

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF
LOWER KING STREET, FROM BROAD TO WENTWORTH STREETS, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared For The
King Street Merchants' Association

Through The
Preservation Society of Charleston

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KING STREET, 1912. View from the corner of Hasell Street looking north. The towered structures at the left background mark the corner of Wentworth Street. From Charleston, Come Hell or Highwater.

CONTENTS

Frontispiece: King Street, 1912	1
INTRODUCTION	1
Project Area Defined	1
Purpose	1
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF KING STREET	
18th Century	2
Illus.: Charleston, 1704	3
Illus.: Charleston, 1739	4
19th Century	5
Illus.: Charleston, 1788	6
Illus.: Charleston, 1851	8
20th Century	9
Illus.: 264 King Street	10
Illus.: 265 King Street	11
Illus.: 178-180 King Street	12
APPENDIX I: Charleston Merchants & Craftsmen, 1732-1767, King Street	
APPENDIX II: Survey of Businesses in Historic Buildings on King Street	
MAP OF LOWER KING STREET, 1988	

INTRODUCTION

Following is an historical sketch of the business development along "lower King Street," that stretch of King Street that extends five full blocks north from Broad to Wentworth Street. While its character was principally residential in the eighteenth century, the street saw increased commercial development throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. In that time, King Street emerged as a "Main Street" for peninsular Charleston, offering a wide array of retail goods and services. In that time, too, the street has continued to change in response to broader social and economic considerations. With the growth of the city beyond the peninsula, the advent of the automobile, the emergence of tourism, and an interest in historic preservation, the street has continued to change in recent decades, retaining some of its basic, neighborhood orientation, while increasingly reflecting the importance of visitors from outside the city.

Project Area Defined

King Street is often referred to in terms of its "upper" and "lower" segments, with the distinction generally made at Calhoun Street. The area of King Street that extends below Broad Street is almost without exception residential; otherwise, the street is characterized by commercial uses even above the Crosstown Expressway. For this study, the area south of Charleston Place, or Hasell Street, was suggested. Because Hasell Street does not extend through King, the project area was extended north to Wentworth Street to avoid an arbitrary starting point in the block of King that runs between Beaufain and Wentworth Streets.

Purpose

The focus of this study is on the business uses of this portion of "lower King Street" over time, tracing its emergence as a commercial strip in the nineteenth century, and its twentieth century changes made in recognition of social and economic factors through changing patterns of business occupation.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF KING STREET

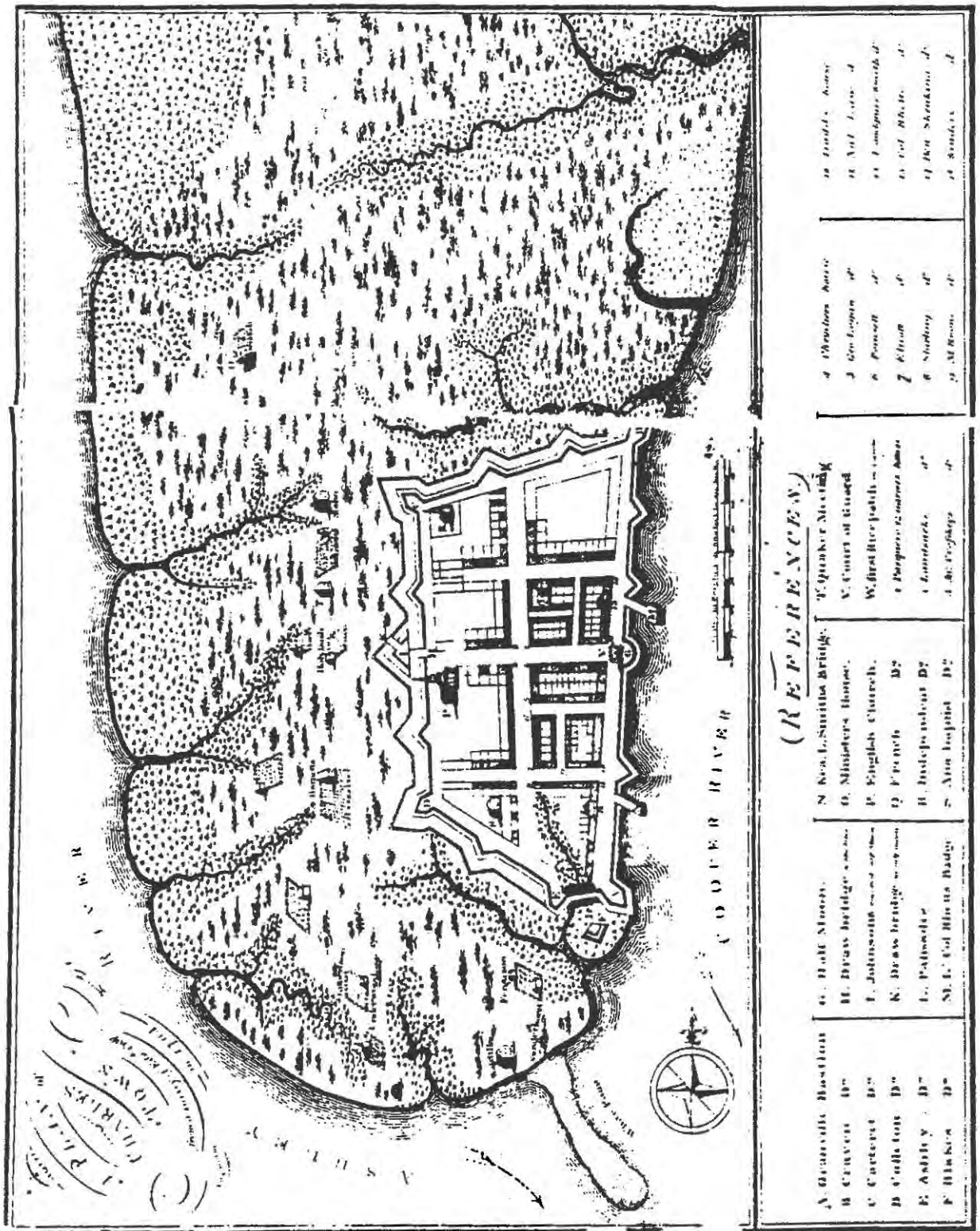
18th Century

In the early development of Charleston, it was King Street that provided the only straight route north from the city to the upper peninsula and to more remote, inland areas. Running north from White Point Garden, the street roughly bisected the peninsula into eastern and western halves. Today, the street extends almost due north from South Battery, then bends slightly at Beaufain Street, running thence in a northwesterly direction on a straight course past present day Line Street before continuing on a somewhat winding course well outside the historic city. This course has remained essentially unchanged since the eighteenth century when its lower portion was known as King Street and the upper reaches, outside the city limits, were known as the Broad Path, or the High Way.

The original plan of Charleston, the "Grand Modell" of 1680 provided for a trapezoidal, fortified city extending west from the Cooper River at East Bay Street to Meeting Street, with its southern boundary just above present day Water Street and its northern boundary at Cumberland Street. Not until the second quarter of the eighteenth century did development extend significantly these limits. It was at this time that King Street began to develop as a primarily residential street running one block west of, and parallel to, Meeting Street. Edward Crisp's map of the city in 1704 indicates the extent to which the early development of Charleston was focused on the Cooper River (see Illustration). Crisp's map shows Meeting Street as largely undeveloped with the exception of two churches. Scattered to the west, outside the fortifications, are a handful of isolated structures that run parallel to the future route of King Street (of these, the most notable is the Quaker Meeting House -labelled "T" on the map, the site of which is presently occupied by the Charleston County Parking Garage at the corner of King and Queen Streets).

