THE REMARKABLE MR. & MRS. MORAWETZ

WRITTEN BY SUZANNAH SMITH MILES

When New York philanthropists Victor and Marjorie Nott Morawetz decided to find a winter home in 1929, they had the means to move anywhere in the world. But the ultra-wealthy couple, who dined with the Vanderbilts and spent weekends at the Roosevelts, chose Charleston. It was the beginning of a mutual love story that spanned more than 30 years. And while their names are all but forgotten, their legacy of art, architecture, and natural beauty surrounds us to this day

In April 1930, the Morawetzes purchased Fenwick Hall, a circa-1730 plantation on John's Island. They hired noted Charleston architect Albert Simons to fully refurbish and update the Georgian manor, documented circa 1933 (left) for the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Victor and Marjorie Nott Morawetz arrived during the Charleston Renaissance of the late 1920s. It was an exciting period when the city was alive with exceptional artists, including painters Alfred Hutty, Alice Ravenel Huger Smith, Anna Heyward Taylor, Edwin Harleston, Prentiss Taylor, and Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, and writers Josephine Pinckney, Hervey Allen, John Bennett, Julia Peterkin, and Dubose and Dorothy Heyward. Intellectually, Charleston was experiencing a dazzling period of enlightenment; Physically, it resembled the "Catfish Row" set in Dubose Heyward's *Porgy and Bess*. The city was broke, as were most of the residents. The combination of time and poverty had transformed the former antebellum grandeur into what one wit wryly termed "ramshackled elegance." As New York artist and lithographer Prentiss Taylor wrote, "The decay is too, too divine."

As general council for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, Victor Morawetz (above) helped reorganize the industry—which was teetering on insolvency in the 1890s—and reaped a fortune for his efforts. Upon his retirement at age 51, he reportedly had an annual income of $100,000.

Yet paucity had not dimmed the city's innate joie de vivre. Behind the faded shutters and peeling paint was a continued whirl of cocktails, culture, and conversation. The Morawetzes stepped effortlessly onto this stage. Victor, described as a dapper gentleman, a "rare man" of courtly manner and broad culture, and Marjorie, who had the engaging ability to be both "dignified and fun," were immediately accepted for their brilliance, generosity, and, before long, as important members of the city's early preservation efforts. They would become instrumental in saving some of the area's historic buildings, most notably the legendary Pink House on Chalmers Street and Fenwick Hall (also known as "Fenwick Castle") on John's Island.

Having immense wealth helped, of course. Victor retired at the age of 51 after a sterling legal career. The Baltimore native had graduated early from Harvard, written his first book on contract law at age 23, and from his Wall Street law firm provided legal counsel to the great financial barons Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan. In addition, his work as chairman of the board of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway helped him amass a tidy fortune.

After the death of his first wife, Violet Westcott, in 1918, Victor met the engaging young Washington sophisticate Marjorie Nott, daughter of Chief Justice Charles C. Nott. It was a May-December relationship but an ideal pairing of intelligent personalities. Both had traveled extensively in Europe and shared a passion for the arts. They married in 1924 and moved into a home in Manhattan. Victor had just sold his 100-acre Long Island estate (complete with a 32-room mansion and sunken gardens) to his friend Andrew Mellon. The couple was now searching for a warmer climate in which to spend their winters.

They may have selected Charleston—and been accepted so easily by the town's notoriously closed upper crust—because of their relationship with one of its most illustrious clubs, The Society for the Preservation of Spirituals. Formed in 1922 by members of the Lowcountry elite, the choral group aimed to preserve the religious songs of the former slaves and generate revenues to assist the Gullah people. Marjorie saw them perform in Boston in 1928 and was so enthralled she brought them to New York the following year to sing for the prestigious Thursday Evening Club.

