

Research Methods

HP611/HSPV611

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22 Charlotte Street



Sun Tianying

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Introduction

This finished research paper is a semester project assigned by Katherine Saunders, adjunct professor of the Graduate Program of Historic Preservation of Clemson University / College of Charleston in the fall of 2010, for her class in Research Methods.

This paper discusses the development of 22 Charlotte Street in Mazyckborough, part of Charles Neck whose name based on its geological figure in Charles Town time. The said borough was the marshland and the outskirt of the downtown Charles Town prior to being bought by Isaac Mazyck and then laid out as a district by his descendent with an investor's eye. It was the neighborhood that the Liberty Tree previously stood and the Declaration of Independence first heard by South Carolinians. Besides, some brief family histories of the owners of 22 Charlotte Street are given, focus on the principal and influential proprietors, such as the founder of Mazyckborough and the famous patriot Christopher Gadsden who advocated the complete independence of the colonies under the Liberty Tree. The content of the paper also covers related serious natural damages to this property in 19th and 20 century.

The conclusion indicates it is the entirety that the Mazyckborough and 22 Charlotte Street, either of them echoes the other's development; the history context of the said community influences the modifications of 22 Charlotte Street. Furthermore, many speculations need to be confirmed, such as if the house was destroyed by the 1865 fire; whether the fortification structure had been diminished before or during the establishment of Mazyckborough in 1786 and the derivation of the name of Charlotte Street.

Charleston Neck

Charleston, a glorious city founded in 1670, named in Charles Town which in honor of the King Charles II during the rule of the Lord Proprietors (1670-1720)¹. The present city lies at the end of a flat peninsula between the Ashley and the Cooper River.

This peninsula is quite narrow and about six and a half miles in length, "at one point about three miles from the tip, the creeks from the rivers on each side intersected so as to nearly cut the peninsula into an island. About six and one half miles from the tip or end of the tongue, the Ashley river turns sharply to the West, and the Cooper river to the East, and the distance between the two rapidly widens, so that, at a point about ten miles from the tip, the width between the two rivers is nearly ten miles."² The land located in the upper part, more specifically above the original boundary line (presently is Calhoun Street) of Charles Town was commonly called or known as Charles Town Neck. The main country road that was known as the Broad Path, now King Street, divided the city into half.

The land north of the old walled city of Charles Town was once the marshland and as the outskirt of the city. It originally granted in parallel pieces, northward from the town and connecting to each other and extending from the Ashley to the Cooper River. The part between present day Calhoun and Line streets was granted to Richard Cole, a carpenter and one of the first fleet on the ship – *Carolina*, to the new land from England on April 1670. The warrant laid out for Richard Cole was described as; "To Richard Cole, for 450 acres next to Coming.³" (John Coming's 325-acre land was next to Henry Hughes whose 225-acre land was next to the town). After he died, prior to 3 November 1677, a warrant was issued to lay out 100 acres to Richard and

¹ Robert N. Rosen "A Short History of Charleston." 9. Peninsula Press, Charleston, South Carolina, 1994.

^{2,3} Henry A.M. Smith "Charleston and Charleston Neck: The Original Grantees and the Settlements along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers." *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, 1 1918: 3-76.

Rebecca Batten.

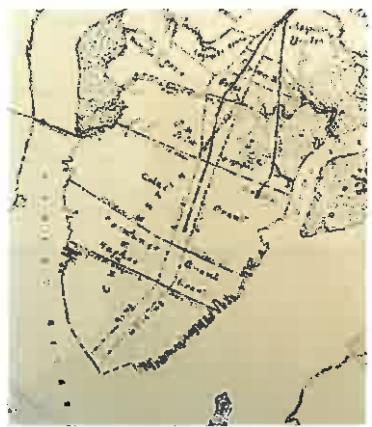


Fig.1 Land Granted to Richard Cole

Sketch of the City of Charleston and Charleston Neck, 1671

South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library

Later, these two grantors subdivided their lands among different persons; Joseph Wragg, the founder of Wraggborough, acquired a large portion in the 1730s. Smaller areas were to Daniel Cannon, Alexander Mazyck, the Elliott family, Henry Laurens and some other persons. As the colonial period ended and Charleston burgeoned, landowners planned to invest this prosperous east side. As Ansonborough prominent among them, rich persons with large holdings on the east side of Charleston Neck developed subdivision; Mazyckborough, Hampstead, Wraggsborough appeared.

Mazyckborough

Mazyckborough was extracted from Gadsden's Land in early days by a creek and marsh. When the marshland was filled up, Boundary Street was opened. Wraggborough was bounded to the west by the Broad Path or King Street and to the north by the site of the village of Hampstead. Mazyckborough lay at the east end of Calhoun Street between Elizabeth Street and the water.

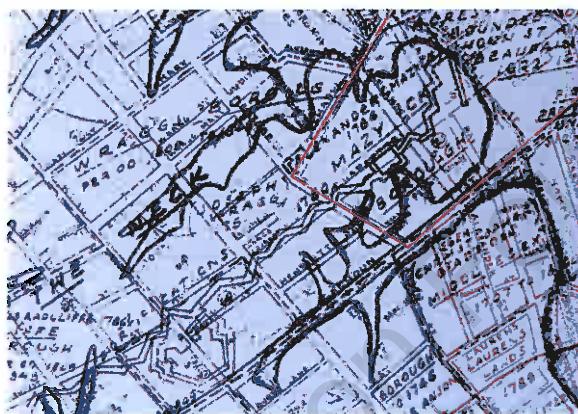


Fig. 2 Mazyckborough

Map of Charleston, SC, 1878

South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library

Mazyckborough was once named as the Mazyck's Pasture. In 1696 and 1706, 161 acres of tract was granted to Isaac Mazyck. Isaac Mazyck conveyed 63 or 64 acres of these lands to Col. Edward Tynte who then became Governor of South and North Carolina. Col. Tynte soon sold back the same land to Mazyck⁴. In 1720, Isaac Mazyck and Mariana, his wife, conveyed to Thomas Gadsden this part of the land with the marshland adjoining, but the Mazycks kept a way through the said land from the Broad Road to the bridge across the marsh to their plantation, and also hold the right to use the well or spring for their natural lives.

