

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.

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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

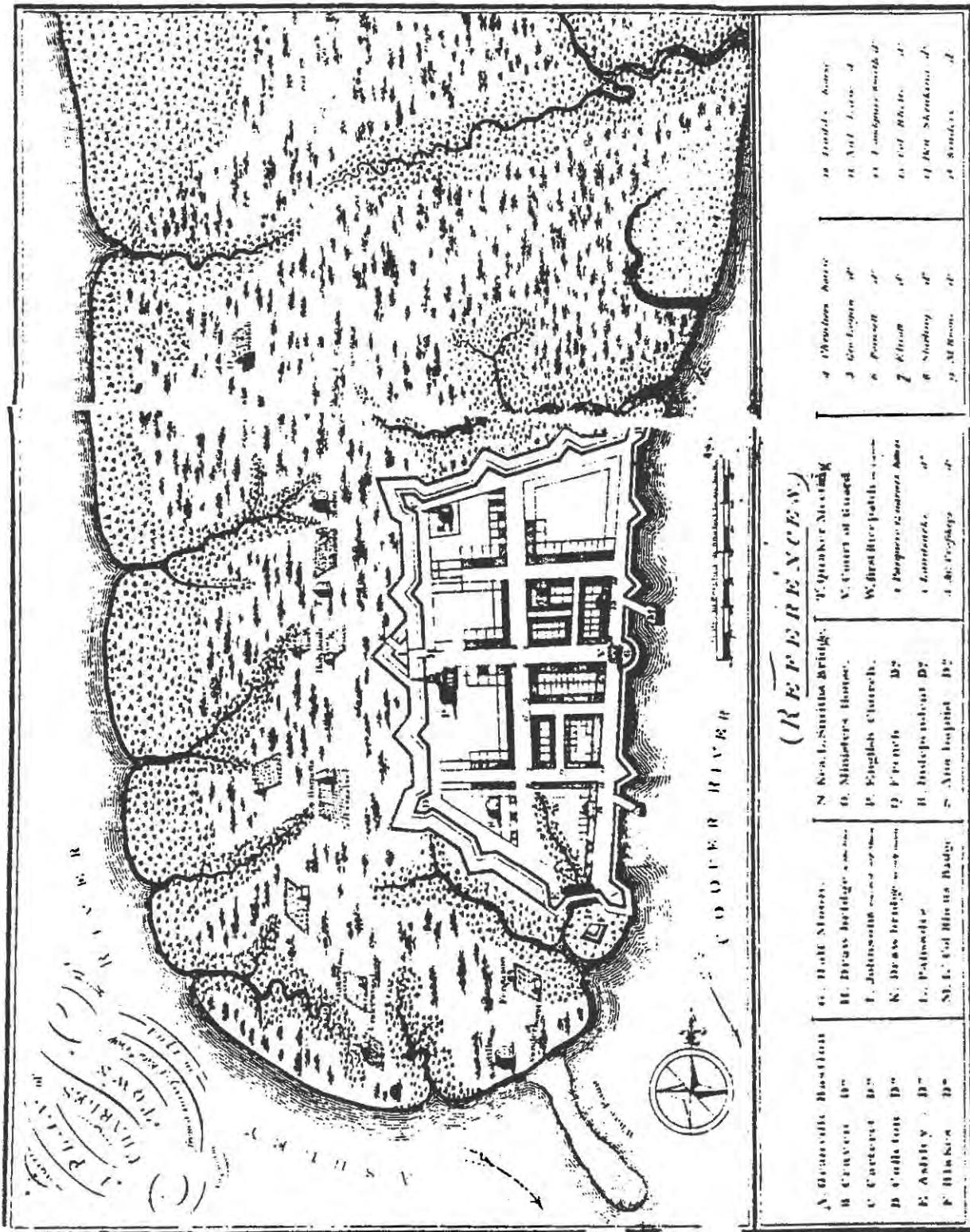
18th Century

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.