The connection also may have been made through Charleston attorney Alfred Huger, who was president of the Society at the time. After graduating from Cornell, he had worked for a Wall Street law firm, marrying the socialite daughter of the firm's principle. In addition to being business colleagues, Huger and Morawetz traveled in the same social circles. Yet it was not only due to connections that Charleston opened its doors to the couple: Put simply, they were delightful people with a genuine affection and enthusiasm for the city they adopted as their own.

The Pink House

It was largely through their close friendship with local author Josephine Pinckney that the Morawetzes took on the task of restoring the then-crumbling Pink House. At this time, many Holy City dwellings were derelict, unable to be helped because of the depressed economy. Pinckney, with the guidance of noted architect Albert Simons, had restored her home at 36 Chalmers and transformed it into one of the city's most charming residences, where the Morawetzes were frequent guests at her celebrated cocktail buffets.

Only a cobblestoned block away was the Pink House, a former 18th-century tavern thought to be the oldest building on the peninsula. In May 1930, the couple reached into their deep pockets, bought the tiny two-story dwelling built of salmon-hued Bermuda stone, and put Simons in charge of its rehabilitation.

Since the plan was for the Morawetzes to use it for entertaining, a small addition for a

IMAGES COURTESY OF (VICTOR) WIKIPEDIA & (STOCK) JOHN HAUSER, FENWICKHALL.COM

kitchen and bath was built to accommodate caterers. Eventually the couple offered it as a retreat for struggling artists like Taylor, who worked there in the 1930s. It later served as a studio for Lowcountry artist Alice Ravenel Huger Smith. Marjorie kept ownership of the Pink House until 1946, when it was sold to writer Harry McInvaill Jr. and his wife, the poet Talulah Lemmon.

The Pink House at 17 Chalmers Street (left to right) documented in 1933 for the Historic American Buildings Survey and present day; Marjorie bought it in May 1930 and hired architect Albert Simons to restore the then-crumbling building and add a kitchen and bath to accommodate caterers, as the home would be used primarily for entertaining.

"The greatest asset of Charleston at the present time consists in the beauty of its location and its ancient houses," noted Victor in a 1931 *News & Courier* interview. "The people should do everything possible to preserve the old houses and the character of the place, which is unique." And he put his money on his word. The Pink House was only one of many historic structures restored under the Morawetz aegis. The properties they purchased—some mainly to be stabilized before a permanent owner was found—include 46 King (bought in 1929), used as their residence while work was being done at Fenwick Hall; the Ravenel Mansion at 11-13 East Battery (1944); the Simmons-Edwards House with its famed pineapple gates at 14 Legare (1946); and the stately Young-Motte House at 30 Meeting (1947), Marjorie's last winter residence.

Fenwick Hall

Perhaps the couple's most massive undertaking was the restoration of John's Island's Fenwick Hall, which was little more than a shell when Victor purchased the estate in 1930. "We were attracted to Fenwick Hall when we first saw it," Victor told *The News & Courier* as renovations began on the Georgian manor house. "In fact,

The Morawetz Era *A look at the couple's investments in real estate and causes, as well as the notable guests they hosted*

1927

Andrew Mellon bought "Three Ponds"—Victor's 100-acre Long Island estate with a 32-room mansion and sunken gardens—as a Christmas gift for his daughter.

1928

Marjorie was granted the French Legion of Honor for her relief services during World War I. She was the only woman, and only American, to receive the honor.