In the corner of the Mazyck's Pasture, there was a large oak tree which became well known as the Liberty Oak. Under this tree, beginning in 1766, Christopher Gadsden and his advocates,

⁴ RMC, Charleston, S.C. Deed Book I3-63

who called themselves the "Sons of Liberty" met many times to oppose the polices of Great Britain toward the colonies. When the British occupied Charles Town in 1780, they cut down the Liberty Tree to prevent it becoming a Patriot shrine. Later the root was dug up and made into cane-heads, one of which was given to President Thomas Jefferson. Today, a metal mark is set up at 80 Alexander Street to illustrate the spot of the Liberty Tree and in honor of these compatriots.

In 1786 Alexander Mazyck subdivided his property – "Little Plantation⁵" and laid out Mazyckborough that was bounded by Chapel, Elizabeth and Calhoun Streets and the Cooper River. The roads laid out in this suburb were exceptionally wide, 60 to 70 feet. Its wide and straight streets made it easy to control fires that were a constant threaten factor in historic Charleston, and would permit the freight easily go to and from the wharves.

In 1801 Charlotte Street was laid out and named after the daughter of Joseph Wragg and Alexander Street got its name in honor of its creator, Alexander Mazyck.

⁵ Caroline T. Moore *Abstracts of Wills of Charleston District, South Carolina and Other Wills Recorded in the District, 1783-1800*. The R.L.Bryan Company, Columbia, S.C., 1901.

22 Charlotte Street – Maria H. Smith House⁶

Following 1786 Alexander Mazyck subdivided the property into more than sixty six lots which surveyed by Joseph Purcell, lot 34 where 22 Charlotte Street located was laid out. It was a narrow rectangular land and was 80 feet along Charlotte Street, 520 feet on Alexander Street, 85 feet on unknown street (people had not name Chapel Street at that time) and 507-1/2 feet adjoining the lot 37⁷.

The unknown street then got its name as “Chapel Street⁸” which appeared in a conveyance between Abraham Markley and local merchant⁹ William Price in 1809.



Fig. 3 Lot 34 in Mazyckborough

McCrady Plats Collections
RMC, Charleston, SC

In 1811, in the lease between Abraham Markley and Benjamin M. Markley, a “two-story wooden house¹⁰” stood at the lot bought by Abraham Markley, “80 feet on Charlotte Street¹¹” but its length had been curtailed on Alexander Street, into only 170 feet.

⁶ Jonathan H. Poston. *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture*. University of South Carolina Press, 1997.

⁷ Joseph Purcell. Plat of Mazyckborough, McCrady Plat Collection, Charleston, S.C. Plat no. 0479, redrawn 1868. [microfilm] Charleston County RMC.

⁸ RMC, Charleston, S.C. Deed Book C8, p71

⁹ *Charleston City Directory, 1806* [microfilm], South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

¹⁰ RMC, Charleston, S.C. Deed Book, V8, p.38.

¹¹ RMC, Charleston, S.C. Deed Book, V8, p. 38.

In Abraham's 1822 will, he gave "the house and lot in Mazyckborough¹²" to his daughter, Elizabeth Christina Markley, later the name showed as Eliza Lee;

In 1852, there was a three-story wooden house belonged to Eliza Lee, the size of her lot measured 80 feet on Charlotte Street and 170 feet on Alexander Street; she "sold one half the lot¹³" to Benjamin M. Lee which means Benjamin bought the lot that was 80 feet on Charlotte Street and 85 feet on Alexander Street. Then, B.M. Lee constructed a two-and-a-half wooden dwelling.

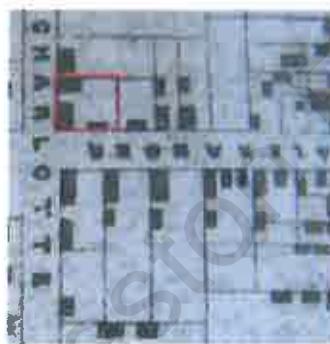


Fig.4 22 Charlotte Street in 1852

An Original Map of the City of Charleston, South Carolina
South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library

In 1865, there was a tremendous and dreadful fire covered Charlotte Street, it is said "the fire was unmanageable. Chapel, Alexander, Washington and Charlotte Streets to Calhoun Street, with few exceptions, were destroyed."¹⁴ Compared 1852 *An Original Map of the City of Charleston* with 1872 *Bird's Eye View Map* and 1902 *Sanborn Map*; it can assume that Benjamin M. Lee's house was unfortunately destroyed by the fire. There were no further records found to explain where this poor Benjamin lived after the fire and no clues indicated the condition of his property.

¹² "Will from Abraham Markley", Wills of Charleston County, 1671-1868, Volume 38, 1126. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

¹³ City Ward Book. Ward 5, 1852, p. 2.

¹⁴ *Charleston Year Book, 1880* [microfilm], South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.



Fig.5 22 Charlotte Street in 1872
Bird's Eye View of City of Charleston, SC
 South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library

Later on, another T-shaped, two-story wooden building was erected on the lot containing 80 feet on Charlotte Street and 85 feet on Alexander Street in ca. 1879-1880, named after the wife of the current family head as Maria H. Smith.

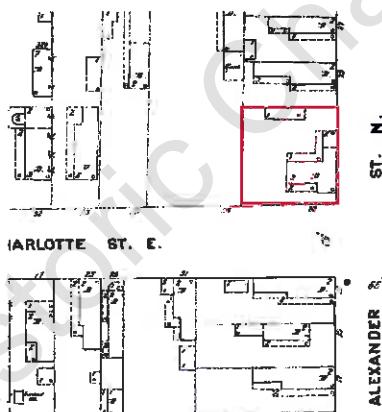


Fig.6 22 Charlotte Street in 1902
 Sanborn Map

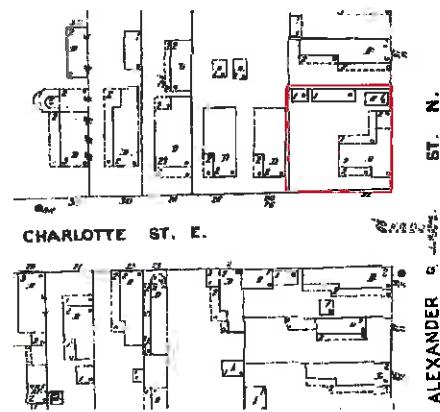


Fig.7 22 Charlotte Street 1944
 Sanborn Map

Today, in the year of 2010, this unusual T-shaped two-story house with closed gable end and double-tiered front piazzas anchors the northwest corner of Charlotte and Alexander Streets. The

main façade faces Charlotte Street. The exterior wall of the whole property is coved by grey clapboards that are in good condition.

