

the third floor. A substantial kitchen dependency is attached to the rear of the house, while a separate stable and slave quarters remain at the back of the lot. Descending through Alston's daughter Susan Alston to her favorite cousin, the architect Henry Augustus Middleton, the property and many of its furnishings have remained in the family. The house is currently shown as a museum administered by Middleton Place Foundation.

29 EAST BATTERY, PORCHER-SIMONDS HOUSE

Constructed 1883-86; rehabilitated early

This house boasts possibly the finest Greek Revival detailing in Charleston and has a collection of antebellum dependencies to the rear. Prior to the Civil War, a significant Greek Revival house, with outbuildings stood on the property. It was shelled during the war, and its ruins stood abandoned for almost two decades. The current house was built by Charles Drayton, of the family of Drayton Hall Plantation, between 1883 and 1886 with a fortune accumulated in the postwar phosphate industry. Though tradition claims that Charles built the house, the deed records his wife, Elizabeth Alston, as the owner of the property. The antebellum use of the rear structure on Atlantic Street is uncertain, though the arch at the western end suggests a carriage entrance to the yard from the side street. This access is quite unlike the private street access employed by most of Charleston's nineteenth-century lots. The rear building in the rear yard was likely a carriage house that fronted the row of stables lying behind the Atlantic Street lots. The fine woodwork, such as the balcony on the kitchen house and the doors to the stables, date to the 1883-86 construction of the main house.

29 EAST BATTERY, PORCHER-SIMONDS HOUSE

Constructed circa 1856; altered 1890s, 1940s; rehabilitated 1983

Cotton broker Francis Porcher built this house a few years before the War Between the States in the same Greek Revival style as neighboring dwellings. John C. Simonds, son of the builder of the Villa Margharita at 4 South Battery, renovated the house in a mix of Beaux Arts Classicism and Renaissance Revival detailing after 1894 with paired columns on the square portico and a double-tiered semicircular front piazza. All of the side piazzas were enclosed during the Second World War, when the house was used by the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence; John F. Kennedy occupied one of the offices. Once a single family dwelling, this house was converted into three condominiums in 1983.

31 EAST BATTERY, HENRY PORTER WILLIAMS HOUSE

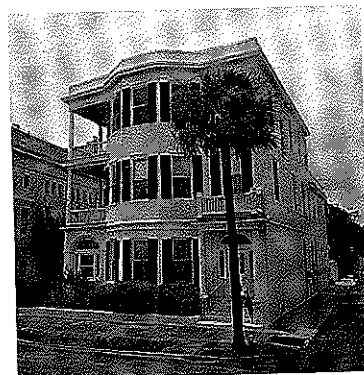
Constructed circa 1837; renovated 1903

When Henry Porter Williams was given the choice between this home and his father's, the Calhoun Mansion on Meeting Street, he chose this dwelling. Williams remodeled the house in 1903, raised the structure three feet above ground level, and stuccoed the exterior. Also during the renovation, part of the rear piazza was enclosed and the kitchen dependency was connected to the main house.

10 GIBBES STREET

Constructed circa 1890; rehabilitated with additions 1968

The roof and cupola retain the original form of this large stable and carriage house that formerly served a large Victorian dwelling to the east that faced Legare Street. It was pulled down in the 1960s. In 1968 this dependency was saved and adapted as a new residence with a contemporary front addition and garden.



rection in the heraldry. The interior woodwork is unusual in that it employs ball shapes in place of dentils in entablatures. During the Civil War, the house was occupied in March 1865 by the Union Maj. Gen. Rufus Saxton. Charles Alston's daughter, Susan Pringle Alston, was the last of his family to live in the house. Her cousin, Judge Henry Augustus Middleton Smith bought it from her estate in 1922. He moved two Regency style marble mantels from the William Mason Smith House on Meeting Street and installed them in the ground floor rooms. The first two floors are open to the public as a house museum operated by the Historic Charleston Foundation.

(Stoney, DYKYC, March 15, 1948. Stockton, DYKYC, March 3, 1975. Thomas, DYKYC, April 1, 1968. Sparkman, "Beauregard's Headquarters.")

- 25 East Battery -- This Victorian mansion was built in 1885 by Charles H. Drayton, who mined phosphate deposits at his family plantation, Drayton Hall on the Ashley River. Medieval European and Chinese architectural influences are combined in this structure, designed by Charleston architect W.B.W. Howe. When built, the building's white bricks with black mortar were exposed. Subsequently, the house was stuccoed.

(Stockton, DYKYC, April 14, 1975 & Dec. 21, 1981.)

- 29 East Battery -- The Porcher-Simonds House was built c. 1856 by Francis J. Porcher and enlarged and remodeled in the early 1890s by John C. Simonds. Porcher was a cotton broker and after the Civil War was president of the Atlantic Phosphate Company. He was a delegate to the South Carolina Secession Convention in 1860. Simonds, who purchased the house in 1894, was a native of Abbeville, where his father, Andrew Simonds, was a banker. The family moved to Charleston in 1865 and the elder Simonds organized the First

National Bank. The younger Simonds was educated at Exeter and Yale and succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank. He sold the institution to the Peoples Bank in 1926. A friend later remarked that Simonds retired from banking at an auspicious time. The Simonds family sold the house in 1943. The house is depicted in an 1865 photograph as an Italianate style dwelling of two stories on a high basement with a pedimented center pavillion and masked piazza. Simonds remodeled the house in the Italian Renaissance Revival style popular in the 1890s, adding two front piazzas, one square and one semi-circular, and a semi-oval wing on the south side of the house. The interior was also remodeled in the Renaissance Revival style, with an abundance of dark oak and mahogany finished woodwork, and two baronial staircases. (Stockton, unpub. MS.)

39 East Battery -- The George Chisolm House was built c. 1810 and is a two and one half story frame dwelling on a raised basement. The entrance was formerly in the far right bay of the front. Tiffany gold leaf ornamentation in the drawing room, c. 1905, was removed c. 1970. The garden was designed by Loutrel Briggs. (Whitelaw & Levkoff, 62. Isabella Leland, DYKYC, Feb. 20, 1961. Stoney, This is Charleston, 38)

40 East Battery -- The Missroon House was built by Harry Grant, c. 1789. It was purchased in 1808 by Capt. James Missroon, whose family owned it until after the Civil War. Capt. Missroon and his descendants were in the maritime trade. The house, which retains much of its original woodwork, became the Shamrock Terrace Hotel in 1905. In 1925, it was enlarged for the Omar Shrine Temple. During the construction, part of Gran-