

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. Viett 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,"

197-199 East Bay Street

James Walker Building

Constructed c. 1852

This three-story brick double commercial building, a look-alike of 195 East Bay, was built by James Walker.

207-203 East Bay Street

Farrar & Bros. Grocery

Constructed c. 1853

A three-story brick building was built here by S. S. Farrar & Bros., grocers. Designer Francis D. Lee used cast iron pillars in the construction. The building was severely damaged by a tornado in 1938 and reconstructed from a 1911 photograph as a two-story building by I. M. Peiastine.

200 East Bay Street

U.S. Custom House

Constructed 1849-79; restored 1968

Ammi B. Young, architect; Edward Brickell White, supervising architect

The U.S. Custom House was built on the site of Craven's Bastion at the modern-day intersection of East Bay and South Market streets. 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 to Edward C. Jones in 1850, 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 its present form in 1879. The rusticated basement of the building is granite while the upper two floors are of marble. The porticos are Roman Corinthian, and columns and entablature of the same order continue around the cruciform structure. Emile T. Viett came to Charleston from Europe to carve the capitals and other decorative marble work.

The building survived a demolition proposal in the 1950s. Today, it continues to house federal

office like the U.S. General Service Administration (GSA). The great hall is open to the public most days and its exterior plaza and steps are a great place to sit and enjoy the occasional outdoor concert.

235 East Bay Street, corner of East Bay and Guignard streets

Site of the Pinckney Mansion

c. 1745

This is the site of the mansion built 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 the building, 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.



241 East Bay Street

Sylvester Jancovitch Building

Constructed 1871; rehabilitated with addition 1985-86

Sylvester Jancovich, a ship chandler, built this two-and-a-half story stuccoed brick building as his store and residence.

290 East Bay Street

Seaboard Railway Freight Station

Constructed 1914; rehabilitated 1979-80

Originally a freight depot for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, this building was adapted in 1979-80 for use as a Harris-Teeter supermarket. An excellent example of adaptive reuse, it has figured prominently in recent controversy over the growth of the cruise ship industry in town, as its proximity to the port makes it difficult for residents to get to the store amid heavy cruise traffic.

Behind 290 East Bay Street

Bennett's Rice Mill

Constructed 1844

The Bennett Rice Mill façade stands at the center of the S.C. State Ports Authority's Union Pier Terminal. The mill, which opened in 1845, is

