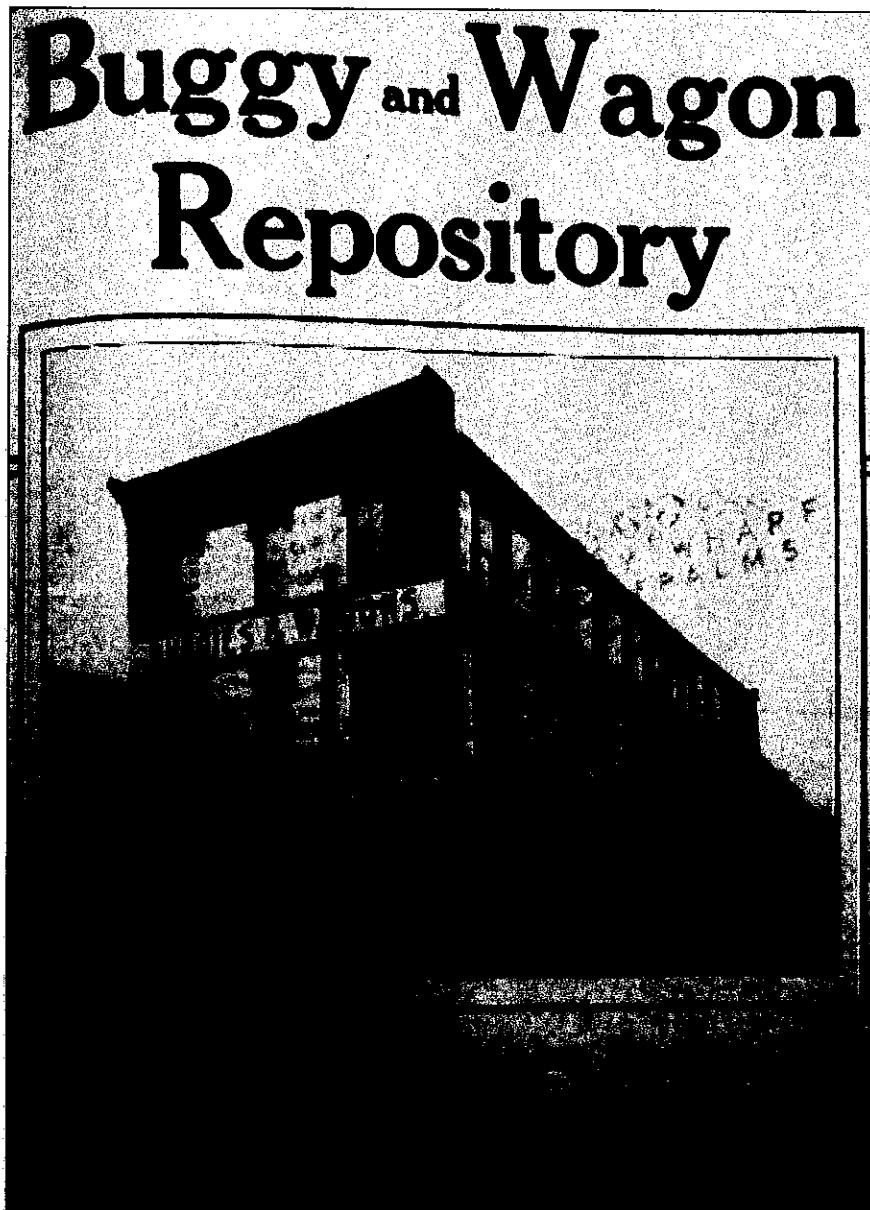


A History of 198 East Bay Street, Charleston, SC, 1678 - 2014



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Written in ... of requirements for HP 8190: Historic Research Methods

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## Introduction

This study was completed as a requirement for the Historic Research Methods class in the Master of Science in Historic Preservation program at Clemson University/College of Charleston in Fall 2014. The student was assigned a property, 198 East Bay, and given the task of creating a complete chain of title and writing a historical narrative about the property. The first chapter in this study is a brief architectural history and description of the current building at 198 East Bay.

The second, third, and fourth chapters are a more complete social history of the property from 1678 to present day. With its direct access to a wharf on the Cooper River throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, the lot was a valuable commercial lot. Even after landfills east of the property cut it off from direct river access in the 20th century, 198 East Bay remained a viable rental property.<sup>1</sup> However, the property's most successful economic periods were certainly in the 18th and 19th centuries.

From 1678 until 1920, 198 East Bay was owned by royal governors as well as prominent merchants and planters. As such a vibrant part of Charleston's economic history, the property offers a window into the changing demographics of Charleston society, particularly of the commercial activity of upper East Bay Street, throughout the first two-and-a-half centuries of Charleston's history. From 1678 to 1742, 198 East Bay was a low water appendage to lot #33 of the Grand Modell owned by ethnically British colonists, many coming to Charleston by way of Barbados, including two royal governors, James Moore and Robert Daniell. In 1742 the property was purchased by a French Huguenot immigrant; for the next sixty-two years the property was owned by prominent

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<sup>1</sup> "Charleston Peninsula Shape Changes," *Historic Charleston Foundation*, accessed November, 30, 2014, [www.historiccharleston.org/Maps/Peninsula-Shape](http://www.historiccharleston.org/Maps/Peninsula-Shape).

French Huguenot merchants and planters. From 1804 until 1920, 198 East Bay was owned by members of Charleston's German elite. The three chapters following the architectural description of 198 East Bay will examine these three distinct periods in the property's history. The fact that each period is unbroken - for example during the 120 year German period the property did not belong to a non-German individual for even a short length of time - combined with the fact that the distinct families within each ethnic group were interconnected to some degree, illustrates the importance of cultural and ethnic divides in Charleston society in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The prominence of these families within their particular ethnic groups as well as in Charleston society at large prove that 198 East Bay was an important and valuable piece of real estate throughout this period.

## Architectural History of the Building

The current building at 198 East Bay was constructed as a warehouse sometime before June 13, 1846. A plat attached to a deed recorded that day and in which Mary Margaret Faber conveyed two land lots to the south of 198 to her son, Joseph W. Faber,

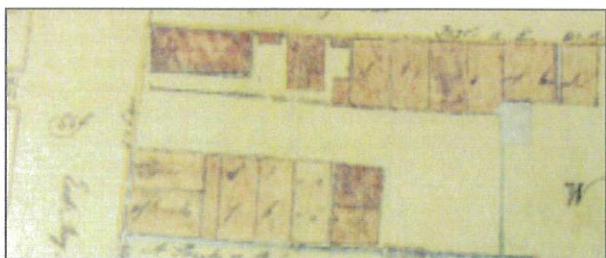


Fig. 1 - 1804 Purcell Plat showing detailed footprint of brick stores at 198 East Bay

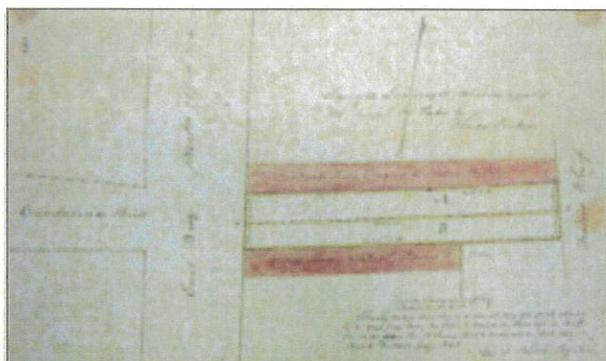


Fig. 2 - 1846 Plat showing basic footprint of brick stores at 198 East Bay

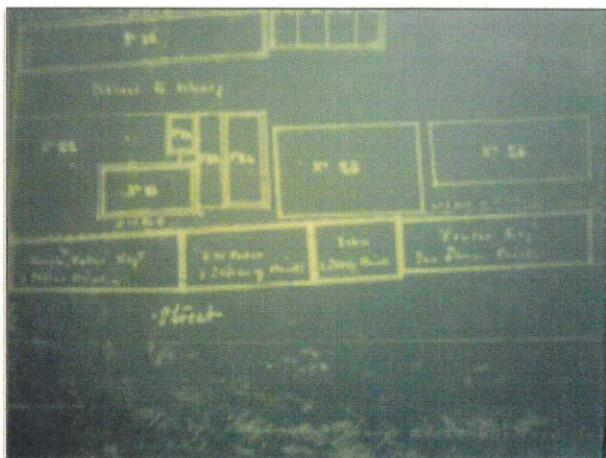


Fig. 3 - 1849 plat showing detailed footprint of brick stores at location of 198 East Bay

depicts a line of "Brick Stores belonging to Joseph W. Faber (Fig. 2). The outline of the stores shown in the plat is simply a representative rectangle, as the focus of the deed and land survey were the two empty lots to the south. Another plat from 1849 gives an accurate outline of the line of stores (Fig. 3). This footprint for 198 East Bay corresponds with those shown in the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and in present day GIS maps of the area (Fig. 4 and 5). The 1804 Purcell Plat of the property shows a completely different configuration of buildings, indicating that sometime between 1804 and 1846 these buildings were demolished and four new structures were built in their place (Fig. 1).

The Historic Preservation Certification

Application filed for 198 East Bay

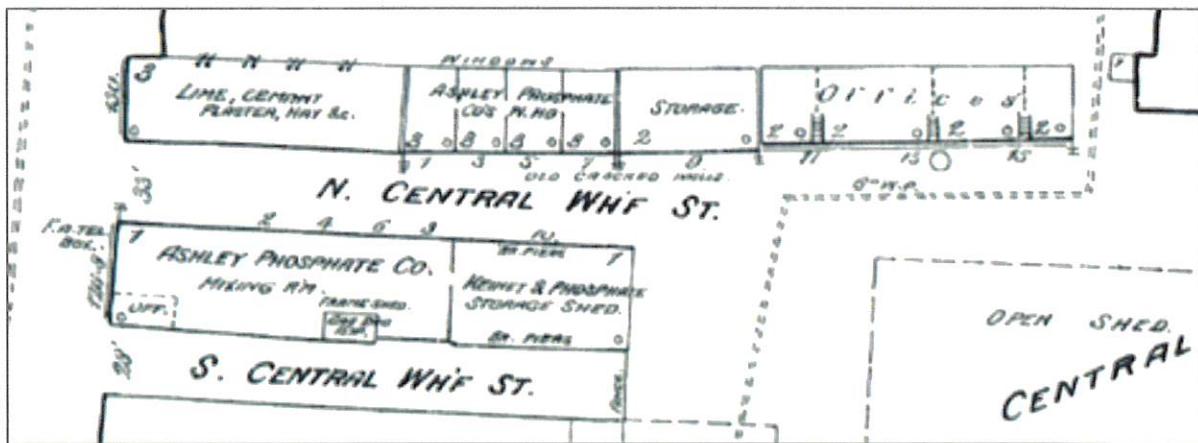


Fig. 4 - 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of 198 (130) East Bay

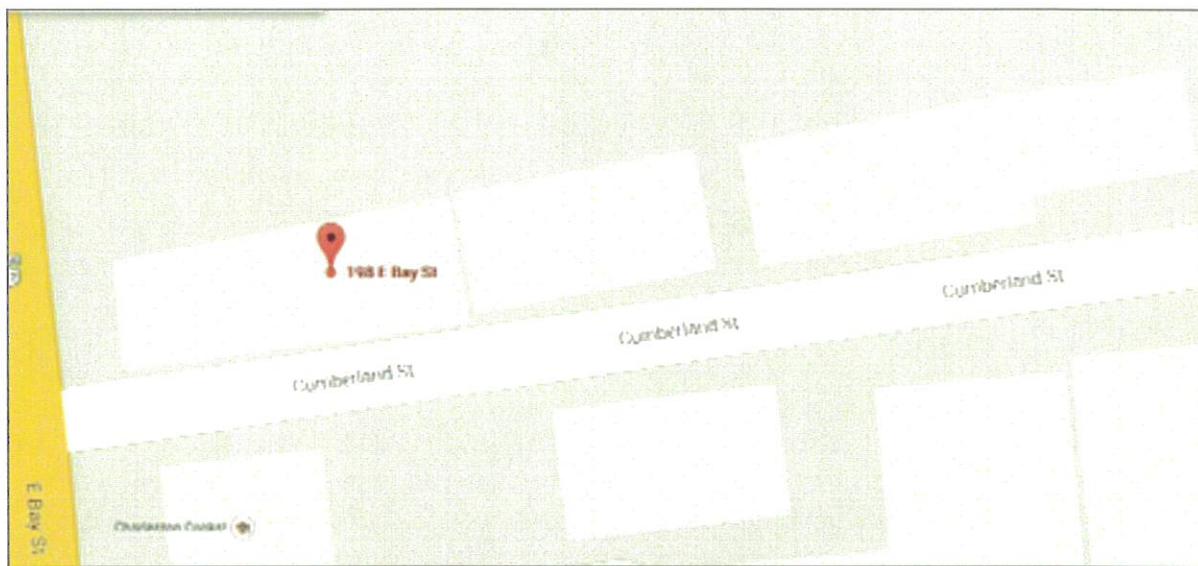


Fig. 5 - 2014 footprint of building at 198 East Bay

describes the existing building in 1981 as a "three story bearing brick... bldg. built as a warehouse near docks before 1844" but gives no evidence to support this date.<sup>2</sup> In any case, the current building at 198 East Bay was constructed sometime in the mid 1840s and certainly before 1846.