1929

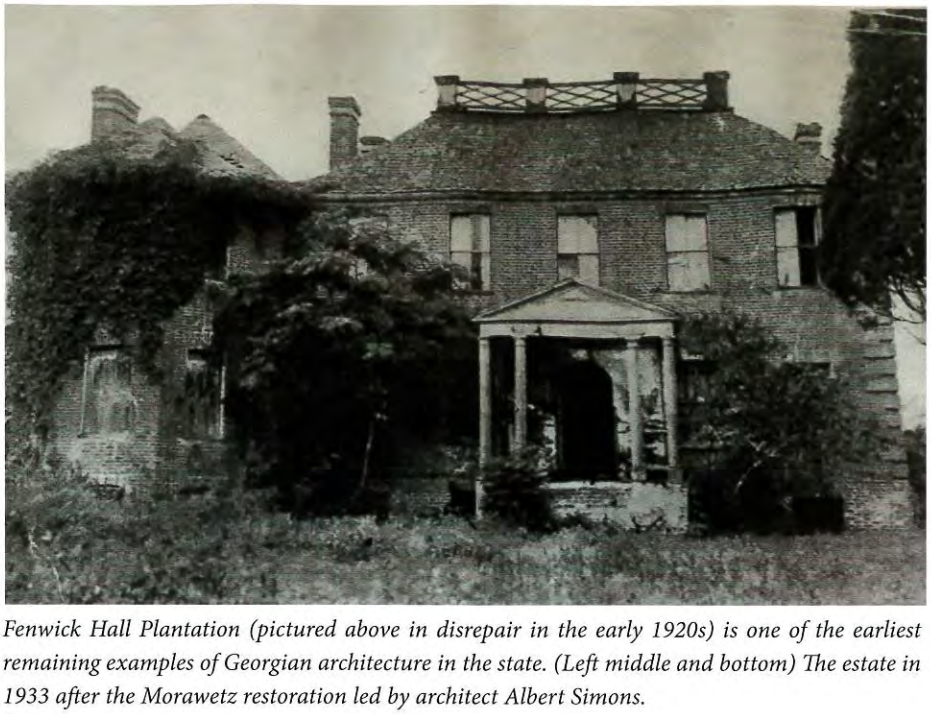
Charleston's Society for the Preservation of Spirituals performed at the Thursday Evening Club in New York City as guest of Marjorie Morawetz, who had seen the group in Boston a year prior.

In August, Marjorie purchased 46 King Street from Mary B. P. Means.

1930

On April 5, 1930, the Morawetzes bought Fenwick Hall from H. P. Whilden. *The News & Courier* reported: "Mr. and Mrs. Morawetz are very much interested in gardening, and it is probable that Fenwick Hall, always a place of great interest, will be surrounded by beautiful gardens."

In May, Marjorie purchased the Pink House (above) and began renovations at a cost of $2,000.



Fenwick Hall Plantation (pictured above in disrepair in the early 1920s) is one of the earliest remaining examples of Georgian architecture in the state. (Left middle and bottom) The estate in 1933 after the Morawetz restoration led by architect Albert Simons.

we were attracted by Charleston and its beautiful houses. The people of Charleston have a degree of cultivation and charm which we do not find elsewhere in the world."

Unlike other Northerners who purchased plantations for winter hunting retreats, the Morawetzes' attention was toward saving an important architectural treasure. "I did not come here to shoot," said Victor. "We will endeavor to restore Fenwick Hall as much as possible to its original condition and to make it a home."

Restoring the two-story brick mansion, built by John Fenwick in 1730 on the Stono River, was a mammoth undertaking. Under the guidance of architect Albert Simons and building engineer C. Stuart Dawson, every means was taken to ensure the historical integrity of the structure—all 13 rooms, five

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF (AERIAL) JOHN HAUSER, FENWICKHALL.COM; (FENWICK DISREPAIR)

1931

Victor, a friend and financial backer of perfumer Prince Matchabelli (below), suggested Charleston as an ideal location for growing shrubs, flowers, and other plants for his essential oils.

1932

On April 17, 1932, Marjorie, along with Mrs. Francis Pelzer, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Mrs. Julius Heyward, and Miss Eugenia A. Frost, hosted a "card tournament" to raise funds for saving the Manigault House (350 Meeting Street) through the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings.

After spending the summer abroad, Victor came to town on September 27 to inspect his cactus garden. They wouldn't open Fenwick Hall for the season until February.

Victor and Marjorie were often preseason guests at Villa Margherita on High Battery (below).

The couple brought comedian Milton Berle to Josephine Pinckney's cocktail party one Easter.

1934

Charleston author Josephine Pinckney became a close friend. On July 31, after her trip to Mexico, she sailed back from New York with the Morawetzes.