CHARLESTON THEN & NOW

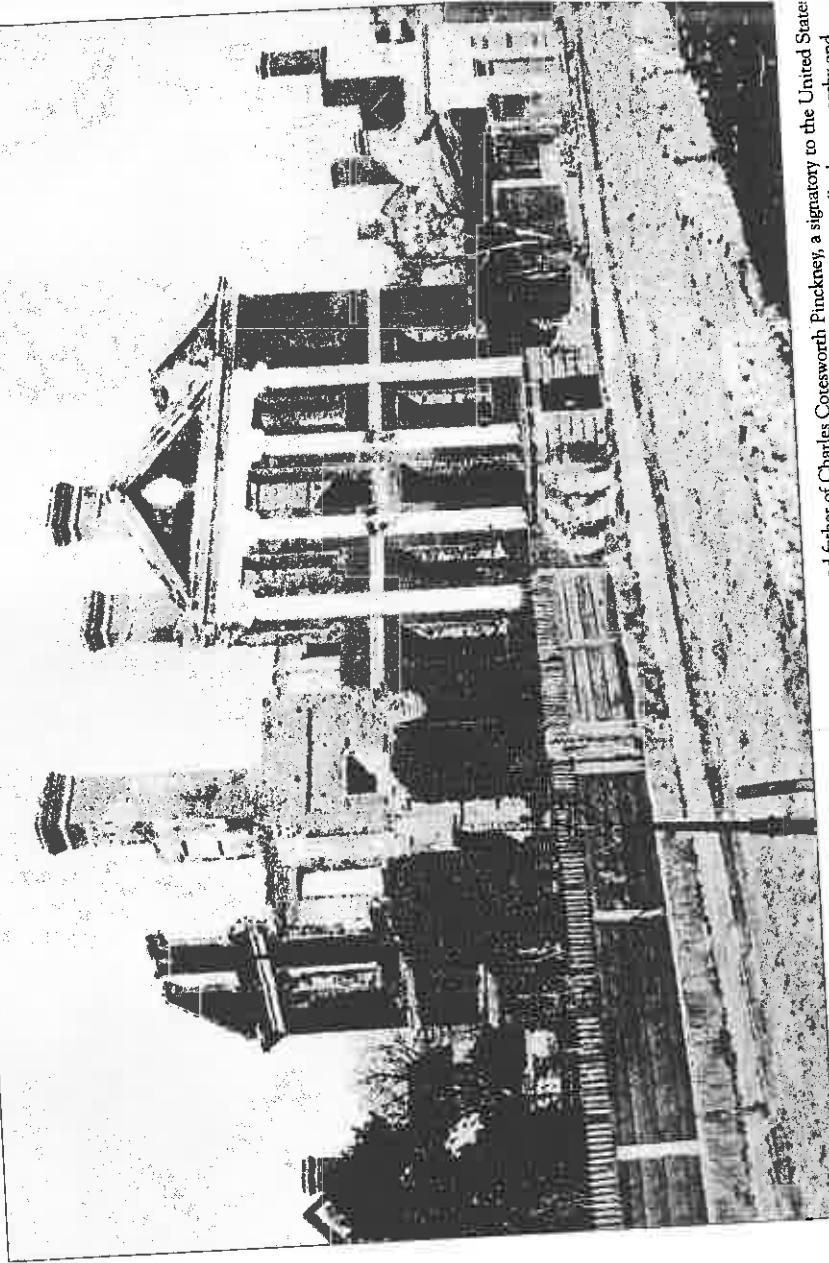
W. CHRIS PHELPS

HISTORIC CHARLESTON FOUNDATION



published 2005

PINCKNEY MANSION / MERITAGE RESTAURANT

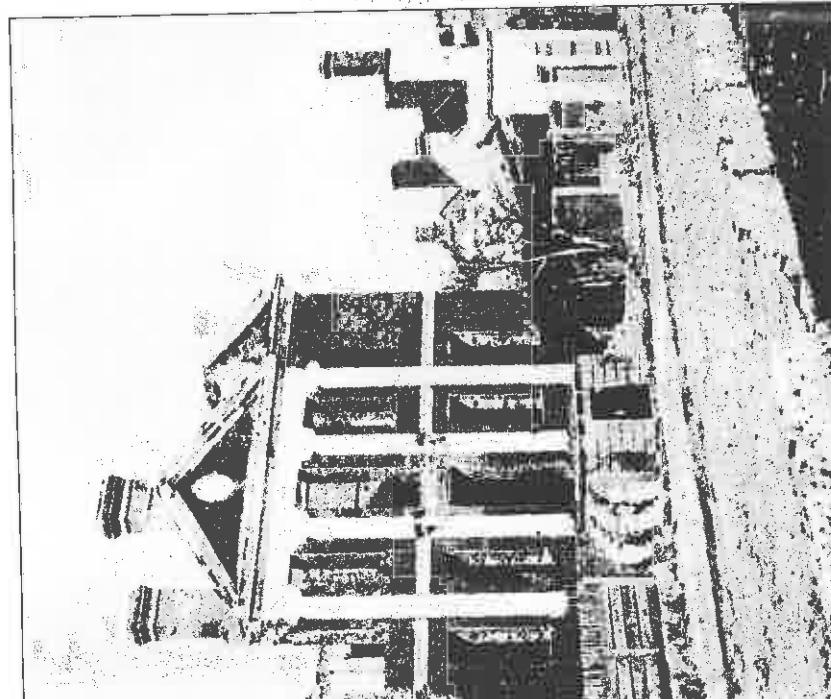


and father of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a signatory to the United States Constitution. Pinckney moved his family to a smaller home nearby and rented his home to Governor James Glen, forever attaching the title of Governor's Mansion to the structure. The burned-out mansion was later heavily damaged by Union shellfire and was eventually torn down.

On East Bay, just north of the City Market, is the site of one of the first architectural casualties of a devastating fire that broke out in December 1861. This was by far the largest fire in Charleston's history and simply one of the worst disasters to strike the city. Pictured here are the ruins of the Pinckney Mansion, built between 1745 and 1769 by Charles Pinckney, a notable politician—one-time attorney general and chief justice of the early colony—

