _____, unpub. MS.)

131 Church St. -- The James Huston House, c. 1809, a three story brick single house, retains its street entrance, a common feature on houses used for business and residential purposes. Huston was a merchant tailor. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

134 Church St. -- This three story stuccoed brick house, which is perhaps pre-Revolutionary, was the rectory of the Huguenot Church. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

135 Church St. -- The Dock Street Theatre is located in the old Planter's Hotel building. Alexander Calder and his wife purchased the site in 1809 and moved the hotel to this location. They enlarged the hotel by adding on to buildings they found on the site. The hotel was remodeled in 1855 by J. W. Gamble, who may have added the main entrance with its recessed porch, banded brownstone columns with carved wooden brackets, and the lacy iron balcony. During its peak period the hotel was famous for its food, and it is said that Planter's Punch originated there. Guests included the actor

Junius Brutus Booth, who in 1838 allegedly attempted to kill his manager, a Mr. Flynn, in one of the rooms. In 1885, the former hotel was described as a "cheap tenement." By the early part of this century it was in a ruinous condition. Local preservationists prevented its demolition, however, and in 1935 it was restored by the City of Charleston as a Works Progress Administration project. The present Dock Street Theatre was constructed at that time, with an auditorium being built in the courtyard of the former hotel and part of the existing building being used as the backstage. The theatre is a reconstruction of an 18th century theatre, and is named for the original Dock Street Theatre, which was built on the Queen Street (Dock Street) side of the property about 1735 and which was said to have been the first building built specifically for theatrical performances, in America. The new Dock Street Theatre opened in 1937 with a repeat of the first performance at the old Dock Street Theatre, The Recruiting Officer by George Farquhar. The rehabilitation also included the installation of the theatre lobby and reception rooms on the first two floors and apartments on the upper floors. Adamesque woodwork and plaster work from the Thomas Radcliffe House, built c. 1802 at George and Meeting streets and demolished in 1935, were installed in the reception rooms of the theatre. The plasterwork was carved by William Purviss, a noted craftsman of Charleston's Adamesque period. The Dock Street Theatre is the home of the Footlight Players, a community theatre group with professional direction, and is used for a variety of cultural events. The City Gallery, a non-profit exhibition space, is also located in the building.

(Bowes, Culture, 101-103. Stockton, DYKYC, July 16,

1973. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 56, 71-72. Stoney, This is Charleston, 34. N&C, April 20, 1958. Ravenel, Architects, 7, 9-10. Rhett & Steele, 48-49. N&C, Feb. 27, 1885. "Ichnography," 1739.)

136 Church St. -- The French Huguenot Church was organized by French Protestants who arrived on the ship Richmond in 1680. The first church was built on this site in 1687, and was blown up deliberately in 1796, in an attempt to arrest the great fire of that year, which in spite of such efforts devastated a wide area. Another church was built in 1800. According to tradition, services were timed with the tides, to accommodate members arriving by boat from nearby plantations. The congregation declined in numbers during the early 19th century and the church was closed in 1823. In 1844, the congregation was revived by Huguenot descendants who wished to return to the faith of their fathers, and the present structure, designed by architect Edward Brickell White, was built in 1844-45. It was Charleston's first church in the Gothic Revival style. The structure is stuccoed brick, with lath-and-plaster vaulting in the interior and cast iron decorative elements on the exterior. An interesting feature is the pierced wooden screen in the rear of the sanctuary, with panels which can be slid open for ventilation. Tablets on the walls of the interior are in memory of various Huguenot ancestors. The Henry Erben organ, designed for the church in 1845, was restored in the 1970s. For many years, the church was used only for periodic services sponsored by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and for organ recitals and weddings. In 1983, an active congregation was revived. It is the only French Calvinist congregation in the United States. (The French Huguenot Church in New York City

is part of an Episcopal Diocese.) The churchyard contains many early burials.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 12, 1979. Legerton, Historic Churches. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 28. Fraser, Reminiscences, 34. Stoney, This is Charleston, 34. _____, N&C, April 20, 1958. Rhett & Steele, 48-49. Severans, Southern Architecture, 141-142. _____, "Architectural Taste," 4-5. Steedman, French Protestant Huguenot Church, passim. Ravenel, Architects, 191.

141 & 143-145 Church St. -- This single tenement and double tenement were both constructed about 1740 by Alexander Peronneau, a Huguenot merchant. The basement and first floor of No. 141 is built of Bermuda stone, the upper part of brick. The basement of No. 143-145 is of brick, the upper part of Bermuda stone. No. 143-145 was renovated in 1928 by Mrs. R. Goodwyn Rhett, who converted it to a single residence. She also built the brick buildings in the rear, using bricks from the demolished Sheppard's Tavern, which stood at 44 Broad St. About the same time, the epithet "Pirate Houses," was applied to these buildings, with the explanation that pirates lived here & had tunnels leading to the waterfront for illicit commerce. The name and the story have no basis in fact.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 8, 1975)

142 Church St. -- St. Philip's Church Home. The Queen Street end of this building contains the remains of an 18th century row of three tenements, perhaps built by Mrs. Mary Petrie. In 1842, the row was remodeled and enlarged to house the Commercial House, a hotel. It was purchased by St. Philip's Church in 1870, as a home for Episcopal widows. The building was remodeled to its present appearance in 1886.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 20, 1971.)

146 Church St. -- St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church,

organized in 1680, is Charleston's oldest Episcopal congregation and was the first Anglican church established south of Virginia. The first church, a frame structure, was built c. 1681 on the present site of St. Michael's at Meeting and Broad streets. According to tradition, the first minister was accused, in 1682, of having christened a young bear while in an inebriated condition. A second church was built in 1710-23, on the present site. Constructed of brick, the new church had a tower centered in the street, in the manner of contemporary parish churches in England which were placed at the center of crossroads. The church also had three Doric porticoes, which represented the first documented use of giant order columns in the American colonies. The second St. Philip's was described by a contemporary account as "spacious, and executed in a very handsome taste, exceeding everything of that kind which we have in America." It was built with funds partly obtained from duties on rum, brandy and slaves. The church caught fire during the great conflagration of 1796, but was saved by a black boatman who ripped burning shingles from the roof; he was subsequently given his freedom as a reward. The building was burned to the ground by another fire in 1835. After the fire, the city attempted to widen the street at the expense of the steeple and porticoes. The Vestry countered that a fine steeple was more ornamental than a mere street. A compromise was worked out whereby the church site was moved slightly to the east, but with the street continuing in a curve around a projecting tower and steeple. The church was rebuilt in 1835-38. The Vestry asked architect Joseph Hyde to rebuild it exactly as it had been. However, he persuaded them to permit the replacement of massive Tuscan columns

of the original interior design with lighter Corinthian columns, after the style of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London. The English Renaissance style steeple, in the Wren-Gibbes tradition, was designed by architect Edward Brickell White and built in 1848-50. The church bells were donated to the Confederacy to be melted down as cannon during the Civil War. During the Federal bombardment of the city, the steeple was used for sighting and the church was extensively damaged. It was also extensively damaged by the earthquake of 1886. In 1924, the church was damaged by a fire caused by lightning. The restoration, executed by architects Simons & Lapham, and completed in 1925, included the extension of the chancel by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet, providing space for a new organ and choir stalls. The new construction was placed above graves and tombstones, so as not to disturb them. Many famous persons have worshipped at St. Philip's, including President George Washington, on his state visit in 1791. John Wesley, founder of the Methodist Church, preached here on his visit to America as a young man. Many prominent persons are buried in the churchyard, which is divided into two parts by Church Street. The Western Churchyard was set aside in 1768 for burial of "Strangers and transient white persons." The so-called "Strangers' Graveyard" later was used for members of the church. The two yards contain the graves of John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the U.S., Senator and cabinet officer; Rawlins Lowndes, President of South Carolina in 1778-79; Col. William Rhett, the scourge of the pirates; Maria Gracia dura Ben Turnbull, South Carolina's first known Greek resident; Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of South Carolina; several colonial Governors; five Episcopal bishops; Edward McCrady, the South Carolina historian; and

DuBose Heyward, author and playwright. Christopher Gadsden, the Patriot leader, is buried in the churchyard in an unmarked grave, at his request, according to tradition. An interesting pair of stones in the Western churchyard are known as the "Footpad's Memorial," and recite the story of Nicholas John Wightman, age 25, who was murdered by a footpad in 1788, and avenged by his brother, who rounded up the murderer and six accomplices, members of a gang who had "kept the inhabitants in constant alarm." The gates to the Western churchyard, installed c. 1770, along with the the iron gates of the Miles Brewton House, are believed to be the only wrought iron gates surviving from the pre-Revolutionary period, in the city. The fence and gates of the Eastern churchyard date from 1826 and replaced a heavy brick wall and heavy iron gates with skulls and crossbones wrought in the ironwork. The iron balustrade and portal gates set between the pillars at the west entrance to the church were possibly salvaged from the 1835 fire. In the northeast corner of the Eastern churchyard is the old Parish House, an excellent Greek Revival structure.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 18-19. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 18-19, 45, 57. Ravenel, Architects, 163-165, 195, 197. Stoney, This is Charleston, 35. _____, N&C, April 20, 1958. Rhett & Steele, 40-41. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 75. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 31-33. Fraser, Reminiscences, 33. Severans, Southern Architecture, 56.)

- 158 Church St. -- Mary Molony, widow of John Molony, built this three story brick house as the store and residence of her family, 1867-68. It replaced a previous building destroyed in the great fire of 1861. John and Mary Molony, both natives of Ireland, came to Charleston in 1840. The building is constructed of the red-

orange brick typical of the immediate post-Civil War period. The lower floor retains the original storefront. The building remained in the Molony family until 1919.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

181 Church St. -- This notable Greek Revival doorway, with the Corinthian order executed in wood, set into a larger surround of the same order, executed in stucco, was the main entrance to the Banking House of George W. Williams & Co., and was probably erected in the 1860s. Williams came to Charleston from Georgia in 1852 and by the beginning of the Civil War was head of two large merchantile houses, a director of two railroads and of the Bank of South Carolina and the financial counselor for the City of Charleston. After the war his merchantile establishment at Hayne and Church streets was the first to reopen, and he established his banking house at this location. Later he organized the Carolina Savings Bank at 1 Broad Street, where he consolidated his banking operations.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 28, 1969.)

53

CLIFFORD'S ALLEY (JACOBS ALLEY)

Clifford's Alley received its name in the 18th century from the Clifford family who owned land at its east end. Generally, the alley seems to be known as Clifford's Alley at its east end and as Jacobs Alley at its west end, for obscure reasons. The alley is also known as Bottle Alley, for equally obscure reasons. That name is recorded in a traditional local ditty:

Where'd you get them bung-up shoes?
Got 'em from Mulally.
Where Mulally keep he shop?
Corner King and Bottle Alley.

1

CLIFFORD STREET

Clifford Street was early known as Dutch Church Alley, for the German (Deutsches) Lutheran Church (St. John's) which stood on the present site of St. John's Parish House. It was later named for John Clifford, who owned property at its eastern end.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. "Streets of Charleston.")

16 Clifford St. -- Built in 1859-60 by Albert Elfe, a master builder, as a rental unit, this two and one-half story single house of brick has certain anachronistic features, such as a Federal style mantel, which may indicate the reuse of materials from an older house. (Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 22, 1973.)

26 Clifford St. -- This two and one-half story frame single house was built c. 1827 by Casimir Patrick, a German merchant and tanner. The exterior window surrounds are in the Regency style. The interior is also "finished in extra style (words in an 1827 advertisement)," with rather elaborate woodwork for a small house. (Stockton, DYKYC, March 22, 1976. _____, unpub. MS.)

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COLLEGE STREET

College Street is named for the College of Charleston, through whose lands it was cut in 1797. The street became integrated into the college's campus once again in the 1970s.

5, 7 & 9 College St. -- These three frame houses were built by Abiel Bolles, a schoolmaster who operated a private school for young ladies. Five College is apparently

the oldest. Built c. 1826, it has mantels in the late Federal style. Seven and 9 College have mantels and other woodwork typical of the 1830s. Nine College was purchased in 1835 by Dr. John Bellinger who held the chair in surgery at the Medical College of South Carolina and was a pioneer (1847) in the removal of abdominal tumors. Nine College is the finest of the three, and boasts an impressive Regency style fanlight and sidelights in the doorway to the piazza. The main entrance is at basement level under a small columned portico. The main stair has mahogany newels in the Empire scroll design and mantels are of black marble in the Greek Revival style. No. 7 has a narrow entrance with a small fanlight, and original mantels and woodwork.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 11 College St. -- Samuel Wilson, a King Street merchant and entrepreneur, built this Queen Anne style mansion as his residence in 1891. He engaged S.W. Foulk of Richmond, Va., as his architect and Henry Oliver of Charleston as his builder. The house is two and one half stories of wood on a basement of Winnsboro granite, and is a Victorian fantasy of curving bays, piazzas, turrets and gables. The interior is also finely finished exceptional woodwork, parquet floors, tiles, mirrors and hardware. Wilson, a Charleston native who was said to have been an orphan, entered the grocery business in Charleston shortly after the Civil War and was the proprietor of the famous Charleston Tea Pot, retail and wholesale grocery and tea company, on King Street. He also branched into other interests, becoming president of the Dime Savings Bank, the Charleston Bridge Co., and the New Charleston Hotel Co. He was also managing director of the Charleston Consolidated

Railway, Gas and Electric Company (predecessor of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co.) and had shares in numerous other businesses. He also invested in real estate and by degrees acquired most of the block on which his house was built. After Wilson's death in 1909, the house was acquired by the Sottile family, from whom the College of Charleston acquired it in 1964. It is currently (1984) used as a women's residence hall.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 28, 1975 & Feb. 9, 1981. Isabella Leland, DYKYC, Jan. 21, 1957.)

COLUMBUS STREET

Columbus Street, laid out in 1789, was one of the original streets of the suburb of Hampstead.

53-59 Columbus St. -- "Bischoff's Square" -- These are four of 17 houses built for Mrs. Henry Bischoff on Columbus, East Bay and Drake streets in 1880. Seven fronted on Columbus and four each on the other streets. Each was two and one-half stories of wood, with piazzas, and contained six rooms.

(N&C, April 27, 1880. Sanborn Map, 1888.)

62 & 64 Columbus St. -- Edwin Welling, a prominent lumber dealer, builder and real estate developer, built these two two-story frame houses in 1871, as investment property. They were built in the conservative style familiar in Charleston houses of the first decade after the Civil War, with Greek Revival details.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 28, 1982.)

COMING STREET

Coming Street is named for Mrs. Affra Coming, who came on the ship Carolina in 1670 and left the Glebe Lands to the Anglican Church.

- 17 Coming St. -- This two and one-half story frame single house was built after April 1839 for Mrs. Sarah A. Cohrs.
(Stockton, unpubl. notes.)
- 26 Coming St. -- This small two and one-half story frame single house was moved from 25 St. Philip St. by the College of Chareston. It was built c. 1798 by James Denton on a lot leased from St. Philip's Church. Denton operated the Fish Market Wharf on East Bay. The house is now part of the College of Charleston campus complex.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)
- 29 Coming St. -- This late Victorian house was built in 1907 by J. A. Hesse, and is now owned by the College of Charleston.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)
- 32 Coming St. -- This house was built in 1908 by H. T. Zacharias, a prominent building contractor. It now belongs to the College of Charleston.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)
- 34 Coming St. -- This two and one-half story frame single house, with a Victorianized roof was probably built between 1771-78 by Thomas Harvey, a vintner. An advertisement for sale in 1792 mentions "a very valuable brick distillery," on the property. The house was built on land leased from St. Philip's Church, to which it belonged until sold by the church in 1906.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 18, 1980.)

- 36 Coming St. -- Charles Graves, a planter, built this three and one half story brick house in 1842 on land leased from St. Philip's Church. The exterior of the building is conservative in style, except for the Greek Revival piazza. The masked piazza end adds interest. The interior is typical of the 1840s. Now owned by College. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 14, 1972.)
- 38 Coming St. -- The two and one-half story frame house on a high brick basement was built c. 1770 by John Scott, on one of St. Philip's leased glebe lots. The interior and the roofline were later remodeled in the Greek Revival style. The College of Charleston now owns the property. (Stockton, N&C, Aug. 5, 1972.)
- 40 Coming St. -- This two and one-half story brick house was built c. 1851 by William James Rivers, a notable Charleston author and teacher. His residence and academy were located here until 1857, when he became professor of classical languages at the South Carolina College in Columbia. He was the author of several works on South Carolina history. Now owned by the College of Charleston. (N&C, March 10, 1970.)
- 57 Coming St. -- This two story frame house was built c. 1884 by John H. Kornahrens, a soda water manufacturer, who had his bottling plant in the basement and his residence in the main portion of the house. Since 1925, the house has been owned by the family of Edward Leon Guenveur, a prominent black plumbing contractor (died 1969). (Stockton, unpub. MS.)
- 59 Coming St. -- This two story building was built in 1879 by Francis A. Ryan as a grocery store and residence. It now belongs to the College of Charleston. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

69 Coming St. -- This notable two and one half story frame house on a high brick basement was built before 1817 by Nathaniel Farr and his wife, Katherine Blacklock. The property is now owned by the College of Charleston. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

123 Coming St. -- Built in 1839-40 by Jacob W. Cardozo, a prominent Jewish journalist. A native of Savannah, Cardozo was the editor of the Southern Patriot, published at Charleston from 1823 to 1845, and editor of the Charleston Evening News from 1845 to 1847. He was also a prominent member of Congregation Beth Elohim. Built on a high stuccoed brick basement, the house is two and one-half stories of wood with a gable roof. (Stockton, DYKYC, March 3, 1980.)

126 Coming St. -- The Cathedral of St. Luke and St. Paul, the largest Episcopal church edifice in South Carolina, was built between 1811 and 1816 as St. Paul's Church (Radcliffeborough). The congregation was organized in 1810 and worshipped in the Huguenot Church until occupying this church. James and John Gordon were the architects and builders. They also designed and built the Second Presbyterian Church on Meeting Street, which this church resembles. The tower of St. Paul's was so weighty that the main walls began to split, so the tower was dismantled and the remaining portion later was capped with a Gothic Revival parapet. The cost of the church's construction, and of repair of flaws which were discovered later, approached a quarter of a million dollars. The church was often referred to as "the planters' church" because it served a large number of planters who had suburban homes on the Neck. During the Civil War, the church records and plate were sent to Columbia for safekeeping, and were lost in the

burning of that city in 1865. During the Federal bombardment, the congregations of St. Michael's and St. Philip's joined that of St. Paul's to worship in this church which was out of range of the Federal guns. The Rev. W.B.W. Howe, pastor of St. Philip's, was the pastor of the three congregations until 1865, when the occupying Federals banished him for refusing to pray for the United States President. Subsequently, Howe became Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina. In 1949, St. Paul's merged with the congregation of St. Luke's Church (22 Elizabeth St.), and in 1963 the structure was designated the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of South Carolina. The interior is notable for its architectural beauty.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 8-9. Thomas, The Episcopal Church, 241-246. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 65. Stoney, This is Charleston, 36. Ravenel, Architects, 98-103.)

- 135 Coming St. -- This Regency style house was built c. 1830 by William Wightman as a rental unit. The house has two and one-half stories of wood on a high brick basement, and marble steps to the piazza. Wightman, a jeweler and silversmith, was administrator of the estate of Anne Paul Emanuel Sigismond de Montmorency-Luxembourg, Duke of Luxembourg, in the famous Luxembourg claims against the State of South Carolina. (See 36 Chalmers.) A subsequent owner and occupant was Dr. Maynard E. Carrere, a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, who is credited with the successful use of acupuncture. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the Confederate hospital in Charleston.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 9, 1972.)

- 189 Coming St. -- The Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Cemetery was originally the private burial ground of Isaac

DaCosta, a Sephardic Jew who was Minister of Beth Elohim from 1750 to 1764. The property was transferred to the Congregation Beth Elohim in 1764. It is one of the country's most historic burial grounds, with graves dating back to 1762. Moses Cohen, Beth Elohim's first Rabbi, is buried here, along with Jews who served in the American Revolution and all subsequent American wars.

(Elzas, Jews of South Carolina, 34-35, 292.) 15

COOPER STREET

- 52 Cooper St. -- This frame church, now known as Mount Sinai Holiness Church of Deliverance, was built in 1892 as a Baptist mission with funds bequeathed by a famous opera singer. Designed by architect S. H. Foulk of Richmond, Va., and constructed by local contractor John D. Murphy, the structure was built by Citadel Square Baptist Church as its mission chapel on the East Side. Funds were bequeathed to Citadel Square Baptist by Emma Abbott (Mrs. Eugene Wetherell), whose Emma Abbott English Opera Company had appeared at the Academy of Music in this city several times during the 1880s. The building was initially known as the Emma Abbott Memorial Chapel. The structure is a wooden version of the Romanesque Revival style, which is usually found executed in brick and stone. Foulk's plans called for a stuccoed exterior finish (probably to be painted to resemble masonry), but the building committee had the church sided with wood for economy. A devout Congregationalist who refused to sing La Traviata because she thought it was immoral, Miss Abbott bequeathed \$5,000 to each of 12 churches in the U.S. which she had enjoyed attending, including the Citadel Square Baptist Church.
- (Stockton, DYKYC, March 2, 1981.)

CORDES STREET

Cordes Street was named for the family of Catherine Cordes, wife of Samuel Prioleau, Jr., owner of Prioleau's Wharf. It was the southernmost street of the Prioleau's Wharf property, which was laid out by his heirs in 1816, with streets named for branches of the family: Prioleau, Cordes and Gendron.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

7-11 Cordes St. -- These brick warehouses were used in the 19th century by the East Shore Terminal Company, for a cotton press and storage of cement, hay, etc. (Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 8, 1973.) 3

COURT HOUSE SQUARE

This was formerly State House Alley or State House Square, when the South Carolina State House was located on the site of the Charleston County Court House. After the Revolution, when the state capital was moved to Columbia and the burned State House was rebuilt as the Charleston District Court House, the name change for the street followed.

("Streets of Charleston." Stockton, unpub. notes.)

6-8 Court House Square -- Blake's Tenements were built between 1760 and 1772 by Daniel Blake, planter at Newington Plantation on the Ashley River. The double tenement is three and one-half stories of brick on a high brick basement. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond on the facade, English bond on the sides. The eastern tenement retains original Georgian interior details, while the western tenement was remodeled in the Adamesque period. The double front steps have notable

wrought iron railings. The site of the double tenement was part of original Town Lot No. 313, which was granted in 1698 to Gov. Joseph Blake, great-grandfather of Daniel Blake. For many years, the tenements were owned by St. Michael's Church as rental property. The building was acquired by Charleston County in 1967 and houses county offices.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 16, 1978. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 218. Deas, Early Ironwork, 50-51, 54-55. Stoney, This is Charleston, 37.)

2

CUMBERLAND STREET

Cumberland Street was probably named for William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, who defeated the pro-Stuart Scots at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. The street does not appear on the "Ichnography" of 1739. Cumberland was originally one block long, from Meeting to Church. It was widened in the early part of the 19th century, and extended to East Bay. In the process, a slice was taken from Amen Street which ceased to exist. Amen Street began at East Bay and extended northwestwardly to Church Street. One tradition says it was so named because it was the last street on the north side of town; another that it was so called because it was in hearing range of the "Amens" from nearby churches.

("Streets of Charleston." Stockton, unpubl. notes.)

8 Cumberland St. -- Between 1789 and 1804, Theodore Gaillard Jr., a factor, built a range of four three story brick buildings that survives today as the two story structure known as 8 Cumberland St. The row, which became known as Faber's North Range after it was purchased in 1804 by John Christopher Faber, was reduced by one story

after the earthquake of 1886. The site of the range was part of Wragg's Wharf, which extended from just south of the present Custom House southward almost to Vendue Range. Judith Wragg sold it in 1777 to Theodore Gaillard, Sr. He was a Tory during the Revolution and his property was confiscated by South Carolina authorities in 1782. Acquired in 1783 by John Vanderhorst, the wharf became known as Vanderhorst's Wharf (not to be confused with the other Vanderhorst's Wharf, below Tradd Street, which belonged to Arnoldus Vanderhorst). In 1789, after John Vanderhorst's death, the wharf was purchased by Theodore Gaillard, Jr., son of the Tory. By 1799, he had built the range which was later known as 8 Cumberland St. The portion of Cumberland Street east of East Bay Street was known as Gaillard Street until the 1970s.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 8, 1983. _____, unpub. MS.)

- 79 Cumberland St. -- The Powder Magazine was authorized by the Commons House of Assembly in 1703 and completed by 1713. It is the only surviving public building from the Lords Proprietors' period which ended in 1719. It is a low square building with a steep hip roof and gables on all sides. It has thick walls and vaulting of brick, with the vaulted roof partly supported by a substantial brick pier. The roof is covered with pantiles. In 1770, the building was condemned as being of no further use. However, it was needed during the Revolution and saw use. But when a shell burst within 30 feet of the building, the powder in it was moved elsewhere. Paintings of George I and his queen were stored here during the Revolution, and Charles Fraser recalled seeing them in 1800. Later, the building was used as a warehouse. The building now is owned and used as

an assembly place by the South Carolina Society of Colonial Dames of America. It is also a museum open to the public.

(Simons, Stories of Charleston Harbor. Fraser, Reminiscences, 29-30. "Ichnography," 1739. "Ichnography," 1788. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 27. Stoney, This is Charleston, 37.)

83 and 85 Cumberland St. -- For some time there has been a dispute about the location of Judge Nicholas Trott's house. Dr. J.L.E.W. Shecut, in his essay on the topography of Charleston, published in 1819, stated:

Among the first brick houses built in the town, is that in Cumberland-street, now occupied by Mr. Thorne, immediately opposite to the Episcopal Methodist Church. It was the residence of Chief Justice Trott. Next to this is the old brick Magazine which has been lately repaired;

. . . .

Historian Edward McCrady, in the first volume of his History of South Carolina, cites Shecut and adds:

The house and magazine still stand. The house unfortunately lost a story in the great fire of December, 1861. . . .it was gutted, and when rebuilt upon the old still substantial walls, the third story was left off. It is now the residence of Miss Whitney. It is to be observed, however, as discrediting the antiquity of this house, that it does not appear on a map published by Parliament in 1739, but on the contrary its site is left as vacant [on the map].

An examination of the records indicates that both Shecut and McCrady were talking about the building at 85 Cumberland, of which only the first level is left of the 18th century building. The second story had been removed by 1912. By 1917, two new stories were added to the building, which was converted to the factory of the General Asbestos and Rubber Company. Later the building was used as an office building and by 1945 was in apartments. The thickness of the original brick

is indicated by the recess of the present upper story walls at the point of juncture with the old walls.

Trott's residence here is still unproven. As noted by McCrady, the "Ichnography" of 1739 shows only the Powder Magazine. It does not show present-day 83 and 85 Cumberland, nor does it show Cumberland Street.

The map was published in June 1739, seven months before Trott's death. The house at 85 Cumberland does appear on the "Ichnography" of 1788; the building at 83 Cumberland does not. Kitchens, stables and other outbuildings are omitted from both the 1739 and the 1788 maps. The conclusion is that 83 Cumberland was probably an outbuilding to 85 Cumberland; the central chimney indicates it was probably a kitchen. The conclusion is that both are 18th century structures, but it seems unlikely that Trott lived in either. Another tradition states that, after his marriage to Col. William Rhett's widow, Sarah, in 1728, Judge Trott lived in the house at Rhett'sbury (now 54 Hasell).

(Shecut, Essays, 6-7. McCrady, 1:703-704. Edgar & Bailey, 681-684. Heyward, Nicholas Trott, 66. "Ichnography," 1739. "Ichnography," 1788.

Opposite 85 Cumberland St. -- Site of the Blue Meeting house, the first Methodist Church in the city. Built in 1787, the church was later named the Cumberland Church, taking its name from the street.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 42.)

6

DRAKE STREET

The origin of the name Drake Street is not documented but the street was one of the original streets of Hampstead, laid out for Henry Laurens in 1789.

("Streets of Charleston." Stoney, This is Charleston, 128.)

86-90 Drake St. -- These are three of 17 houses built for Mrs. Henry Bischoff on Drake, Columbus, and East Bay streets. Five were built on Drake Street, seven on Columbus and five on East Bay. H. Wragge was the contractor for the Drake Street houses. Built in 1880, each was two and one-half stories of wood, with a piazza and six rooms.

(N&C, April 27, 1880.)

106 Drake St. -- The Charleston Manufacturing Co., chartered in 1880, built this mill in 1882, engaging A.D. Lockwood of Providence, R.I., one of the country's foremost expert on mill construction, to design and construct the building. The cotton mill did not prosper, according to most authorities, because of a difficulty in securing a stable and adequate labor supply. The property went through various ownerships and uses until 1902, when it was acquired by the American Cigar Company. The cigar factory remained in operation until 1967. Since 1981, the building has been the location of City Venture Corp., an agency working to attract initiative, capital and labor to restore the economic viability of the East Side.

(Childs, unpub. MS.; SCHS)

EAST BATTERY

The Grand Modell of Charles Town did not provide for a street along what is now East Battery. East Bay stopped at Granville Bastion, which stood on the present Omar Shrine Temple property. The forerunner of today's High Battery was built in 1755. It was an earthwork extending from Granville Bastion to Broughton's Battery,

on the site of present-day White Point Garden. It was built mainly of mud and sand held together by fascines (long bundles of sticks), and planted with grass. It had wooden platforms on top from which guns were fired. The earthwork was augmented by the Middle Bastion, built just south of present-day Atlantic Street. In 1757, the Middle Bastion was renamed for Gov. William Lyttelton. The military engineer in charge of the fortification line was William Gerard de Brahm, who previously had served as a military engineer for Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor. He came to America in 1751 and was employed for several years in building fortifications in the southern colonies, and in mapping the Atlantic coastline. The fortifications were completed in 10 months, with the labor of 300 men, including Acadian exiles, German immigrants and blacks. In 1767, it was reported that the wall was broken down in parts by the sea. Bermuda stone was purchased to repair the breeches, but the Assembly had to pass a law the next year to keep the owners of schooners from stealing the stones for ballast. The fortifications were upgraded again during the Revolution when Lyttelton's Bastion became Fort Darrell. After 1757 there appears to have been an easy passage along the fortifications, but the street which became known as East Battery was completed. In 1787, the General Assembly passed an act for "making and completing East Bay continued." The act authorized the continuation of East Bay as a 30 foot wide thoroughfare from Granville's Bastion to the Ashley River. It made possible the filling up of Vanderhorst Creek (now Water Street) and of low spots along the waterfront. Several amending acts were passed through 1797, including an act of 1795 to dispose of lands on which Fort Mechanick had been erected in 1793-95, on the site of Lyttelton's Bastion. Hurricanes in 1800 and 1804 virtually destroyed the seawall, which was rebuilt with rock and

ship ballast. Cannon deployed along the line during the War of 1812 are said to have given East Battery its name. The first documentary mention found is in 1827. The seawall of the High Battery was developed to its present height and solidity after the hurricane of 1854, which breached it in several places. The granite seawall which was then raised was repaired and strengthened after the hurricanes of 1885 and 1893. The High Battery has been a popular promenade since the early part of the 19th century. Because of the marshy nature of the land, however, it was not possible to build continuously along East Battery until the period between 1820 and 1850, when most of the mansions along the thoroughfare were constructed.

(Ripley, The Battery, 2-6. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 173-179. Ravenel, Architects, 24-26. Cooper & McCord, Statutes, 7:103-106, 109-113. McCrady Plats, 3351.)

- 1 East Battery -- This three story stuccoed brick mansion was built by Louis D. DeSaussure between 1858 and 1861. Its plan is a lengthened version of the twin parlor arrangement with the usual side hall of the typical mid-19th century town house plan. The house was damaged in February 1865, during the Confederate evacuation of the city, when a large gun at the corner of East Battery and South Battery was blown up. A fragment of the gun, it was said, was thrown upon the roof, and lodged in the upper part of the house, where it was found when the house was repaired. It was damaged severely in the earthquake of 1886, after which the house was rehabilitated and remodeled by Bernard O'Neill, who added the iron balconies, new window and door enframements, and an elaborate cornice and a roof balustrade which has since been removed. DeSaussure, the builder, was an auctioneer who sold everything

from ships to slaves. He retained the property until 1888, when O'Neill acquired it. O'Neill was a prosperous wholesale grocer who had immigrated from Ireland about 1840. He was the grandfather of the famous local artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. The O'Neill family retained the house until 1926, when it was sold to Mrs. Robert E. Lee, III, wife of the grandson of the Confederate general. Currently, the house is divided into three residences.

(Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 70. Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 38. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 183.)

5 East Battery -- The three story stuccoed brick house was built between 1847 and 1849 by John Ravenel. Ravenel, who was completely of Huguenot descent and a member of the planting aristocracy, sold his patrimonial acres to become a merchant, and built up one of the city's leading shipping houses. He was also president of the South Carolina Rail Road and was instrumental in developing the Northeastern Rail Road. This house was also the home of his son, Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, the noted scientist who designed and built the Civil War semi-submersible torpedo boat, the Little David, and was a leader in the development of the phosphate fertilizer after the Civil War. It was also the home of Dr. Ravenel's wife Harriott Horry Rutledge who, using the name Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, authored the book Charleston; The Place and the People, and other works on local history. In 1886, the property was purchased by John Ravenel's son-in-law Elias Horry Frost, president of E.H. Frost & Co., one of the city's leading cotton brokerage houses. He was also head of the Stono Phosphate Company and president of the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company. Frost was a noted art collector and owned one of the best libraries in

the South. The house was built in the Italianate style popular in Charleston in the antebellum period. After suffering severe damage in the 1886 earthquake, the house was extensively rebuilt by Frost, who kept the original plan and mass, including the prominent bay on the front, and added features in the Victorian Italianate style fashionable in the 1880s. The property remained in the hands of John Ravenel's descendants until 1953, when it was sold.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Dec. 13, 1975.)

- 9 East Battery -- Built c. 1838 by Robert William Roper, this is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. The three story brick structure has giant order Ionic columns on an arcaded base. The initials in the front door are those of Rudolph Siegling, a subsequent owner, who was the publisher of the News and Courier. He bought the house in 1877 and his heirs retained it until 1929. The house has very fine Greek Revival interior features. A 500-pound piece of cannon has been in the attic since 1865, when the evacuating Confederates blew up the gun on the corner of East Battery and South Battery.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 17, 1975. Stoney, This is Charleston, 38. Jack Leland, DYKYC, June 6, 1983. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 183-184.)

- 13 East Battery -- William Ravenel, a wealthy shipping merchant (brother and partner of John Ravenel who built 5 East Battery), built this house c. 1845. The builder solved the problem of erecting a large house on a narrow lot by running the porte-cochere under his drawing room. Only the arcaded base remains of the front portico, the giant order Tower of the Winds columns of which were shaken down in the 1886 earthquake and never replaced. After a hurricane in the

1950s, one of the massive capitals was found under an uprooted tree; apparently it had been driven deep into the soil by the force of its fall. The drawing room extends the width of the house and is perhaps the largest in the city.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 20, 1967. Smith and Smith, Dwelling Houses, 182-183. Stoney, This is Charleston, 38. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 34.)

19 East Battery -- This property and that of 21 East Battery were the site of Lyttelton's Bastion, built in 1757 and renamed Fort Darrell during the Revolution. Fort Mechanic, named for the mechanics of the city who gave their labor to build it in 1794, when a French naval invasion (which never came) was expected, was also built on this site. Subsequently the Holmes House, a notable Adamesque mansion, was built at present-day 19 East Battery. The present yellow brick mansion was built in 1920 for Julius M. Visanka and was designed by architect Albert Simons. The architecture is based on that of Italian villas. When built, it was one of the most expensive houses in Charleston.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 180-181, 63. Fraser, Reminiscences, 47. DYKYC, April 13, 1942 & Nov. 4, 1965.)

21 East Battery -- The Edmondston-Alston House. This Regency style house was built between 1817 and 1828 by Charles Edmondston, a native of the Shetland Islands who made a fortune as a merchant and wharf-owner. It was purchased in 1838 by Charles Alston, a wealthy planter, who added features in the Greek Revival style such as the third level of the piazza and the roof parapet with his family coat of arms. The present cast iron balcony replaced an earlier one which was knocked down in the 1886 earthquake. The parapet was also shaken down and was replaced with a minor cor-

rection in the heraldry. The interior woodwork is unusual in that it employs ball shapes in place of dentils in entablatures. During the Civil War, the house was occupied in March 1865 by the Union Maj. Gen. Rufus Saxton. Charles Alston's daughter, Susan Pringle Alston, was the last of his family to live in the house. Her cousin, Judge Henry Augustus Middleton Smith bought it from her estate in 1922. He moved two Regency style marble mantels from the William Mason Smith House on Meeting Street and installed them in the ground floor rooms. The first two floors are open to the public as a house museum operated by the Historic Charleston Foundation.

(Stoney, DYKYC, March 15, 1948. Stockton, DYKYC, March 3, 1975. Thomas, DYKYC, April 1, 1968. Sparkman, "Beauregard's Headquarters.")

25 East Battery -- This Victorian mansion was built in 1885 by Charles H. Drayton, who mined phosphate deposits at his family plantation, Drayton Hall on the Ashley River. Medieval European and Chinese architectural influences are combined in this structure, designed by Charleston architect W.B.W. Howe. When built, the building's white bricks with black mortar were exposed. Subsequently, the house was stuccoed.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 14, 1975 & Dec. 21, 1981.)

29 East Battery -- The Porcher-Simonds House was built c. 1856 by Francis J. Porcher and enlarged and remodeled in the early 1890s by John C. Simonds. Porcher was a cotton broker and after the Civil War was president of the Atlantic Phosphate Company. He was a delegate to the South Carolina Secession Convention in 1860. Simonds, who purchased the house in 1894, was a native of Abbeville, where his father, Andrew Simonds, was a banker. The family moved to Charleston in 1865 and the elder Simonds organized the First

National Bank. The younger Simonds was educated at Exeter and Yale and succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank. He sold the institution to the Peoples Bank in 1926. A friend later remarked that Simonds retired from banking at an auspicious time. The Simonds family sold the house in 1943. The house is depicted in an 1865 photograph as an Italianate style dwelling of two stories on a high basement with a pedimented center pavillion and masked piazza. Simonds remodeled the house in the Italian Renaissance Revival style popular in the 1890s, adding two front piazzas, one square and one semi-circular, and a semi-oval wing on the south side of the house. The interior was also remodeled in the Renaissance Revival style, with an abundance of dark oak and mahogany finished woodwork, and two baronial staircases. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

39 East Battery -- The George Chisolm House was built c. 1810 and is a two and one half story frame dwelling on a raised basement. The entrance was formerly in the far right bay of the front. Tiffany gold leaf ornamentation in the drawing room, c. 1905, was removed c. 1970. The garden was designed by Loutrel Briggs. (Whitelaw & Levkoff, 62. Isabella Leland, DYKYC, Feb. 20, 1961. Stoney, This is Charleston, 38)

40 East Battery -- The Missroon House was built by Harry Grant, c. 1789. It was purchased in 1808 by Capt. James Missroon, whose family owned it until after the Civil War. Capt. Missroon and his descendants were in the maritime trade. The house, which retains much of its original woodwork, became the Shamrock Terrace Hotel in 1905. In 1925, it was enlarged for the Omar Shrine Temple. During the construction, part of Gran-

ville Bastion was found. Behind the Missroon House is the Omar Shrine Temple, designed by architect Albert Simons.

(Thomas, DYKYC, August 19, 1968. N&C, Sept. 3, 1905. Stoney, This is Charleston, 39. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 168-169.)

10

EAST BAY STREET

East Bay Street was originally called Bay Street or The Bay. According to Ramsay, the first houses were built along the waterfront. The early grants described lots as bounding east on Cooper River. It was literally true, as there was nothing to the east of East Bay but marsh and water. From the settlement of the town, East Bay was the center of a growing commerce. As commerce grew and the town grew, so did the number of wharfs or "bridges" as they were called. With the buildup of land east of the town wall or curtain line, short streets were laid out east of East Bay and office buildings and warehouses were built on the streets and wharfs. Most of that development occurred after the American Revolution. During the colonial period, the east side of East Bay was fortified, from Granville's Bastion on the South to Craven's Bastion on the north. The west side of the street was lined with buildings, stores below and residences above, while the wharfs projected to the east of the curtain line. East Bay crossed a small swamp at the foot of Queen Street and crossed a drainage canal at present-day Market Street via the Governor's Bridge, whence it continued north to Colleton Square and the other suburbs. Above the Governor's Bridge it was known as East Bay Continued as far as Laurens Street, where it was known as Front Street or So-Be-It Lane.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 55-56. "Ichnography," 1739. "Ichnography," 1788. Smith & Smith,

Dwelling Houses, 268-269. "Streets of Charleston.")

43 East Bay -- This house stands on part of Lot No. 1 of the Grand Modell, which was granted by the Lords Proprietors, in 1682, to Maurice Mathews and James Moore. A portion of Town Lot No. 1 was acquired at some point by John Daniel who on his death devised it to his son Adam Daniel. Adam Daniel, in 1755, conveyed this portion of Lot No. 1 to George Sommers. The property was described at the time as having a "Tenement" thereon. This house, which stylistically dates from c. 1755, is either the "Tenement" mentioned in the deed or was erected by George Sommers soon after the purchase. The property then bounded to the south "partly on the Brick Wall and partly on a small wooden bridge leading to the Westward" across a finger of marsh extending north from Vanderhorst Creek. The conveyance also included some "low water land" to the south of Granville Bastion. This property remained in the ownership of Sommers and his family at least until the 1790s, and the bend in East Bay, where it connects with East Battery, was known as "Sommers' Corner." This three and one-half story, stuccoed brick house has outstanding paneling and other details in the Georgian style. [Note: this house has been identified in some sources erroneously as the James Hartley House; Hartley actually owned the land next door to the north, at present-day 45 East Bay.]

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 39. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, Southern Interiors, 115-116.)

45 East Bay -- Adam Daniel, in 1757, conveyed this portion of Lot No. 1 to James Hartley. Hartley made his will later the same year, directing that his executors

see that his dwelling house here "be Completely finished upon the Plan and present Design thereof."