In February, Marjorie and the Ladies Aid Society of St. Michael's arranged for a concert by French harpist Marcel Grandjany at the Academy of Music to benefit the Crafts School Parent-Teacher Association.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY (PINKCNEY) ALFRED EISENSTAEDT

Victor's passion for horticulture manifested in the more formal walled garden (right) and the especially unique cactus garden (above), one of the largest private collections of cacti in the world.

German botanist and cacti expert Curt Backeberg, who helped plant the cactus garden at Fenwick Hall, named Morawetzia sericata *for Victor.*

baths, and seven bedrooms. Original hand-carved pine and cypress mouldings remained intact while electricity, modern plumbing, a kitchen wing, and pool house were added. The original fireplaces were repaired, including one in the drawing room purportedly haunted by a ghost.

The deep basement held an oil furnace, auxiliary kitchen, wine cellar, and servants' quarters. One unusual feature was an underground passage that, according to legend, was an escape route to the Stono River. The late Charleston historian Samuel G. Stoney quelled these stories while the house was being renovated, quipping to *The News & Courier* that "fancy has outrun fact." The truth, said Stoney, was that it was merely "a serviceably large drain, through which a not too large boy might creep without great discomfort to dislodge the carcass of a cat."

One of the most impressive additions was the saltwater swimming pool with water pumped in from the Stono River, first to a purification system and then to a heating system for warming to a desired temperature. The pool house was set amidst several acres of gardens noted for stands of camellias, azaleas, and live oaks. It was also on these grounds that Victor Morawetz created a place to indulge his passion for cactus.

The Cactus Garden

A hobbyist horticulturist, Victor had a fascination with cacti and may have been the foremost collector of them in the world at the time.

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; & (MORAWETZIA SERICATA) JOHN HAUSER, FENWICKHALL.COM

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS & (ARDEN & DE GRIPENBERG) WIKIPEDIA

1935

In April, famed composer and conductor Walter Damrosch was a guest at Fenwick Hall, where he heard the Charleston Society for the Preservation of Spirituals perform. He was quoted in *The News & Courier*, saying: "Music, you know, is made up of tones and half tones. Now this group comes along with what might be called 'Charles-tones.' Really that's a bad pun, but I was simply delighted. It was a perfect evening...reflects the spirit of the cultural history of the old South. I want to give all praise to this group of persons who have such a wonderful work. It is something that should be perpetuated."

1936

On June 8, 1936, Victor was elected "Benefactor" of the Carolina Artists Association along with Solomon R. Guggenheim, Samuel H. Kress, and Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington. All but Kress had winter residences in South Carolina.

In the fall, the couple purchased the Kiawato Club and lands on Seabrook Island from Park B. Smith and E. Bates Wilson for $9,500. They "became entranced by the beauty of the place and decided to purchase it with a view to getting one of their friends to repurchase it as a winter residence," reported *The News & Courier*.

(Left to right) Elizabeth Arden, Georg de Gripenberg, and Baroness de Gripenberg

On May 5, 1936, the Morawetzes hosted Georg de Gripenberg, the Finnish ambassador to the Court of St. James, and his wife, Baroness de Gripenberg,t at Fenwick Hall and gave a luncheon for 40, including Elizabeth Arden, who was staying in Summerville.

He traveled regularly to obtain specimens and had them delivered by rail from the Southwest. Wrote *The News & Courier* in 1939, "Some of these giants are more than 1,000 years old.... he had scores of varieties, some of which bloom only at night. The cactus garden was one of the sights shown to visitors to the place, which had become famous for the hospitality of its owners."

In truth, it was only because of Victor's unlimited means that the garden thrived. The humid Lowcountry climate was totally unsuitable for cacti, which prefer arid conditions. Thus they had to be continually replaced. Still, in its heyday, the garden was a matchless, if not unusual, centerpiece of the Fenwick Hall grounds.

