

✿ **83-85 Church Street,  
William Hendricks Tenements  
(Cabbage Row)**

*Constructed 1749-50; rehabilitated 1936*

William Hendricks, a planter in Christ Church Parish, directed the executors of his 1749 will to finish this double tenement with back buildings. The main building is a two-and-a-half story, stuccoed brick structure, simply finished. The former double kitchen with its massive shared chimney can be seen through the arch. This dependency was rehabilitated in 1936 by Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Brown, beginning a local trend of renovating former dependencies in the city as showplace residences.

**86 Church Street  
Isaac Mazyck House**

*Constructed c. 1783; restored 1950*

This valuable post-Revolutionary house is believed to have been built by Isaac Mazyck III after the Fire of 1778. It is a three-and-a-half story stuccoed brick structure with a hipped roof and a delicate fanlight over the door. The second-floor drawing room stretches the width of the house, similar to the Nathaniel Russell and Thomas Rose houses. Decayed sections of stucco reveal the fine original Flemish bond brickwork with finely tooled mortar. The dependencies now serve as a bed and breakfast.

✿ **87 Church Street  
Heyward-Washington House**

*Outbuildings constructed c. 1740; house constructed c. 1771; altered mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; restored 1929-30 and subsequent dates*

The Heyward-Washington House was built by Daniel Heyward, a prominent rice planter. He removed a two-story brick house from the site, but kept the existing outbuildings which date to the 1740s. 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 opened as Charleston's first house museum. In the 1940s, the bank note came due at a time when there were no funds to pay it. However, the newly formed Historic Charleston Foundation generated the needed revenue to save the house through its first spring house tours, a popular event that still draws visitors from around the world today. The house continues to be operated as a house museum by The Charleston Museum and contains a magnificent collection of Charleston-made furniture.

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.

✿ **89-91 Church Street  
Catfish Row**

*Constructed c. 1783; rehabilitated 1928-30*

This three-story double tenement of stuccoed brick was called Cabbage Row because its black tenants 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.

**90 Church Street  
Peter Leger House**

*Constructed c. 1759-60*

Tradition says this three-and-a-half story brick Georgian house was built by Thomas Legare (1715-1788), though there is no documentary evidence of that. Documents do confirm, however, that property was subsequently owned by his son, Samuel Legare (1744-1797). The middle window on the first level was once a door, indicating that the 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.

### **92 Church Street**

#### **Alexander Christie House**

*Constructed c. 1805*

This three-and-a-half story brick, Adamesque house was built 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 that the front room was a place of business. This has been the rectory of St. Philip's Church since 1908.



### **94 Church Street**

#### **Cooper-Bee House**

*Constructed 1760-65; various 20<sup>th</sup> century restorations*

This three-story hipped-roof house was built between 1760 and 1765 by merchant John Cooper 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 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 met 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 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.

### **95-99 Church Street**

#### **Charleston Improvement Corporation Houses**

*Constructed 1906-07*

This row of two-and-a-half story frame Victorian residences was built on the former site of the large brick building of the Charleston Hydraulic Cotton Press Company.

### **100 Church Street**

#### **The Bank of the United States Building**

*Constructed c. 1785-90*

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. The bank moved to 80 Broad St. when that building was completed in 1804.

### **107 Church Street**

#### **Isaac Holmes Tenement**

*Constructed c. 1740*

Isaac Holmes, a planter, built this three-and-a-half story, stuccoed brick house after the 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.

### **131 Church Street**

#### **James Huston House**

*Constructed c. 1809; restored 1929*

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.



### **135 Church Street**

#### **Planter's Hotel/Dock Street Theatre**

*Constructed 1809; renovated 1935-37, 2008-10*

The Dock Street Theatre is located in the old Planter's Hotel building, established by Alexander Calder and his wife who purchased the site in 1809 and added 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