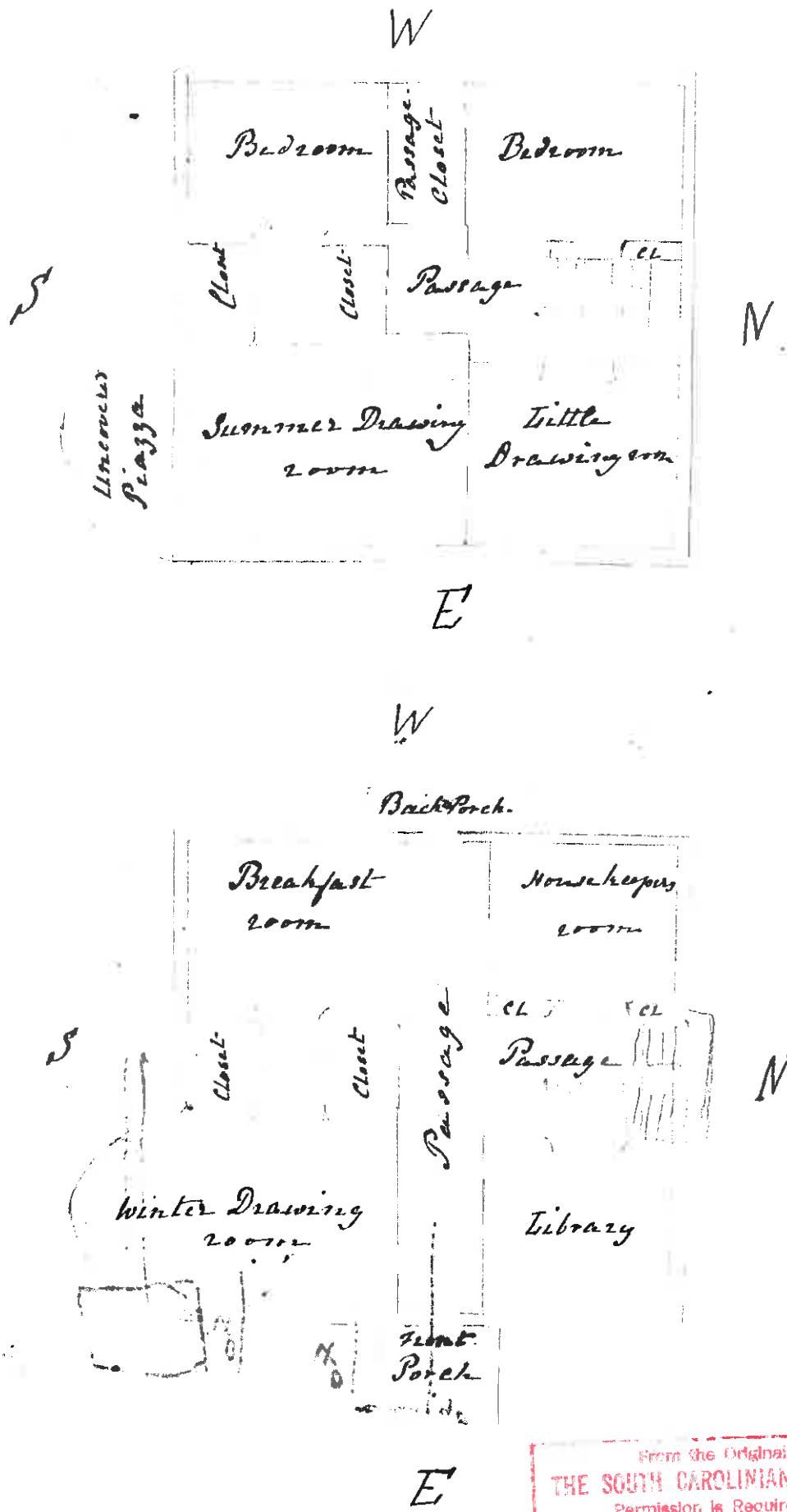


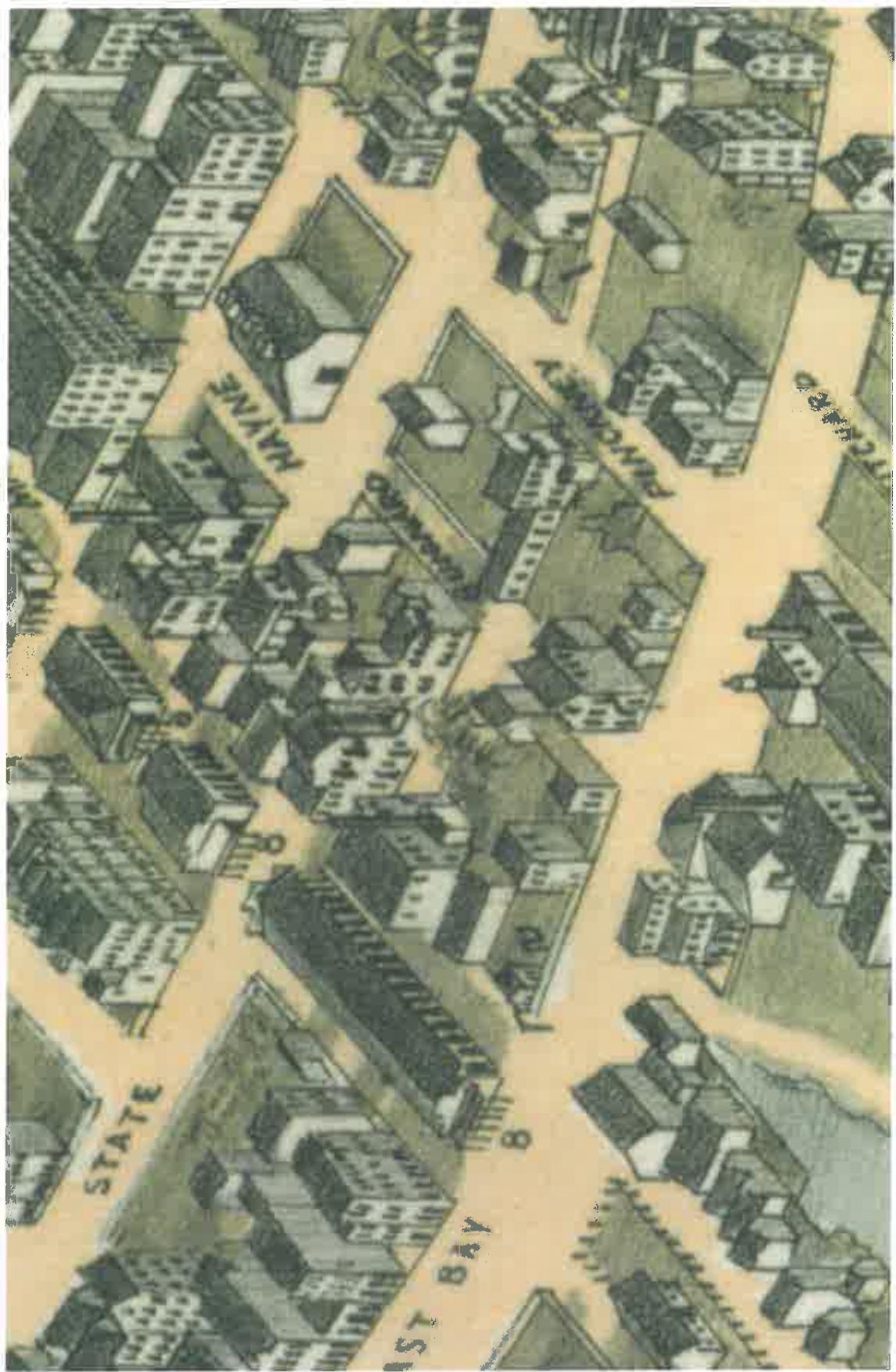
Very little has changed with this lot since the Governor's Mansion graced its landscape. However, as Charleston has changed to a tourism market so have its businesses. In modern times, a series of restaurants have occupied the lot, the latest being the Meritage, a popular tapas restaurant. Across the street from this structure is the large warehouse complex of the South Carolina Ports Authority.



and father of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a signatory to the United States Constitution. Pinckney moved his family to a smaller home nearby and rented his home to Governor James Glenn, forever attaching the title of Governor's Mansion to the structure. The burned-out mansion was later heavily damaged by Union shellfire and was eventually torn down.