Victor's love of plants tendriled into other areas. He was a friend and backer of Prince Matchabelli, the perfume maker, and at one time suggested that Charleston would be a good place to raise shrubs, flowers, and other plants for his essential oils. While that idea never came to fruition, another outstanding endeavor did. As early as 1931, Victor had bemoaned the lack of trees along the highways leading into town. He suggested that some organization might begin a movement to line the roads with magnolias. In 1935, Victor took on the task himself and had 200 planted along Maybank Highway where it runs through the municipal golf course. "He wished to assure an avenue of loveliness for all who pass that way," wrote *The News & Courier* in 1938. The magnolias are still there—beautiful reminders of one man's determination to better the Lowcountry surroundings.

The Morawetzes' beach house on Seabrook; the couple purchased much of the island to preserve its natural beauty. In 1958, Marjorie deeded it to the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina. Camp St. Christopher (campers pictured in 1952, at right) remains there today as a retreat and conference center.

Seabrook Island

In 1937, the Morawetzes turned their attentions to the "wooded oceanfront paradise" called Seabrook Island. Then almost entirely undeveloped, most of the island was owned by the Andell family, who was selling 560 acres of the southern portion. Entranced by the island's

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF JHOUSEL GRANGE SIMONS

1936

Victor donated the Washington Allston paintings *Moses and the Serpent* (above) and *David Playing Before Saul* to Carolina Art Association and Gibbes Art Gallery. He also presented a self-portrait of James DeVeaux, "a native artist," and a miniature of Mrs. Samuel Wilson (née Paul) by Thomas S. Officer.

In February, Victor gave 17 miniature paintings to the Carolina Art Association and Gibbes Art Gallery.

The following month, the couple donated stock equal to $7,000 to Roper Hospital for the establishment of a contraception clinic known as "Maternal Welfare Clinic" to be run in conjunction with obstetrics and gynecology clinics for both white and black patients.

1937

In April, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt visited Charleston. She stayed at Villa Margherita and lunched with the Morawetzes at Fenwick Hall.

Susan G. Seabrook sold 247 acres of a tract known as Jenkins Point on Privateer Creek and North Edisto to the Morawetzes for $8,500.

In March, the Morawetzes gifted 500 shares of preferred stock of U.S. Steel ($75,000) to Roper Hospital to build a new wing for the treatment of African-American patients with contagious diseases. At that time there was a facility for white but not for black patients.

In June, Marjorie joined the Committee for the Dock Street Theatre, which included Josephine Pinckney, Dubose Heyward, and Robert N.S. Whitelaw, to discuss its renovations and opening it as a theater under the auspices of the Carolina Art Association.

In 1935, Victor had 200 magnolias planted along Maybank Highway "to assure an avenue of loveliness for all who pass that way."

natural beauty and concerned that it would fall victim to timbering, the Morawetzes not only purchased the Andell lands but also the defunct Kiawato boys' club tract, eventually renovating the Kiawato clubhouse into their summer cottage. They also purchased the 247-acre Jenkins Point tract on the North Edisto. They then leased the land (today's Camp St. Christopher) to the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina for only one penny a year so that it could serve as a summer retreat for boys.

Sadly, Victor only had a brief time to enjoy Seabrook. He died of a heart attack at the age of 81 in 1938. Yet with typical generosity, he left a codicil in his will that after Marjorie's death, the Seabrook property would go to the Episcopal Church. Marjorie spent summers at Seabrook for the remainder of her life, and the beach cottage was happily inhabited by house-guests from the world over. In keeping with Victor's wishes, when she died in 1957, the church was deeded the land. While the diocese subsequently sold most of the property, the Camp St. Christopher grounds remain as a retreat for children and adults.

A Lasting Legacy

The couple's contributions stretched well beyond saving historic properties, planting gardens, and conserving natural vistas. Both were patrons and members of the board of directors of a number of important civic organizations. For her part, as early as 1932, Marjorie worked with the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings (today's Preservation Society of Charleston) to raise funds for the restoration of the Joseph Manigault House on Meeting Street. Likewise, in 1937, along with Josephine Pinckney, Dubose Heyward, and others, she and Victor were patrons of the Committee for the Dock Street Theatre, which worked to save this first theater in America.