Gothic revival influences in the window and door surrounds, with hold-over Greek Revival piazza columns and sash are double-hung windows with 2/2 lights. There are no louvered shutters for all of the windows; however, the remained discernible shutter dogs prove some of the shutters have existed before.

In its east elevation, a noticeable corner post suggests an addition was built adjacent to the main T-shaped house, which at the north corner of the rear building. It is a two floored structure with flat roof covered by tall parapet.

However, 1902 Sanborn Map shows there are only one one-story wooden shed at the back yard, while in the 1944 maps, the number increases into three. Nowadays, it declines into two. The sheds with gabled roof and clapboards are one-story arranged into another T shape; there are two paneled doors in the façade of the west most shed. The other shed has a small piazza with three Tuscan columns, two 6/6 double-hung sash windows with shutters and two glazed glass doors. The color of them is in accordance with the main house.

Apart from the building and sheds, the open space is garden but it lacks daily maintenance.

In 2006, the current owner, Vaughan Alsbrook renovated the outbuilding and two years later, he constructed the porch and entry steps on the main building.

Damage

1865 Fire

Due to the location of Mazyckborough where was far away from the commercial and residential center during the Charles Town time, the massive and the worst 1861 fire failed to cover the said borough. It spread from the Ashley River to Tradd Street and destroyed over 575 houses and businesses.

However, Mazyckborough it deemed to suffer catastrophe. On February 18, 1865, a terrible explosion of powder occurred after eight o'clock at Northeastern Railroad Depot that shook the whole city. About one hundred and fifty persons were instantly killed or perished in the flames and about two hundred wounded¹⁵. The enormous destruction of property was estimated at several millions.

This dreadful catastrophe was caused from the careless handling of power by some boys taking handfuls and throwing it into the cotton fire at the depot. The flames spread great rapidly, encompassing the adjoining buildings, including the fine residence of Dr. Seaman Deas, on the Northwest corner of Chapel and Alexander streets, all of which was destroyed. the fire was out of control. Only did few buildings survive, rest of the structures on Chapel, Alexander, Washington and Charlotte Streets to Calhoun Street were destroyed

Benjamin M. Lee lived there since he bought one half of the lot from Elizabeth Lee in 1852. His house probably was one of the victims of this conflagration. The value of his two and a half story wooden house was £ 10,000¹⁶ in 1856 before the fire, but later the building became two story wooden building and valued merely £ 2,000¹⁷ in 1876. Ignoring the figure of value decreased within twenty years, the physical alternation suggested that the property suffered severe damage and after that be reconstructed.

¹⁵ City Year Book 1880 [microfilm], South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

¹⁶ City Ward Books. Ward 5, 1852, p.11

¹⁷ City Ward Books. Ward 5, 1876-80, p.3

1886 Earthquake

The Charleston Earthquake of 1886 was the most damaging one to the South. It occurred at 9:50 p.m. on August 31, 1886, and lasted just within a minute. The earthquake caused severe damage in this historical city, damaging 2,000 buildings and causing \$6 million worth damages, while in the whole city the buildings were only valued at approximately \$24 million. 60 and 110 lives were lost¹⁸. A tent community was set up in Washington Park, where people lived and got assistance while their homes were somewhat ruined.

22 Charlotte Street was one of the dwellings which was damage. The current house owner showed on the assessment lists was Josiah E. Smith, a cashier of R^{leain} Railway Company and the husband¹⁹ of Maria H. Smith. He was thirty-four years old in 1886 and his wife was thirty two.

In 1885, the value of their house was \$3,450²⁰, when in the year of earthquake the figure dropped into \$2,670²¹ (current value). The survey reports the walls were in good condition and yet one chimney needs to be rebuilt.

Table 1 Damage Assessment of Earthquake of 22 Charlotte Street, 1886²²

North Side Charlotte Street									
Owner & Occupancy	Material		Dimensions			Condition of Walls			
J.E. Smith	Building	Roof	Ft. Long	Ft. Wide	Ft. High	North	South	East	West
	Frame	Slate	50	35	30	Good	Good	Good	Good

¹⁸ Robert N. Rosen "A Short History of Charleston." 9. Peninsula Press, Charleston, South Carolina, 1994.

¹⁹ Fifteen Census of United States of American, 1930, Charleston, SC. Sheet 7B

²⁰ City Ward Books. Ward 7, 1886-70, p. 3

²¹ Ibid.

²² *Materials on the Charleston Earthquake of 1886* [microfilm], South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

Table 2 Damage Assessment of Earthquake of 22 Charlotte Street, 1886 (continued)

North Side Charlotte Street			
Conditions of Chimneys or Flutes	Damage by Earthquake	What should be done to make it safe	Remarks
One Chimney still down; others repaired	55	Rebuild the broken chimney from below the roof	none

1989 Hurricane Hugo

From the year of 1956 to 1991, Erwin and Lessie D. Bohlen became the occupants of 22 Charlotte Street. On 21 September 1989, the Hurricane Hugo attacked Charleston Harbor. Nearly every house and building in the city was damaged.