<sup>2</sup> "Historic Preservation Application - Part 1, Oct. 30, 1981," Vertical Files 198 East Bay, Historic Charleston Foundation Archives, (Charleston, SC).

In 1864, a photograph of Fraser's Wharf taken from the southeast on Accommodation Wharf, gives a glimpse of the roofline of the building at 198 East Bay. The building in the photograph has a steeply-pitched gable roof (Fig. 6). However, by 1911, 198 East Bay certainly had a flat roof behind a parapet, a roofline it maintains today (Fig. 7 and 8). In the 1886 earthquake, 198 East Bay sustained significant damages to its

western façade, which faces East Bay Street. This façade had to be taken down to the first floor and rebuilt. It seems likely that at this time the owner decided to reconstruct the western facade in the then more fashionable Italianate

style. The building probably got its flat roofline at the same time. The present day façade of 198 East Bay remains remarkably unchanged from the 1911 façade.

The most obvious alteration is the loss of the heavy cornice pictured along the western parapet on

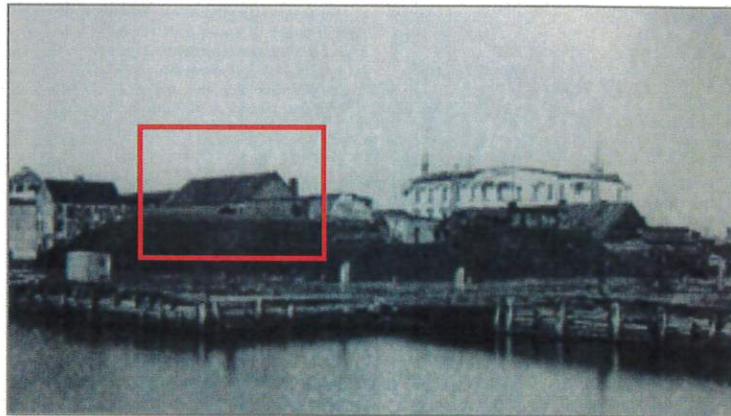


Fig. 6 - Fraser's Wharf, 1864  
(198 East Bay in red box)

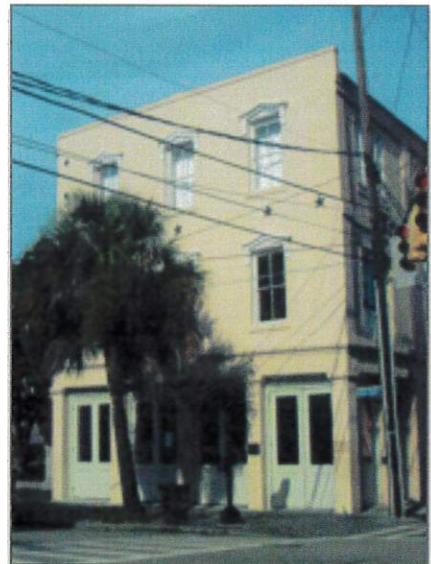


Fig 8 - 198 East Bay, 2014

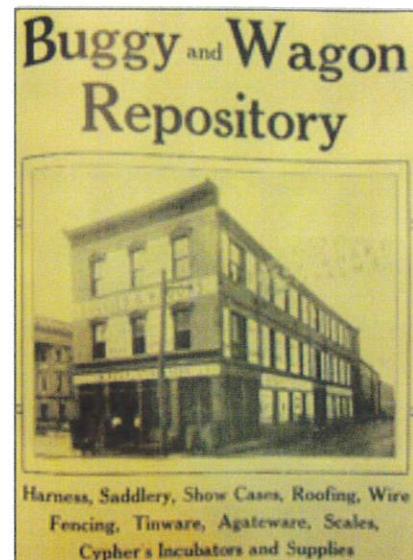


Fig 7 - 198 East Bay, 1911

the 1911 façade. It is not clear from the 1911 photos whether or not the star shaped tie rod bolts seen on the modern day façade were present on the 1911 façade.

The structure at 198 East Bay is a typical warehouse of its time and place and similar to other structures of similar age located along East Bay.<sup>3</sup> With direct access to the Cooper River from its construction ca. 1846 until the 20th century as well as close proximity to the Charleston City Market, the location of the warehouse must have been coveted and extremely valuable.

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<sup>3</sup> Historic Preservation Certification Application - Part 1.

## Chapter 1

### THE BRITISH ARE COMING

From 1678 to 1742, 198 East Bay was a “low water lot” attached to lot number 33 and owned exclusively by British colonists, most of them coming to Charleston by way of Barbados. In 1678 the property was granted to a John Foster or Forster, described as a former resident of Barbados.<sup>4</sup> In *A New World Gentry: The Making of a Merchant and*

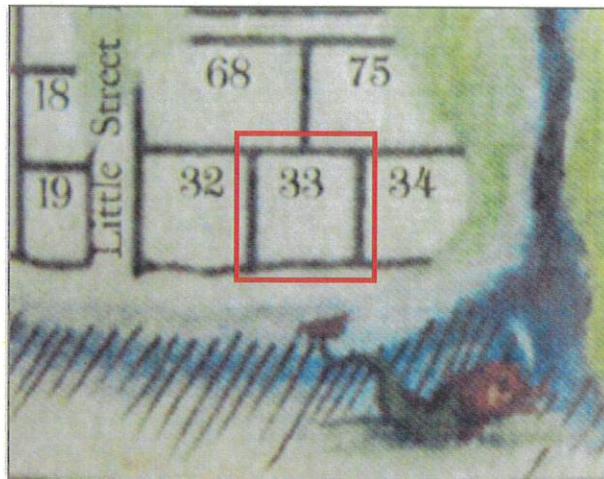


Fig. 9 - Detail from a version of the Grand Modell 1678-1689

*Planter Class in South Carolina, 1670-1770*, Richard Waterhouse very briefly mentions a John Foster who came to Carolina and served as proprietary deputy but maintained estates in Barbados to which he later returned.<sup>5</sup> A Jno. Foster is also noted as owning 300 acres in “A list of the most eminent planters in Barbadoes, anno 1673.”<sup>6</sup> In *The Complete*

*Book of Emigrants: 1607-1660*, there is record of a Hugh Forth of London appointing Mr.

<sup>4</sup> Susan Baldwin Bates, *Proprietary Records of South Carolina: Volume 3, Abstracts of the records of the Surveyor General of the Province, Charles Towne, 1678-1698*, Eds., Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriett Cheves Leland, (Charleston: History Press, 2007), 127.

<sup>5</sup> Richard Waterhouse, *The Making of a Merchant and Planter Class in South Carolina*, (Charleston, The History Press, 2005) 29-30.

<sup>6</sup> “A list of the most eminent planters in Barbados, anon 1673,” transcribed in W. Noel Sainsbury (ed.), *Calendar of State Papers Colonial Series, America and West Indies, volume 7: 1669-1674* (London: HMSO, 1889) 496-497, entry 1101. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=70236&strquery=EminentPlantersBarbados1673> (accessed 30 November 2014).

John Foster, a Barbados merchant, to be his attorney in December of 1660.<sup>7</sup> It is possible that the John Foster - planter, merchant, proprietary deputy, and acting attorney - mentioned in these sources is the same John Foster who took possession of lot number 33 in 1678. This John Foster, however, did not choose or was incapable of developing lot number 33. He maintained the property until at least 1682, but by 1693 the lot, which "John Forster, late of Barbados," had neglected to build on," had been deeded to Captain James Moore.<sup>8</sup>

By 1682 James Moore had already taken part in an exploration over the Appalachians with Colonel Maurice Matthews. He would later serve as Governor of South Carolina from 1700 to 1703 and lead a force of about fifty European settlers and 1300 Creeks, Cherokees, and Savannas in a siege of Spanish St. Augustine.<sup>9</sup> It is also interesting to note that Moore, another immigrant from Barbados, married Margaret Berringer, a granddaughter of a Reverend John Foster of Barbados, though it is unclear whether or not this is the same or of any relation to John Foster who took possession of lot 33



Fig. 10: Governor Robert Daniell  
(ca. 1646 - 1718)

<sup>7</sup> Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants: 1607-1660*, (Genealogical Publishing Com, 1987), 483.

<sup>8</sup> Bates, 127.

<sup>9</sup> E. Stuart Gregg, *A Crane's Foot (or Pedigree) of Branches of the Gregg, Stuart, Robertson, Dobbs and Allied Families*, (1975), 178.

in 1678.<sup>10</sup> Moore, however, held the property for scarcely a year. In 1694, he deeded the land to Captain William Hewitt of Jamaica.<sup>11</sup>

Govern Robert Daniell, the namesake of Daniel Island, took possession of lot 33 sometime before 1718, the year he died and the property passed to his daughter-in-law, Sarah Daniel (Daniells).<sup>12</sup> Daniell was granted one town lot in 1678 and purchased another in 1694. He could not have purchased lot 33 at the earlier date, since it was owned by John Foster from 1678 until the 1690s. However William Hewitt may have immediately sold lot 33 to Robert Daniell after acquiring it from John Foster in 1694.<sup>13</sup>

Like John Foster and James Moore, Robert Daniell had come to South Carolina by way of Barbados.<sup>14</sup> He was born about 1646, perhaps in London to a mariner named John Daniell and his wife Sara.<sup>15</sup> The saga of his arrival in South Carolina and his acquisition of lot 33 illustrates the close connection between England, Barbados, and the Carolinas in the early days of colonial North America. Michael K. Dahlman writes, "Robert was involved in the maritime trade between London, Barbados, and Bermuda, and the surviving records piece together the life of a London-based mariner who eventually made Carolina his home."<sup>16</sup> A land warrant issued in South Carolina in 1677 lists him as a

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<sup>10</sup> Gregg, 177.

<sup>11</sup> Bates, 127.

<sup>12</sup> Will of Robert Daniel, *Will Books, Vol. 55*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 91-101.

Michael K. Dahlman, *Daniel Island*, (Arcadia Publishing, 2007), 31.

<sup>13</sup> Dahlman, 32-33.

<sup>14</sup> Biographical and Genealogical Research on Robert Daniell, Vertical Files, South Carolina Historical Society, (Charleston, SC), 2n.

<sup>15</sup> Biographical and Genealogical Research on Robert Daniell, 3.

<sup>16</sup> Dahlman, 31.

resident of the providence.<sup>17</sup> In 1679 he was still spending some time in Barbados as he figures in the passenger list of a ship traveling from the island to South Carolina in *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality*.<sup>18</sup> He maintained economic connection with the island well into the 1690s. In 1693 his ship *The Daniell of Carolina* was damaged during a storm, probably while traveling between Barbados and the Carolinas.<sup>19</sup>

Daniell quickly became an integral part of colonial trade and politics. In 1686 he sailed several ships, manned by 90 colonists and a large group of Indians, to St. Augustine to combat the Spanish advance up the Port Royal River. A hurricane badly damaged Daniell's ships before he ever engaged the Spanish in battle. Throughout the 1690s Daniell was a prominent merchant and ship captain in South Carolina.<sup>20</sup> In 1695 he received his first grant of land on Daniel Island, "where he would build 'Daniell's Pier' and a settlement that employed a 'considerable number of slaves.'<sup>21</sup> He also acquired a 62-acre island called Brady Island or St. Jourges Island.<sup>22</sup> In 1698 he was made a Landgrave and given 48,000 acres in the province of South Carolina. The land warrant then listed him as a citizen of Berkly [sic] County.<sup>23</sup> His property then included all of Daniell Island, Parris Island, as well as extensive lands along the Santee.<sup>24</sup> In 1699 his divorced his first

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 32.

<sup>18</sup> Biographical and Genealogical Research on Robert Daniell, 2n.

<sup>19</sup> Dahlman, 33.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., 33.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 33.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 33.

<sup>23</sup> Land Warrant. *Charleston County miscellaneous probate records*, Vol. 56, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 75.

<sup>24</sup> Dahlman, 34.

wife, Dorothy, whom he had married sometime before 1675. The following year he married Martha Wainwright, a native of Charles Town who was 16 years old at the time of the wedding. The couple made their home in Charles Town.<sup>25</sup>

In 1703 Daniell was appointed deputy governor of North Carolina. He and his new wife relocated to Archbell Point, North Carolina, but returned to Charles Town in 1705. In 1711 Captain Daniell led a successful military offensive against the Tuscarora Indians of North Carolina, whom the French and Spanish had encouraged to rise against the English colonists. He also participated in the Yemassee War of 1715. The following year he was appointed Governor of South Carolina, a post he held until 1717. He died in 1718 at the age of 72.<sup>26</sup>

In his will, Robert Daniell left town lots 33 and 34 to his daughter-in-law Sarah Daniel. (Sarah had been married to Robert Daniell, Jr., who disappeared at sea sometime between October 20, 1709 and July 1, 1710.<sup>27</sup>) The following year Sarah Daniel sold the property to her mother-in-law, Martha Daniel.<sup>28</sup> After this transaction, the paper trail for the property is lost for eight years. In 1727 William Blakeway willed the property to his wife, Sarah. In his description of the property, he specifies that it was "Convey'd to (him) by Martha Logan."<sup>29</sup> This is almost certainly Governor Robert Daniell's wife Martha who

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<sup>25</sup> Dahlman, 31 and 34.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., 34-35.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 31.