With a strong emphasis on waterfront development, it was natural for King Street to emerge in the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century as a residential, rather than a commercial, street. The commercial interests of the city remained through this period focused toward East Bay Street and within the bounds of the old, fortified city. A map of Charleston in 1739 (see Illustration) shows some twentyfive buildings along King Street between Broad and Wentworth Streets. These are sited at more generous intervals than the older buildings in the blocks to the east. Only the Quaker Meeting House (labeled "F") is afforded special note; it occupies the same site as noted in 1704. A study of Charleston's mercantile community in the period 1732 to 1767 indicates that, of the merchants who advertised their addresses in these years, remarkably few listed a King Street address. This group never exceeded 3.4% of the total number of merchants whose addresses were advertised in period newspapers. The ten merchants known to have operated businesses along King Street included dealers in dry goods, "new York goods", tobacco, rum, and "books and blanks." By contrast, craftsmen were found in greater numbers along King Street for the same period, ranging from 2.8% to 26.2% of the total number of craftsmen who listed their addresses. The authors of the study explain this disparity as follows:

The development and increased prosperity of Charleston resulted in a rise in the cost of renting and buying real estate within the commercial core of the town. Significant portions of the artisan community dispersed throughout Charleston as all but the more affluent craftsmen were forced from the highly desirable locations [principally East Bay, Broad, Church, and Elliott Streets]. Many small businessmen attempted to combat rising real estate



CHARLESTON, 1704. Edward Crisp, A Plan of Charles Town.



CHARLESTON, 1739.

prices by sharing buildings, while artisans made increasing use through time of the more peripheral King and Meeting Streets, two thoroughfares largely ignored by merchants.* (See Appendix I for listing of merchants and craftsmen).

Just as the pressures of real estate prices escalated later in the eighteenth century, the closely packed buildings that emerged along King Street by 1788 would suggest that the street had, by then, taken on an increasingly commercial nature while remaining, in large measure, a residential street. E. Petrie's map of Charleston in 1788 (see Illustration) shows a dense clustering of buildings in the two blocks of King Street above Broad. Above that, between Clifford and Wentworth Streets, the concentration of buildings was somewhat less. Concurrent with the growth of this portion of King Street, its upper reaches, above present day Calhoun Street, began to develop as a center of a wagon yard trade where raw materials brought in from the interior of the colony were traded for store goods.**

A comparison of the maps of 1739 and 1788 demonstrates the significant physical growth that the city underwent within a fifty year period. By 1788, the surveyor no longer felt it important to delineate the old, fortified "grand modell" city. Development by this time had spread south and west to the limits of the peninsula, and north as far as Calhoun Street, then known as Boundary Street or the city limit. With the western spread of the city in particular, King Street had begun to acquire a new significance as the central north-south thoroughfare, one developed, by 1788, more extensively than Meeting Street. The shift of the city's commercial focus to the west and north of the old fortified city was further heightened in the years between 1788 and 1807. In that time, the Pinckney family donated a narrow marshy tract of land to the city for the development of a market for beef, produce, and fish. The city built a long series of market stalls between Meeting Street and the Cooper River, along what is now known as Market Street. At the same time, the unusually large block bounded by King, Meeting, Clifford, and Hasell Streets was bisected by the western extension of Market Street. *** These developments combined to afford merchants new opportunities outside the traditional areas of commercial activity earlier in the century and offered services and goods in improved proximity to the shifting centers of population.

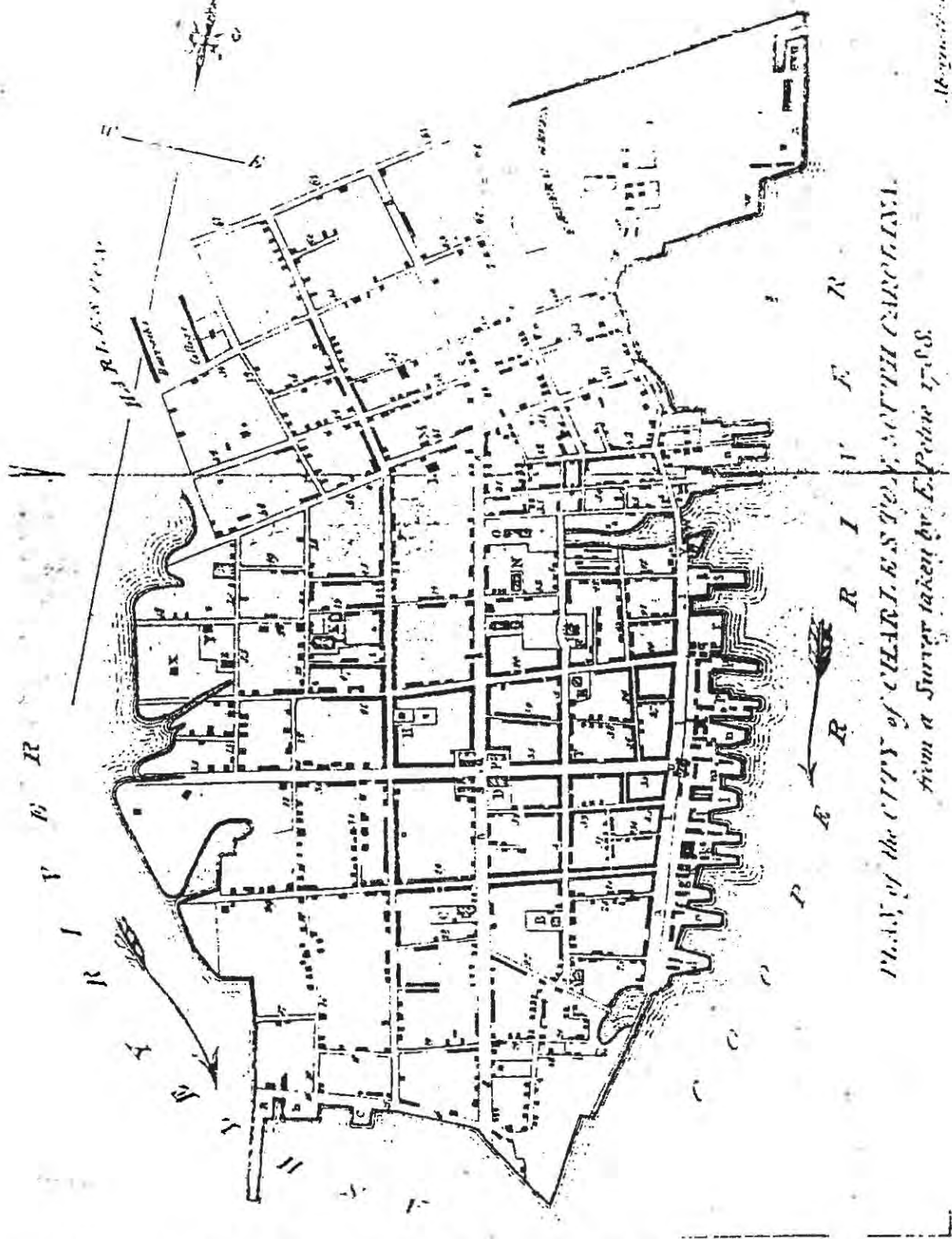
19th Century

By 1800, Charleston was the fourth largest city in the United States, its population twice that of Richmond and comparable to that of New Orleans. Agricultural developments in the cultivation of rice and cotton late in the eighteenth century spurred an economic boom that accelerated through the first two decades of the nineteenth century until stayed by competition from inland South Carolina towns

* Jeanne A. Calhoun, Martha A. Zierden, Elizabeth A. Paysinger, "The Geographic Spread of Charleston's Mercantile Community, 1732-1767," in South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol. 86, No. 3, July 1985, pp.188-192.

** Robert Stocton, et al., Information for Guides of Historic Charleston, City of Charleston Tourism Commission, 1985, p.282.

*** Ibid., p.356.



CHARLESTON, 1788. E. Petrie, Plan of the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

and from the Mississippi Valley states. In an attempt to recapture some of its former prominence, the South Carolina Rail Road was developed in the early 1830s, extending 136 miles inland to Hamburg. While this effort was of limited success, the city's economy recovered in time and prospered through the antebellum period, although never to the level of its earlier success. By 1860, Richmond's population had nearly equalled that of Charleston, and New Orleans' population was four times that of Charleston's.*

King Street in the first half of the nineteenth century emerged as the city's principal concentration of merchants. While East Bay, Broad, and Market Streets continued as important business centers, specializations began to emerge: East Bay Street and vicinity as the obvious center of shipping concerns and related businesses, Broad Street as a banking and office concentration. While this trend was, at mid-century, not nearly so pronounced as it would be later, it is important as a factor in King Street's development as a general, mercantile street.

