

She added the Federal Revival style piazza entrance.

● **38 Chalmers Street**
| **Jane Wightman House**

Constructed c. 1844

This two-and-one-half story brick house was built for Jane Wightman, a free black woman, who also owned 36 Chalmers St. Artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner was born here in 1883. It later was the home of Laura M. Bragg (1881-1978), director of The Charleston Museum and founder of the Free Library. She was visited here by Gertrude Stein, Carson McCullers, DuBose Heyward, and other famous authors. Miss Bragg restored the house in 1927. Architect Albert Simons added Georgian and Federal details at that time.

● **CHAPEL STREET**
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Chapel Street was named for a chapel that was apparently never built, though a lot at the northeast corner of Chapel and Elizabeth streets was set aside for it when Wraggborough was laid out. In 1858, a chapel was built on the triangle at the street's western end. It was used by the congregation of St. Luke's Episcopal Church while their sanctuary (now New Tabernacle Fourth Baptist Church, 22 Elizabeth St.) was being built. The tradition that the street was named for this chapel is untrue as the name of the street predates the building. Later, the chapel was used by the congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church until their church on Thomas Street was built. The chapel was demolished in 1884.

● **14 Chapel Street**
| **Northeastern Rail Road Company Depot**

Constructed 1865-66

The Northeastern Rail Road Company Depot was built in 1865-66 to replace a depot that was blown up during the Confederate evacuation of the city on Feb. 18, 1865. That depot had been filled with various commodities, including gunpowder that had to be left behind. Looters rushed in to help themselves as some cotton was burning nearby. Some small boys, who found that gunpowder thrown on the fire would make a blaze with lots

of smoke, amused themselves by carrying handfuls of it from the depot to the cotton. Powder trickling through their fingers left a trail back to the depot. It ignited and before anyone could extinguish the fire, the entire depot blew up, killing about 150 people. Houses near the depot also caught fire, adding to the chaos.

The building has been a restaurant for many years.

28 Chapel Street
Elias Vanderhorst House

Constructed c. 1832; rehabilitated 1983; partially restored 1990s

The Elias Vanderhorst House was built by a member of the wealthy Vanderhorst rice planting family. It remained in the family until 1915. The structure is a valuable example of Greek Revival architecture expressed in a suburban villa. The two-and-a-half story stuccoed brick house is built on a high brick basement and has a double flight of stone steps leading to the piazza.

34 Chapel Street
Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer House

Constructed c. 1840; restored 1980s

Built by either Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer or his son Dr. H. V. Toomer, this two-story wooden house on a high brick basement combines elements of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles, the details of which show the influence of Robert Mills, who designed buildings in both styles. The house has an unusual piazza, which follows the curve of the paneled bows of the facade. Columns on the piazza level are of brick capped with marble; those on the upper levels are wood. The interior has a double flight of stairs, which curve to unite at the landing, from which a single flight continues to the second floor. The exterior front steps have an iron rail with "dog tail" newels.

The younger Toomer was appointed official physician for The Neck area. He died tending victims of Charleston's great yellow fever epidemic of 1858.