<sup>28</sup> Deed Book A, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 186.

<sup>29</sup> "Will of William Blakeway," Wills, *Charleston County, South Carolina*, Vol. 61B, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, CCPL will books, 596.

married Colonel George Logan after his death<sup>30</sup> William Blakeway had married Sarah Daniel, Robert and Martha Daniell's daughter. It is therefore perfectly probable that the property passed from mother to daughter, from Martha Daniell Logan to her daughter Sarah and her husband William.<sup>31</sup> In 1742, Sarah Blakeway sold the property to Noah Serre, and so began a sixty year period when influential planters and merchants of Huguenot descent owned 198 East Bay.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> "Martha Logan," *Cemetery Inscriptions: City of Charleston*, (Charleston, 2007), South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC, 206B.

Thomas S. Edwards and Elizabeth A. De Wolfe, *Such News of the Land: U.S. Women Nature Writers*, (UPNE, 2001), 15-16.

<sup>31</sup> Henry Laurens, *The Papers of Henry Laurens: January 6, 1776 - November 1, 1777*, (University of South Carolina Press, 1988), 275 7n.

<sup>32</sup> Deed Book Z, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, SC, 13.

## Chapter 2

### THE HUGUENOTS ARE HERE

When King Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, French Protestants, who had already been leaving their homeland in large numbers throughout the preceding century, poured into Britain and its American colonies.<sup>33</sup> These Huguenot émigrés were encouraged to make their way to Britain's Atlantic colonies, where the crown was in desperate need of new settlers.<sup>34</sup> The fact that the Carolina Charter promised "liberty of conscience," that is the freedom to worship as one saw fit, made South Carolina a particularly attractive destination for French Protestants.<sup>35</sup> Beginning in 1629, Huguenots made several attempts to found colonies in the Carolinas. In 1670 the first large wave of Huguenots arrived in Carolina.<sup>36</sup>

Noah Serre arrived in Charleston in 1680, five years before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes:

At 5 A.M. on December 19, about fifty Huguenots, Noah Serre included, boarded the British fringe *Richmond* in London and began their winter journey to a strange world... The Petit-Guerard colony arrived in Carolina on April 30, 1680, after a

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<sup>33</sup> Arthur Henry Hirsch, Ph.D., *The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina*, (Duke University Press, 1928.), 4.

<sup>34</sup> Hirsch, 5.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., 7-9.

four month voyage and were landed at Oyster Point which was in the process of becoming the relocated (and present-day) site of Charles Town.<sup>37</sup>

The "List of French and Swiss Refugees who wished to be naturalized," compiled sometime between May 1694, and September, 1695, lists one "Noél Serré, natit de Luminie en Brye" and "Catherinne Challion, sa femme, native de Lyon," as well as their two children, Margueritte and Noél, "natits en Caroline."<sup>38</sup> Noél is probably a misspelling of Noéh as a Noah Serre, described as a weaver by trade, is listed in the "Act for making Aliens free of this part of this Province, and for granting liberty of conscience to all Protestants" of 1696/7.<sup>39</sup> Within the first few years of his arrival in Charles Town, Noah Serre began his ascent to planter. His transformation reveals the fluid nature of the social and economic hierarchy in early Charles Town, as well as the influential position Huguenots held in the Merchant-Planter society of South Carolina:

Noah Serre apparently spent his first years in Carolina working as a weaver in the struggling young village of Charles Town. By 1694 he was able to buy a town lot...

Around 1700 Noah Serre began the critical transformation from craftsman to planter. The significance of this move lay in the greater possibilities for wealth and

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<sup>37</sup> The Staff of the Division of State Parks, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, *A Master Plan for Hampton Plantation State Park*, (1979), 3.

<sup>38</sup> The listing reads: Noél Serré, native of Luminie in Brye and Catherine Challion, his wife, a native of Lyon, and their two children, Margueritte and Noél, natives of Carolina. T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., *A Contribution to the History of the Huguenots of South Carolina, Consisting of Pamphlets by Samuel Dubose, Esq., of St. John's Berkeley, South Carolina, and Prof. Frederick A. Porcher of Charleston, South Carolina*, (New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1887), 66.

<sup>39</sup> Thomas Cooper and David James McCord, *The Statues at Large of South Carolina: Acts, 1685-1716*, (A.S. Johnston, 1837), 132.

power open to the successful planter. In the early years of the eighteenth century various grants, deed, and memorials all attest to the acquisition of land by Noah.<sup>40</sup> By 1712 Serre had purchased 2000 acres along the Santee River.<sup>41</sup> He then set about making his fortune in rice production. A 1730 inventory of his estate lists 90 barrels, or about 18 tons, among his possessions. By the time he made his will in 1726, Noah Serre's estate was valued at about £10,528. He owned homes in Charleston and on the Santee, as well as 41 slaves.<sup>42</sup> When Noah Serre, the immigrant, died in 1726, his entire landed estate passed to his only son, also named Noah.<sup>43</sup> It was this Noah Serre who would purchase Charles Town lot 33 from Sarah Blakeway in 1742.<sup>44</sup> Over the course of his lifetime, this Noah Serre would nearly triple his father's estate as well as begin the process of assimilating into colonial British society.

The younger Noah Serre's will and inventory of his estate - dated November 30, 1744 and February 11, 1745, respectively - illustrate his wealth and economic activities, as well as the hybridized British-French culture of the Carolina Huguenots. Serre's inventory lists more than 5000 bushels of "ruff rice" between his landing and pounding barns and his Echaw plantation, collectively valued at nearly £500. The inventory also includes 80,000 feet of cypress lumber, as well as 150,000 cypress shingles, valued at £1100. The inventory of goods is followed by five pages listing the slaves Serre owned at the time of the inventory in 1745. The inventory makes it clear that Serre was a successful

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<sup>40</sup> The Staff of the Division of State Parks, 3.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>43</sup> "Will of Noah Serre (d. 1726)," *Will Books*, Vol. 2, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 90.

<sup>44</sup> Deed Book Z, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 13

planter of some standing at the time of his death in 1746.<sup>45</sup> As a planter, Serre would have depended upon his rural agricultural lands. However, lots in Charles Town, and particularly any located “on the Bay of Charles Town,” would have been indispensable to conducting his business; Charles Town, with its bustling port, was the center of the “vigorous trade in commodities such as rice, indigo, and human capital” necessary in the operation of a profitable plantation.<sup>46</sup>

The Serre inventory of 1745 also gives further proof of the hybridized British-French culture of the Huguenots of South Carolina. First of all, the younger Noah Serre’s will and inventory are written in English, whereas his father’s had been written entirely in French. The inventory of the younger Noah Serre’s possessions “contenued in the Country In the dwelling house at Santee” reveals that in his personal study had a sizable collection of both French and British works. These included eight volumes of Molières plays, five Volumes of Lord Clarenden’s history, three volumes of the British Apollo, Dryden’s Juvenal, two volumes of the French Bible, and, perhaps most poetically, two volumes of *The History of England* by Paul de Rapin, a Frenchman.<sup>47</sup> Serre’s will also gives evidence of his close connection with Carolina’s Huguenot population at large. In it he bequeaths £100 to each of his godsons, nearly all of them bearing French surnames: John Shackleford, Noah Thomas George Chicken, Noah Michau, John Jaudon, Theodore Gaillard, and

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<sup>45</sup> “Inventory of the Estate of Noah Serre (d. 1746),” *Will Books Vol. 67B (1732-1746)*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 551

<sup>46</sup>Stephanie E. Yuhl, *A Golden Haze of Memory: The Making of Historic Charleston*, ( Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 2.

<sup>47</sup> “Inventory of the Estate of Noah Serre (d. 1746),” (558-559).

Catherine Dutarque.<sup>48</sup> As a prominent and clearly integrated member of the Huguenots of 18th century Charleston and South Carolina, the younger Noah Serre's hybridized French-British colonial identity can be seen as representative of the larger Huguenot population of the colony.

The younger Noah Serre specified in his will of 1744 that all of his landed estate, except for one town lot, which he bequeathed to his daughter Hester, and the Goose Creek plantation he had recently purchased from George Chicken, which he bequeathed to his wife Catherine, would pass to his only son Noah:

I give Devise and Bequeath to my son Noah Serre and to his Heirs and assigns for ever the plantation whereon I now live, and all my lots and houses in Charles Town (that in Tradd Street already Devised Excepted) and all my lands whatsoever not herein before devis'd<sup>49</sup>

However, Serre's son Noah died before he reached twenty-one years, the age when he could take possession of the property. A release dated December 17, 1771, in which "John Dutarque and his wife, Mary, of Charles Town" sold "all that Southernmost part or parcel of a Town Lot of Land... known by the number 33 situate, lying, and being on the Bay of Charles Town," to John and Theodore Gaillard, states that the property once belonged to a "Noah Seré late of Craven County deceased" before it passed to his son, also named Noah, who, however, "sometime after departed this life underage."<sup>50</sup> The release also specifies that, after the premature death of this youngest Noah Serre, the

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<sup>48</sup> "Will of Noah Serre (d. 1746)," *Will Books, Vol. 72B (1740-1747)*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 566.

<sup>49</sup> "Will of Noah Serre (d. 1746)," 567.

<sup>50</sup> Deed Book C4, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 250.

property passed to Mary Dutarque - the sister of his father, the younger Noah Serre - and her husband John.<sup>51</sup>

John Dutarque was the grandson of a French Huguenot immigrant whose family history greatly mirrored that of the Serres. A Louis Dutarque, presumably John's grandson, had arrived in the Carolinas by 1696. Like the first Noah Serre, Louis Dutarque was listed as a weaver. His son Captain John Dutarque, like the second Noah Serre, was first and foremost a planter.<sup>52</sup> When he died in 1767 he left all his lands in St. James Santee to John Dutarque, who took possession of 198 East Bay in 1744.<sup>53</sup> In 1771 John and Mary Dutarque sold 198 East Bay to John Gaillard and his son Theodore.<sup>54</sup> It is interesting to note that, following the death of Mary, John Dutarque married a Lydia Gaillard in 1774<sup>55</sup>

On December 17, 1771, John and Mary Dutarque sold the property to John Gaillard and his son Theodore.<sup>56</sup> The deeds do not make entirely clear which Theodore and John Gaillard are meant; there were more than one man of each name living in South Carolina in the 18th century. However, it seems most likely that the John Gaillard described in the 1771 lease as a planter and resident of St. Stephn's Parish in Craven County, South Carolina, is the same John Gaillard Samuel Dubose refers to in "Reminiscences

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<sup>51</sup> Deed Book C4, 250.

<sup>52</sup> Nancy Lea Maurer, *The Evolution of the French Identity: A Study of the Huguenots in Colonial South Carolina, 1680-1740*, (Ann Arbor: ProQuest Information and Learning Company, 2006), 94, 98, and 103.

<sup>53</sup> "Will of Capt. John Dutarque," *Will Books, Vol. 10*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 868-870.

<sup>54</sup> Deed Book C4, 250.

<sup>55</sup> Malcolm Macbeth, *An Abstract of a Genealogical Collection*, (St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 1907), 10.

<sup>56</sup> Deed Book C4, 250.

of St. Stephen's Parish, Craven County and Notices of Her Old Homesteads."<sup>57</sup> Dubose writes that "Windsor, the next plantation, was the residence of John Gaillard, Esq., who married Judith, daughter of René Peyre."<sup>58</sup> The Theodore Gaillard mentioned in the lease is probably the Theodore Gaillard who lived from 1737 to 1805 and married Ellinor Cordes. He was the father of the John Gaillard who married Judith Peyre and the Lydia Gaillard who married John Dutarque. He also had a son of the same name who married a Martha Doughty.<sup>59</sup> As the property later passed between a Theodore Gaillard, Sen., and a Theodore Gaillard, Jun., married to a woman named Martha, this must be the Theodore Gaillard referred to in the 1771 lease.

In 1782 the South Carolina government confiscated the East Bay property from John and Theodore Gaillard as part of the Act passed at Jacksonborough for "Desposing of Estates and Banishing Certain Persons" which allowed the South Carolina government to banish those who had aided the British and confiscate their property.<sup>60</sup> However by 1784 both John and Theodore had been "restored by their Country to their property, and rights of citizenship."<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> Deed Book C4, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 248.

<sup>58</sup> Samuel Dubose, "Address delivered at the seventeenth anniversary of the Black Oak Agricultural Society [on Tuesday, April 27, 1858]," *A Contribution to the History of the Huguenots of South Carolina*, ed. T. Gaillard Thomas, (Mullins: Southern Printing Co., 1962), 48.

<sup>59</sup> Malcolm Macbeth, 10.

