

- 159 King St. -- This two story brick building in the crenellated Gothic style was built in 1866 by George W. Flach, a German jeweler, who operated his shop on the first level and lived upstairs until his death in 1877.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 22, 1975.)

- 164 King St. -- Charleston Library Society was organized in 1748 by a group of young gentlemen who wished to keep up with the scientific and philosophical issues of the day and hoped to "save their descendants from sinking into savagery." The initial group included nine merchants, two lawyers, a schoolmaster, a peruke-maker, a physician and two planters. The society received a Royal charter in 1754. In addition to an annual sum spent on books, the Society purchased scientific instruments including a microscope, a concave mirror, an air pump, a telescope, a camera obscura and a hydrostatic balance. In 1767, the Society sponsored an exhibit of electrical experiments. In 1773, a committee was appointed "for collecting materials for promoting a Natural History of this Province." This is considered the foundation of the Charleston Museum. The Society was also active in promoting education and in the 1770s members of the Society began to bequeath legacies for the establishment of a college. This is considered the foundation of the College of Charleston. The Society, the third oldest of its kind in the United States, has occupied various locations. The present building was constructed in 1914. The gates and fence across the back property line were formerly at the William Aiken House at 456 King St., and are thought to have been made by Christopher Werner.
- (Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 99-102.)

Easterby, History of the College, 3-15. Deas, Early Ironwork, 31.)

165 King St. -- Built in 1875 by William Byrne, a grocer and liquor dealer, this three story brick building was originally a residence. It is in the Renaissance Revival style of the mid-19th century.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 4, 1972.)

169 King St. -- Mrs. Emma B. McKenzie built this three story brick, Greek Revival building between 1866, when she bought the site, and 1872 when the building appears on a "Bird's Eye View" map of the city.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 18, 1972.)

171-173 King St. -- This two story stuccoed brick double building had two stores on the first level and two residences above. It was built between 1865 and 1872 by Hannah Enston (widow of William Enston, founder of the Enston Home). It replaced a building built in 1835 by William Enston. Earl Mazo, journalist and biographer of Richard Nixon, grew up above his father's grocery at 171 King St.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Oct. 2, 1972.)

186 King St. -- Dr. George Hahnbaum, a German physician, probably built this three story wooden building by 1788. The facade, with its engaged fluted columns on the first level and pilasters and cornices above, was probably added c. 1800. An unusual feature of the construction is the brick wall with chimneys on the south side, adjacent to the piazza. This is because it was a fire wall between this building and another wooden building to the south, which was demolished for construction of the piazza. Dr. Hahnbaum was the physician for the German Fuseliers and a founder of the Medical Society of South Carolina.
(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 19, 1980. Stoney, This is Charleston, 64.)