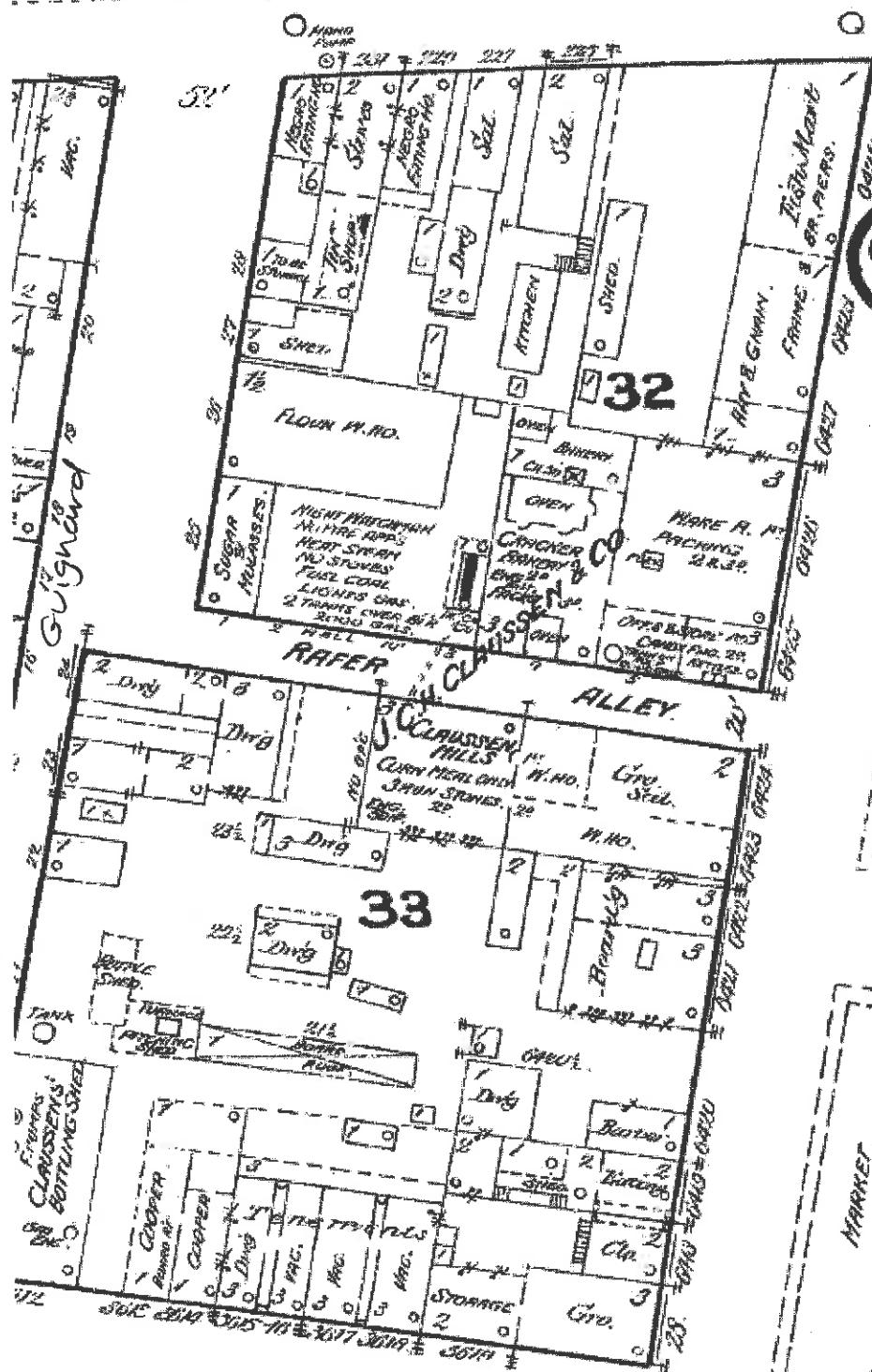
W. H. and Ethel C. Pickering's house
on East Bay -





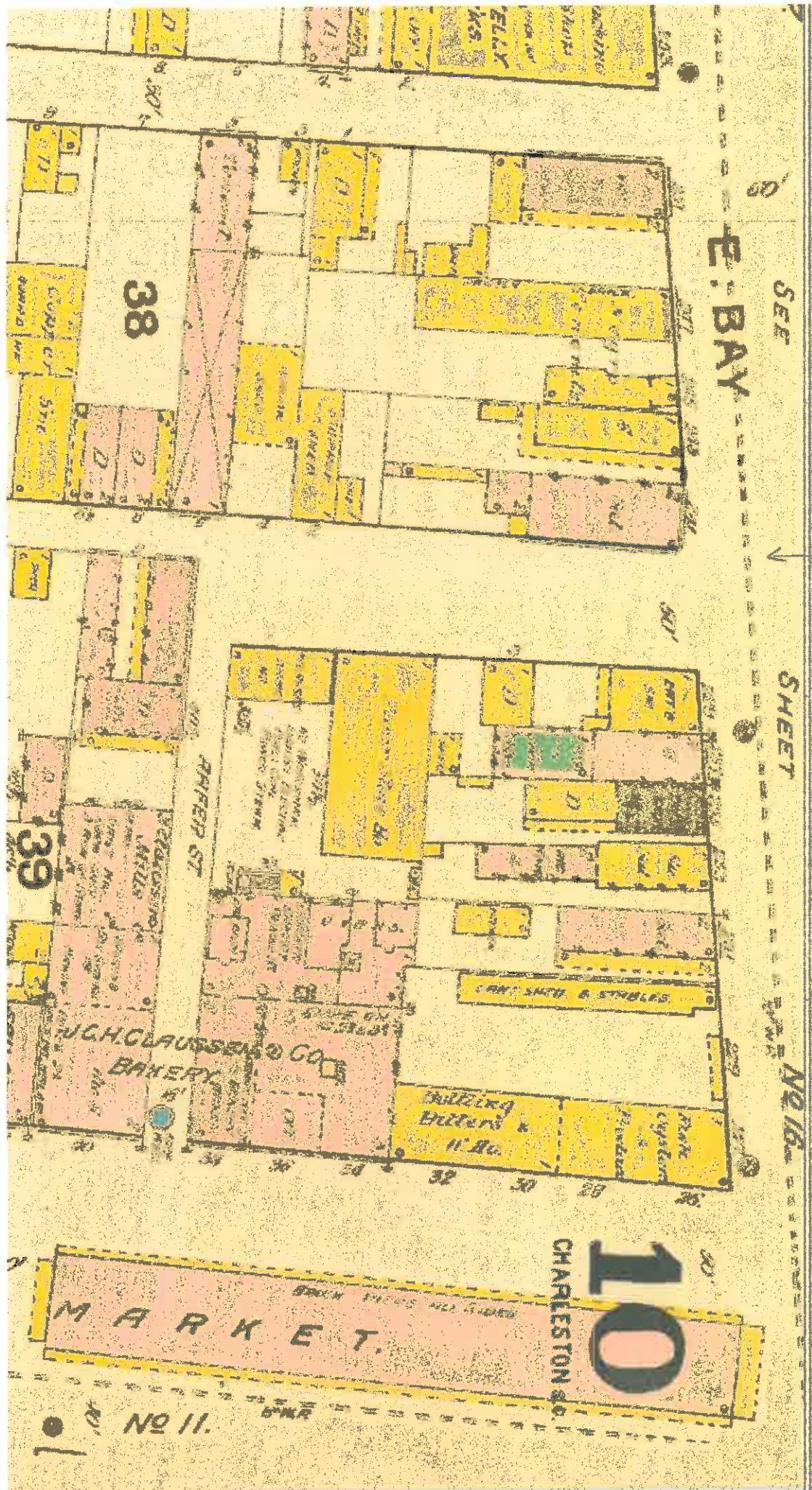
1872 Bird's Eye View of Charleston
Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Online Catalog

