

Property History of
125 Broad Street



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INTRODUCTION

Charleston, South Carolina is recognized throughout the world as a city rich with history. As the birthplace of the Confederacy, Charleston is undoubtedly more recognized by the general public for its prominent place in Civil War history than any other period. The city of Charleston, however, has a multitude of intricate histories woven within its streets.

The modern peninsula referred to as downtown Charleston today was not the original planned site for Charles Town. On February 21, 1672, Henry Hughes “came before the Grand Council [the reigning power during the colonial period] and voluntarily surrendered up one half of his land . . . by the name of Oyster Point.”¹ This act of generosity changed the reality of Charleston forever as Oyster Point was thereby declared the beginning site for the town. On April 30, 1672, the Grand Council commissioned John Culpepper, the Surveyor-General, to survey and organize Oyster Point; “the land lying between Ashley River and Wandoe River [Cooper River] twelve thousand acres of land for a Colony in a Square.”² It is likely that the *Grand Model of Charles Town of 1698* represents John Culpepper’s original design for the town.³

The history of Charleston began with the original street layout by John Culpepper; however, this seventeenth century history was compounded as lots were sold and purchased, buildings rose and fell and inhabitants moved in and out. The actual streets have complex histories as the names, places, and dimensions changed over time. Consequently, lot sizes and locations changed as well and the deeds to such lots exchanged hands many times. The buildings erected granted architectural interest to the land and crafted a man-made environment. Moreover, the peoples that inhabited these buildings left their mark and altered the character of the Southern city indefinitely. The purpose of this paper is to elaborate on each of these noted historical complexities to illuminate the history of a sole property, 125 Broad Street. This paper will begin by locating 125 Broad Street on the *Grand Model Plat* and



"Grand Model of Charles Town 1698," Proprietary Records of South Carolina, ed. Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriett Cheves Leland (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007).

¹ Henry A.M. Smith, “Charleston-The Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers,” *The Historical Writings of Henry A. M. Smith: Cities and Towns of Early South Carolina* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company Publishers, 1988), 40.

² *Ibid*, 40.

³ *Ibid*.

proceed by following the histories of the streets, lots, buildings, and peoples associated with this property up until modern times.

As with all things subject to time, Charleston and 125 Broad Street have not been strangers to devastation. The invasion of the Union Army in 1861, the fire of 1861, the earthquake of 1886, and Hurricane Hugo in 1989 were just a few catastrophes this charming city endured. Of the disasters, perhaps the most unrecognized by the general public today is the fire of 1861. As this paper is being composed on the eve of the 150th anniversary of the fire of 1861, a portion of the paper will be dedicated to the explanation of the havoc wreaked upon the city that fateful December evening.

In concentrating on the property history of 125 Broad Street, a small part of the complex history of Charleston can be realized. By tracing this property from the colonial period to modern times, one follows the contextual, dimensional, architectural, and personal histories associated with this piece of land. It is important to recognize that every property has an equally if a not more ornate history than 125 Broad Street.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

An architectural description of the house currently occupying 125 Broad Street as of November 17, 2011 is a helpful reference when delving into the properties history for it represents the result of the more than three centuries of history this paper will try to explain.

125 Broad Street is located on the southeast corner of Broad and Legare Street. The dimensions of the lot measure 81.1 feet on Broad Street by 117.6 feet on Legare Street. A wrought iron fence with a stone foundation protects the northern portion of the property and the fence transforms into a complete stone structure measuring six feet in height on the Legare or East side of the property. A Victorian, two-and-a-half story, masonry house sits within the confines of this fence. The house occupies 5,830 square feet containing five bedrooms and four and half baths.⁴ The masonry structure of the house is completed in an interesting yellow brick. As is typical of Victorian structures the windows differ in size and shape. A stainglass window is visible from Broad Street on the northeast side of the building located between the first and second stories probably illuminating a stairwell. The second story



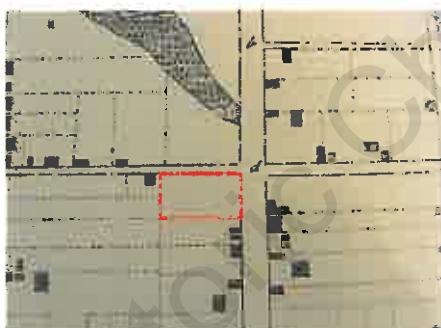
⁴ Realtor.com. http://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/125-Broad-Street_Charleston_SC_29401_M60483-31750

boasts a bay window facing Broad Street. The bay window is decorated with simple, geometric wooden paneling painted in with cream and tan color palette. The upper half story is completed with a similar paneling on a grander scale. The half story also has dormer windows. The gabled roof is covered in black, fiberglass shingles. On the southeast side of the building a modern addition is noticeable and covered in neutral stucco. The south or back of the house has a large porch on the bottom floor and a screened porch area on the southwest back corner of the house. The yard possesses an abundance of different species of trees and plants that all appear mature. This overwhelming sense of greenery adds to the Victorian romance of the house.

