

Built in 1815 with Slave Labor, 89 Beaufain Street Has Some of the
Finest Hand Carved Woodwork in Charleston. Now the Home of E. H.
Gardner, It Once Sheltered Commodore D. N. Ingraham, Confederate
Naval Officer.

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RECORD

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115th Meeting Of Historical Society Slated

The 115th-annual meeting of the S.C. Historical Society will begin today with a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. at the Municipal Auditorium, followed by the annual business session and a tour of four 18th and 19th century dwellings.

Dr. Robert M. Weir of the University of South Carolina history department will be the luncheon speaker. He will speak on "Anxiety and the American Revolution."

Health Official To Discuss Pollution

Wade T. Leary, Charleston County Health Department supervisor of air pollution control, will discuss Charleston air pollution problems Wednesday at 10 a.m. in the College of Charleston chapel.

The discussion is open to the public and is a part of a chapel program series sponsored by College of Charleston students.

Leary directs a program which includes research and investigation, standards for control, registration of the sources of pollution, control operations and public relations on the subject of air pollution.

York City.



89 BEAUFAIN CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1815 AND 1819
Built for William G. Steele, lumber merchant. (Staff Photo by Swain)

Naval Hero Owned 89 Beaufain Street

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Third in a series of articles on the early dwellings along Beaufain and Wentworth streets. The fourth article will appear Monday.)

By W. H. J. THOMAS

The tall, three-story house at 89 Beaufain occupies land that belonged to the Mazyck and Wilson families from the early decades of the 18th century. It had first been granted to James Moore as early as 1696, but had been conveyed to Isaac Mazyck by 1712.

During the 1740s it was partitioned among Mazyck's descendants.

It must have been developed quite slowly, because on Sept. 29, 1815, William G. Steele was able to buy a large parcel of "high land" that was free of any buildings. The property measured 325 feet on both north and south lines and 175 on east and west. He purchased it from Dr. Samuel Wilson Sr., Isaac Mazyck Wilson, Stephen Wilson, Samuel Wilson Jr., William

Handy Wilson and Alexander Barron Wilson. The price was \$1,500.

Steele was a lumber merchant who at this date was keeping a "saw pit at Pitt Street". He is not actually listed as occupying this home on Beaufain until 1819, and judging from the great care taken with the details of the house, the construction could have taken several years.

Members of the Ingraham family also were buying property in this area and by mid-century owned the lots on the southeast corner of Beaufain and Smith. It was during the Civil War that the house at 89 Beaufain became the home of Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham, the naval hero.

Ingraham was born in Charleston in 1802. His father had fought aboard the Bonhomme Richard in its engagement with the Serapis; his mother, Louisa, was a daughter of George A. Wall, first collector of the port of Charleston.

During the 1820s, Ingraham

married Harriett Horry Laurens, granddaughter of the statesmen Henry Laurens and John Rutledge.

He earned national distinction for his part in the celebrated Koszta affair in 1853. John Porter Brown, consul at Smyrna, wished to secure the release of Martin Koszta, held prisoner aboard an Austrian brig. Clearing for

Do You Know Your Charleston?

action, Ingraham demanded and secured the prisoner's release. Koszta was a Hungarian who later became an American citizen. The government upheld his action and he was welcomed by mass meetings in New York and other cities.

In 1861 he resigned to enter the Confederate navy, serving as commander of naval forces along the South Carolina coast. At Charleston he supervised construction of

the ironclads Palmetto State and Chicora.

The dwelling later became the property of Walter Walsh, a local draymaster. During the late 1890s the house was listed as vacant, and the property is listed as being held in Walsh's estate.

On June 12, 1914, the house was sold by the master in equity to C. Deas Gadsden for \$4,200. One year later, Gadsden sold it to Samuel D. Hasell for \$5 and other valuable considerations.

Hasell sold it on June 28, 1916, to James E. Malloch. On May 13, 1922, Malloch transferred the property to his wife, Elizabeth Gaillard Malloch, along with a house on Atlantic Street and two lots in Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. Malloch sold the property to Edward H. Gardner in February, 1924, for \$10 and other valuable considerations. Gardner, a harbor pilot, conveyed the house to his wife in 1936. She sold it to John Julius Bonnoitt in 1946. It was transferred to Catherine B. Bonnoitt in 1961.

Less than a year ago the house at 89 Beaufain was purchased by Citadel Square Baptist Church.

The house Steele built for himself is an interesting example of the Regency style adapted to a Charleston plan. The house will be noted for its particularly fine carving on both interior and exterior.

It has long been admired for its carved marble entrance doorway, with its gently shallow brackets supporting an entablature and pediment.

The interior details follow the Regency style of the gracefully picturesque, with much of the treatment popular in the Adam style but with an additional festive quality and an abundance of classical detail in the lavish trim of the rooms.