An 1851 map of Charleston (see Illustration), shows how densely King Street had been developed at that time. The blocks from Queen to Calhoun Street are shown tightly packed with buildings, some obviously residential (or residential/commercial) in form, but arranged with a closeness that suggests highly desirable real estate put to commercial uses. The block of King Street between Broad and Queen Streets is shown as less densely developed, but obviously with commercial components, particularly on the east side of the street and at the northwest corner of the block.

Just as in the eighteenth century when merchants and craftsmen frequently resided above their businesses, the tradition of living above the store was carried out through the nineteenth century. Two eighteenth century examples of this pattern include the buildings at the corner of King and Broad Streets. The building that now houses Berlin's Clothing was built by John and Ann Bocquet Warner in the third quarter of that century as a residence with the first floor devoted in whole or part to their deerskin trade business. The Lining House, across the street, has the appearance of a private residence but for most of its history included commercial interests on the first floor. A newspaper was published here in the eighteenth century, and from at least the start of the nineteenth century until 1960, an apothecary was located here with a King Street address (the building, now a private residence, fronts on Broad Street). Other buildings known to have been built in the nineteenth century that originally housed businesses on their first floors and residences above include: 147-149, erected 1878-1880; 150-152-154, erected 1868; 159, erected 1866; 169, erected 1866-1872; 171-173, erected 1865-1872; 191, erected c.1848; 200, erected c.1806; 220, erected 1838-1839; 229-231-233, erected c.1839; 235, erected 1838-1839; 237, erected 1870; 241, erected c.1851; 243, erected c.1838; 245-247, erected c.1838; 249, erected 1875-1876; 256, erected c.1839; and 268, erected c.1850.

Some buildings appear to have been erected in the nineteenth century with the intention of housing non-residential functions on their upper floors. An engraving of Henry B. Gleason & Co.'s Crockery Warehouse at 264 King Street dates to c.1830 and shows the second floor windows used for display of the same mer-

* Robert Stockton, et al., Information for Guides of Historic Charleston, City of Charleston Tourism Commission, 1985, pp.36-37.



CHARLESTON, 1852. R.P. Bridgens & Robert Allen, An Original Map of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1852. (Detail).

chandise as was offered for sale at the first floor (see Illustration). Other second and upper floor spaces were used for different purposes. Colonel Blum's Range, 192-194-196-198 King Street, housed a hotel on its upper floors, a use to which the building was restored in 1982-1983 as the King's Courtyard Inn. Other examples include the YMCA at 208 King Street, erected in 1889, and the Masonic Temple (1871-1872) and Carolina Rifles Armory (1889), at 270 and 158-160 King Street, respectively. Like these last two buildings, a number of King Street structures housed social organizations on their upper floors and rented their first floors to mercantile establishments. Still other buildings were converted from strictly residential use to commercial/residential uses in the nineteenth century, e.g., 186 King Street, built early in the century and converted to commercial/residential use at least by 1849; 216 King Street, built c.1839-1840 and converted to mixed use in 1846; and -a late example- 165 King Street, built 1875, and converted to mixed use ten years later.

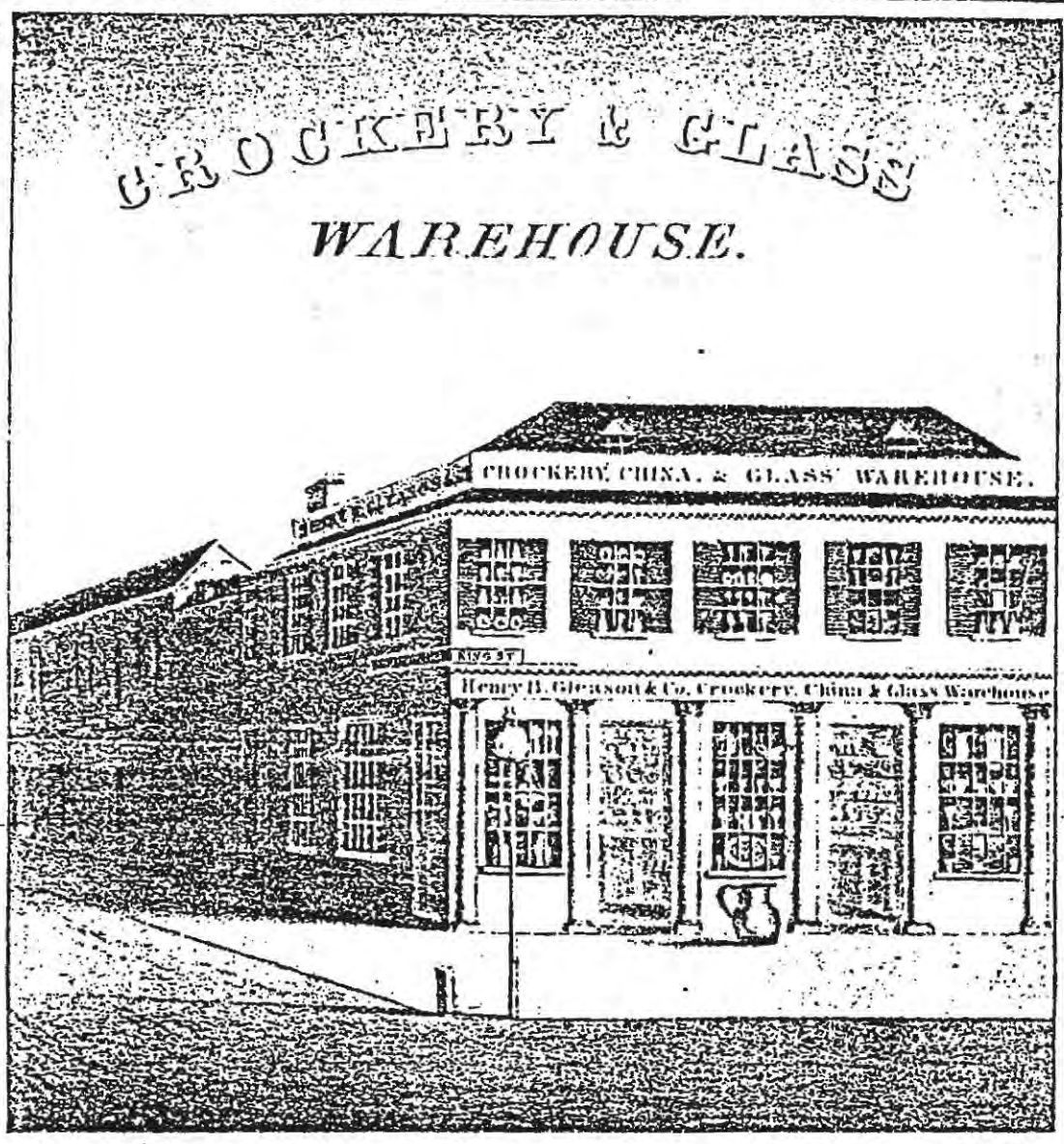
Some buildings housed special uses that required commercial activity on the upper floors. Cook's Art & Photograph Galleries, established in 1849, was located in a third quarter nineteenth century building at 265 King Street in 1889 (see Illustration). The building probably had skylit sitting studios for portraiture on the upper floor at that time.

Buildings on King Street through the nineteenth century tended to be of two- or three- (and very infrequently one- or four-) stories in height and generally of brick construction. For the most part, they were tightly packed along the street, either sharing party walls with their neighbors, or free-standing but in close proximity to buildings on adjacent lots. In some cases, old Charleston single-houses were renovated by enclosing or rebuilding their piazzas for commercial purposes. The block of King Street between Broad and Queen Streets, never as densely developed as the blocks to the north, was of somewhat different character as a result. In 1885, the block included a monument works (see Illustration) and the site of the Quaker Meeting House, destroyed by fire in 1861.

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, King Street included a vast array of retail establishments, social organizations, hotels, manufacturing establishments, and service related businesses. Clothing of all types was available here, as was food from grocers, fruit sellers, and confectioners and bakers. There were numerous furniture stores, as well as upholsterers and carpet sellers. Other merchants included specialists in umbrellas, cigars, music, hardware, dry goods, notions, paints, and jewelry. Services included barbers, undertakers, pharmacists, plumbers, milliners, and a saloon. With only a few possible exceptions, nearly every building listed on King Street between Broad and Wentworth Streets was, by 1890, used at least in part as a business.