<sup>60</sup> Deed Book N5, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 525-526. Walter B. Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 239

<sup>61</sup> Legislative Acts/Legal Proceedings, *South Carolina Gazette and General Advertiser, Volume II, Issue 143*, (Charleston, SC), 1.

In 1783 the property was sold at auction to Commodore Alexander Gillon, who sold it to John Vanderhorst the very same year.<sup>62</sup> The property remained with John Vanderhorst until his death in 1789, when the it was sold as Vanderhorst "departed this life so considerably in debt as to make it absolutely necessary for his executors to sell and

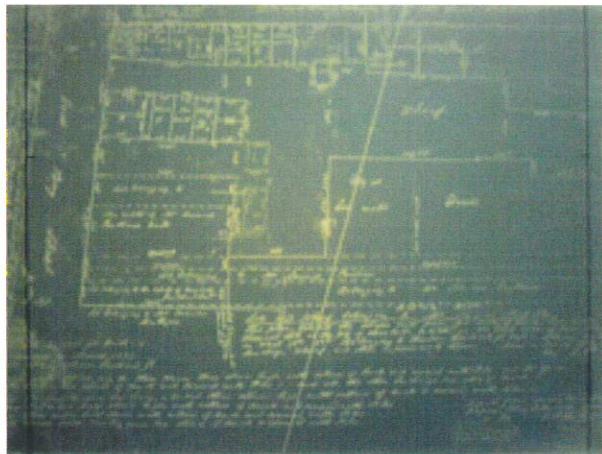


Fig 11 - Plat of buildings at 198 East Bay, 1797

dispose of the whole of his estate both real and personal."<sup>63</sup> Theodore Gaillard Junior, the son of the Theodore Gaillard who first acquired the lot in 1771, then purchased the property.<sup>64</sup> The property passed between Theodore Gaillard Senior and Junior twice between 1789 and 1804, when Theodore Gaillard Junior sold it to

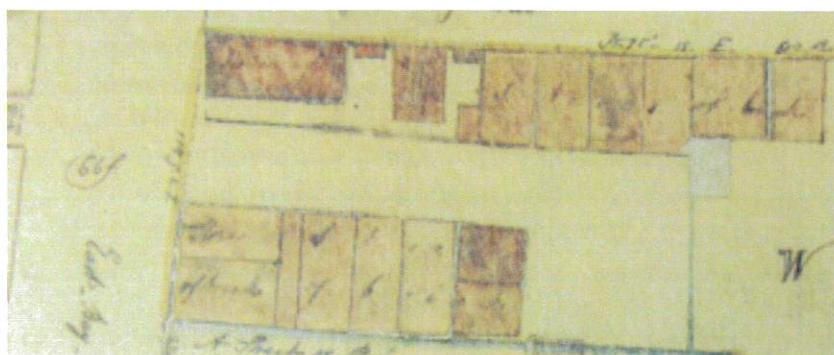


Fig 12 - Detail of buildings at 198 East Bay, 1804

John C. Faber.<sup>65</sup> The first known structures to be built on the property date to this fifteen year period.

In 1787 South Carolina repealed the

<sup>62</sup> Deed book C6, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 146.  
Deed book N5, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 525-526.

<sup>63</sup> Deed Book D6, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 356.

<sup>64</sup> Deed Book D6, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 356.

<sup>65</sup> Deed Book K6, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 263.  
Deed Book E7, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 204.  
Deed Book M7, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 336-340.

law restricting building permanent structures on the east side of East Bay Street.<sup>66</sup> Unless John Vanderhorst built any structures on the property in the final two years of life, when he was more than likely experiencing serious financial difficulties, one of the Theodore Gaillard's must have constructed the buildings at appear on plats in 1797 and 1804 (Fig. 11 and 12). There is no evidence to suggest which of the two Theodore Gaillards actually constructed the range of stores visible on the Purcell Plat. However the son was the only member of the family to live at the site. Theodore Gaillard Jr. lived in a brick house at 231 (198) East Bay for a short time, perhaps while his city residence at 60 Montague Street, now called the Gaillard-Bennett House, was under construction.<sup>67</sup>

On April 20, 1804, Theodore Gaillard Junior leased the property to John C. Faber, initially for a period of four years and six months. In the lease, Faber agreed to construct a "fine and open passage thoroughfare or street to extend from East Bay Street down to a Street agreed upon to be opened from North to South and to be called Concord Street," demolishing any buildings on the property necessary to clear the path for the intended road.<sup>68</sup> However, Gaillard released the property to Faber the very next day. From then until 1920 the property would be owned by prosperous German families.

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<sup>66</sup> Nic Butler, East Bay Lecture, September 11, 2014.

<sup>67</sup> Johnathan H. Poston, *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture*, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 347 and 539.

<sup>68</sup> Deed Book M7, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 336.

## Chapter 3

### THE GERMAN OCCUPATION:

John C. Faber appears to have immigrated from Germany to Charleston in 1787, the year he became pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church.<sup>69</sup> His predecessor, Rev. John Nicholas Martin was urged by his congregation "to resume his pastoral relations, until a stated minister could be procured from Germany," and "upon the arrival of... Rev. John C. Faber he was released from further service."<sup>70</sup> By all accounts Faber was a well-educated man and an able pastor:

In the latter part of 1787 the Rev. John Christopher Faber arrived from Europe to accept the call which had been extended him. He was born in Rosenfeld, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, and was a man of learning, acceptable to the people, and had much success. The poet schiller was one of his schoolmates. He received his theological education at the University of Tuebingen. In Charleston he induced all the Germans, whether Lutheran, Reformed or Roman Catholic, to unite in this church.<sup>71</sup>

Faber served as pastor of St. John's until 1800 when he resigned due to failing health.<sup>72</sup> At least as late as 1802 he still identified as a minister of the German Church.<sup>73</sup> He appears

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<sup>69</sup> St. John's Lutheran Church, Charleston, South Carolina, *Services Commemorating the 225th Anniversary of its founding, 1742-1967*, (Charleston, November 19, 1967).

<sup>70</sup> Gotthardt Dellman Bernheim, *History of the German Settlements and of the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina*, (Philadelphia: The Lutheran Book Store, 1872), 279.

<sup>71</sup> St. John's Lutheran Church.

<sup>72</sup> Bernheim, 344.

<sup>73</sup> Poyas, Elizabeth Anne, *Our Forefathers: Their Homes and Their Churches*, (Walker, Evans and Company, 1860), 77.

to have converted to Anglicanism sometime before 1815, when he served as corresponding Secretary to the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Christianity, a post he also held in 1817.<sup>74</sup> When he died in 1818 at the age of fifty-four, he was interred at St. Philip's Episcopal in the West Cemetery, where his epitaph memorializes his seventeen years of pastoral service but makes no mention of the German Lutheran Church.<sup>75</sup>

During the early years of the 19th century, Faber became heavily involved in Charleston politics and finance. He served as the Chairman of the School Committee of the German Friendly Society in 1802.<sup>76</sup> As early as 1810 he was serving as a commissioner of the City Treasury.<sup>77</sup> In 1813 he was appointed a member of the Committee of Twenty-One.<sup>78</sup> The Committee of Twenty-One was organized to "superintend the appropriation of the funds contemplated to be raised by... 'An Ordinance to assess and levy the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars'... for the defense and safety of the city."<sup>79</sup> Later that same year he was also made a commissioner of the City Treasury.<sup>80</sup> By

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<sup>74</sup> John C. Faber "To the President and Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London," *The Christian Register, and Moral and Theological Review, Volume 2, Issue 1*, (1817), 180 and 184.

<sup>75</sup> "John C. Faber," *Cemetery Inscriptions: City of Charleston*, (Charleston, 2007), South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 221.

<sup>76</sup> Advertisement, *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Volume XX, Issue 4740*, (Charleston, SC, November 3, 1802), America's Historical Newspapers, 3.

<sup>77</sup> Advertisement, *The Carolina Gazette, Issue 676*, (Charleston, SC, December 21, 1810), 4

<sup>78</sup> "Committee of Twenty-One," *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Vol. XXXIII, Issue 10645*, (Charleston, SC, March 30, 1813), America's Historical Newspapers, 2.

<sup>79</sup> Advertisement, *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Vol. XXXIII, Issue 10696*, (Charleston, SC, May 29, 1813), America's Historical Newspapers, 1.

<sup>80</sup> Legislative Acts/Legal Proceedings, *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Volume XXXIII, Issue 10696* (Charleston, SC, May 29, 1813), America's Historical Newspapers, 1.

1815 he was serving as a commissioner of the newly created Bank of the United States of America as well as the President of the State Bank of South Carolina.<sup>81</sup> He was elected President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of Charleston in 1817, a post he held until his death.<sup>82</sup> Also in 1817 he was elected President of the South Carolina Branch of the Bank of the United States.<sup>83</sup>

For at least part of his tenure of 198 East Bay, John C. Faber used the property as a rental. The description in the advertisement below, dated April 7, 1809, probably describes the properties he purchased from Theodore Gaillard Jr.<sup>84</sup> The fact that he describes the property only as his one of his "BRICK STORES," strengthens this impression. The advertisement seems to assume the reader will understand which brick stores are

meant. As Faber's properties at and just

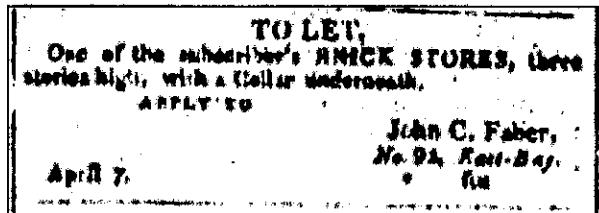


Fig 13 - Advertisement, *The Charleston Mercury*, April 7, 1809

south of 198 East Bay were referred to as Faber's North and South Range, it seems probable, as the advertisement is so vague, that these were the only rental properties, or at least the only referred to as stores,

<sup>81</sup> "Milledgeville, July 5," *Republican Star*, Volume 13, Issue 46, (Easton, MD, July 25, 1815), America's Historical Newspapers, 3.

*Journal of the Senate of the United States of America; Being the First Session of the Twelfth Congress; Begun and Held at the City of Washington. November 4, 1811, and in the Thirty-Sixth Year of the Independence of the Said States, Volume V*, (1821), 622.

<sup>82</sup> "John C. Faber, Esq., " *American Beacon*, Vol III, Issue 135, (Norfolk, VA, January 13, 1817), America's Historical Newspapers, 2.

*Death Notice City Gazette, Volume XXXVIII, Issue 12267*, (Charleston, SC, September 9, 1818), America's Historical Newspapers, 2.

<sup>83</sup> "John C. Faber, Esq., " *New-England Palladium*, Vol XLIV, Issue 4, (Boston, MA, January 14, 1817), America's Historical Newspapers.

<sup>84</sup> Advertisement, *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Vol XXVIII, Issue 9430, (Charleston, SC, April 14, 1809), America's Historical Newspapers, 1.

that Faber owned along East Bay. The date listed on the advertisement, 93 East Bay, is Faber's residence rather than the location of the store to be let. The 1809 Charleston City Directory lists Rev. John C. Faber as living at 93 East Bay Street.<sup>85</sup>

However, by 1816, John C. Faber had made 213 East Bay, the former street address of what is today 198 East Bay, his place of residence. Both the 1816 and 1818 Charleston City Directories list J. C. Faber as residing at 213 East Bay. In his will he left the property to his wife Mary, stipulating she could use it either as a residence or a rental property:

Item I give devise and bequeath to my beloved wife Mary Margaret Faber the use of my House and Lot No. 213, on the East side of East Bay Street and the Rents thereof in case of her removal from the said House and Lot, and I do likewise give devise and bequeath unto her the Rents of my four Brickstores, adjoining the said Lot Eastwardly and commonly called Faber's North Range.<sup>86</sup>

Mary lived at 213 East Bay for at least a year after her husband's death; the 1819 Charleston City Directory lists it as her residence.<sup>87</sup> However, the property only belonged to Mary until their son Joseph W. Faber reached twenty-one years of age.<sup>88</sup>

In 1846, his mother, Mary Margaret Faber, deeded him another East Bay property immediately to its south. The more southern property, labeled "A" and "B" in the plat below, had also belonged to John C. Faber and then to Henry F. Faber, John's son and

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<sup>85</sup> *Charleston City Directory 1809*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC).

<sup>86</sup> "Will of John C. Faber," *Will Books Volume 34*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 22.

<sup>87</sup> *Charleston City Directory 1819*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 42.

<sup>88</sup> "Will of John C. Faber," 22.

