

Information for Guides of Historic
Charleston

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