SHEET. NO. 16.

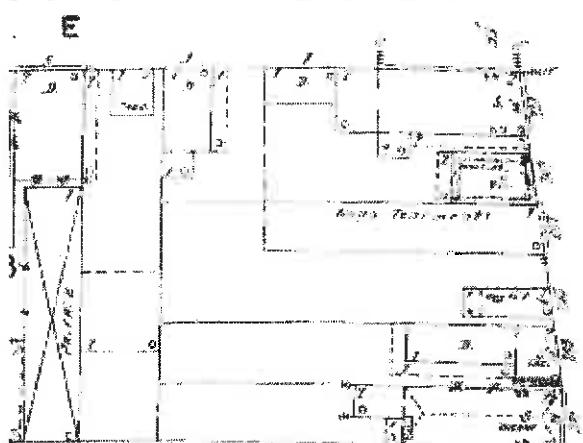


MAY 1884
CHARLESTON
S.C.





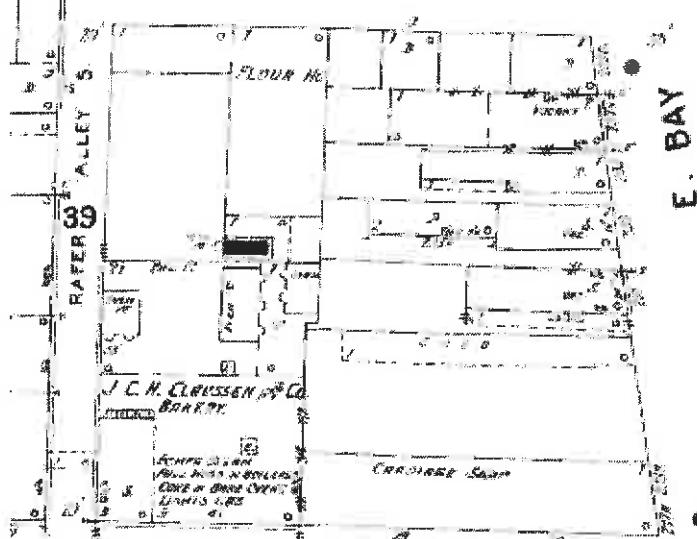
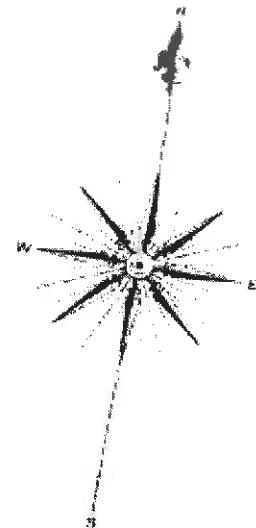
4



ST. 5.