Joseph's brother (Fig. 14). The deed and plat show that, though the area between two line of stores may have been used as a thoroughfare to the wharf, it was not a public street at the time. By 1842 there was at least a sidewalk running parallel to Joseph's line of stores down to Fraser's Wharf. An article in *The Southern Patriot* dated July 27, 1842, states that Joseph W. Faber had submitted a request for assistance in widening the sidewalk along the street leading to Fraser's Wharf.<sup>89</sup>

Joseph W. Faber was deeply entrenched in the economic activities of Charleston and the Lowcountry. He graduated from Harvard College in 1824 at the age of 19, and at least as early as 1835 he was working as an attorney in Charleston.<sup>90</sup> By 1837 he was already involved in rice planting. That year he was among a list of "PLANTERS on Cooper River and Proprietors of Rice Mills" agreeing to charge one dollar for each barrel of rice published in *The Southern Patriot*.<sup>91</sup> When he sat for a portrait by Charles Fraser in 1838, he was identified as a lawyer and rice planter near Adam's Run, South Carolina.<sup>92</sup> In 1841

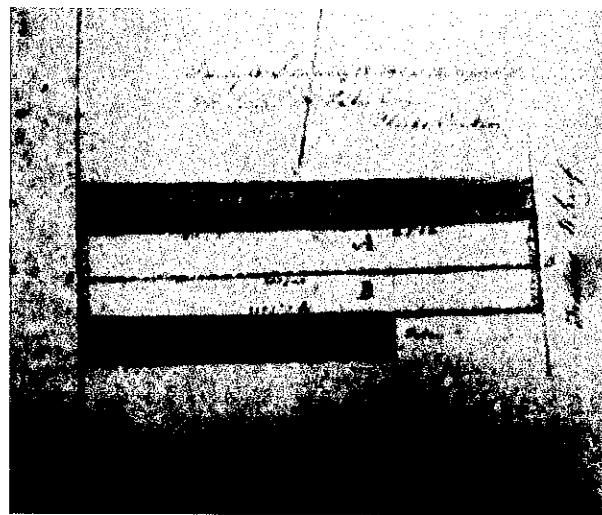


Fig 14 - Plat of lands conveyed to Joseph W. Faber by Mary Margaret Faber in 1846

<sup>89</sup> Legal Proceeding, *The Southern Patriot*, Volume XLVIII, Issue 7166, (Charleston, SC, July 27, 1842), America's Historical Newspapers, 2.

<sup>90</sup> John Farmer, *A Genealogical Register of the first settlers of New-England*, (1829), 100. *Charleston City Directory 1835-1836*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 95.

<sup>91</sup> Advertisement, *The Southern Patriot*, Vol. XXXVIII, Issue 5916, (Charleston, SC, October 12, 1837), America's Historical Newspapers, 3.

<sup>92</sup> Carolina Art Association, "A short sketch of Charles Fraser and a list of miniatures and other works," (Carolina Art Association), 25.

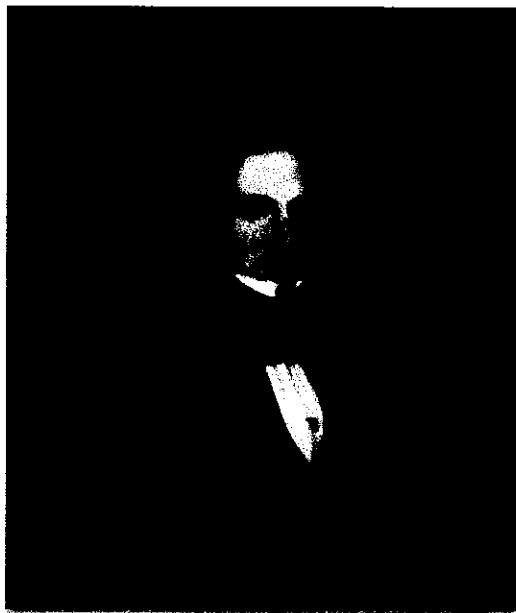


Fig 15: Joseph W. Faber (1805-1861)  
ca. 1837/8

his residence was listed as Hampstead in a notice "To the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina." This referred to Hampstead village, an area north of Calhoun Street in Charleston populated mostly by wealthy merchants and planters.<sup>93</sup> Both Joseph and his brother Henry had purchased lots in Hampstead with the intention of building large family residences on them.<sup>94</sup> In 1850 Joseph W. Faber owned land in both St. Paul's and St. Andrew's parishes, and, with 121 slaves, was one of the largest slave holders in St. Paul's.<sup>95</sup>

It seems likely that Joseph W. Faber fell into financial difficulties sometime in the 1850's. In 1857 he defaulted on a mortgage to Anna D. Kaufman.<sup>96</sup> His East Bay property was therefore sold at public auction on April 24, 1857, "at or near the Custom House, at 11 o'clock, or soon thereafter."<sup>97</sup> The fact that Faber suddenly diversified his financial

<sup>93</sup> Episcopal Church, Diocese of South Carolina. *Journal of the Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina* (R. L. Bryan Company, 1836), 25. Dale Rosengarten, Martha Zierden, Kimberly Grimes, Ziyadah Owusu, Elizabeth Alston, and Will Williams III, *Between the Tracks: Charleston's East Side During the Nineteenth Century*, (Charleston: The Charleston Museum, 1987), 10-12.

<sup>94</sup> "Will of Henry F. Faber," *Will Books Volume 41 (1834-1839)*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 916.

<sup>95</sup> Paul Porwall, *Against All Odds: History of Saint Andrew's Parish Church, Charleston, 1706-2013*, (WestBow Press, 2014), 390.

<sup>96</sup> Deed Book W13, Charleston County Residence Mesne Conveyance, (Charleston, SC), 255

<sup>97</sup> Advertisement, *The Charleston Mercury, Volume XLVIII, Issue 9889*, (Charleston, SC, 1857), 3.

pursuits also suggests he may have been in need of money. An 1858 advertisement in *The Charleston Mercury* describes him as a "Broker, Auctioneer, and Commission Agent," the first mention this study found of his being called anything but an attorney or planter.<sup>98</sup> He dealt in a great variety of wares, including real estate, livestock, furniture, and slaves.<sup>99</sup> In 1859 Faber advertised the sale of a "valuable PLANTATION in St. Paul's Parish."<sup>100</sup> Later that same year he sold a plantation in St. Andrew's parish.<sup>101</sup> It is possible this was his own plantations in St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Parishes. If this is the case, it signals that by 1859 Faber was in dire financial difficulties. He died on January 27th, 1861, at his Charleston residence at 18 Church Street, and was buried at Magnolia Cemetery.<sup>102</sup>

When Joseph W. Faber's East Bay property was sold at auction in 1857, Anna D. Kaufman purchased two-thirds of the lot, including the portion now called 198 East Bay.<sup>103</sup> Anna D. Kaufman was born Anna Dorothea Faber in 1812 and was either or a cousin of Joseph W. Faber. In the 1890s, W. H. Faber recorded "Cousin Anna Kaufman's Reminisces," in which she spoke of her "grandfather John Christopher Faber," Joseph's father.<sup>104</sup> She married the Rev. Abraham C. Kaufman, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania,

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<sup>98</sup> Advertisement, *The Charleston Mercury*, Volume LI, NO. 10328, (Charleston, SC, Semtempber 3, 1858), America's Historical Newspapers, 2.

<sup>99</sup> Advertisement, *The Charleston Mercury*, Volume LI, Issue 10396, (Charleston, SC, November 23, 1858), America's Historical Newspapers, 3.

<sup>100</sup> Advertisement, *The Charleston Mercury* Vol. LII, Issue 10454, (Charleston, SC, January 29, 1859), America's Historical Newspapers, 3.

<sup>101</sup> Advertisement, *The Charleston Mercury*, Volume LIII, Issue 10718, (Charleston, SC, December 6, 1859), America's Historical Newspapers, 3.

<sup>102</sup> "Joseph W. Kaufman," *Charleston County Death Cards*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC).

<sup>103</sup> Deed Book W13, 255.

<sup>104</sup> "Faber Family Papers," Vertical Files, South Carolina Historical Society, (Charleston, SC).

sometime before the birth of their only son, also named Abraham C. Kaufman, in 1839. Like Anna's grandfather John C. Faber, Rev. Kaufman came to Charleston when called to minister at a local church. From 1836 to 1839 he served as the Assistant Minister of St. Philip's Episcopal Church. He died in 1839 at the age of 28, after contracting yellow fever in the 1839 epidemic.<sup>105</sup> His tomb marker reads, "after serving the Church as its / Assistant Minister for three years, he fell a / Victim to a fatal epidemic / Giving his young life for his people / He exchanged a short Ministry below for a / More excellent one above."<sup>106</sup> Another memorial called "his zeal in his master's service... the immediate cause of his untimely death."<sup>107</sup> He was buried beneath the center aisle near the chancel of St. Philip's Episcopal Church.<sup>108</sup>

Little could be found about Anna D. Kaufman, except that in 1862, at the age of fifty, she fled the besieged city and refugee<sup>11</sup> to Spartanburg, South Carolina.<sup>109</sup> For her the war was particularly close to home. During the Civil War, Kaufman's buildings on



Fig 16 - Rev. Abraham Kaufman (1812-1839), 1837.

<sup>105</sup> Simons, Thomas Y., M. D., "Dr. Simon's Report on the Yellow Fever of Charleston," *The American Medical Intelligencer*, Vol. 3, (A. Waldie, 1840), 301.

<sup>106</sup> "Abraham C. Kaufman," *Cemetery Inscriptions: City of Charleston*, (Charleston, 2007), South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 202-203.

<sup>107</sup> News/Opinion, *The Southern Patriot*, XLII, Issue 6490, Charleston, SC, August, 30, 1839, 2. (AHN)

<sup>108</sup> "Abraham C. Kaufman," *Cemetery Inscriptions: City of Charleston*, (Charleston, 2007), South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 202-203.

<sup>109</sup> Faber Family Papers.

Cumberland Street, running down to the Cooper River, housed Fraser, Trenholm & Company, the Confederacy's "chief foreign depository."<sup>110</sup> The firm's 50-ship blockade running fleet helped transport millions of dollars' worth of Confederate cotton to Europe.<sup>111</sup>

Fraser's Wharf, located on the Cooper River at the eastern end of Kaufman's range of stores on East Bay, was also the site of the Blakely Gun Battery.<sup>112</sup> The 600-pound Blakely gun was a long range rifled designed by British Army Captain Theophilus Alexander Blakely.<sup>113</sup> It was placed at a particularly susceptible point on the eastern side

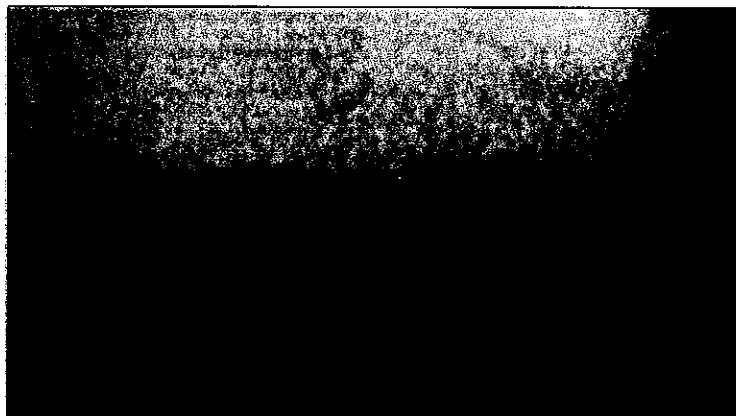


Fig 17 - Blakely Gun Batter at Fraser's Wharf and unfinished U. S. Custom House behind, 1864

of the peninsula. In his 1865 report "Damages of the Bombardment of Charleston," Major Henry Bryan noted that "the Blakely-gun battery appears to be the only one in the line of fire."<sup>114</sup> George Trenholm smuggled two Blakely guns into

Wilmington, North Carolina, in a "daring daylight run" on the Union blockade; the guns

<sup>110</sup> Spencer C. Tucker, *American Civil War: The Definitive Encyclopedia and Document Collection*, (ABC-CLIO, 2013), 709.

<sup>111</sup> Tucker, 709.

<sup>112</sup> Jack Thomson, *Charleston at War: The Photographic Record 1860-1865*, (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 2000), 145.

<sup>113</sup> Tucker, 183.

<sup>114</sup> John Johnson, *The Defense of Charleston Harbor: Including Fort Sumter and the Adjacent Islands, 1863-1865*, (Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company, 1890), xcix.

eventually made their way to Charleston.<sup>115</sup> After Fraser, Trenholm & Company moved the center of their operations farther north out of range of Union artillery, Fraser's Wharf was fortified and the Blakely gun was installed.<sup>116</sup> The Blakely Gun Battery was often a particular target of Union attacks. As one witness observed, "The Yankees are continuing their shelling of course. Today they are aiming at the big gun on Fraser's wharf, & some very good shots they have made. The last shell burst on the wharf, but I don't think it would have hit the gun itself."<sup>117</sup> On February 17, 1865, retreating Confederate forces exploded the Blakely gun at Fraser's wharf. A fragment was taken to West Point, New York, as a war trophy.<sup>118</sup>

Anna D. Kaufman served as a "Rebel tax collector" during the war but was pardoned under the amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865.<sup>119</sup> She returned to Charleston after the war and maintained the property at East Bay until her death.<sup>120</sup>

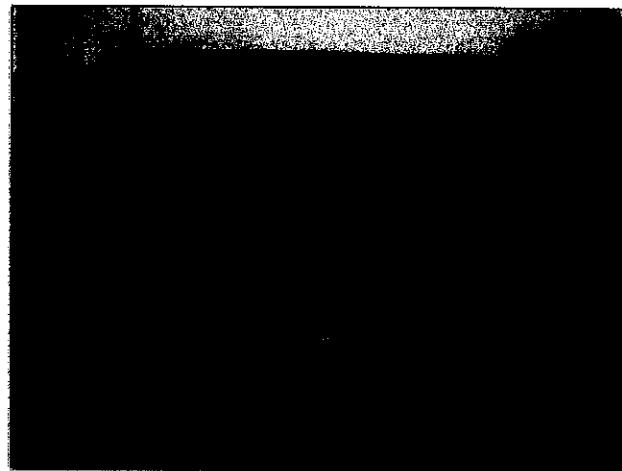


Fig 18 - Battlements at Fraser's Wharf and exploded Blakely gun, 1865 (147)

<sup>115</sup> Thomson, 145.