20th Century

In both new construction and building use, the first quarter of the twentieth century saw developments that continued in the tradition of the late-nineteenth century. New buildings tended to be of two- or three-stories, generally with their upper floors devoted at least in part to residential use, although with a tendency to be rented as apartments rather than used as living space for retailers whose businesses were on the lower floors. One important exception to this pattern is seen in Kerrison's Department Store. Founded in 1830 and purported to be the oldest in the South, the business relocated to a large new building at the site of the present Riviera Theatre in 1838. In this location, the management felt hampered for a number of years by its siting "too far



Pendleton Litho. Boston

HENRY B. GLEASON & CO.

(SUCCESSORS to J. R. LUDLOW & Co.)

264 KING ST. CHARLESTON, S.C.

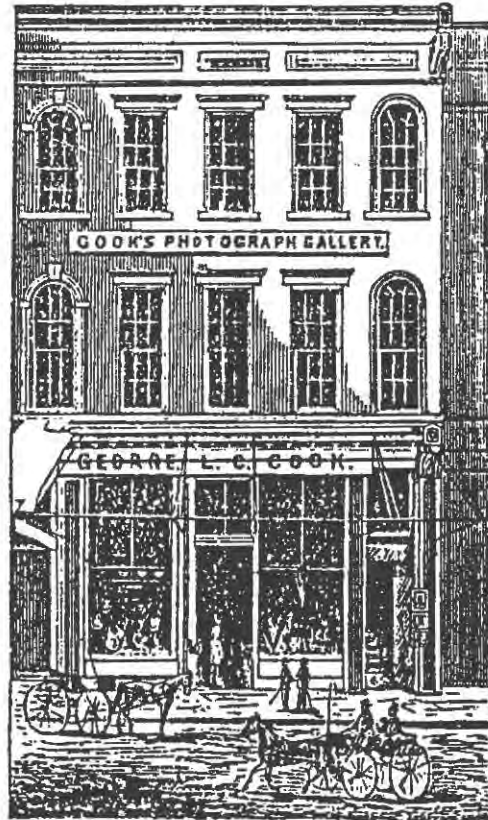
264 KING STREET: HENRY B. GLEASON & CO., CROCKERY & GLASS WAREHOUSE. From a c.1830 crockery wrapper, published in John Lewis, Printed Ephemera, Ipswich, Suffolk, 1962.

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265 KING STREET, — CHARLESTON, S. C.

20

265 KING STREET: COOK'S ART & PHOTOGRAPHY GALLERIES. From Charleston city directory, 1889, p.26.



178-180 KING STREET: THOMAS H. REYNOLDS' MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS. From Charleston city directory, 1885-1886, p.4.

[north] from the heart of the community." By 1858, however, it had relocated to Hasell Street, and in 1920 expanded that facility with impressive, four-story frontage on King Street.

The new Kerrison's store of 1920 marked the introduction of a twentieth century commercial architectural style and the beginnings of a corporate identified type of building that would flourish in that vicinity. Beginning around 1918, a new type of store, known as the 5¢ & 10¢ department store began to appear on King Street. These new establishments were parts of regional or national corporations and, as such, expressed in their architecture and graphics an identity as part of a larger "chain" of stores. The two earliest such chain five-and-dimes appeared by 1918: F.W. Woolworth's at 257-259 King Street, and S.H. Kress (later H.L. Green, Inc., and Silver's 5¢, 10¢ & \$1) appear in city directories of that year. Ten years later, W.T. Grant had established a similar concern at 265-267 King Street. Both W.T. Grant and S.H. Kress have now disappeared, the former relocated to the corner of King and Calhoun Streets and then closed, the later to 281 King Street and still in operation. Both of these stores have now reverted to their earlier appearances, each as two separate structures with two separate businesses. F.W. Woolworths, though, rebuilt around 1938, demolishing the nineteenth century structures that the business had formerly occupied in favor of a modern building with a corporate identity that relates to other Woolworth stores of the period across the country. These stores, then, mark an important development of King Street in the first half of this century, namely, the rise of businesses selling products or services that are national or regional in nature, rather than local. Other examples of this trend include the National Cash Register store, located in 1918-1928 at 200 King (and at 152 King in the following two decades); and the Great A&P Tea Company, located at 241 King in 1928, and at 233 King the following decade.

As compared to the late nineteenth century, a number of new sorts of businesses appear in a survey of twentieth century city directories. Important among these are entertainment facilities such as the OK Pressing Club, located at 147 King Street in 1908, and Wonderland, at 253 King Street that same year, the bowling alley at 205-209 King (1950s), and the Riviera Theatre (replacing the old Academy of Music) in 1939 at 225-227 King Street. Restaurants and cafes begin to appear in this period, among them: Playland Cafe & Grill (233 King), the Astor Cafe (216 King), both 1948, and Dinty Moore's Tavern, at 186 King Street in 1958. The Lady Baltimore Tea Room was longer lived than most such establishments, appearing first in 1928 at the YMCA Building (208 King), and lasting several decades at various addresses. A tattoo shop appeared at the same YMCA Building in 1958. Office supply stores begin appearing in 1908 and gain in number over the next decades, and then decline somewhat in their numbers in the last twenty years. Gift shops appear first in 1928 and have remained a fairly stable presence since, paralleling Charleston's emergence as a tourist destination. Personal loan and household finance organizations appear in 1958, and are, for the most part, gone by 1978. A number of lawyers, accountants, dentists, and other professionals opened businesses along this portion of King Street after World War II and have remained rather constant in number. Print and frame shops appear for the first time in 1968 and have since escalated in number slightly.

One new sort of business that emerged in this century has come to characterize the two blocks between Queen and Market Streets. Antique shops are first identified as such in the 1928 city directory which listed four for that year. The growth in number of these businesses over the next decades is shown below:

<u>1918</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1987</u>
0	4	6	8	9	17	18

Some of these antique shops represent some of the most venerable businesses on King Street, e.g., Schindler's, at 200 King Street, and Geo. C. Birlant & Company, at 191 King Street, both in business at the same address since at least 1938, and the Jack Patla Company, in business at various lower King Street addresses since at least 1928. The present concentration of antique stores continues within the same two block area as the first stores were noted in 1928.

The past few decades have seen additional change in the business population of lower King Street. Several structures were erected in the block between Broad and Queen Streets in the 1970s, among these are the Charleston County Parking Garage, the King & Queen [office] Building, and a professional office building north of Berlin's Clothing. On the west side of King between Princess and Fulton Streets, several buildings were demolished in 1947 to make way for Cowperthwait's Furniture Store, since remodelled several times as a bowling alley, military recruiting center, and professional offices. Nearby, the western blockfront between Princess and Market Streets was cleared for a suburban style bank building in the late 1960s. At the next corner, the Riviera Theatre has been unused since the 1970s and is presently undergoing adaptation as an office and retail facility. The most significant change by far, however, was in the development of Charleston Place, a mammoth mixed use project occupying nearly the entire block bounded by King Street, Market Street, Meeting Street, and Hasell Street. Completed two years ago, the project involved the demolition of a number of nineteenth century commercial buildings (some of whose facades were re-erected on Meeting Street) and the erection of a multi-story, irregularly massed building housing a hotel and conference center on the upper floors and retail stores and restaurants on the first floor as well as a large parking garage. In other developments, a number of commercial buildings have been significantly renovated or restored in recent years, most notably Tellis Pharmacy, Adams & Ortman, Willis & Geiger, Knickers, Rodier, and the King's Courtyard Inn.