Two years after the catastrophe, Russell A. Rosen carefully inspected the damage happened to this house on July 24 and July 31. In his report, the inspector draw the plans of the house, took photos and noticed;

The separations were at the corner of the trim around the ceiling and in the paneling beneath the windows in the parlor²³;

Several Peelings were found in;

Study – the trim at the ceiling at the southeast corner;

Living Room – the wall paper above the fireplace;

Stairwell – the leather wainscoat;

Front Bedroom – the ceiling wall paper, and the wall on the south side;

Bedroom #2 – at the chimney and at the ceiling;

Bedroom #3 – at the ceiling;

Bedroom #4 –the wall paper of ceiling.

Mildew happened in;

Kitchen eat-in nook – stain mold were on the ceiling;

Living Room – stain mold was at the chair rail on wall next to the foyer

Foyer – at the ceiling at the door next the Living Room

Front Bedroom – around the windows on the east side;

Bedroom #2

Bedroom #3 – walls; water stains on the wall paper beneath the windows;

²³ Report of 22 Charlotte Street. From vertical files located at the Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston, SC.

Bedroom # 4 – water stains next to the ceiling, at the windows at the east side;

Cracks

Bedroom #4 – in the back of the closet wall

Laundry room - in the plaster board on the east side, north side and on the west side

Besides, the front porch roof was leaking. There were damages to the shutters, the glass and to the gutters on the house.

Unfortunately, the Bohlen did not realize the significance of damage from the storm. The house nearly soaked in the water, absorbed a substantial amount of rain that penetrated through the window system, French doors and other opening in the building system.

The Mazyck family

The family of Mazyck of South Carolina in America was originally from German and took their name from Maaseyek²⁴, a large and considerable town of the said Bishoprick of Liege where the family flourished several centuries.

Paul Mazyck Esquire was married to Elizabeth Van Vick with large fortune. The said Paul Mazyck soon after removed in the Kingdom of France. The family when in France, spelt their name Mazicq; but when they left France, they again spelt it Mazyck as it had been originally spelt by their ancestors in Germany and Holland. The said Paul Mazyck died in France but had issue by Elizabeth Van Vick the following children;

1st – Paul Mazyck,

2nd – Peter Mazyck,

3rd – Stephen Mazyck,

4th – Isaac Mazyck,

5th – Mary Mazyck,

6th – Susana Mazyck

and another daughter.



Fig.6 Esq. Isaac Mazyck

In 1685, the famous Edict of Nantes was canceled by Louis 14th of France and the Protestants brutally persecuted because of their religion. As Isaac Mazyck being a very enthusiastic and great faithfulness Protestant, he left France and estates. First He went to Holland, then to England as the Protestants were unfavorably treated in England under King James 2nd, and from there he came to South Carolina, America in the year of 1686. He brought with him a large cargo of about 1000 sterling worth of goods and supply, and he immediately settled at Charleston as a merchant.

Isaac Mazyck laid out a part of the money he brought with him and bought for a small value, a large land, above 35 acres, which at the upper and west end of Broad street.

²⁴ Mazyck. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historic Society, Charleston, SC.

Isaac Mazyck selling his goods for good benefit, carried on a good trade to the West Indies, and he made a voyage to the island of Barbadoes in 1688 and soon after buying vessels, he carried on a considerable trade with England, Portugal, Madeira, the West Indies, and North America. In the year of 1693, he went to England to settle correspondents and other business and bought of Mrs. Smith of Hamershott, for 20 sterling, a very large body of land joining Charleston, containing many acres of land, where Ansonborough stood.

On his return to South Carolina in 1693 with a large cargo, he married Miss Marianne Serrurier, a young lady who came out in the same ship with him in 1686. Soon after, he bought 25 acres of land joining the town, which was between Charlestown and the village of Hampstead, and the said land was then possessed by his grandson Alexander Mazyck.

Isaac Mazyck bought other large quantity of land, the upper end of King street on both sides, quite to Trotts Point on Cooper River, and on the other side, to the Parsonage, being many acres, so that he "at once held more land in Charlestown than any ones in Carolina, or in any town in North America²⁵".

He sold all that land called Ansonborough some years before he died, to Thomas Gadsden, who again sold part to Capt. George Anson, afterwards Lard Anson, as the payment for Mr. Thomas' failure of gambling with the captain, who laid out the village of Ansonborough. He also sold all the land called Trotts Point to Ansonborough, to Mrs. Trott, and also all the lands belonging to Christopher Gadsden, Col. Henty Laurens, the South Carolina Society and the land the other side of King Street from the White Gate to the Parsonage, and lower down the street.

On 11th March 1735, Isaac Mazyck died of an apoplectic in the age of 75.

²⁵ Mazyck. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historic Society, Charleston, SC.



Fig.7 Mrs. Isaac Mazyck, Marianne

Mrs. Isaac Mazyck, Marianne, the daughter of Jacques and Elizabeth Le serurier, was born 4 Oct 1675 at St. Quentin and fled to London with her parents about 1683²⁶. About ten years old, she came to South Carolina. In 14 Oct 1693, she married Isaac Mazyck. She and her husband became prominent in the social and religious life of Charlestown. The said Mrs. Mazyck, died on the night of the third of April 1732, after a long and distressing illness.

They had the following issue, who were all born in Charlestown, South Carolina - five sons and seven daughters;

1st – Isaac Mazyck, born 6th March 1700, married Jeanne Marie De St. Julien;

2nd – Mary, married to Isaac Chardon

3rd – Peter Mazyck;

4th – Susanna, died an infant;

5th – Paul Mazyck, 1702-1749, married Catherine de Chastaigner;

6th – Penelope;

7th – Susanne, married to Richard Woodward;

8th – Benjamin, married Damaris Elizabeth Ravenel;

9th – Stephen, married Susanne Ravenel;

²⁶ Charles Knowles Bolton. *Portraits of Persons Born Abroad Who Came to the Colonies in North America Before the Year 1701*. The Boston Athenaeum, 1919.

10th – Marianne;

11th – Masegonde Marianne, married Benjamin Godin;

12th – Elizabeth, married John Gendron.

Isaac Mazyck's two grandsons, Captain Daniel Mazyck and Lieutenant Stephen Mazyck served in the Revolutionary War.