Hartley's dwelling house seems not to have survived, and it appears that the present house was built by his son-in-law, William Somersall, in the decade or so after the Revolution. A native of St. Kitt's, Somersall came to South Carolina in the 1760s and became a prominent merchant and planter. During the Revolution he loaned £23,580 to the South Carolina government. He served in the General Assembly, 1787-90, and was a delegate to the state convention to ratify the U.S. Constitution, in 1788. He was married in 1774 to Hartley's daughter Sarah, as his second wife. Their daughter Mary married John Ward, an attorney, and they lived here after 1807. Ward was a state Representative, 1792-98 and Senator, 1798-1810, twice president of the state Senate, and Intendant of Charleston, 1801-02. He was also a Colonel in the S.C. Militia. This property, described as "having thereon a three Story brick building. . . formerly the residence of the said Col. John Ward, deceased," was devised to his daughter Sarah (wife of Edward Armstrong of Newburgh, N.Y.) in 1821. She and her husband sold it in 1836. In 1850, the property was purchased by Wilmot G. DeSaussure. DeSaussure, who subsequently became a Confederate general, thoroughly remodeled the house in the taste of his period.

(Stockton, unpub; MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 39)

- 47 East Bay -- Mrs. Anne Boone's House, built c. 1740, is a three and one-half story brick single house. Its extremely thick brick walls may have survived the great fire of 1740 and date from a house she inherited

in 1733 from her husband Joseph Boone. Boone came to Carolina from England in 1680 with a large company of Puritans. Anne's father, Landgrave Daniel Axtell, was the leader of the party. Boone led many of the political battles of these dissenters in the early 18th century. The middle window on the ground floor was probably the original entrance. The iron balcony was from another old house and the iron gates to the carriage house were added by George Moffett before 1917. The Doric columned piazza was added c. 1840. (Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 1, 1982. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 161-168. Stoney, This is Charleston, 40. _____, Charleston's Historic Houses, 1949, 16-17.)

50 East Bay -- Carolina Yacht Club. The bow-fronted older portion was once a range of factors' offices along a "wharf." The club was organized in 1883, incorporated in 1888, and purchased this property in 1907, after which the portion with the large square cupola was built. The water side of the clubhouse was torn down in 1974 and replaced with new construction. The premises are open to members and guests only.

(Simons, Stories of Charleston Harbor, 126-127. Thomas, N&C, Dec. 11, 1971. Stoney, N&C, April 13, 1958. Bridgens & Allen Map, 1852.)

51 East Bay -- This three story stuccoed brick house was built c. 1799 by Caspar Chrisian Shutt, a wealthy German merchant, who had his counting house and residence here. Subsequently, it was acquired in 1821 by John Fraser, a partner in John Fraser & Co. and in Fraser, Trenholm & Co., which firms became blockade runners during the Civil War. The piazza levels show the "proper" progression of orders: Doric on the first, Ionic on the second and Corinthian on the third.

Tradition says Charles T. Lowndes, who purchased the property in 1836, demolished an adjacent house to build the piazza, and his son Rawlins Lowndes later pulled down another house to make space for the garden.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 160. Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 1, 1979. Stoney, This is Charleston, 40.)

53 East Bay -- This three and one-half story stuccoed brick building is presumed to be post-Revolutionary. It is the home of the Charleston Club, organized in 1852.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 40.)

55 East Bay -- A three and one-half story stuccoed brick building, this valuable structure was built c. 1780 by Jonathan Simpson.

(Stoney, This is Charleton, 40.)

57 East Bay -- Gen. Thomas Pinckney's house, a three story, stuccoed brick house with quoins, was built c. 1783. Gen. Pinckney was Governor of South Carolina, the first U.S. Minister to England and the envoy to Spain who negotiated the treaty opening the Mississippi River to American navigation. The iron balcony came from 28 Queen St.

(Stoney, This is Charleton, 40. Williams, A Founding Family, passim.)

71 East Bay St. -- Built as a commercial building before 1900, this three story masonry structure was converted into a residence for Mrs. Nicholas Roosevelt, c. 1930, by architect Albert Simons.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 40. Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 29, 1979.)

73 East Bay -- Dr. Julius Sosnowski built this two story residence c. 1918. Originally the dark red brick was exposed; it was stuccoed in 1979 when the building was rehabilitated.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 29, 1979.)

76-78 East Bay -- Vanderhorst Row, was built in 1800 by Gen. Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Intendant of Charleston, Governor of South Carolina (1792-94), general of the War of 1812, and owner of Kiawah Island. This was his south row; Vanderhorst's North Row, built in 1810, stood to the north of Vanderhorst's Wharf. His town house stood on the southwest corner of East Bay and Longitude Lane. The tradition that this was "America's first apartment house" is a fabrication. It was a tenement row, one of several buildings in the city which were built as multi-family dwellings, and there are older examples of the type in the city. The row has three separate tenements, each three and one-half stories. The facade is treated like that of an English country mansion, with a slightly projecting center section with a pediment. The row was in a delapidated state when it was restored in 1935-36 by Dr. Josiah E. Smith.

(Simons & Lapham, Early Architecture, 134-135. CEP, June 21, 1935. N&C, June 22, 1935. DYKYC, March 30, 1936. Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 29, 1968. Wills (WPA) 32:924. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 159-160. Stoney, This is Charleston, 40.)

East Bay & Longitude Lane -- Marker denotes the site of the home of Landgrave Thomas Smith, Governor of Carolina in 1693-94. In 1852, the site was occupied by the cotton compress of Alexander R. Marshall & Co. The compress building was demolished in 1940. (N&C, June 16, 1940 & Aug. 28, 1967.)

79-107 East Bay -- Rainbow Row. In the 1920s and '30s, this line of valuable old houses was gradually changed from slums to a handsome residential neighborhood. Built as merchant's houses, some as early as 1740, the buildings originally had stores and counting houses on the first level and residences above. The name, Rainbow

Row, was coined int the 1930s when, for the first time in a generation, the buildings were painted, in a variety of pastel shades.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, July 30, 1979. DYKYC, June 29, 1936. Stoney, This is Charleston, 41. _____, N&C, April 13, 1958.)

79-81 East Bay -- This building has undergone several changes. It retains the walls of two structures -- a three story brick building, built c. 1849 by Henry Bulwinkle, a prosperous grocer and grist miller; and a three and one-half story brick building, constructed c. 1778 by Robert Lindsay, a merchant. The two buildings were both severely damaged by the 1886 earthquake, after which they were rebuilt behind a common facade by John Henry Klenke, a grocer, as his store and residence. The building was remodeled as a residence in 1953, by eliminating the storefront (except for a single cast iron column) and the addition of a new fanlighted door and windows.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, March 26, 1979. Nielsen, DYKYC, April 27, 1953.)

83 East Bay -- The William Stone House was built sometime before 1784 and is in the transitional style, between the Georgian and Federal periods, characteristic of the years following the Revolution. Stone, a merchant, had the four and one-half story, stuccoed brick store and residence built after the great fire of 1778, by which time he had moved to England. The house was rehabilitated in 1941 by Susan Pringle Frost, who added the fanlighted doorway.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, April 2, 1979.)

85 East Bay -- Built between 1784 and 1788 by the merchan-

tile firm of Smiths, DeSaussure & Darrell, this is a four story, stuccoed brick commercial-residential building, converted to a residence. Partners in the firm were George Smith, Josiah Smith, Daniel DeSaussure and Edward Darrell. The covered passage on the south side formerly was enclosed at each end by wooden gates. (Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, April 9, 1979.)

87 East Bay -- James Gordon, a merchant and planter apparently of Scots origin, built this four story stuccoed brick house, with quoins on the corners, sometime after 1792.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, Sept. 27, 1982)

89 East Bay -- This three and one-half story brick house was built in 1787 for John Deas, Jr., scion of a prominent family of merchants and planters. The one story extension to the south, containing a garage and guest quarters, was built in 1936 and designed by Simons & Lapham, architects.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, April 16, 1979. Stoney, This is Charleston, 42.)

90 East Bay -- This two story stuccoed brick building with a hipped roof was built c. 1835 as the office of James Hamilton and Co., whose presiding officer was Intendant of Charleston, Governor of South Carolina, a general and a leader of the Nullifiers.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 42. _____, April 13, 1958)

91 East Bay -- Built by the merchantile firm of Leger and Greenwood (Peter Leger and William Greenwood), sometime before 1788, the building has undergone metamorphosis at least twice. Built originally as a store with a

residence above, the building, sometime in the mid-19th century, was given a Greek Revival facade and the upper floors were converted to loft space. When Mr. and Mrs. John McGowan restored the house in 1941, they removed the Greek Revival elements and gave the building its distinctive gable and the arched doorways. The house is commonly known as the Inglis' Arch House, after the old covered alley that runs through the lower level, and where George Inglis had his store in the mid-18th century. Originally known as Middle Alley, the passage ran from the arch on East Bay west to Bedon's Alley. It is mentioned in Thomas Elliott's will in 1731.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, April 23, 1979. Stoney, This is Charleston, 42.)

- 93 East Bay -- James Cook, a house carpenter, is believed to have built this three and one-half story, stuccoed brick house as his dwelling sometime after purchasing the property in 1778. Dating is complicated by the fact that it was remodeled in the mid-19th century, when a Greek Revival facade was put on and the interior was gutted for warehouse space. Mr. and Mrs. John McGowan, who rehabilitated the building in 1941, attempted to return it to its probable original appearance.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, April 30, 1979. Stoney, This is Charleston, 42.)

- 95 East Bay -- The identity of the builder of the Flemish gabled building has never been established, but it is fairly certain the house was built soon after the great fire of 1740. Othniel Beale, who built 97 and 99-101 East Bay, may have had something to do with the design and construction of this house, because its

facade is related to his by giant order pilasters. It may also have been built by Joseph Shute (for whom Shute's Folly was named), who was the owner in 1748. Subsequently, the building was owned by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the patriot officer and statesman, who was a delegate to the U.S. Constitutional Convention in 1790, minister to France in 1796 and Federalist candidate for President in 1800, 1804 and 1808.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, May 14, 1979. Stoney, This is Charleston, 42.)

- 97 East Bay -- The three story brick house was built c. 1741 by Othniel Beale, as part of a suite of buildings which included his home at 99-101 East Bay. The architectural suite is tied together by belt courses and by the giant order pilasters at each end.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, May 7, 1979.)

- 99-101 East Bay -- Othniel Beale's double building was built after the great fire of 1740, which devastated most of the Charlestown waterfront. During the 1740s Beale, who lived here, was in charge of the strengthening of the city's fortifications. He also owned a wharf in front of the house. His home retains handsome cypress paneling and other woodwork in the main rooms. The building was restored in the 1930s by Judge and Mrs. Lionel K. Legge. As a gesture of appreciation for their preservation efforts, the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings (now the Preservation Society of Charleston) permitted the Legges to place the iron balcony, owned by the Society, on the front of the building.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, May 21, 1979. Stoney, This is Charleston, 43. Ravenel, Architects, 20-21.)

- 103 East Bay -- Joseph Dulles's House was built about 1787

and renovated in the 1930s by Anna Wells Rutledge, the South Carolina art historian. Dulles, of Scots descent, was born in Dublin and came to Charlestown in 1778. He took part in the defense of Charleston and was captured by the British in 1780. After the Revolution he was a merchant here until 1800, when he moved to Church Street. In 1812 he moved to Philadelphia, but died in Charleston in 1818 and is buried in the Circular Congregational Churchyard. The property was retained by his family until 1836. One of Dulles' descendants was John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State under President Eisenhower. Simons & Lapham, designed the renovation in the 1930s, giving the house its distinctive gable end in order to install two windows in the half story, and replacing a 19th century storefront with two arched openings.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, May 28, 1979. Stoney, This is Charleston, 43.)

105 East Bay -- Lewis Dutarque's house, built before 1784, is masked by a late 19th century store front, added by the Guida family who owned the property from 1890 to 1970. The interior retains Federal details.
(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, June 4, 1979.)

107 East Bay -- John Blake built this three and one-half story, stuccoed brick building c. 1792, using the wall of the building to the south to support his joists.
(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, DYKYC, Feb. 21, 1977. Stoney, This is Charleston, 44.)

114-120 East Bay -- Coates' Row was built c. 1800 by Thomas Coates. No. 120 housed Harris' Tavern, later called the French Coffee House. It has extensive underground wine cellars. No. 118 has rouged brick, designed to make the Carolina "grey" brick look like Philadelphia red brick, for which there was a brief vogue in Charleston.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 44. _____, N&C, April 13, 1958. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 32.)

109 East Bay -- This two story stuccoed brick building was built in 1909 as the printing plant of Walker, Evans & Cogswell. The name of the contractor, Henry Oliver, appears in raised letters on the cast iron crash guards which flank the building's entrances. In 1983, the building was converted to residential condominiums. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

117 East Bay -- The firm of Walker, Evans and Cogswell, printers, stationers and publishers, and during the Civil War, printers of currency for the Confederacy, was established in 1821 by John C. Walker. The firm occupied this building in 1837. In 1856, the firm purchased the building at 3 Broad, after which the two buildings were joined as one L-shaped structure. This building is four stories of brick, stuccoed, with the fourth story in a tin clad mansard, added in the latter part of the 19th century. (Stockton, unpub. MS. 100 Years of "WECCO".)

122 East Bay -- The Old Exchange and Custom House, built in 1767-71, on the site of the "Court of Guard," where Stede Bonnet, the "Gentleman Pirate," was imprisoned in 1718. William Rigby Naylor was the architect of the building, which was constructed by the brothers Peter and John Adam Horlbeck, German-born masons. The building is reminiscent of contemporaneous exchanges in London, Liverpool, and Bristol. The building originally had an open arcade on the first floor and an elegant assembly on the second. Twin stair towers which projected into East Bay Street were taken down in the early part of the 19th century as they impeded traffic. The formal entrance was on the water side. Arriving royal governors were greeted here; the last was Lord William Campbell. On December 3, 1773, citizens of Charlestown met here to protest the British Tea Tax. That public meeting is

considered the first meeting of the South Carolina General Assembly and the birth of the state's present government. Taxed tea was seized by the local authorities and stored in the Exchange until it was sold to help finance the Patriot cause. The Patriots also walled up gunpowder under one of the basement arches, but it was never discovered by the British when they occupied the city in 1780-82. The British confined 61 citizens including Lt. Gov. Christopher Gadsden in the basement as political and military prisoners. Among them was Col. Isaac Hayne, whom they hanged as an example to the rebellious Colonials. When President George Washington came to Charleston in May 1791, he was rowed across the harbor by prominent gentlemen of the city, to the official landing below the Exchange Building, which was then the City Hall, having been conveyed to the City in 1783. Among many entertainments given Washington in the week he was here, a magnificent concert and ball were held in this building. Ladies of the city wore "fillets" or bandeaux in their hair, with pictures of Washington and the words "Long Live the President" in gilt letters. The building was conveyed to the Federal government in 1818 and became the Post Office. The building continued to be used as the Post Office and Federal office building until 1896, when it was vacated. The government decided to sell the building, but in 1898 it was turned over to the U.S. Light House Department for its use. Alarmed by reports that the site interested a gasoline station builder, in 1912, the Rebecca Motte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution began negotiating to acquire the property. Transferral was delayed by World War I, during which the building was headquarters of Gen. Leonard Wood. Although the Chapter obtained

title in 1917, they did not occupy it until 1921.

In 1972, the restoration of the Exchange Building was adopted as a project for the American Revolution Bicentennial. The Old Exchange Commission was established in 1976 for the purpose of leasing and renovating the building. The restoration, paid for with state and federal funds, cost \$1,910,000 and was completed in 1979-83. The Old Exchange and Provost Dungeon, however was reopened in 1981, as a museum and meeting place. The restoration is a modern adaptation of the historic building, not meant to be an exact replication of the original appearance. The stair towers, for example, were replaced, not on the west front where they would again have impeded traffic, but on the east side. Portions open to the public include the reconstructed Great Hall and the Provost Dungeon, where also can be seen an excavated portion of the Half Moon Battery of c. 1701.

(Miller & Andrus, Eyewitness to History. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 262, 265-268. Fraser, Reminiscences, 18. Whitelaw & Levkoff, v, 32, 74, 93. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61-62, 82. Ravenel, Architects, 36, 41-46. Stockton, DYKYC, June 7, 1982. Bryan, "A Most Notable Appearance.")

- 132-134 East Bay -- Gabriel Manigault, Charleston's "gentleman architect," built this structure sometime after purchasing the site in 1797. The building was originally a brick double tenement of three stories, under a common hipped roof. In the 1890s, Pauline S. Heyward had the structure converted to a two story building, with a new stone facade.
(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

- 141 East Bay -- Old Farmers and Exchange Bank, built in 1853-54, is in the eclectic Moorish Revival style. Architect Francis D. Lee designed the building, with its horseshoe arches and striped stonework which are

reminiscent of the Alcazar at Seville. To achieve the striped effect, Lee used pale Jersey and darker Connecticut brownstone. Lopez and Trumbo were the contractors. The building was vacant, in disrepair and in danger of demolition for a parking lot was purchased and restored in 1970.

(Whitelaw & Levkoff, 94. Ravenel, Architects, 225-226. Stoney, This is Charleston, 45.)

- 153 East Bay -- This 19th century commercial facade masks the entrance to McCrady's Tavern, built c. 1779 by Edward McCrady. The long room of the tavern is at the rear of the building with an entrance on Unity Alley; that portion has been restored as a restaurant. The Society of the Cincinnati gave a dinner for President George Washington in McCrady's long room in 1791. It possibly is the oldest surviving building used for theatrical productions in the United States. The building continued in use as a coffee house or restaurant until c. 1855. Afterwards, it became a warehouse.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 31, 1972)

- 155 East Bay -- This stuccoed brick building was built in the 1850s by Etienne Poincignon, a Frenchman who made a fortune as a tinsmith and real estate investor.

38 (Stockton, N&C, March 14, 1973.)

- 154-162 East Bay -- Prioleau's Range. Samuel Prioleau, Jr., built this range of three story brick buildings sometime before his death in 1813. After 1836, the range was remodeled by his son, Dr. Philip Gendron Prioleau and his daughter Mrs. Catherine Ravenel, in the then popular Greek Revival style, with a continuous front of Quincy granite post-and-lintel system along the first level, and a parapet roofline, punctuated by false attic windows filled with decorative grills. Subsequently,

the middle unit of the row was Victorianized, and the unit at 162 East Bay was rebuilt after a fire in 1867. In 1977-78, the range was renovated and the several buildings were converted into a single building.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 46.)

161-165 East Bay -- Wagener Building, a three story brick structure, was built in 1880 as the store and warehouse of F.W. Wagener & Co. Founded in 1865 by Frederick W. Wagener, the company dealt in cotton, rice, naval stores, wholesale groceries, fertilizers, liquors, tobaccos, cotton gins, coffee mills and assorted other items, and manufactured cotton presses. Richard P. Southard was the architect of the building, which has a Queen Anne facade of red brick with buff colored brick trim. The Queen Street facade is built of local grey brick and features elaborate brickwork forming a series of classic arches and pilasters on the first level and a blind arch with a segmental-arch pediment on the second. Wagener was also chairman of the board of the S.C. Interstate and West Indian Exposition, held in Charleston in 1901-02, and was proprietor of the Pine Forest Inn, a popular resort at Summerville.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 20, 1980. _____, unpub. MS.)

164-166 East Bay -- Sometime after 1783, Samuel Prioleau, Jr., built a double tenement of three stories of brick here. In 1839, the property was remodeled by the Estate of James Ross, by the conversion of the two buildings into one, with the addition of a new storefront consisting of a Quincy granite post-and-lintel system, extending along the East Bay and Vendue Range facades. The three story brick structure was destroyed by fire in 1867. It was rebuilt in 1872 for Mrs. Ann Ross, widow of James Ross, as a two story, stuccoed brick building, retaining the 1839 granite post-and-lintel system on the first level. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

167-169 East Bay -- The front part of this building was a three story brick double tenement, built c. 1834-37 by Robert William Roper, and converted into a two story structure in 1895-96 by the Medical Society of South Carolina. Thomas Roper died in 1829, bequeathing all his estate to his son Robert William Roper, with the stipulation that should the son die without issue, this property was to be devised to the Medical Society, and the income therefrom was to be used for the building of a hospital.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

178-180 East Bay -- This three story stuccoed brick commercial building was built after 1800 by Stephen Lefevre, a French merchant. It shows French influence in its design and in the design of the window grills. It formerly had a high hipped roof of pantiles.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 46. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 347. Deas, 46-47.)

188 East Bay -- This three story stuccoed brick building was the boyhood home of Arthur Hugh Clough, the English poet, whose father, James Butler Clough, a commission merchant representing a Liverpool firm, had his office on the first floor and the family residence above, from c. 1822 to 1836, when the family returned to England.

(Bennett, DYKYC, Oct. 6, 1941. Stoney, This is Charleston, 46.)

183-185 East Bay -- This three story brick commercial building was built c. 1890 by O.T. Wieters and W.G. Margenhoff, grocers. The "Ichonography" of 1739 shows the Custom House on this site.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 26, 1973.)

187-189 East Bay -- This two story brick commercial build-

ing was built c. 1845 by Etienne Poincignon. When he bought this site in 1845, it was occupied by two houses which had been rebuilt after the 1796 fire by Samuel Cordes and Samuel Porcher. On the south elevation, along Lodge Alley, may be seen the fenestration of Cordes' three story single house. Poincignon bricked up the windows of this wall and used it in building the present double commercial structure with its Italianate facade.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 26, 1973)

- 191 East Bay -- The front part of this building is a Charleston single house of c. 1800. Theodore Gaillard left the property in 1805 to his daughter, Henrietta, wife of Joseph S. Barker. The building has a Charleston-made iron storefront on the first floor, dated 1887, and apparently installed when the facade was rebuilt after the 1886 earthquake.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 26, 1973.)

- 195 East Bay -- This three story commercial building was constructed in the 1850s by Isaac Barrett, a merchant.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 26, 1973.)

- 197-199 East Bay -- This three story brick double commercial building, a look-alike of 195 East Bay, was built c. 1852 by James Walker.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 26, 1973.)

- 201-203 East Bay -- A three story brick building was built here by S. S. Farrar & Bros., grocers, in 1853. The building was designed by Francis D. Lee, who used cast iron pillars in the construction. The building was severely damaged by a tornado in 1938, and rebuilt as a two story building by I. M. Pearstine. The building has been reconstructed from a 1911 photograph.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 26, 1973.)

200 East Bay -- The U.S. Custom House was built on the site of Craven's Bastion, remains of which were found in excavating the basement. Congress appropriated funds for the building in 1848 and bought the site, known as Fitzsimons' Wharf, in 1849. The Commissioners awarded the contract for its design in 1850 to Charleston architect Edward C. Jones, but the choice was overruled by Washington authorities, who chose Ammi Burnham Young, the designer of a similar Custom House in Boston. The original design called for pedimented porticos on all four sides, and a tall dome, 160 feet from grade to top. Construction was interrupted by the Civil War and the building was completed in the present form in 1879. The rusticated basement of the building is granite, the upper two floors are of marble. The porticos are Roman Corinthian, and engaged columns and entablature of the same order continue around the cruciform structure. Emile T. Vielt came to Charleston from Europe to carve the capitals and other decorative marble work.

(Severans, Southern Architecture, 144-146. Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 8, 1968. Ravenel, Architects, 198, 237-239. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 268. Rhett & Steele, 56-57. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 44. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 13. Stoney, This is Charleston, 46.)

235 East Bay -- Site of the Pinckney Mansion, built c. 1745 by Charles Pinckney, Attorney General, Speaker of the Commons, Chief Justice and later Commissioner of the Province in London. In 1749, to recoup the cost of building his mansion, Pinckney moved his family to a smaller house he owned nearby and rented the mansion to Gov. James Glen, during whose tenancy the house became known as the "Governor's Mansion." The house was destroyed in the great fire of 1861. The site is now (1984) occupied by Street Brothers Inc., steamship agents. The firm was established in 1838, succeeding

the firm of T.&T. Street & Co., which was founded by Timothy Street c. 1800.

(Williams, A Founding Family, 13. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 361-375. Charleston Grows, 64, 81.)

- 241 East Bay -- Sylvester Jancovich, a ship chandler, built this two and one-half story stuccoed brick building as his store and residence in 1870-71.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 26, 1982. _____, unpub. MS.)

- 290 East Bay -- Originally a freight depot built in 1914-15 for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, this building was adapted in 1979-80 for use as a supermarket.

Behind this property, on land now owned by the S.C. Ports Authority, is the west facade, propped up with steel supports, of the Bennett's Rice Mill. Built c. 1844 by Gov. Thomas Bennett, the mill was a large building in the Renaissance Revival style. It was nearly destroyed by a tornado in the 1960s.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 109. Simons, Stories of Charleston Harbor, 97. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 76. Ravenel, Architects, 85.

- 301 East Bay -- Built c. 1816 by Moses C. Levy, this three and one-half story brick house features a skillfully carved and decorated door surround on its piazza entrance, which is representative of the woodwork found inside the house. Born in Poland, Levy was a King Street merchant. He was a staunch supporter of the synagogue Beth Elohim in Hasell Street. During four years when there was no regular rabbi, he and another two members of the congregation took turns officiating. When the great fire of 1838 was raging, Levy rushed to the synagogue to save the sacred scrolls. His son Jacob, who was living here in 1819, devised it to his son Samuel Yates Levy who sold it in 1849 to James Adger. Later it was the home of William J. Grayson, author of the poems, "The Hirling and the Slave,"

a defense of slavery.

(Ravenel, DYKYC, March 3, 1941.)

- 311 East Bay -- The Stephen Shrewsbury House is a three and one-half story brick house on a high basement, stuccoed, built between 1800 and 1809. Shrewsbury was a carpenter, shipbuilder, banker and Revolutionary Patriot who in 1780 was imprisoned on the ship Torbay by the British. The Adamesque doorway is one of the most handsome in the city.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 18, 1971.)

- 317 East Bay -- This two story wooden house on a high brick basement was built between 1803 and 1805 by Benjamin Dupre, a tailor and livery stable owner. The house has notable Adamesque interior details and a two story brick outbuilding in the rear.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

- 321 East Bay -- Built c. 1789 by William Blake, a planter in St. Bartholomew's Parish, a descendant of Landgrave Joseph Blake and one of South Carolina's wealthiest slaveholders, this two story wooden house on a high brick basement has an iron railed double flight of steps and a fanlight in the pediment. It was later owned by Judge John Faucheraud Grimké, an officer of the Continental Army during the Revolution. He was educated at Oxford and studied law in London. His 14 children included Sarah and Angelina Grimké, early proponents of abolition and women's rights.

The northwest wing with the bay window was added after 1850 by William M. Martin. Charles O. Witte, the German consul, lived here in 1862-80. ? 70

(Ravenel, DYKYC, March 17, 1941. Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 15, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston, 47.)

Also see
Ashley Hall

- 328 East Bay -- The Andrew Moffatt House, a two and one-half story brick structure, was built c. 1839. The

gift of an anonymous donor, the house was restored by Historic Charleston Foundation.

(HCF)

329 East Bay -- This three and one-half story brick house was built c. 1800 by Philip Gadsden. After the Civil War, it was the home of the Right Rev. W.B.W. Howe, Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina. It was presented to Historic Charleston Foundation by a Gadsden descendant. The Adamesque residence is distinguished by its high style and attention to detail. The gates to the garden were designed in 1961 by Samuel Gaillard Stoney, Charleston architect and historian, and made by Philip Simmons, a black Charleston ironworker. The rattlesnakes in the design recall the flag designed by Christopher Gadsden (father of Philip) for the U.S. Navy, in 1775, featuring a coiled rattler and the words "Don't Tread On Me."

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 47. N&C, Dec. 23, 1958. Isabella Leland, DYKYC, Feb. 6, 1961.)

332 East Bay -- The Robert Primerose House, built c. 1817, is a two story Regency style house of brick, stuccoed on the front and piazza side. Primerose was a prosperous merchant. The house was given to the Historic Charleston Foundation in 1960.

(HCF. N&C, July 8, 1960.)

635 East Bay -- Faber House. Construction of this Palladian villa was begun in 1836 by Henry Faber, planter on the Pon Pon (Edisto) River. It was completed after his death in 1839 by his brother Joseph. Later it was the home of Joshua John Ward, a wealthy Georgetown planter and lieutenant governor of South Carolina. After World War I, the structure was briefly the Hamitic Hotel. Historic Charleston Foundation bought the

property in 1965 when it was in danger of demolition for a housing project. Arthur Ravenel, a South Carolina state senator and real estate developer, purchased the house in 1971 and restored it as an office and apartment complex. The house is two and one-half stories of wood on a high brick basement. The pedimented portico has giant order Ionic columns on a rusticated, arcaded base. A domed cupola rises above the roof. Two lines of brick outbuildings are located in the rear yard.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 10, 1975. Stoney, This is Charleston, 8.)

667-669 East Bay -- These are two of 17 houses built for Mrs. Henry Bischoff in 1880. Five of the houses were built on Bay (now East Bay) Street, seven on Columbus Street and five on Drake Street. Welling & Gleason were the contractors for the Bay Street dwellings. Each was two and one half stories of wood.
(N&C, April 27, 1880.)

729 East Bay -- The Josiah Smith Tennent House was built c. 1859. Tennent, a wealthy businessman and planter, died in 1864 after service in the Civil War. During the Civil War, the house was a military hospital. The three story brick structure, on a high basement, formerly had piazzas on the front and south sides.
(N&C, Jan. 2, 1980. Stoney, This is Charleston, 8)

70

ELIZABETH STREET

Elizabeth Street, named for Elizabeth Wragg (1736-1773), daughter of Joseph Wragg, was one of the original streets of Wraggborough. Elizabeth Wragg married Peter

Manigault and was the mother of the architect Gabriel Manigault.

(Wragg Family File; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 128.)

12 Elizabeth St. -- This two and one-half story wooden house was built c. 1851 by John Carberry, a bookkeeper on Atlantic Wharf. The bay window and brackets were later additions.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 24, 1977.)

14 Elizabeth St. -- The two and one-half story brick town house with a gable roof was built c. 1860 for Sarah Rutledge Hort. It has woodwork, plasterwork and marble mantels typical of its period. There is also a noteworthy brick kitchen building in the rear.

(Thomas, DYKYC, March 22, 1971.)

19 Elizabeth St. -- This two and one-half story brick store, with a residence above, was built c. 1841 by Henry Bulwinkle, a grocer. The front wall was extended south to screen the piazza, with a window on the second level. Bulwinkle also had a grist mill and a seed store to the south of this building. In 1870, he opened a wholesale grocery and grain business on East Bay, but he retained this grocery store until his death in 1889. It remained in use as a grocery store for 125 years, until 1966.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 16, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 48.)

22 Elizabeth St. -- New Tabernacle Fourth Baptist Church was built for St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The Gothic Revival structure was begun in 1859 and was consecrated in 1862 when not fully completed, construction having been halted by the Civil War. The original design by architect Francis D. Lee called for a steeple in the

northwest corner, which was never built. It was planned to be stuccoed but patriotism intervened and the lime was donated to the Confederacy. Built in the shape of a Greek cross, the building has on each side a single Gothic window 37 feet high. The center of the vaulted ceiling is 55 feet above the floor. Patrick O'Donnell, who built his own fine residence at 21 King Street, was the building contractor. St. Luke's congregation, which was organized in 1858, was united with St. Paul's (Radcliffeboro) in 1949. New Tabernacle Fourth Baptist Church, which purchased the building in 1950, was founded in 1875. The congregation moved here from a building on the site of the Medical University Hospital. The Rev. Daniel J. Jenkins, founder of the Jenkins Orphanage, was once a pastor of New Tabernacle.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 6-7. Ravenel, Architects, 224, 227.)

24-28 Elizabeth St. -- These three two-story wooden houses were built in 1896 as rental units by the Queen Investment Company.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

48 Elizabeth St. -- This three story brick, 23-room mansion is known as the Aiken-Rhett House. It was built c. 1817 by John Robinson, a merchant and real estate investor who built several houses on Judith Street. Originally a single house, it was purchased in 1827 by William Aiken, the Irish-born first president of the South Carolina Rail Road. He was killed in a riding accident in 1831, and the house was inherited by his son Gov. William Aiken. The latter, born in 1806 in Charleston, was a graduate of the South Carolina College. He owned a great deal of property

including Johassee Island on the Edisto. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1844-46 and U.S. Congressman, 1851-57. Gov. Aiken enlarged the house several times and remodeled it in the Italianate style, based on Italianate villas which he observed on frequent trips to Europe. The wing extending along Elizabeth Street is said to have been designed by his cousin, Joseph Martin Aiken (see 20 Charlotte St.). The wing was used as an art gallery by the Governor, who filled it with European and American art. The marble surround of the main entrance is identical to that of the Old Merchant House in New York City, which came from the Sing Sing Prison quarry. The entrance hall has a formal double stair of marble, iron-railed and supported by Doric columns. During the Civil War, in 1863, a reception for Confederate President Jefferson Davis was held here, and from December 1863 to April 20, 1864, it was the headquarters of the Confederate Commander, Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard. The house was inherited by Gov. Aiken's Rhett descendants, and was donated to the Charleston Museum in 1975 by Mrs. I'on L. Rhett. The house is open to the public as a museum.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 298. Stockton, DYKYC, July 17, 1976. Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 18, 1967. Allen, DYKYC, Sept. 20, 1982. Rhett & Steele, 94-95. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 86. Stoney, This is Charleston, 48.)

ELLIOTT STREET

This street was laid out as a 20 foot wide thoroughfare, by the agreement of several property owners, through whose land the street was cut, in 1683. It was known at different times as Callaibeuf's Alley and Poin-

sett's Alley, after Huguenot families who owned property along it. It was also known as Middle Street, and finally as Elliott's Alley or Elliott Street, for the family who owned Elliott's Bridge (Wharf) and other substantial real estate in the neighborhood. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Elliott Street was a major retail shopping area. The neighborhood suffered the great fires of 1740 and 1778, and most of the buildings date from the 1790s. Restoration of houses on the street, which had fallen into slum conditions, was begun in the 1930s.

(Stockton, "Rainbow Row." _____, unpub. MS.)

4 Elliott St. -- This late 18th century house was probably built by David Saylor, a prosperous cooper, after the great fire of 1778. Saylor occupied the house as his home and place of business. The house is three and one-half stories of brick, laid in Flemish bond. The segmental arched openings and the corbelled cornice of exposed brick are notable features. The interior has Georgian mantels and woodwork. The original wood shingle roof is covered by a later roof of pantiles. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

16 & 18 Elliott St. -- This pair of three story brick buildings was constructed c. 1802 by William Mills, a tailor, father of architect Robert Mills. Mills, who lived in Church Street, built these as tenements. William Mills was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and became a prosperous tailor and planter. He was a philanthropist who donated workmen to make clothes for the Orphan House. He died in 1802 and is buried in the First (Scots) Presbyterian Churchyard. He bequeathed 16 Elliott to his daughter Sarah (Mrs. George Lusher), who sold it in 1835; and 18 Elliott to his son Robert, who sold it in 1807.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 28, 1977. _____, unpub. MS.)

- 20 Elliott St. -- This three story stuccoed brick house was probably built by George Gibbs, a baker, who purchased the site for £800 Sterling in 1801. He bequeathed it to his son George who sold it in 1836 to Peter G. Gerard. Note the wrought iron lunette. (Greene, unpub. MS.; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 49. Deas, 74-75.)
- 22 Elliott St. -- George Gibbs, the baker, purchased this site in 1793 and built the three story brick building. It was later the home of his daughter Caroline Blackwood, whose family retained it until after the War of 1812. (Stoney, Charleston's Historic Houses, 1953, 38-39. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, Southern Interiors, 124.)
- 28 Elliott St. -- This two story brick house was built c. 1815 on old foundations. Tradition says Poinsett's Tavern was built on this site c. 1734 by Elisha Poinsett, an ancestor of Joel R. Poinsett, the diplomat who brought the poinsettia plant from Mexico. (Anonymous, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

FRANKLIN STREET

Franklin Street was originally called Back Street for its position on the back part of town. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 9 Franklin St. -- This town house in the Italianate is a two story wooden structure, built c. 1855 by B.C. Pressley. It was owned by the Silcox family for about a century, until 1968. (Thomas, DYKYC, June 30, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 49. City of Charleston Assessments, 1852-56; City of Charleston Archives.)

13 Franklin St. -- George W. Cooper, an attorney, built this two and one-half story clapboard house in the Carpenter's Gothic style. It has a mid-19th century town house plan and unusual open work columns on the portico and piazza.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 7, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 49.)

15 Franklin St. -- Built c. 1850 by Etienne Poincignon, a prosperous tinsmith and real estate developer, this three story brick house has a stuccoed facade, a parapet roofline and a town house plan. DuBose Heyward, the author, lived here as a child.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 14, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 50.)

17 Franklin St. -- Theodore A. Whitney, a broker and commission merchant, built this three and one-half story brick Italianate structure, stuccoed, with brownstone window sills. In the 1870s and '80s, it was the home of Paul Dejardin, the French consul. A room in the basement was constructed as a wine cellar. During a hurricane in the 1940s, it is said that a large quantity of French wine bottles floated from under the house. There are two noteworthy outbuildings in the rear.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 21, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 50.)

20 Franklin St. -- The old Marine Hospital was designed by architect Robert Mills. Begun about 1831 and completed in 1834, it was the city's earliest Gothic Revival style building. It was built for the Federal government for the care of sick and disabled merchant seamen of American and foreign ships. It served also as a teaching hospital for the Medical College of South Carolina and as a military hospital for the Confeder-

acy. After the Civil War, a free school for black children, staffed by 15 white Charleston women, was conducted here by the Episcopal Church, from 1866 to 1870. The building was used by the black community for various purposes until 1895, when it was occupied by the Jenkins Orphanage for black children. The orphanage was founded in 1891 by the Rev. D.J. Jenkins, a black Baptist minister. The famous Jenkins Orphanage Band toured the United States and Europe to raise funds for the orphanage. In 1939, the orphanage moved across the Ashley River and the building was acquired by the Housing Authority of Charleston, which remodeled it as administrative offices. The two rear wings, having been weakened by fires, were demolished during the renovation. The architect of the building, who was also the architect of the Washington Monument in the national capital and of many other famous structures throughout the country, is commemorated in the name of the housing project nearby, the Robert Mills Manor. (Ravenel, Architects, 132. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 214-215. Waring, The Marine Hospitals, 1. Thomas, DYKYC, July 22, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston, 50.)

FULTON STREET

Originally named Beresford Street, this street, along with Archdale and West streets, became the center of the city's "Red Light" District in the 19th century. In an effort to reform, the bordellos were closed during World War II and the name of the street was changed to Fulton.

9 Fulton St. -- This small two story stuccoed brick building was built in the 1850s by Grace Peixotto, a madam who also built the larger building at 11 Fulton. The original function of this structure is not known. It

may have been a residence (of sorts) or an outbuilding to Mrs. Peixotto's main building.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 3, 1977.)

- 11 Fulton St. -- Mrs. Peixotto built this structure in 1852, when she petitioned City Council, stating that "having recessed her new brick building in Beresford-street at least two feet, so as to dedicate it to the use of the citizens of Charleston, if they will pave with flagstones the front of her lot, respectfully requests that, if accepted, the work may be done as soon as possible." No record has been found of any action taken by Council on the matter. Tradition says the local unit of Hampton's Red shirts was organized at Mrs. Peixotto's establishment in order to escape the watchful eye of Federal occupation officials after the Civil War. The story is said to have inspired an episode in Margaret Mitchell's Gone With the Wind.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 3, 1977.)

GADSDEN STREET

Gadsden Street, one of the original streets of Charleston Village, laid out in 1770, was named for Christopher Gadsden, Patriot general and lieutenant governor of South Carolina during the Revolution.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 312, 315.)

- 4 Gadsden St. -- Built c. 1852 by John Steinmeyer on land leased from Nathan Nathans, a King Street merchant, this three story brick house on a high basement is in the Greek Revival style. It has "Tower of the Winds" columns on the portico and fluted Tuscan col-

umns on the piazza. The primary rooms of the interior have elaborate plasterwork in the taste of the period. Steinmeyer was a lumber merchant who had his sawmills on the opposite side of Gadsden Street. In 1886, the house was purchased by George W. Egan, a builder and contractor, who was one of the builders of the Charleston jetties. He restored the house, which was severely damaged in the 1886 earthquake, and it remained in his family until 1965.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 21, 1980. Thomas, DYKYC, April 13, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 50.)

- 19 Gadsden St. -- Built c. 1828 by Thomas Hamlin, this one and one-half story raised cottage once overlooked the Ashley River and its marshes.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 50.)

- 47 Gadsden St. -- The Esdorn House is a Charleston single house in miniature, given an "L" shape by the attachment of its former kitchen building. It was built by Herman Esdorn soon after he returned from service in the Confederate Army. Esdorn also built on the property a one story frame building in which he operated a grocery store and saloon.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 16, 1980.)

GEORGE STREET

George Street was laid out in 1746-47 as one of the Streets of Ansonborough and is named for George, Lord Anson, developer of the suburb.

- 4 George St. -- James W. Brown, a merchant, removed a two story frame house from this site to build this two and one-half story brick house on a high basement, c. 1854.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 51. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

5 George St. -- This two and one-half story brick Adamesque house was built c. 1813 by Robert Roulain or c. 1816 by his sons Abraham and Robert S. Roulain, who sold the house and lot, in 1835. The elder Roulain was a masonry contractor. The facade was remodeled in the late 19th century with the addition of pressed metal window cornices and a broken gable.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 1, 1971.)

7 George St. -- This two and one-half story brick house was built for Mary Scott, the daughter of William Scott, Jr., and Elizabeth Legare, and the granddaughter of Daniel Legare, who purchased the site in the mid-19th century. The house was built c. 1813. It was sold from Miss Scott's estate in 1849.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 17, 1972. Stoney, This is Charleston, 51.)

8 George St. -- Robert Daniell, planter, made his will in 1787, stating that if he should fail to build a house on this site before his death, then his executors were to complete. In 1791, the house was conveyed from his estate to his daughter, Sarah Daniell Lawrence. The two and one-half story frame dwelling on a high basement has Palladian windows in the end gables and handsome interior details typical of its period.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 15, 1972.)

