

270 King St. -- The Masonic Temple in the Tudor Gothic style was built in 1871-72 of brick and stucco. The architect, John Henry Devereux, though a Roman Catholic, took the Entered Apprentice Degree of Masonry in order to curb possible criticism that the building was designed by a non-Mason. The building has been remodeled several times, but the beauty of the original design has not been totally obliterated.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 24, 1982. Ravenel, Architects, 266.)

273 King St. -- This three story stuccoed brick structure was apparently built in the 1830s or '40s as a Greek Revival store and residence. The building was remodeled in 1885, only to be severely damaged in the "cyclone" (hurricane) of that year. It was rehabilitated, only to be severely damaged in the 1886 earthquake, making more repairs necessary. Late 19th century photographs show the building with a two-story high arch in the center of the facade and a domed cupola on the street corner of the building, in addition to the Victorian Italianate features which still survive, after further remodelings in the 20th century. The remodelings of the 1880s were undertaken by the then occupant, Hirsch, Israel & Co., clothing merchants.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 29, 1982.)

274-276 King St. -- Designed by architect John D. Newcomer and built by the Commercial Investment Co. as the home of the Commercial Savings Bank, in 1908-09, the three story masonry Renaissance Revival building acquired its present appearance in 1953, when it was remodeled by the South Carolina Electric and Gas Co.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Aug. 16, 1982. N&C, March 23, 1953.)