<sup>116</sup> Ibid., 146.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid., 146.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid., 146.

<sup>119</sup> *Congressional Serial Set, Issue 1311*, (United States Government Printing Office, 1868), 54.

<sup>120</sup> "To Rev. Abraham Kaufman Mural Tablet Placed in St. Phillip's Church to the Memory of," *The State*, Issue 5488, Charleston, South Carolina, June 17, 1906, 19. (AHN)

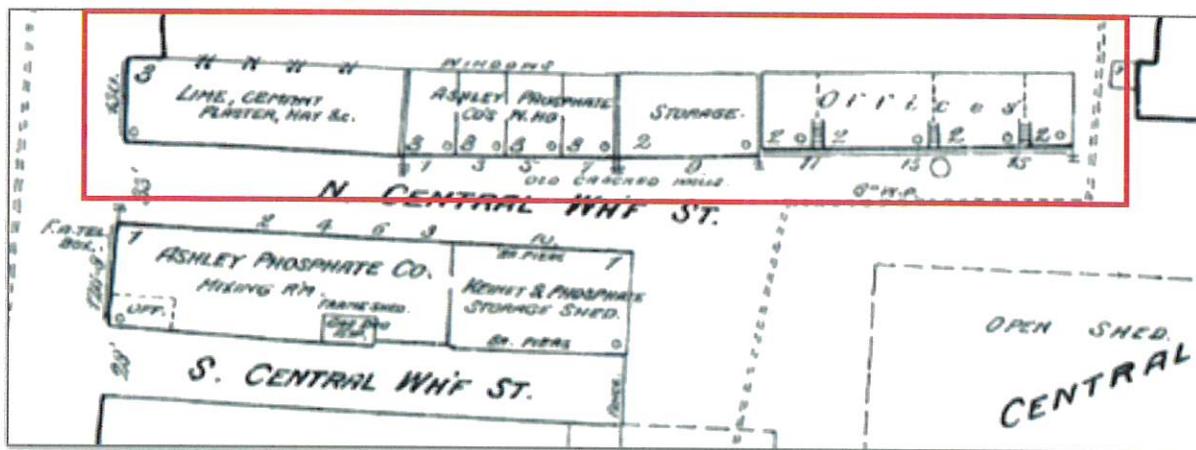


Fig 19 - 1884 Sanborn of 198 East Bay (130 East Bay) and continuous buildings

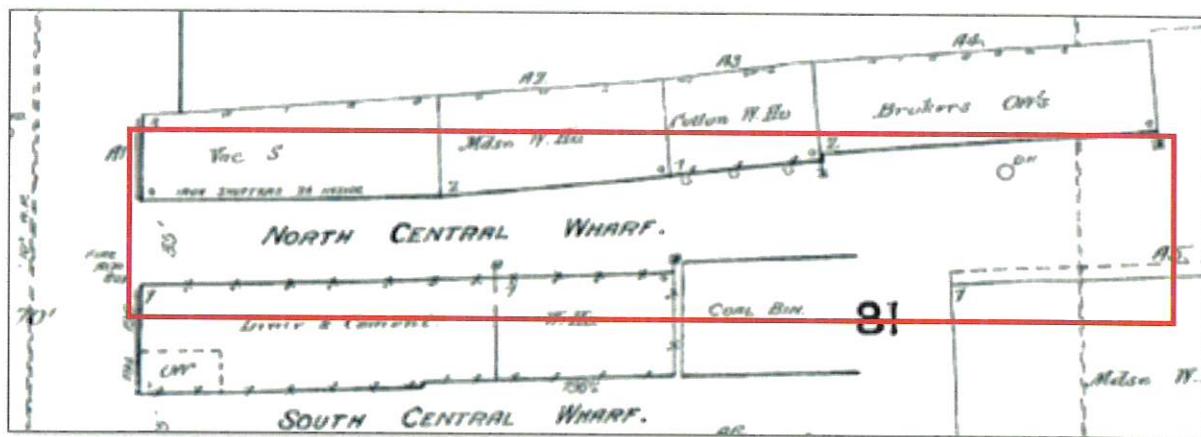


Fig 20 - 1888 Sanborn of 198 East Bay (130 East Bay) and contiguous buildings

In the years following the war, 198 East Bay was once again used as a rental property. The 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Fig 19) shows that 198 East Bay (labeled 130 East Bay) was a store selling "lime, cement, plaster, hay, &c." This store was probably operated by A. McCobb, Jr, a "general commission merchant and dealer in lime, cement, plaster, plaster paris, hair, fire brick and fire clay" who occupied the building at the time of the 1886 earthquake (Fig 19 and 21). During the earthquake, 198 East Bay sustained damage to the western façade, which had to come down to the first floor and be rebuilt,



Fig. 21 - Advertisement, 1886

but the rest of the building was unscathed.<sup>121</sup> Anna Kaufman's other buildings behind 198 East Bay sustained far more serious damages. Between 1884 and 1888, the building at 1-7 Cumberland Street was reduced from 3 stories to 2

stories and the building at 9 Cumberland Street from 2 to 1 (Fig. 19 and 20).

In 1895 Anna D. Kaufman died and the property at 198 East Bay passed to her son, Abraham C. Kaufman. Abraham C. Kaufman graduated from the College of Charleston with A.B. and A.M.<sup>122</sup> He later served as a trustee of the College from 1894 until at least 1917.<sup>123</sup> He was also influential in building the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, which was chartered in 1873.<sup>124</sup> When Congress established the American Red Cross in 1893, Kaufman was chosen as one of its founding members, along with Clara Barton. He was the only representative from Charleston chosen.<sup>125</sup> In 1900 he was one of seven visitors to the United States Military Academy appointed by the President of the United States to "inquire into the morale and discipline, curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, and other matters relating to the

<sup>121</sup> "East Bay 130," Charleston (S.C.) Records Management Division. *Record of Earthquake Damages*. (Charleston, 1886)

<sup>122</sup> *A Thousand American Men of Mark To-day*, (American Men of Remark, 1917), 176.  
A. C. Kaufman Papers, South Carolina Historical Society, (Charleston, SC).

<sup>123</sup> *A Thousand American Men*, 176.

<sup>124</sup> *A Thousand American Men*, 176  
Cary Franklin Poole, *A History of Railroading in Western North Carolina*, (The Overmountain Press, 1995), 12.

<sup>125</sup> *Military Laws of the United States Army*, (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1908), 1045.

academy.”<sup>126</sup> He was also a member of the Advisory Board of the Hospital and Training School for Colored Nurses in Charleston.<sup>127</sup> Alonzo B. McClellan, with the help of six black doctors and the larger black community of Charleston, established the nurse training school in 1896 as “the black community’s response to its needs for healthcare.”<sup>128</sup> Kaufman was a member of a biracial council that advised the directors of the hospital and training school.<sup>129</sup>

Abraham C. Kaufman used 198 East Bay as an income property, to be leased as office or commercial space, from 1900 until his death in 1918. However, during this period the property seems to have had only one tenant, The Carolina Portland Cement Company, sometime in the first decade of the 20th century. In 1911 the building housed a

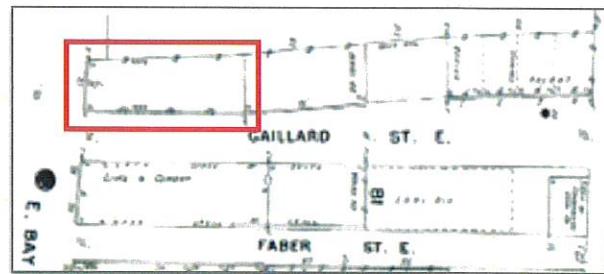


Fig 22 - 198 East Bay, 1902 Sanborn

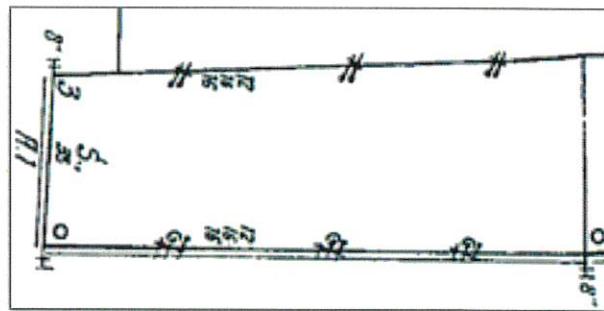


Fig 23 - The 1902 Sanborn gives no occupant of 198 East Bay

<sup>126</sup> “Board of Visitors”, *United States Military Academy West Point*, accessed November 28, 2014. [www.usma.edu/bov/SitePages/Home.aspx](http://www.usma.edu/bov/SitePages/Home.aspx).

United States War Department, *Annual Reports of the War Department, Vol 1, Part 1*, (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1900), 226.

<sup>127</sup> *A Thousand American Men*, 176.

<sup>128</sup> Nikki L. M. Brown and Barry M. Stentiford, *The Jim Crow Encyclopedia*, (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2008), 367.

Karen Buhler-Wilkerson, *No Place Like Home: A History of Nursing and Home Care in the United States*, (JHU Press, 2003), 70.

<sup>129</sup> Buhler-Wilkerson, 70.

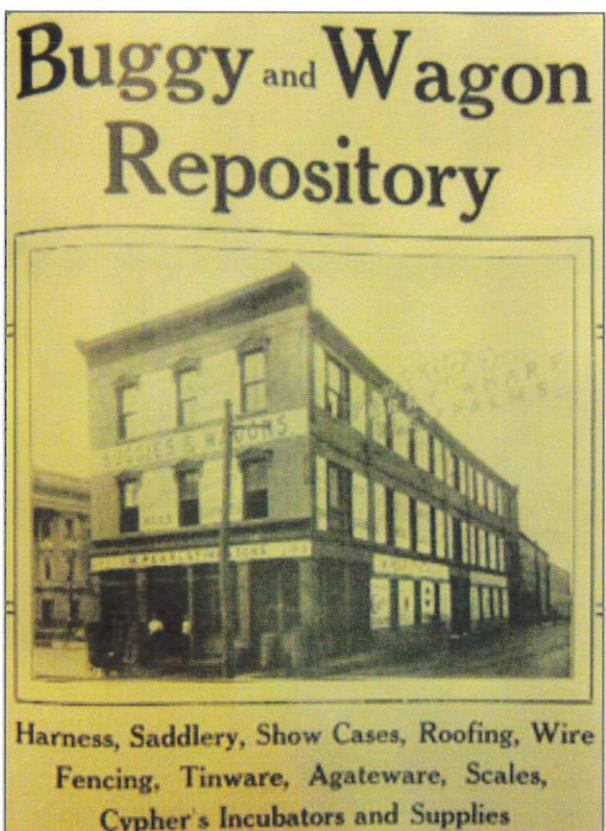


Fig. 24 - 198 East Bay, 1911

"Buggy and Waggon Repository" operated by I.M. Pearlstine (Fig. 24). In 1902, the property was certainly vacant (Fig. 22 and 23).

## Conclusion

By the time Abraham C. Kaufman died in 1918, 198 East Bay had transformed from a strategic port side commercial property to a vacant store front.<sup>130</sup> The arc of property from the 18th and early 19th centuries, when it was owned by prominent merchants and planters, to the 1910's, when it lay largely vacant, suggests a similar arc in Charleston's larger economic condition. Charleston experienced its golden age as a "booming crossroads of culture and trade for the British Empire" in the mid 18th century.<sup>131</sup> This vitality and prominence would continue after American Independence, well into the decades that saw Theodore Gaillard constructing his line of stores at 198 East Bay. However, by the 1820s and 1830s, Charleston had begun to fade. This economic decline continued throughout the middle part of the 19th century, and "accelerated during and after the war." The earthquake of 1886, several hurricanes, and the boll weevil infestations of 1917 and 1919 meant that by 1920, the port city was nothing compared to what it had been when the Serres, the Gaillards, and the Fabers owned 198 East Bay.<sup>132</sup> The history of 198 East Bay illustrates not only the shifting power dynamics between various ethnic groups that took place in the Holy City throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries; it also offers a microcosm through which to understand the economic patterns of Charleston at large.

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<sup>130</sup>"Abraham C. Kaufman," *Cemetery Inscriptions: City of Charleston*, (Charleston, 2007), South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, (Charleston, SC), 202-203.

<sup>131</sup> Yuhl, 2.

<sup>132</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-3.