APPENDIX I

Charleston Merchants & Craftsmen, 1732-1767: King Street*

Smith & Tew	merchants	1738-43	moved 1743 to Elliott St.
Othniel Beale	dry goods	"	
Jacob Martin	rum	"	
Daniel Townsend	misc. goods	"	
Robert Segston	tobacco	1744-49	house of Mrs. Wickham
Elizabeth Timothy	books, blanks	"	
Sampson Neyle	dry goods	1756-61	
John Wagner	dry goods	1762-67	Broad & King Sts.
Felix Long	dry goods	"	
George Smith	New York goods	"	King & Queen Sts.
Philip Massey	gunsmith	1732-37	
Ann Wilson	fan mender	1738-43	moved 1740 to Church St.
James Hilliard	clock & watch-maker	"	sign of the clock
David Fox	leather curer	"	
Josiah Claypoole	joiner, cabinet-maker	"	
Rene Gegye	clock & watch-maker	"	moved 1742 from Church St.
Richard Webb	wheelwright	"	
Samuel Perkins	coach & harness maker	"	corner Tradd & King Sts.
Richard Caulton	upholsterer	"	
William Valance	tailor	"	
Matthew Shrub	coach & harness maker	"	
Mr. Delgras	shoemaker	"	
Samuel Stevens	tinplate worker	"	
David Morgin	watchmaker	"	
Thomas Bush	staymaker	1744-49	moved 1748 from Elliott St.
William Bisset	tailor	"	
Robert Segston	tobacconist	"	
David Mongin	clock & watch maker	"	
Patrick Maclelin	bricklayer	"	
Batts & Delaine	leather dresser & breeches maker	"	sign of the sloop
John Fryer	carpenter	1750-55	
James Cortonne	jeweller	"	moved 1755 to Broad St.
Abraham Daphne	carpenter	"	
Thomas Harvie	umbrella mender	"	
Michael Scheurer	painter & glazer	1756-61	
William Miller	carpenter, joiner	"	moved 1760 to Tradd St.
Fred. Holzendorff	sadler	"	
Saunders & Scrivener	seamstresses & milliners	"	
Abraham Haney	butcher	"	
John Robertson	brass founder	"	
Charles Mott	hatter	"	
Frederick Hoff	keyboard tuner	"	
Jacob Warley	sadler	"	at the Saddle

(continued)

APPENDIX I

John Norman	gunsmith	1762-67	
John Mason	upholsterer	"	King & Queen Sts.
James Mylne	baker	"	at St. George & the Dragon
William Waldren	staymaker	"	
Thomas Harvey	butcher	"	
Martin Lenard	ropemaker	"	
Thomas Barton	sadler	"	
Joshua Eden	turner	"	

* from Jeanne A. Calhoun, Martha A. Zierden, Elizabeth A. Paysinger, "The Geographic Spread of Charleston's Mercantile Community, 1732-1767," in South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol. 86, No. 3, July 1985, pp.182-220.

The authors examined newspapers of the period 1732-1767, noting all merchants and craftsmen who specified an address in their advertisements. Sampling was segmented into six year periods. Because the addresses are seldom specific, some of the listings may refer to King Street businesses located below Broad Street.

SURVEY OF BUSINESSES IN HISTORIC BUILDINGS ON KING STREET

Eighty historic building addresses were identified on the stretch of King Street that extends between Broad and Wentworth Streets. Using city directories and secondary source materials (principally newspaper clippings files), a survey was made to identify the changing patterns of business tenancy over the past one hundred years.

City directories were examined at ten year intervals* and the business tenants for each property noted. Newspaper files and published historical notes were examined to augment this information and to provide earlier data wherever available.

Existing, historic buildings were the basis of consideration. Buildings less than forty years old and sites of demolished buildings were not considered.

In some cases, directories are unclear as to whether a given name represents a business owner or residential tenant. Most of the buildings, particularly those from the nineteenth century, once had residential tenants on their upper floors; some buildings continue in this pattern today, although this information was not noted here.

Only the past one hundred years of business tenancy was examined in detail due, in part, to time restraints, and to the increasing difficulty of researching older occupancies due to address changes and inconsistencies, and a tendency in earlier directories to list businesses only by their proprietors' names and not by the nature of their businesses.

* Directories for the years 1890, 1898, 1908, 1918, 1928, 1938, 1948, 1958, 1968, 1973, and 1987 were examined. The directory for 1888 does not have a listing of buildings arranged by address (as do the others), and the 1988 directory was unavailable.

[111-113] Known as 106 Broad Street: The Lining House
Built perhaps as early as 1715, this house functioned in part as as business through most of its history. It was bought and re-stored by The Preservation Society of Charleston in 1961 and sold as a private residence.

1786-1802 Ann Timothy first woman editor and newspaper publisher in America published The Gazette here.
Within roughly this same period, the house served additionally as an apothecary - a use that would continue at this address until 1960.

1890-1948 C.F. Schwettman & Son, Pharmacy
1958 Poulnot's Pharmacy

114-116 Known also as 104 Broad Street
John and Ann Bocquet Wagner built this house in the third quarter of the eighteenth century and used the first floor for their business as mercahnts in the deerskin trade.

1890 J.H. Wigger, grocer; Levy Abraham, clothing
1898 Gerasino Pajones, fruits; Henry Berlinsky, clothing
1908 Henry Berlinsky, clothing
1918-87 Berlin Bros., clothing

123 1890 Charles Hookey, undertaker
1898-1908 C. Russo, fruits
1918-1948 listed variously as vacant or a residence
1958-1987 Marguerite's Beauty Salon

125 1890 Guillemin & Riley, stoves & tinware
1898 vacant
1908 Carolina Furniture Co.
1918-1928 listed only as a residence
1938-1948 Schwettman's Drugs
1958-1987 Tellis Pharmacy [since 1949]

147 Built en suite with 149 King Street between 1878 and 1880 as the grocery of Ernst Hesse.

147 1890 H.R. Meyer, grocer; A.G. Rhodes, furniture
1898 L.W. Lutjen, grocer; A.M. Arnot, tinware, etc.
1908 J.F. Pieper; James Smith, OK Pressing Club
1918 H. Martschink, grocer; vacant
1928 American Market; Ye Marion Booke Shoppe
1938 vacant; Louis N. Burgess Antiques
1948 Libby's Gift Shop; Louis N. Burgess Antiques
1958 vacant; The Craftsman's Shop, furniture repairs
1968 Charleston Florist, Inc.; the Craftsman's Shop
1978 " ; "
1987 Preservation Society of Charleston; Ben Silver Corp.

149 See 147, above.

150 Nos. 150, 152, and 154 were built in 1868 as stores with upper story residences.

1890-1898 E.J. Hesse, boots & shoes

APPENDIX II

- 150 1908 W.S. Cook
 1918 I.G. Dixon
 1928 Nathan Yaschak
 1938 Queen's Liquor Store
 1948-1958 George A. Telegas, Liquor
 1968 vacant
 1978 ?
 1987 82 Queen Cafe & Deli
- 152 See note for 150 King Street.
 1890-1898 vacant
 1908 J.A. Kennedy
 1918 C.H. Thompson
 1928 vacant
 1938-1948 National Cash Register
 1958 William J. Nevils
 1968 Smith Corona Corp.
 1978 Harleston House Reproduction Furniture; King's Path Antiques
 1987 Dandy Lion of Charleston, clothing
- 151 1890-1898 Philip Meitzler, fruits
 1908-1918 Hiram Moore
 1928-1938 Howard French Dry Cleaning
 1948 Palmetto Candy Kitchen
 1958 Miss Georgette Pardue
 1968 A&A Coin Land, numismatists
 1978 ?
 1987 McKnight Frampton & Co., accountants
- 153 1898-1908 no listing
 1918 Clarence Levy
 1928 Sisson's Modern Bakery
 1938 William M. Lloyd
 1948 Railroad Salvage Furniture House
 1958 Coastal Optical Co.; Kafer Paint & Wallpaper Co.
 1968-1978 Kafer Paint & Wallpaper Co.
 1987 Circa Gift Shop
- 154 See note for 150 King Street.
 1890 J. Kosinsky, clthing
 1898 J.H. Heinsohn, grocer
 1908 J.O. Gurdineer
 1918 W.T. Arnholter
 1928-1958 Mappus Bros. Plumbing
 1968 vacant
 1978 Felder's Barber Shop
 1987 Estate Antiques
- 155 1890 J.M. Marjenhoff, upholsterer
 1898 Brennen Bros., undertakers
 1918-1928 Marion Cohen, clothing
 1938-1958 Harry E. Cohen, general merchandise
 1968-1978 McKnight & Frampton, accountants
 1987 Humphries & Co., CPA's; law offices