PROPERTY HISTORY

On May 13, 1693/4, Peter Cullendro was granted Lot No. 183 on the *Grand Model Plat* by the original Lord Proprietors of Charles Town.⁵ Lot No. 183 represents the present-day property of 125 Broad Street. As exhibited by the map, 125 Broad Street was nearly a waterfront property.⁶

In 1735, Friend Street was established; "a deed that the little street called Friend Street shall contain 20 feet in breath and shall remain as a passage for all his Majesty's subjects from Tradd to Broad Street."⁷ Before Friend Street's name changed to the current Legare



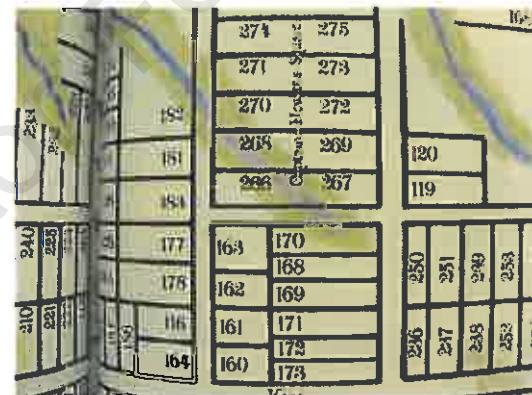
An Iconography of Charles-Town at High Water, 1739.
Maps of Charleston County, South Carolina Room.
Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Street, the
property that is
now 125 Broad

Street was located on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets. On the map entitled *An Iconography of Charles-Town at High Water* dating to 1739, the intersection of Friend Street can be seen and

An Iconography of Charles-Town at High Water, 1739.
Maps of Charleston County, South Carolina Room.
Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

the property is shown as a vacant lot. Notably, the creek represented in the *Grand Model Plat* is still illustrated in the *Iconography* map; however, the creek had been foreshortened representing the development in this section of town from 1678 to 1739.



Grand Model Plat of Charles Towne in the Province of Carolina, 1678-1698. Maps of Charleston County. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

⁵ Proprietary Records of South Carolina, ed. Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriett Cheves Leland (Charleston, SC: The History Press), 2001. To see exert from book, reference Figure 1.

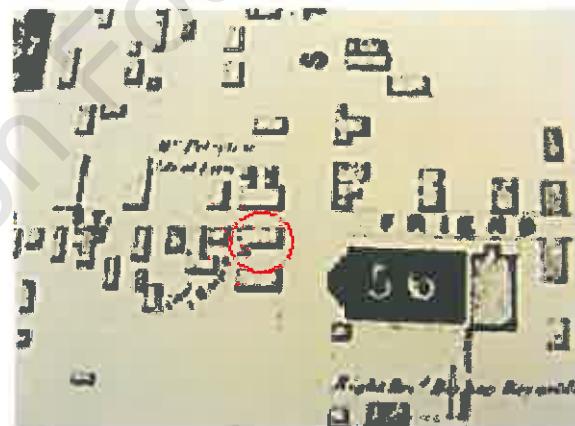
⁶ See Figure 2.

⁷ Scottish Rite California, "Charleston Streets," http://scottishritecalifornia.org/charleston_street%27s.htm.

Before the 1800s, George Elfe, a planter living on St. Thomas Parish, acquired the property measuring 33 feet by 117.6 feet.⁸ On September 29, 1810, George Elfe sold the property to Charles Carrere for \$6,428.51. Charles Carrere had a mortgage with interest to be paid directly to George Elfe, which Carrere fulfilled in 1814.⁹ In the *Charleston City Directories of 1813*, Carrere was listed as residing at 60 Broad Street.¹⁰ 125 Broad Street was referenced in the city ward books as 109 Broad Street at this time; therefore, it was likely that the Carrere's never inhabited the property acquired from George Elfe.¹¹

Charles Carrere died on November 13, 1829 leaving his property to his wife Elizabeth Frances.¹² His Will stated, "in gratitude to the sincere constant and faithful affection of my wife Eliza Frances Carrere for upwards of twenty eight years I bequeath to her all my property consisting in houses lands negroes."¹³ In 1852, Elizabeth Frances then passed the property along to her daughter Margaret E. Carrere with a mortgage of "the penal sum of \$4,149.18 conditioned for the payment of the full and just sum of \$2,074.59."¹⁴ A Bridgens and Allen map of Charleston showed that in 1852 there was a structure on the property lot built by Carrere family between the years of 1810 and 1852. The *Charleston City Ward Books* from 1852-1856 described the structure as a three story wooden building located at 101 Broad Street. In 1856, the property was assessed at \$5,000.¹⁵ In the *City Census of 1861*, 101 Broad Street was referred to as 105 Broad Street and Mrs. Lindsay was listed as the inhabitant, which solidifies the theory that the Carrere's never inhabited the wooden structure on Broad.¹⁶

At around 10:00 PM on December 11, 1861, a fire broke out in Charleston destroying over 540 acres and nearly 600 private houses during a span of seven hours.¹⁷ Charleston was prone to episodic



An Original Map of the City Of Charleston, South Carolina, surveyed by R. P. Bridgens and Rob Allen, (Charleston, SC: Hayden Brothers & Co., 1852).