Paul Mazyck, was the fifth child of Isaac Mazyck and owned nine lot in Charleston in addition to his town house, two plantations on Charleston Neck, 1205 acres near Foster's Creek in St. James Goose Creek Parish and 88 slaves. Several hundred acres on the Black River in Craven County were granted to him in 1733 and 1734²⁷.

St. James Goose Creek Parish elected him to the Fourteenth Royal Assembly (1745-1746) in a special election and to the Seventeenth Royal Assembly (1748), but he declined to serve in either assembly.

In August 1729, he married Catherine Chastaigner, the daughter of Alexander Chastaigner and Susannah LeNoble. They had at least five children;

1st – Charlotte, married Daniel Ravenel, Jr.;

2nd – Mary, married William Mazyck;

3rd – Alexander, married Elizabeth Charlotte Broughton on 15th Nov. 1770;

4th – Mary Ann;

5th – Catherine.

Paul Mazyck died on 18 Jan. 1749, one day following the death of his wife.

Alexander Mazyck, son of Paul Mazyck, grandson of Isaac Mazyck, was born in 1736 and died on 2nd Feb. 1786. He was once "one of the active and advocates"²⁸ of the reopened African slave trade in South Carolina in the 1850s.

²⁷ Mazyck/Mcgregor. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historic Society, Charleston, SC.

²⁸ Ronald Takaki. "the Movement to Reopen the African Slave Trade in South Carolina", unknown.

On 15 Nov 1770, he married Elizabeth Charlotte Broughton in Charles Town, SC and had following children;

1st - Paul Delisle Mazyck, was born after 1770;

2nd - Alexander Chastaigner Mazyck;

3rd - Mary Mazyck;

4th - Charlotte Elizabeth Mazyck;

5th - Catherine Mazyck;

6th - Nathaniel Broughton Mazyck, was born in 1777, married Christina Boston Harris.

In 1786 he subdivided the property which surveyed by Joseph Purcell in 1786 and laid out current Mazyckborough.

The Gadsden Family

At the gate of 80 Alexander Street, one part of Mazyckborough, there is sign illustrate near this spot, "once stood the LIBERTY TREE where colonial independence was first advocated by Christopher Gadsden - A.D. 1766 and where ten years later the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was first heard and applauded by South Carolinians".

Christopher Gadsden's father, Thomas Gadsden, served the English navy for many years. Later he was appointed to the position as a collector of the Port, he came to Charles Town and his son was born. He died in 1741.

Thomas Gadsden was related to the establishment of Ansonborough that was an anecdote. It is said he lost so much to Lord Anson in a gaming that he had to pay his debts by giving to Captain Anson a large section of Charles Town that later known as Ansonborough. On the other hand, it is hard to imagine if he won this gentle game, the later Ansonborough would not be set up. However, his exceptional son bought back the land he had lost in the end.



Fig.8 Christopher Gadsden (1724-1805)

Christopher Gadsden was born in 1724 in Charleston, South Carolina. When he was sixteen, he was sent to England to school near Bristol.

He returned to America in 1740, and inherited a large fortune from his parents in 1741. From 1745 to 1746 he served as a purser on a British warship. He entered into mercantile ventures, and by 1747 he had earned enough to return to South Carolina and buy back the land his father had lost

By 1761 he possessed so enlarged business that he had two stores in town, two in the country and a large plantation. The great mercantile monument which still after his name is the huge wharf which built about 1770. He then reclaimed the marsh lands on the Cooper River and laid out a subdivision known as "Middlesex".

In 1760, he had served as a captain in the war against the Cherokees and in the same year he organized one of the most interesting military companies in South Carolina, later known as the "Ancient Battalion of Artillery" and trained himself in the use of cannon.

In 1765 the assembly appointed him as the chairman of their delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City, which was called to protest the Stamp Act and South Carolina was the only Southern colony to be invited to this congress.

When the Stamp Act was repealed, Christopher Gadsden was not fully satisfied. While his fellow delegates Thomas Lynch and John Rutledge served on committees to draft appeals to the House of Lords and Commons, Gadsden refused any such assignments; since in his view Parliament had no rights in the matter. He thought that it was his obligation to make people realize their danger and to wake them up.

Furthermore, He insisted that rice must be enlisted on the non-importation agreement in 1774 that was to promise neither to buy goods imported from England among colonies, nor sell to that country. Although as a merchant and planter Gadsden would lose money, he persisted that it should be on the list.

He was elected as a delegate to the First Continental Congress in 1774. After his back to conservative Charleston, Christopher Gadsden threw a shock into the South Carolina Provincial Congress when he represented a copy of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* that recommended American independence. He himself came out in favor of complete independence and declared

that he "could not see any possibility that the colonies could be properly governed, while the government was three thousand miles away."

As the British concurring Charles Town, Gadsden was made a prisoner. He signed his parole in the condition that the British would treat him as a gentleman. However, on the twenty-seventh of August, 1780, Gadsden and other 20 well-known leaders were landed in St. Augustine, Florida. When they arrived, they were offered that if they would give their parole, the town would be freed. Gadsden refused as claiming the British had already have his parole, and he could not give his word to a false system. As a result, he was punished to spend the next 42 weeks in a dungeon at the old Spanish fortress of Castillo de San Marcos. When they were finally released in 1781, they were sent by merchant ship to Philadelphia. Once there, Gadsden learned of the defeat of Cornwallis at Cowpens and withdrawal to Yorktown. He hurried home, to help the restoration of South Carolina's civil government.

He died from an accidental fall on September 15, 1805, in Charleston, and is buried in St. Phillip's Churchyard. In his will Christopher Gadsden provided that his estate should be divided into nineteen equal parts, "being the exact number of grandchildren I now have." To one group of grandchildren he left all of his Hebrew, Greek and Latin books. To another group, he left his English books and to all, equal shares in his estate.

Gadsden was married three times, and had four children by his second wife. The Gadsden Purchase of Arizona was named for his grandson James Gadsden. Another grandson, Christopher E. Gadsden, was the fourth Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina.