14 George St. -- The Middleton-Pinckney Mansion was begun in 1796 by Mrs. Frances Motte Middleton, and completed after 1797 by her and her second husband, Thomas Pinckney. Born Frances Motte, she was a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Brewton Motte; a granddaughter of Jacob Motte, the colonial treasurer; and niece of Miles Brewton. According to legend, she and her sisters were hidden in the attic of the Miles Brewton House

during the British occupation of Charleston. Her husband John Middleton (d. 1784) was an officer in Lee's Legion of the Continental Line, during the Revolution. In 1797, she married Pinckney, a son of Chief Justice Charles Pinckney and Eliza Lucas. He was educated at Westminster, Oxford, the Middle Temple and the Royal Academy at Caen. His first wife was a sister of Frances. The Pinckneys turned the house over to her son John Middleton in 1822. It was sold at his death in 1826 to Mrs. Barnard Elliott. Subsequently it became the headquarters of the City Water Works. According to the joint will of Thomas and Frances Pinckney, the total cost of the house was \$53,800, which at the date of the will in 1822 was more than the selling value of the house, which was \$35,000. The cruciform plan of the house, with its polygonal bays to the front and rear, is well contrived for cross-ventilation. The house has Regency style interior woodwork, with geometric decorations of carved wood. The exterior has belt courses, window cornices and a columned door surround, all of marble.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 51. _____, N&C, March 8, 1964. Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 9, 1967. Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 21, 1981.)

- 27 George St. -- This two and one half story frame house was probably built by Thomas Barksdale before 1817. The Regency period house was purchased in 1859 by Robert Thomlinson, a merchant, whose family Victorianized the structure between 1888 and 1893. It remained in the Thomlinson family until 1944.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 15, 1981.)

- 32 George St. -- This three story wooden house on a high brick basement originally had a hipped roof and at some point in time was given a Greek Revival parapet.

It was built for Elizabeth Robinson, who purchased the site in 1796. From c. 1801 it was the home of Peter Freneau, a prominent journalist, merchant and shipowner, and Jeffersonian politician. A New Jersey native of Huguenot descent, he was a brother of Philip Freneau, the "Poet of the Revolution." He came to Charleston in 1782 and became co-editor of the City Gazette and Daily Advertiser. He was Secretary of State of South Carolina and a state legislator, and in 1800 managed Jefferson's Presidential campaign in the state. Elizabeth Robinson died in 1812, bequeathing the property to Freneau, with the condition that he pay her niece the value of the real estate. He was unable to pay and the property was sold at auction. He continued to live here until his death, near bankruptcy, in 1813.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

36 George St. -- This three story red brick house was built sometime before 1834 by Edward Darrell or his heirs, Amelia Lois Lequeux and Sarah H. Lequeux. The facade has a rusticated first level with an Ionic columned entrance, and giant order pilasters at the corners, supporting a heavy molded cornice. (Allen, DYKYC, Nov. 29, 1982. Stoney, This is Charleston, 52.)

58 George St. -- This Adamesque period house, with two and one half stories of wood on a brick basement, was built c. 1803 by Barnard Elliott, a wealthy planter. It has a Regency front doorway and interior woodwork from the George Walker House, which stood at 26 George until 1912. The property is now part of the College of Charleston campus.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 14, 1977.)

66 George St. -- The old main campus of the College of Charleston includes Harrison Randolph Hall, the Towell Library and the Porter's Lodge. Harrison Randolph Hall, the old main building, was designed by architect William Strickland of Philadelphia and was built in 1826-28. Strickland (c.1787-1854) studied under Benjamin Henry Latrobe (one of the architects of the U.S. Capitol), and designed several Philadelphia buildings and the Tennessee capitol. The portico and wings were added in 1850 by Charleston architect Edward Brickell White, who also designed the Porter's Lodge and the cast iron fence, which was executed by Christopher Werner. The 1886 earthquake damaged the wings, which were rebuilt following the designs of E.R. Rutledge, modified by Dr. Gabriel Manigault. Simons & Lapham, architects, designed an extension of the west wing, built in 1930. A new portico was added in 1975 on the north side of the building, facing the College Mall. In front of White's Ionic portico is the Cistern, used as a stage for graduations, for Spoleto performances, etc. The Towell Library on the west side of the Green was completed in 1856 and is an Italianate building designed architect George E. Walker. The plan of the main floor was influenced by Mills' South Carolina College Library and Latrobe's Library of Congress. The main room is two stories high with encircling galleries at the second level. The Porter's Lodge is patterned after a Roman triumphal arch.

(Ravenel, Architects, 172-173, 245, 247. Severans, Southern Architecture, 106-108. Stoney, This is Charleston, 53. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 77. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 15). Stockton, DYKYC, March 19, 1973.)

72 George St. -- Built c. 1837, this Greek Revival single house was turned 90 degrees to make room for the College of Charleston science center. It is part of the

College campus.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 52.)

74 George St. -- This Greek Revival single house, three and one-half stories of brick, was also moved to make room for the science center, and is part of the College campus. It was built c. 1837.

(Thomas, N&C, April 24, 1972. Stoney, This is Charleston, 54.)

12

GIBBES STREET

Gibbes Street is named for William Gibbes, who with other property owners cooperated to fill in the marshlands north of South Bay (South Battery) between 1770 and 1775. Gibbes also built the mansion at 64 South Battery, c. 1772, at which time that property extended north to Gibbes Street.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 207-211.)

0 Gibbes St. -- This Victorian structure was the carriage house to the A.H. Heyward residence, a large Victorian structure which stood at the corner of Gibbes and Legare streets and was built c. 1893.

(N&C, Jan. 29, 1968. Art Work of Charleston.)

2 Gibbes St. -- The two and one-half story frame house was built c. 1850 by Robert Fenwick Giles, according to the documentary evidence. There is a tradition, however, which says it was built in 1885 by William P. Holmes. If that is true, Holmes, a prosperous merchant and shipper, had rather conservative taste for 1885. About Giles, little is known except that he was descended from the builder of Fenwick Hall.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 11, 1976)

6 Gibbes St. -- The Parker-Drayton House was built c. 1806 by Isaac Parker, a planter in St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, and a brickyard owner. It was remodeled in the Regency style by Col. William Drayton, with money won in the East Bay Lottery, in 1820. Col. Drayton, an officer in the War of 1812, an attorney and a Unionist Congressman, moved to Philadelphia after the Nullification controversy. He sold the property in 1837 to Nathaniel Heyward, of Combahee, the owner of 17 plantations. Heyward gave the house to his daughter and son-in-law, Elizabeth and Charles Manigault. Charles, who had traveled to China and lived in France, was a noted collector of art and of scientific objects. Their son Dr. Gabriel Edward Manigault was a physician, an osteologist (one who studies bone structure of vertebrates), an educator, amateur architect, and curator of the Charleston Museum. He laid the parquet floors in the drawing rooms.

(Stoney, DYKYC, March 28, 1948. _____, N&C, March 29, 1964. _____, This is Charleston, 54.)

7 Gibbes St. -- This notable two story frame house is believed to have been built between 1804 and 1811.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 54.)

GILLON STREET

Gillon Street, one of the city's few remaining cobblestone streets, was named for Commodore Alexander Gillon, who was a Scot born in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and who commanded the South Carolina Navy during the Revolution. ("Historical Notes," SCHGM, 19:146. Allen, DYKYC, May 9, 1983.)

Gillon
1741-1794

GLEBE STREET

Glebe Street is named for the Glebe Lands, a tract of 17 acres which Affra Harleston Coming gave to the Minister of the Church of England in Charles Town, and his successors, in 1698. The Glebe Lands were divided into lots, with a large space reserved for the parsonage of St. Philip's Church, in 1770. The parsonage lot was further subdivided and Glebe Street was cut through the block in 1797.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 126. Stockton, DYKYC, March 5, 1979.)

6 Glebe St. -- Built in 1770 as St. Philip's Glebe House, this two story brick house on a high brick basement has the relative simplicity expected of an 18th century parsonage. The house now serves as the official residence of the College of Charleston's President. This use is historically fitting, as it was once the residence of the Rev. Robert Smith, who was the College's first president as well as South Carolina's first Episcopal bishop. The house's interior woodwork, in the Georgian style, is unpretentious but excellent. The College's first classes met here.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 54. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 313-315. Stockton, DYKYC, March 5, 1979. Isabella Leland, DYKYC, April 29, 1957.)

7 Glebe St. -- Mount Zion A.M.E. Methodist Church, built in 1847-48 as the Glebe Street Presbyterian Church, is attributed to Charleston architect Francis D. Lee. The design is a very academic one (Lee in 1847 was a 21-year-old recent graduate of the College of Charleston) and shows the influence of Sir John Soane (1753-1837) one of England's most prominent architects of the late 18th and early 19th century, and whose designs were published. When the church was built, the

land was leased from St. Philip's Episcopal Church. In 1856, the lot was conveyed to the Glebe Street Presbyterian Church in fee simple by St. Philip's. The Glebe Street Church sold the property to the Zion Presbyterian Church in 1866. In 1882, Zion Presbyterian merged with the Central Presbyterian Church on Meeting Street, and the Glebe Street property was purchased by a group from Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church. They organized a new congregation, which kept the name Zion and named their church the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church. Not part of the College of Charleston campus. (Legerton, Historic Churches, 56-57. Ravenel, Architects, 229-230. N&C, August 29, 1885. Stoney, This is Charleston, 54.)

9, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 20 Glebe St. - These College-owned houses have not been "dated" precisely, but all appear on a plat of St. Philip's Glebe Lands, which was recorded May 30, 1855. All were built by lessees on lots which they leased from St. Philip's Church. Generally, the leases were for 31 years, with the lessee or his heirs given the first option to renew the lease (with the approval of the Vestry). If the tenant did not renew the lease, he had the option of moving the house or conveying it to the Vestry. (Stockton, unpub. notes. Plat Book A, p. 126; RMC0.)

26 Glebe St. -- This two and one-half story stuccoed brick house, with a town house plan and Victorian details, was built sometime before 1888. It is now part of the College of Charleston campus. (Sanborn, 1888.)

9

GREEN STREET

Presumably named for the College of Charleston Green, this street was cut through the College Lands in 1797. (Easterby, History of the College, 24-27.)

- 2 Green St. -- This small two and one half story frame house was built c. 1817 by James Martindale, a planter. From 1844, it was the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, a "free person of color," and her descendants. Record books of the Brown Fellowship Society (See 52-54 Pitt) were found inside the house when it was being restored by the College of Charleston in the 1970s. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 1, 1971.)
- 4 Green St. -- This three story brick house was built before 1817, and is part of the College of Charleston campus. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 55.)
- 6 Green St. -- Built c. 1815, this small house, two stories of brick, was moved in 1967 to permit creation of the College Mall, and moved again in 1971 from the new Robert Scott Small Library site. (Stockton, N&C, Feb. 12, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 55.)
- 10 Green St. -- This is the remaining one of a pair of two story brick Greek Revival tenements built by Gov. William Aiken, c. 1841. Its twin at 8 Green was demolished to provide a final site for 6 Green St. (Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 22, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 55.)
- 14 Green St. -- This Italianate style structure, three stories of wood with a cupola, masked piazza and two tiers of lacy iron piazza, was built c. 1846 by Mrs.

Catherine Knox. It was the home of Albert Oseola Jones, a black man who was clerk of the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1868-77. Later it was the Lesesne family residence. It is now part of the College of Charleston campus.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 21, 1972. Stoney, This is Charleston, 55.)

GREENHILL STREET

This narrow thoroughfare, which ran south from Tradd Street to the Ashley River, and now terminates at Gibbes Street, was originally called Adams Street.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Bridgens & Allen Map, 1852.)

4 Greenhill St. -- William Axson, in 1800, bequeathed to his son Samuel Edwards Axson, this lot and the money "sufficient to build a house thereon thirty five feet by eighteen." Mantels in the house are similar to those in the South Carolina Society Hall, 72 Meeting St. Otherwise the interior is simply treated. At the time the house was built, the south boundary of the lot was the high water mark of Ashley River.

(Wills (WPA) 28:59. Stockton, unpub. notes. DYKYC, June 1, 1931.) Stoney, This is Charleston, 56.)

6 Greenhill St. -- This brick structure, built about 1819, was formerly the kitchen building to 143 Tradd St.

It is now a separate residence.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

HANOVER STREET

This was one of the streets of Hampstead, the suburb laid out for Henry Laurens in 1789. Hanover was a kingdom in western Germany, from which the reigning house of Great Britain acquired its name. Why Laurens, who was captured by the British and imprisoned in the Tower of London during the Revolution, would name a street after Britain's royal family, is somewhat of a mystery.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 128-129. Deeds, Y10:45; RMC0. City Engineer's Plat Book, p. 8; City Archives.)

16 Hanover St. -- This small frame, antebellum church was built as St. John's Episcopal Mission.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 56.)

HASELL STREET

This was the central street of Rhetttsbury and named for James Hasell, Jr., husband of Col. William Rhett's granddaughter, Sarah Wright. He was the father of Mary and Susannah Hasell, who married, respectively, John Ancrum and Parker Quince, and who subdivided Rhetttsbury.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 270-271. Stoney, This is Charleston, 127.)

36 Hasell St. -- Samuel N. Stevens, a planter, built this two and one-half story brick structure after buying the vacant site in 1843. A previous house on the site was destroyed in the great fire of 1838. Stevens apparently built this as rental property. He is not listed in city directories, and J. Waring Axson was a tenant in 1861.

(Greene, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

- 37 Hasell St. -- Built c. 1840, this three story brick Greek Revival house has a Victorianized doorway. The extensive yard once had a formal garden of symmetrical beds.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 56.)
- 38 Hasell St. -- Joseph Prevost of Anderson County bought this site, still vacant from the 1838 fire, in 1843, when it was described as being "opposite to the Lot on Which Lathams Distillery Stood." Prevost built the house soon afterwards. The substantial brick house on a raised basement has interior woodwork and plasterwork typical of the period.
(Stockton, unpub. MS.)
- 42 Hasell St. George Cannon, Jr., bought the lot in 1843, still vacant from the 1838 fire, and in 1848 sold the lot "with the Dwelling House and other buildings thereon" to James Marsh, Jr. The two story brick on a high basement, stuccoed, is in the Greek Revival style. The two-tiered piazza has fluted Doric columns. The present main entrance appears to be a modern replacement; the entrance probably was at the street end of the piazza. The interior has black marble mantels and extravagant plasterwork and woodwork in the Greek Revival style.
(Stockton, unpub. MS.)
- 44 Hasell St. -- James M. Stocker, a commission merchant in the firm of Lord and Stocker, purchased the site in 1840, vacant from the 1838 fire. He built the house by December 1849, when he sold it to John Charles Blum. The two story brick house is in the Greek Revival style with Greek anthemion grills in the parapet. The plan is a variation of the single house, but there is no central hall, the stairs are in a rear cabinet behind

a suite of three rooms. This plan is more typical of New Orleans than of Charleston; however, the typical Charleston piazza is present.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 19, 1970.)

45 Hasell St. -- Charles W. Seignious built this large brick store and residence c. 1852.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

48 Hasell St. -- St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran Church.

This Tuscan-columned church was built in 1841-42 and designed by architect Edward Brickell White. The interior has great simplicity of design with galleries having balustered fronts like local piazza railings. The building was first occupied by St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1840 by German-speaking Lutherans. When that congregation moved to King Street in 1872, the Salem Baptist Church, a black congregation, purchased the building. In 1878, it was bought by St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran Church, which congregation was organized in 1878 and first met in a chapel on Hasell Street near Meeting. Services continued to be conducted in the German language until 1924. The parish building was dedicated in 1890, and a new parish building was built in 1927.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 40, 36-37. Ravenel, Architects, 186, 189, 196. History of the Lutheran Church, 696-698, 730-731. Stoney, This is Charleston, 56.)

50 Hasell St. -- Built by Joel Smith, a planter in Abbeville District, after 1846, this two and one-half story brick house has a Palladian window in the pediment. It was purchased for use as St. Johannes' rectory in 1920.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 27, 1970.)

54 Hasell St. -- The Col. William Rhett House is one of the oldest in Charleston, built sometime between 1711, when Col. Rhett purchased The Point Plantation, and 1722, when his will described the plantation, beyond the town and "called the Point or Rhettsbury, together with the Mansion house in which I now dwell." Col. Rhett in 1706 commanded a small local fleet which drove off a combined French and Spanish invasion and in 1718 he captured and returned to Charlestown for trial the notorious pirate Stede Bonnet and his crew. After Rhett's death, Chief Justice Nicholas Trott, who had sentenced Bonnet to hang, married Rhett's widow and renamed the 30-acre plantation Trott's Point. The name Rhettsbury persisted, however, and became the name of the suburb developed by Col. Rhett's great-granddaughters. Wade Hampton, III, Governor of South Carolina, Civil War general and U.S. Senator, was born here in 1818. The house retains early Georgian paneling and plaster decorations in the Georgian Rococo style. The interior was extensively remodeled in the Adamesque style about 1800.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 57. _____, N&C, March 3, 1964. Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 3, 1975. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 270-277.)

60 Hasell St. -- Built c. 1847 by George N. Reynolds, this two story masonry house is in the Italianate style. The pillars of the front portico show Egyptian influence. Accessory buildings at 58 and 62 Hasell are of the same date.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 58.)

64 Hasell St. -- Built c. 1843 by Benjamin F. Smith, a building supply merchant, this three story stuccoed brick house has doors and windows flanked by Tower-of-the-Winds pilasters and elaborate plasterwork and woodwork on the inside. The exterior of the Greek

Revival mansion has elaborate doorways and fluted Doric columns on the piazza. The ironwork of the front steps and fence is also noteworthy. The site of the house was formerly part of the grounds of the Rhett House.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 12, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 58.)

66 Hasell St. -- This two story brick building was built in 1839 as a lecture hall for the Third Presbyterian church. Originally on Archdale Street, that congregation moved in 1850 to their new church, Central Presbyterian on Meeting Street. The property was sold in 1872 to Benjamin D. Lazarus, who used it as a warehouse for agricultural equipment and harness, in connection with his business at King and Hasell streets. Originally a tall, one story structure, it was converted into a two story residence in 1896 by Mrs. Florida Gadsden for her daughter Mrs. Florence Gadsden Smyth.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 15, 1974.)

S.E. Hasell Street and Maiden Lane -- Site of original Trinity Methodist Church, erected in 1792. The church moved in 1926 to its present location at 273 Meeting St.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

86 Hasell St. -- This three story brick house was under construction in 1797, according to the will of the builder, Anthony Toomer. In the division of Toomer's estate it was devised to his son Joshua Washington Toomer who sold it in 1817 to John R. Cleary.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 7, 1977. Stoney, This is Charleston, 58. _____, DYKYC, Nov. 25, 1957.)

87 Hasell St. -- This two story brick building was built

in 1856 by Henry F. Strohecker and remodeled in 1873 by Hiram Harris. Strohecker was a partner with Henry Eubank in the firm, Strohecker & Eubank, hardware merchants around the corner on Meeting Street. It is assumed he leased this building to tenants until after the Civil War, when he located his hardware business here. He died in 1869 and his heirs leased the property to Harris, a bookseller, bookbinder, printer and stationer. An 1873 lease specified that Harris, in return for a low rent, would make improvements including the installation of the present "show window" storefront.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 13, 1982.)

- 89 Hasell St. -- This brick building has been the rectory of St. Mary's Catholic Church since 1896. Before that the rectory was at Wentworth and St. Philip's.
(Simmons, St. Mary's, 15.)

- 90 Hasell St. -- Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim (Holy Congregation, House of God). Jews, attracted by a promise of religious liberty, began settling in Carolina soon after the founding of Charlestown. Sephardic Jews from the Iberian peninsula were numerous enough by 1749 to form a congregation. The leaders, Moses Cohen, Isaac DaCosta and Joseph Tobias, had arrived by way of London or Amsterdam, Aaron and Moses Lopez from Newport, R.I. The first synagogue was built on this site by Steedman and Horlbeck, contractors, in 1792. It burned in the great fire of 1838 and only the wrought iron fence was salvaged. It was replaced in 1840-41 by this Classic Revival building. Designed by Cyrus L. Warner, a New York architect, it was built by David Lopez, a member of the Congregation. The building is the second oldest synagogue in the United States and the oldest in continuous use (Touro Synagogue at

Newport, R.I., built in 1759, is the oldest Jewish house of worship in the U.S., but has not had continuous use). The building has a mixture of Greek and Roman influences. It has the Greek temple form, with fluted Doric columns in the portico, while the interior has a domed ceiling in the Roman manner. The Ark is of Santo Domingan mahogany. A room in the rear has a museum of South Carolina Jewish history. Beth Elohim is the cradle of Reform Judaism in the United States. In 1824, a group of members organized the Reformed Society of Israelites, which existed until 1833, when they were reunited with the congregation. After the old synagogue burned in 1838, this group won out in the proposal to install an organ in the present structure, the first organ in any Jewish congregation in America. In 1838, the second Jewish Sunday School in the United States was established here.

(Briebart, "Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim." Reznikoff, Jews of Charleston, 137 ff. Elzas, Jews of South Carolina, passim. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 200-201. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 5. Ravenel, Architects, 46, 157-158. Legerton, 32-33.)

95 Hasell St. -- St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is the mother church of Catholicism in the Carolinas and Georgia, having been established in 1789. The first mass was celebrated in 1786 by an Italian priest, a chaplain on a ship which put into port en route to South America. Asked by a few Irishmen, he said Mass, and the service was attended by 12 persons; according to tradition, this occurred at present-day 102 Tradd St. The number of Catholics was increased by arrivals from Maryland and Santo Domingo, and in 1788, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, an Irish priest, was sent to Charleston. In 1789, the congregation bought a Methodist meeting house, in ruinous condition, on this site.

The congregation, which was incorporated in 1791, worshiped in that frame structure until 1801 when a brick structure with "four handsome columns" was built. The structure was used as the Catholic Cathedral in 1820-21, until Bishop John England built a structure on Broad Street. That building was destroyed in the great fire of 1838. The cornerstone of the present structure was laid in 1838 and the church was completed in 1839. Christopher Kane was the contractor. The building is in the Classic Revival style, with a Tuscan portico surmounted by a parapet, and arched openings. The interior has galleries on three sides and over the main altar hangs a painting of the Crucifixion, painted in 1814 by John S. Cogdell, and restored by the same artist after it was damaged in the 1838 fire. The paintings on the ceiling and walls were painted in Rome by Caesare Porta and are copies of old masters; they were installed in 1896. The organ by Hook and Hastings of Boston was also installed in 1896. Windows were by Mayer & Co., of Munich and New York. Many of the tombstones in the churchyard are in French and the church registers were kept in French until 1822. Burials include the daughters of Admiral de Grasse, commander of the French fleet which aided the United States in 1781. De Grasse's son and daughters arrived as refugees from Santo Domingo in the 1790s.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 70-71. O'Connell, 141. Simmons, St. Mary's, passim.)

96 Hasell St. -- This Italianate commercial building was built c. 1858 by Edwin L. Kerrison, merchant. (See Kerrison's, 260 King).

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

9

HAYNE STREET

Hayne Street was named for Robert Y. Hayne, by City Ordinance in 1839. Formerly, it was Pearl Street. Hayne was a leading Nullifier, U.S. Senator, S.C. Governor and Charleston Mayor.

("Streets of Charleston.")

16 Hayne St. -- The Young America Steam Fire Engine House was one of several used by volunteer fire companies before the present City Fire Department was formed in 1882. The city owned the real estate; the companies owned the equipment. City records are unclear about whether this building was built c. 1847 for the Charleston Fire Engine Company, and remodeled in 1872 for the Young America Steam Fire Engine Company, or whether the building was built new in 1872. The date, 1866, refers to the year the Young America was chartered. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 29, 1983.)

31-39 Hayne St. -- This is a notable row of 19th century commercial buildings with cast iron storefronts. No. 33 also has an Italinate roof cornice and window cornices in stone and terra cotta. (Thomas, DYKYC, May 26, 1969.)

HUTSON STREET

Hutson Street is named for Richard Hutson, author of Charleston's Act of Incorporation in 1783 and the city's first Intendant.

"Streets of Charleston."

26 Hutson St. -- This masonry structure of two stories was

built c. 1908 as a machine shop and offices for the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company, which at the covered almost this entire block. (See 345 Meeting S.) (Preservation Consultants.)

JOHN STREET

John Street was named for John Wragg (1718-1796), eldest son of Joseph Wragg. It was one of the original streets of Wraggborough.

("Streets of Charleston." Wragg Family File; SCHS.)

2-4 John St. -- The main house is a suburban villa in the Adamesque style, built sometime before 1819. The site was received in 1801 by Mary Gibbes, wife of John Gibbes, as part of her share of the estate of her uncle, John Wragg. The first known occupant of the house was her son Robert Gibbes, Jr. (named for his grandfather Robert Gibbes, Sr.), who is listed as living in John Street in the 1819 city directory. Robert Gibbes, Jr., a planter, was a descendant of Robert Gibbes (1644-1715), a Lords Proprietors Deputy, Landgrave and Governor of South Carolina, and of Thomas Smith, Landgrave and Governor of South Carolina. He sold it in 1825 to his brother Benjamin Gibbes, in whose family it remained until 1863, when it was purchased by William Moran. It was probably Moran who built the late 19th century commercial/residential structure which is attached to the main house. The present storefront was added in 1893 by John Hollings, whose contractor, J.F. Wragge (no relation to the Wragg family) stamped his name and the date on the cast iron sill.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 30, 1978. _____, unpubl. MS.)

17, 19, 23 & 25 John St. -- Houston's Row. William Henry Houston, a building contractor, acquired several lots on the south side of John Street, on which, between 1852 and 1856, he constructed eight houses, each two and one-half stories of wood. Only these four remain. They were built for rental purposes by Houston, who had a large house nearby on Charlotte Street. These single houses are plainly finished, inside and out, in the Greek Revival style. Houston died in 1876, after which the property was subdivided and sold by his heirs.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

36 John St. (AKA 23 Ann St.) -- South Carolina Rail Road freight depot. The date, 1859, appears in the key-stone.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

37 John St. -- The Tower Depot, built 1849-50 as a passenger station of the South Carolina Rail Road. It was designed by Charleston architect Edward C. Jones. The Gothic Revival style originally had a tower which projected into John Street and a main entrance large enough to admit a train. Subsequently, the building became part of the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company plant, which incorporated most of this block, and the building was sadly remodeled.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

39 John St. -- This two story, stuccoed brick warehouse was built c. 1880 for the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Co., for storing finished products. About 1943, it was redesigned by architect Augustus E. Constantine in the then popular Art Moderne style, for adaptive use as retail and office space. It was part of the Washington Realty Company's redevelopment

of the bagging company complex in the 1940s.

(Preservation Consultants.)

JUDITH STREET

Judith Street was named for Judith Wragg, daughter of Joseph Wragg, and was one of the original streets of Wragg-borough.

("Streets of Charleston." Wragg Family File; SCHS.)

6 & 8 Judith St. -- These twin single houses, two and one-half stories of wood on high brick basements, were built after 1817 by John Robinson, who also built several other houses on the street. Six Judith has a two-tiered piazza; Eight Judith has a single story piazza. Robinson died in 1849 in his 74th year and was at the time the oldest living merchant in the city, having been in business for 53 years. He is buried at Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was a founder.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

10 Judith St. -- John Robinson also built this two and one-half story brick house on a high brick basement, which has piazzas across the front and a fanlight pediment. The main door has a fanlight and sidelights. In the interior are mantels and other woodwork of the Regency period. This was the home, 1902-1910, of the Rt. Rev. Peter Fayssoux Stevens, first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Stevens commanded the Citadel Cadet unit which fired the first shot of the Civil War, a warning shot at the Federal supply ship Star of the West, in January 1861. After the war, Stevens became superintendent of The Citadel, but

soon resigned to lead the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a white bishop of a black denomination.

(Stockton, N&C, July 7, 1975. Thomas, DYKYC, July 6, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 59.)

15 & 17 Judith St. -- These are the surviving two of three houses built c. 1835-36 by John Robinson. Both have three wooden stories on a high brick basement. Robinson purchased the large lot in 1835 and built the houses, which he conveyed in 1838 to three of his children. The house formerly at 13 Judith was conveyed to his son Stephen T. Robinson; 15 Judith to his daughter-in-law Mary T. Robinson, wife of his son James Kirk Robinson; and 17 Judith to his daughter Ann F. Caldwell, wife of James M. Caldwell. The houses have a town house plan and Greek Revival and Regency woodwork. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

KING STREET

King Street, named for the ruler of England, was in the early days of the settlement the main highway into Charlestown, down the narrow "Neck" from the interior. It followed a ridge of high ground between the many creeks and marshes lacing the peninsula. The road was known variously as "The Broad Path," the "High Way" and "The Broad Road." Those names continued to be applied to that part of the street above Beaufain Street until after the Revolution. During the latter part of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries, the upper part of King Street became the center of the wagon yard trade. Wagon drivers from the interior there traded country products for store goods. During the period from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, King Street was a regional retail emporium.

King Street ended at South Battery until 1911, when it was extended southward to newly created Murray Boulevard.

(Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck." Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 62. Stockton, DYKYC, August 8, 1981. _____, "Historical and Architectural Profile."

1 King Street -- Fort Sumter House -- Built as the Fort Sumter Hotel, this structure was completed in 1923 and was one of the city's most notable hotels at the time. The building, designed by G. Lloyd Preacher, cost \$850,000 to build. The hotel closed in 1974 and was converted to offices and condominiums.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

3 King St. -- The "Narrowest House." This two story frame house, only 16 feet wide on the outside, contains five rooms. It was built by Henry Frost Walker, an engineer and professor at the College of Charleston, c. 1911 as a rental unit behind his house at 36 South Battery. (N&C, March 15, 1965.)

8 King St. -- This house, three stories of wood on a high brick basement, is in the Regency style. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 60. DYKYC, May 15, 1933)

10 King St. -- This house is said to have been built by Nathaniel Ingraham, c. 1791.

19 King St. -- This notable, three story frame Georgian house with Greek Revival piazza was built, according to tradition, by Thomas Lamboll. Lamboll's Bridge or Wharf, was located at the foot of King Street, on the west side where it met the water at what is now South Battery.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 174. Stoney, This is Charleston, 60.)

21 King St. -- The Patrick O'Donnell's House, a three and

one half story brick on a high brick basement, stuccoed, was built in 1856-57 and is one of the city's most elaborate houses in the Italianate style of the mid-19th century. O'Donnell built his "Italian palace," according to tradition, for his prospective bride, but took so long at the task that she married another. Consequently, local wits called the house "O'Donnell's Folly." O'Donnell modified the traditional single house plan by adding to the north side a slightly recessed wing (balancing the slightly recessed end of the piazza), containing the formal entrance hall and stair. The plan allowed the main rooms to flow into each other, en suite. The exterior has a rusticated first level, vermiculated quoins, an elaborate cornice with both dentils and modillions. Each tier of the piazza has a different entablature on fluted Doric columns. The interior has very elaborate plasterwork in the taste of the period. An unusual feature is the face of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," which is reproduced repeatedly in the ceiling medallions of the double drawing room. O'Donnell was a building contractor whose projects included St. Luke's Church at 22 Elizabeth St. Josephine Pinckney, the novelist, lived here from 1907 to 1937, and the Poetry Society of South Carolina was organized here in 1920. It was also the home of Mrs. Thomas R. McGahan, who is said to have been the model for Melanie in Margaret Mitchell's Gone With The Wind.

(Ravenel, Architects, 224, 227. Stoney, This is Charleston, 60. _____, N&C, April 15, 1964. Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 7, 1978.)

22 King St. -- This large frame house is said to have been built by Alexander Chisolm, c. 1789. The mansard roof was added in the late 19th century.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 60.)

- 23 King St. -- This two story wooden house is said to have been built by Thomas Lamboll in the 18th century. The balcony was formerly on a building at 56 Broad St. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 60. Deas, Early Ironwork, 80-81.)
- 24 King St. -- This large frame single house is believed to have been built by John Laurens North before 1820. The balcony on the second level also came from 56 Broad St. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 60. Deas, Early Ironwork, 80-81.)
- 27 King St. -- Miles Brewton, between 1765 and 1769, built this house, which is considered one of the finest Georgian Palladian houses in America. Brewton, a leading slave merchant, is said to have spent £8,000 Sterling on this house. Based on the villas of Andrea Palladio, the house has a two-tiered portico with Tuscan and Ionic columns of Portland stone. Its platform, paved with marble, is reached by two flights of marble steps. Its pediment has a delicate oval window. The main doorway has the earliest example of an elliptical fanlight in Charleston. The house is noted for interior and exterior woodwork of exceptional quality, carved by Ezra Waite of London. His work shows the influence of Thomas Chippendale, the famous English cabinetmaker, especially in the use of "Gothick" motifs. In the main hallway, which is paved with Purbie^{ecle} stone imported from Portland, a grand mahogany stair rises to the chambers and the drawing room. The great drawing room has a coved ceiling, pedimented doors and a handsome marble chimneypiece. The crystal chandelier in the drawing room was made for the house when built and is one of two known to have existed in colonial South Carolina. The forecourt is paved with flagstones and

protected by a handsome wrought iron fence with a double gate. The gates are simple but the overthrow is elaborate, with a baroque shell in the center, a variety of scrolls and tendrils. Hexagonal lantern rings are set on either side. The heavy iron bar with the spikes, called a "chevaux-de-frise," is said to have been added after the alleged Denmark Vesey slave insurrection plot was revealed in 1822. The property also has a fine line of outbuildings, including the front stable in the Gothic Revival style. The garden originally extended to Legare Street. Miles Brewton did not enjoy his house for long; he and his wife and children were lost at sea in 1775. His sister, Mrs. Rebecca Brewton Motte, resided here during the Revolution, when it became the headquarters for Sir Henry Clinton and Lords Rawdon and Cornwallis. Tradition says Mrs. Motte locked her three young daughters in the attic while the British were in the house. Another tradition says a British officer etched Clinton's profile and the picture of a full-rigged ship on one of the marble mantels. Mrs. Motte's three daughters married, respectively, John Middleton of Lee's Legion (See 14 George St.), Gen. Thomas Pinckney (ditto), and Capt. William Alston of Marion's Brigade. Alston bought the house after his marriage and made it his town residence for nearly 50 years. He raised thoroughbred horses at his Waccamaw plantation, which was visited in 1791 by President George Washington. The house was inherited by Alston's daughter Mrs. William Bull Pringle, during whose ownership the house was occupied in 1865 as the headquarters of Union Generals Meade and Hatch. The house has continued to be owned and lived in by members of the related Brewton-Motte-Alston-Pringle-Manigault families.

(Simons & Lapham, Early Architecture, 36-50. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, Southern Interiors, 104-106. Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 48-50. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 93-110. Deas, Early Ironwork, 40-41. Whiffen, American Architecture, 7. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 69-70. Ravenel, Architects, 49-53. Severans, Southern Architecture, 66-68. Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 17, 1975. Stoney, This is Charleston, 61.)

39 King St. -- This house apparently was built by Richard Yeadon, Jr., one of the proprietors of the Charleston Daily Courier, after he purchased the property in 1847. A photograph taken before 1886 shows the house as a three story building of stuccoed brick, with side piazza. Yeadon gave the house as a wedding present in 1858 to his niece Louisa Clifford Smith, who married Henry T. Thompson, Jr. They sold it in 1868. In 1887, the house was acquired by Henry Henken, who rebuilt the structure, which had been heavily damaged by the 1886 earthquake.

(Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

41 King St. -- John Prue, a house carpenter, built this house sometime after purchasing the site in 1746. He made his will in 1772, bequeathing his "house and lot" in King Street to the proposed college (which became the College of Charleston). The house is two and one half stories of brick.

(Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

44 King St. -- This two and one-half story brick single house was built c. 1796 by John McKee, a brickmason. McKee lived in Bedon's Alley and owned much real estate. He bequeathed the house to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which hands it remained until 1915.

(Ravenel, DYKYC, Dec. 22, 1941. Stoney, This is Charleston, 61.)

46 King St. -- This two story brick house was built c. 1851

by Walter Webb, a florist who also laid out gardens. The house has a dogtooth cornice under the eaves of the slate roof. The front door originally was centered in the facade and gave entry to a center hall, as in other single houses. Mrs. George Huntington, who bought the property in 1930, remodeled the house after an automobile crashed into the first level.

(Ravenel, DYKYC, Dec. 22, 1941. Stoney, This is Charleston, 61.)

50 King St. (AKA 6 Price's Alley) -- This tiny two and one-half story frame house was apparently built by John Cowan (or Cowen) sometime before 1729. It is also called the Dill House because that family occupied it from 1758 to 1848. The exterior features a nice cornice of wooden modillions. The house is two rooms deep, without a central hall, so the stair rises from the rear room. The interior has simple early paneling, crown molding and mantelpieces.

(Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 44. Stoney, This is Charleston, 61. Thomas, DYKYC, July 15, 1971.)

52 King St. -- This small two and one-half story frame house was built c. 1730 by Edgar Wells. In the 1780s, it was occupied by Dr. George Hahnbaum, physician to the German Fuseliers and later a founder of the Medical Society of South Carolina. The trajectory of a cannonball can be traced through the structure's timbers.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 61.)

54 King St. -- This three and one-half story frame single house, with a two-tiered Regency piazza, is believed to have been built c. 1768.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 61.)

55 King St. -- This two and one-half brick house was

originally a double tenement built by Frederick Grimké, c. 1762. Subsequently, it was the home of his descendant, Charles Fraser, the noted miniature painter, author, attorney and amateur architect. Born in 1782 in British-occupied Charlestown, Fraser was a son of Alexander Fraser and Mary Grimké. He painted close to 500 miniatures, many of which survive. His most famous subject was Lafayette, whom he painted in 1825. In 1854 he published My Reminiscences of Charleston, a record of life in Charleston in the 1790s. As an architect he designed a cupola for the Old Exchange in 1833, which afterwards was removed, and a steeple for St. John's Lutheran Church, which apparently was never built. He died in 1860 and is buried in St. Michael's Churchyard.

(Ravenel, Architects, 159-162. Smith & Smith, Charles Fraser, passim. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 334. Stoney, This is Charleston, 62. Greene, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

73 King St. -- This three and one-half story brick house is believed to have been built c. 1820.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 62.)

75 King St. -- William Elliott apparently built this house by 1739, when it appears on the "Ichnography" of that year. Its simple and robust design, thick walls and low ceilings, as well as simple paneling, point to an early construction date.

(Stoney, Charleston's Historic Houses, 1953, 14-15. _____, This is Charleston, 62. Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 76. Chamberlain & Chamberlain, Southern Interiors, 92-93.)

79 King St. -- This two and one-half story, stuccoed brick house is believed to have been built c. 1747 by Francis Baker.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 62.)

80 King St. -- This two and one half story frame house was built by Col. Maurice Simons, merchant and planter. He was born in 1744, a son of Benjamin Simons and Ann Keating of Middleburg Plantation. He was elected to the Second Provincial Congress in 1775, and commanded a militia unit which defended Charlestown during the seige of 1780. He was taken prisoner when the city fell, and petitioned the British for protection. For that petition, his real estate was amerced by South Carolina authorities. Col. Simons was killed in 1785, in a duel with Maj. William Clay Snipes of Round O, and was buried at St. Philip's.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

82 King St. -- Robert Haig contracted with a carpenter in 1786 to have this two story frame house built.

(Green, unpub. MS.)

84 King St. -- This three and one half story, stuccoed brick house was apparently built c. 1784 by George Ross, a tinsmith.

(Greene, unpub. MS.; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston.)

85 King St. -- This brick house was built c. 1844 by Marx E. Cohen, an Ashley River planter, who sold it in 1848.

(Cupp, unpub. MS.)

88 King St. -- This two story brick building was built c. 1742 by Mathew Vanall, carpenter and cabinetmaker, on land leased from the Huguenot Church. The Church, in 1742, leased seven lots to tradesmen, for 50 years at low annual rentals, on condition that each build a brick house, not less than 15 feet by 27 feet, with two chimneys. Five surviving houses fit the specifications: 88, 92, 94, 96 and 98 King.

(Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

- 90 King St. -- Site of Fayolle's Long Room, where in 1819, La Society Francaise, the oldest French benevolent society in the U.S., was organized. (The marker at 98 King is in the wrong location.) From 1801 to 1836, Peter Fayolle leased from the Huguenot Church the two properties now known as 88 and 90 King St. He resided at 88 King and had his Long Room in a building on the lot now occupied by 90 King. In 1836, Fayolle relinquished 88 King to the Church, but remained in possession of the Long Room at 90 King until his death the next year. Fayolle, a professional French dancer, conducted a dancing school in his Long Room. Subsequently, the Long Room (or a building on the site) was used as the Turn Verein Hall, a German fraternal meeting place, which was demolished about 1906. (Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS. CEO Block Plats, 1882.)
- 92 King St. -- This brick house was built c. 1742 by William Pharrow (Farrow), a mariner, on land leased from the Huguenot Church. (Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)
- 94 King St. -- Robert Harvey, a carpenter, built this two story, hip-roofed brick house c. 1742 on land leased from the Huguenot Church. (Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 63.)
- 96 King St. -- James Hilliard, a watchmaker, erected this two and one-half story, gable roofed house c. 1742 on a lot leased from the Huguenot Church. (Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 63.)
- 98 King St. -- John Vaun, a carpenter, leased a lot from the Huguenot Church and built this two and one-half story brick, gable-roofed single house. (Green, unpub. MS.; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 63.)

136 King St. -- Site of the Quaker Meeting House, now the Charleston County Parking Garage. Three Quaker meeting houses, the last one destroyed by the 1861 fire, stood on this site. The property was deeded to the Society of Friends by Gov. John Archdale, who was a Quaker. Mary Fisher, who tried to convert the "Great Turk" (Sultan Muhammed V or his vizier, Mohammed Kuiprili) in 1660, and suffered persecution as a Quaker missionary in Barbadoes and New England, arrived in Charlestown about 1680 with her husband John Crosse and her children. She remained here until her death 18 years later, living quietly, compared with her previous life, and was buried in the Quaker Churchyard here. Also buried here was Daniel Latham, who rode on horseback to take the news of the Patriot victory at Fort Moultrie to the Continental Congress. His remains were moved in 1975 to the park adjacent to the County Office Building on Court House Square. The property remained in the ownership of the Society of Friends until purchased by the County of Charleston. The parking garage was built in two stages, in 1970 and in 1975. The county has preserved the iron fence which enclosed the Quaker Churchyard.

(Smith, "Hog Island and Shute's Folly." Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 93. Bull, "Quaker Burying Ground." CEP, March 20, 1967. St. Julien R. Childs, DYKYC, Feb. 27, 1967.)

147-149 King St. -- Ernst J. Hesse (1841-1901), a prosperous merchant of German birth, built this three story brick double building between 1878 and 1880. Hesse immigrated to Walhalla, S.C., at the age of 13 and came to Charleston in 1860 to engage in the grocery business. During the Civil War he served in the German Hussars of Charleston. After the war he reentered business with J.N. Hesse at Beaufain and Pitt streets.