⁸ *Charleston City Directories, 1809*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁹ RMC, Charleston, SC, A-8, pg. 427.

¹⁰ *Charleston City Directories, 1813*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

¹¹ *Charleston City Directories, 1814*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

¹² "Will of Charles Carrere," Probate Court of Charleston, SC. See Figure 3.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ RMC, Charleston, SC, M-15, pg. 197.

¹⁵ *Charleston City Ward Books, 1852-1856*, RMC.

¹⁶ *Charleston City Census, 1861*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.



Hartnell Maps. "Charleston Historic Fires." Historic Charleston Foundation: 2004.
http://www.historiccharleston.org/experience/charleston_on_maps.html

fires due to the popularity of wood as a building material and the close vicinity of dwellings. Of the fires endured by Charleston, however, the fire of 1861 was the most destructive. Beginning on the East side of the peninsula, the fire raged until 5:00 in the morning crossing the peninsula and terminating in the Ashley River.

In a *Charleston Mercury* article published eleven days after the fire, a full list of destroyed buildings was

compiled and the Estate of Charles Carrere was included.¹⁸ Emma Holmes, a first-hand witness to the fire, recorded in her diary, "the whole of Friend St., from Queen was burnt . . . nearly to Tradd."¹⁹ A City of Charleston Plat dating to 1860 depicted this section of town for a planned expansion of Friend Street.

²⁰ Intriguingly, there was a later note on the Plat stating "all houses from A to B destroyed by fire;" the Plat illustrated the destruction on Friend Street referenced by Emma Holmes in her diary.

As previously referenced, the *Charleston City Ward Books, 1852-1856* revealed that in 1856 the property was assessed at \$5,000.²¹ This was a significant figure as the same property in 1872 was reportedly assessed at \$1,125. This large depreciation in value was indicative of the loss of the three story wooden building to the fire of 1861.

In the above photograph featuring St. Finbar's Cathedral, the vacant lot of 125 Broad Street located behind the Cathedral was shown. Emma Holmes



"Broad Street," LowCountry Digital Library,
http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/CMW&CISOPTR=26&CISOBOX=1&REC=3.

¹⁷ Maria Ferrara, "Henry Nathan and the Great Charleston Fire of 1861," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 104, no. 4 (Oct., 2003): 258, accessed November 10, 2010, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27570653>.

¹⁸ See Figure 4.

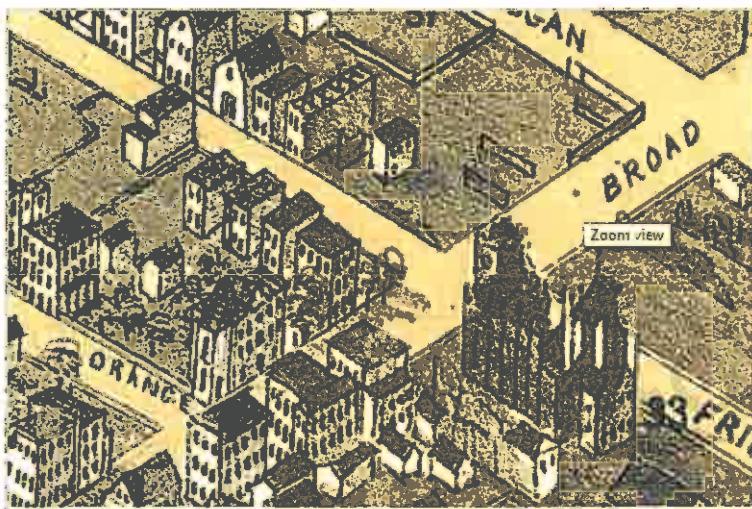
¹⁹ John F. Marxzalex, Jr., "The Charleston Fire of 1861 as Described in the Emma E. Holmes Diary," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 76, no. 2 (April, 1975): 64, accessed November 10, 2010, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27567305>.

²⁰ See Figure 5.

²¹ *Charleston City Ward Books, 1852-1856*, RMC, Charleston, SC.

reported about the fire consuming “the Cathedral, which was filled to overflowing with the silver, clothing, furniture and valuables of scores of people, believing it to be fire proof [was lost].”²² While not one of Charleston’s most recognized historical events, the fire of 1861 altered the landscape of the city and “will never be erased from the memory of Charlestonians.”²³

In 1872, the Carrere family decided to sell the aforementioned property to the City Council of Charleston in order for the city to move forward with plans to expand Friend Street.²⁴ The family had not rebuilt on the site after the fire as indicated by the *Bird’s Eye View of Charleston* showing an empty lot on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets.