APPENDIX II

- 158-160 The Carolina Rifles Armory, built in 1889, with stores to let on the first story. The second story was used as an armory until sometime after 1908 when converted to apartments.
- | | | |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 1890 | 158
vacant store; | 160
vacant store |
| 1898 | A.G. Rhodes, furniture | |
| 1908 | Auto Repair & Supply Co.; J.A. Storfer & Bro. | |
| 1918 | vacant; vacant | |
| 1928 | Colonial Antique Exchange; H.A. Schroeder, plumber | |
| 1938 | vacant; " | |
| 1948 | Craftsman Shop, furniture repairs; " | |
| 1958 | vacant; " | |
| 1968 | Carolina Prints & Frames; Community Builders, contractors | |
| 1978 | Gaslight Cafe; vacant | |
| 1987 | Joe's Pilot House Restaurant; Bridal House of Charleston | |
- 159 Built 1866 by George Flach, jeweller at this address.
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1890 | Joe Sam Laundry |
| 1898 | Yee Lee Laundry |
| 1908 | John Toby |
| 1918 | vacant |
| 1928 | American Shoe Repairers |
| 1938 | Lobelle Gift Shop |
| 1948 | Marion Dress Shop |
| 1958-1968 | Hildebrand's Antiques & Silverplating |
| 1978 | Johnson Coker & Co., Antiques |
| 1987 | Ginkgo Leaf Fine Pottery |
- 161
- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1890 | Edward Nord, jeweller |
| 1898 | M.S. Fulton, fruits |
| 1908 | vacant |
| 1918-1928 | G.F. Muslaidin, plumber |
| 1938 | Casimir T. Patrick |
| 1948 | Fred Kuhar; Edw. L. Prause; Parnassus At Home, books |
| 1958 | James A. Peeples |
| 1968-1987 | Henrietta Peoples' Beauty Salon |
- 162
- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1890 | A. Blum, clothing |
| 1898 | N. Lazarus, shoes, etc. |
| 1908 | vacant |
| 1918-1928 | Jacob Wolper, clothing |
| 1938 | " , dry goods |
| 1948 | Elaine Moore Photography Studio |
| 1958 | International Union of Bricklayers, Plasterers, Tile Setters |
| 1968-1987 | Charleston Library Society Annex |
- 163
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1890 | W.T. Prescott, tinsmith |
| 1898 | A. Lederberger, paints |
| 1908 | vacant |
| 1918 | ? |
| 1928 | J.M. Bocowski Antiques |
| 1938 | Lady Baltimore tea Room & Women's Exchange |
| 1948 | Lobelle Gift Shop |
| 1958 | Old Slave Market Candy; Paul Buckholdt, optomotrist |
| 1968-1978 | Paul Buckholdt, optometrist |
| 1987 | Livingston Antiques |

APPENDIX II

- 164 Charleston Library Society.
Founded in 1748, the present building was erected in 1914.
Previous uses on the site include A.J. Castion, a black caterer, 1890 and 1898.
- 165 Built in 1875 as a residence by William Byrne, grocer and liquor dealer, the building was converted to commercial use in 1885. It operated as a bakery from 1885 to World War II.
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1890-1908 | F. Steincke, baker |
| 1918-1938 | Meyer Collis, baker |
| 1948 | Johnson's Pharmacy |
| 1958 | Means' Fine Art |
| 1968 | ? |
| 1978-1987 | Elizabeth Austin Antiques |
- 169 Built between 1866 and 1872, the building was sold to J. Rugheimer, a draper and tailor, in 1875.
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1890-1928 | Rugheimer's Merchant Tailors |
| 1938-1978 | R.M. McGillivray, office equipment |
| 1987 | Imex International, Real Estate; Oriental Rug Co. |
- 171-173 Built between 1865 and 1872 by Hannah Enston.
- | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------|
| | <u>171</u> | <u>173</u> |
| 1890 | ? | ; David Goldstein, jeweller |
| 1898 | W.A. Denaux, upholsterer; | Joseph Rosas, jeweller |
| 1908 | J. Marjenhoff; Sweatman & Rodgers | |
| 1918 | David Mazo, grocer; Southern Meat Market | |
| 1928-1948 | Geo. Mazo, grocer; Southern Meat & Fish Market | |
| 1958 | Utsey's Interior Decoration; | " |
| 1968-1978 | " | ; no listing |
| 1987 | John Gibson Antiques | |
- 174
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1890-1898 | Langley Bros., underwear manufacturers |
| 1908 | Charleston Pants Manufacturing Co. |
| 1918 | Gas Engine & Electric Co.; O.R.I. Vicadomini, awnings |
| 1928 | vacant |
| 1938 | Commercial Credit Co. |
| 1948 | ? |
| 1958-1987 | S.C. Electric & Gas Co. |
- 175
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1890 | Mrs. Carey, plumber |
| 1898 | J.H.D. Wiggers, furniture |
| 1908 | Brennen Bros., undertakers |
| 1918 | Joseph Sharnoff |
| 1928 | Charleston Shoe Hospital |
| 1948-1987 | Charlie's Delicatessen |
- 177
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1890 | vacant store |
| 1898 | James Ackerman, paints |
| 1908 | A. Duffy & Son |
| 1918 | H.D. Gibbes (branch) |
| 1928-1938 | vacant |
| 1948-1958 | Renneker's Paint Co. |
| 1968-1987 | Jack Patla Co. Antiques |
- 178
- | | |
|------|----------------------------|
| 1890 | Mrs. Sarah Riley, notions |
| 1898 | J. Marjenhoff, upholsterer |

APPENDIX II

178	1908	G.F. Musladin
	1918	Dime Messenger Service
	1928-1968	W.K. Prause, plumbing & heating
	1978	vacant
	1987	Christian Michi, clothing
179	1890-1918	E. Ladeveze, confectioner
	1928	Myers & Dicks, confectioners
	1938	E. Ladeveze, confectioner
	1958-1978	Fralix & Son, shoe repairs
	1987	Elegant Rags, clothing
180	1890	Mrs. J. Lewis, clothing
	1898	Adam Weber, barber
	1908	Harley & Salvo
	1918	Samuel Fleming
	1928-1948	J.H. Green, tailor
	1958-1968	W.K. Prause, plumbing contractor
	1978	vacant
	1987	Brittain's of Charleston, gifts
181	1890	Mrs. Barbara Balster, notions; Herman Balster, tailor
	1898	" , dry goods
	1908	Southern News Depot
	1918	Samuel Rosen
	1928	Mrs. Simmie Patla
	1938	J. Henry Rennecker, paints
	1948	Clark's Furniture Store
	1958-1987	Jack Patla Co. Antiques
183	1890-1898	vacant store
	1908	Joseph Sharnoff
	1918	Morris Goldman
	1928-1938	Heisser Printing Co.
	1948	Margiotta's Sewing Machine Shop; Leonard Gaines, architect
	1958-1968	The Art Store, art supplies; "
	1978	Antiques
	1987	John Gibson Co. Antiques
185	1890	A.C.F. Gotjen, grocer
	1898-1918	H.G.C. Hackemann, grocer
	1928	Patla Antique Furniture Co.
	1938	Walter A. Renken
	1948	The Oriental Store, linens
	1958-1968	Harley's Office Machines
	1978	Bees & Bees of Charleston
	1987	vacant
186	Built for Andrew Moffet, this building was leased to Jasper Christiansen as a grocery in 1849. In 1870, it was sold to D.W. Gotjen, a grocer.	
	1890	D.W. Gotjen, grocer
	1898-1918	O.H. Wieters, grocer
	1928	N.J. Mathisen, grocer
	1938	Walter S. Noisette, upholsterer
	1948	vacant
	1958	Dinty Moore's tavern
	1968	vacant
	1978-1987	RTW, clothing