He purchased this site in 1878 and built this building with two stores below and two residences above. The building is conservative in design for its time, but shows a great deal of attention to detail in the granite sills and lintels and dressy brickwork.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

150-154 King St. -- Patrick J. Coogan built this three stores, with residences above, in 1868. Nicholas Culliton was the contractor. The iron storefronts were made by James F. Taylor & Co. of Charleston. Coogan was the city assessor and later city treasurer. The property remained in his family until 1885.
(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

158-160 King St. -- The Carolina Rifles Armory, built in 1889. The Carolina Rifles was one of many semi-private military units -- half militia and half social club -- which existed in Charleston until absorbed by the National Guard in the early 20th century. The unit was organized in 1869 as the Carolina Rifle Club because local military units were banned. The Confederate veterans, not trusting Federal troops to maintain order, formed such clubs. After the Federal troops were withdrawn in 1878, the clubs became military units. At the time of purchasing this site in 1888, the unit had 76 men armed with Springfield rifles. Dates in the parapet are those of the unit's organization and the construction of the building. A subsequent owner, H. A. Schroeder, also put his name on the parapet. The two story wooden building with a flat roof has pressed metal cladding on the second level of the facade. The building had two stores, with the armory on the second level.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 19, 1977.)

159 King St. -- This two story brick building in the crenellated Gothic style was built in 1866 by George W. Flach, a German jeweler, who operated his shop on the first level and lived upstairs until his death in 1877.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 22, 1975.)

164 King St. -- Charleston Library Society was organized in 1748 by a group of young gentlemen who wished to keep up with the scientific and philosophical issues of the day and hoped to "save their descendants from sinking into savagery." The initial group included nine merchants, two lawyers, a schoolmaster, a peruke-maker, a physician and two planters. The society received a Royal charter in 1754. In addition to an annual sum spent on books, the Society purchased scientific instruments including a microscope, a concave mirror, an air pump, a telescope, a camera obscura and a hydrostatic balance. In 1767, the Society sponsored an exhibit of electrical experiments. In 1773, a committee was appointed "for collecting materials for promoting a Natural History of this Province." This is considered the foundation of the Charleston Museum. The Society was also active in promoting education and in the 1770s members of the Society began to bequeath legacies for the establishment of a college. This is considered the foundation of the College of Charleston. The Society, the third oldest of its kind in the United States, has occupied various locations. The present building was constructed in 1914. The gates and fence across the back property line were formerly at the William Aiken House at 456 King St., and are thought to have been made by Christopher Werner.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 99-102.)

Easterby, History of the College, 3-15. Deas, Early Ironwork, 31.)

165 King St. -- Built in 1875 by William Byrne, a grocer and liquor dealer, this three story brick building was originally a residence. It is in the Renaissance Revival style of the mid-19th century.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 4, 1972.)

169 King St. -- Mrs. Emma B. McKenzie built this three story brick, Greek Revival building between 1866, when she bought the site, and 1872 when the building appears on a "Bird's Eye View" map of the city.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 18, 1972.)

171-173 King St. -- This two story stuccoed brick double building had two stores on the first level and two residences above. It was built between 1865 and 1872 by Hannah Enston (widow of William Enston, founder of the Enston Home). It replaced a building built in 1835 by William Enston. Earl Mazo, journalist and biographer of Richard Nixon, grew up above his father's grocery at 171 King St.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 2, 1972.)

186 King St. -- Dr. George Hahnbaum, a German physician, probably built this three story wooden building by 1788. The facade, with its engaged fluted columns on the first level and pilasters and cornices above, was probably added c. 1800. An unusual feature of the construction is the brick wall with chimneys on the south side, adjacent to the piazza. This is because it was a fire wall between this building and another wooden building to the south, which was demolished for construction of the piazza. Dr. Hahnbaum was the physician for the German Fuseliers and a founder of the Medical Society of South Carolina.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 19, 1980. Stoney, This is Charleston, 64.)

187-191 King St. -- This three story brick building was built c. 1850 by William Enston, and was part of the Enston Home legacy. The Trustees of the Enston Home sold it in 1887 to George A. Wagener and Frederick W. Wagener, local merchants. The granite storefront is in the Tudor Gothic Revival style.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 21, 1969. Charleston Courier, June 26, 1850.)

192-198 King -- Col. Blum's Range. Designed by the noted Charleston architect, Francis D. Lee, this brick range was built c. 1853 for local merchant Col. John Charles Blum. It consists of two buildings in an identical style, so as to give the casual observer the impression of one large block. The Italianate style building had stores on the first level and a hotel on the upper levels. In 1982-83, the building was renovated and returned to its original use.

(Trousche, DYKYC, Dec. 12, 1983. Ravenel, Architects, 212.)

200 King St. -- This three story brick building with a turn-of-the-century Renaissance Revival facade was built by Lawrence Benson before 1806 or by George Flagg after 1806. The upper floors retain rich Adamesque details. Flagg was an artisan, one of the 26 "Sons of Liberty" who gathered in 1766 to protest the Stamp Act. He sold the property in 1810 to Dr. Michael Fronty, a surgeon and refugee from Santo Domingo, in whose family it remained until 1835.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 7, 1972.)

202 King St. -- The three story building of pressed brick with granite trim on the yellow brick facade was built in 1912 for John Rugheimer, Sons, merchant tailors. A native of Germany, Rugheimer founded the business in 1864, after an injury incurred while blockade running for the Confederacy barred him from sea duty.

The business continued in operation until 1972.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 8, 1980.)

204-206 King St. -- Mrs. Bluhma Cohen Loeb, wife of Levi Loeb, built this building in two stages. The first floor of brick, originally containing two stores, was built in 1887. The upper floor of wood with a metal clad facade was completed in 1894. The recess on the north end, now filled by a door, was the entrance to Robb's Lot Alley, which led to the rear of Robb's Lot, a large tract fronting on King Street, whose buildings were destroyed in the great fire of 1861. After the Civil War, Robb's Lot remained vacant for some time and was frequently used as a circus grounds in summer. It was a place of refuge of homeless people after the 1886 earthquake.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 8, 1982.)

208 King St. -- This three story brick building was built in 1889 as the Charleston YMCA. Organized in 1854, the YMCA was housed at various locations including the old Mills House hotel. In 1888, this site was purchased. S.W. Foulk of Newcastle, Pa., an architect who specialized in YMCA buildings, designed the structure; Henry Oliver of Charleston was the builder. The facade is of pressed brick with stone and terra cotta trim. The building formerly had a tower on the left with a peaked roof, and a gable on the right. The Romanesque style building has been renovated as shops and apartments.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

216 King St. -- This three story brick building was built in 1839-40 by Patrick McBride (d. 1866), an Irish-born merchant, and was remodeled c. 1908 by Vincent Chicco, who put his name in the parapet.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 10, 1980.)

220 King St. -- Built c. 1838 or '39, this three story brick building has a facade of Charleston grey brick, laid in Flemish bond, and granite sills. It was probably built by Nathan Hart, a hardware dealer.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 20, 1978.)

225-227 King St. -- The Riviera Theatre was built in 1939 by Albert Sottile, this building is Charleston's best example of Art Moderne architecture. Previously on the site was built in 1830, Kerrison's Department Store, which tradition says is the South's oldest department store still in operation. That building, destroyed in the great fire of 1838, was rebuilt by Kerrison's and used until 1852 when it was sold to the merchantile firm of Browning & Leman. That firm had a new store built, designed by Charleston architect Edward C. Jones. The large dry goods store was remodeled into a theatre by architect John Henry Devereux. Known as the Academy of Music, it opened in 1869 and was for 70 years one of America's best known theatres. It was patterned after European opera houses and had excellent acoustics. Sarah Bernhardt and other internationally known performers play the Academy. It was demolished for construction of the present building.

(Ravenel, Architects, 211, 266. DYKYC, July 22, 1935)

229-233 -- Rachel Lazarus built these three identical Greek Revival tenements c. 1839, with a loan from the Bank of the State of South Carolina, authorized under the Act for Rebuilding the City of Charleston, passed after the great fire of 1838.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 15, 1979.)

235 King St. -- Martin Vogel and Francis Salvo, partners in the firm of Vogel & Salvo, cabinetmakers, built this Greek Revival structure for their business in

1838-39, with a "fire loan" from the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

237 King St. -- This three story brick building, stuccoed, was designed by architects Abrahams & Seyle. The Italianate building was erected in 1870 for C. D. Ahrens & Co., grocers. The iron front has four Corinthian columns, supporting arches. The cornice on the upper facade is of brick and stucco with iron ornaments. Windows have iron lintels. John H. Lopez was the contractor of the building which has a large store space on the first level and a residence with handsome woodwork and plasterwork on the upper floors. The Queen City Club and the Union Club, men's social organizations, met in the drawing rooms.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 3, 1982.)

241-243 King St. -- John Siegling, a German-born merchant and founder of the Siegling Music House, built the three story brick building here as his business and residence, c. 1838. The building was later remodeled with the installation of a cast iron storefront, and in 1900 the exterior was totally remodeled and a music recital hall was constructed in the rear. Siegling's Music House, which was said to be the oldest music supply store in the country, was founded in 1819 and moved to this location in 1830. The property remained in the Siegling family until 1973, when the store was closed and the property sold.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

245 King St. -- Nathan Hart or his heirs built this structure sometime after the fire of April 27-28, 1838. It was originally three stories tall and was remodeled as a two story building with a Victorian Italianate facade in the latter part of the 19th century.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 17, 1982.)

247 King St. -- Nathan Hart or his heirs also built this building after the 1838 fire, as a three story brick Greek Revival structure. A fire in 1875, which destroyed the building adjacent to the north, damaged the third floor of this building. Jane Levy's estate paid J.H. Lopez, contractor, to rebuild the structure as a two story building with a Victorian Italianate facade.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 17, 1982.)

249 King St. -- This three story brick building was constructed for Susan Wood in 1875-76, and was designed and built by architect-contractor John Henry Devereux. It replaced an earlier building destroyed by fire in 1875. The Italianate style facade was remodeled in the early 20th century. The building originally housed J.R. Read & Co., dry goods merchants. George Bernard, a prominent photographer, had his studio and residence upstairs.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 14, 1982.)

254 King St. -- Moses C. Levy built this three story brick building in the Greek Revival style after the great fire of 1838. The building was occupied from c. 1839 by the famous firm of Hayden, Gregg & Co., jewelers and silversmiths. They remained here, under various changes of name, until after the Civil War. The cast iron lion heads which cover the earthquake bolts on the Hasell Street side are a reminder of the 1886 earthquake.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 19, 1982.)

256 & 258 -- These two buildings were built by two different property owners, who decorated the buildings' interiors to their own tastes, but cooperated to give

the two buildings a unified facade. Subsequent remodelings have obliterated any similarities in the facades; only a portion of the surround of the common passageway between the building survives. The common facade was in the Greek Revival style then popular. William H. Jones, a jeweler, who built the structure at 256 King, also installed up-to-date Greek Revival woodwork in the residence above his store. Jacob Hersman, a dry goods merchant, who built 258 King, finished the residence in his building in conservative Regency (late Federal) woodwork, with only a few modern Greek Revival intrusions.

(Stockton, unpub. MSS.)

260 King St. -- Kerrison's Department Store, said to be the oldest in the South, was founded in 1830 by Charles and Edwin L. Kerrison. The store put its resources at the disposal of the Confederacy and in 1889 was the first store to employ saleswomen. The store was located originally at the northwest corner of King and Market streets and has had several relocations in its history. In 1858, Edwin L. Kerrison purchased the site of present-day 96 Hasell St. from Congregation Beth Elohim and built the Italianate structure which is still in use as part of the store. The present King Street building was constructed in 1920.

(Charleston Grows, 136. N&C, Sept. 21, 1930.)

268 King St. -- John Thomson established in 1839 a seed store on King Street, which later became McIntosh Seed House. Thomson gave a bequest to the City of Charleston, with which the construction of the Thomson Auditorium (later the home of the Charleston Museum) was partly financed. This building dates from c. 1850; the stone facade was added in 1894.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 127, 163.)

270 King St. -- The Masonic Temple in the Tudor Gothic style was built in 1871-72 of brick and stucco. The architect, John Henry Devereux, though a Roman Catholic, took the Entered Apprentice Degree of Masonry in order to curb possible criticism that the building was designed by a non-Mason. The building has been remodeled several times, but the beauty of the original design has not been totally obliterated.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 24, 1982. Ravenel, Architects, 266.)

273 King St. -- This three story stuccoed brick structure was apparently built in the 1830s or '40s as a Greek Revival store and residence. The building was remodeled in 1885, only to be severely damaged in the "cyclone" (hurricane) of that year. It was rehabilitated, only to be severely damaged in the 1886 earthquake, making more repairs necessary. Late 19th century photographs show the building with a two story high arch in the center of the facade and a domed cupola on the street corner of the building, in addition to the Victorian Italianate features which still survive, after further remodelings in the 20th century. The remodelings of the 1880s were undertaken by the then occupant, Hirsch, Israel & Co., clothing merchants.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 29, 1982.)

274-276 King St. -- Designed by architect John D. Newcomer and built by the Commercial Investment Co. as the home of the Commercial Savings Bank, in 1908-09, the three story masonry Renaissance Revival building acquired its present appearance in 1953, when it was remodeled by the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 16, 1982. N&C, March 23, 1953.)

275 King St. -- The Hirsch-Israel Building, a three story masonry Baroque Revival building with a high, elaborate dome, was built here in 1897-99 as a clothing store for the Hirsch-Israel Company. In 1919, it became the Dime Savings Bank which subsequently merged to become the Peoples State Bank of South Carolina, which failed in 1932. Subsequently, the building was remodeled by taking it down to its first floor and modernizing the design, c. 1933.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

281 King St. -- S.H. Kress & Company's Building was completed in 1931 and is in the Art Deco style then popular. It is typical of Kress buildings of the period throughout the country. The department store was located at the northwest corner of King and Beaufain streets for two decades before building at this location.
(Stockton, DYKYC, July 5, 1982.)

286-288 King -- George Norton Miller built this three story brick double building in 1839-40, with a "fire loan." He was a member of Miller, Ripley & Co., of Charleston and New York, dry goods merchants. The building was Victorianized in 1883 by the family of John Henry Steinmeyer, who operated Steinmeyer's Mill on Gadsden Street.
(Stockton, DYKYC, March 22, 1982.)

290-292 King St. -- Miller, Ripley & Co. (Horatio Miller, Samuel P. Ripley, George N. Miller and Henry C. Bissell), dry goods merchants of New York and Charleston, bought this site in 1833-34 and had a double building erected by John Gordon in 1834. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1838. The double building was immediately rebuilt, reusing the common wall from the burned structure. The two halves were subsequently remodeled from their original Greek Revival appearance -- No. 290 was

Victorianized, while 292 was remodeled in the Art Moderne style of the early 20th century.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 4, 1983.)

293-297 King St. -- Mordecai Cohen, in 1839, obtained a "fire loan" to build these three buildings, three stories of brick, probably in the Greek Revival style. The facades of all three were subsequently changed.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 30, 1982.)

300 King St. -- This three story brick, stuccoed building was constructed either by John Weissinger, a German-born baker, between 1790 and 1809, or by his heirs shortly after his death in 1809. The facade was updated in 1912 by the Onslow Candy Company.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

302 King St. -- Designed by architect John D. Newcomer, this building was constructed by the Charleton Building and Investment Company for the Title Guarantee & Deposit Company, as a bank and office building, in 1915-16. The building is two stories of brick, with a limestone facade. The lower portion has been remodeled.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 15, 1982.)

304 King St. -- This building was constructed by Albert Sottile in 1911 as the Princess Theatre. When built, it had elaborate plasterwork on the facade, lost in remodelings.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

306, 308 King St. -- Samuel Scottow, a carpenter, built No. 308, a three story masonry building by 1793, when the house was mentioned in his will. The property remained in his family until 1810, when it was purchased by a merchant, Christian Henry Faber. Faber subsequently built two other buildings on the large lot, including

the still existing three story brick building at 306 King and a building which stood on the site of 304 King. The ensemble of three buildings appears on a plat dated 1843.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 6, 1982. _____, unpub. MS.)

313 King St. -- John Anthony, a sadler and harness maker, apparently built this three and one-half story brick building sometime after purchasing the site in 1812. Originally it was a store and residence. About 1840, the upper stories were remodeled as a boarding house. The building is a fine example of the Federal style. It is built of Charleston grey brick, laid in Flemish bond, with marble trim.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 65.)

314 King St. -- This three story, stuccoed brick building was built c. 1878 by Benjamin Feldman and Robert Teskey, grocers, as a store and residence. The store at 112½ King was formerly the piazza to 314 King.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 21, 1982.)

316 King St. -- Thomas Fleming, a prosperous merchant, built this three story stuccoed brick structure c. 1820 as investment property. The present facade in brown brick was added in 1903, when Sarah Rubin was the owner.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 12, 1982.)

318 & 320 King -- Samuel Pendergrass, a Sumter District planter, apparently built the structure, now known as 320 King, as a two and one-half story brick structure, sometime before May 1807 when it appeared on a plat. The half story was elevated to a full story after 1820, when Thomas Fleming owned it. The two story wood and masonry building known as 318 King, formerly the piazza of 320 King, was constructed c. 1860 by

Mordecai David, a merchant.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 19, 1982.)

319-325 King St. -- The Old American Hotel was apparently created c. 1850 by combining several older structures behind a common facade in the Greek Revival style, with the American eagle as a prominent motif. The first level was remodeled in the late 19th century, when cast iron pilasters in the Victorian style were installed. The building burned in 1974 and was restored in 1975.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 7, 1969.)

327-329 King St. -- The double tenement was built in 1855-56 by John D. Meyer, a prosperous German grocer. It was built by contractor Christopher C. Trumbo after plans by Barbot & Seyle, architects. The facade was subsequently remodeled in the latter part of the 19th century. In 1923-27, the Gloria Theater, designed by architect C.K. Howell was built to the rear of the building, with an entrance foyer through the first floor of 329 King St.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 1, 1982.)

336-338 King St. -- This double building was built after August 1794 by John Cunningham (1739-1815), a merchant, as a commercial-residential structure. The common facade was subsequently remodeled in the 19th century, with Italianate details.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 22, 1982.)

337-339 King St. -- This two story brick double building was built as an investment by Henry Dorre, a King Street baker, c. 1859.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 1, 1982)

341 King St. -- James White, a merchant, apparently built

this three and one-half story Regency building between 1817 and 1821. The building formerly had a Regency style tripartite window in the front gable.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 23, 1982.)

340 King St. -- This two story brick building was built after 1821 by Mathew Miller, a jeweler. The facade dates from c. 1940.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

342 King St. -- Mathew Miller also built this three story brick building after 1821.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

345 King St. -- This two story Victorian commercial building was built in 1883 by Christopher P. Poppenheim, a hardware merchant, as his place of business. His store remained here until 1892, when he built and occupied the larger building at 363-365 King.

Henry Oliver was the contractor.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 15, 1982.)

348 King St. -- This three and one-half story brick building was built c. 1830 by Margaret Gidiere, a refugee from Santo Domingo. It was a commercial-residential structure, with Mrs. Gidiere's dry goods store on the first level and her family home above. The building was subsequently a saloon, the Lyric, a vaudeville and movie theatre, an office-shop arcade, and more recently a restaurant.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

363 King St. -- Architect W.B.W. Howe designed this Victorian building which was built in 1891-92 for Christopher P. Poppenheim, a hardware merchant. The front is of Philadelphia pressed brick trimmed with terracotta. The building has been rebuilt behind the facade, as a shop and apartment complex.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 28, 1981.)

371 King St. -- The Garden Theatre, a Beaux-Arts style building, was built in 1917-18 by Albert Sottile as a vaudeville and "photoplay" theatre. It was designed by architects C. K. Howell and David B. Hyer. The theater was rehabilitated in 1978 by the City of Charleston, which leases it from the Pastime Amusement Co. Architect Jeffrey Marc Rosenblum installed a modern theater in the interior, while restoring the exterior to its original appearance.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 8, 1980.)

370 King St. -- Headquarters of the Fellowship Society, which was founded in 1762 to establish a hospital. The Society loaned money to the U.S. Government during the Revolution and War of 1812 and to the Confederacy. The Society provides aid for widows and orphans.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

374-378 King St. -- Site of the Marks Building, one of the city's grandest Victorian buildings. Built for the M. Marks & Sons department store, it opened in 1891. Designed by architect P. J. Lauritzen of New York, the large Renaissance Revival building cost \$40,000 to build, not including land acquisition. Demolished 1955.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. __, DYKC, Aug. 24, 1981.)

375 King St.-- This dainty two story stuccoed brick building was built between 1868 and 1871 by Martha Given as a store and residence.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 5, 1983.)

379 King St. -- Mrs. Hannah Enston built this two story commercial building between 1872 and 1882. The property was part of the Enston Legacy, with which the Enston Home was founded.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

381 King St. -- This three story stuccoed brick building was apparently built by William Enston, the prosperous King Street merchant and philanthropist, sometime between his purchase of the property and his death in 1860. It became part of the Enston Bequest, with which the Enston Home for the aged was built.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 8, 1982.)

387 King St. -- Francis Marion Hotel was built in 1922-24 by the Marion Square Realty company.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 12, 1982.)

405 King St. -- St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church. The 265-foot steeple of this church once made it the tallest structure in South Carolina; it remains the tallest spire. The congregation was organized in 1840 by German speaking Lutherans. Their first building, at Hassell and Anson streets, is now St. Johannes' Lutheran. The church in 1856 purchased land outside the city for Bethany Cemetery. Having outgrown the old church, the congregation built the present one in 1867-72. Patterned after a German church, this Gothic Revival structure was designed by architect John Henry Devereux. A fire in 1965 sent the tall steeple crashing spectacularly into King Street. The church was rebuilt exactly as it had been, at a cost of over a half million dollars.

(Ravenel, Architects, 265-266. Legerton, 40-41. Stoney, This is Charleston, 65.)

404 King St. -- Charleston County Library was built in 1960 on the site of the City Guard House, the police station from 1887 to 1905. Sculptures by Willard Hirsch, the Charleston artist, were placed on the building in 1961.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

409 King St. -- This substantial, four and one-half story building was built c. 1808 by Lucretia Radcliffe, widow of Thomas Radcliffe and the developer of Radcliffeborough. Subsequently it was the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs' Seminary for Girls. Jacobs' son Dr. W. P. Jacobs founded Presbyterian College at Clinton, S.C. and his son Thornwell Jacobs founded Oglethorpe College, Decatur, Ga. G.W. Aimar & Co., druggist, occupied the building from 1852 to 1978. The business was founded by George W. Aimar, who during the Civil War was a lieutenant in the Lafayette Artillery. During the war the building housed a Confederate dispensary and hospital. Later, a hotel known as the Aimar House was located on the upper levels. (Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 13, 1968. Allen, DYKCY, April 18, 1983.)

415 King St. -- This two story brick double building was built c. 1856 by the Charleston Gas Light Company, for rental purposes. The company, incorporated in 1846, was a corporate ancestor of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company. On the rear part of the property was a large iron gasometer (gas storage tank). This building had two stores on the first level and two residences above. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

416 King St. -- This brick commercial/residential structure was built between 1803 and 1827 by John Brownlee. The present facade dates from 1947. (Preservation Consultants.)

418 King St. -- Possibly dating from the late 18th century, this brick structure appeared on an 1806 plat drawn for Mrs. Elizabeth Wragg. It has English bond brickwork, a dentil cornice and slate roof with ridge tiles.

426 King St. -- This three story Federal style commercial/residential building, retaining a long line of out-buildings, was built by Francis Marks after he bought the property from Joseph Manigault in 1806. (Preservation Consultants.)

442 King St. -- This two and one half story brick house was built by James Ferguson, a planter in St. John's Berkeley, before 1840. The facade was added by Christopher Amme's family in the late 19th century. The Amme bake house was formerly in the rear. (Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 14, 1972.)

456 King St. -- The William Aiken House was built c. 1811 and is one of the city's best Adamesque structures. Aiken was President of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Co. It is a registered national landmark as the birthplace of America's first railroad to use a steam locomotive to pull a train of cars on a track in regular service. The railroad began operation on Christmas Day, 1830, between Charleston and Hamburg, S.C. A full-scale model of the first locomotive, "The Best Friend of Charleston," is displayed in a small building in the rear. The railroad was the first to carry the U.S. Mail. The company went through various corporate changes and subsequently was purchased by the Southern Railway system which used the building as its division headquarters for many years. Aiken added the east wing of the building after 1831. Note the Gothic Revival carriage house. Aiken was the father of Gov. William Aiken.

(Ravenel, DYKYC, Oct. 9, 1944. Rhett & Steele, 90-91. Stoney, This is Charleston, 66.)

500 & 502 King St. -- Built in 1894 by Isaac and Nathan Jacobs. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 542 King St. -- This substantial brick building was built between 1810 and 1817 by Margaret Gidiere as a store and residence. Mrs. Gidiere, a Santo Domingan refugee, later built the store and residence at 348 King. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 22, 1977.)
- 558 King St. -- George S. Hacker, a lumber merchant, built this structure c. 1859. Hacker had a substantial plant in this vicinity, including a lumber mill and a sash and blind factory. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)
- 900 King St. -- The William Enston Home is patterned after institutions of this type in England. Enston, a prosperous furniture maker, merchant and steamship magnate, left his fortune for the establishment of a home for the elderly, like one in his native Canterbury, England, built "to make old age comfortable." In 1887, 27 years after Enston's death, architect W.B.W. Howe, Jr., designed this complex of two story brick cottages following Enston's specifications. Enston required that the residents be the old and sick, aged 45 to 75 and of "good honest character," and none could suffer from "lunacy." The cottages occupy St. Martin's Court, named for the oldest Christian church in England; Queen Bertha's Court, for England's first Christian queen; St. Augustine's Court, for England's first Christian missionary; Canterbury Avenue for the founder's birthplace; and Colsterworth Avenue, for the birthplace of his wife Hannah. Enston died in 1860, leaving an estate valued at \$1 million; losses due to the Civil War reduced it to \$500,000. The City of Charleston received a portion of the estate in 1882, and the remainder after Mrs. Enston's death in 1886. Before her death, Mrs. Enston approved the site, which had been

the Storen Farm. Construction began in 1887 and 24 cottages were completed. The city erected a memorial chapel with a campanile style tower. The complex is of a unified design, all in the Romanesque Revival style. An infirmary was built in 1931 and later converted to the superintendent's home.

(Allen, DYKYC, Jan. 17, 1983.)

LADSON STREET

Ladson Street is named for Lt. Gov. James Ladson, who built the wooden house at the corner of Meeting and Ladson, c. 1791. The street is older than the name, however, having been cut through the lands of Lt. Gov. William Bull to provide access to the lot of his son-in-law, John Drayton. Ladson's Court was extended west to King Street and widened in the early 20th century.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 86, 89.)

2 Ladson St. -- This site was given to John Drayton by his father-in-law, Lt. Gov. William Bull, in 1746. Drayton probably built this house, as the drawing room on the second level has a mantel similar to mantels at his country seat, Drayton Hall on the Ashley. A subsequent owner added the semi-circular bay on the west side and remodeled the downstairs drawing room in the Adamesque style. The bay appears on a plat of the property in 1813. The house was again remodeled around the turn of the century, when the facade was given its present Colonial Revival treatment.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 86, 89.)

LAMBOLL STREET

Lamboll Street has been variously called Smith Lane, Dedcott's Alley, Rivers Street and Kincaid Street, after various property owners. Its present name comes from Thomas Lamboll who owned land on the street in 1722. (Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 238. "Streets of Charleston.")

- 6 Lamboll St. -- This large frame house was built between 1788 and 1790 by Mrs. Rebecca Rose. It was remodeled in the Greek Revival style by her granddaughter, Mrs. Naomi Rose O'Hara Timmons Dobson. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 3, 1980.)
- 14 Lamboll St. -- This house, with its elaborate exterior finish, was built c. 1850 by Patrick O'Donnell, a building contractor, who built his mansion around the corner at 21 King St. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)
- 15 Lamboll St. -- Built c. 1908 by Benjamin Howard Owen, a wholesale druggist from Tennessee, this mansion is in the Colonial Revival style. (DYKYC, April 23, 1931.)
- 22 Lamboll St. -- This three story house is believed to have been built c. 1822 by Richard Baker, and was once the rectory of St. Michael's. (DYKYC, April 13, 1936.)
- 28 Lamboll St. -- Kincaid's Eastern Tenement was built c. 1777 by George Kincaid on former marsh. His Western Tenement is now numbered 4 Legare St. Kincaid, with Robert Mackenzie, Edward Blake and William Gibbes, walled and filled in a large area of marsh in this vicinity in the 1770s. (Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 23, 1974.)

LAURENS STREET

Laurens Street is named for Henry Laurens, president of the Continental Congress. His house, built in 1763, stood on the southeast corner of Laurens and East Bay streets until 1916.

(Wallace, Henry Laurens, 62-64.)

39 Laurens St. -- This house, built c. 1788 by Thomas Winstanley, was moved twice by Historic Charleston Foundation -- first from 116 Anson St., on the site of the Gaillard Auditorium, then from 42 Laurens St., where it had been "stored" on blocks for several years. The foundation completed restoration of the building in 1975.

(HCF)

45 Laurens St. -- This house was built c. 1804 by Thomas Wallace, a noted Charleston cabinetmaker.

(HCF)

48 Laurens St. -- This three story wooden, hip-roofed house was built after 1807 by Simon Jude Chancognie, the French consul. It is a fine example of a small scale single house with beautiful interiors, including an outstanding marble Adamesque mantel.

(Isabella Leland, N&C, Nov. 25, 1956.)

49 Laurens St. -- This three story wooden house was built c. 1804-09 by Youngs Hasmer & John Haslett, speculative builders, who sold it in 1809 to William Monies, who possibly completed it. Monies moved to Scotland and sold the house in 1816.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 15, 1971.)

50 Laurens St. -- The substantial wooden house was built c. 1807-08 by John Stong Adams as a two and one-half story house with a hipped roof. It was subsequently

given a full third story with a Greek Revival parapet. The name, Ingraham, in the front gate is from George H. and Mary R. Ingraham, who acquired the property in 1828. The present main entrance was installed in the 1970s.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

55 Laurens St. -- James Jervy built this substantial house of three and one-half stories on a high brick basement, c. 1818. It retains fine interior details. Tradition says powder kegs were placed in the basement with the intention of blowing up the house to prevent the spread of the 1838 Ansonborough fire. Luckily, the fire did not come this way.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, Sept. 8, 1947.)

57 Laurens St. -- This three story house of black cypress, in the Greek Revival style, was built c. 1836. The builder's daughter married Pierre G. Stoney, and the house remained in their family well into the 20th century.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 67.)

61 Laurens St. -- James Mackie House, c. 1800. This two story frame, hip-roofed house with fine mantels and an interesting stairway was moved from the Gaillard Auditorium site by Historic Charleston Foundation.

(HCF)

8

LEGARE STREET

Legare Street was early called Johnson's Street, for Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of the Province, 1703-09. Later it was named for Solomon Legaré, a prosperous Hu-

guenot silversmith who owned considerable real estate at Legare and Tradd streets.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 211, 237. Rhett & Steele, 16. "Streets of Charleston."

1 Legare St. -- Tradition says this frame house was placed on rollers and moved down the street to provide a garden for 14 Legare St.

(Stoney, N&C, March 25, 1948.)

4 Legare St. -- Kincaid's Western Tenement, built c. 1777 as the western half of a double tenement, by George Kincaid. The site was part of a former marsh which he, Robert Mackenzie, Edward Blake and William Gibbes walled and filled in the early 1770s. The balconies are similar in pattern to the balcony on the Daniel Ravenel House, 68 Broad St. The house has unspoiled Georgian interiors. The eastern tenement is 28 Lamboll.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 23, 1974.)

7 Legare St. -- Henry Laurens built this house in 1887-90, on the foundations of his previous brick house which had been ruined by the 1886 earthquake. He built a two and one half story frame house with the half story in a gambrel roof. The house was extensively remodeled in the 1930s, by Dr. Joseph I. Waring, in the Colonial Revival style. Dr. Waring was a noted medical historian and a prominent physician.

(Waring, DYKYC, March 8, 1937.)

8 Legare St. -- This large Italianate house was built c. 1857. It was the home of the late Burnet Rhett Maybank, mayor, Governor and U.S. Senator. According to architectural historian Samuel Gaillard Stoney, the contractor for the house was Patrick O'Donnell.

(Stoney, N&C, April 15, 1964. _____, This is Charleston, 67.

- 9 Legare St. -- Built by William Harth between 1817 and 1825, this residence was enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style sometime around the turn of the century. Apparently built as a rental unit, the house was subsequently the home of Charles Macbeth, mayor of Charleston during the Civil War, and later of U.S. District Judge William H. Brawley.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 25, 1980.)
- 10 Legare St. -- This large house was built c. 1857 by Edward North Thurston. According to Stoney, the building contractor was Patrick O'Donnell.
(Stoney, N&C, April 15, 1964.)
- 14 Legare St. -- This three and one-half story Adamesque brick house on a high basement was built c. 1800 by Francis Simmons. Simmons, a John's Island planter, lived here while his wife lived at 131 Tradd St., where he left her on their wedding day. Their relationship was described as "casual though friendly." The so-called "Pineapple" Gates were added by George Edwards, a merchant and planter, after he purchased the property in 1816. His initials appear in the ironwork on either side of the piazza entrance. This was the home, from 1800 to 1930, of Mayor J. Adger Smyth. More recently, it was the home of Lt. Gov. Nancy Stevenson.
(Stoney, N&C, March 25, 1948. _____, This is Charleston, 67. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 211-221.)
- 15 Legare St. -- John Fullerton, who built several fine houses for others, built this one for himself, c. 1772. Fullerton, born in Scotland, was one of the "Liberty Tree Boys," AKA "Sons of Liberty," who met in Mazyck's pasture in 1766 to celebrate the repeal of the Stamp

Act. Fullerton died on the eve of the Revolution. Tradition says his house was occupied by British staff officers in 1780-82.

(Ravenel, Architects, 38. Stoney, N&C, April 19, 1964. Waring, DYKYC, Feb. 4, 1935. Stoney, This is Charleston, 67. Walsh, Sons of Liberty, 31, 50, 64, 72.)

- 16 Legare St. -- Miss Amarinthea Elliott, plantress, built this house c. 1795. The three and one-half story frame house is simple in detail with features transitional between Georgian and Federal, typical of houses built in the period after the Revolution.

(Stoney, N&C, March 26, 1949. _____, This is Charleston, 67.)

- 17 Legare St. -- Anthony Toomer, a veteran of the American Revolution and a master builder, built this two story frame house as a rental unit, c. 1796. Thomas F. Purse acquired the property in 1830, and added the two story brick front portion.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 22 Legare St. -- This two and one-half story wooden house was built c. 1764 by Charles Elliott, planter in St. Paul's Parish. His Sandy Hill Plantation was visited in 1791 by President George Washington, who was a kinsman of Elliott's son-in-law, Col. William Washington. The house has fine Georgian woodwork.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 8, 1976.)

- 21 Legare St. -- William C. Gatewood, a Virginia-born factor, built this two story brick house on a high brick basement between 1843 and 1852. Windows on the left mask the piazza. Gatewood was actively interested in the lottery business and was associated with the South Carolina Lottery.

(Stoney, N&C, April 12, 1964. _____, This is Charleston, 68.)

23 Legare St. -- Built c. 1838 by Dr. Robert Trail Chisolm, this house is set back from the street. It was purchased in 1863 by the Sass family and was the home of Herbert Ravenel Sass, the noted writer, historian and naturalist. The iron gates at the entrance are said to date from c. 1817. Tradition says a ghost appears only to members of the Chisolm family.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 68. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 221-222.)

25 Legare St. -- This was a residence with two pillared porticoes, which was severely damaged by the 1886 earthquake, and rebuilt to this appearance.

(Whitelaw & Levkoff, 72-73.)

26 Legare St. -- This was a Colonial Revival house with a columned portico before it was remodeled in the Georgian style in 1937 by T. Wilbur Thornhill, an oil broker. Stephen Thomas was the architect for the remodeling.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, Jan. 25, 1937. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 222.)

29 Legare St. -- This three and one-half story frame dwelling on a high brick basement was built c. 1835 for the Rev. Paul Trapier Gervais, who reused the first floor of a brick house built before 1788. Gervais was for many years the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church on John's Island. In 1851 he published a pamphlet opposing secession and in 1854 published three volumes of sermons. In 1895, Josephine Pinckney, the novelist, was born here.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 68. DYKYC, Dec. 24, 1945)

31 Legare St. -- Built c. 1789 by Mrs. William Heyward, this two and one-half story wooden house has Adamesque interior details, particularly handsome in the second floor drawing room, which has a Palladian window in the

curving south bay. Mrs. Heyward (Hannah Shubrick) was a sister-in-law of Thomas Heyward, who signed the Declaration of Independence. She was a successful rice planter in her own right. The house is said to be haunted by the ghost of her son, who fatally shot himself in a hunting accident, and appeared the same hour to his sister, in the library of this house. Mrs. Heyward's daughter, Mrs. William Drayton, allowed a Santo Domingan refugee, Julie Datty, to operate a school for young ladies here, 1830-37, after which Mlle. Datty entered a religious order and died as its head. The property was purchased in 1870 by Augustine T. Smythe, a prominent lawyer, in whose family it remains.

(Stoney, Charleston's Famous Houses, 1950, 36-37.
 , This is Charleston, 68.)

- 32 Legare St. -- Sword Gates House. Before 1740, Solomon Legaré, a Huguenot silversmith, acquired a large tract at the southeast corner of Legare and Tradd streets and built a house which afterwards disappeared. This part of his property passed to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Legare, whose second husband, Isaac Holmes, survived her. Holmes, a Revolutionary Patriot, was governor in 1791-92 and customs collector in 1791-97. Two German merchants, Jacob E. A. Steinmetz and Paul Emil Lorent, bought up the Holmes property in parcels between 1803 and 1818. Before 1818, they built both the masonry and frame portions of the house and linked them together with a frame addition, as the three portions appear on a plat of that year. Also appearing on the plat is the brick wall on Legare Street, which disproves the legend that Madame Talvande built the wall to prevent the girls at her boarding school from eloping -- the wall was already there when her husband, Andrew Talvande, bought the property in 1819. However,

the elopment which inspired the legend is apparently true. Col. Joseph Whaley's daughter, Maria, and George W. Morris of New Jersey, main characters in the story, were married in 1828. Because of a law prohibiting aliens from owning property, an act of the Assembly was necessary in 1835 to confirm Madame Talvande's right to inherit the property from her husband, who had died without becoming a U.S. citizen. In 1849 the property was purchased by George A. Hopley, a merchant and British consul. Noted for his elegant hospitality, Hopley added a game room and some details in the Empire style, such as the marble mantel in the ballroom. Hopley also added the famous Sword Gates, which had been made a decade earlier by Christopher Werner. The ironworker had been commissioned in 1838 to make iron gates with Roman swords for the Guard House at Broad and Meeting streets, and made one more pair than was needed. The crossed swords are symbols of authority. A subsequent owner, Robert Adger, is said to have planted the avenue of magnolias in 1856. In 1881, this became the home of Judge Charles H. Simonton, speaker of the S.C. House of Representatives and U.S. District and Circuit Judge. Author Hervey Allen was a tenant here in 1921-22. Mrs. Jessie Lincoln Randolph, a granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln, owned the property in the '30s but never lived here. The house is reputed to have several ghosts. The masonry and frame portions were divided into two residences in 1960. The masonry portion is now an inn as well as a home, with a Tradd Street address. The former outbuilding on Tradd Street is also a separate residence.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 18, 1975. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 222-223. Deas, Early Ironwork, 31-32.)

35 Legare St. -- This two and one-half story frame single house was built before 1828, when it was mentioned in the will of Rebecca Screven. She built the house on property inherited from her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams. The property was purchased in 1879 by Louisa J. McCord, wife of Edward McCord, editor of Statutes at Large of South Carolina. A daughter of Langdon Cheves, who was president of the Bank of the United States, she was one of the most prominent women writers in antebellum South Carolina.
(Greene, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

37 Legare St. -- James Streater Glenn, a planter, built this house sometime between 1818 when he acquired the land and 1822 when he sold it "with improvments." He inherited the site from John Glenn, who assembled the back parts of two lots fronting on Tradd Street, by 1789. Initially this was a plain single house; the extension on the north side was added in the early 1920s. Augustine Smythe bought the property in 1903 for his daughter Susan Bennett, wife of John Bennett (1865-1956). Bennett was a native of Ohio who became famous for his novels about Charleston -- Madame Margot, The Doctor to the Dead, The Treasure of Peyre Gaillard. He also wrote children's books and the first scholarly treatise on the Gullah dialect, c. 1905. The Poetry Society of South Carolina was founded by Bennett, Hervey Allen (author of Anthony Adverse) and DuBose Heyward. Bennett introduced Heyward to a publisher, and Porgy was born, over drinks in this house.
(Greene, unpub. MS.; SCHS.)

Legare Street, from Tradd to Broad, originally was named Friend Street, in honor of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. From Broad to Queen, the street was named Allen,

for the man who allowed it to be cut through his property. Later, Allen became part of Friend and after 1900 the entire length became Legare Street.

39 Legare St. -- The three and one-half story brick house was built c. 1852 by Mrs. Mary Jane Fraser or before 1852 by John E. Glen.

(DYKYC, May 21, 1951. Stoney, This is Charleston, 69.)

43 Legare St. -- This three and one-half story brick house was built c. 1759 by Charles Elliott, whose daughter Jane married Col. William Washington, the Revolutionary hero. The facade was remodeled in 1911.

(DYKYC, June 14, 1937. Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS.)

67 Legare St. -- Crafts School. The Friend Street School, built in 1859, was designed by architect Edward C. Jones. It burned in 1861. The present four story Gothic Revival building, designed by architects Abrahams & Seyle, was built in 1881 and is said to have been patterned closely after the original. The building was remodeled in 1915 by architect David B. Hyer who designed the three story brick north wing. The school was named for William Crafts, a statesman, lawyer, writer and a major proponent of free schools.

(Fraser, Reminiscences, 82-85. Ravenel, Architects, 218. Stockton, DYKYC, May 4, 1981.)