Bird’s Eye View of the City of Charleston, South Carolina 1872, drawn and published by C. Drie, *The Library of Congress, “American Memory,”* <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ammem/ammem:@field{NUMBER+@band{e3914c+00088301}}>

Charleston by the Heirs of the Estate of Charles Carrere. The part colored red is appropriated by the City for the widening of Friend Street.” During the conversion, Friend Street expanded from being 20 feet wide to 33 feet wide. A City of Charleston Plat from May of 1885 illustrated the results of the construction.²⁶

On April 28, 1873 the City Council of Charleston sold the 20 foot by 117.6 foot property to William B. Smith for the same amount of money for which the City originally purchased the property in

In 1872, the Carrere’s sold the property measuring 37 feet on Broad by 117.6 feet on Friend for \$1,000 to the City Council. A City of Charleston Plat dating to the same year illustrated the widening of Friend Street by diminishing the said property to 20 feet of frontage property on Broad.²⁵ The text from the plat reads, “plat of a lot of land bounded yellow and lying on the S. E. Corner of Tradd and Broad Street conveyed to the City Council of

²² John F. Marxzalex, Jr., “The Charleston Fire of 1861 as Described in the Emma E. Holmes Diary,” *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 76, no. 2 (April, 1975): 61, accessed November 10, 2010,

²³ Ibid.

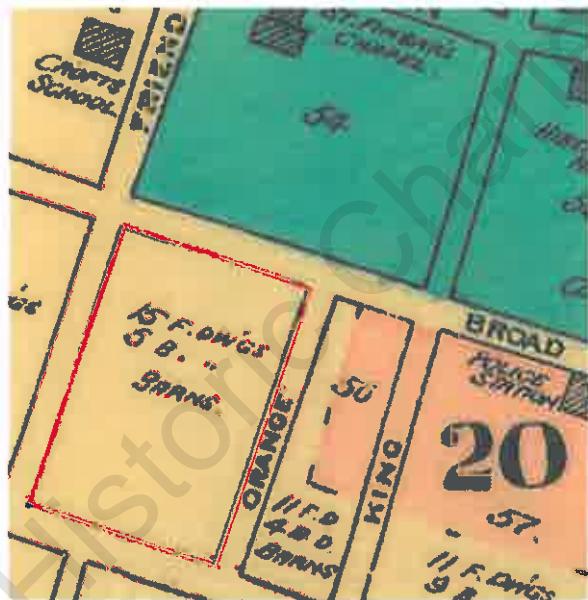
²⁴ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book: C-16, pg.378.

²⁵ See Figure 6.

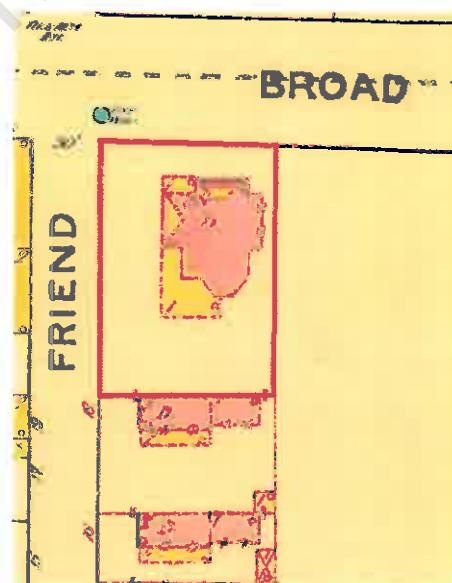
²⁶ See Figure 7.

1872, \$1,000.²⁷ Since the City Council purchased the property, however, 17 feet of prime Broad Street real estate had been claimed by the widening of Friend Street. As illustrated in a City of Charleston Plat from 1860, William B. Smith already owned a significant amount of property on this block, a lot recorded to have measured 92.1 feet by 203 feet.²⁸ Subsequently, Smith sold the property on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets for a profit of \$200 to Elizabeth Valk, wife of Charles Robert Valk.²⁹ The sale from William B. Smith to Elizabeth Valk was the arguably the most significant transaction in the history of the property as the Valks were a prominent Charleston family and constructed the house in 1886 that still exists on the property today. Consequently, the house is called the Charles R. Valk House.

An 1884 *Sanborn Map*, did not illustrate a building on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets. On the entire block bounded by Broad, Friend, Orange and Tradd Streets there are fifteen listed dwellings with five basements and barns. The list of buildings represented the new construction on the block after the fire of 1861. In 1886, the Valks had begun construction on the first structure to grace the lot in twenty-five years since the fire of 1861. In the *Sanborn Map* from 1888, the two and a half story dwelling built by the Valks was illustrated.



Sanborn Map (Charleston, SC, May 1884)
<http://sanborn.umi.com>



Sanborn Map (Charleston, SC, June 1888)
<http://sanborn.umi.com>

²⁷ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book: J-16, pg. 269.

