

### 12 Thomas Street

#### James Legare Tenement

*Constructed 1837-40*

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 Colecock. He built this house as his residence, but later moved to Broad and Logan streets.

### 13 Thomas Street

#### Benjamin F. Dunkin Tenement

*Constructed 1823-28*

Built 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 while building his large residence at 89 Warren St. Both are in the Regency style.

### 14 Thomas Street

#### St. Mark's Church (Episcopal)

*Louis J. Barbot, architect*

*Constructed 1875-78*

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, a chaste example of the Greek Revival style, exhibits the persistence of interest in style after the Civil War. Louis J. Barbot, a prominent local architect, designed the structure. It was built by the Devereux Brothers, one of the city's largest contracting firms, at a cost of about \$15,000.

The wooden structure has served a black congregation for more than a century. Organized in 1865, the congregation met at the Orphan House Chapel on Vanderhorst Street before purchasing this site in 1875. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, founder of Porter Military Academy, was its 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.

### 15 Thomas Street

#### Samuel S. Mills House

*Constructed c. 1840*

Samuel S. Mills built this two-story frame house, while his brother-in-law, Lawrence A.

Edmondston, built an identical house at 86 Warren St. Mills and his family were from Massachusetts, and the two houses have many features customary in New England houses, including shiplap board facing, Ionic pilasters at the corners, broad cornices, and recessed entrances. The house has four chimneys, which are brought together on arches in the attic so that only two chimney stacks come through the roof.

### TRADD STREET

Tradd Street, which stretches from the Ashley to the Cooper rivers, is one of the original streets laid out in the 1680 "Grand Modell" of Charles Town. Its two easternmost blocks were in the original walled city.

Tradition says that 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 was living at the northeast corner of present-day Tradd and East Bay by 1679. Early deeds refer to "the little street that runs from Cooper River past Mr. Tradd's house."

Today, this neighborhood contains the greatest concentration of early 18th century houses in the city, many of which were once home to seafaring merchants, royal office holders and gentry.

### 1 Tradd Street

#### Thomas Barksdale House

*Constructed c. 1785; restored 1927*

This elegant three-story, stuccoed brick single house has restrained interior woodwork typical of the 1780s. A building owned and occupied by Robert Wells, bookseller and editor of the Loyalist newspapers, *South Carolina and American General Gazette* and *Royal Gazette*, previously occupied the site. After the Revolution, he and his son published a newspaper in Nassau.

By 1927, the house was occupied by an auto shop. It was purchased and renovated by Mrs. T.W. Punnett, a cousin of President Franklin