23

LIMEHOUSE STREET

Limehouse Street is named for the Limehouse family, through whose land the street was cut.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

3 & 5 Limehouse St. -- These are two of five houses which

S.J.L. Williams contracted with W.F. Carter, a builder from Savannah, to build in 1885. Carter had come to Charleston as the contractor for the New Brighton Hotel on Sullivan's Island, and remained in the city. The other three houses are 155, 157 and 159 Tradd St. All are two and one-half stories of wood and have distinctive piazza entrance hoods with small collonettes. Five Limehouse and 157 Tradd have been altered; the others retain their original exterior appearance. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 7 Limehouse St. -- This small two and one half story brick house is believed to have been built c. 1830 by Robert Limehouse.
- 9 and 10 Limehouse Street ---- These two similar houses were built by William Pinckney Shingler, planter and cotton broker. He built No. 9 about 1856 and sold it the next year because of business reverses. He recouped his fortune, however, in time to begin building No. 10 about 1858. Both have lavish interior detail in the Italianate taste of the time.
(Isabella Leland, DYKYC, Feb. 24, 1958. Ann W. Dibble, DYKYC, Feb. 11, 1974. Burton, unpub. notes.)

- 18 Limehouse St. -- This two story frame house was originally the last house on the east side of Limehouse Street and overlooked the Ashley River. A tabby seawall, now landbound by several blocks, runs along the south line of the property and extends eastward to Greenhill Street. In 1852, Optimus E. Hughes bought this site from the Limehouse family and built a three story gable roofed wooden house. Subsequently, the house was reduced to two stories and a parapet roof with a bracketted Italianate cornice was added.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 21, 1980.)

LENWOOD BOULEVARD

Lenwood Boulevard was named for Gen. Leonard Wood, who was a U.S. Army commander here during World War I. It was created as part of the Murray Boulevard development in the early 20th century.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

93 and 95 Lenwood Blvd. -- This pair of two story wooden buildings were originally one structure which stood on Tradd Street at the present intersection of Lenwood, and used by the U.S. Government as a hospital. The building was converted to two dwellings in 1874. The land was then owned by Dr. J. B. Holbrook and Miss E. L. Rutledge, the building by the U.S. Government. The structures were moved to these sites when Lenwood Boulevard was created.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

2

LINE STREET

Line Street was named for "The Lines," the fortifications erected across the peninsula at this point during the War of 1812. The Lines were pulled down about 1823 but vestiges appear on a map of the city in 1852.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 64. Bridgens & Allen Map, 1852. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

44 Line St. -- This two story brick building with a long one story rear extension was built c. 1850 as the engine repair house of the South Carolina Rail Road.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

106 Line St. -- Calvary Episcopal Church. The congregation was organized in 1847 for black Episcopalians

The first five rectors were white. The first church stood at Beaufain and Wilson Streets and was sold to the Housing Authority of Charleston in 1940 and torn down in 1961. The present building was erected in 1941-42. Simons & Lapham, architects, designed it in the Gothic style.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 130-131.)

LOGAN STREET

This street is named for William Logan, through whose land it was opened, from Broad to Tradd, by City Ordinance in 1803.

("Streets of Charleton.")

4 Logan St. -- This large brick house was built by Dr. Edward Frost for his son, sometime after 1852. The outbuildings in the rear predate the house and originally served the house at 128 Tradd St.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

6 Logan St. -- St. Peter's Episcopal Church burial ground. The church was built here in 1834-36, burned in the great fire of 1861 and was not rebuilt.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

25 Logan St. -- This wooden house was built for R. D. White, a well-known stone cutter, in 1873.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

98 & 100 Logan St. -- These two frame Victorian houses were built by Herman Rosebrock and Ernst Rosebrock, about 1902.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 18, 1977.)

122 Logan St. -- This three story stuccoed brick, hip-roofed

house was built by Mathias Wolf, a butcher, sometime after he purchased the site in 1791.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

6

LOCKWOOD DRIVE

West Point Rice Mill was built in 1860 on the site of a previous mill built in 1840 by Jonathan Lucas, III. It ceased operations in 1927. In 1937, the building was restored by the City of Charleston and the Works Progress Administration, and made the terminus of a trans-oceanic seaplane service. During World War II, it was the office building and recreation center for the Minecraft Base, U.S. Navy. It was restored again in 1966 for the headquarters of the Charleston Trident Chamber of Commerce.

(Simons, Stories of Charleston Harbor, 97. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 149. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 331. Stoney, This is Charleston, 22.)

1

MAGAZINE STREET

Magazine Street is named for a series of powder magazines which were built at its west end. The first, built about 1737, was called the New Magazine to distinguish it from the old one on Cumberland Street. A second and larger one was built in 1748 and stood until after the Revolution. The adjoining area of four acres had been set aside in 1680 as public land and was used as a burying ground. Later the magazines, the Poor House, hospitals, the Work House for runaway slaves, and the Jail were built on the square, which was bounded by Magazine, Mazyck (now Logan), Queen and Back (now Franklin).

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 147.)

- 11 Magazine St. -- This modified single house, without a central stairhall, was built c. 1821 by Mary Porter Fowler, a free black woman, after she purchased the site in 1821. The house subsequently was altered to give it a parapet roofline.
(Stockton, DYKYC, July 26, 1976 & April 18, 1977.)
- 12 Magazine St. -- This ~~small~~ two and one half story frame single house was built by Benjamin Mazyck sometime between 1788 and 1800 and is in the Federal style.
(Stockton, DYKYC, May 24, 1976.)
- 15 Magazine St. (Vicinity) -- Site of the Work House. An early Work House is shown on the "Ichnography" of 1739. Runaway slaves and apprentices might be held here temporarily. If slaves weren't claimed within 60 days by an owner, they could be sold to pay for their room and board. The Work House was also a place of execution. In 1769, two slaves, Dolly and Liverpoole, were "burnt on the Work-house Green" for poisoning an infant. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach described the Work House in 1826 as having about 40 inmates of both sexes, who had been arrested by police or sent by their masters for punishment. Punishment consisted of flogging, and the treadmill, on which prisoners walked in relays, providing power for the grinding of corn. Black overseers with cowhide whips maintained order. The Duke remarked that prisoners seemed to prefer flogging to the treadmill. The Duke said the Work House was better kept than the white prison. But in cold weather blankets had to be furnished by the slave-owner. Frederick Wesner, who had assisted in the arrest of Denmark Vesey, in 1822, and was the architect of the State Arsenal (Old Citadel), was named Master of the Work House from 1832 to 1840. A new Work House was

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.)

MAIDEN LANE

Maiden Lane, one of the few remaining cobblestone streets in Charleston, appears on the "Ichnography" of 1788.

5 Maiden Lane -- This two and one half story brick house was built by Henry Fleming, c. 1838.

(HCF)

MARKET STREET

Market Street was built partly over a creek which divided the town proper from the suburb of Colleton Square. Ellery Street, of Colleton Square, approximated the course of present-day North Market Street, and was laid out in the 1730s. South Market Street was opened later, when the Market was built sometime between 1790 and 1807.

(DYKYC, March 27, 1939. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 65. "Ichnography," 1739. "Ichnography," 1788.)

43 Market St. -- This two story brick building, originally a three story structure, was built sometime before the Civil War. For more than a century, it was owned by the Wyatt-Aiken-Rhett-Maybank family line, the owners including Gov. William Aiken and Sen. Burnet Rhett Maybank.

(Stockton, N&C, Oct. 12, 1972.)

34 Market St. -- Old Church of the Redeemer was built c. 1916 as a seaman's ^{Chapel} ~~chapel~~. It was built by the Charleston Port Society on land given by a member of the Pinckney family. The pulpit is in the form of a ship's prow and the baptismal font was on top of a capstan. The Port Society, organized in 1823, originally had a chapel on Church Street, called the Mariners' Church. A seaman's home was operated in connection with the

bethel here. The church was converted into a restaurant some years ago.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

85 Market St. -- Site of Chicco's Cafe. Vincent Chicco, the "King of the Blind Tigers," had his headquarters in a building previously on this site. Chicco led the fight locally against prohibition. He became a local hero and was elected repeatedly to City Council. "Blind Tiger" was the name given to an establishment to which one paid admittance to see the "blind tiger (which of course didn't exist)" and received a "free" drink. Charleston had many "blind tigers" in the 1890s when statewide prohibition was enacted. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

139 Market St. -- This two story brick building was built by Archibald and William McKinlay, sometime after they bought the site in 1846. The McKinlays, who were free blacks, owned several pieces of property on Market Street. William McKinlay had his tailor shop here. The building formerly had a third story. Robert Martin, who bought the building in 1875, Victorianized the facade. In 1927, the notorious bootlegger "Rumpty Rattles" (real name Frank Hogan) was shot at ambush by two men firing from the upper windows of this building. After a sensational trial, in which the killers pleaded self defense, a verdict of "not guilty" was given. The defense attorney's fee was a shotgun used to shoot "Rumpty Rattles."

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 3, 1978.)

4

MARY STREET

Mary Street was named for Mary Wragg, one of the children of Joseph Wragg, and was one of the original streets of Wraggborough.

(Wragg Family File; SCHS. "Streets of Charleston.")

22 Mary St. -- The Shaw Center. Only the basement level remains of the original building of two stories of wood on a high brick basement, built in 1868-74 as a free school for blacks. It was named for Robert Gould Shaw, commander of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment for free blacks of the Union, during the Civil War. The building has been rehabilitated as a boy's club and day care center.

(Haven, "Equal to the Greatest Heroes." John A. Alston, DYKYC, Dec. 26, 1972. N&C, Oct. 25, 1973. CEP, Nov. 27, 1974.)

26 Mary St. -- This frame house was built after 1825 for Mrs. Ann Juliana Miller.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

44 Mary St. -- This two and one-half story stuccoed brick house on a high basement is presumed to be antebellum. It has interesting features such as the masked piazza, the oversized gable with two windows, and the Savannah style entrance portico of cast iron.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 70.)

MEETING STREET

Meeting Street was one of the "great streets" laid out according to Lord Shaftesbury's instructions about 1672. Meeting Street takes its name from the White Meeting House

of the Independents or Congregationalists. Before that name was adopted the street was usually described in terms of its course, such as: "The Great Street that Runneth from Ashley River to the Market." While St. Philip's Church was briefly (in terms of its history) where St. Michael's now stands, the street was sometimes called Church Street, and after St. Philip's moved, was called Old Church Street.

("Streets of Charleston." Stoney, N&C, April 6, 1958. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 56.)

- 1 Meeting St. -- This notable, three story brick building on a high brick basement was built c. 1846 by George Robertson, a cotton broker. It was formerly the Ross Museum, housing the art collections of the Ross family. The collections and house were sold, with proceeds going to the Charleston Library Society and the South Carolina Medical Society, after a prolonged suit to settle the estate of Miss Mary Jane Ross. The house is in the Italianate style popular in the city in the 1840s and '50s.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 192-195. Stockton, DYKYC, June 9, 1975.)

- 2 Meeting St. -- This outstanding Queen Anne style house was built in 1892 for Waring P. Carrington and his wife, Martha, a daughter of George W. Williams, the wealthy banker who lived at 16 Meeting St. Tradition says Williams placed \$75,000 on a satin pillow as a wedding present, and the Carringtons built the house with the money. Carrington was a wealthy jeweler on King Street.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 24, 1978. Rhett & Steele, 10-11)

- 7 Meeting St. -- Josiah Smith, a prosperous merchant, built this house sometime before 1788, when it appears on the fire insurance map of that year. The house is two and

one-half stories of wood, on a brick foundation, with a hipped roof and cupola. The walls are insulated with brick between the framing timbers. A simple pediment with a round window points up the street facade which is embellished by a semi-circular porch. Josiah Smith was arrested by the British in 1780 and along with other prominent citizens exiled to St. Augustine. After the Revolution, he returned to being a merchant, and was also a banker. He sold this house in 1800 to Wilson Glover.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 11, 1975. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 195-197. "Historical Notes," SCHGM, 19:85.)

- 8 Meeting St. -- Tucker-Ladson House. The oldest part of the house, the rear part, appears to have been built by 1783 by Capt. Thomas Tucker, a merchant, shipowner and captain and a political and military leader of the Revolutionary period. The property was purchased in 1806 by Abraham Crouch, who may have added some Adamesque details, and purchased in 1821 by James Henry Ladson, a factor and planter, who enlarged the house by adding the front portion, giving it the appearance of a three story Regency period town house. The property remained in Ladson's family until 1961.
(Stockton, unpub. MS.) Stoney, This is Charleston, 71)

- 11 Meeting St. -- This large stuccoed brick house in the Italianate style was built by William C. Courtney between 1850 and 1860. It occupies the two middle parts of Town Lot No. 117 of the Grand Modell, which was enlarged at the back by Josiah Smith (of 7 Meeting) who filled in marshlands between Meeting and King streets.
(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 196.)

- 15 Meeting St. -- John Edwards is said to have built and moved into this house in 1770. He was a member of

Rutledge's Privy Council in 1779, and took an active part in the events of the Revolution. At the fall of Charlestown in 1780, he was imprisoned and with more than 60 others exiled to St. Augustine. During the British occupation, according to Maj. Garden, the commander of the British fleet, Admiral Arbuthnot, was quartered here. Later, John B. Holmes, the stepson and son-in-law of Edwards, sheltered the family of the Comte de Grasse (commander of the French fleet which aided the U.S. in 1783) when they were refugees from the Santo Domingan Revolution in 1793, according to another tradition. Edwards built his house of cypress on a brick basement, with the boards of the facade cut and beveled to resemble stone blocks, and the stuccoed basement given the same treatment, in order to make a more impressive facade. The Corinthian columned portico has a double flight of steps. The interior details, in the Georgian style, rank among the best in the city. The large semicircular piazza on the south side was added by George W. Williams, Jr., banker (son of George B. Williams of 16 Meeting), according to tradition to accommodate all children from the Charleston Orphan House for ice cream parties. Williams also improved the garden to the south, with its outstanding ginkgo trees.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____ DYKYC, July 13, 1981. Rhett & Steele, 14-15. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 196, 199-206. Stoney, This is Charleston, 71. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958. Deas, Early Ironwork, 52-55, 82-83.)

16 Meeting St. -- Calhoun Mansion. This is considered one of the most important Victorian mansions on the Eastern Seaboard. It was completed c. 1876 by George W. Williams, a wealthy banker and merchant, who engaged William P. Russell of Charleston as the architect. Wil-

liams achieved great success as a merchant before the Civil War, and came through the war with more than \$1 million in capital, with which he resumed business and opened a banking house. Later, he founded the Carolina Savings Bank at 1 Broad St. His mansion, on which he apparently spared no expense, has about 25 rooms and with 24,000 square feet of floor space (including the attic) is the largest building in the city, constructed as a single residence. The house has 14-foot ceilings, elaborate plaster and woodwork, a stairwell that reaches to a 75 feet high domed ceiling, and a ballroom with a coved glass skylight that is 45 feet high. After Williams' death, the property was acquired by his son-in-law, Patrick Calhoun, a grandson of John C. Calhoun, the "Great Nullifier." After World War I, the house became a hotel, known as the Calhoun Mansion. It has been restored and is open to the public as a museum.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 7, 1975. Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 26-27. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 72. Mazyck, Charlelton Illustrated, 145.)

- 18 Meeting St. -- This three story brick house was built by Nathaniel Heyward before 1803 or by his brother Thomas Heyward (signer of the Declaration of Independence) after 1803. The single house has brick quoining on the exterior and Adamesque details in the interior. The second floor has a secret room which apparently was a wine closet. The house was also the home of James Adger (d. 1858), who operated the first coastal steamship line in the U.S., and of his son-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Smyth, minister of the Second Presbyterian Church and a noted theologian of his time.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 6, 1978. Stoney, This is Charleston, 71. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958. Isabel-la Leland, DYKYC, Feb. 17, 1958.)

23 Meeting St. -- This three and one-half story single house is believed to have been built c. 1750 by Albert Detmar.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 71. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958.)

25 Meeting St. -- A three and one half story stuccoed brick single house, this is believed to have been built c. 1750 by William Hull.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 71. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958.)

26 Meeting St. -- This three story stuccoed brick, Regency style structure was built c. 1822 by William Mason Smith, son of the Rt. Rev. Robert Smith, South Carolina's first Episcopal bishop. One tradition attributes the design to architect William Jay of Bath, England, who came to Charleston by way of Savannah. A parallel tradition attributes the design to the Charleston architect Robert Mills. The designer, to make a formal facade, masked the piazza with a screen of masonry, with windows. The three tiers of the piazza have the "correct" sequence of orders: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian. The interior has a curving stair.

(Ravenel, Architects, 115. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 204. Stoney, This is Charleston, 72. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958. _____, Charleston's Historic Houses, 1949, 46-47.)

27 Meeting St. -- This three story stuccoed brick house on high brick basement is presumed to have been built after the Revolution. The cast iron gates to the yard were added in the 20th century.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 72. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958.)

30 Meeting St. -- The site of this house was purchased in 1769 by Thomas Young, who sold it the following year to Col. Isaac Motte, a planter. Tradition says Young

began construction of this house and sold it uncompleted to Motte, who completed. Col. Motte was commissioned in the Royal American Regiment in 1756. In 1775 he was made a lieutenant colonel of Moultrie's Regiment, and became colonel when Moultrie was promoted to general. In 1779 he was a Privy Councilor and in 1780 was a delegate to the Continental Congress. Tradition says that the Hessian mercenaries of the British had their headquarters here during the British occupation, and that some Hessian soldiers hid in the chimneys in 1782 to avoid being evacuated with the British.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 49, 74. Stoney, This is Charleston, 72. _____, N&C, April 14, 1948, & April 8, 1949.)

- 31 Meeting St. -- This house was built c. 1792 by Major James Ladson (1753-1812), an officer of the Continental Line during the Revolution, state representative and senator and a delegate to the South Carolina convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. The house was remodeled in the 1840s by Erastus M. Beach, who changed the entrance from the Ladson Street side to the piazza entrance facing Meeting Street. Christopher P. Poppenheim, a planter and King Street hardware merchant, acquired the property in 1877 and the garden was improved by his wife. The fountain is a duplicate of one in the Kaiserhoff garden at Bad Hauheim, Germany.

(Jack Leland, CEP, Aug. 8, 1968. Nielsen, DYKYC, Feb. 3, 1936.)

- 34 Meeting St. -- Known familiarly as the Daniel Elliott Huger House, this Georgian mansion was built by a member of the Bull family. Capt. John Bull bought the lot, which then extended from Church to Meeting, in 1759. There was on the Church Street end a house built by the Indian trader George Eveleigh (39 Church).

The present house was built by Capt. Bull before his death in 1768, by his widow Mary Bull before her death in 1771 or by their granddaughter Mrs. Elizabeth Blake after 1771. In 1775 Mrs. Blake's cousin Sarah Izard and her husband Lord William Campbell, son and brother to the Dukes of Argyle, and Royal Governor of South Carolina, occupied the house. Lord William had the misfortune to arrive in South Carolina after the rebellious province had begun to govern itself, and instead of the usual fanfare which traditionally greeted arriving Royal Governors, he was met with "sullen silence." Three months after he came, he had to slip away from his home through the rear water entrance on Vanderhost Creek and take refuge on the HMS Tamar, anchored at Rebellion Road. William Elliott Huger, a noted South Carolina legislator and jurist, purchased the house in 1818. Francis Kinloch Huger, who in 1794 had tried unsuccessfully to rescue Lafayette from the Castle of Olmutz, was nearly killed on the front steps when part of the masonry ornamentation fell and fractured his skull. He lived, however, to welcome Lafayette to the city in 1825. Less lucky was a young English visitor in 1886, when the earthquake of that year caused part of the parapet to fall on him. The house was injured by the Federal bombardment, 1863-65, and looted and vandalized by Federal troops in 1865. The house retains handsome paneling and other woodwork, and ornamented ceilings similar to those in the Miles Brewton House, 27 King St. The property continues to be owned by the Huger family.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 77-85. Stoney, This is Charleston, 72. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958. Stockton, DYKYC, July 28, 1975. Smith & Smith, Charles Fraser, 19, 42. Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 36-37. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, xiii, 44.)

35 Meeting St. -- This stuccoed brick house is believed to have been built c. 1720 by the first Lt. Gov. William Bull (d. 1755). His son William was the first native South Carolinian to receive a medical degree (Leyden University) and was also Lieutenant Governor (under Lord Campbell), and lived here.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 95. Fraser, Reminiscences, 68. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 85-89.)

36 Meeting St. -- Under the mid-19th century Greek Revival parapet is a three story 18th century house with fine Georgian interior features.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 73.)

37 Meeting St. -- This house was probably built before 1775 by James Simmons, an attorney, although it may have been built before 1782 by Robert Gibbes. The property was sold in 1809 to William Brisbane, a planter, who probably added the large bays on the front. They were existing when he sold the property in 1848 to Otis Mills, proprietor of the Mills House Hotel. Mills, in October 1862, loaned the mansion to Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, the Confederate commander, and the Creole general maintained his headquarters here until August 1863. The house was purchased in 1876 by Michael P. O'Connor, afterwards a member of Congress.

(Ravenel, DYKYC, July 7, 1941. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 89-90. Sparkman, "Beauregard's Headquarters.")

39 Meeting St. -- This brick house was built c. 1767 as St. Michael's rectory. It was built by Mr. Miller and John Fullerton, master builders.

(Ravenel, Architects, 38-39.)

42 Meeting St. -- Diedrich William Ohlandt, a German grocer, built this structure c. 1860 as a store and residence.

D.W. Ohlandt and Sons went out of business in 1856,⁹ and in 1959 the building was remodeled as a residence. (CEP, Dec. 31, 1955. Otis Perkins, DYKYC, June 15, 1959. Elizabeth T. Peck, N&C, Jan. 8, 1956.)

43 Meeting St. -- James Mitchell, a cooper (maker of kegs, etc.), built this three story stuccoed brick house on a high basement, sometime after purchasing the site in 1798. He sold it in 1818 to Henry Alexander DeSaussure. The gates are a 20th century addition. (Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 73.)

47 Meeting St. -- This two and one-half story antebellum house was for many years the home of Edward Barnwell, who is said to have added to the rear portion several times to accommodate his 17 children. Barnwell, a factor, planter and gardener, developed the lot to the south with fruits and vegetables and won several silver cups for his efforts there. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 73. ____, N&C, April 6, 1958.)

48 Meeting St. -- This large masonry house was built in the 1840s by Otis Mills, builder of the Mills House. In the 1850s it was the home of James Adger, merchant and steamship line developer, reputed to have been the richest man in antebellum South Carolina. It now houses First Baptist Church School. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

51 Meeting St. -- The Nathaniel Russell House was built in 1808-11 by a Rhode Islander who made a large fortune as a merchant in Charleston. His house is one of the most outstanding Adamesque houses in America. The rectangular three story brick mansion with an octagonal wing on the south side is built of brick with white stone and wood trim. It has a transomed entrance with an

elliptical fanlight, a wrought iron balcony with the monogram of Russell, and a balustraded parapet. It boasts a free flying staircase rising three floors without visible support, oval rooms, and fine Adamesque decorations. Russell's heirs sold the house to Gov. Robert Francis Withers Allston, who lived here while governor. In 1870, his executors sold it to the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy. Historic Charleston Foundation bought it in 1955 and has restored it as a house museum and the foundation's headquarters.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 142-156. Stockton, DYKYC, June 16, 1975. Deas, Early Ironwork, 78-79. Ravenel, Architects, 151-155. Stoney, This is Charleston, 73. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958.)

52 Meeting St. -- This one story frame building was the office of Dr. Edmund Ravenel (1797-1870). It was given to Historic Charleston Foundation in 1964 by Mrs. Ransom D. Hooker, in memory of her husband. (Stockton, DYKYC, July 18, 1977.)

54 Meeting St. -- Timothy Ford built this three and one-half story brick house, on a raised basement, c. 1800. Ford, a native of New Jersey, was a prominent attorney. His house has some of the best Adamesque interiors in the city. It was later the home of Dr. Edmund Ravenel, a physician and conchologist. The outbuilding in the rear is built on the foundations of an older structure. (Stockton, DYKYC, July 18, 1977. Fraser, Reminiscences, 77-78. Stoney, This is Charleston, 73. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958.)

57 Meeting St. -- First (Scots) Presbyterian Church. The congregation was organized in 1731 by 12 Scottish families who withdrew from the Independent (Congregational) Church and formed the "Scots Kirk." The first building was a frame one and stood in the southeast corner of the present Churchyard. It was enlarged in 1763

and twice during the period, 1783-1808. The frame building was replaced by the present building in 1814. The massive stuccoed brick building has twin towers rising above a columned portico. The design was perhaps inspired by Benjamin H. Latrobe's Baltimore Cathedral, built a few years earlier. The church is the fifth oldest house of worship in the city. The seal of the Church of Scotland is in the window over the main entrance. Tablets on the walls include one to Lady Anne Murray, painted on wood. Silver and pewter tokens were formerly used for admission to Communion. The churchyard contains more than 50 stones dating before 1800. The pattern of the wrought iron fence is almost identical with one at St. Paul's, Radcliffeborough, built about the same time.

(Hamlin, Greek Revival, plate VIII. Stoney, This is Charleston, 74. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958. Legerton, Historic Churches, 60-61. Deas, Early Ironwork, 90-91.)

58 Meeting St. -- William Harvey House. This three and one half story stuccoed brick building was erected by William Harvey, a Charlestown merchant, about 1770. During the late 19th century the building was Victorianized and a storefront installed in the first level. The building was restored as a residence in 1982-83.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

59 Meeting St. -- Branford-Horry House. William Branford, a planter in St. Andrew's Parish, acquired the site by his marriage to Elizabeth Savage, "an agreeable young lady with a handsome fortune." The house was standing in 1767 when Branford died. The three story stuccoed brick double house has very fine Georgian interiors. The front piazza, built over the sidewalk, was added by Branford's grandson Elias Horry, c. 1830.

The iron railings have the same pattern as those of the South Carolina Society Hall. Horry was a planter and president of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Co. when the railroad was the longest in the world. Subsequently, this was the home of architect Louis J. Barbot.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 104, 111-120. Stoney, This is Charleston, 74. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958. Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 15, 1975. _____, unpub. MS. Ravenel, Architects, 236.)

- 60 Meeting St. -- This was a rather plain 18th century tenement, built by William Ellis c. 1771 (the eastern half of the double tenement ~~is~~ is 64 Tradd St.). It was remodeled in high Victorian taste by Bertram Kramer, a bridge and wharf builder and general contractor, c. 1893.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 26, 1976. Whitelaw and Levkoff, 153.)

- 61 Meeting St. -- This two story brick building was once the stable of the Branford-Horry House, 59 Meeting. It was converted to a residence c. 1913. It was subsequently the home of U.S. District Judge Waties Waring, whose decision that the Democratic primary election was open to black voters, was a landmark civil rights case, in 1947.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Rosen, Short History, 146-147. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 111.)

- 64 Meeting St. - This three story frame house was built by Andrew Hasell, c. 1788-89.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 19, 1978. Burton, unpub. MS; CCL.)

- 68 Meeting St. -- This large stuccoed brick house was built c. 1810 by John Cordes Prioleau, a factor and planter. It was remodeled in the 1890s by William Bachman Chisolm,

a wealthy phosphate fertilizer manufacturer. Madame Rosalie Acelie Togno had her school here, 1855-62. It was also the home of Dr. Charles U. Shepard, who, after 1882 had his laboratory for analytical chemistry in a small building in the garden (now 8 Rope-maker's Lane). Dr. Shepard was famous for his tea farm at Summerville, where he grew tea commercially, and for experimentation.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Rhett & Steele, 34-35. Stoney, N&C, Dec. 20, 1948. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 115.)

69 Meeting St.-- This three and one-half story stuccoed brick house on a high basement was built between 1796 and 1800 by Dr. John Ernest Poyas, Jr., a physician. It has fine Adamesque interiors.

72 Meeting St. -- South Carolina Society Hall was built in 1804 and designed by Gabriel Manigault (1752-1809), the "gentleman architect" who was a member of the society. The two story brick building, on a very high basement, stuccoed, is considered one of the city's most valuable Adamesque buildings. The meeting hall on the second floor has a small musician's gallery with Ionic columns, in front of a Palladian window. The bold portico with Doric and Ionic orders, was added in 1825 by architect Frederick Wesner. The lantern stands appear to date from the 1760s and were apparently salvaged from an earlier building. The South Carolina Society was organized in 1737, mainly by French Huguenots. It was first called the "Two Bit Club," as members agreed to contribute 15 pence ("two bits") a week to the relief of a Huguenot tavern owner. The Society later established schools for orphans and indigent children -- a Male Academy and a Female Academy -- which were in operation until the city established a public school system nearly a century later. The Society now donates scholarships

to the College of Charleston.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 74. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958. Deas, Early Ironwork, 38-39. Rhett & Steele, 34-35. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, Whitelaw & Levkoff, 40. Ravenel, Architects, 59-61, 140, 143.)

- 76 Meeting St. -- Judge Elihu Hall Bay House, built c. 1785, is a three story wooden single house. Judge Bay, a native of Maryland, came to Charleston after the Spanish conquest of British West Florida, where he had a Royal land grant near the Mississippi River. Since 1942, this has been the rectory of St. Michael's (Ravenel, DYKYC, June 20, 1942. Nielsen, DYKYC, Nov. 18, 1935. Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 75. _____, Charleston's Historic Houses, 1952, 30-31.

POST Office Park -- The Charleston Club built on this site in 1853-54, a two story brick building with Corinthian columns and pediment, designed by Barbot & Seyle. The building was sold to the U.S. Government in 1869 for use as a Federal Court House, which it was until 1884. After the 1886 earthquake, in which it suffered heavy damage, the building was demolished. During the building of the present Post Office and Federal Court House, this area was used for storing building stones. The park was created in 1904. A wooden annex to the Post Office was built on part of it in the 1940s. The park was restored in 1964.

(Ravenel, Architects, 231, 233. Stockton, unpub. notes)

- 77 Meeting St. -- Charleston County Court House. The first South Carolina State House, built on this site in 1752, was destroyed by fire in 1788. This building was built on the same foundation, with the old walls and doorways retained. It was rebuilt under the supervision of Judge William Drayton, the amateur architect. The exterior is reminiscent of Derby House in London, built

c. 1775 by the Brothers Adam, which Drayton could have seen on a visit to London. It is also similar to a design in James Gibbs' 1728 Book of Architecture.

The design was disfigured somewhat by the raising of the third story height, in 1883-84. The building was completed in 1792, for use as the Charleston District Court House. The north extension, designed by David B. Hyer, was added in 1941.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 58, 63. Ravenel, Architects, 71-73. Fraser, Reminiscences, 97-101. Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 14, 1977 & Nov. 30, 1981. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 8. Stoney, This is Charleston, 75. Fant, The State House, 7-8.)

80 Meeting St. -- St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The oldest church edifice in the city and one of the best Georgian churches in the United States, St. Michael's was begun in 1752 and completed in 1761. It stands on the site originally occupied, from c. 1682 to 1727, by the first St. Philip's Church, a black cypress structure on a brick foundation. It was taken down when the second St. Philip's was completed on Church Street. St. Philip's Parish was divided in 1751, with the lower half becoming St. Michael's. A Mr. Gibson (possibly Robert Gibson, Sr.) did the original design, but the design was so altered by Samuel Cardy, an Irish architect, that he deserves credit as the architect. The church is similar in respects to St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a London church designed by James Gibbs, including the division of hall, tower and portico. The construction of the steeple is considered a remarkable example of Colonial ingenuity in timber framing and masonry construction, as is the coved ceiling which covers the hall without visible support. The clock and bells were imported from England in 1764. The bells were taken to England as a

prize of war by the British, but a London merchant purchased them and they were shipped back. During the Civil War, the bells were sent to Columbia for safe-keeping, and were burned in the great fire there in 1865. However, the metal fragments were salvaged and sent to England to be recast and rehung. The bells have thus crossed the Atlantic five times. The steeple is 186 feet high, with a weathervane seven and one-half feet long. The tower sank eight inches as a result of the 1886 earthquake. The clock was electrified in 1946 as a memorial to those who died in World War II. The communion rail of wrought iron dates from 1772 and was ordered from England. The mahogany paneled choir railings and gated pews are of native cedar. The octagonal pulpit with its massive canopied sounding board is original, and scars on its base are from a Federal shell which struck the church in 1863. The chandelier came from London in 1803 and the chancel chairs were purchased in 1817. Pew No. 43 was used by George Washington in 1791 and by Gen. Robert E. Lee in 1861. The original Snetzler organ was installed in 1768; the case and some pipes were reused when a new one was installed in 1911. The steeple was a fire lookout and alarm tower until the late 19th century. It was an observation post in the Revolution, a signal station in the Civil War and an air raid siren station in World War II. It was painted black during the Civil War to provide a more difficult target for Federal shells. Gates to the churchyard were made and signed by I.A.W. Iusti. Eminent persons buried in the Churchyard include James. L. Petigru, the Unionist; John Rutledge and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, signers of the Constitution.

In the southwest corner of the Churchyard is the cypress "Bedstead Tombstone," of Mary Luyton, placed in 1770; it is not really a bedstead but a type of grave marker common in the 18th century.

(Williams, St. Michael's, passim. Dalcho Historical Society, A Short History of the Diocese, passim. Deas, Early Ironwork, 15-16, 30-31, 44-45. Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 14. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 40, 227. Rhett & Steele, 36-37. Condit, American Building, 13, 30. Ravenel, Architects, 29-34. Whiffen, American Architecture, 10-11. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 58. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 9. Legerton, Historic Churches, 16-17. Severans, Southern Architecture, 53-56. Stoney, This is Charleston, 75. _____, N&C, April 6, 1958.)

- 100 Meeting St. -- Fireproof Building, designed by Robert Mills, was begun in 1822 and completed by 1827, as the Charleston District Record Building. It was the most completely fire resistant structure built in the U.S. up to that date. The building is in the Palladian style, with Doric porticoes north and south. Inside, there is an oval stairhall, lit by a cupola, in which a cantilevered stone stair ascends three stories without visible support. The building is now the headquarters of the South Carolina Historical Society, founded in 1856.

(Ravenel, Architects, 126. Severans, Southern Architecture, 53-56, 137. Waddell, "Fireproof Building." Rhett & Steele, 32-33. Gallagher, Robert Mills, 51-52, 160. Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 23, 1968. Waddell & Liscombe, Robert Mills's Courthouses & Jails, 12. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 4, 14.)

- 105 Meeting St. -- Hibernian Society Hall, completed in 1840, was designed by Thomas U. Walter (1804-87) of Philadelphia, architect. The Ionic portico was rebuilt in more elaborate form after the 1886 earthquake knocked down the original portico. The main entrance leads to a large stairhall with an open rotunda, domed with coffered panels, supported by

superimposed columns of the three Greek orders. Each floor has a large hall. The Hibernian Society was founded in 1801 as an Irish benevolent organization. The Society elects a new president each year, alternating between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. A piece of stone from the Giant's Causeway stands on the portico; it was brought from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1851. The panel above the door contains the Irish harp, as does the overthrow of the iron gates. The ironwork is thought to be by Christopher Werner of Charleston. The St. Cecilia Society balls and other brilliant social occasions are held here. Traditions include the annual celebration of St. Patrick's day, at which a nationally prominent speaker is always featured, and the serving of Hopping John on New Year's Day.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 6. Deas, Early Ironwork, 31. Rhett & Steele, 44-45. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 66-67. Severens, Southern Architecture, 140. Ravenel, Architects, 173-175.)

- 116 Meeting St. -- Former Fire Station, built in 1887-88, now converted to city offices. The tower in the rear is an alarm bell tower, built at the same time as the station.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)
- 115 Meeting St. -- Mills House Hotel -- This reconstruction of the original Mills House stands on the site on which Otis Mills, a grain merchant and real estate developer, built his grand hotel in 1853. Designed by architect John E. Earle, the building had running water and steam heat, the first such installations on a large scale in the city. The five story, 125-room hotel cost \$200,000 to build. The cast iron balcony on the facade came from Philadelphia, and terra cotta window cornices were ordered from Worcester, Mass. The entrance porch had

rusticated columns supporting arches. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a guest at the hotel in 1861 and watched the great fire of that year from the balcony until the proximity of the fire forced him to leave the hotel. The staff of the hotel saved it by hanging wet blankets out the windows, so that the building was blackened but not destroyed. Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard, the Confederate commander, used the hotel as his headquarters until Mills invited him to use his own residence in Meeting Street. A later guest was Theodore Roosevelt. For many years, the hotel was named the St. John's. In 1968, the old hotel was torn down and the present building was erected, in the same Italianate style as the original. In the reconstruction, the old ironwork was retained and the terra cotta was copied in fiberglass. The building is two stories higher.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 19, 1969. _____, N&C, Oct. 15, 1967. Ravenel, Architects, 249-252. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 45, 161. Rhett & Steele, 38. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 3. Stoney, This is Charleston, 76.)

- 134 Meeting St. -- Site of the South Carolina Institute Hall, where the Ordinance of Secession was signed on Dec. 20, 1860. The Venetian Renaissance Revival building was built in 1854 for the promotion of mechanical and agricultural arts in South Carolina. It seated up to 2,500 persons. The facade had arched openings, Palladian windows, leopard-head keystones and lion-head brackets. It was designed by Charleston architects Jones & Lee (Edward C. Jones & Francis D. Lee). The hall was destroyed in the great fire of 1861.

(Ravenel, Architects, 212. Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 12, 1968. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 10-11.)

- 135 Meeting St. -- Gibbes Art Gallery. This Beaux Arts style building was erected in 1904 as the headquarters of the Carolina Art Association, founded in 1857.

The James S. Gibbes Memorial Art Gallery is named for James Shoolbred Gibbes (1819-1888), a wealthy merchant who bequeathed to the City an estate of nearly \$120,000 to be used for the erection or purchase of a building for an art gallery and school and possibly a conservatory of music. Designed by architect Frank P. Milburn, the building has a South Carolina granite base and exterior walls of pressed brick and Indiana limestone, and a red tile roof. The sculpture gallery, beneath the exterior dome, has an inner dome of art glass, 16 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. The main gallery is 43 by 68 feet and has a ceiling 23 feet high. The institution is noted for its collections of South Carolina portraits and miniatures. Artists represented in the permanent collection include Benjamin West, Charles Willson Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Samuel F.B. Morse, Thomas Sully, Charles Fraser and Edward Green Malbone. There are also valuable displays of Oriental jade and Japanese prints, as well as contemporary works. The original building has been expanded with a contemporary addition which wraps around the original rear wing; the addition was designed by Charleston architect Alexander Logan. Previously the site was occupied by a large wooden building, erected in 1881 by the South Carolina Agricultural Society as an exhibition hall. In 1888, the hall became the Grand Opera House, later called O'Neill's Grand Opera House when Arthur O'Neill took over the direction. The building was destroyed by fire on New Year's Day, 1894.

(Year Book, 1904, 81-85. Charleston Grows, 316. Stockton, DYKYC, June 1, 1981. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 97, 173. Lesesne, N&C, May 5, 1935.)

138 Meeting St. -- Lance Hall is the Circular Congregational Church Parish House. Built in 1867, it was used for

church services until the present church was built. The hall is in the Roman Revival temple style, with a Roman Doric portico and two flights of stairs, over a high basement, a design influenced by the work of Robert Mills.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 76. Waddell & Liscombe, 14. Legerton, Historic Churches, 78-79.)

- 141 Meeting St. -- Architect Edward Brickell White designed this Palladian building, built in 1876-78 for the Charleston Gas Light Co., a forerunner of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co., whose office it now houses. The Charleston Gas Light Company was incorporated in 1846, and in 1848 the city streets began to be lighted by gas. The original plant of the company was on the west side of Church Street, between Cumberland and Market. The iron gates were brought from that location when this building was erected.

(Pogue, 7-9. Thomas, DYKYC, March 31, 1969. Charleston Grows, 88, 91. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 97. Ravenel, Architects, 202. Stoney, This is Charleston, 76.)

- 150 Meeting St. -- Circular Congregational Church. The Independent or Congregational Church was established here about 1681. Its members were French Huguenots, Scots and Irish Presbyterians and Congregationalists from New and old England. The first building, erected before 1695, was the White Meeting House, which gave Meeting Street its name. A new meeting house was built in 1732. It was used as a hospital by the British during the Revolution. In 1804-06, the first circular church, designed by architect Robert Mills, was built. It was a Pantheon style building which is believed to have been the first domed church in America. The auditorium seated 2,000. Mills' design was altered by the German architect Charles Reichardt, who added

who added a spire in 1838, and by Jones & Lee, who changed the portico (which projected over the sidewalk) from Tuscan to Corinthian and made other changes in 1852-53. The structure was burned in the great fire of 1861 and the ruins stood until shaken down by the 1886 earthquake. Using bricks from the old structure, the present building, designed by architects Stevenson & Green, was built in 1890-92. It is in the Romanesque Revival style of Henry Hobson Richardson, the Louisiana born Boston architect. The present building is not really circular but tri-apsidal, very like the 11th century Church of the Apostles in Cologne. The graveyard is one of the oldest in the city; interees include Dr. David Ramsay (1749-1815), physician and historian. In 1961, this church, along with others in the Congregational-Christian denomination, joined with the Evangelical-Reformed denomination to form the United Church of Christ. In 1968 the Circular Church became a part of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., as well.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 78-79. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 47. Rhett & Steele, 46-47. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 10-11, 16. Ravenel, Architects, 80, 119, 178-179, 212-218. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 92. Gallagher, 80, 81. Hamlin, 31-32. McClure & Hodges, 96. Stoney, This is Charleston, 76.)

158 Meeting St. -- Site of Carteret Bastion. See marker on building.

171-173 Meeting St. -- Adolph Tiefenthal, a native of the German Rhine country, built the old part of this building in 1874, as his restaurant/saloon and residence. It occupies part of the site of the New Charleston Theatre, built in 1837 and destroyed in the great fire of 1861.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Ravenel, Architects, 178. Leland, Charleston; Crossroads of History, 38.

188 Meeting St. -- City Market stands on the site of a filled in creek and marshy lands donated by the Pinckney family for a city market, with the stipulation that the property revert to the family if used for any other purpose. The market was built sometime between 1788, when the land was donated, and 1807, when a city ordinance was adopted for regulating the "Centre Market" here. The first market consisted of a beef market at the Meeting Street end of Market Street, behind which was a country produce market. On the other side of East Bay there was a fish market. The present Market Hall, erected in 1841, was designed by Edward B. White in the Roman Revival style. Sheep and bull skulls decorate the stucco frieze, symbolizing the presence of a meat market. In the past, the proximity of the meat market was indicated by buzzards (Charleston eagles) who scavenged the debris thrown in the streets at the end of the market day. For providing that valuable service, the buzzards were protected by law. Other ordinances regulated butcher cuts and weights, required vendors to wear clean white aprons, etc. No produce could be brought to market for sale a second time. The second floor of the Market Hall houses the Confederate Museum and is the headquarters of the Charleston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The market sheds behind the hall are difficult to "date," as the market has been rebuilt several times due to fires and tornadoes.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 86-87. Ravenel, 163-165. Fraser, Reminiscences, 32-33. Rhett & Steele, 54-55. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 148, 210, 226. Nielsen, DYKYC, Sept. 2, 1935. Stockton, DYKYC, April 15, 1974.)

