

OLD PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS BANK IN 1880'S
Exterior Has Changed Little Since Then.

Do You Know Your Charleston?

Building At No. 1 Broad St. Has Served City 104 Years

The three-story brownstone building at 1 Broad St., now scheduled for service as a downtown office building, has served Charlestonians commercially for more than a century.

A four-brother partnership announced purchase of the historic bank building Friday at a price in excess of \$50,000. The brothers Robinson — Klyde, Rudolph, Irving M. and Melvin A. — say they will convert the 1850 vintage structure into an office building. The plan calls for extensive remodeling of the interior, but the exterior, which has remained about the same for the last 100 years, will not be greatly altered.

Occupied by the Carolina Savings Bank since 1874, the building's service as a banking headquarters ended last year when Carolina Savings merged with the First National Bank of South Carolina. The combined banks consolidated their offices and the 1 Broad St. building was left vacant.

The structure has shown a remarkable ability for preserving its outward appearance, emerging through years of bombardment, storm and change of ownership with its face substantially intact.

Designed by architect Edward Jones, it was built in 1853 to house the State Bank of South Carolina. It was purchased (in 1875) by Carolina

Savings, until last year the oldest state bank in South Carolina.

The interior was destroyed in the bombardment of Charleston in 1865. Fortunately, a print of the damaged interior was published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper and from this sketchy picture local architects were able to remodel the fixtures along their original lines.

From 1884 to 1902, the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. used the second floor for its exchange. The third floor was the home of the United States Weather Bureau from 1871 to 1897.

Until Director Is Hired

Zone Law Hearings Will Be Postponed

Community hearings on the proposed Charleston County zoning ordinance will be postponed until a new planning board director is hired and becomes acquainted with local zoning plans.

Dutton, whose resignation is effective Dec. 1, said several prospective applicants for the planning director's post have been approached by telephone. It is hoped the position will be filled by Dec. 1, he added.

Jones & Lee Designed Remarkable Buildings

By ROBERT P. STOCKTON
Special Writer

The architectural firm of Jones & Lee was one of the most talented partnerships in mid-19th century Charleston.

Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee were partners from 1852 to 1857. Together and singly they designed some of Charleston's most remarkable buildings.

In partnership, they designed the South Carolina Institute Hall, a two story structure built in 1854 in the "Venetian" style, with arches, leopard-head keystones and lion-head brackets.

The hall, made famous by the signing there of the Ordinance of Secession in 1860, was destroyed in the great fire of 1861. It stood on Meeting Street just south of the Circular Congregational Church.

One of their surviving buildings is the State Bank at 1 Broad St. (now Bankers' Trust), a building in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, faced with Connecticut brownstone, built c. 1853.

In 1853-55, Jones & Lee enlarged and remodeled the Orphan House at Calhoun and St. Philip streets (now demolished), which also was given a Renaissance Revival exterior with an arcaded portico and an arcaded and domed cruciform cupola.

Also in 1853, Jones & Lee remodeled Robert Mills' Circular

The News and Courier

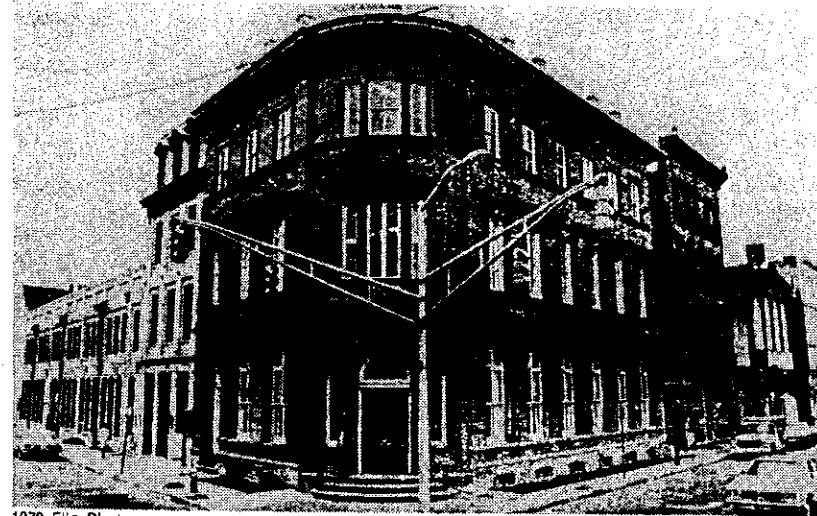
Do You Know Your Charleston?

Congregational Church, which was lost in the 1861 fire.

The partners are credited with remodeling in 1853 the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, a Roman Doric structure that stood at 139 East Bay, and numerous public and private buildings throughout the city and the state.

Before entering the partnership, Jones designed the Corinthian-columned Trinity Methodist Church (originally the Westminster Presbyterian or Central Church), built in 1848-50 at 273 Meeting St.; the Italianate-style Col. John A.S. Ashe House at 26 South Battery, built by 1853; the Italianate-style Roper Hospital (now, wingless, the Marlboro Apartments) on Queen Street; and the Gothic style Work House, built in 1850, which stood at Logan and Magazine streets.

Jones' other structures included the unusual Church of the Holy Cross at Stateburg, of "terre pise" construction (1850); Richard Furman Hall at Furman University (1854); Zion Presbyterian Church (1859) on Calhoun Street (now demol-



1979 File Photo

1 Broad Street

ished); the Wofford College buildings (c. 1853); the Palmetto Fire Company Hall at 27 Anson St. (1850); and probably the Directors' Room of the S.C. National Bank.

Lee was originally a student of Jones.

Mount Zion AME Church (originally the Glebe Street Presbyterian) at 7 Glebe St. was designed by him, according to his obituary, which, however, contains many inaccuracies.

If Lee designed the Baroque Revival church on Glebe Street, built in 1847-48, it was before he began studying architecture with Jones.

Definitely credited to him is the remodeling of the Unitarian Church, a Perpendicular Gothic Revival style structure with fan vaulting based on the Henry VII

Chapel at Westminster, remodeled in 1852-54.

The Moorish style Farmers' and Exchange Bank at 141 East Bay St., built in 1853-54, was by Lee. Its horseshoe-arched facade is faced with Connecticut brownstone and the interior has elaborate plasterwork.

Another remarkable building is Lee's St. Luke's Church (now the Fourth Tabernacle Baptist Church) at 22 Elizabeth St., begun in 1859 and never completed according to his plans, which called for the elaborate brickwork to be stuccoed and a steeple to be erected in the northwest corner of the cruciform building.

After the Civil War, Jones went to Memphis, Tenn., while Lee moved to St. Louis, where he is known to have designed several important buildings in the 1870s and 1880s.

1 Broad Street

News + Courier
10-19-81