APPENDIX II

- 188 1890 Morris Hornik, clothing
 1898 vacant
 1908 Dr. M.H. Collins
 1918 Thomas Tire Co.
 1928 Industrial Loan & Investment Corp.
 1938-1968 Installment Finance Corp.
 1978-1987 Carolina Prints & Frames
- 190 1890-1898 listed as residence
 1908 vacant store
 1918 Sperry & Hutchinson Co.; Capt. C.D. Thomas; Salvation Army
 1928 listed as residence
 1938-1958 Donnell's Bicycle Store
 1968-1987 Home Appliance & Service Center
- 191 Built c.1848 by William Enston, a second generation cabinetmaker with a specialty of "chair ornamental painting & gilding." Enston operated his shop and furniture company here until his death in 1860.
 1890-1918 Phoenix Furniture Co.
 1928 U-No Furniture Co.
 1938-1987 George C. Birlant & Co., Antiques
- 192-194 Nos. 192, 194, 196, and 198 are known as Col. Blum's Range. The buildings were designed en suite c.1853 by Francis D. Lee, architect. the upper stories were originally devoted to hotel use -a pattern to which the building was restored in 1982-1983.
 1890-1898 Singer Manufacturing Co.; Pythian Hall
 1898 " ; O.S. Miscally, plumbing
 1908 B.W. Donnell & Sons
 1918 vacant
 1928 American Educational Society
 1938 vacant
 1948 Buckler Studio Photography; Jet White Laundry
 1958 John Bischoff, office; Buckler Studio Photog.; Electrolux vacuum
 1968 vacant; Hoffman House, numismatists
 1978 Oriental Rug & Antique Shop; Hoffman House, numismatists
 1987 Amelia Louise Antiques
- 196-198 See note for 192-194, above.
 1890-1908 A.S. Thomas, furniture; Forrest House, hotel
 1918 B.W. Donnell & Son; residences
 1928 M.M. Glasser Electric & Auto Supplies; B.W. Donnell & Son, bikes
 1938 vacant
 1948 Sports Arena Skating Rink; The Shade Shop; Maytag Home Appliance.
 1958 Guylas Antiques of London; Maytag Home Appliances
 1968 Red Torii Antiques; Garnier's Book Shop
 1978 Antique Trading Post; Jerry L. Boyer Antiques
 1987 King's Courtyard Inn
- 193 1890-1908 J.H. Mensing, merchant tailor
 1918 Clarke Electric Co.
 1928-1938 Macmillan Electric Co.
 1948 Palmetto Grill; Terrill's Real Estate
 1958-1987 Colonial Antiques Shop

- 195 1890 Miss M.L. Buckley, milliner
 1898 ?
 1908-1918 John McMillan
 1928 vacant
 1938 Mrs. Gertrude M. Forbes, optometrist; Mrs. C.B. Heape, dressmak
 1948 Harry Simon, optician
 1958-1968 Thomas A. Killian, optometrist
 1978 J. Donald Koets, optician
 1987 vacant
- 197 1890 J.J. Benniage, saloon
 1898 J.F. Brainovich, grocer
 1908 Salvation Army
 1918 A.D. Ribner; Mrs. Rose St. George
 1928-1948 Palace Market Meats
 1958 vacant
 1968 Friden's Inc. Office Machines
 1978-1987 Red Torii Antiques
- 200 Built c.1806, probably by painter-glazer, and Revolutionary War
 hero George Flagg. Sold in 1810 to Dr. Michael Fronty, who used
 the building as a house and office.
 1890 vacant store
 1898 W.J. Black, billiards, etc.
 1908 I.G. Dixon
 1918-1928 National Cash Register
 1938-1987 Schindler's Coin & Stamp Exchange [later Antiques]
- 201 1890-1898 Ernest Pauls, shoemaker
 1908 Henry Pauls
 1918 J.P. Demos
 1928-1968 Christos Castanes, grocer
 1978 R&S Grocery
 1987 Petersen's Antiques
- 202 Built in 1912 for John Rugheimer, merchant atilor whose business
 was founded in 1864.
 [1912]-1968 John Rugheimer Sons, atilors
 1978-1987 Fine Arts Ltd, gallery
- 204 Built together with 206 King Street as a one-story building in
 1887, the second story was added in 1894.
 1890 E.H. Eggers, barber
 1898-1918 Nicholas G. Duffy, printing, etc.
 1928 National Printing Co.
 1938 Benj. Hirsch Antiques
 1948 M. Werner Lesemann, liquors
 1958-1968 vacant
 1978 Schwartz's Photography, annex
 1987 A'Riga Antiques
- 206 See note for 204, above.
 1890 J.E. Rogers, painter
 1898-1908 G.W. Blake, plumber
 1918 Salvation Army Hall
 1928 Oil-O-Matic Heating Co.
 1938 Andrew Trapalis

APPENDIX II

206	1948	Emmett Johnson Decorative Art
	1958-1978	Louis Schwartz Photography
	1987	Golden & Associates Antiques
205-209	The present building on this site was erected in 1947 as Cowperthwait's Furniture Store. It has since served as a bowling alley, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers offices, and was last renovated in 1968 as executive offices. Earlier buildings on this site had housed watchmakers, clothiers, bakers, and opticians (1890-1938).	
208	Known also as 208 & 210 King Street, this building was erected in 1889 as a YMCA.	
	1890	YMCA Building
	1898	" ; J.S. Lopez, barber, chiropodist; Harvey & Mackenfuss, bicycles
	1908	" ; Clothworthy School of Stenography
	1918	Women's Exchange; Heinz Baking Co.; Charles Pascuccello
	1928	The Studio Gift Shop; Lady Baltimore Tea Room; Charleston Window Cleaning Service; Tip Top Barber Shop
	1938	The Floral Gift Shop; Tip Top Barber Shop
	1948	Gatlin Opticians; Benj. Hirsch Antiques; Colonial Restaurant
	1958	" ; US Coast Guard Recruiting; Grimshaw Tattoo
	1968	" ; Gordon's Art Shop, framing
	1978	Fine Arts Ltd., framers; Petersen's Antiques
	1987	Fine Decorative Accessories; Heart's Desire, clothing
212	1890	Mrs. M. Marlow, fruits
	1898	Morris Levy, clothing
	1908	J. Opland
	1918	residence
	1928	Southern Furniture Co.
	1938	Aaron Fechter Antiques
	1948	Army & Navy Surplus Store
	1958	A. Fechter Antiques
	1968	Langley Hall Antiques
	1978	Joseph A. Scaltro Antiques
	1987	Bits of Lace, clothing; The Quilt Shop
214	1890-1908	Henry Brown, clothing
	1918-1928	Southern Furniture Co.
	1938-1948	Aaron Fechter Antiques
	1958-1968	The Fabric Center
	1978	Queen's Alley Antiques
	1987	Baker's Cafe
216	Built c.1839-1840 as a house, the building was bought by Michael Lynas as a dry goods store in 1846. Vincent Chicco remodelled the building in 1908.	
	1890	Mrs. L. Haas, fancy goods; Mrs. H.B. Beattie, dress maker
	1898-1908	store vacant
	1918	Charleston Cut Rate Tire Co.
	1928-1938	Miller Furniture Co.
	1948	Astor Cafe
	1958-1987	vacant
218	1890-1908	Henry Mabus, jeweller
	1918-1928	Mark Lichtenstein, clothing
	1938	Lichey's Men's Shop

APPENDIX II

- 218 1948-1958 Firetag's Men's Clothing
 1968 Scharnoff's Uniform Shop
 1978 Hillman's Yarn Shop
 1987 vacant
- 220 Erected 1838-1839, probably for Nathan Hart, hardware dealer.
 1890 Hart & Co., hardware
 1898 John Hurkamp Co., grocers
 1908 John H. Gotjen Co.
 1918 ?
 1928 New York Loan Office
 1938 " ; Mendel Dumas, clothing.
 1948-1968 M. Dumas & Sons, Men's Clothing
 1978 Blue Knight Gallery, art works
 1987 vacant
- 225-227 The Riviera Theatre building was erected in 1939 on the site of
 the former Academy of Music and Kerrison's Department Store.
 [1939]-1968 Riviera Theatre; Williamson Jewellers
 1978-1987 vacant; vacant
- 229 Nos. 229, 231, and 233 were built en suite for Rachel Lazarus,
 c.1839.
 1890-1898 vacant store
 1918-1938 Jet White Laundry
 1948 Charm Shop, women's clothing
 1958 Wilder J. Grammer; Paul E. Sanders
 1968-1987 Old Towne Restaurant
- 231 See note for 229, above.
 1890-1898 A.W. Eckel, drugs
 1908-1918 Kerrison Drug Co.
 1928-1948 Duffy's Pharmacy
 1958 Walter's Restaurant
 1968 The Tiki Cocktail Lounge
 1978 Blue Grass Saloon, cocktails
 1987 Belle France, clothing
- 233 See note for 229, above.
 1890 T.S. Nipson, boots & shoes
 1898-1908 M. O'Shaughnessy, ice cream
 1918 Charles Brown; Miss J.M. Jervy
 1928 Adam Weber
 1938 A&P Food Store
 1948 Playland Cafe & Grill
 1958-1978 vacant
 1987 Rodier, clothing
- 235 Built for the firm of Vogel & Salvo, cabinetmakers, 1838-1839.
 1890-1918 J.F. Norris Furniture
 1928 The Oriental Store
 1928-1948 Cowperthwait Furniture Co.
 1958 James M. Lea & Son, furniture
 1968-1978 Reliable Interior Decorating
 1987 listed only as apartments