## Chain of Title

Date	Deed	Grantor	Grantee	Type	Lot Size	Price	Comments
September 15/1982	Book: K125 Page: 385	Beaufort Investment Company	Hood, R. Scott			\$105,000	
May 17/1982	Book: K128 Page: 278	Hyde, Kathleen M.	Beaufort Investment Company				
May 8/1981	Book: H125 Page: 385	Blanchard, Bevon, and McKay	Hyde, Kathleen M.			\$220,000	
November 16/1970	Book: M95 Page: 241	Beshere, Joseph W.	Blanchard, Bevon, and McKay			\$42,500	
May 15/1964	Book: H80 Page: 343	Modern Homes Inc.	Beshere, Joseph W.			\$20,000	
November 30/1956	Book: E64 Page: 514	General Marine Supply Co.	Modern Homes Inc.	Mortgage	35' on East Bay, 41' on the back or East line, 117' on Gaillard Street, and 113'6" on the North line	\$14,213.87	
1953	Book: D57 Page: 544	Evelyn Realty Co.	General Marine Supply Co.	Mortgage			Break up property granted by Henry Buist – remainder sold to M. A. McLaughlin by deed, July 1/1920,

## Chain of Title

						Book R29, Page 124
May 12/1920	Book: F28 Page: 401	Henry Buist, as executor of will of Abraham C. Kaufman	Evelyn Realty Co.	Mortgage	35' on East Bay, 41' on East line, 201'6" on North line, 205', Gaillard Street	
?	?	Anna D Kaufman?	Abraham C. Kaufman	?	?	?
April 7/1857	Book: W13 Page: 255	Tupper, Master in Equity	Anna D. Kaufman	Deed – Masters Conveyance	1804 Joseph Purcell Plat	\$25,066.66 Complaint against Joseph W. Faber. 2/3 of property go to Kaufman, 1/3 to William McKinley Parker, Trustee for Berkley Grimbll Walkins and Elizabeth Sarah Faber, as part of marriage settlement
March 30/1816, proved October 13/1818	Book: 34 Page: 22	John Christian Faber	Joseph W. Faber	Will		Gives 213 East Bay Street with the 4 brick stores called Faber's North Range to Mary M. Faber (wife) until Joseph

## Chain of Title

April 21/1804	Book: M7 Page: 340	Theodore Gaillard and Martha Gaillard, his wife	John Christian Faber	Release and Plat	246' on Cooper River, 141'6" on East Bay Street, running 142' eastward to Cooper River	21, 400 pounds sterling	W. Faber is 21 years of age	Butting and bounding east partly on East Bay and partly on lands of Theodore Gaillard Junior, north by lands of Christopher Fitzsimons and Paul Pritchard, to the East on Cooper River, and to the south partly on lands of TG Junior and partly on a lot of Samuel Prioleau
April 20/1804	Book: M7 Page: 336	Theodore Gaillard Junior	John Christian Faber	Lease	Do	?	For the purpose of building a "fine and open passage thoroughfare or street to Extend from East Bay Street down to a Street agreed upon to be opened from North to South and to be called Concord Street	butting and bounding to north on on land of
July 28/1801	Book: E7 Page: 204	Theodore Gaillard Senior	Theodore Gaillard Junior	Conveyance?	88' on east side of East Bay Street,	?		

January 27/1794	Book: K6 Page: 263	Theodore Gaillard the Younger	Theodore Gaillard the Elder	Release by way of mortgage	low water lot on east side of East Bay Street, 154'3" on front on Bay Street, in depth on the north line from the curtain line on East Bay Street down to the Channel of	north on lands of the late Paul Pritchard, south on lands of the said Theodore Gaillard Junior and Samuel Gaillard

the cooper River 200' below low water mark and on the south line from said Bay Street to the east 140' from thence to the south 30' and from thence to the east to the Channel of the Cooper River 200' below low water mark,				
January 26/1794	Book: K6 Page: 263	Theodore Gaillard the Younger	Lease for one year	DO ?
August 10/1790	Book: D6 Page: 360	Joshua Toomer	Theodore Gaillard Junior Esq.	Release 2 pounds and 10 shillings sterling
August 10/1790	Book: D6 Page: 359	Joshua Toomer Esq. and Sabina his wife, sister and heiress to the late John Vanderhorst	Theodore Gaillard Junior Esq.	Lease for a year 1 and 1/10 acre ?

				in the year of our Lord 1786 by his Excellency William Moultrie Esq. then governor of the said state to the west on the Wharf belonging to the said John Vanderhorst Esq., to the north on John Scott's land, to the south on Theodore Gaillard's land, and to the east on the Cooper River	Seems to be some doubt as to who owns the land. Mentions commodore Gillon and commissioners of Confiscation. Says Gaillard purchased from Judith Wragg December 21, 1777
				Wragg's Wharf, butting and bounding north on John Scott's land, south on John Gaillard's or Theodore Gaillard's, west on the Wall, east on the Cooper River	?
August 4/1790	Theodore Gaillard Senior	Theodore Gaillard Junior	Release	Wragg's Wharf, butting and bounding north on John Scott's land, south on John Gaillard's or Theodore Gaillard's, west on the Wall, east on the Cooper River	

Chain of Title

August 10/1789?	Book: D6 Page: 356	Arnoldes Vanderhorst and Thomas Warring the Elder, executors of will of John Vanderhorst	Theodore Gaillard Junior Esq.	Release	North on land of John Scotts, son of Jonathan, West on curtain line of East Bay, East on Cooper River, South on low water lot late the property of Theodore Gaillard or John and Theodore Gaillard.	DO	“parcel of land heretofore known by Wragg’s Wharf which was purchased by Alexander Gillon Esq. from Commissioners of forfeited estates within this state”	4500 pounds sterling of Great Britain
August 10/1789?	Book: D6 Page: 355	Arnoldes Vanderhorst and Thomas Warring the Elder, executors of will of John Vanderhorst	Theodore Gaillard Junior Esq.	Lease of one year				
December 20, 1785	Book: N5 Page: 525	The Honorable Alexander Gillon Esq.	John Vanderhorst, Esq.	Purchase in fee				

## Chain of Title

		and Mary, his Wife				
December 20, 1785	Book: N5 Page: 525	The Honorable Alexander Gillon Esq. and Mary, his Wife	John Vanderhorst, Esq.	Lease for one year	110' West on the Curtain line of Bay, running east to Cooper River	
June 20, 1783	Book: M5 Page: 34	John Cordes, Thomas Cordes, Peter Porcher, Peter Gaillard, John Huger, and Isaac Dubose	William Parker and Edward Blake, Commissioners of the Treasury of South Carolina	Lease	Containing in front eastward on said Bay 26' and in depth from east to west 200'	6620 pounds sterling of Britain
June 17, 1783	Book: C6 Page: 146	Commissioners of Forfeited Estates	Alexander Gillon, Esq.	Lease and Release	110' on curtain line running to Cooper River	4000 pounds sterling of Great Britain
January 17, 1782	Book: F5 Page: 423- 426	Theodore Gaillard	John Gaillard and Peter Porcher	Lease and Release	25' front on Bay Street and in depth 206'	5 shillings
December 16/17, 1771	Book: C4 Page: 250	John Dutarque and Wife, Mary, of Charles Town	John and Theodore Gaillard	Lease and Release	Front on the Bay 50' and in Depth from East to West 206' 6"	10000 pounds current money of South Carolina
January 27/28, 1742	Book: Z	Sarah Blakeway	Noah Serre	Lease and Release		

Chain of Title

July 14, 1727	Page: 10 Book: Charleston County Public Library, Will Books, Vol. 61B	William Blakeway	Sarah Blakeway	Lot #33 on Grand Modell
May 1, 1718	Page: 596 Book: Charleston County Public Library, Will Books, Vol. 55	Robert Daniell	Sarah Daniells	Lots 33 and 34 on Grand Modell, “containing three hundred feet in front or thereabouts.”

## Annotated Chain of Title

### **Proprietary Records of South Carolina: Volume 3**

#### **Lot 33 {EAST BAY STREET BETWEEN QUEEN AND MARKET STREETS}**

In 1678 John Foster (Forster) received a warrant for a town lot on Oyster Point and took possession of lot 33. In 1682 he was still in possession according to the lot descriptions of neighboring lots. In 1693 Captain James Moore received a certificate of survey for lot 33 which "John Forster, late of Barbados," had neglected to build on. In 1694 Moore received the grant to the lot and deeded lot 33 to Captain William Hewitt, late of Jamaica. At that time Dame Margaret Moore relinquished her dower rights to the lot. Apparently during his lifetime Robert Daniell purchased lot 33, for he appeared as the owner on the butts and bounds of neighboring lots. In 1719 Sarah Daniell, widow of Robert Daniell, Jr., who held use of both lots 33 and 34 for her lifetime, relinquished her interest in them to Martha Daniell, widow of Robert Daniell, Sr., in return for full possession of the northern portion of lot 34. A 1742 deed carries the history further with the owners of portions of lot 33 as William Blakewey and Noah Serre. (127)

CTL 8, 9; Bates & Leland-RP: 114, 115; RP1711: 302; Salley & Olsberg 163; Langley I: 10; Langley II: 72-3, 280; Moore & Simmons: 55

### **May 1/1718**

Grantor: Robert Daniell

Grantee: Sarah Daniells

Book & Page: Vol. 55, pg. 97-101

Type: Will

Lot: two town Lotts in Charles tow distinctly known In y:e Plott of th Said town, by the Numbers (thirty three & thirty four) containing each three hundred feet in front or thereabouts

"Item I Confirm to my daughter In Law Sarah Daniells the Quiet & full possession of two town Lotts in Charles town distinctly known In y:e Plott of th Said town, by the Numbers (thirty three & thirty four) containing each three hundred feet in front or thereabouts for & during her natural life, and at her decease I Give & bequeath the Said two Town Lotts (Number thirty three & thirty four) to my Said wife Martha, To have & To hold y:e Said Two Town Lotts to my S:d Wife Martha her heirs & Assignes for Ever." (99)

### **16 April 1719**

Grantor: Sarah Daniel

Grantee: Martha Daniel

Book & Page: A 186

Type: ?

Lot: two town Lotts N:o 33 and 34

Payment: 100 foot parcel "of the Said town Lott N:o 34 situated on the Northermost end thereof"

"Whereas the Honorable Coll:o Robert Daniell late of Berkly County Esq:r deceased"

"By these Presents that the said Sarah Daniell, or Rob:t Daniel deceased the late husband of the said Sarah have not at any time heretofore made done or Comitted, or Wittinly, or Willingly, Suffered to be done Or Committed any Act Matter or thing whatsoever whereby the said two town Lots hereby Granted or Surrendered... Are or May be impeach:d or incumber'd in title, charge, Estate..."

**July 14/1727**

Grantor: William Blakeway

Grantee: Sarah Blakeway (née Daniell, Daughter of Gov. Robert Daniell, sister-in-law of first Sarah Daniel)

Book & Page: Vol. 61B, pg. 596

Type: Will

Lot: all that piece or Parcel of a Town Lott scituate on the Bay of Charles Town containing Seventy Eight feet in Front with the full depth thereof being the Southermost part of a Lott known in the Model of the said Town Plott by the Number thirty three together with all the Flat lying before the same down to Water Mark

"I William Blakeway of the Province of South Carolina Esq:r being Sick & Weak in Body but of Sound perfect & Disposing Mind & Memory (Thanks be to God)...

ITEM I will and Ordain that my Executor and Executrix hereafter named do Sell & dispose of all that piece or Parcel of a Town Lott scituate on the Bay of Charles Town containing Seventy Eight feet in Front with the full depth thereof being the Southermost part of a Lott known in the Model of the said Town Plott by the Number thirty three together with all the Flat lying before the same down to Water Mark which said piece or parcel of a Town Lott was given and Convey'd to me by Martha Logan (née Daniel, daughter of Gov. Daniell) in part of a portion with with my Wife Together with ALL the Houses Outhouses Edifeces & Buildings thereon Erected Standing & being And for that purpose I Do hereby authorize & impower my Said Executors & Executrix or the Surviver of them to Alien & Convey the said Peice or parcel of a Town Lott with the Appurtenances unto Such person or Persons as they Shall think fitt in ffee Simple and my Will is that they do apply & dispose of the moneys arising by the Sale hereof towards the Payment and Discharging of Just Debts. (596-597)

And I do hereby Nominate Constitute & appoint John Daniel Gen:t & my Dearly beloved Wife Sarah Blakeway Exor & Ex>r<x of this my Last Will & Testament." (597)

**January 27/1742**

Grantor: Sarah Blakeway

Grantee: Noah Serré

Book & Page: Z 10

Type: Lease

Lot: also the whole land lying before the same down to low water mark

10 shillings lawfull money of Great Britain (one pepper corn)

Sarah Blakeway late of Charles Town Widow Relict Devisee Residuary Legatee and Executrix of last will and testament of William Blakeway late of Charles Town aforesaid Esq. deceased

All that southernmost piece or part of a town lott of land late of the said William Blakeway, #33 in the modell of the said town on the Bay of Charles Town, 50' on Bay, in depth east to west 206'6", East on Bay, South on Lott of Isaac Holmes, West on Lott of John Simmons deceased, North on other part of said Parcell of said Lott #33, late of WB sold to Honorable Joseph Wragg Esq.