200 Meeting St. -- Site of the Charleston Hotel. When built

1839, it was one of the most notable hotels in the United States. Designed by architect Charles F. Reichardt, it had a giant order Corinthian colonnade extending the full length of the block along Meeting Street. Daniel Webster, Jenny Lind, Thackeray and Queen Victoria's daughter Louise were among the guests. The hotel was demolished in 1959-60.

(Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 55. Severens, Southern Architecture, 138-140. Ravenel, Architects, 177-179. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 96, 228-229. Rhett & Steele, 60-61.)

209-235 Meeting St. -- This row of commercial buildings date from c. 1840 to 1915, and many have cast iron storefronts. As part of the Charleston Center project, the front portions of these buildings are being rehabilitated (1985) and a parking garage being built behind them.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 13, 1977. _____, N&C, June 8, 1974.)

252 Meeting St. -- John Whiting built this three story brick building c. 1838. It was under demolition when rescued by the Preservation Society in 1976 and subsequently was restored by a private owner.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 2, 1976 & Sept. 28, 1981.)

256 Meeting St. -- This was built as William J. Gayer's carriage factory, c. 1838. The front part of the building has been replaced by a 20th century drive-through porch.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 5, 1976.)

262 Meeting St. -- This double fire station was built in 1887-88 as part of the establishment of the City Fire Department. The park is called Courtenay Square, for William Ashmead Courtenay, mayor of Charleston

from 1879-88. The iron pavillion over the artesion well was erected in 1885. Several attempts were made, starting in 1845, to sink an artesian well at this location, with poor results. Finally the city contracted with F. Spangler, an experienced well-borer from the Northwest, in 1876, and his efforts were successful.

(Year Book, 1881, 257ff. N&C, June 20, 1885. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

268-270 -- These two houses with similar Victorian facades were built by Daniel Hart. No. 270 dates from c. 1838, No. 268 was built about 1850. Victorian facades appear to be c. 1885
(Stockton, unpub. notes. _____, DYKYC, Oct. 11, 1974)

272 Meeting St. -- This handsome brick and stucco building dates back to 1872. During the 1880s and '90s it was occupied by Dr. George Caulier's apothecary shop. Albert Stokes established here in 1898, Stokes Business College, one of the first in the country to offer secretarial and business education for women. The school remained here until the 1930s.
(Jack Leland, DYKYC, Jan. 30, 1984.)

275 Meeting St. -- Trinity Methodist Church was organized as the Trinity Primitive Methodist Church, in 1791, with a building at Hasell Street and Maiden Lane. The title to that property was vested in the minister, the Rev. Mr. Brazier. He sold the church and grounds to the rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, without the permission of the congregation. Although the Episcopalians had moved in, erected pews and dedicated the church, some of the Methodists obtained the key, moved in and barricaded the building. They remained there for several months until the courts awarded the property to the Methodists in 1816. Two other

buildings were erected on that site, in 1838 and in 1902. In 1926, the congregation purchased the present building. This building was built in 1848-50 as the Central Presbyterian Church, afterwards known as the Westminster Presbyterian Church. It was designed by architect Edward C. Jones. It is in the Greek Revival temple form with a portico of six Corinthian columns and one on each return. The interior also has Corinthian columns in antis, in front of a half-domed chancel, and galleries with Corinthian columns, as well as elaborate plasterwork in the mode of c. 1850.

(Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 18. Ravenel, Architects, 203-204, 206. Legerton, Historic Churches, 50-51. Stoney, This is Charleston, 78.)

- 286 Meeting St. -- This three story brick on a high basement is one of the city's best houses in the Adamesque style, and is typical of the many fine dwellings of its period, which formerly lined Meeting Street from Wentworth Street north to Mary Street. Before its restoration in 1984, this building contained 10 apartments and a drug store. It was built c. 1807 by Abigail Noyer.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 27, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston. Green, unpub. notes.)

- 289 Meeting St. -- Built in 1870 as the Deutsche Freundschafts Bund Hall, this Gothic Revival building was designed by architects Abrahams & Seyle. The building has been used as a U.S.O. and a Masonic Temple, and now is the headquarters of the Washington Light Infantry. The W.L.I. gates were designed by architect Albert Simons and originally installed on the W.L.I. Building at 238 King St. in 1955. The gates were re-installed here in 1984. The gate overthrow contains the Winged Victory flying above the clouds and the motto, "Valor and Virtue," and the date of the unit's organization, 1807. The wrought iron plaques commemorate

the active service of the unit in several wars: the War of 1812, the Seminole War, the Mexican War, the Civil War and World Wars I and II. The wrought iron fence sections formerly were part of the fence of the Radcliffe-King Mansion, which stood on the site of the old College of Charleston Gymnasium across the street.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 79. N&C, Sept. 18, 1955. Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Sept. 29, 1980.)

- 288 Meeting St. -- Site of the Gabriel Manigault House, a large wooden Adamesque dwelling house which the "gentleman architect" designed for himself. Using architectural materials from the structure, architect Albert Simons designed ~~the~~^a service station on this site and the one at the northeast corner of Meeting and Chalmers streets, after Manigault's house was demolished in 1926.

(Waddell, "Introduction of Greek Revival," 2-3, 9. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 292.)

- 296 Meeting St. -- The Strobel House, built c. 1800, is a small but elegant expression of the Adamesque.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 79.)

- 307 Meeting St. -- This small stuccoed brick house with a "French roof" was built in the 1890s as the caretaker's residence for the High School of Charleston, which then occupied the Radcliffe-King Mansion at Meeting and George streets.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 24, 1979.)

- 309 Meeting St. -- This Romanesque Revival building was built in 1894 for Connelley's Funeral Home.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 7, 1980.)

- 313 Meeting St. -- This three and one half story stuccoed brick mansion on a high basement was built after 1796 by John Adam Horlbeck, who with his brother, Peter,

built the Exchange. The Adamesque style house was Victorianized after 1892 by Jesse M. Connelley, owner of the funeral home next door.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 27, 1978. Neilsen, DYKYC, Nov. 23, 1936. Ravenel, DYKYC, Jan. 26, 1939.)

- 338 Meeting St. -- Citadel Square Baptist Church. The congregation was organized in 1854 as the Fourth Baptist Church and worshipped initially in the Orphan House Chapel in Vanderhorst Street. In 1855 the congregation merged with the Morris Street Baptist Church and purchased this site, taking the name Citadel Square Baptist Church (the old name of Marion Square was Citadel Square). The present building was built in 1855-56. Architects Jones & Lee (Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee) designed it in the "Norman," style, which is actually a form of Romanesque Revival. The cyclone (hurricane) of 1885 toppled the 220-foot steeple "with a roar heard above the hurricane," and the earthquake of the following year resulted in further damage. The steeple was rebuilt, but not to its original height. (Legerton, Historic Churches, 2-3. Ravenel, Architects, 225, 227. Stoney, This is Charleston, 79.)

- 342 Meeting St. -- Second Presbyterian Church. Organized in 1809 as "The Second Presbyterian Church of the City and Suburbs of Charleston," when built in 1809-11, the church was situated outside the city limits. It is the fourth oldest church structure in the city. The brothers, James and John Gordon, were the architects and builders. The steeple was never completed due to a lack of funds. The church bell was given to the Confederacy in 1862 for use as cannon metal. Before the Civil War, the galleries were used by the church's more than 200 black members. One of them left a legacy which

is used for world missions. The communion silver disappeared during the Civil War, but was returned in 1865. Dr. Thomas Smyth, pastor from 1834 to 1873, was a noted author and theologian. The sanctuary was completely renovated after a fire in 1959. Situated on one of the highest points in the city, the church appeared on mariners' maps as "Flynn's Church," so called after the first pastor.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 62-63. Stoney, This is Charleston, 80. Ravenel, Architects, 68, 98-100. Mazyck & Waddell, illus 32.)

- 350 Meeting St. -- Joseph Manigault House, c. 1803. Designed by the owner's brother, Gabriel Manigault, the "gentleman architect," this is one of the most important Adamesque houses in America. It has three stories of Charleston grey brick, laid in Flemish bond, a hipped roof covered with slate, piazzas on the south and west. A semi-circular projection on the north side contains the curving stair. The dining room on the east side has a bowed end. The round basement windows are reminiscent of those in the Petit Trianon, Versailles, which Manigault visited. Interior details include applied enrichment in gesso on mantels, doorways, friezes. An interesting original feature is a layer of lime between the floor and subfloor, to prevent insects and other elements of decay. In 1920, when the mansion was in danger of demolition for a service station site, the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings was organized to rescue it. The Ernest Pringle family carried the financial burden for several years, but in 1933 the house had to be sold at auction. It was purchased by Princess Henrietta Pignatelli, a Charleston native, who presented it to the Charleston Museum, which completed the

restoration and operates the property as a house museum. The garden was recreated by the Garden Club of Charleston, based on an old photograph. The small bell-roofed circular structure with a pedimented portico served as the garden entrance from Ashmead Street. The John Street entrance is believed to have been the primary one. When built, the Manigault House was in a suburban setting in Wraggborough.

(Ravenel, Architects, 58-59. Severens, Southern Architecture, 73-76. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 134-141. Burton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 80.)

- 345 Meeting St. -- The Chicco Apartments are in two large, stuccoed brick structures which originally were part of the plant of the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Co. The company was incorporated in 1878 and quickly became one of Charleston's largest manufacturing concerns. In 1880, the company purchased the Francis Withers Mansion and began to construct these two warehouse buildings on the grounds. Eventually, the bagging company plant covered most of this block. The Withers Mansion, a Regency villa, remained the superintendent's residence until 1926, when it was demolished for further plant expansion. The company continued in operation until 1938. The property was purchased in 1942 by the Washington Realty, with Vincent Chicco a principal officer. Architect Augustus E. Constantine was engaged to redesign the factory plant as an apartment, store and office complex,
(Preservation Consultants)

- 360 Meeting St. -- Charleston Museum, the country's first, was founded in 1773. The collection burned in the great fire of 1778. The Museum was housed at various times at Daniel Cannon's house, the Court House, a

Chalmers Street house, the Medical College, the top floor of the College of Charleston's main building. In 1907 it moved to the former Thomson Auditorium, where it remained until it moved to this \$6 million complex, which opened in 1980. Collections include more than a half million objects illustrating natural history, anthropology, history and decorative arts, with special emphasis on South Carolina. On the grounds is a full scale replica of the Confederate Submarine Hunley.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 96-97. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 54-55, 145. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

382 Meeting St. -- Courtenay Elementary School. On this site in 1851-52, Free School No. 6, designed by George Walker was erected, in the style of a Tuscan temple. The present building dates from 1956.
(Ravenel, Architects, 244.)

448 Meeting St. -- Wesley Methodist Church. The congregation was organized in 1873 in the basement of the St. James Methodist Church on Spring Street. A church was built at this location in 1875. The present building was erected in 1962.
(Legerton, Historic Churches, 146-147.)

665 Meeting St. -- Old car barns of the Charleston Street Railway Company, erected in the late 19th century, now house the Transportation Department of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co.
(Pogue.)

84

MONTAGU STREET

Montagu Street was named for Sir Charles Greville Montagu, Royal Governor of South Carolina, 1766-68. It was one of the original streets of Harleston, laid out in 1770. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. "Streets of Charleston.")

6 Montagu St. -- John Rudolph Switzer, a prosperous sadler, built this Adamesque residence sometime between his purchase of the land in 1803 and his death seven years later. It has two principal stories on an English basement and is a single house, although the piazza side faces the street.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 11, 1971.)

11 Montagu St. -- This large three story dwelling was built in two stages. It was begun c. 1818 by the Schmidt family and completed and completed c. 1829 by Robert Eason Conner, a grain merchant and grist miller.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 27, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 81.)

12 Montagu St. -- This imposing three story stuccoed brick dwelling was built c. 1812 by Capt. Daniel McNeill, a mariner, wholesale grocer and wine merchant. The house was extensively rebuilt about 1900 by George W. Eagan, a building contractor, who added the third story and the three story bay.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 8, 1971.)

13 Montagu St. -- This two story frame house on a high brick basement was built for Jacob Williman around 1789 and is among the earliest houses in Harleston. The frame construction is massive and the floor plan is dominated by a large center chimney.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 12, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 81.)

16 Montagu St. -- This three story Greek Revival house was built by Caroline Blackwood soon after 1830. Mrs. Blackwood was the daughter of George Gibbes, a baker, and the wife of John Blackwood, a merchant, and later of commission agent George W. Brown. They sold the property in 1848.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 6, 1971.)

18 Montagu St. -- Benjamin Smith, a planter at Beechawee Plantation, Goose Creek, built this two story wooden on its full-height brick basement sometime before 1788. It retains outstanding Georgian woodwork. Owned 1809 to 1813 by Chancellor William Henry DeSaussure, the first director of the United States Mint, and his wife Elizabeth Ford. The house was severely damaged by a tornado in 1811. Dr. Thomas Grange Simons, who purchased the house in 1885, installed paired windows on the exterior and a pressed metal ceiling in the drawing room.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 27, 1971. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 318-321. Stoney, This is Charleston, 81.)

20 Montagu St. -- Built before 1809 by Daniel Cobia, this house of three and one-half stories on a high basement, of brick, was built by 1809 by Daniel Cobia, a planter and a butcher. It was purchased in 1834 by Dr. James Moultrie, Jr. (1793-1869, a founder of the Medical College of South Carolina, whose family lived here for 45 years. After 1879 it was the home of Gen. Edward McCrady (1833-1903), whose four-volume History of South Carolina was probably begun here.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 10, 1972. Burton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 81.)

23 Montagu St. -- This three story stuccoed brick house was built c. 1843 by Dr. Thomas Eveleigh for his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Rivers. The facade was Victorianized in the 1890s by John Henry Bulwinkel, a grocer and saloon-

keeper, who also added Eastlake mantels inside.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 7, 1972.)

24 Montagu St. -- The small two and one-half story single house was built c. 1804 by Daniel Bruckner, a merchant. It has a single tier piazza on three sides, now partly enclosed.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 24, 1972.)

25 Montagu St. -- This three and one-half story brick house was constructed soon after 1847 by John Robinson, a factor in the firm of Robinson & Caldwell, and a son of John Robinson who built the group of Regency houses at Judith and Elizabeth streets.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 28, 1972.)

27 Montagu St. -- Built c. 1846 for Mrs. D.T. Heriot, daughter of Dr. Thomas Eveleigh (who built 23 Montagu for another daughter). The two and one-half story brick dwelling remained in the Heriot family until 1885.

(Thomas, DYKYC, March 13, 1972.)

28 Montagu St. -- The two story frame dwelling with a pedimented facade was apparently built c. 1809 for Mrs. Hannah Groning, wife of John Groning, a merchant. She retained it until 1833. The house was remodeled by subsequent owners, but retains most Adamesque details.

(Thomas, DYKYC, March 27, 1972. Stoney, This is Charleston, 81.

29 Montagu St. - Ettzel L. Adams, a merchant, built this house after acquiring the site in 1849, and sold it in 1853. The three story brick, on a high basement, has a mid-19th century town house plan.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 10, 1972.)

30, 32 & 34 Montagu St. -- The three Italianate houses,

one detached and two sharing a common wall, were built in 1854 and apparently planned as part of a larger group extending west to Smith Street. Their design is attributed (without documentation) to architect Edward C. Jones. No. 30 was built by Dr. Christopher G. White, the double residence by T. Jefferson Tobias and John H. Lopez.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 24, 1972. Ravenel, Architects, 219.)

39 Montagu St. -- This two and one-half story frame dwelling was built c. 1881 by Harriet R. Simons.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 11, 1971.)

40 Montagu St. -- This rambling two and one half story frame Victorian was built c. 1891-94 by Bernard Wohlers, a grocery firm manager. It combines Eastlake, Queen Anne and Shingle styles of architecture into what the Victorians called the "American" style.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 8, 1972.)

42 Montagu St. -- This two story stuccoed brick house was formerly a carriage house, built c. 1850, for 93 Rutledge Ave., built by Edward Leonard Trenholm, merchant and shipper.

(Thomas, DYKYC, June 5, 1972.)

44 Montagu St. -- This two and one-half story brick villa was built sometime after 1847 by John Harleston Read, grandson of Col. John Harleston whose family developed the suburb of Harleston. This site came from John Harleston through his daughter Sarah who married Dr. William Read. This is essentially a raised cottage with its primary rooms on the second level, designed to take advantage of a suburban site and its proximity to the Ashley River.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 22, 1972.)

54 Montagu St. -- This two and one half story wooden house on a high basement, with a pediment, piazza facing the street and double flight of steps was built c. 1815-20 by Dr. Edward Washington North, a physician, Intendant of Charleston and president of the Medical Society of South Carolina.

(Thomas, DYKYC, June 19, 1972. Stoney, This is Charleston, 82.)

60 Montagu St. -- This spectacular Adamesque mansion was built c. 1802 by Theodore Gaillard, a Cooper Rice planter and factor. After 1815, it was the home of Gen. Jacob Read, Revolutionary hero and U.S. Senator. From 1819, it was the home of James Shoolbred, the Santee planter and the first British consul in Charleston. From 1851, it was the home of Washington Jefferson Bennett, a son of Gov. Thomas Bennett and operator of the family rice and lumber mills. Bennett adopted the orphan Andrew Buist Murray, who later became a wealthy businessman and philanthropist, whom Murray Boulevard is named after. The house has unrestrained Adamesque interiors.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 3, 1972. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 327-328, 331-333. Stoney, This is Charleston, 82.)

64 Montagu St. -- Two and one half stories of wood on a high basement, this notable house was built by Thomas Bennett (1754-1814), lumberman, building contractor and architect (the Orphan House), and mill owner. The front portico over the stair landing was changed about 1900 to create a broad piazza with the bottom-level columns supported by high piers. The house was built before 1813, when Bennett was living here.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 17, 1972. Stoney, This is Charleston, 82.)

23

MORRIS STREET

13 Morris St. -- Morris Brown A.M.E. Church was organized in 1867 by individuals who amicably left the Emanuel A.M.E. Church on Calhoun Street. The first pastor, the Rev. R. H. Cain, rented a hall in 1873 at this location, which formerly had been used by a military group. Then, c. 1875, the lot was purchased, the hall was pushed back on the lot and a chapel built in front. The wooden structure was enlarged at some point by adding two side aisles to increase the width. In 1953 the structure was brick veneered. The interior is in a simple classical style.
(Legerton, Historic Churches, 54-55.)

MURRAY BOULEVARD

Murray Boulevard is named for Andrew Buist Murray, a native Charleston who was an orphan but became a highly successful businessman and generous philanthropist and public benefactor. The area back of the waterfront boulevard embraced 47 acres of mud flats between the original shore line and the sea-wall, from the west end of White Point Gardens to the west end of Tradd Street. Reclamation of this area by filling in the mud flats, begun by the City in 1909, was completed by 1911, and the tract was developed into building lots. At Murray's suggestion, East Battery was linked with the new boulevard by extending the seawall south of White Point Gardens. This created a riverside boulevard over a mile long. Murray contributed about 50 per cent of the cost of the development.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

10 and 12 Murray Boulevard -- These twin houses were two

of the first houses built on the boulevard. Henry Cheves, a member of a family of architects and builders, built them for his son and daughter, Henry Cheves, Jr., and Charlotte Cheves Hardison, about 1916. The houses are built of stucco on a wire frame.

(DYKYC, Aug. 8, 1966.)

52 Murray Blvd. -- This imposing Colonial Revival residence was the first house built on Murray Boulevard. It was built by C. Bissel Jenkins, one of the pioneers in the reclamation movement. Designed by Walker & Burden, architects, the 15 room dwelling is built of Summerville brick with a red Ludovici tile roof.

(DYKYC, May 16, 1932.)

3

NASSAU STREET

This was one of the original streets of Hampstead, laid out in 1789.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 128.)

23 Nassau St. -- This two story stuccoed brick house with a Greek Revival parapet roof was probably built by Frederick H. Whitney sometime between 1849, when the site was purchased, and 1852, when the building appeared on a map. The interior is plainly finished. Whitney also had a "soap and tallow factory" on this land, which then extended to Meeting Street.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 12, 1977.)

60 Nassau St. -- St. Luke's Reformed Episcopal Church was organized c. 1887 at 48 Nassau Street and moved to 60 Nassau, where there was a building owned by the Rt. Rev. Peter F. Stevens, the white bishop of this predominantly black congregation. The build-

ing had been a laundry and was then in use as an elementary school for blacks. The school building was replaced by the present structure, completed in 1907. (Legerton, Historic Churches, 26-27.)

NEW STREET

30 & 32 New St. -- Alfred Bernard and H.A. Cohen built these two small houses in the Italianate style in 1872.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

37 New St. -- This notable two and one-half story brick house occupies the site of the Charleston Theatre, which stood on what was known as Savage's Green. The green lay between creeks, paralleling what are now New and Savage streets. The high ground was used for a militia drilling ground and by boys for a playground. The lower end of the creeks were marshy at low tide but were favorite swimming places at high tide. In 1792 the Charleston Theatre, designed by architect James Hoban (c. 1762-1831) was built here. Born in Ireland, Hoban studied architectural drawing under Thomas Ivory (d. 1786). He was in Charleston by 1787, and in 1790 designed the first State House at Columbia. The theatre is the only Charleston building he is known to have designed. The interior was quite elaborate, but perhaps for financial reasons, Hoban's plan was not followed on the exterior, which was described as "an amorphous barn." Later, a handsome portico was added. In 1794, as a concession to the climate, air pumps, like those used on prison ships, were installed. Later, because of a disagreement between the faculty and trustees of the South Carolina

Medical College, most of the faculty left the College on Queen Street, purchased the old theatre building and established the rival Medical College of the State of South Carolina. Eventually, the two groups had a reconciliation and all returned to the College on Queen Street. The theatre was demolished in 1850.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 110-111. Ravenel, Architects, 77-79. Stoney, This is Charleston, 82.)

ORANGE STREET

Orange Street was cut along the eastern boundary of the Orange Garden (a public pleasure garden for concerts, etc.) by Alexander Petrie, who in 1767 divided the land on the west side of the street into building lots. Lots on the east side were taken from the rear of lots facing on King Street. The Orange Garden, and the street, were named for the oranges which were planted there.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 50. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 239. "Streets of Charleston.")

4 Orange St. -- Built before 1774 by Blake Seay White, this two and one-half story frame single house was purchased in 1777 by Samuel Carne, a Tory, whose property was confiscated in 1783 by South Carolina authorities. The house has unspoiled Georgian interiors of a fine degree.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 4, 1974. Stoney, This is Charleston, 82.)

6 Orange St. -- This Georgian single house was built before 1779 by John Stevenson. Gen. Robert Howe of North Carolina, commander of the Continental Line in South Carolina, lived here briefly during the Revolution.

The top story is a later alteration.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 24, 1979.)

- 7 Orange St. -- This two and one-half story frame house in the Georgian style was built c. 1769 by Col. Charles Pinckney. A notable feature is the wrought iron railing of the portico, which has "S" scrolls in the center panel.

(Jack Leland, CEP, Aug. 27, 1968. Deas, Early Ironwork, 54-55. Stoney, This is Charleston, 83.)

- 8 Orange St. -- Samuel Miller, a carpenter, c. 1777, built this two & a half story tile-roofed house for his home. The addition to the house was designed in (1928) by Samuel Gaillard Stoney. The initials, "CB" in the balcony are for Caroline Bacon, the then owner. Miller was for many years a partner of carpenter Job Palmer, and both were banished by the British to Philadelphia. (Stoney, unpub. notes.; SCHS.) _____, This is Charleston, 83.)

- 9 & 11 Orange St. -- This is a three and one-half story frame double tenement, built c. 1770. No. 11 was the home of the Rev. Samuel Gilman, pastor of the Unitarian Church and author of "Fair Harvard." (DYKYC, July 27, 1936. Stoney, This is Charleston, 83.)

PITT STREET

Pitt Street was named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, champion of Colonial rights. It was one of the original streets of Harleston, laid out in 1770.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 312, 315. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. "Streets of Charleston.")

- 1 Pitt St. -- This two story brick house in the Greek Revival style was built sometime before 1848 by Charles Henry Lanneau. Bazile Lanneau, who came to South Carolina in 1755 as an Acadian exile, purchased in 1778 the entire west side of the block, between Beau-fain and Wentworth, and subsequently he and his family built several houses on the tract.
(Thomas, DYKYC, June 22, 1970.)
- 2 Pitt St. -- Built before 1788 by Bazile Lanneau, this two and a half story frame house formerly stood at 34 St. Philip St. and was moved from the site of the City Parking Garage there by the Preservation Society of Charleston, in 1974. By coincidence, the house Lanneau built on St. Philip Street is now across the street from several houses built by Lanneau and his family.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 25, 1978.)
- 3 Pitt St. -- The frame house here was built by Bazile Lanneau sometime between his purchase of the property in 1778 and his death in 1833. Lanneau, a prosperous currier and tanner, served three terms in the state legislature. The third floor was added in the 19th century.
(Stockton, DYKYC, June 18, 1973.)
- 4 Pitt St. -- Built after 1815 by Rachel Lazarus, this two and one-half story frame house was moved from 53 George St., on the site of the City Parking Garage, by the Preservation Society of Charleston.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 25, 1978.)
- 5 Pitt St. -- This two story stuccoed brick, Greek Revival house was built by the Lanneau family after 1830. Subsequently, it was the home of the Pollitzer sisters, who were musicians and participated in the Suffrage

movement.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.) Thomas, DYKYC, June 22, 1970.)

- 7 Pitt St. -- A two story brick Greek Revival, this house was built c. 1837-40 by Bazile R. Lanneau, son of the first Bazile Lanneau who built 2 and 3 Pitt.
(Thomas, DYKYC, Aug. 16, 1971.)
- 9 Pitt St. -- This substantial brick house was also built by the Lanneau family, after 1830.
(Thomas, DYKYC, June 22, 1970.)
- 13 Pitt St. -- Henry Gerdts, a wholesale grocer and commission merchant, built this two and one half story brick house sometime between 1858 and 1860. The house is finely detailed, with an elaborate carved brownstone entranceway, with a pediment on consoles, and brownstone sills and lintels on the windows. The piazza, with Corinthian and Ionic columns and Corinthian entablature, is also notable.
(Thomas, DYKYC, March 16, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 83.)
- 18 & 20 Pitt St. -- Samuel H. Wilson, King Street merchant, banker and real estate developer, built these two two-story wooden houses, of six rooms each, in 1880, as rentals. J. Jenkinson was his contractor.
(N&C, April 2, 1880.)
- 21 Pitt St. -- This two and one-half story brick house was built about 1838 for Emily Gaillard, wife of Theodore Gaillard. She lived here until she sold it in 1852. A sizable former outbuilding stands in the rear.
(Thomas, DYKYC, July 26, 1971.)
- 31 Pitt St. -- John Schnierle, Mayor of Charleston in the 1840s and '50s and Major General of the 16th Regiment of South Carolina Militia, lived here until his death

in 1869. Schnierle also served in the S.C. House, 1838-41. Schnierle built this substantial wooden house, on a high brick basement, about 1849.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 41 Pitt St. -- Association for the Blind -- This building, formerly occupied by Plymouth Congregational Church, was purchased and readapted for use by the Charleston County Association for the Blind, in 1957. The former churchyard has been landscaped as a fragrance garden for the blind.

(N&C, Oct. 6, 1957; Oct. 8, 1957.)

- 52-54 Pitt St. -- Site of the Brown Fellowship Society Hall and Burial Ground. The Society was founded in 1790 by free blacks as a mutual benevolent association, and purchased this site in 1794. The property was sold to the Bishop of Charleston in 1957 and the stones were moved to Magnolia Cemetery. In addition to being a mutual aid burial and benevolent society, the Brown Fellowship Society maintained schools for black children.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 57 Pitt St. -- Bethel Methodist Church. A group of Methodists from the Blue Meeting House in Cumberland Street purchased this site in 1797 and built the structure now called Old Bethel Methodist Church, which was moved in 1880 to 222 Calhoun St. The present Greek Doric temple was built in 1852-53. The designer was a Mr. Curtis, of a family of architects and builders. The contractors were Rebb and Busby. During the Civil War, Bethel was the only Methodist Church in the city which remained open.

(Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 35. Stoney, This is Charleston, 84. _____, DYKYC, Sept. 28, 1964. Legerton, Historic Churches, 42-43.)

82 Pitt St. -- Built between 1841 and 1843 by Joseph A. Sanders and Septimus Sanders, bricklayers, this two and one-half story brick house is notable for its brickwork. The site formerly was part of the garden of 84 Pitt St.

(Stockton, DYKYC, August 4, 1980.)

84 Pitt St. -- This substantial wooden double house on a high brick basement was built c. 1827 by Elias Whilden, a planter in Christ Church Parish. The house is an outstanding example of the Regency style, with largely intact interiors.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 25, 1972.) 8

PRICE'S ALLEY

This picturesque narrow street was named for Hopkins Price, through whose land the alley ran, in the 1780s. ("Streets of Charleston.")

2 Price's Alley -- This building was originally a sewage pump house and was used for that purpose until 1916. It was converted into a private residence in the 1950s.

(Glenn Robertson, DYKYC, Jan. 9, 1959.)

6 Price's Alley -- This small two and one-half story frame house was built c. 1729 by John Cowan. It is also known as the Dill House, after a family which occupied it from 1758 to 1848. It is also known as 50 King St.

(Iseley & Cauthen, Charleston Interiors, 44. Stoney, This is Charleston, 61. Thomas, DYKYC, July 15, 1971.)

PRIOLEAU STREET

Prioleau Street is named for Samuel Prioleau, Jr., through whose lands the street was cut in the 1790s. The street was formerly lined with warehouses and the Cotton Exchange stood at the northeast corner of Prioleau and Exchange streets from 1872. The Cotton Exchange closed in the late 1920s, and the building was razed in 1956. The remaining warehouses have been adapted to new uses. (Stockton, unpub. MS. Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 4, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston, 84. Preservation Progress, January 1970.)

QUEEN STREET

This street was one of the original streets of the Grand Modell. It was first called Dock Street, after a boat dock which was dug in the swamp which formerly existed at the present intersection of the street with East Bay. Subsequently, it was renamed Queen Street, for Caroline of Ansbach, the consort of George II. At its western end, Queen Street ended at a barricade at the present intersection with Smith Street until 1849, when it was extended through the marsh westward to Rutledge Street. At the same time, Smith Street was extended southward from Beaufain to Queen. (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 56. City Engineer's Plat Book, No. 77.)

6 Queen St. -- This antebellum warehouse was for many years the studio of the late sculptor Willard Hirsch. He designed the door.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

8 Queen St. -- This three story stuccoed brick building was erected by Joseph Olman sometime after the great fire

of 1796, which devastated the neighborhood.

(Thomas, N&C, Dec. 1, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 85.)

20 Queen St. -- This two story brick warehouse, which is believed to be antebellum, houses the Footlight Players Workshop.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 86.)

22-28 Queen St. -- This notable row of three and one-half story, stuccoed brick tenements was built in the 1790s by the family of William Johnson, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 9, 1976.) Stoney, This is Charleston, 86.)

23-25 Queen St. -- This notable double tenement, three stories of stuccoed brick, is believed to date from c. 1806. The east facade has been altered.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 86.)

32 Queen St. -- This property is the tea garden of St. Philip's Church.

44-46 Queen St. -- This double tenement was apparently built between 1796 and 1802 by Abraham Sasportas, a French-born Jewish merchant. The two halves of the building share common chimneys. The balcony on 44 Queen St. was added after 1819 by John Schirer, who put his Latinized initials, "I.S.," in the central baluster. The accessory buildings are notable.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Oct. 27, 1980. Stoney, This is Charleston, 87. Deas, Early Iron-work, 34-35.

45 Queen St. -- This large brick building was formerly a double outbuilding to a double tenement which has been demolished. It was converted into a single residence.

(Isabella Leland, DYKYC, March 25, 1957. Stoney, This is Charleston, 87.)

54 Queen St. -- Built c. 1760 by Thomas Elfe, a master cabinetmaker, who is considered one of the best furniture craftsmen of 18th century Charleston. The miniature single house has fine Georgian woodwork.
(Waring, N&C/CEP Sunday, Aug. 8, 1982. Burton, unpub. notes.)

57 Queen St. -- Citizens & Southern National Bank Counting House. This two and one-half story stuccoed brick building dates from c. 1840. C&S rehabilitated it in 1956, adding the tile roof, outside stair, and the cypress paneling inside. It has a branch bank on the first level and a meeting room above. The building also contains displays of artifacts relating to rice and cotton culture and other facets of local and state history. The landscaping of the office and parking area won a National Industrial Landscaping Award in 1958.
(C&S)

76 Queen St. -- Built c. 1893-94 by the Graham family, this two story frame dwelling house now houses the Gibbes Art Gallery School.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 31, 1979.)

78 Queen St. -- This three story brick house was built by 1865 by John O'Mara, a bookseller who had his store on the first level and his residence above. It now forms part of a hotel, the Elliott House, named for Barnard (pronounced BAY-nard) Elliott, whose mansion stood near the site in the 18th century. The Elliott mansion grounds covered the north side of Queen Street from Meeting to King. Historically, that part of the block was known as Schencking's Square, after Elliott's grandfather, Barnard Schencking, who was granted the land in 1688.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, April 13, 1981.)

82 Queen St. -- John O'Mara, builder of 78 Queen St., also built this two story stuccoed brick building. It was built c. 1869 with the help of a loan from the City of Charleston, under a program for rebuilding the areas destroyed by the great fire of 1861 (including this part of Queen Street) and by the Federal bombardment. (Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 25, 1980.)

84 Queen St. -- William Ufferhardt, a German immigrant who became a wealthy King Street merchant and member of City Council, built this two story stuccoed brick building in 1876 as a tenement. (Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 1, 1980.)

90, 92, 96 & 98 Queen St. -- Edward J. Lewith, a prosperous real estate investor, built these four frame houses as tenements in the 1870s. (Stockton, DYKYC, May 2, 1977.)

94 Queen St. -- This one story frame building was built in 1882 by the United States Electric Illuminating Co. of Charleston. The company was organized in 1881 and was Charleston's first electric utility company. The company, failed, however, when it was unable to secure a city contract to provide electric street lighting, and electrification did not return to Charleston until 1886. (Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 5, 1981.)

132-136 and 142 Queen St. -- These wooden tenements were built by the Marlboro Realty Co., in 1913. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

133 Queen St. -- John Henry Bullwinkel built this two story stuccoed brick building as his grocery store and residence, c. 1869. He was a member of a German family which specialized in the grocery business. (Stockton, DYKYC, April 6, 1981.)

140 Queen St. -- This Italianate building was built in 1850-52 as the first Roper Hospital. The building, which has the characteristic square towers, brackets and arcaded piazzas of the Italianate style, was designed by architect Edward C. Jones and built by James Curtis. It had arcaded wings which were damaged in the earthquake of 1886 and finally demolished in 1913, when the main part of the building became the Marlboro Apartments. The first Roper Hospital was endowed by Thomas Roper. The center section had a library an amphitheatre for clinical lectures and living quarters for physicians. During the earthquake, there were 100 patients in the building; one was killed. (Whitelaw & Levkoff, 48, 68. Ravenel, Architects, 206, 208. Nielsen, DYKYC, Dec. 6, 1937.)

Queen & Franklin, northeast corner -- Site of the Medical College of South Carolina, built in 1827, three years after the college was founded. Designed by Frederick Wesner, the two story brick building had an Ionic portico and urns along the parapet roof. The portico crashed during the earthquake and was never replaced. The Medical College moved to Barre Street in 1914, and the building was demolished in 1938 for construction of the Robert Mills Manor.

(Whitelaw & Levkoff, 69. Ravenel, Architects, 140, 142. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 19.)

192 Queen St. -- Believed to have been built c. 1850, this two story house is of board-and-batten construction and has a two tiered piazza with openwork columns and rails in the Carpenter's Gothic style.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 88.)

25

RACE STREET

Race Street probably received its name from the proximity of two race courses: the Newmarket Race Course, on the Blake Lands, which dated from c. 1760, and the Washington Race Course, in the Village of Washington, dating from later in the 18th century. It was laid out originally as Gadsden Street of the Village of Washington. Race Street was extended in 1903 to include the former Hope Place. (Allen, DYKYC, Oct. 25, 1982.)

28 Race St. -- Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church. The first Greek Orthodox Church in South Carolina was built in 1911 at Fishburne and St. Philip streets. The Hellenic Community Center was built at 30 Race Street in 1940. Construction of the present church began in 1950 and was completed in 1953. Designed by Demetrios Liollio, a Charleston architect, the church is a close copy of a Byzantine church. Icons in the interior are by Photis Kontoglou of Athens, Greece.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 134-135. Stockton, DYKYC, July 13, 1974.)

RADCLIFFE STREET

This street is named for Thomas Radcliffe, Esq. who owned the land on which Radcliffeborough was developed, and Lucretia Radcliffe, his widow, who had the suburb laid out after her husband's death.

26 Radcliffe St. -- Central Baptist Church, built in 1891, was designed by John P. Hutchinson, a black architect. The interior contains murals painted in 1912-1915 by artist Amohamed Milai of Calcutta, India. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

57 Radcliffe St. -- This house is believed to date from c. 1816, although it is possibly earlier. Mrs. Sophia Frances Perry Shepherd Wilson, daughter of Thomas Radcliffe Shepherd, a nephew of Thomas Radcliffe, acquired the property in a marriage settlement in 1816, on her marriage to Alexander Barron Wilson. It remained in the Wilson family until 1882. The building has characteristics, in the roof pitch and in its elevated main floor, of houses in the West Indies. It is a one and one-half story frame dwelling on a high brick basement, and formerly had a piazza extending over the sidewalk.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 20, 1969.) 2

RUTLEDGE AVENUE

Named for John Rutledge, President and Governor of South Carolina, delegate to the Continental Congress and to the U.S. Constitutional Convention, Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. It began as Rutledge Street, laid out as one of the original streets of Charleston in 1770, and ran from Beaufain Street to Manigault (now Calhoun) Street. There was a causeway across Bennett's Mill Pond which continued the street to Calhoun Street. North of Calhoun, in Cannonborough, the street was known first as Pinckney Street, and later as Rutledge Avenue. Rutledge Street was extended south from Beaufain to Broad Street, across the City Marshes, in 1849. Bennett's Mill Pond was filled in, between 1880 and 1900, and the causeway was replaced by a real street. The name, Rutledge Avenue, was applied to the entire length. (Stockton, unpub. notes. CEO Plats, 77. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61.)

- 22 Rutledge Ave. -- This two story brick and stucco residence was built c. 1902 for Dr. Manning Simons. It was designed by Bradford Lee Gilbert of New York, architect for the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, held in 1901-02 on the present site of Hampton Park. The style of the building is an early 20th century interpretation of the Renaissance style, which characterized the Exposition. (Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 28, 1970.)
- 30 Rutledge Ave. -- This frame house was built c. 1902 by Anna M. Wagner. It stood originally at 28 St. Philip St. and was moved in 1975 by Dr. Anna M. Wagner, a granddaughter of the builder. The move was coordinated by the Preservation Society of Charleston, which moved several structures from the site of the City Parking Garage at St. Philip & George streets. (Stockton, N&C, Jan. 27, 1975.)
- 40 Rutledge Ave. -- Albert W. Todd, an architect, built this Colonial Revival house as his residence, c. 1903. Subsequently, woodwork from Belvedere Plantation (c. 1800) on Charleston Neck was installed by Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton, in the 1920s. (Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Dec. 15, 1980.)
- 42 Rutledge Ave. -- This two and one-half story frame single house was built between 1856 and 1859 by Thomas J. O'Brien. (Stockton, DYKYC, May 14, 1973.)
- 44 Rutledge Ave. -- O'Brien also built this two and one-half story frame single house, in 1872. William Jones was his contractor. (Stockton, DYKYC, May 14, 1973. _____, unpub. notes.)
- 46 Rutledge Ave. -- This reproduction Charleston single

house was built in 1983 for George and Janice Kennerty. It was designed by architect Douglas Boyce, Jr. (Allen, DYKYC, April 25, 1983.)

52 Rutledge Ave. -- A late Victorian, this large wooden house, which has very fine Colonial Revival interior details, was built in 1912 for Harriet F. Creighton, wife of George C. Creighton, president of the Whipple Lumber Company. (Greene, unpub. notes; SCHS.)

61-63 Rutledge Ave. -- The Berkeley Court Apartments building was erected c. 1922 by Edward J. Murphy, builder of the Fort Sumter Hotel. The building is of fireproof construction. (Stockton, N&C, April 28, 1974.)

64 Rutledge Ave. -- George Harper built this large wooden residence in the Colonial Revival style in 1908. P.G. Powers was his contractor. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

67 Rutledge Ave. -- Built c. 1851 by Col. James H. Taylor, this house is in the Persian Villa style of architecture. A native of New England, Col. Taylor entertained Daniel Webster in this house, but his three sons fought for the Confederacy, one falling at Seven Pines. (Isabella Leland, N&C, Nov. 29, 1956.)

73 Rutledge Ave. -- Built c. 1852 by William G. Whilden, this house was remodeled or rebuilt c. 1893 by Isaac W. Hirsch, a King Street clothing merchant, in the Second Empire style. The stag window is a pun, hirsch being the German word for stag. (Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 10, 1969.)

74 Rutledge Ave. -- Documentation of this house has proved elusive. It was built perhaps before 1783 by Isaac Child Harleston (1745-1798), a member of the First Provincial Congress and an officer with the Sixth

Regiment of Continentals during the Revolution. Or it may have been built between 1783 and 1793 by Maj. Peter Bocquet, another Revolutionary politician and officer (see 95 Broad). It may also have been built between 1796 and 1802 by John Mathews, another Patriot of the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress and Governor of South Carolina in 1781-83. Most interior details are in the Adamesque taste of c. 1800, but some Georgian features point to a possible earlier construction date.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 18, 1970.)

- 81 Rutledge Ave. -- This imposing Regency style house was built c. 1826 by Dr. Joseph Glover, a noted Charleston physician. The service wing is older, c. 1775. In 1906, the property was purchased by Cavaliere Giovanni Sottile, consul for Italy.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 87 & 89 Rutledge Ave. -- James White built these houses, with spacious proportions typical of the mid-19th century. Built c. 1852, the corner house was apparently his residence. Eighty-seven Rutledge was built later, replacing a two story wooden house sometime before 1866. White was at various times the city lamplighter, a tavern keeper and master of the City Alms House.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 12, 1980.)