Fig.9 Gadsden's Flag

Gadsden's famous flag has a coiled rattlesnake in the center, yellow setting and the warning word "Don't tread on me." It was first hoisted at the main post of the Alfred on December 3, 1775. John Paul Jones hoisted the Union striped flag at the stern of his bout at the same time. Jone's flag and the "jack" of the navy, with Gadsden's rattlesnake emblem were the three most historic flags in the United States Army before the official adoption of the Stars and Stripes. The rattlesnake was evidently a popular sign for the colonies.

Christopher Gadsden lived at 329 East Bay Street. His son-in-law, Thomas Morris built it in ca. 1800. This dwelling was built on land formerly owned by Christopher Gadsden so that traditionally people called it the Gadsden House. It was "one of the tallest and most finely detailed of Charleston's federal single houses²⁹" and located next to his son, Philip Gadsden who lived in 328 East Bay Street that was constructed in the 1790s.

²⁹ Jonathan H. Poston. *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture*. University of South Carolina Press, 1997.

William Lee and William Lee, Jr.

Esq. William Lee was born in Charleston June 21, 1747, son of Thomas Lee and Mary Giles, died on November 29, 1803.

William Lee served in the Cherokee War under Col. Richard Richardson and was one of thirty Americans who went to London to petition to the House of Commons against the Boston Port Bill.

During the Revolutionary War, he was a Captain in the militia and one of forty leading citizens of Charleston who were imprisoned by the British and exiled to St. Augustine. He sent his family to Philadelphia for better safety. They returned to Charleston in 1780.

In 1790 his was listed as "Watchmaker" with an address at 91-95 Broad Street and in 1802 his address was shown as 55 King Street.

He married Ann Theus, daughter of Jeremiah Theus, a celebrated artist and portrait painter and Catherine Elizabeth Shaumloffel on February 28, 1769.

William Lee, Jr. (1778 -1847), the eighth son of William Lee and Ann Theus, was an attorney at law³⁰ in 1813 and married Elizabeth Markley, daughter of Abraham Markley, merchant and planter³¹ of Charleston on February 22, 1803.

³⁰ Brent H. Holcomb. *Marriage and Death Notices from the (Charleston) Times, 1800-1821*. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

³¹ *Charleston City Directory, 1796 and 1817*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

The Markley Family

Jacob Markley, grandfather of the householder of 22 Charlotte Street Abraham Markley in early 18th century, was born probably in Europe. In the year 1725, his name showed in a petition for a road in the Skippack region, Pennsylvania.

This Markley purchased 100 acres in Philadelphia County on July 17, 1728 and in November; he bought another 132 acres. In the census taken June 5, 1756 of "Perkiomen and Skippaake" township, the word for him is;

Jacob Marcly, housekeeper; occupation, farmer; 4 children under 21; acres owned, 150-50 acres cleared, 15 acres sowed with corn; 1 horse; 3 horned cattle.

In his will which was probated January 24, 1785, he divided the proceeds of his estate into eleven parts for the use of his children; Abraham, Philip, Isaac, the five children of his daughter; Veronica, Christina, Elizabeth, Barbara, Rebecca, Hannah, Catharine, and Eleanor.

Abraham Markley, born August 12, 1723; married in September 1745, Anna Barbara Ickes; was a blacksmith and resided in Pennsylvania; died March 20, 1800.

In the census of Perkiomen and Skippack township of June 5, 1756, is;

Abraham Marcly, blacksmith; 5 children under 21; acres owned, 100-cleared 70 acres, sowed with corn 12 acres; held one bound servant; owned 3 horses, 1 mare, 4 sheep, and 4 horned cattle.

He held the office of Commissioner of Montgomery County and was a member of the Providence Lutheran Congregation.

Jr. Abraham Markley (b. 1742, d. 1820) was third son of Abraham Markley and grandson of Jacob Markley. He was born in Pennsylvania, migrated to Charleston, South Carolina and was engaged in business, dealing in carriages and farming implements which shipped from his brothers, John and Benjamin Markley of New Hanover township.

The said Abraham Markley was a successful merchant and planter in Charleston. In 1790, he

was a shopkeeper at 125 King Street³², and had "3 free white males, 4 white females, and 13 slaves³³", later the word of his occupation became "merchant" in 1796 at the same place. In 1803, the address in his name turned into "122 King Street". He was regarded as a planter in 1817. In addition, he owned properties at 12 and 14 St. Philip Street.

In his will on July 15, 1822, he bequeathed the house and lot in Meeting Street to his son, Benjamin Arthur Markley; the house and lot in Mazyckborough to his daughter Elizabeth Christina, wife of William Lee; and some other house and lot in the same Mazyckborough to another daughter, Carolina, widow of William Trescott.

³² *Charleston City Directory, 1796*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

³³ 1790 Charleston Census, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, SC.

Conclusion

The transformation of Mazyck's Pasture into Mazyckborough gave birth to 22 Charlotte Street and the physical alteration of 22 Charlotte Street mirrors the development of Mazyckborough. Mazyckborough is significant to local community not only due to standing the Liberty Tree and relating to the Mazyck and Gadsden family, but also one of the prominent epitomes of urban expansion in the Neck area.

Comparing the occupation of the first five owners of 22 Charlotte Street, it can say broadly, for the said whole borough that wealthy planters and merchants or descendants of some accomplished persons prefer obtaining the lots in this new planned district. As time goes, these people continuously subdivided their own lots and sold them to next grantees. The fact to some extent reflects the population of Charleston gradually increased and more and more people moved to this former suburb area in 19th century.

Even though there are no records straightly illustrating whether 22 Charlotte Street had been destroyed in the fire of 1865, the positive assumption could be made according to the physical difference between 1852 map and is called "Maria Smith House" which in T shape in 1902 Sanborn map. Because it is unnecessary for the following grantee to build another form of dwelling that is quite various from the former one as thinking about the construction expense and longer time. The only logical answer might be it had been destroyed or badly damaged in the conflagration. A clear and authentic conclusion should be made and the truth should be displayed in the future research.

As Charlotte Street lying in Mazyckborough which was once the possession of the Mazyck family, but the name of the street originated from one of the daughters of Joseph Wrag's who laid out Wraggborough adjoining Mazyckborough. It is neither wise nor fair for Mazyck family to share their neighbor's name to nominate a street in their property. Following researches need figure out whether there are some agreements or negotiations to explain this point by analyzing letters and diaries from either of these two families.