²⁸ City of Charleston Plat, 1860, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.

²⁹ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book: G-19, pg. 182.

The Valks broke ground for construction in 1886. They chose to construct the house out of a large yellow brick locally and sparingly produced during the 1880s called Stoney Landing Brick.³⁰ The yellow color came for the inherently high sand content of Charleston's soil.³¹ According to Courtney Valk, "only one other dwelling, 25 East Battery, was built with these blocks but they eroded so quickly from the force of weather that it was necessary to stucco the house."³²

On September 1, 1886, disaster struck Charleston in the form of an earthquake. The legendary earthquake destroyed whole sections of Broad Street.³³ For probable clean-up purposes, a group of firemen set up camp on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets. The camp was likely positioned on the southeast corner of Broad and Friend Streets on the Valks' property as construction was scarce. In fact, the Valks were relatively fortunate as only the initial 10 feet of wall construction for their new house was demolished.



"Fireman's Tent on the Corner of Broad and Friend," LowCountry Digital Library, 1886.
<http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/>

The earthquake left a lasting impression of the town of Charleston as well as Charles Valk. When construction on the house resumed, Valk insisted that the house be built "earthquake proof;" large iron rods were inserted from the multiple chimneys reaching to the ground level.³⁴ Construction

³⁰ *The City of Charleston Tour Guide Training Manual* compiled and edited by Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston, S.C.: City of Charleston, 2011.

³¹ "Do you Know your Charleston?," *News and Courier*, (Charleston, SC), Sept. 30, 1968. South Carolina Room vertical file, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

³² "Do you Know your Charleston?," *News and Courier*, Sept. 30, 1968.

³³ See Figure 8.

³⁴ *The City of Charleston Tour Guide Training Manual* compiled and edited by HCF, 2011.

took approximately a year and building costs amassed between \$6,000 and \$7,000.³⁵ "The house, very modern for its time in Charleston, is in the Jacobethan style, based on English vernacular architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. Few examples of the style were built in the United States before 1890."³⁶ The Jacobean style fell under the larger architectural umbrella of Victorian. Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee introduced Victorian architecture to Charleston with the construction of the State Bank and Farmer and Exchange Bank buildings in 1853. Since this modern style of architecture was usually reserved for public buildings, the Valks made a daring move by choosing Victorian architecture to adorn their home.³⁷ Later, the Valks' choice was praised as their dwelling was pronounced "the more pleasing and interesting example of Victorian architecture in Charleston."³⁸

The exterior of the house boasts such Victorian features as a bay window, stained glass, and dormer windows. Furthermore, the bay window on the second floor and upper half story is covered in paneling originally painted a deep red-brown shade known as Indian Red.³⁹ The gabled roof was originally covered in iron shingles. The abundance of iron throughout the house was intriguing as Charles Valk reportedly ran a large machine shop, iron foundry and shipbuilding plant.⁴⁰ Charles Valk's was a successful business man as he spent \$1,500 to have the doors of the house and interior woodwork brought down from Boston.⁴¹ The mantel in the parlor was of particular interest "composed of several different woods and has a dozen separate spaces for urns, figurines, and other ornaments," such interior styling was typical of the Victorian period.⁴²

The floorplan for the house featured "spacious but snugly balanced rooms."⁴³ The utilities of the house included a basement with a cistern for constant water supply, a "nicely placed" servants staircase, and gas fixtures.⁴⁴ There were originally four bedrooms on the second floor with an additional bedroom in the half story.⁴⁵ The Valks were the first family to both own the property and live in the corresponding structure.

³⁵ "125 Broad Street," vertical file, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

³⁶ The City of Charleston Tour Guide Training Manual compiled and edited by HCF, 2011.

³⁷ Kenneth Severens, "Two Antebellum Cities: New Orleans and Charleston," *Southern Architecture*, (New York: Elsevier-Dutton Publishing Co., 1981), 144.

³⁸ "125 Broad Street," vertical file, South Carolina Room.

³⁹ "Do you know your Charleston?," *News and Courier*, Sept. 30, 1968

⁴⁰ "Do you know your Charleston?," *News and Courier*, Sept. 30, 1968

⁴¹ "125 Broad Street," vertical file, South Carolina Room.

⁴² "Do you know your Charleston?," *News and Courier*, Sept. 30, 1968

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ "125 Broad Street," vertical file, South Carolina Room.

On January 4, 1923, Elizabeth Valk died and left her estate to her husband Charles Valk.⁴⁶ In her Last Testament and Will, there was a list of Inventory and Appraisement of the Real Estate of Estate.⁴⁷ It was in this document that the property was first referenced in writing as its current address: 125 Broad Street. In this Will, the property was appraised for \$17,500. There was an inheritance tax paid by the Estate of Elizabeth Valk for the Estate of Elizabeth Valk amounting to \$428.30 on April 12, 1924.