(EA)

76



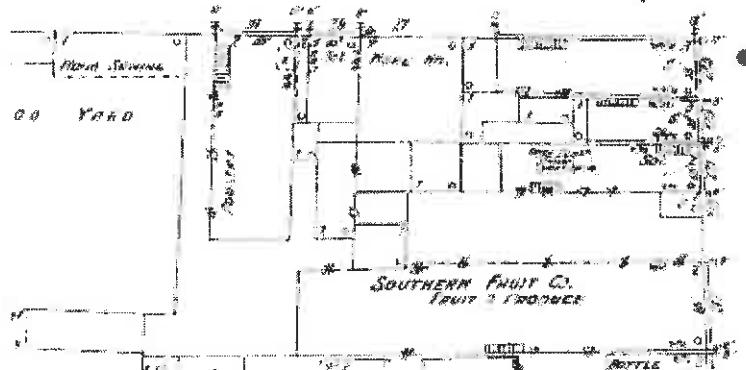
E. BAY

E.



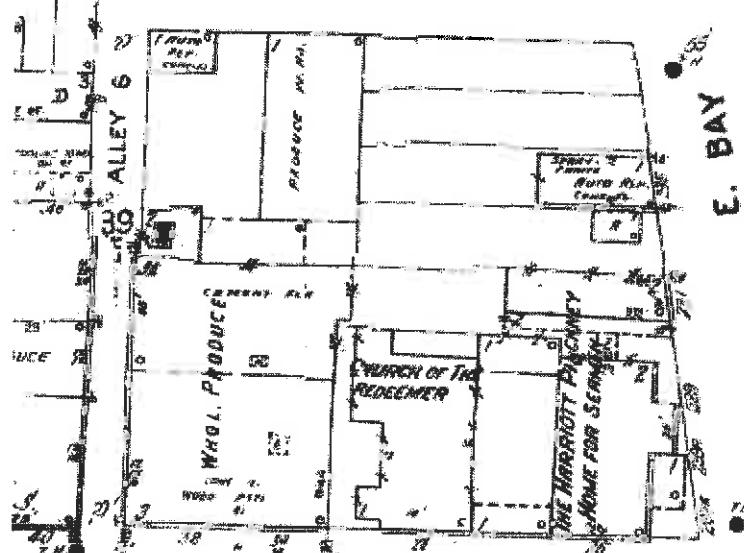
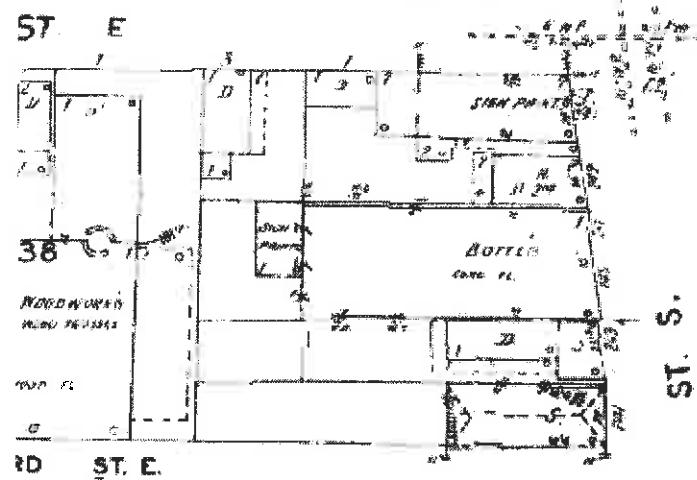
MARKET ST. E.

ST. E.



5

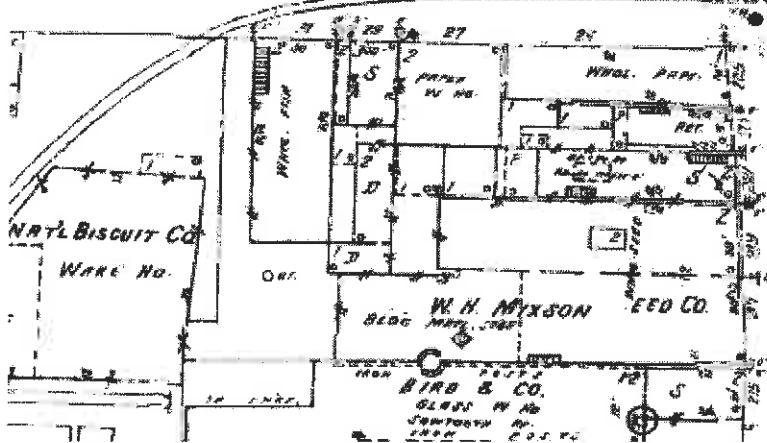
44



ST. E.



- ST. E.