The author unsuccessfully excavates any history materials of 22 Charlotte Street in the

fortification time although *Map of Charleston, SC, 1878* shows it stands upon the fortification structure and should be one part of it. Considering in the year of 1786 Mazyckborough had been laid out and essential roads need to be built, it could presume that in this six years, the structures used to defense had been somewhat diminished and Charleston had not suffer severe attacks as once before. For this presumption, further research acquires to make it certain.

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Appendix

Chain of Title

Chain-of-Title Record

12/22/2010	12/22/2010
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Date	Book & Page	Grantor	Grantee	Type	Lot/Size	Price	Comments
11/13/1855	1358-716	Jam Austin & Amy Austin	Vaughan Alcock	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street Lot 47 Alexander Street	\$530,000.00	
1/22/1851	1407-642	Levi D. Estlin	Jon & Amy Austin	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street Lot 47 Alexander Street	\$24,000.00	
12/31/1852	415-255	Zeph D. Estlin	Lease J. Bohlen	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street Lot 47 Alexander Street	\$100	
1/25/1853	388-40	Lizzie D. Estlin	John Estlin	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street		
8/24/1856	162-124	John F. Booth	Lease J. Bohlen	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	\$15,000.00	
8/24/1857	1720-175	Maria H. Smith	Jon F. Booth	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	\$100	
8/11/1859	415-22	Sarah Jane Standard	Wm H. L. Smith	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	\$25,000.00	
5/24/1877	E17-131	Thos W. Standard	Sarah Jane Standard	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	\$100	
5/25/1877	D17-185	John W. Standard	Thos W. Standard	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	\$120	
2/15/1873	317-228	Benjamin M. 33	John W. Standard	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	\$10,000.00	
12/31/1874	E13-445	Eliza -88	Benjamin M. 33	Conveyance	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	\$100.00	
8/25/1877	162-38	Asa Estlin	Benjamin M. Verhey	Lease	1250 Charlotte Street 85 or Alexander Street	5 building	2 story wooden house & 5 garage
12/19/1877	162-71	William Estlin	Asa Estlin Verhey	Lease	Lot 34	\$2,000.00	
10/13/1877	26-207	Asa Estlin	William Estlin	Lease	Lot 34		5 garage
11/25/1877	162-83	Isaac Verhey	Wm Estlin Verhey	Lease	63 or 64 acres		1/2

Annotated Chain of Title

10-28-1720

Grantor: Isaac Mazyck

Grantee: Capt. Thomas Gadsden

Type: Lease and Release

Deed book & Page: I3-63

Lot: 63 or 64 acres bonding East on Cooper River, West on the Broad Path; North on marsh of Isaac Mazyck and heirs of Col. Grange, South on Col. William Rhett

Mazyck reserved a way through the land from the Broad Path to the bridge running across the marsh land to a plantation he owned.

"On 14 Oct. 1696 granted Isaac Mazyck 90 a., English measure, in Berkeley Co.; and whereas Gov. Nathaniel Johnson on 1 Feb. 1706 granted Isaac Mazyck 71 a., English measure in Berkeley Co., and whereas Isaac Mazyck by deed poll dated 9 Apr. 1710 with his wife's consent conveyed to Col. Edward Tynte, then Bog. Of NC & SC, about 64 or 64 a. & all the marsh land lying E of the plantation fronting on Cooper River & running as far N as the marsh of the backside of the garden; & whereas by canceling the deed poll & by other legal instruments the 64 or 64 a. have again becoming the property of Mazyck.."

4-21-1768

Agreement: Alexander Mazyck and Christopher Gadsden

Type: Agreement

Deed book & Page: I3-414

Lot: n/a

Alexander Mazyck and Christopher Gadsden had a different opinion about the north boundary of Gadsden's Land. A survey was done to establish the "boundary of Gadsden's marsh land at Ansonborough, adjoining Mazyck." At that time, there was no Mazyckborough, and the lands were called Mazyck's Pasture and Gadsden's Middlesex.

10-09-1794

Grantor: Alexander Mazyck

Grantee: William Price

Type: Lease

Deed book & Page: P6-207

Lot: # 34 - 520' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street, 85' on unknown street, 507-1/2' "on the B³chline"

"Between William Price and Elizabeth Charlotte Mazyck, Alexander Broughton, Thomas Broughton, Daniel Ravenel and John Hume, executive and executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Mazyck of the Saint James Parish Goose creek....William Price in consideration of the sum of five shillings paid by Elizabeth Charlotte Mazyck, Alexander Broughton, Thomas Broughton, Daniel Ravenel and John Hume.... All that lot of land situated in Mazyckborough...number thirty-four /34/

butting and bounding to the North on a street in the said borough the name not known; to the East on ... Alexander Street; to the South on another street Charlotte Street and to the West on a lot in the said brough known by the number thirty-seven /37/, which said lot."

5-1-1809 (Thirty Third year of American Independence)

Grantor: William Price

Grantee: Abraham Markley

Type: Lease

Deed book & Page: C8-71

Lot: #34 - 520' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street, 507-1/2' next to lot 37, 85' on Chapel Street

The lot situated "in Mazyckborough", in the number 34 which is "to the East on Alexander Street, five hundred and twenty 520 feet, to the south on Charlotte Street eighty 80 feet, to the west on lot No. 37, five hundred and seven and half 507-1/2 feet" and northward on Chapel Street measured eighty five 85 feet". The lot paid by Abraham Markley in sum of "six thousand dollars."

8-30-1811

Grantor: Abraham Markley

Grantee: Benjamin A. Markley

Type: Lease and Release

Deed book & Page: V8-38

Lot: 165' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Abraham Markley of Charleston in state aforesaid of the one past and Benjamin A. Markley of the same place of the other past witnesseth of the sum of five shillings to him in hand paid by the said Benjamin A. Markley All the piece parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in Mazyckborough on the north side of Charlotte Street and on the west of Alexander Street (being the north west corner lot on these street), containing Eighty feet by one hundred and sixty five on said street. Together with all and singular the houses Duthouses fences, ways, paths, passages, woods, underwoods, water, water courses, easements, commodities, emoluments, hereditaments, sights members, appurtenances....."