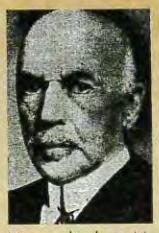
Victor's contributions to the Carolina Art Association and Gibbes Art Gallery earned him the title of "benefactor." In 1936, he donated two monumental paintings

1938

In January, Victor and Marjorie purchased an additional 560 acres on Seabrook Island from the Andell family, as well as the nearby woods to save from timber companies. The lands adjoined the Kiawato Club, where she completely renovated the clubhouse. Their total investment in Seabrook to date was $40,000.

In March, George Blumenthal, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his wife were guests at Fenwick Hall.

The couple hosted English actor George Arliss and his wife at Fenwick Hall and entertained them at the Dock Street Theatre with a buffet in the courtyard and a performance by the Society for the Preservation of Spirituals.



Victor died on May 18. His funeral was held at Fenwick Hall and "attended by several score of Charlestonians who had come to regard him as one of themselves." Rev. Albert R. Stuart, rector of St. Michael's (below), presided over the service, saying that Victor had made Fenwick Hall into one of the finest estates of the Lowcountry and "entertained in charming manner both for local people and visitors, among whom were several famous men and women."

In keeping with Victor's wishes, Marjorie leased a portion of their Seabrook Island property to the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina as a recreation spot for boys for one cent a year.

In October 1938, Marjorie was elected to Board of Directors for the Charleston County Association for the Blind.

by Washington Allston, *Moses and the Serpent* and *David Playing Before Saul*, along with a self-portrait done by Lowcountry artist James Deveaux and a miniature of Mrs. Samuel Wilson (née Paul) by Thomas S. Officer. The following year, Victor presented the gallery with a gift of 18th- and 19th-century miniatures, generally portraits done in watercolor on thin sheets of ivory. Seventeen in total, these included works by noted Charleston artists Charles Fraser and Henry R. Bounetheau. When combined with those already in the gallery's possession, they created a collection that today is considered one of the most prestigious portrait miniature collections in the United States.

In 1937, the Morawetzes gave $75,000 to Roper Hospital to build a wing dedicated to the treatment of African Americans with contagious diseases. They also gave substantial monies for a maternal welfare clinic and in his will, Victor left more than $1 million to the Medical Society of South Carolina.

Marjorie lived almost 20 years after Victor, returning to Charleston annually to spend time with the friends she'd made in the town she'd grown to call her own. She continued her work for the community, serving on the board of the Charleston County Association for the Blind and, with the onset of World War II, on the boards of the Red Cross War Fund and Friends of France, arranging for the latter group's president to speak in New York, Columbia, and Charleston. She left a bequest of $15,000 to the Preservation Society and gave her outstanding collection of 18th- and 19th-century Chinese porcelain to The Charleston Museum.

After Marjorie's death in 1957, Albert Simons wrote a letter to the editor of *The News & Courier* that sums up the love and respect Charlestonians had for the Morawetzes, noting, "Their generosity has bequeathed much to deserving institutions and they will be long remembered as benefactors, but to many of us their memory lives on as the companions of other days whose wit and spirit for a brief moment made life seem more colorful and more civilized."

Victor gifted numerous works to the Gibbes, including (above) the 1809 marble relief The Wreck of the Rose in Bloom *by Belgian artist John Devaere and (left) the 1711 pastel-on-paper portrait* Henriette Charlotte Chastaigner (Mrs. Nathaniel Broughton) *by Henrietta de Beaulieu Dering Johnston, who is considered to be the first female artist in the United States.*

1939

In August, Charlestonian Charlotte Ball and Marjorie set sail on the Italian liner *Conte di Savoia* for Cannes, France, then on to La Preste in the Pyrennes for an indefinite stay.