APPENDIX II

- 237 Designed by architects Abrahams & Seyle in 1870 for C.D. Ahrens & Co., grocers, the building's upper floors were intended for residential use but converted to use as a social club, and later music and dance studios before becoming offices.
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1890-1908 | F. Von Owen, grocer; Queen City Club |
| 1918 | Art Embroidery Store |
| 1928-1958 | W.P. Cart Co., jewellers; Cappelman School of Piano; Posner School of Dance (both listed 1938 only) |
| 1968-1978 | Kassis Bros. Orthopedic Shoes |
| 1987 | Willis & Geiger, clothing; Southeastern Wildlife Exposition offices (non-profit corp.) |
- 239
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1890 | Cafiero, Mollo & Co., fruits; Joseph Bock, jeweller |
| 1898 | Louis Mollo, fruits |
| 1908 | R. Achurch, engraver; The Stag Hotel |
| 1918 | Royal Restaurant; Hotel Royal |
| 1928-1948 | Carolina Savings Bank |
| 1958-1978 | First National Bank of South Carolina |
| 1987 | First Citizen's Bank |
- 239½
- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1890 | Joseph Bock, jeweller |
| 1898-1908 | ? |
| 1918-[1976] | Boston Shoe Shine Parlor |
| 1978 | We Design Interiors |
| 1987 | Golden Goodies, Too, jewelry |
- 241 Built c.1851 by William Laurel as a business with residential upper floors.
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1890 | J.P. Strohecker Men's Furnishings |
| 1898 | Joseph Bock, jeweler |
| 1908 | W.J.D. Heinz |
| 1918 | The Triangle |
| 1928 | Great A&P Tea Co. |
| 1938 | vacant |
| 1948 | Davidson's Fashion House, women's clothing |
| 1958-1968 | Beneficial Finance Co. |
| 1978 | Brandt Agency Real Estate; Charles Town Gallery |
| 1987 | Julian V. Brandt Real Estate |
- 243 John Siegling built this structure for his residence and the Siegling Music House c.1838. The Siegling Music House continued in operation here until 1973.
- | | |
|-------------|--|
| [1838-1973] | Siegling Music House |
| 1978 | Book Basement, Ltd.; Annette Sandburg Antiques |
| 1987 | Daughters of St. Paul Catholic Book Store |
- 245-247 These two buildings were erected c.1838 by Nathan Hart or his heirs. Originally three-stories each, they were remodelled as two-story buildings near the turn of the century.
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>245</u> | <u>247</u> |
| 1890 | vacant; | Mutual Carpet Co. |
| 1898-1908 | Edward Hahn, ice cream; | Mutual Carpet Co. |
| 1918-1928 | S.H. Kress & Co. (both buildings) | |
| 1938-1958 | H.L. Green, Inc., variety store | |
| 1968-1978 | Silvers' 5¢, 10¢, \$1 store | |
| 1987 | Knickers, clothing | |

APPENDIX II

- 249 Erected 1875-1876 for Susan Wood, this building originally housed J.R. Read & Co., dry goods merchants and, many years later, was linked to 245-247 as Silvers' store.
- 1890-1908 J.R. Read & Co., dry goods; F.A. Newell, photographer
 1918-1978 Silvers' 5¢, 10¢, \$1 store
 1987 vacant
- 251 1890-1928 Carrington-Thomas & Co., jewelers; (with photography studios and doctors and dentists as secondary tenants)
 1938-1987 Adams & Ortman, jewelers
- 253 1890 Falk Clothing Co.
 1898 J.R. Johnson & Son, hats
 1908 Wonderland
 1918 Citizen's Bank
 1928-1958 South Carolina National Bank
 1968 vacant
 1978 Mary Heffron Beauty Salon
 1987 Demetre Jewelers
- 254 1890 Lazarus & Smith Hardware
 1898 C.D. Schirmer & Co., grocers; Aldine Social Club
 1908 Farley & Galin
 1918-1948 M.H. Lazarus Co., hardware
 1958 vacant
 1968-1978 Household Finance Corp.
 1987 Charleston Florist, Inc.
- 256 Erected c.1839 for William H. Jones, jeweler.
- 1890 Mrs. M.L. Ashton, hair goods
 1898 Jim Kee Laundry
 1908-1938 Martin's Shoe Store
 1948-1978 Daisy Bogin, women's clothing
 1987 Orient Express
- 257 1890-1908 Stephen Thomas & Bro., jewelers
 1918 Metz Jewelers
 1928 Smart Set Hosiery Shop
 1938-1987 F.W. Woolworth Co. (see 259 King Street listing)
- 258 1890 Charles Berbusse, rattan goods
 1898 vacant
 1908 Miss M.A. Cade
 1918 The French Hat Shop
 1928-1978 Snelgrave's French Hat Shop, milliners
 1987 Fincke Antiques
- 259 1890 Cohen & Triest, dry goods
 1898 W.P. Walsh, dry goods
 1908 F.M. Kirby & Co.
 1918-1987 F.W. Woolworth Co. (see also 257 King Street)
- 260-262 Kerrison's Department Store, founded 1830, is said to be the oldest in the south. In 1920, the existing store that fronted on Hayne

APPENDIX II

- 260-262 Street was enlarged with a new frontage on King Street. The store, which began operation at the site of the Riviera Theatre, continues in operation today at 260-262 King Street.
- 263 1890 Van Santen's Confectioners
1898 vacant
1908-1968 Legerton & Co, Inc., office supplies, books
1978 vacant
1987 -- Kassis Brothers Orthopedic Shoes
- 264 1890 vacant store
1898 Parlor Market
1908 MacLeod & Co., Inc.
1918 W.P. Cart Co., jewelers
1928 Gross Millinery Co.
1938 Suzanne Hat Shop
1948 Allen's Shoes
1958-1987 Diana Shops, women's clothing
- 265 1890 J.R. Johnson & Sons, umbrellas
1898 vacant
1908 Edisonia
1918 W.J. Skinner Clothing Co.
1928-1948 W.T. Grant Co.
1958 Allen's Shoe Store
1968-1987 Scottie Stores Drugs
- 267 1890 John McElree, jewelry; The Daily Sun
1898-1908 M.H. Lazarus Co., hardware
1918 The Fashion; Ponciana Cigar Co.
1928-1948 W.T. Grant Co. (see 265 King Street, above)
1958-1987 Warner's Women's Clothes
- 268 John Thompson established a seed store on King Street in 1839 that later became the McIntosh Seed Co. and was moved to this site c.1850. The present stone facade was erected in 1894.
[c.1850]-1968 Wm. McIntosh Seeds
1978 vacant
1987 The Stockpot, kitchen goods
- 269 1890 E. Spanier Dry Goods
1898 J. Pinkussohn, agent, OP Store; J.L. David & Co., clothing
1908-1918 David Outfitting Co.
1928 vacant
1938-1958 Elfrid's Department Store
1968 Belk-Robinson Department Store
1978-1987 John Huguley Co., office supplies, books
- 270 Erected 1871-1872 as a Masonic Temple (upper floors), with retail space on the ground story.
1890 J.S. Pinkussohn & Bro., cigars; vacant; Elias Lewis, boots, shoes
1898 " ; Washington Light Infantry; Boy's Clothing Co.
1908 Charleston Trunk Co.; J.S. Pinkussohn Cigar Co.
1918 " ; " & Pool Room

APPENDIX II

270	1928	Charleston Trunk Co.; Hunley's Pharmacy; J.S. Pinkussohn Cigar Co. & Pool Room
	1938-1968	Walgreen Drug Store
	1978	Shahid's Furniture
	1987	vacant
273	1890	Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Clothiers
	1898-1918	J.L. David & Co., clothing
	1928	vacant
	1938-1948	Rhealee Hat Shop
	1958-1978	Mary Jane Shoes
	1987	Evergreen Imports of Charleston

* * *