- 93 Rutledge Ave. -- This Italianate mansion was built c. 1850 by Edward L. Trenholm, a wealthy cotton export merchant whose company operated blockade runners during the Civil War.

(Nepveux, George Alfred Trenholm, 8, 10. Stoney, This is Charleston, 89.)

- 94 Rutledge Ave. -- Built c. 1853 by Isaac Jenkins Mikell, a wealthy Edisto Island planter, for his third bride,

this Italianate villa has an imposing portico with Jupiter or ram's head capitals. It was described in 1857 as "one of the most ambitious of the private dwellings of Charleston." The interior has a curving stair and profuse plasterwork typical of the period. In 1866, when real estate values were severely depressed, Mikell sold his town house to Edward Willis, a local merchant, for \$22,500. Later, it was the home of Mayor John Ficken. From 1935 to 1960, it housed the Charleston County Free Library. It is again in residential use.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 27, 1975. Stoney, N&C, April 26, 1964. Mrs. Townsend Mikell, unpub. MS.; CCL. Stoney, This is Charleston, 90. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 321.)

95 Rutledge Ave. -- This substantial stuccoed brick house was built c. 1820 by Thomas Bannister Seabrook, an Edisto planter.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

97 Rutledge Ave. -- George Gibbon built this frame dwelling house in 1885 as his home. Henry Oliver was the contractor. The foundation is built of Stoney Landing brick. This was the home of Maud Gibbon who founded the Charleston Symphony Orchestra in 1919. Pablo Casals, the noted cellist, was among her famous guests. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

101 Rutledge Ave. -- This house and its outbuildings were built between 1796 and 1804 by William Stevens Smith, an attorney, planter and legislator, on land which he thought belonged to his wife, Juliette Waring Smith, but which was legally owned by her kinsman, Benjamin Waring of Columbia. Smith had to initiate a court suit to clear up the misunderstanding, so that he could sell the property in 1804. Smith said he built this

house as his home, but never lived in it, according to court records. Subsequent owners included the physician Dr. Thomas Ballard McDow, who achieved notoriety for himself and for the house, by fatally shooting, in the basement office, Capt. Francis War-rington Dawson, editor and publisher of the News & Courier, in 1889. Dawson had gone to McDow's office to remonstrate with him about McDow's alleged improper attentions to a young Frenchwoman in Dawson's employ. After a sensational trial, McDow was acquitted of the murder charge.

(Ravenel, Charleston Murders, 71-107. Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Jan. 25, 1982.)

104 Rutledge Ave. -- This stuccoed brick single house was built c. 1816 by Thomas Bannister Seabrook, a prosperous Edisto Island planter. The charming Victorian tower was a later addition.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

121 Rutledge Ave. -- Cannon Park. This site was once covered by Bennett's Mill Pond. By 1880, this part of the pond had been filled and designated Cannon's Mall, in honor of Daniel Cannon, who with Thomas Bennett, Sr., had developed sawmills in the vicinity. A landscape design was executed by Frederick Law Olmstead, but never completely executed because the park was chosen as the site of the Thomson Auditorium. Architect Frank P. Milburn designed the Beaux Arts style building which, according to contemporaneous accounts, was meant to be a lasting memorial to John Thomson, who had bequeathed \$30,000 to the City & whose bequest met most of the \$35,000 cost of the project. The building was completed in 90 days in order to be ready for the United Confederate Veterans reunion. The 8,000 seat auditorium continued to serve conventions until 1907, when it was

occupied by the Charleston Museum, which remained here until 1980. Afterwards, the building burned and the ruins were demolished, leaving only the portico columns. The City plans to complete the park according to the Olmstead design, but incorporate the columns into the pattern.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 22, 1981. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 108.)

135 Rutledge Ave.- St. Francis Xavier Hospital. The Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy have been ministering to the sick in Charleston since 1829. A Catholic hospital was established by the order in 1868, and in 1882 they built an infirmary on Calhoun Street. It was replaced in 1926 by a masonry building which is now the rear wing of the hospital, as is a wing added in 1942. St. Francis' Nursing School opened in 1900 in a building which was demolished to make room for the present main hospital building. In 1949 a new building for the nursing school and home was built at Ashley Avenue and Mill Street. (Charleston Grows, 187. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 100-101.)

156 Rutledge Ave. -- This two and one-half story frame single house is believed to date from c. 1808. For many years it was the home of William Johnson, a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. Born in 1771 at the family plantation at Goose Creek, Johnson served in the S.C. House of Representatives and was elected to the S.C. Court of Common Pleas, serving until 1804, when Thomas Jefferson appointed him to the Supreme Court. (Thomas, N&C, June 3, 1968.)

172 Rutledge Ave. -- Ashley Hall School. Built c. 1816 by Patrick Duncan, this Regency villa was, according to tradition, designed by an English architect. It is similar to the work of William Jay in Savannah. After

1838, it was the home of James R. Pringle, speaker of the S.C. House and customs collector. It was later owned by George A. Trenholm, wealthy shipping merchant, owner of Civil War blockade runners and Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. From 1870 to 1907, it was the home of Charles O. Witte, the German consul. In 1909, Miss Mary Vardrine McBee established the school here.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 332-333. Charleston Grows, 285-286. Rhett & Steele, 86-87. Ravenel, Architects, 115. Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 17, 1977. Nepveux, George Alfred Trenholm, 7-9. Stoney, This is Charleston, 91.)

- 179 Rutledge Ave. -- Designed by architects Abrahams & Seyle, this substantial brick house took 11 years to complete and was described as "the most carefully built house in the city." Construction was begun in 1876 by Edmonds T. Brown, a prominent Charleston wholesale hat merchant, and completed under the ownership of George A. Wagener, a local grocery wholesaler and phosphate industrialist. The time lapse in construction and the taste of two owners is apparent in that the exterior architecture is rather conservative, in the Charleston taste of the 1870s, while the interior has high Victorian features of the 1880s. It was later the home of Wagener's daughter and son-in-law, Dr. Harrison Randolph, president of the College of Charleston.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 31, 1981. Stoney, This is Charleston, 91.)

- 182 Rutledge Ave. -- Brith Sholom Beth Israel Congregation. Brith Sholom Orthodox Jewish congregation was organized in 1854 and dedicated a synagogue in 1875 at St. Philip and Calhoun streets. A group of members left in 1911 and formed Beth Israel Congregation. In 1945, the present synagogue was built by Beth Israel. In 1955,

the two congregations merged as Brith Sholom Beth Israel. The synagogue was enlarged and the beautiful Classic Revival interior of the old Brith Sholom sanctuary was rebuilt inside this structure. The remodeled synagogue was dedicated in 1956. The Addlestone Hebrew Academy is housed on the premises.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 140-141.)

185 Rutledge Ave. -- Daniel Cannon, sawmill owner and builder and developer of Cannonborough, gave the site of this house in trust for his niece, Sarah Peronneau Webb, in 1798. The house, possibly constructed by Cannon himself, is believed to date from around that time.

(Thomas, DYKYC, March 6, 1972. Stoney, This is Charleston, 91.)

554 Rutledge Ave. -- Rutledge Avenue Baptist Church was organized in 1892 as the Cannon Street Baptist Church. It moved to this location with a new name in 1918.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 120-121.)

570 Rutledge Ave. -- Salem Baptist Church. This Gothic Revival building, built in 1931, was formerly St. Peter's Episcopal Church. St. Peter's, which combined the congregations of old St. Peter's on Logan Street (burned in 1861 fire), and Christ Church, Charleston, built a new church at 1393 Miles Drive in the 1970s. Salem Baptist Church was organized in 1867 in a house in St. Michael's Alley and built a church on Line Street in 1912. The congregation moved here in the 1970s.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 126-127, 132-133.)

Noisette's Rose Farm was halfway between present-day Grove and Mount Pleasant streets. Noisette, a French horticulturist, developed tea-roses which were considered

the finest, and were in catalogs of outstanding rose-growers. They included the Marechal Neil, Paul Neyron, Devoniensis and Cloth of Gold.

(DYKYC, Feb. 23, 1948.)

656 Rutledge Ave. -- St. Barnabas Lutheran Church was founded in 1883 at America Street and Hampstead Mall, as a mission of St. John's. In 1921, the congregation moved to the present brick church.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 142-143.)

32

St. Margaret Street

West End of St. Margaret St. -- Lowndes' Grove Plantation House. The Grove Plantation was developed about the middle of the 18th century by John Gibbes. His plantation house with its large garden of exotic plants, was destroyed during the Siege of Charleston by the British in 1780. It stood some distance to the southwest of the present house, which was built before 1790 by George Abbott Hall. The house was remodeled in the Adamesque style after 1804 when it was acquired by Congressman William Lowndes. The front piazza with the Gothic Revival arches on the ground level, was added c. 1830 by the Rose family. Later this was the home of Capt. Frederick W. Wagener who kept a private racetrack on the plantation and allowed the property to be used by the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in 1901-02. The house was used as the Women's Building by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, who served Summerville tea. President Theodore Roosevelt had dinner here, on his visit to the Exposition.

The Wagener Farm was acquired in 1917 by James Sottile, who developed it into building lots and streets, leaving the Grove House with an entire block of grounds.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Aug. 25, 1975. Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck," 15. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 139.)

ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY

8 St. Michael's Alley -- Law office of James Louis Petigru.

Built in 1848-49 and designed by architect Edward B.

White, this two story stuccoed brick building shows

the influence of Georgian architecture. The balcony

was placed on the building in the 1920s by Susan Pringle

Frost who salvaged it from a demolished building.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 91. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 168. Ravenel, Architects, 195, 200.)

ST. PHILIP STREET

St. Philip Street received its name from its course alongside the Glebe Lands of St. Philip's Church.

("Streets of Charleston.")

15, 17 & 19 St. Philip St. -- John S. Riggs, who developed

Charleston's streetcar system in the 1860s, built these

three Italianate single houses (along with their counter-

parts at 88 and 90 Wentworth St.) in 1859-60 as

tenements. These three houses are now part of the

College of Charleston campus.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 1, 1973.)

44 St. Philip St. -- This two story frame house was built

after 1770 by Edward McCrady, a Patriot in the Revolution

who was exiled by the British to St. Augustine,

and who ran McCrady's Tavern, at which Washington was entertained in 1791. This house is now part of the College of Charleston campus.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 11, 1974.)

50 St. Philip St. -- This parking lot includes the site of the Charleston Female Seminary, founded in 1870 by Henrietta Aiken Kelley. Known as "Miss Kelley's School," it was one of the leading schools for girls in the South. The building, constructed in 1871, was designed by John Henry Devereux and of "mixed Roman" or Italianate architecture, with an arcaded and pedimented facade.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 89.)

68 St. Philip St. -- This parking lot was the site of the B'rith Sholom Synagogue, built for an Orthodox Jewish congregation in 1874-75. The Classic Revival building was designed by Abrahams & Seyle, architects, and built by John Henry Devereux, the architect who was a contractor as well. The interior of the building was rebuilt inside the B'rith Sholom Beth Israel Synagogue at 182 Rutledge Ave., in 1955-56.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 140-141. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

81 St. Philip St. -- Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. opened an office in Charleston in 1879, by the end of which year there were 84 telephones in service. This building dates from the late 1940s.

(Charleston Grows, 118.)

134 St. Philip St. -- St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. This parish was established in 1837 for Catholics living on The Neck. A wooden church was built in 1838. It was rolled across the street in 1886 and used as

school; it was replaced in 1930 by the present brick school building at 125 St. Philip. The present church, designed by Patrick Charles Keeley, a Brooklyn architect, was constructed in 1886-87. Keeley also designed St. Finbar's and its successor, the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist on Broad Street, as well as hundreds of other churches across the country. The contractor was H.L. Cade, who was also one of the contractors for the Cathedral.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 30, 1981. O'Brien, St. Patrick's, 35-56. Legerton, Historic Churches, 72-73.)

218 St. Philip St. -- This frame house was built after 1849 by John H. Hartz, a grocer. From 1920 to 1929 it was the location of the Peoples Federation Bank, which was established by a group of black businessmen. (Thomas, DYKYC, July 31, 1972.)

SAVAGE STREET

Savage Street is named for William Savage, who owned land in the vicinity before 1789. ("Streets of Charleston.")

36 & 38 Savage St. -- These two frame houses were built speculatively in 1872 by Alfred Bernard and H.A. Cohen. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

SIMONS STREET

71 Simons St. -- Israel Reformed Episcopal Church was organized in 1875 from a mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fifteen men and women from the mission

at Rikersville joined the Reformed Episcopal Church which was then being newly organized by the Rev. Benjamin Johnson. The new denomination offered black Episcopalians equal recognition in both the clerical and lay service of the church. The congregation met first in the home of a member, then purchased this site and erected a church. It was destroyed by a storm in 1882 and was replaced by this building, the cornerstone for which was laid Aug. 29, 1884. A subsequent pastor was the Rt. Rev. Sanco King Rembert, the first black man to be consecrated to the office of bishop in the Reformed Episcopal Church. (Legerton, Historic Churches.)

SMITH STREET

Named for Benjamin Smith, Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, Smith Street was one of the streets of Charleston, laid out in 1770. Until 1849, Smith Street terminated at Beaufain Street. In July 1849, the Committee on City Lands had the street extended south through the city marsh lands to Queen Street.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. "Streets of Charleston." CEO Plats, 77; City Archives.)

34 Smith St. -- This Italian Villa was built c. 1855 for George Robertson, who also built the similar house at 1 Meeting St. Robertson was a wealthy merchant of Scots origin. He and his wife, Mary Joanna Robertson, left the property to their niece, Anna Ingraham Pickens, wife of Samuel B. Pickens (1839-91). A member of a family notable in South Carolina history since the Revolution, Pickens was born in Pendleton and was a member of The Citadel Class of 1861, and of the cadet

unit which first shots of the Civil War, two warning shots at the Federal supply ship Star of the West, to prevent it from relieving Fort Sumter. Cadet G.E. Haynsworth fired the first shot; Cadet Pickens fired the second. After the war Pickens worked for the South Carolina Railroad and was a rice planter on the Cooper River. After 1902, this was the home of Julius Jahnz, a prominent businessman and banker who, as Chairman of the Commissioners of Public Works, was instrumental in diverting the Edisto River to supply the city water system.

(Thomas, DYKYC, March 7, 1970.)

- 59 Smith St. -- Capt. Joseph Jenkins of Brick House Plantation bought two large lots in 1818 and built this large single house as his town residence. Built for the climate, the house has high ceilings, from the brick basement upward. Rooms have windows on three sides to give cross ventilation and piazzas along the south and west sides add to the requisites of comfort. Between the Civil War and the turn of the century, five other residences were built on the Jenkins lot.

(Stoney, N&C, June 6, 1964. _____, This is Charleston, 93.)

- 94 Smith St. -- Built between 1814 and 1822, as an investment, by Morris Brown, this is a plain but nicely finished frame single house. Brown, a free black man, was a founder of the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church in Charleston. In 1822, he was compelled to leave South Carolina because of the authorities' suspicion (never proved) that the A.M.E. Church was involved in the alleged Vesey plot. Brown went to Philadelphia and subsequently became an A.M.E. bishop. He sold this property in 1829. While in Charleston, Brown

lived at the corner of Wentworth and Anson streets.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 7, 1977.)

- 96 Smith St. -- This small frame single house was built by Richard Holloway, a free black master carpenter, between 1822 and 1830. It is similar to the house at 221 Calhoun St., which was also built by Holloway. Both were built as investments by Holloway, who at his death in 1843 had accumulated some 20 houses. Distinctive features of these houses are the Palladian windows in the front gables and the pizzas under the main roofs.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 7, 1977.)

- 109 Smith St. -- This small frame single house was built after 1880 for Julia Ann Ruledge Kiett, wife of Wade H. Kiett, a black school teacher.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 18, 1978.)

- 121 Smith St. -- David Riker, a real estate developer, built this two and one-half story single house of wood on a high brick basement, between 1853 and 1854.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 18, 1981.)

- 134 Smith St. -- This large masonry house was built between 1855 and 1859 by John Bickley as a rental unit, since Bickley continued to live at 64 Vanderhorst St. The first known occupant was Col. John Cunningham, an attorney. Although it was converted to apartments in the 1920s with incompatible additions, the house retains much of the original interior detail in the florid style of the late 1850s.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Jan. 24, 1977.
Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 27, 1969.)

SOCIETY STREET

Society Street is named for the South Carolina Society which bought property along the street in 1759. Part of the street was originally named Centurian Street in honor of one of Lord Anson's ships.

("Streets of Charleston." Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 67.)

32 Society St. -- Gabriel B. Browne built this substantial brick single house after purchasing the site in early 1846. The house has unusually large, well-proportioned rooms.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Nov. 23, 1970.)

36 Society St. -- Henry T. Street, a well-to-do commission merchant, built this large Greek Revival double house of stuccoed brick, c. 1840, using the raised brick basement of a wooden house built c. 1804 by John Gardner, a blacksmith, and destroyed in the great fire of 1838. The double flight of entrance stairs was added in 1968, when the house was rehabilitated.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 21, 1970.)

40 & 42 Society St. -- Mrs. Juliana Dupre built these two stuccoed brick houses as rental property. The house at 42 Society was built c. 1850, the one at 40 Society c. 1854.

(HCF)

43 Society St. -- This three and one-half story brick residence was part of a complex of buildings which Robert M. Venning, a Christ Church planter and factor, constructed between 1840 and 1851, on land cleared by the great fire of 1838. Surviving Venning houses include 43 and 46 Society and 58 and 60 Anson St. Family tradition said

that Venning constructed 43 Society c. 1840 for one of his sons, as a wedding gift. It remained in the Venning family until 1863.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 14, 1970.)

- 44 Society St. -- Isaac Reeves built this small brick house, deeply set in a large garden, c. 1840.

(HCF)

- 46 Society St. -- Jonah M. Venning, a lumber merchant, factor, commission merchant and member of a prominent planter family of Christ Church Parish, purchased this corner lot in 1820. Venning, who lived in a house he built at 40 Charlotte, retained the property here until his death in the 1860s. Family tradition has it that his kinsman Robert Murrell Venning built this large brick house, c. 1840, as his town residence. The property retains a two story kitchen building and a stable.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 11, 1971.)

- 48 Society St. -- This two story brick commercial/residential building was constructed soon after the great fire of 1838 as part of a complex of buildings owned by Susan Robinson, wife of John Robinson, who built the complex of houses on Judith and Elizabeth streets.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 28, 1970. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 49-51 Society St. -- The western part of this interesting building was built c. 1838 by Edward Roach. The property was acquired in 1883 by the Roman Catholic Diocese, which established St. Peter's Colored School here and added the eastern wing after 1894. Later the building became the convent of the Oblate Sisters of Charity.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 55 Society St. -- Old High School of Charleton, designed by architect Edward B. White, was built c. 1842. White also designed the portico which was added in 1850. Its terra cotta Corinthian capitals, made in New England, were lost in the 1886 earthquake, and appropriate replacements will be installed (1985). The school moved in 1881 to the Radcliffe-King Mansion at George and Meeting streets. Subsequently the building was used for various purposes, but was vacant for many years before it was rehabilitated in 1983-84, as apartments. (Ravenel, Architects, 186, 195, 199. Stockton, DYKYC, July 27, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 94.)
- 56 Society St. -- This substantial stuccoed brick house was built c. 1840 by Dr. Joseph Johnson, a medical scientist, astronomer, historian and Intendant of Charleston. It has notable interiors with spacious drawing rooms and a handsome stairhall.
(HCF)
- 58 Society St. -- John Charles Burckmyer, a commission merchant, built this substantial stuccoed brick house sometime after the great fire of 1838, apparently as his residence. It remained in his family until 1871. (Greene, unpub. notes; SCHS.)
- 59 Society St. -- Jonah M. Venning built this three story brick house for income purposes, c. 1839.
(HCF)
- 63-65 Society St. -- Formerly a German Catholic Church, this building has been, since 1947, Palmetto Post 112 of the American Legion.
(N&C, Sept. 30, 1947.)
- 66 Society St. -- This unusual house, with an extension on the west side and ironwork on the piazzas, was built c. 1839 by William T. Hieronymous. The interior

was remodeled in 1965 in contemporary style, by architect Frederick M. Ehni. Hieronymus was a partner with Thomas O'Brien in a livery stable in Church Street. He built this three story brick residence with a "fire loan" from the Bank of the State of South Carolina. (Thomas, Nov. 2, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 95.)

75 Society St. -- This three story brick house was built c. 1839, with a loan from the Bank of the State of South Carolina, by Mary Elizabeth Burckmeyer Elsworth Eckhardt. Later, it was the home of Dr. John Burckmeyer Patrick, who built his office across the street at 82 Society St. (Greene, unpub. MS.)

79 Society St. -- This three story brick building was constructed by Marx E. Cohen, an Ashley River planter, after he purchased the vacant site in 1843. Born in Charleston in 1808, Cohen was a son of the prominent merchant and philanthropist Mordecai Cohen, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. He married Armida Harby, youngest daughter of Isaac Harby, who in 1824 founded the Reformed Society of Israelites, the nation's first organization for Reform Judaism. Originally a town house, finished with some attention to detail, the building has been in commercial use for many years. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

82 Society St. -- Dr. John Burckmeyer Patrick, an internationally known dental practitioner and innovater, built this two story Italianate building about 1858 as his office. It remained in his family until the 1960s. Descended from Casimir Patrick, who immigrated from Alsace in the 18th century, Dr. Patrick drew

international attention for his discoveries and inventions, the results of which were published in American and European dental journals and which advanced the science and practice of dentistry.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 23, 1981.) 17

SOUTH BATTERY

The street now called South Battery originally was a narrow street, running between Church Street Continued and Meeting Street, behind Broughton's Bastion. Known as Fort Street, it was depicted on the "Ichnography" of 1739. Fort Street was later extended to connect with a road behind the fortifications which became the High Battery. Still later, when William Gibbes and others cooperated to fill marshes along the Ashley River and constructed wharves and houses, a street running from Meeting Street to the Ashley River was created and called South Bay. It ended in a breakwater approximately where Lenwood Boulevard is today. After 1830, when the land east of King Street and south of South Bay was developed into White Point Garden, the park became generally known as The Battery, Fort Street was eliminated, and the street from East Battery to King Street became South Battery. West of King Street, the old name of South Bay continued to be used until after the creation of Murray Boulevard (1911-15). Now the name South Battery is applied for the full length of the street from East Battery to Tradd Street. ("Streets of Charleston." Fort Street file, City Archives. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 177ff, 207ff.)

- 2 South Battery -- This stucco house was built c. 1905 for the O'Neill sisters - Mary J. O'Neill, Mrs. Elizabeth Pendergast

and Mrs. Isabella O'Connor. The rear portion was part of the carriage house of 1 East Battery.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 6, 1975.)

- 4 South Battery -- The Villa Marguerita was built in 1892-93 in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and was designed by F.P. Dinkelberg of New York. It was built by Maj. Andrew Simonds, president of the First National Bank and commodore of the Carolina Yacht Club, for his young New Orleans bride. It became a hotel called the Villa Marguerita in 1909. It is currently a private home.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 5, 1975. Rhett & Steele, 8-9. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 152. Stoney, This is Charleston, 95.)

- 8 South Battery -- This large Georgian house was built c. 1768 by Thomas Savage. It was bought in 1785 by Col. William Washington, a Virginian and kinsman to the first President. According to tradition, Col. Washington met his future wife, Jane Elliott, when he stopped at her family plantation near Rantowles on his way to the Battle of Eutaw Springs. He had no flag for his command, so Miss Elliott made him one from a damask curtain. The banner, known as the Eutaw Flag, was presented to the Washington Light Infantry by Mrs. Washington. Col. and Mrs. Washington are buried in the Elliott family burial ground at Rantowles.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 187-190. Deas, Early Ironwork, 98-99. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 50. Stoney, This is Charleston, 95.)

- 20 South Battery -- This large mansion was built c. 1843 by Samuel N. Stevens, a prosperous factor, and remodeled and enlarged in 1870 for Col. Richard Lathers. The remodeling was designed by architect John Henry

Multi-stained
among
wide eaves
cupboard
Rantowles

Devereux, in the Second Empire style. Col. Lathers, a native of Georgetown, S.C., went to New York in 1847 and became a millionaire as a cotton broker, banker, insurance executive and railroad director. After the war, in which he served in the Union forces, he returned to Charleston to help rebuild South Carolina. He invited military and political leaders from the North and South to receptions in his mansion, hoping to bring about a reconciliation. According to tradition, he gave up the attempt and returned to New York. He sold the mansion in 1874 to Andrew Simonds, a prominent local banker. The mansion is a private residence, with a small hotel in the basement and outbuilding.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 10, 1975 & Sept. 14, 1981.
Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 20, 1969.)

- 22 South Battery -- This Italianate house was built c. 1858 by Nathaniel Russell Middleton, a planter.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 17, 1975)

- 24 South Battery -- This house is the remaining western half of an 18th century double tenement. The eastern half was demolished by Nathaniel Russell Middleton for construction of his house at 22 South Battery. This half was remodeled in 1870 for George S. Cook, the noted photographer. The architect for the remodeling was John Henry Devereux.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 9, 1981.)

- 26 South Battery -- Col. John Algernon Sydney Ashe had this house designed by architect Edward C. Jones and built by 1853. The house is in the Italian Villa style, characterized by arcades and bracketted cornices, and round-headed windows. The interior has several rooms with rounded corners, a curving stair with an oversized newel, and ornate plasterwork. Col. Ashe, a bachelor, was a son of Col. John Ashe who is credited with build-

- the house at 32 South Battery.
(Ravenel, Architects, 207-208. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 191-192. Stockton, DYKYC, March 31, 1975. Greene, unpub. notes; SCHS.)
- 28 South Battery -- George S. Cook, the noted photographer, built this stuccoed brick villa c. 1860 as his home.
(Stockton, unpub. notes.)
- 30 South Battery -- James E. Spear built this three story Italianate house c. 1860 as his residence.
(Stockton, unpub. MS.)
- 32 South Battery -- Col. John Ashe is believed to have built this large dwelling house c. 1782. The primary rooms have Regency period details. The exterior is characterized by the prominent cupola and two tiers of piazza across the front. The construction is attributed to a Mr. Miller, who singly and in partnership with John Fullerton, is credited with having built several fine residences in Charleston.
(Ravenel, Architects, 40. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 190-191.) Stoney, This is Charleston, 95.)
- 36, 38, 40 South Battery -- These three frame houses in the Colonial Revival style were built by Frederick Heinz, a prosperous German baker, confectioner and ice cream manufacturer. He built no. 36 as his residence, c. 1889, and 38 and 40 as investments, c. 1895. Before building the houses, Heinz operated the Battery Ice Cream Garden on the premises.
(Stockton, unpub. MS.)
- 39 South Battery -- The Moreland House, built c. 1827, has woodwork similar to that of the Edmondston-Alston House, 21 East Battery. A floating foundation of palmetto logs makes the house "earthquake proof." The second level of the piazza is an old addition.
(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 192-193. Stoney, This is Charleston, 95.)

47 South Battery -- This house was built apparently by Henry C. Cheves, in 1886-87. Cheves was a rice broker and vice president of the Miners and Merchants Bank. From 1930 to 1946 it was owned by Princess Pignatelli, although it was occupied by her sister Lucille Booker. Born Henrietta Pollitzer at Bluffton, S.C., she married Edward V. Hartford, vice president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. After his death she married Prince Guido Pignatelli, of an Italian princely family. She bought the Joseph Manigault House when it was being sold for taxes and gave it to the Charleston Museum in memory of her mother. She died in 1948 and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery.
(Greene, unpub. MS;SCHS.)

48 South Battery -- Believed to have been built c. 1846, this substantial stuccoed brick house is an excellent example of the Greek Revival, in the Charleston tradition.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 96.)

49 South Battery -- This house is believed to have been built c. 1795 by Col. James English, and has been occupied by several generations of his descendants. An old sea wall remains across the rear of the property.
(Stoney, N&C, March 6, 1960.)

50 South Battery -- Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drake built this wood and stone house c. 1890, in a style then prevailing in Washington, D.C., according to tradition. Drake was a partner in the Drake, Innes, Green Co., a large wholesale firm on Meeting Street which dealt in shoes. The foundation, porte-cochère and piazza columns are of stone, while other portions of the exterior are paneled, shingled and clapboarded.
(Ravenel, DYKYC, Jan. 18, 1943.)

52 South Battery -- Benjamin Huger Rutledge, an attorney, built this large frame house, in the Colonial Revival style, c. 1899. Rutledge (1861-1925) was elected to the S.C. House in 1890 and served for many years as clerk of the judiciary committee of the Legislature. He was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and Yale College.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

56 South Battery -- This house is believed to be of post-Revolutionary construction. It was subsequently remodeled in a picturesque style, with notable ironwork. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 96.)

58 South Battery -- John Blake, a Revolutionary Patriot and state senator, built this L-shaped, two and one-half story frame house about 1800. He obtained the site from his father Edward Blake, who with William Gibbes, Robert Mackenzie and George Kincaid cooperated to fill the marshes in this neighborhood. Imprisoned by the British during the Revolution, the younger Blake later was a factor and president of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, April 27, 1981. Stoney, This is Charleston, 96.)

64 South Battery -- William Gibbes, who with others cooperated to fill the neighborhood marshlands and who built a substantial "bridge" or wharf in front of this site, built this Georgian mansion sometime between 1772 and 1788. Gibbes, a merchant, shipowner and planter, died in 1789. In 1794 it was purchased by Sarah Smith, whose descendants including Thomas Smith Grimké, a lawyer, writer and inventor of simplified spelling, and the Rev. John Grimké Drayton, who was born Grimké and adopted his mother's name, Drayton, in order to inherit the

Drayton ancestral seat, Magnolia Plantation on the Ashley. Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, widow of Washington A. Roebling (who with his father John August Roebling, designed and built the Brooklyn Bridge in 1869-83) purchased the property in the 1920s and created the beautiful garden. The Smith family, about 1800, remodeled portions of the building in the Adamesque style, including the marble steps in front. The combination of the two styles gives the house its architecturally rich appearance. The cove-ceilinged ballroom is considered one of the most beautiful rooms in America. The wrought iron balustrade and lantern standards in front are considered among the best ironwork of the Adamesque period in the city.

(Deas, Early Ironwork, 64-69. Condit, American Building, 152-153. Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 4, 1975. Stoney, This is Charleston, 96. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 209-211. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 95. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 69.)

- 68 South Battery -- John Harth, a lumber mill owner and planter bought this site in December 1797. He lived in Archdale Street until 1802, when he was listed on South Bay. By 1816, when he sold the property to Thomas Legare, a planter, Harth had moved to Orangeburg District. It was purchased in 1843 by Henry A. Middleton, in whose family it remained until 1917, when it was purchased by William J. Pettus of Chevy Chase, Md. Middleton enlarged the house after 1843. Pettus created the notable garden on filled marshland.

(Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 96.)

SPRING STREET

68 Spring St. -- St. James ^{UNITED} Methodist Church, also known as the Spring Street Methodist Church. In 1797 St. James' Chapel was established on upper King Street, near Line. In 1816, St. James' was formally accepted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1856, the congregation sold its King Street property and bought this site. This building, begun in 1856, was called the Spring Street Methodist Church until 1946 when the original name of St. James' was restored. The building was incomplete when, in 1862, the Confederate government began to use it as a medical storehouse. During the Federal occupation, the building was used by a black Methodist congregation until, by order of the President of the United States, it was restored to the original trustees. The Spring Street congregation occupied the church in March 1868. Designed by architects Louis J. Barbot & John H. Seyle, the brick & stucco temple has a portico with giant order Corinthian columns, and is set on a high brick basement. Pilasters on the sides and back are stepped, diminishing as they ascend. The church was very damaged by the 1886 earthquake, but was ready for use early in 1888.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 48-49. Ravenel, Architects, 232, 234. Year Book, 1887, 357.)

STATE STREET

State Street was formerly called Union Street, to celebrate the Union of England and Scotland in 1707. The name was changed to State Street in 1812.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 63.)

7 State St. -- This two story Classic Revival structure was occupied by the Union Insurance Company c. 1819. The company, organized and incorporated in 1807, was located originally on East Bay. The pediment contains the company's seal, which was similar to the company's insurance plate, but much larger. In the days when each insurance company had its own fire engine company, it was customary to place on one's property a plate designating the company which had insured the building. This was to notify the fire engine company of its duty to fight fire on the premises.

(DYKYC, June 14, 1948. Stoney, This is Charleston, 97.)

21 State St. -- This two and one-half story wooden house was apparently constructed by Frederick Wolfe after the great fire of 1796. If that date is correct (and appears so stylistically), then the house was moved backwards in 1813, when State Street was widened. That move would have been made by Wolfe's widow Margaret and her second husband, Edward Thwing. The house was moved to this site from the site of the parking lot to the north, and restored by the Preservation Society of Charleston in 1973.

(Green, unpub. MS; PSC.)

22-24 State St. -- This double tenement, three and one-half stories of stuccoed brick, was built c. 1841 by Joel Roberts Poinsett, whose career included diplomatic service in Argentina, Chile and Mexico, election to the S.C. General Assembly and the U.S. Congress, leadership of the Unionist or anti-Nullification party, and appointment as U.S. Secretary of War.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 28, 1982. Stoney, This is Charleston, 98.)

23-23½ State St. -- George B. Locke, a prosperous grocer, built this double tenement sometime after purchasing

the site in 1832. He built it for rental purposes, as his business was on East Bay and his home was on George Street. His building had two stores on the first level and two residences above. It has been rehabilitated as two residences.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Feb. 19, 1979.)

25 State St. -- This notable three story, stuccoed brick town house was built c. 1814.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 98.)

27 State St. -- This three and one-half story stuccoed brick main building and accessory buildings, grouped around a courtyard, are believed to have been built soon after the widening of State Street in 1813. The main building was a commercial/residential structure, with a store on the first level and a residence above. The drawing room on the second level has particularly fine Adamesque woodwork. The piazza, screened from the street by louvers, connecting the main house and front outbuilding, is an unusual feature in local architecture. The white marble steps in the courtyard were salvaged from the St. John's Hotel (Mills House) when it was demolished in 1969.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 98. Stockton, unpub. MS.)

33 State St. -- This two story antebellum structure was built as the Vigilance Fire Company Engine House and has been rehabilitated as a residence.

(PSC)

39 State St. -- This stuccoed brick house, which appears to be of pre-Revolutionary construction, was left far back on its lot when State Street was realigned in 1813. The contemporary rear addition was designed by architects W.G. Clark and Amanda Griffith.

(PSC. Robert Rosen.)

- 42 State St. -- This notable three story stuccoed brick single house, with quoins on the corners, was built c. 1816.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 98.)
- 44 State St. -- Simon Elstob built this three story, stuccoed brick building in 1799, on land leased from John Loveday. Restored as part of the Lodge Alley complex.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 26, 1973.)
- 46 State St. -- This two story stuccoed brick structure was built by the City of Charleston c. 1817 as the Vigilance Fire Company Engine House. It was subsequently superseded by the larger engine house down the street.
Restored as part of the Lodge Alley complex.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 9, 1973)
- 48 State St. -- This two story brick warehouse was built before 1811 by Peter Trezevant or before 1822 by Joseph S. Barker. Restored as part of the Lodge Alley complex.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 9, 1973.)
- 50 and 52 State St. -- These two stuccoed brick warehouses were built before 1888. The wood framing of 50 State has been left exposed. Rehabilitated as part of the Lodge Alley complex.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 9, 1973.)

STOLL'S ALLEY

This quaint brick paved passage was named for Justinus Stoll, a blacksmith, who is thought to have built his home at No. 7 Stoll's Alley, c. 1745. The street was a run-down slum in 1927, and has been rehabilitated.

("Streets of Charleston." Stoney, This is Charleston, 99.)

SUMTER STREET

Sumter Street is named for Gen. Thomas Sumter, the "Carolina Gamecock" of the Revolution. It was laid out as a street of the Village of Washington.

("Streets of Charleston.")

389 Sumter St. -- The Calvary Baptist Church was the first black Baptist church established in Charleston after the Civil War. It was organized in 1865 by the Citadel Square Baptist Church, and was known as the First Colored Baptist Church. In 1868, two lots in Rikersville were purchased as a burial ground. The original church on this site was destroyed by a tornado in 1939. A frame building, built after the tornado, was completely remodeled in 1966.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 123.)

THOMAS STREET

Named for Thomas Radcliffe, this was one of the original streets of Radcliffeborough.

("Streets of Charleston.")

5 Thomas St. -- This small Victorian house was built by Sarah A. Bateman, between 1894 and 1898, in the backyard of her house at 64 Vanderhorst St.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

6 Thomas St. -- This tall house, two stories of wood on a high, stuccoed brick basement, was built probably soon after 1832, when the site was purchased by James Legare. In 1856 the property was sold to Robert Barnwell Rhett, state legislator and attorney general,

Congressman and U.S. Senator. For his strong states-rights stand and his advocacy of an independent Southern Confederacy, he became known as the "Father of Secession." It was also the home of Robert Barnwell Rhett, Jr., editor of the very pro-secession Charleston Mercury, and later of the New Orleans Picayune and of the Charleston Journal of Commerce, and a state legislator. The Rhetts sold the house in 1863 to George Alfred Trenholm, who kept it until 1866. Trenholm was a wealthy shipping merchant whose vessels became blockade runners during the Civil War. Tradition relates that during the War a young lady of the house said goodbye to her fiancé at the west gate on the Vanderhorst Street side. She promised the gate would remain shut until he returned. He was killed in the war and, according to tradition, the gate has remained shut ever since. The house is Greek Revival, with flanking bays. (Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 23, 1968.)

- 12 Thomas St. -- James Legare also built this three story frame, Greek Revival house, after purchasing the site in November 1836. Legare was a well-to-do planter and a cotton factor in partnership with John Colcock. He built this house as his residence but later moved to Broad & Logan streets. (Thomas, DYKYC, June 12, 1970.)

- 13 Thomas St. -- Built between 1823 and 1828 by Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, chancellor of the Equity Court of Appeals, this is one of the oldest houses in Radcliffeborough. Dunkin evidently built this house as an investment as he built his larger residence at 89 Warren St. during the same period. Both are in the Regency style. (Stockton, N&C, Oct. 25, 1973. Stoney, This is Charleston, 99.)

14 Thomas St. -- St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, a chaste example of the Greek Revival, shows the persistence of interest in the style after the Civil War. Erected in 1875-78, the wooden structure has served a black congregation for more than a century. The congregation was organized in 1865, meeting first at the Orphan House Chapel in Vanderhorst Street, before purchasing this site in 1875. Louis J. Barbot, a prominent local architect, designed the structure which was built by the Devereux Brothers, one of the city's largest contracting firms, at a cost of about \$15,000. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, founder of Porter Military Academy, was the rector for many years. The interior, which is similar in some respects to his Church of the Holy Communion, shows Porter's taste for "High Church" influences.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 14-15. Stockton, DYKYC, March 31, 1980. Stoney, This is Charleston, 99.)

15 Thomas St. -- Samuel S. Mills built this two story frame house between 1839 and 1842. His brother-in-law, Lawrence A. Edmondston, built an identical house at 86 Warren St. The two houses have many features familiar in houses in New England, which is no accident, because Mills and his family were from Massachusetts. These features include the shiplap board facing, Ionic pilasters at the corners, broad cornice and recessed entrance. The house has four chimneys, brought together on arches in the attic, so that only two chimney stacks come through the roof.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 16, 1968.)

TRADD STREET

Tradition says Tradd Street was named for Robert Tradd, who supposedly was the first child of European descent born in the Province. It is more likely that it was named for his father, Richard Tradd, who by 1679 was living at the northeast corner of present-day Tradd and East Bay. Early deeds refer to "the little street that runs from Cooper River past Mr. Tradd's house."

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 1 Tradd St. -- This rather elegant three story stuccoed brick single house is believed to date from c. 1785. It has restrained woodwork typical of that period in the interior. In 1927, when the house was occupied by an auto shop, it was purchased and renovated by Mrs. T.W. Punnett, a cousin of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The wrought iron balcony on the East Bay side was a present to Mrs. Punnett from her daughter. Previously on the site was a building owned and occupied by Robert Wells, bookseller and editor of the Loyalist newspapers, South Carolina and American General Gazette, and Royal Gazette. After the Revolution, he and his son published a newspaper in Nassau, The Bahamas.

(Ravenel, DYKYC, n.d.; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 100.)

- 5 & 7 Tradd St. -- A double tenement belonging to Andrew Allen was built on this site before 1727. The building was destroyed by fire in 1740 and again in 1778, and each time apparently was rebuilt along the same lines. David Hext, who rebuilt the double tenement after the 1740 fire, separated the ownership of the two halves in 1743. Rebuilding of 5 Tradd after the

1778 fire was possibly begun by James Cook and completed by Robert Brown.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 13, 1982. _____, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 100.)

- 6 Tradd St. -- This three story, stuccoed brick single house was built sometime between the great fire of 1778 and 1788. Its drawing room, on the second level, has cypress paneling and a mantel in the Georgian Chippendale style. As Tradd was a commercial street, the first level probably had a counting house or store. The building housed a school for black children when Susan Pringle Frost purchased and rehabilitated it. She added the present entrance and the balcony.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, n.d.; SCHS.) Stoney, This is Charleston, 100.)

- 8-10 Tradd St. -- A double tenement with a first level of stuccoed brick and a second level of wood under a gambrel roof, this house is believed to have portions built c. 1726, which survived the great fires of 1740 and 1778. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

- 12-16 Tradd St. & 2 Bedon's Alley -- Humphrey Sommers, a subcontractor of St. Michael's Church, wrote his will in 1778, bequeathing the westernmost three of this row of tenements to his daughters, with instructions and money to build No. 12. (See 2 Bedon's Alley.)