On January 6, 1928, Charles Valk sold 125 Broad Street to his daughters Elizabeth Valk Holmes and Martha Lawrence Valk for \$5.00.⁴⁸ With this action, the property became a part of the Estate of Elizabeth Valk and was referred to hereafter as such.

Charles Valk died on September 6, 1937 and in the following year on February 18, 1938 Elizabeth V. Holmes and Martha Valk sold their property to Frederick Richards for \$15,000.⁴⁹ In the deed of this act, the dimensions of 125 Broad Street were described as 81.1 feet on Broad Street by 117.6 feet on Friend Street. When the Valks originally acquired the property from William Smith there was only a 20-foot frontage on to Broad Street. During the 65 years the Valks owned the property, the family must have purchased a section of land measuring 41.1 feet on Broad by 117.6 feet on Legare from C. F. Levy, their next door neighbor. The transaction likely occurred between the years of 1873 and 1923 when Elizabeth Valk was still alive. The property still remains the previously stated 81.1 feet on Broad by 117.6 feet on Legare, today.

In 1938, an easement was attached to the property concerning the gas pipeline that serviced the adjoining property to the South. The easement stipulated that the owners of the property on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets have the right to remove the pipe at the expense of the owners to the South allowing a thirty-day notice. A John McCrady Plat completed on February 9, 1938 details the placement of the underground gas pipe.⁵⁰

Frederick Richards sold 125 Broad Street to his daughter-in-law Lizette Richards for \$5.00 on September 11, 1939.⁵¹ In the deed the outstanding mortgage was given to "Virginia P. Rhett conveying said property."⁵² While no absolute documentation existed, Lizette Richards likely financed the addition to the South side of the house. A BAR application from 1987 revealed that a kitchen addition had been

⁴⁶ See Figure 9.

⁴⁷ See Figure 10.

⁴⁸ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book: U-35, pg. 153.

⁴⁹ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed Book: U-33, pg. 153.

⁵⁰ See Figure 11.

⁵¹ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: H-41, pg. 159.

⁵² Ibid.

made to the house in the last fifty years.⁵³ Lizette Richards was the longest standing occupant of the house in the fifty-year time-span owning the property for twenty-eight years.

Lizette Richards sold the property to Martin and Lillian Kennedy on November 15, 1967 for \$38,000 with the easement intact.⁵⁴ The Kennedys were said to have restored the house closely to its original state.⁵⁵ On March 28, 1969, Martin and Lillian then sold the property to Eugenie Brown for \$45,656 with the assumption of a \$34,343.51 mortgage.⁵⁶ In the same year on December 22, 1969, Eugenie Brown sold the property to Gerald Donovan for \$26,00 and the assumption of the mortgage left by the Kennedy's amounting to approximately \$33,654.32.⁵⁷ The mortgage was with Durham Life Insurance Co. dating to May 31, 1968.

Gerald Donovan then sold the property on November 28, 1972 to Dr. Max Rittenbury for \$82,000.⁵⁸ In the following year, CVF performed an Architectural Inventory of Charleston.⁵⁹ In the physical description of 125 Broad Street the façade material was listed as stucco; however, the listed stucco most likely referred to the addition made to the South of the house, as the original yellow brick as witnessed today does not appear harmed by the stucco or the stucco removal processes.⁶⁰ Furthermore, between the years of 1977-1983 also during Max Rittenbury's ownership, Historic American Buildings Survey hired Charles Bayless to photograph the building. In the images, the house appeared to retain the original yellow brick.

⁵³ 125 Broad Street vertical file, Board of Architectural Review Office, Charleston, SC.

⁵⁴ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: H-40, pg. 135.

⁵⁵ "Do you know your Charleston?", *News and Courier*, Sept. 30, 1968

⁵⁶ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: C-39, pg. 399.

⁵⁷ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: G-92, pg. 130.

⁵⁸ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: U-93, pg. 265.

⁵⁹ "CVF Architectural Survey," vertical file, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*



Bayless, Charles, Historic American Buildings Survey, 1977-1983, LowCountry Digital Library,
<http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/>

An article found in the Charleston County Public Library states, “further restoration is being done by the present owner.”⁶¹ The “restoration” referenced was the replacement of the asbestos shingles with fiberglass shingles. Pictorial documentation of this replacement is kept in the property’s file found in the Board of Architectural Review office in Charleston, South Carolina.⁶²

On September 15, 1987, Max Rittebury sold the property to “George W. Arana and Marjorie E. Arana-Schramm as joint tenants with the right of survivorship and not as tenants in common.”⁶³ Dr. George W. Arana and Marjorie E. Arana-Schramm purchased the property for \$450,000. On December 30th of the same year, George Arana had begun an intensive application to gain permission from the BAR to demolish and rebuild within the same boundaries the kitchen addition located on the South side of the property. In the original application the extent kitchen addition was noted to be “less than 50 years old” built during Lizette Richard’s ownership between the years of 1939 and 1967.⁶⁴ Pictures of the property from 1988 demonstrated that a rehabilitation project was in order.