9-01-1811 (Release in Trust)

"Between Abraham Markley and Benjamin A. Markley of the same place of the other past. Witnesseth the said Abraham Markley for and in consideration of the love and affection which he hath for his Daughter Elizabeth Lee, the wife of William Lee and also for and in consideration of the sum of Ten shillings to him in hand paid by the said Benjamin A. Markley.....All the lot of land with the two story wooden houses thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Charlotte Street and on the west of Alexander Street (being the north west corner lot on these street) in Mazyckborough, containing Eighty feet by one hundred and sixty five on said street."

12-31-1854

Grantor: Elizabeth Lee

Grantee: Benjamin M. Lee

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: E13-446 and Ward 5, 1852

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Elizabeth Lee, widow of the city of Charleston in the state aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of Four Hundred Dollars paid by Benjamin M. Lee ... All that lot of land situated lying and being at the North West corner of Alexander and Charlotte Street, measuring on Alexander Street Eighty Five feet by Eight feet on Charlotte Street. Butting and Bonding to the East on Alexander Street; South on Charlotte Street; West on land now a late of estate of Arthur Mayward deceased and North on lands of the said Elizabeth Lee."

In Ward Book 5, there is an annotation beneath the owner; "now Mrs. Eliza Lee 1/2 lot sold to B.M. Lee...."

6-16-1876

State of Louisiana, city of New Orleans

Grantor: Eliza R. Lee

Grantee: John W. Rawlings

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: B17-239

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Eliza R. Lee, sole Executrix and sole arrisee of Benjamin M. Lee deceased in the state aforesaid in the consideration of the sum of one Thousand and ten Dollars ... Do grant, bargain, sell and release unto the said John W Rawlings."

3-29-1877

Grantor: John W. Rawlings

Grantee: Thaddars W. Stanland

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: D17-163

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"John W. Rawlings of Charleston state aforesaid in consideration of the sum of twelve hundred dollars to me paid by Thaddar W. Stanland All the lot piece of parcel or land situate lying and being on Charleston South Carolina at the north west corner of Alexander and Charlotte street, measuring and containing on Alexander Street Eighty five feet, more or less, by Eighty feet on Charlotte street more or less. "

5-4-1877

Grantor: Thaddars W. Stanland

Grantee: Sarah Jane Stanland

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: E17-131

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Thaddars W. Sanland of Charleston in the state aforesaid in consideration of the natural love of affection which I have for my wife Sarah Jane Stanland lot the sum of Five Dollars to me paid by the said Sarah Jane Stanland All the lot piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Charleston South Carolina at the north west corner of Alexander and Charlotte street, more or less by eighty feet on Charlotte that more or less."

6-11-1880

Grantor: Sarah Jane Stanland

Grantee: Maria H. Smith

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: K18-29

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Sarah Jane Stanland of Charleston, in consideration of the sum of forty five hundred to me paid by Maria H. Smith All the lot piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Charleston South Carolina at the north west corner of Alexander and Charlotte streets, measuring and containing on Alexander Street Eighty five feet, more or less, by Eighty feet on Charlotte street more or less. Butting and Bonding to the East on Alexander Street; West on land now or late of estate of Arthur Mayward and North on lands now or formerly of Elizabeth Lee."

8-4-1921

Grantor: Maria H. Smith

Grantee: John F. Bosch

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: W30-178

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Maria H. Smith, of the city and county of Charleston in the state aforesaid in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other valuable consideration dollars, to me in hand paid by John F. Bosch

All the lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in Charleston, South Carolina, at Northwest corner of Alexander Street and Charlotte Streets."

5-10-1956

Grantor: John F. Bosch

Grantee: Lessie D. Bohlen

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: J62-124

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"The undersigned, John F. Bosch (widower) In the consideration of the sum of sixteen thousand

(\$16,000.00) to me in hand paid by Lessie D. Bohlen"

6-26-1967

Grantor: Lessie D. Bohlen

Grantee: Erwin Bohlen

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: C88-40

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"The above described property is conveyed subject to the balance due upon the note of Lessie D. Bohlen to John F. Bosch dated May 10, 1956, secured by a mortgage upon the property above described, dated May 10, 1956, and recorded in Book M63, page 449 in the R.M.C., the payment of which said balance is assumed by the Grantee, and the said balance being in the amount of \$7,850.00."

12-31-1975

Grantor: Erwin Bohlen

Grantee: Lessie D. Bohlen

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: K108-368

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Erwin Bohlen, in consideration of the love and affection which I hold for my wife, Lessie D. Bohlen, and of the sum of one (\$1.00) dollar to me in hand paid by Lessie D. Bohlen. "

10-29-1991

Grantor: Lessie D. Bohlen

Grantee: Jon L. Austen and Amy D. Austen

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: M207-808

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Lessie D. Bohlen, hereinafter referred to as Grantor in the State aforesaid, for/and in the consideration of the sum of Two Hundred Ten Thousand and NO/100ths (\$210,000.00) Dollars paid by Jon L. Austen and Amy D. Austen"

11-13-2000

Grantor: Jon L. Austen and Amy D. Austen

Grantee: M. Vaughan Alsbrook

Type: Conveyance

Deed book & Page: J358-719

Lot: 85' on Alexander Street, 80' on Charlotte Street

"Jon L. Austen and Amy D. Austen, in the sum of five hundred thirty-nine thousand and 00/100ths (\$539,000.00) dollars in hand paid by M. Vaughan Alsbrook

All the lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon situate, lying and being in Charleston, South Carolina, at Northwest corner of Alexander Street and Charlotte Streets. Measuring and containing on Alexander Street eighty-five (85) feet, more or less by eighty (80) feet on Charlotte Street, more or less.

Butting and Bonding to the East on Alexander Street aforesaid; to the South on Charlotte Street aforesaid; to the West on land now a late of estate of Arthur Mayward deceased and North on lands now or formerly of Elizabeth Lee."