**January 28/1742**

Grantor: do

Grantee: do

Book & Page: Z 13

Type: Release

Lot: do

William Blakeway died with lot #33, 78' on Bay, all depth with shole land

Instructions about this property put in WB's will July 1/1727

**December 16/1771**

Grantor: John Dutarque and Wife, Mary, of Charles Town

Grantee: John and Theodore Gaillard

Book & Page: C4 248

Type: Lease

Lot: "All that flatt or shole strand laying before the said part of parcel of the said lot #33 down to low water mark"

5 shillings current money of the said province (one ear of Indian corn after 1 year lease)

John Gaillard of Saint Stephen's Parish in Craven County in the said Province Planter and Theodore Gaillard in the said Province Merchant.

All that Southernmost part or parcel of a Town Lot of Land heretofore belonging to Noah Seré deceased and known by the number 33 situate, lying, and being on the Bay of Charleston Town in the said province containing in Front on the said Bay 50' of Assizes and in Depth from East to West 206'6" of Assizes and was lately butting and bounding to the East on said Bay to the South on a Lot of Land late of Isaac Holmes deceased to the West on the Lot late of John Simmons deceased and to the North on another part of the said Lot number 33 late of one William Blakeway deceased and by his executors sold to the late Joseph Wragg Esq. deceased which said Southernmost part or parcel of the said lot #33 is now in the Tenure or occupation of the said John Dutarque

Recorded July 2/1773

**December 17/1771**

Grantor: do  
Grantee: do  
Book & Page: C4 250  
Type: Release in Fee  
Lot: do

10,000 pounds current money of the said province

Noah Seré late of Craven County planter deceased gave to son Noah Seré who "sometime after departed this life under age" and so the property passes to his sister, Mary Dutarque, and her husband John.

**January 17/1782**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard  
Grantee: John Gaillard and Peter Porcher  
Book & Page: F5 423-424  
Type: Lease  
Lot: 176' front on the Bay, butting and bounding north on lands of John Scotts (son of Jonathan), east on the Cooper River, South on John Gaillards land, and west on Bay Street

John Gaillard and Peter Porcher acted for themselves and "in the trust for James Poyas of London Merchants and the heirs of Evan Jones late of said Province (South Carolina) deceased" leased "all that low water lot of land and wharf known by the name of Wragg's Wharf" and another lot containing 25' front on Bay Street and in depth 206', butting and bounding south on lands of Peter Porcher, west on lands lat eof William Johnson, north on lands of John Gaillard, and east on the Bay" for one year at 2 shillings sterling money of Great Britain.

"In the twenty-second year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King Defender of the faith and so forth."

**January 17/1782**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard  
Grantee: John Gaillard and Peter Porcher  
Book & Page: F5 424-426  
Type: Release  
Lot: DO

5 shillings

**June 17/1783**

Grantor: Commissioners of Forfeited Estates

Grantee: Alexander Gillon, Esq.

Book & Page: C6 146

Type: Lease

Lot: Wragg's Wharf, late the property of Theodore Gaillard, 110' on curtain line running to Cooper River, north on lands late of John Scott (Son of Jonathan), south on low water lot late of Theodore Gaillard or John and Theodore Gaillard.

5 shillings lawful money of the state aforesaid

**June 17/1783**

Grantor: DO

Grantee: DO

Book & Page: DO

Type: Release

Lot: DO

4,000 pounds sterling of Great Britain

**June 20/1783**

Grantor: John Cordes, Thomas Cordes, Peter Porcher, Peter Gaillard, John Huger, and Isaac Dubose

Grantee: William Parker and Edward Blake, Commissioners of the Treasury of South Carolina

Book & Page: M5 34-36

Type: Lease

Lot: Late the property of Theodore Gaillard on the Bay containing in front eastward on said Bay 26' and in depth from east to west 200', butting and bounding north on lands late the property of John Gaillard, south on the estate of Peter Porcher, west on lands of Robert Farquad.

By a bond of obligation bearing date the 17<sup>th</sup> day of June in the year of our Lord 1783 because held and firmly bounded unto William Parker and Edward Blake in the penal sum of 6,620 pounds sterling of Britain.

Lease property for one year for 5 shillings

**December 20/1785**

Grantor: The Honorable Alexander Gillon Esq.

Grantee: John Vanderhorst Esq.

Book & Page: N5 525

Type: Lease for a year

Lot: property known as Wragg's Wharf late the property of Theodore Gaillard, 110' west on the Curtain line of Bay, running east to Cooper River, bounded on north by lands late the property of John Scot (son of Jonathan) and to the south on a low water lot late the property of Theodore Gaillard or John and Theodore Gaillard.

After a year, Vanderhorst may purchase the property for the price of one peppercorn....  
recorded Dec. 20/1785 but occurred June 20/1783

**December 20/1785**

Grantor: The Honorable Alexander Gillon Esq. and Mary, his wife

Grantee: John Vanderhorst Esq.

Book & Page: N5 525-526

Type: Purchase in fee for 4500 pounds sterlings of Great Britain

"Whereas in presence of an Act passed at Jacksonborough in the state aforesaid (SC) the 26<sup>th</sup> day of Febuary in the year of our Lord 1782 for Desposing of Estates and Banishing Certain Persons therein mentioned John Berwicke, Thomas Warring, and John Ewing Calhoun having been by the Senate and House of Representatives chosen commissioners agreeable to the said Act did on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1783 after due and legal notice set up and expose to sale at Publick Auction the land and premises herein after particularly mentioned and described being part of the real Estates in the said Act mentioned agreeable to the Tenor and Effects thereof and the same were knocked off to the said Alexander Gillon he being the highest bidder for the same at the price or consideration of 4000 pounds sterlings of Great Britain."

Recorded December 20/1785 but happened June 20/1783

**Augut 10/1789 (?)**

Grantor: Arnoldees Vanderhorst and Thomas Warring the Elder, Executors of John Vanderhorst

Grantee: Theodore Gaillard Junior Esq.

Book & Page: D6 355

Type: Lease of one year

Lot: North on land of John Scotts, son of Jonathan, West on curtain line of East Bay, East on Cooper River, South on low water lot late the property of Theodore Gaillard or John and Theodore Gaillard.

"parcel of land heretofore known by Wragg's Wharf which was purchased by Alexander Gillon Esq. from Commissioners of forfeited estates within this state"

**August 10/1789 (?)**

Grantor: DO

Grantee: DO

Book & Page: D6 356

Type: Release

Lot: DO

John Vanderhorst's will (February 27/1786) allows Arnoldees etc. to sell land if he dies in debt. Vanderhorst "having departed this life so considerably in debt as to make it

absolutely necessary for his executors to sell and dispose of the whole of his estate both real and personal."

**August 4/1790**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard Senior

Grantee: Theordore Gaillard Junior

Book & Page: C6 539

Type: Release

Lot: Wragg's Wharf, butting and bounding north on John Scott's land, south on John Gaillard's or Theodore Gaillard's, west on the Wall, east on the Cooper River

Seems to be doubt as to who owns the land

Mentions Commodore Gillon and Commissioners of Confiscation

Says Gaillard purchased lot from Judith Wragg December 21, 1777

**August 10/1790**

Grantor: Joshua Toomer Esq. and Sabina his wife, the sister and Heiress at Law of John Vanderhorst

Grantee: Theodore Gaillard Junior Esq.

Book & Page: D6 359

Type: Lease for a Year

Lot: water lot on the Bay of Charleston, 1 acre and 1/10 of an acre, bounding at the time of the grant thereof made to the aforesaid John Vanderhorst deceased on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of September in the year of our Lord 1786 by his Excellency William Moultrie Esq. then governor of the said state to the west on the Wharf belonging to the said John Vanderhorst Esq., to the north on John Scott's land, to the south on Theodore Gaillard's land, and to the east on the Cooper River

Vanderhorst may take possession with payment of one ear of Indian Corn at end of year lease

**August 10/1790**

Grantor: Joshua Toomer

Grantee: Theodore Gaillard Junior Esq.

Book & Page: D6 360

Type: Release

2 pounds and 10 shillings sterling

**January 26/1794**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard the Younger

Grantee: Theodore Gaillard the Elder

Book & Page: K6 263

Type: Lease for one year

Lot: low water lot on east side of East Bay Street, 154'3" on front on Bay Street, in depth on the north line from the curtain line on East Bay Street down to the Channel of the Cooper River 200' below low water mark and on the south line from said Bay Street to the east 140' from thence to the south 30' and from thence to the east to the Channel of the Cooper River 200' below low water mark, north on lands of the late Paul Pritchard, south on lands of the said Theodore Gaillard Junior and Samuel Gaillard

The Elder can buy for peppercorn after renting one year.

**January 27/1794**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard the Younger

Grantee: Theodore Gaillard the Elder

Book & Page: K6 263

Type: Release by way of mortgage

Lot: DO

August 25/1789, the Younger "stands held and firmly bound unto the said Theodore Gaillard the elder in the Penal Sum of 6600 pounds sterling with a Condition there underwritten for the payment of 3300 pounds with lawful interest from the date on or before 25 August/1794"

As compensation for debt and also for 5 pounds from the Elder, sells the property

**July 28/1801**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard Senior

Grantee: Theodore Gaillard Junior

Book & Page: E7 204

Type: Conveyance?

Lot: 88' on east side of East Bay Street, 140' west to east, also that other lot adjoining the above lot and lying to the south thereof, measuring and containing 12.5' on East Bay Street, running down to the Cooper River, butting and bounding to north on on land of Theodore Gaillard the younger, east on land of Theodore Gaillard and the Cooper River, west on East Bay Street, and South on land late the property of Samuel Corder but now said to belong to Samuel Prioleau.

**April 20/1804**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard Junior

Grantee: John Christian Faber

Book & Page: M7 336

Type: Lease

Lot: 246' on Cooper River, 141'6" on East Bay Street, running 142' eastward to Cooper River, butting and bounding east partly on East Bay and partly on lands of Theodore Gaillard Junior, north on lands of Christopher Fitzsimons and Paul Pritchard, East on the Cooper River, and to the south partly on lands of Theodore Gaillard Junior and part on lands of Samuel Prioleau.

For the purpose of building a "fine and open passage thoroughfare or street to extend from East Bay Street down to a Street agreed upon to be opened from North to South and to be called Concord Street."

John C. Faber must remove buildings blocking proposed street within 4 years and 6 months.

**April 21/1804**

Grantor: Theodore Gaillard and Martha Gaillard, his wife

Grantee: John Christian Faber

Book & Page: M7 340

Type: Release

Lot: DO

Joseph Purcell plat attached.

**March 30/1816, proved October 13/1818**

Grantor: John Christian Faber

Grantee: Joseph W. Faber

Book: Volume 34, page 22

Type: Will

Gives 213 East Bay Street with the 4 brick stores called Faber's North Range to Mary M. Faber (wife) until Joseph W. Faber is 21 years of age.

**April 7/1857**

Grantor: Tupper, Master in Equity

Grantee: Anna D. Kaufman

Book: W13 255

Type: Deed – Masters Conveyance

Complaint against Joseph W. Faber. 2/3 of property go to Kaufman for \$25,066.66, 1/3 to William McKinley Parker, Trustee for Berkley Grimball Walkins and Elizabeth Sarah Faber, as part of their marriage settlement for \$12,533.34.

?

Grantor: Anna D. Kaufman

Grantee: Abraham C. Kaufman

**May 12/1920**

Grantor: Henry Buist, executor of will of Abraham C. Kaufman

Grantee: Evelyn Realty Co.

Book & Page: F28 401

Type: Mortgage

Lot: 35' on East Bay, 41' on east line, 201'6" on north line, 205' on Gaillard Street

**1953**

Grantor: Evelyn Realty Co.  
Grantee: General Marine Supply Co.  
Book & Page: D57 544  
Type: Mortgage

Break up property mortgaged from Henry Buist – remainder sold to M. A. McLaughlin by  
ded, July 1/1920, Book R29, Page 124.

**November 30/1956**

Grantor: General Marine Supply Co.  
Grantee: Modern Homes Inc.  
Book & Page: E64 514  
Type: Mortgage

Lot: 35' on East Bay, 41' on the east line, 117' on Gaillard Street, 113'6" on north line

\$14,213.87

**May 15/1964**

Grantor: Modern Homes Inc.  
Grantee: Joseph W. Beshere  
Book & Page: H80 343

\$20,000

**November 16/1970**

Grantor: Joseph W. Beshere  
Grantee: Blanchard, Bevon, and McKay  
Book & Page: M95 241

\$42,500

**May 8/1981**

Grantor: Blanchard, Bevon, and McKay  
Grantee: Kathleen M. Hyde  
Book & Page: H125 385

\$220,000

**May 17/1982**

Grantor: Kathleen M. Hyde  
Grantee: Beaufort Investment Company  
Book & Page: K128 278

**September 15/1982**

Grantor: Beaufort Investment Company

Grantee: R. Scott Hood  
Book & Page: K125 385

\$105,000

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