⁶¹ “125 Broad Street,” vertical file, South Carolina Room .

⁶² 125 Broad Street vertical file, Board of Architectural Review Office, Charleston, SC.

⁶³ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: H-168, pg. 839.

⁶⁴ 125 Broad Street vertical file, Board of Architectural Review Office, Charleston, SC.



Photos submitted to Charleston Board of Architectural Review, BAR vertical file, Charleston SC, 1988.

The BAR approved the demolition of the kitchen addition on February 10, 1988 and then approved the construction of a new addition on February 24, 1988.⁶⁵ The blueprint of the South Elevation after the proposed kitchen addition is included in this report.⁶⁶

On June 18, 1991, Dr. George Arana submitted another application to the BAR to "screen rear porch."⁶⁷ The application was approved with the limitations that "all extension will be on a plane inside of not between columns and arches. Extrusions will be behind columns and handrails and not visible from the street- no vertical extrusions will be installed between columns."⁶⁸

On June 13, 1996, the current owner Shaughnessy Mullen V bought the property for \$800,000; the assessed value stood at \$1,923,000.⁶⁹ The following year the Mullens decided to perform superficial maintenance to the house by repainting the body of the building, the cornice and trim, piazza details, window sashes, window shutters, and exterior doors. The paint choices were all documented and approved by the Board of Architectural Review on September 10, 1997.⁷⁰ The chosen color palette for project was natural tones of sandstone and soapstone and is still present on the house.

⁶⁵ See Figure 12.

⁶⁶ 125 Broad Street vertical file, Board of Architectural Review Office, Charleston, SC.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: L-270, pg. 43.

⁷⁰ 125 Broad Street vertical file, Board of Architectural Review Office, Charleston, SC.

On May 21, 2007, the Mullens submitted another application for approval to the BAR to repaint the wrought iron fence on the property.⁷¹ Approval of appropriateness was granted the same day stating, “final approval to re-paint wrought iron fence and any gates as necessary with no clear changes.”⁷² The re-painting of the fence in 2007 was the latest documented maintenance to the property. An amusing contemplation on the house included in the vertical file in the South Carolina Room report reads, “the house has proven to be livable and teenage proof!”⁷³

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY

The Charles Carrere family and Charles Robert Valk family are the longest standing owners of 125 Broad Street; as such, their family histories are significant to the house. In this section of the paper, relevant findings pertaining to the respective families are summarized. Furthermore, the Valks occupied 125 Broad Street at the turn of the century, an exciting time in American history and for Charleston. The cultural and economic boom associated with this period was reflected in the development of a business sector in Charleston located on Broad Street. The Valks presence on Broad Street at this time offered a perspective on the progress of Charleston.

THE CHARLES CARRERE FAMILY

The Carrere Family owned 125 Broad Street between the years 1810-1872. During the family's ownership, the property changed addresses multiple times; the lot is referred to as 109 Broad Street and 101 Broad Street in the *Charleston City Ward Books* and 105 Broad Street in the *City Census of 1861*.⁷⁴ Charles Carrere was born in France on the 8th of August 1762. Before moving to Charleston where he met his wife, he also lived in Santo Domingo.⁷⁵

Eliza Frances Rugge, the daughter of John Rugge and Diane Frances, was born in London England in 1781. Before moving to Charleston where she would live for the rest of her life, she moved to Philadelphia. Records indicate that Charles Carrere and Eliza Frances Rugge wed on July 8, 1797 in Charleston, South Carolina in the Catholic-Huguenot Church. They had their first of eight children together in 1798 named Amelia Elizabeth, who became the mother to two children through her second marriage to William Foster. At the turn of the century, Elizabeth gave birth to Caroline Catherine, who

⁷¹ 125 Broad Street vertical file, Board of Architectural Review Office, Charleston, SC.

⁷² “125 Broad Street,” vertical file, South Carolina Room.

⁷³ “CVF Architectural Survey,” vertical file, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁴ *Charleston City Census, 1861*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁵ “Family Group Chart,” compiled by C. R. Carrere, vertical file, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

died at the age of 33. In 1801, Charles John was born and moved to Galidad Texas at some point in his young life before he died March 27, 1836. Eliza Louise was subject to death as an infant in 1803.