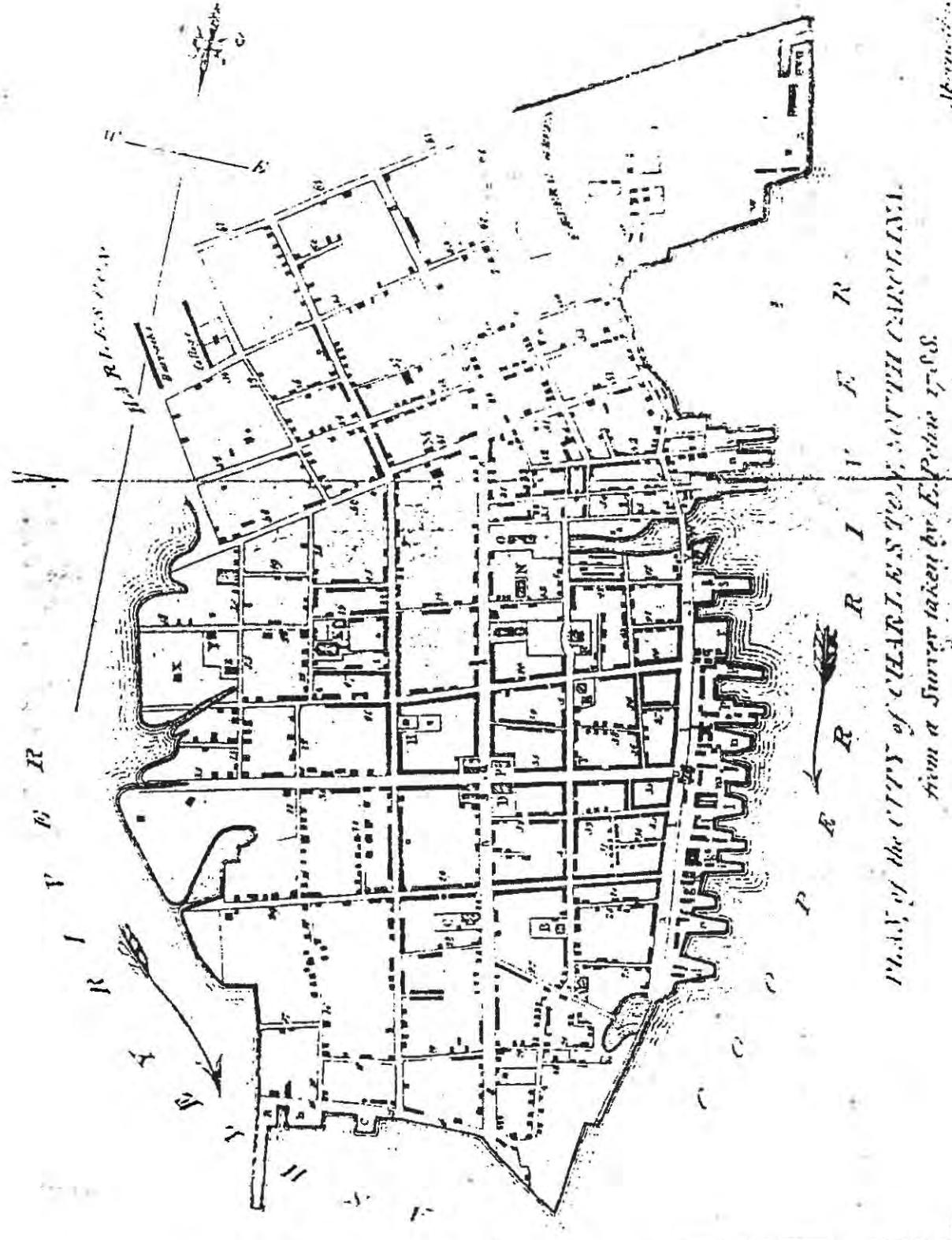
19th Century

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 ante-bellum 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.