The first floor rooms and the center hall have paneled dados, but with a variation in the design of each. The front parlor mantle shows a delicately carved pastoral scene and the woodwork on mantle and trim repeats a

minorities nothing," Isaac Williams told about 100 students at the College of Charleston. "I say they owe a lot."

Williams was guest of the college's Crestomathic Literary Society.

Large sums of money are not the way to repay injustices and inequalities perpetrated for many years," Williams told the students.

"It would be embarrassing to me to say \$500 million would act as repayment for such injustices," he said. "It's a farce and a hoax. That much money would not even be a down payment."

Williams said political representation is the one area where true reparation can be made. "Representation in government is deeper than this color thing," he said.

It is disappointing, he said, to see no black faces in the

pattern of interlocked circles. The dining room mantle is treated in sun bursts and swags.

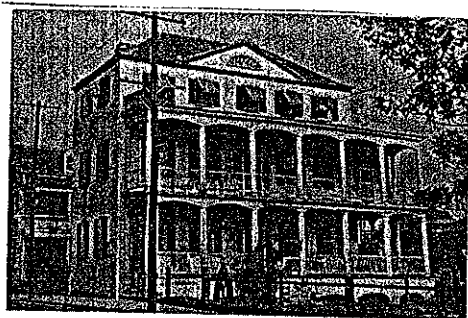
The second-story drawing room is unchanged in its lavishness of design since this room was installed more than 150 years ago. A broad cornice above a Greek honeysuckle frieze is well molded in egg-and-dart, waterleaf and an acorn and oak leaf trim. The mantle is intricately carved in dove-tail and bead-and-reel enrichments.

Here are two variations of door and window architrave design; several windows are carved with cable moulding and corner blocks with leaf clusters; the entrance door and a balancing false door repeat the dove tail and bead-and-reel details of the mantle and is then topped by a squared-off pediment accentuated by a sun burst tablet.

The details of the rear second-story room are in a fourth variation of classical trimment.

Date ?

89 Beaufain



89 Beaufain Street
Post Revolutionary. Valuable to City
c. 1815

William G. Steele, House, c. 1815

Built between 1815 and 1819 by William G. Steele, lumbermerchant. The house was later the home of the U.S. Naval hero, Duncanu Nathaniel Ingraham. Ingraham, in 1853, refused to surrender to Austrian

authorities a political refuge on Ingraham's ship named Martin Koszta, The house has fine Regency style interiors. The carved marble surround of the piazza entrance is also noteworthy.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King

74 Beaufain St. -- This two and one-half story frame house formerly stood at 30 St. Philip St. and was moved to this location in 1975 by the Preservation Society of Charleston. It was standing on the St. Philip's Street site by 1793, and was apparently built by Anthony Gabeau. (Stockton, DYKYC, March 25, 1974.)

76 Beaufain St. -- Formerly a kitchen building at 34 St. Philip St., this tiny two story wooden house was moved in 1975 by the Preservation Society of Charleston. It was apparently built in the 18th century and was owned in the 1790s by Bazile Lanneau. The main house is now at 2 Pitt Street.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 25, 1974.)

* 89 Beaufain St. -- William G. Steele, in September 1815 purchased a large lot from Dr. Samuel Wilson and his sons. Dr. Wilson had acquired the land by marriage into the Mazyck family which had held it since 1712. It was a part of the Mazyck Lands, partitioned among the heirs of Isaac Mazyck in 1742. Steele was a lumber merchant who kept a "saw pit" in Pitt Street. By 1819, he was listed as living at this address. During the Civil War era, the house became the home of Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham, the naval hero. Ingraham (1802-91), was the hero of the Koszta Affair of 1853. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian follower of Kossuth in the uprising against Austrian domination in 1848-49, had immigrated to New York in 1851 and declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. Two years later, while visiting Smyrna, Turkey, he was siezed by Austrian agents and imprisoned aboard the Austrian brig Hussar. Ingraham, commander of the U.S. sloop of war St. Louis, happened to be in Smyrna. He demanded Koszta's release as one entitled to U.S. protection. Diplomatic negotiations averted a battle between the Hussar and the St. Louis, and Koszta was ultimately released. During the Civil War, Ingraham was

89
commander of Confederate Naval forces on the South Carolina coast. At Charleston he supervised construction of the ironclads Palmetto State and Chicora. The house is an interesting example of Regency style adapted to the single house plan. Notable features of the exterior include the finely carved marble piazza door surround, and the lunette in the pediment. The interior has elaborately carved woodwork in the Regency style.

(Thomas, DYKYC, Feb. 28, 1970. Burton, unpub. notes, Feb. 1946; LSC. Dictionary of American Biography, 5:476-477. Stoney, This is Charleston, 9. Burton, Siege of Charleston, 125, 129, 213, 239, 282. Leland, Charleston, Crossroads of History, 51-52.)