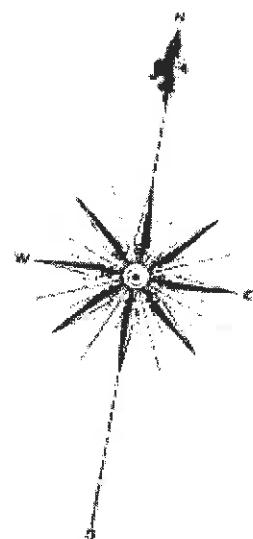
76

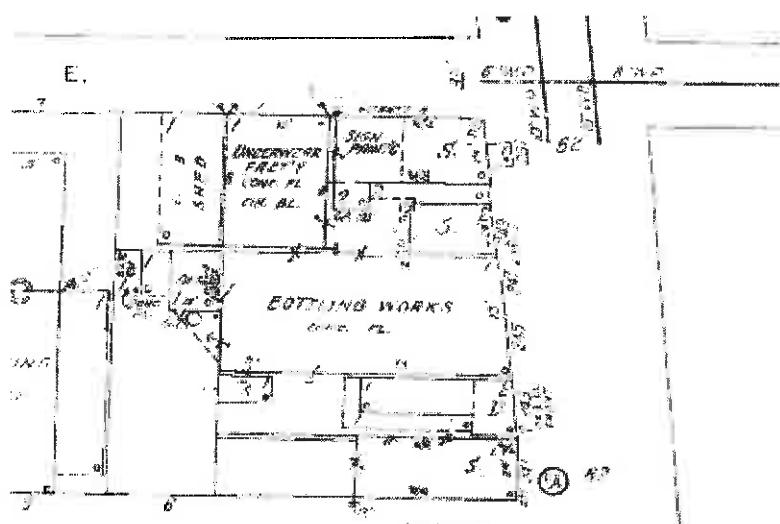
၁၁၁

663

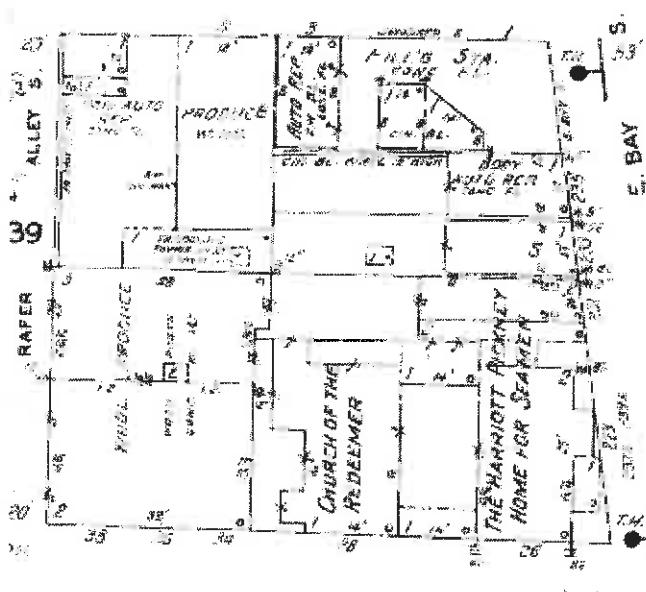
卷之三

10

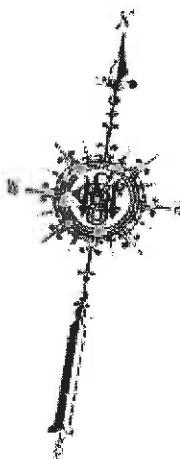




GUIGNARD E.

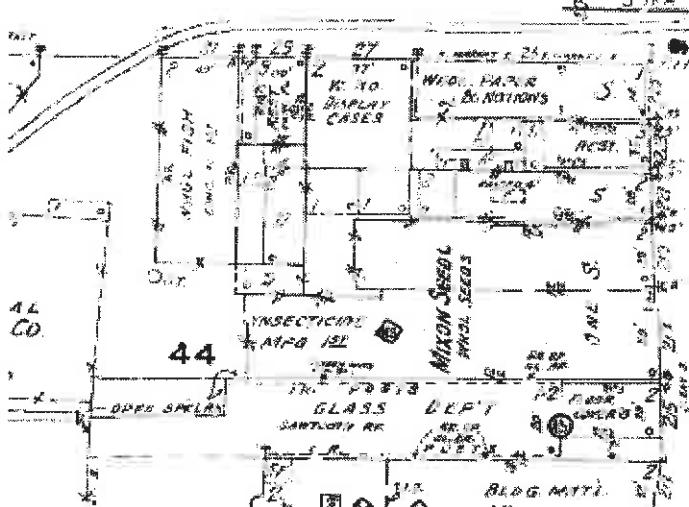


76



MARKET

MARKET E.



E. BAY S.

77