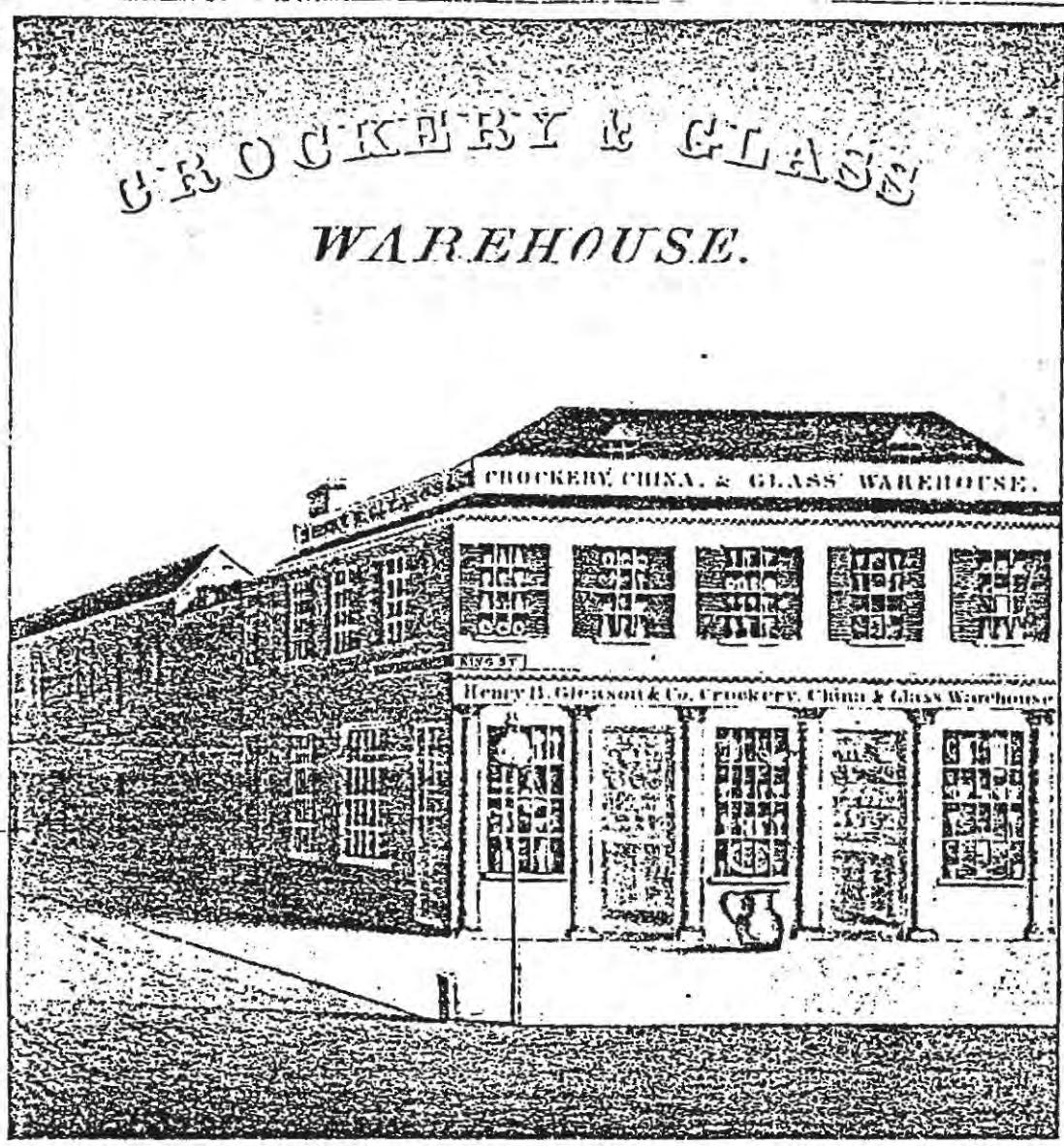
Some buildings housed special uses that required commercial activity on the upper floors. Cook's Art & Photograph Galleries, established in 1849, was located in a third quarter nineteenth century building at 265 King Street in 1889 (see Illustration). The building probably had skylit sitting studios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

HENRY B. GLEASON & CO.