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 3, 1975. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 161-162. Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

- 13 Tradd St. -- This notable three story stuccoed brick house is thought to have been constructed c. 1781. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

- 17 Tradd St. -- A house which Charles Warham built here c. 1750, may have survived or been rebuilt after the great fire of 1778. The roofline has been altered. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

- 19 Tradd St. -- John McCall built a house c. 1745 on this site, which he inherited from his great-grandmother, Mary Fisher Crosse, the Quaker preacher. The two and one half story brick house may have survived or been rebuilt after the great fire of 1778.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)
- 23 Tradd St. -- William Bell, a merchant, is credited with building this three story stuccoed brick house between 1797 and 1800.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 102.)
- 25 Tradd St. -- William Boone acquired this site in 1748 and wrote his will in 1750, bequeathing "the house and grounds whereon I now dwell," to his "well beloved wife Jane." Maj. Boone was born in South Carolina in 1696, and married Jane Wilkinson. Their daughter was born on Antigua in 1735. He had a Johns Island plantation and represented St. John's Parish in the Commons House of Assembly. In the 1920s, this was the home of Postmaster Edward Jennings and his son Edward I.R. Jennings (1898-1929), one of Charleston's jazz age artists, whose works are in the Gibbes Art Gallery collections.
(Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS)
- 26 Tradd St. -- This three story brick house is believed to have been built c. 1785 by Robert Ewing.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 102)
- 35 Tradd St. -- This is actually two structures, now joined together as a residence. They are believed to be two structures mentioned in the will of Col. Miles Brewton in 1747. The easternmost structure was the kitchen to Col. Brewton's house on the corner of Tradd and Church (since replaced); the westernmost structure was a tenement which Brewton bequeathed to his third wife Mary.

They were among several building erected by Col. Brewton (Powder Receiver of the Province) and his family, at what became known as "Brewton's Corner," at Church and Tradd.

(File, 77 Church & 35 Tradd, SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 102.)

38 Tradd St. -- This quaint two and one-half story, stuccoed brick house was built between 1718 and 1722 by John Bullock or his widow, Mary. It was devised to their daughter Millicent who married Col. Robert Brewton of 71 Church St. This was the studio and residence of artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner after 1838. 1938.
(Green, unpub. MS. Elizabeth Verner Hamilton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 102)

40 Tradd St. -- John Bullock or his widow Mary also built this two and one-half story house c. 1718. Col. Robert Brewton sold this property with the house on it in 1752 to Daniel Badger.
(Green, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 102)

41-43 Tradd St. -- This three story brick double tenement is believed to have been built c. 1746 by Jonathan Badger.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 103)

46 Tradd St. -- Built c. 1770 by James Vanderhorst, this three story stuccoed brick dwelling house was the home of Alfred Hutton, the well known artist, an adopted Charlestonian from Woodstock, N.Y.
(Stoney, This is Charleston, 103.)

51-53 Tradd St. -- Col. Alexander Hext made his will in 1736, stating that he had "lately built and Erected a large Brick Messuage and out Houses consisting of two Tenements," on this site. Col. Hext, who lived

on his Johns Island plantation, was a member of the Commons House of Assembly. No. 53 Tradd was subsequently the home of George Saxby, Inspector of Stamp Duties during the Stamp Act crisis of 1765. A Charles Town mob ransacked his house in search of the hated stamps, and Saxby was burned in effigy.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 103)

54 Tradd St. -- This three and one-half story stuccoed brick house is believed to have been built c. 1740. Subsequently it was the home of Peter Bacot, whom President George Washington appointed as Charleston's Postmaster. Because Bacot was a Nullifyer, President Andrew tried to replace him with the Unionist Alfred Huger. Huger, however, declined, stating nothing would induce him to "supplant so excellent a man and officer as Mr. Bacot upon merely political grounds." The house was rehabilitated in the 1920s by Susan Pringle Frost, who placed the balcony on the front. It was salvaged from a building in State Street and is probably pre-Revolutionary.

(Ravenel, Charleston, The Place and the People, 471-472. Thompson, "Post Office History." Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 103.)

55 Tradd St. -- This wooden tenement was built by John Henry Doscher, president of the Germania Brewing Co. (which stood at Church and Hayne streets, on the present site of the First Baptist High School gym). It was built sometime before Doscher's death in 1912. (Stockton, unpub. MS)

56 Tradd St. -- George Ducat (Ducatt), a shipbuilder, erected this two story house after 1739 and bequeathed it to his grandson William Cleland in his will dated 1751. The house is built of brick and Bermuda stone. The interior was "Adamized" c. 1800. (Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 4, 1976.)

60 Tradd St. -- This three and one-half story stuccoed brick single house was built c. 1732 by George Ducat, ship-builder, for his daughter, Margaret, on her marriage in 1732 to Dr. William Cleland of Crail, Scotland. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 104. Stockton, unpub. notes.)

61 Tradd St. -- Traditionally, the construction of this three and one-half story brick single house has been attributed to Jacob Motte, Treasurer of the Province, c. 1736. However, William Harvey advertised this property for sale in 1770, describing the house as "new-built." The house was then occupied by George Abbott Hall. William Harvey (1717-1784), a merchant, built 63 Tradd and 58 Meeting St. about the same time. (Stockton, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 104)

62 Tradd St. -- John T. Marshall, a baker and rice and cotton planter, built this structure c. 1852 as a bakery with a dwelling upstairs. The second floor has a fine drawing room of the period. The outbuildings included a bake house and quarters for bakery workers. The bakery continued in operation into the 1880s. (Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, July 11, 1977.)

63 Tradd St. -- William Harvey, merchant, built on this lot, c. 1770, a brick tenement. The present residence was the outbuilding to that house. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

64 Tradd St. -- This is William Ellis' western tenement, mentioned in his will in 1771. Ellis' eastern tenement is 60 Meeting St. (Stockton, unpub. notes.)

70 Tradd St. -- Judge Robert Pringle built this large brick single house in 1774, placing the date on a plaque on

the house, with that date. Pringle, who came from Scotland c. 1730, was a wealthy merchant and Assistant Justice of the Province. After his death in 1776, the house passed to his son John Julius Pringle, who studied law at The Temple in London, and was attorney general of South Carolina for 16 years. President Washington appointed him District Attorney for South Carolina and he declined Jefferson's appointment of him as Attorney General of the U.S. The house remained in the Pringle family until 1886. The Pringle house is a substantial three and one-half story brick, on a high brick basement. It has superb Georgian interior features, a Regency piazza and a Victorian front bay window.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 103-104, 120-127. Stockton, DYKYC, May 29, 1978. Stoney, This is Charleston, 104.)

72 Tradd St. -- This two and one-half brick house on a high brick basement, with a jerkin-head roof, is described in a deed of partition, dated 1766, between Dr. Alexander Fotheringham and Dr. Archibald McNeill. The two "Doctors of Physick" bought the property in 1765. By the deed of partition, Dr. Fotheringham took the eastern brick tenement and Dr. McNeill the western. Their wives, Isabella Fotheringham and Mary McNeill, were granddaughters of Chief Justice Robert Wright and the nieces of Sir James Wright, Royal Governor of Georgia. (Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 105.)

75 Tradd St. -- The Rev. Aaron Whitney Leland built this large wooden house between 1815 and 1817. Ebenezer Kellogg of New England, who visited Leland in 1817, wrote that he "has one of the most comfortable, though not one of the most elegant houses in the city. It is of his own building and accomodated to the climate,

having a large piazza. . . which looks into his garden." Leland was minister of the First Presbyterian Church, next door at 57 Meeting.

(Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 105)

94 Tradd St. -- Samuel Wainwright built this three and one-half story stuccoed brick single house c. 1760.

(DYKYC, n.d.; SCHS.)

100 Tradd St. -- The two and one-half story house is believed to have been constructed c. 1740 for Capt. Francis Barker. This is a frame house, the exterior of which was stuccoed in the 20th century.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

103 Tradd St. -- This house is believed to have been built c. 1797.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 105.)

102 Tradd St. -- This two and one-half story wooden house was standing in 1774, when "F. Fraser" scratched his name and that date on a windowpane. The pane probably immortalizes Frederick Fraser, the then 12-year-old grandson of Frederick Grimké. Whether Grimké built or bought the house is not known. Another Grimké grandson, the miniature painter Charles Fraser, brother of Frederick, lived here. The Grimkés and Frasers were Protestants, but a tradition persists that the first Roman Catholic Mass in Charleston was celebrated here in 1786, by an Italian priest en route to Latin America. Tradition says that Mass led to the establishment of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

(Ravenel, DYKYC, oct. 19, 1942. Simmons, St. Mary's, 7. Stoney, This is Charleston, 105.)

106 Tradd St. -- Col. John Stuart built this house before

1772. It is three and one-half stories of wood, with a hipped roof and a "captain's walk." The three bay facade is faced with flush boards and the front windows have pediments. A subsequent owner added the two story octagonal wing and the piazza. The house has fine Georgian woodwork. The drawing room woodwork had to be replicated because the original was sold after World War I to the Minneapolis Museum of Art. A model of the drawing room, depicting Col. Stuart meeting with an Indian chief, constructed by Robert N.S. Whitelaw, is in the Charleston Museum. Col. Stuart was the Royal Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the area extending from Virginia to West Florida. He was a Tory whose property in South Carolina was confiscated by Patriot authorities. Tradition says Gen. Francis Marion, an abstemious man, found himself locked in by an overbearing host (a Patriot officer quartered here after Col. Stuart's departure), who refused to let his guests leave until drunk. The tradition says that, to escape the drinking bout, Marion leaped from a window and broke his leg, and this made necessary a long recuperation on his plantation, and he thus avoided capture by the British on the fall of Charles Town, in 1780.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 239-247. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 219. Stoney, This is Charleston, 106. Ravenel, Charleston, the Place and the People, 284-286. Stockton, DYKYC, July 14, 1975.)

108 Tradd St. -- James McCall Ward evidently built this house before 1823, when he died, leaving it mortgaged to the Fellowship Society. It was a two story frame single house, which has since been expanded to the rear.

(Greene, unpub. MS;SCHS.)

123 Tradd St. -- This three story stuccoed brick, hip roofed house is believed to have been built c. 1800.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 106.)

125 Tradd St. -- John Morrison, formerly a sea captain, then a prosperous merchant, bought this site in 1800, and by 1807 had built this capacious single house as his residence. The house is unusual in that it is four bays (four windows) wide. It was rehabilitated in the 1930s by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, who had reproductions of old Charleston mantels placed in the main rooms.

(Stoney, N&C, March 19, 1948. _____, This is Charleston, 106. Burton, unpub. notes; SCHS. Stockton, DYKYC, March 1, 1976.)

126 Tradd St. -- Alexander Smith, a tailor, built this stuccoed brick house between 1732, when he bought the site, and 1739 when it appeared on the "Ichnography" of that year. Originally it was a two story house with an asymmetrical plan similar to that of the Harvey House at 110 Broad and the Rhett House at 54 Hasell. Subsequently, the floor plan was modified, the interior remodeled in the Adamesque style and the third story added. It retains, however, exposed interior corner-posts, indicative of early construction (these are also present in the Lining House, 106 Broad and Middleburg Plantation), and one downstairs room has original paneling. In 1790, the house was purchased in trust for Ann, wife of Dr. Peter Fayssoux. She was a renowned beauty. He had been Surgeon-General in the Continental Army during the Revolution. It was the childhood home of their grandsons, the brothers Hamilton Prioleau Bee and Bernard Elliott Bee, who were Confederate generals. The latter is remembered as the man who gave the nick-

name, "Stonewall," to Gen. Thomas J. Jackson. More recently it was the home of the noted poetess, Beatrice Witte Ravenel, and of her daughter, Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel, the author and architectural historian.

(Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 106.)

128 Tradd St. -- Humphrey Sommers, an English born builder, and one of the contractors of St. Michael's, built this house as his residence c. 1765, and added the west wing sometime before his death in 1788. He bequeathed the house to his daughter Mary who married David Deas. During their ownership, the house was let to Judge William Drayton, S.C. Supreme Court Judge and U.S. District Court Judge, and designer of the Charleston County Court House. After Mrs. Deas' death, the property was sold to Elizabeth Lowndes, widow of Congressman William Lowndes, in 1830. Here, in 1832, was born her granddaughter, who as Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, became the author of Charleston, The Place and the People. In 1841 it was purchased by Judge Henry Frost, in whose family the property remains. Judge Frost added the Greek Revival piazzas and curving front steps, and built onto the rear. The house is two stories of cypress on a high brick basement. Chippendale influence is seen in the extraordinary woodwork of the interior, which includes the drawing room mantelpiece and overmantel with carved wood decoration, and the Palladian window, enriched with fretwork, on the stair landing.

(Ravenel, Architects, 71-75. Fraser, Reminiscences of Charleston, 100. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 226, 229-231. Stockton, DYKYC, July 2, 1975. Ravenel, DYKYC, March 10, 1941. Stoney, This is Charleston, 106.)

129 Tradd St. -- About 1797, Joseph Winthrop, a Massachusetts man who became a Charleston merchant, built this typical single house on land belonging to his wife, the elder sister of Charles Fraser, the miniaturist and writer. It was built on an open "green" backing on a salty creek leading to Ashley River. Interior details are in a simple but charming transitional style, keeping something from the late Georgian woodwork of pre-Revolutionary days, but borrowing lightness from the Adamesque style which within a few years would conquer the town. In this house, the Winthrops shared six rooms with their 11 children.

(Stoney, N&C, March 30, 1948 & March 24, 1949. _____, Charleston's Historic Houses, 1949, 38-39. _____, This is Charleston, 107. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 224.)

131 Tradd St. -- This substantial brick house was built c. 1804. It is famous for the "celibate bridegroom" story, which is documented, but the reason behind it is unknown. Following the wedding of Francis Simmons (builder of 14 Legare St.) and Ruth Lowndes, he delivered her to this house and returned to Legare Street alone. Simmons called on his wife regularly, presided at her dinner parties and hosted her receptions, but the couple never spent the night in the same house.

(Stoney, N&C, March 25, 1948. _____, This is Charleston, 107.)

143 Tradd St. -- Tobias Bowles built a house here between 1797 and 1801. Solomon Legare Jr., remodeled the house about 1855, in the fashion of the time. When the house was built, the property extended to the marshes of Ashley River.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. _____, DYKYC, Feb. 16, 1976. Stoney, This is Charleston, 107.)

- 160 Tradd St. -- Benjamin Reils built this structure sometime between 1872 and 1884. Reils was a grocer. He sold the property in 1884 but continued to operate his store on the first level and live upstairs until about 1900. The property remained in commercial use until 1983, when it was converted to apartments. (Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS. Patricia McCarthy, N&C, Dec. 25, 1983.)
- 172 Tradd St. -- Built c. 1836 by Alexander Hext Chisolm, owner of nearby Chisolm's Mill, this two story wooden house is one of the city's finest examples of Greek Revival architecture. The giant order portico uses the Corinthian order from the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, with the original marble imitated in hand-carved wood. The interior has a curving stair. Chisolm sold the house in 1855 to William Algernon Alston of All Saints Parish, in whose family it remained until 1924. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 107. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 28, 65.)
- 190 Tradd St. -- The Chisolm's Mill superintendent's house, built in the late 1830s or early '40s, retains Greek Revival interior features. The house was extensively renovated and remodeled in 1920 by George C. Rogers, Sr., Charleston County schools superintendent. In the 1880s, the house was briefly occupied by Edwin Watkins Heyward, his wife Janie Screven Heyward and their son DuBose Heyward, who grew up to be an internationally famous author and playwright. (Stockton, unpub. MS. Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS.)
- 196 Tradd St. -- Chisolm's Mill was built c. 1830 and was both a rice mill and a lumber mill. It burned in 1859 and was rebuilt in the then popular Italianate style. The three story building, with a broken

pediment in the gable and pilasters along the sides, which remains on the site, was a warehouse wing of the 1859 building. The main part of the building was torn down after being severely damaged by a storm in 1911. The U.S. Government purchased the property in 1914 for use by the U.S. Lighthouse Depot, 6th District Headquarters. In 1939 it became a U.S. Coast Guard base. (Nielsen, DYKYC, Sept. 14, 1936. Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 30, 1978. Stoney, This is Charleston, 107. Simons, Stories of Charleston Harbor, 97. Rhett & Steele, 22-23. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 98.)

50

UNITY ALLEY

Unity Alley was laid out c. 1725, between East Bay and Union (now State) Street, by consent of the affected property owners.

("Streets of Charleston.")

2 Unity Alley -- McCrady's Tavern was built by 1779 by Edward McCrady, a wealthy landowner and Revolutionary War Patriot. In 1780, McCrady was exiled by the British to St. Augustine. After the Revolution, he continued to operate the tavern. His "long room" was frequently used for theatrical and other entertainments, and in 1791, President George Washington was entertained here while on his state visit to Charleston. As late as 1855, the building was still used as a coffee house. Subsequently it became a warehouse. The building has been rehabilitated as a restaurant.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 31, 1972.)

VANDERHORST STREET

Vanderhorst Street is named for Arnoldus Vanderhorst, the second Intendant of Charleston. The street is unnamed in a plat dated 1786 of the Radcliffe lands. The portion from King to St. Philip was first known as Bond Street. The first documented date for Vanderhorst Street was 1793. There is some debate about the correct pronunciation, with some contending it is "VANDROSS." Many older Charlestonians, however, pronounce all three syllables as spelled. ("Streets of Charleston." Stockton, unpub. notes.)

- 8 Vanderhorst St. -- This dwelling was probably built soon after 1855 by Walter Steele, a King Street hat merchant. He sold the property with the house on it in 1858 to Charles H. Simonton, the distinguished lawyer, judge and Confederate hero. Simonton sold it in 1872 to the Knobeloch family, who retained it for several generations. It was the home of Gustave J. Knobeloch, a member of City Council and the S.C. House of Representatives. More recently, it was the home of the late City Councilman Harry Von Glahn Butt. The house has an L-shaped plan and shows the high vitality of the 1850s, when the classical was beginning to blend with the first signs of Victorian taste. The deep front piazza has Ionic columns on the first level and Corinthian capitals of the Tower of the Winds variety on the second.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 3, 1969, and Dec. 9, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston, 107.)

- 12 Vanderhorst St. -- Irish Volunteers Armory. The Irish Volunteers were an active militia unit organized in 1798. The unit served in the War of 1812, the Seminole War of 1836 and the Civil War. According to tradition

the unit was the first to enlist for the duration of the Civil War. The Volunteers were reorganized in 1870 and erected this building in 1888-89. The unit was disbanded after World War I, when its function was taken over by the National Guard.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.

- 13 Vanderhorst St. -- Site of the Charleston Orphan House Chapel, built c. 1802 and designed by Gabriel Manigault. It was demolished in 1953 for a parking lot.

(Ravenel, Architects, 59. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 78. Stoney, This is Charleston, 108.)

- 64 Vanderhorst St. -- John Bickley purchased the site of this house in 1824 and placed the property, with the house on it, in trust for his wife the former Mary Desel, in 1826. Bickley was a lumber factor with the firm of Bickley & Glover and planted rice at Woodstock Plantation on the headwaters of Goose Creek. The house is in the Regency style with richly decorated interior woodwork and plasterwork. The gable-roofed and pedimented brick house has piazzas on three sides, reflecting its former semi-rural situation near Coming's Creek. (Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 6, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 108.)

4

VENDUE RANGE

Vendue Range takes its name from the vendue masters or auctioneers who had their establishments here. The street is on "made land" which accrued during the 18th century. A brick market was built here following the Revolution, in the middle of what is now Vendue Range. It was superceded by the City Market at Meeting and Market streets. Vendue range has notable rows of 18th and 19th century commercial buildings,

many built by Samuel Prioleau and other merchants and vendue masters of French descent.

(Stockton, unpub. MS. Fraser, Reminiscences, 33.)

15-17 Vendue Range -- Thomas Napier, a Scottish merchant, (d. 1860), constructed two adjoining three story brick buildings about 1830 on this site. The property remained in Napier's estate through the Civil War and suffered in the bombardment of the city. The two buildings were rebuilt as one about 1870 by Frederick W. Wagener, the wholesale grocery merchant and cotton factor, who later lost heavily due to the financial failure of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition of 1901-02.

(Thomas, DYKYC, n.d.; SCHS)

23-25 Vendue Range -- Originally two adjoining brick tenements built in the 1790s by Samuel Prioleau, Jr., this property was damaged by the Federal bombardment of the city during the Civil War, and rebuilt as a single building after the war by Anthony J. Salinas, a cotton factor.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 24, 1980. _____, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 108.)

U

WALL STREET

Wall Street is said to have been named for a brick wall following the line of Anson & Scarborough streets, but east of these. The wall, according to this tradition, marked the boundary between Ansonborough and Middlesex.

("Streets of Charleston.")

1 Wall St. -- This large brick house was built c. 1849 by

T.D. Wagner, and given a Victorian addition by a later owner.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

3 Wall St. -- This small frame single house was built c. 1795 by George Nelson, a house carpenter.

(Stockton, N&C, Aug. 19, 1973.)

WARREN STREET

McCrady (2:535) says erroneously that Warren Street was named for Sir Peter Warren, a British admiral stationed in Charleston as a young man, and who purchased lands in the vicinity. However, Warren Street was named for the maiden name of Thomas Radcliffe's mother. It was one of the streets of Radcliffeborough.

("Streets of Charleston." Stockton, unpub. notes.)

61 Warren St. -- John H. Hyer, a carpenter, built this small wooden singlehouse, evidently on speculation, after purchasing the lot in 1830.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

65 Warren St. -- 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 c. 1834. Subsequently it was the home of Benjamin F. Pepoon, a prominent lawyer and deputy sheriff.

(Stockton, unpub. MS.)

64 Warren St. -- James Gabeau built this large plantation style house c. 1816. The interior has simple woodwork. Gabeau is buried in the Huguenot Churchyard.

(HCF)

89 Warren St. -- Chancellor Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, a native

Bostonian related to the prominent Faneuil family of that city, who came to South Carolina early in the 19th century. He became Chancellor of the Equity Court 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 in 1823-24 and 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 which almost featureless, and three tiers of piazza facing south. There are large bays at the east and west ends. The interior has fine Regency woodwork. (Thomas, DYKYC, Dec. 30, 1968. Stoney, This is Charleston, 109.)

WATER STREET

Water Street follows the course of Vanderhorst Creek, the waterway down which William, Lord Campbell, the last Royal Governor of South Carolina, slipped in his flight from the rebel city.

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 65. Fraser, Reminiscences, 30-31.)

2 Water St. -- Nathaniel Ingraham, a merchant, built this house c. 1810-12. Subsequently, Confederate historian Edward L. Wells (1839-1917) lived here. Mansard c. 1870s. (Greene, unpub. MS; SCHS.)

14 Water St. -- This house was built, signed and dated by Thomas Young, in 1769. Young also built the brick house at 35 Church, c. 1770. The bridge across Vanderhorst Creek was named for him. Note the Mutual Insurance Company fire insurance marker on the Church Street side. Also known as 45 Church St.

(Stoney, N&C, April 20, 1958. _____, This is Charleston, 28.)

WEIMS COURT

The origin of the name, Weims Court, 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." A city map of 1879 designates it as "Weims Court."

(Cupp, unpub. MS. Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 13, 1980. _____, unpub. notes.)

1 Weims Court -- 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.

(Cupp, unpub. MS. Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 13, 1980)

WENTWORTH STREET

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

(Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 61. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 312, 315)

7-15 Wentworth St. -- Winslow Tenements. This brick row was built in 1841-42 by Edward Winslow, as rental units. No. 11 is the "Lucinda Bouson House." Mrs. Agatha Bouson Hoyt left it in trust as a memorial to

her mother, and it was given to Historic Charleston Foundation, by her heirs.

(HCF)

8 Wentworth St. -- John T. Henery built this house in 1850, setting the small structure far back on the deep lot.

(HCF)

10 Wentworth St. -- This brick single house was built c. 1856 by Charles W. Seignious. It has an attached kitchen building.

(HCF)

12 Wentworth St. -- William G. Armstrong, manager of Bennett's Rice Mill on the Cooper River, just to the east of this house, built this three and one-half story brick residence as his home, c. 1853-55. 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, with double rooms of about 11 feet ceiling height opening into each other on the south front, where the French windows formerly opened onto a three-tiered piazza. A passage which went through the center of the basement to the garden, has become an enclosed entrance.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 5, 1970)

15 Wentworth St. -- Christopher Myers built this brick residence c. 1847.

(HCF)

18-20 Wentworth St. -- David Lopez, a member of one of the city's oldest Jewish families and a prominent building contractor, built this double residence c. 1839.

Lopez was one of the contractors for Beth Elohim Synagogue.

(HCF)

19 Wentworth St. -- William Lebby, an engineer and machinist, built this two and one-half story brick residence c. 1847. Lebby used an innovative plan, tucking the obligatory piazza behind the front rooms, providing more light and air circulation to the principal rooms and a spacious and comfortable house, fitted to a quite narrow lot. The Greek Revival detailing is typical of the period in Ansonborough. The front fence is a notable example of mid 19th century ironwork.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 25, 1971. Stoney, This is Charleston, 110.)

22-24 Wentworth St. -- Francis Quinlan McHugh, an attorney and real estate investor, built this three story brick, Greek Revival building c. 1840 with a "fire loan" from the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The west side, which has larger rooms and more garden space, was his home, while the east side was a tenement. The building was made into a single family residence by having doors cut through the common wall, c. 1969.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Jan. 4, 1971.)

23 Wentworth St. -- This brick single house was built c. 1843 by James J. Jefford.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 22, 1979)

30 Wentworth St. -- William Thompson built this small brick single house c. 1843.

(HCF)

32 Wentworth St. -- William Thompson also built this brick single house, c. 1843.

(HCF)

34-36 Wentworth St. -- St. Katherine's Convent. Built in 1968 for the Oblate Sisters of Providence, this building, designed by architect David Leroy Parrott, stands on the site of Shearith Israel Congregation's synagogue,

which was built in 1847 and remodeled in 1866 as St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. The present building follows the configuration of the old Greek Revival structure, which was demolished for its erection. (Legerton, Historic Churches, 74-75.)

38 Wentworth St. -- This single house, with two stories of brick on a high basement, was built c. 1847 by William C. McElheran. In 1860 the property was purchased by C.D. Franke and Ferdinand Benedict, carriage makers. Franke also acquired adjacent property to the west and this building became part of the C.D. Franke Carriage Factory, which during the Civil War constructed gun carriages for the Confederacy. The firm remained here until the 1890s.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 13, 1977)

43 Wentworth St. -- St. Andrew's Lutheran Church. A church was built here in 1834 as the Wentworth Street Methodist Protestant Church, by a group which withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church due to a dispute over the seating of black members. The present Doric temple style building was built after the great fire of 1838. In 1866 the congregation merged with Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, to form the Wentworth Street Lutheran Church, chartered the same year under the leadership of the Rev. William S. Bowman. Zion's Church had begun as a mission of St. John's Lutheran Church in 1851 and dedicated a building on Morris Street, between St. Philip and King streets, in 1852. The Morris Street building had become too small for Zion's congregation, which had no money to build a new structure. The Wentworth Street congregation, whose building had been damaged by Federal shells during the siege of Charleston, also was having financial difficulty.

Consequently the congregations merged to form an Evangelical Lutheran congregation, and the sale of the the Morris Street property paid for repairs to this building. The name, St. Andrew's, was adopted in 1898. The interior was remodeled extensively in 1908, and renovated again in 1926, but the original galleries were retained.

(Legerton, Historic Churches, 34-35. History of the Lutheran Church, 677-680, 315. Centennial of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, 8-14. Stoney, This is Charleston, 110. Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 7, 1981)

46 Wentworth St. -- This notable small Greek Revival building is presumed to be antebellum.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 110.)

60 Wentworth St. -- Centenary Methodist Church. Built c. 1842, this Doric temple was designed by architect Edward Brickell White, who quarrelled with the building committee about the placement of the small doors on either side of the main entrance. He lost, and the doors were installed "in violation of architectural propriety and good taste," according to White, who said doors should be placed between columns, not behind them. Built as the Second or Wentworth Street Baptist Church, the structure was sold in 1866 to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for use by a black congregation. Nine of the first 12 pastors of Centenary were white.

(Ravenel, Architects, 189, 194. Legerton, Historic Churches, 44-45. Stoney, This is Charleston, 110.)

87-89 Wentworth St. -- This double tenement was built sometime before 1788, when it was depicted on the "Ichthyography" (Phoenix fire insurance map) of that year. As its appearance is very urban, it was built probably after the subdivision of the Glebe Lands in 1770. The builder has not been documented. In the division of

the Glebe Lands in 1797, the lot on which the double building stands was conveyed to St. Michael's Church, which retained title until 1953. Eighty-seven Wentworth was remodeled in the late 19th century, with the half story being raised to a full story, but 89 Wentworth retains its original 18th century appearance.

Unusual features include the jerkin-head roof and the rusticated arched entrance to the one-level piazza at 89 Wentworth. The structures share a common wall and common chimneys, & are partly built of Bermuda stone.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 16, 1976. Stoney, This is Charleston, 111.)

88-90 Wentworth St. -- John S. Riggs built these two brick houses, along with 15, 17 and 19 St. Philip St., in 1859-60 as tenements. The Italianate style buildings retain mantles, woodwork and plasterwork in the florid style of the period. Riggs subsequently, in 1866, founded Charleston's first street car system. He lived for many years in the Joseph Manigault House.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Jan. 1, 1973, Dec. 30, 1974.)

89½ Wentworth St. -- St. Michael's Church built this tiny one-story frame structure in 1900 for lease to Dr. Charles M. Rees, physician, as his office. The building replaced a one story brick building of about the same size, which had been occupied by James B. DaCosta, a black cobbler, as his shop. The building is a type of vernacular structure which was once common in Charleston and is gradually becoming rarer.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 5, 1980)

92 Wentworth St. -- This frame house was built c. 1850 on land leased from St. Philip's Church. It formerly was turned lengthways, with the piazza facing the street. Jacob Knobeloch, a flour dealer who bought the property in

1881, turned the house sideways to the street and thoroughly remodeled the exterior, replacing the siding with German siding, adding a mansard roof with cast iron cresting, new piazza elements and entrance door. The interior, however, retains plasterwork and mantels typical of the 1850s.

(Thomas, DYKYC, June 15, 1970)

97 Wentworth St. -- This two and one-half story brick house with sandstone window sills was built, probably between 1830 and 1840, on land leased from St. Michael's Church, which retained ownership of the lot until 1945. The house varies from the single house plan by having an entrance on the street side and a side hall with adjoining first floor rooms. A twin formerly stood at 95 Wentworth.

(Thomas, DYKYC, March 2, 1970)

100 Wentworth St. -- Grace Protestant Episcopal Church was founded in 1846. The purpose of the founders was to establish a church in the center of Charleston; at the time Wentworth Street was in the center of the city. The initial 60 members worshiped in the College of Charleston chapel until the church was completed. Built in 1847-48, it was designed by architect Edward Brickell White, and is one of his most beautiful Gothic Revival buildings. E.W. Brown was the contractor. The church was closed in January 1864 due to the Federal bombardment of the city. A shell crushed one of the central columns and destroyed 12 pews. The church reopened in March 1865, the first and for some time the only Episcopal church open in the city. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, was ordered to pray for the President of the United States, and Federal soldiers stood at attention in the aisle

to enforce the order. Dr. Pinckney complied, stating, "I known of no one who needs praying for more than the President of the United States." The church was heavily damaged by the 1886 earthquake and repairs cost more than the original construction. Members of the congregation have included the late Congressman L. Mendel Rivers.

(Ravenel, Architects, 187, 191, 195. Legerton, Historic Churches, 12-13. Way, Grace Church, passim.)

99-105 Wentworth St. -- This row of late Victorian houses was built in 1910 by the Mutual Real Estate Company as rental units. They are now part of the College of Charleston.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 8, 1981.)

107 Wentworth St. -- This house was built c. 1858 by William Johnson, dealer in grain, building materials and coal, on a lot leased by his family since 1771 from St. Philip's Church. The facade was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1886. According to family tradition, the Johnson women sat on the roof and prayed for Grace Church's steeple not to fall. In 1890, the family purchased the lot from St. Philip's. It was the home, from 1873-1934, of Dr. William Henry Johnson, who started the orthopedic school at the Medical College and brought the first X-ray to Charleston. Dr. Johnson exercised by throwing an anvil about the yard and invented a pressure cooker which fitted to the radiator of his automobile. The property is now part of the College of Charleston.

(Thomas, DYKYC, n.d.; SCHS.)

112 Wentworth St. -- This two story stuccoed brick building was built as a store before 1888. It is now part of the College of Charleston.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 1, 1975)

114 Wentworth St. -- This two and one-half story wooden building, dating from the early 19th century, was converted to a store during the Victorian period. It was restored in 1975 by the College of Charleston as part of its campus.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 1, 1975)

120 & 122 Wentworth St. -- These two frame dwellings were built by John Burckmeyer, a butcher, sometime after he purchased the property in 1791 and before his death about 1811. He is listed as living in this part of Wentworth Street in the 1796 city directory. According to tradition, Burckmeyer lived at 122 Wentworth while 120 Wentworth was under construction. Both houses were built as two and one-half stories of wood on high brick basements and retain late 18th century features. Both, however, have been remodeled and expanded more than once. 120 Wentworth remained in Burckmeyer's family until 1830, while 122 Wentworth remained in the family until 1845.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 11, 1970 & May 23, 1970.)

128 Wentworth St. -- Henry Cobia, an auctioneer and commission merchant on Vendue Range, built this two story stuccoed brick Italianate style house sometime after 1852. The interior has carved white marble mantels and elaborate plasterwork and woodwork.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 2, 1970. Stockton, unpub. notes)

137 Wentworth St. -- Built speculatively by Alexander Black, this two story frame house was first occupied by Mrs. Catherine Lopez, a "free woman of color," who purchased the property from Black in 1838. It was sold from her estate in 1847.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 28, 1980)

138 Wentworth St. -- This two story stuccoed brick dwelling house, in the Greek Revival style, was built c. 1842 by Edwin L. Kerrison, a founder of the dry goods business that evolved into the present Kerrison's department store. Kerrison advertised it for rent in 1842, stating it had been "recently built." It has been speculated that the house was designed by architect Russell Warren of Rhode Island. The Tower of the Winds columns of the portico, the row of heavy dentils under the roof and window details are similar to such features in the Shepard House in Providence, R.I., which was designed by Warren c. 1840. The front door is copied from Minard LeFevre's book on Greek Revival architecture. Water from the cistern was piped to various buildings; this was an early use of plumbing in Charleston, although it was common by the 1850s. The octagonal bathhouse in the rear is mentioned in the 1842 advertisement. From 1947 to 1970, the house was the headquarters of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina. Since 1970 it has been a private residence.

(Ravenel, Architects, 154-157. Thomas, DYKYC, March 21, 1970)

144 Wentworth St. -- This two and one-half story frame house on a high brick basement is post-Revolutionary, with simple but good Adamesque interior details. For many years it was the home of the Fleming family, from whom descended Mary Jane Ross, who in 1922 placed the property in trust to a board of commissioners, to be used for charitable purposes and as a memorial to the services of Charleston women during World War I and the influenza epidemic of 1918.

(Thomas, DYKYC, June 24, 1968. DYKYC, Oct. 17, 1932. Stoney, This is Charleston, 111.)

149 Wentworth St. -- Rodgers' Mansion. Charleston's best example of the Second Empire style, was built in 1885-87 by Francis Silas Rodgers, a wealthy cotton factor, phosphate manufacturer and coastwise shipper. His architect was Daniel G. Waynes. The Second Empire style, named for the reign of Emperor Napoleon III of France, during which the mansard roof (a 16th century invention) was revived, was popular in the U.S. from the 1850s to the 1890s. The interior is elaborately finished in mahogany, oak and walnut, with tile floors and ornate plasterwork, marble mantels and crystal chandeliers which were designed for the house. Rodgers, a member of City Council and Chairman of the Board of Firemasters for 31 years, organized the city's first paid professional fire department. He liked to watch for fires from the cupola of his house and attended every fire in the city until shortly before his death. Cotton, a major source of his wealth, is memorialized in the bas-relief cornice over the front bay window, which depicts cotton plants. After Rodgers' death, the building became the Scottish Rite Temple and the star of that order is set into the sidewalk at the front gate. The house has been the headquarters of Atlantic Coast Life Insurance Company since 1940.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 21, 1975. Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 27, 1969. Rhett & Steele, 68-69. Stoney, This is Charleston, 112)

150 Wentworth St. -- The home of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederacy and a leading supporter of public education, and of railroad development, stood here until it was demolished in 1956. The large Greek Revival house remained in Memminger's family until 1936.

(N&C, April 15, 1936 & Oct. 18, 1956. Stoney, This Is Charleston, 112)

151 Wentworth St. -- The well-to-do merchant Benjamin D. Lazarus, member of a prominent Sephardic Jewish family, built this three story frame house, on a high basement, as his residence, c. 1849. Subsequently, it was the home of Henrietta Aiken Kelly, founder of the Charleston Female Seminary on St. Philip St. From 1882 to 1896, the building housed Miss Kelly and boarders of her "rigorous but genteel" academy. In 1917, the building was converted to an apartment house, "The Clifton."

(Thomas, DYKYC, Sept. 27, 1971)

154 Wentworth St. -- This residence was built about 1836 by Henry Muckenfuss (1766-1857), a master mason. It remained in his family until 1868. The two story stuccoed brick single house, with its long side facing the street, has simple Greek Revival details.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 25, 1970)

156 Wentworth St. -- This two and one half story stuccoed brick house was built c. 1851 by J.T. Sanders, a mason. The house was enlarged in 1910 by the then owner, Archibald McL. Martin, with plans drawn by architect John D. Newcomer, who probably redesigned the facade in a Gothic style about the same time.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 18, 1970.)

157 Wentworth St. -- Mrs. Eleonora Wilkinson, mother-in-law of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, built this Greek Revival brick house as her residence c. 1853. The town house plan features a hall on the east side and three rooms opening into each other, and out onto the piazza, on the west side. It remained in her family until 1878.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 4, 1970)

164 Wentworth St. -- The rear portion of this house was a single house built before 1835 by Dr. Joseph Glover and Dr. Francis Porcher. In 1863, it was purchased by John B.L. Lafitte, a commission merchant and shipper whose firm was closely associated with John Fraser & Co., blockade runners during the Civil War. As part of the U.S. Government's attempt to collect custom duties allegedly owed by the company on its greatly profitable activities during the war, this property, which Lafitte had mortgaged to the company, was sold in 1873 to Savage Deas Trenholm. It remained in his family until 1889, when it was purchased by Carsten Wulbern, a wholesale groceries and provisions merchant. Wulbern expanded the single house into a mansion in the Victorian Italianate style.
(Thomas, DYKYC, April 6, 1970 & March 29, 1971.)

166 Wentworth St. -- Job Palmer, a builder-carpenter who was born in Falmouth, Mass., but lived 73 of his 97 years in Charleston, built this handsome three and one half story brick single house, on a raised basement, c. 1809. The handsome piazza entrance and doors were found stored in the basement when, in the 1960s, the house was restored from apartments to a single family residence. The interior has a handsome stairway and other Adamesque architectural details.
(Thomas, DYKYC, March 9, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 112.)

169 Wentworth St. -- This large frame house on a quite high basement was built c. 1837 as the residence of John Beaufain Irving, on land which then belonged to Elizabeth Corbett, a member of the Harleston family. Born in Jamaica of a family which previously had settled in South Carolina, Dr. Irving was a physician, Sheriff

of Charleston District, a factor, assistant cashier of the Southwestern Railroad and for 30 years secretary of the South Carolina Jockey Club. He was the author of A Day on Cooper River and History of the Turf in South Carolina. He sold the property soon after purchasing it from Mrs. Corbett in 1840.

(Thomas, DYKYC, April 11, 1970. Stoney, This is Charleston, 112)

187 Wentworth St. -- This two and one half story frame house on a high basement was built before 1822 by Richard Brennan, a merchant. Subsequently, it was the home of Thomas Lee, a U.S. District Judge. Originally at 56 Pitt St., the house was moved to this location in 1981.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Dec. 25, 1978. Mary A. Glass, N&C, July 17, 1981. Stoney, This is Charleston, 84)

212 Wentworth St. -- This is one of several houses which were moved in 1981 from President Street, where they occupied a Medical University expansion site. Originally at 51 President St., this is apparently the oldest in the group. It was built after 1803 by Henry Muckenfuss (1766-1857), a carpenter, as an investment. It was originally a two or two and one-half story house and the third story was added in the latter half of the 19th century. The first two floors retain Federal architectural features, while the third has Greek Revival and Italianate features.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 2, 1981. N&C, June 1, 1981)

214 Wentworth St. -- This two and one-half story frame single house was built at 59 President St. for Fannie A. Moseley, a Muckenfuss relation. Tax records describe it as new in 1878. As in the third floor of 212 Wentworth, Italianate and Greek Revival details are em-

ployed.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 2, 1981. N&C, June 1, 1981.)

216 Wentworth St. -- This two story frame single house, originally at 53 President St., was also built in the 1870s, by Benjamin S.D. Muckenfuss (son of Henry). It retains mantels, wainscotting and other features typical of the period.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 2, 1981. N&C, June 1, 1981)

218 Wentworth St. -- This two and one half story frame house stood at 63 President St. and was built c. 1839 for Barbara Quinnan. The main rooms have mantels with engaged columns, typical of that period. The half story extends over the piazza; this is an unusual feature although other examples exist.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Feb. 2, 1981. N&C, June 1, 1981)

54

WEST STREET

West Street was one of the streets of the Mazyck Lands, laid out by the heirs of Isaac Mazyck in 1742. It was named for Joseph West, three times Governor of Carolina, 1671-72, 1674-82 and 1684-85. During the late 19th and early 20th century, West Street was part of Charleston's bordello district, along with Archdale and Beresford (now Fulton) streets.

13 West St. -- This two and one-half story stuccoed brick single house was one of several houses which Dr. William Lennox Kirkland, a physician and a Mazyck heir, built on a large tract fronting on West and Mazyck (now Logan) streets in the 1820s. After 1868, the house was enlarged with a three story rear addition by Gen. Rudolph Siegling. Unlike many of its neigh-

bors, 13 West appears never to have been a "bawdy house."

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 7, 1980. _____, unpub. MS)

WRAGG SQUARE

Wragg Square, also known as Wragg Place, extends along the north side of Wragg Mall, a one-acre park or open space given to the public by the Wragg family in 1801. For a time in the late 19th century, the park was also called Aiken Park, for Gov. William Aiken, whose house is at the east end.

(Stockton, unpub. notes. Stoney, This is Charleston, 128)

2 & 4 Wragg Square -- These are the two survivors of Aiken's Row, seven identical rental houses built after 1832 by Gov. William Aiken. They were also known as the "Seven Days of the Week," because, in theory, each of the houses supported Gov. Aiken's house at 48 Elizabeth St. for one day of the week.

(Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 300. Stoney, This is Charleston, 112. Rhett & Steele, 96-97. Whitelaw & Levkoff, 87.)

ZIG ZAG ALLEY

This alley, running north from Atlantic Street, halfway between East Battery and Church Street, was named for its meandering course into the block. For a time known as Lightwood Alley, it regained its original name in the 1970s.