1940

Governor Maybank

In February, Marjorie, who served on the Friends of France board of directors, arranged for its president, Anne Morgan, to meet with South Carolina First Lady Mrs. Burnet Maybank in Columbia and then for them to come to Charleston.

1942

On July 5, Marjorie stayed briefly at the Fort Sumter Hotel and was given a dinner by Mrs. Joseph I. Waring and Josephine Pinckney.

1943

Claude W. and Helena I. Blanchard in front of the circa-1750 carriage house at Fenwick Hall

On October 22, Marjorie sold Fenwick Hall and 1,322 acres to Claude Blanchard for $45,000. The family resided there until 1979.

1944

Marjorie purchased 11-13 East Battery from Simons V. H. Waring (her agent for Seabrook) for $1. She would sell it two years later for $23,000.

She hosted a dinner at Pierre in NYC to raise money for the Red Cross War Fund.

Mepkin Plantation

Hobcaw Barony Plantation

Bulls Island

MILLIONAIRE'S PLAYGROUND

Victor and Marjorie Morawetz were among a fortunate group of wealthy Northerners who discovered the South Carolina Lowcountry in the 1920s and 1930s as a perfect place for winter homes and/or hunting retreats. Like the Morawetzes' restoration of Fenwick Hall, the monies brought by members of this "second Northern invasion" saved many of the area's historic properties, which were then in imminent danger of destruction by neglect. Many still flourish from the generosity of their benefactors, and some are open to the public.

Mepkin Abbey grounds

Mepkin Plantation on the Cooper River, home of Revolutionary War statesman Henry Laurens, was purchased by magazine publisher Henry Luce and his wife, Clare Booth Luce, in 1936 as a winter hunting retreat. In 1949, the plantation was donated to the Trappist Order of Cistercians Monks. Today, we know this beautiful property as Mepkin Abbey. While it is an active monastery, portions of the plantation, including the extensive botanical gardens created by Mrs. Luce, are open to the public. *mepkinabbey.org*

Hobcaw Barony Plantation on Winyah Bay near Georgetown was likewise the winter retreat of investor and philanthropist Dr. Bernard Baruch and later, his daughter, Belle. Today, the plantation is under the auspices of the Belle W. Baruch Foundation and the North Inlet-Winyah Bay National Estuarine Research Preserve and open regularly for nature tours and other programs. *hobcawbarony.org*

The remote barrier island, Bulls Island, once a hunting preserve of New York banker and broker Gayer Dominick in the 1930s, is now part of the 62,000-acre pristine wilderness known as the **Cape Romain National Wildlife Preserve**. Under the auspices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Department, the island is accessible for day use only by boat. Coastal Expeditions' Bulls Island Ferry makes regular runs from its Awendaw dock. *fws.gov* & *bullsislandferry.com*

CHARLESTON MUSEUM

1946

In July, *News & Courier* reporter Harry McInvaill Jr. and his wife, the poet Talulah Lemmon, bought the Pink House from Marjorie.

In October, Marjorie bought the Simmons-Edwards House (also known as the "Pineapple Gates House") at 14 Legare Street as a winter home. She sold it three months later to Dr. L. S. Fuller of Columbia.

1947

In January, she put in the highest bid ($30,025) to purchase the circa-1770 Isaac Motte House at 30 Meeting, which became her winter home.

1951

On December 19, Marjorie deeded her holdings on Seabrook Island to the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina in memory of her husband and her nephew, who was killed in World War I.

1957

On January 3, Marjorie died at age 81 in Manhattan after suffering with pneumonia.

In March, *The News & Courier* reported that she willed $15,000 to the Preservation Society of Charleston.

On July 10, *The News & Courier* reported that she left her collection of 18th- and 19th-century Chinese porcelain to The Charleston Museum.

Web EXTRAS **Tour Guide:** Explore Fenwick Hall and its grounds, as well as watch more videos at **charlestonmag.com**