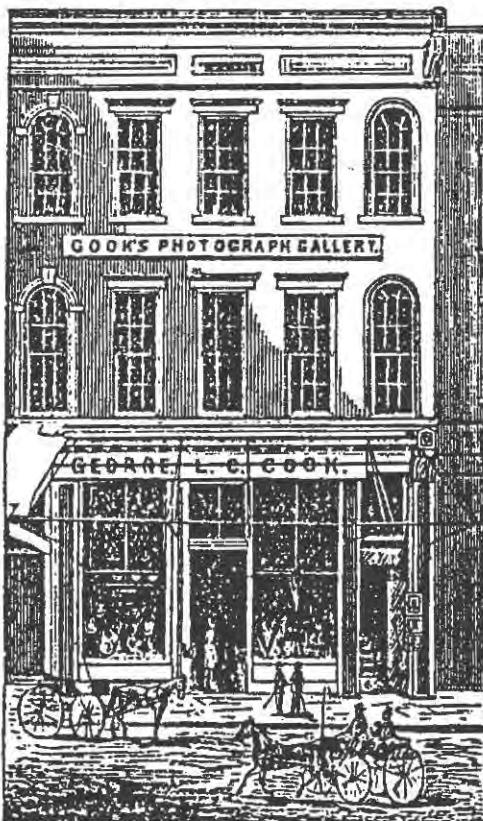
(Successors to J. H. LUDLAW & Co.)

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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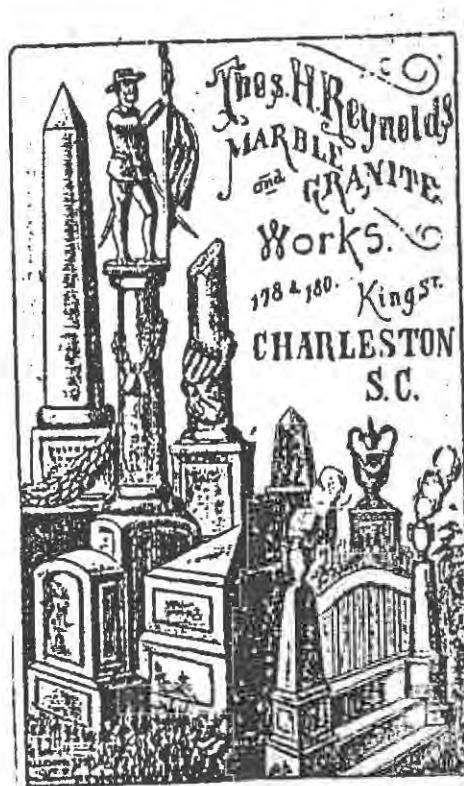
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265 KING STREET, — CHARLESTON, S. C.

20



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 latter 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 Mordin	watchmaker	"	
Thomas Bush	staymaker	1744-49	moved 1748 from Elliott St.
William Bisset	tailor	"	
Robert Segston	tobacconist	"	
David Mongin	clock & watch maker	"	
Patrick Maclein	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.

APPENDIX II

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, 1978, 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.

APPENDIX II

[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 pub-
 lisher 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 merchants 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	149
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, clothing
	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

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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	158 160 vacant store; 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. Peebles
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, optometrist
1968-1978	Paul Buckholdt, optometrist
1987	Livingston Antiques

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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 & Rodger's
	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

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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	"
	1987	Antiques
		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

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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

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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

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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 Cowper-thwait'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; Charles-ton 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	resdience
	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

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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. Jersey
 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

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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

239 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

	245	247
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	

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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 Hoisery 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

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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

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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

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