William Grogan was born on July 20, 1805 and lived a long life in Charleston married to Anna E. Brailsford; they are both buried at Magnolia Cemetery. On March 9, 1809, Eliza Augusta was born and later became a mother of three children. Catherine Davis was born in 1811 and her brother Maynard Edward was born January 18, 1813, who had three marriages and seven children. In 1815, Lousia D was born and was the last of Charles and Eliza's children.⁷⁶

To support his large family, Charles was a teacher of the Classics, specifically French and Music.⁷⁷ When Charles died on November 13, 1829, he left a very detailed Last Will and Testament listing the circumstances of all his children and his decision to leave his property to his "faithful" wife, Eliza.⁷⁸ He was also particularly fond of a slave named Aidie insisting in his will, "I recommend to my wife and children my negro woman Aidie and request that in consequence of her faithful services she never be sold out of the family."⁷⁹

In 1830 and 1831, directly after the death of her husband, Eliza was recorded to have lived in 107 Broad Street.⁸⁰ It was possible that this may have been the property currently known as 125 Broad Street, as property addresses were rapidly changing during this time period. In 1835 and 1836, Eliza moved in with her son William Grogan, an accountant, and they lived at the "end Radclifborough Neck."⁸¹ By 1849, Eliza was living with her son, the physician, Maynard Edward, at 37 Radcliffe Street.⁸² In 1872, Eliza, along with her surviving children and grandchildren, decided to sell the property presently known as 125 Broad Street to the City Council of Charleston.⁸³ Eliza died just four years later and was buried with her husband in the graveyard of the German Lutheran Church.⁸⁴

THE CHARLES ROBERT VALK FAMILY

The Valk Family acquired the empty lot of 125 Broad Street from a neighboring property owner William B. Smith in 1873.⁸⁵ The grantee on the deed was Elizabeth W. Valk; the property was

⁷⁶ "Family Group Chart," compiled by C. R. Carrere, vertical file, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁷ *Charleston City Directories, 1813*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁷⁸ "Last Will and Testament of Charles Carrere," Probate Court of Charleston, SC. See Figure 3.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ *Charleston City Directories, 1830-1831*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁸¹ *Charleston City Directories, 1835-1836*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁸² *Charleston City Directories, 1849*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

⁸³ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: C-16, pg. 378.

⁸⁴ "Family Group Chart," compiled by C. R. Carrere, vertical file, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

⁸⁵ RMC, Charleston, SC, Deed book: G-19, pg. 182.

subsequently referred to as the Estate of Elizabeth W. Valk in all future legal documentation. From these occurrences, it was inferred that Elizabeth came from a wealthy family.

Elizabeth Weyman was born to Edmund Weyman of Savannah and Martha Lawrence Hartman of New York in 1853 in New York. She married in her teenage years to Charles Robert Valk born in Connecticut on October 6, 1848. Charles attended Porcher's School at Abbeville until the age of sixteen when he enlisted in the Confederate Army with the rest of his classmates. "He took part in two fierce battles at Honey Hill and Adams Run, both in South Carolina. During the war he served as a member of Company A of Goodwin's Regiment."⁸⁶ Upon returning to Charleston after the war, Charles was married to Elizabeth and became a superintendent of a fertilizer concern.⁸⁷ He later became a partner in a manufacturing company called Valk and Murdoch Co., which produced ironwork and shipbuilding materials. Iron work around Charleston still bears the imprint from this firm. Valk and Murdoch Co. was reorganized as the Charleston Dry Dock and Machine Co. in the later years of Charles' life. Charles continued working at his firm until the age of 70 and also lived in the house built for himself and his family on 125 Broad Street till his death.⁸⁸

After purchasing the property in 1873, the Valks waited thirteen years before beginning construction. Construction took an estimated one-year and cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000. As few Victorian buildings existed in Charleston during this period, the architectural style revealed information about the status and personality of the Charles Valk family; Charles must have been a confident businessman who erected this house as a sign of his success. Photographs of Charles, Elizabeth, and Martha Valk are provided by the records from the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in 1901 and 1902.



"South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in 1901 and 1902," LowCountry Digital Library, <http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/>

⁸⁶ "Do you know your Charleston?," *News and Courier*, Sept. 30, 1968

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

The absence of Charles and Elizabeth's other daughter Elizabeth Valk from the family grouping indicated that Elizabeth had married. In the mother Elizabeth Valk's Will, the daughter Elizabeth Valk changed her last name to Holmes, but Martha held the family name Valk; Martha likely remained single for the remainder of her life.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BROAD STREET

The Valk's occupied 125 Broad Street at the turn of century. Charleston was an exciting town to inhabit during this industrial age as the city was rapidly expanding. At the beginning of the 20th century Charleston was a village of 10,000 people by the end of the 20th century the population had increased to 105,000. The Valks were subject to viewing this change as inhabitants of Broad Street. Before Broad Street was paved it held distinction "as one of the few streets paved with wooden bricks."⁸⁹ In 1861, Charlestonian Emma Holmes proclaimed, "Broad, where were some of the finest private residences in the city."⁹⁰ Broad Street was and still is the hub of business in Charleston; many financial institutions and attorneys conduct their businesses from offices in this district.

Evidently, the Valks lived on one of the most fashionable and prominent streets in Charleston in a house that set itself apart from the majority abandoning the single-house floorplan and embracing the new opulent Victorian style. From these findings, a conclusion can be drawn that the members of the Charles Robert Valk family were prosperous and prominent figures in the Charleston community. Elizabeth Valk died on April 2, 1923 and was buried in St. Michaels' Churchyard.⁹¹ On September 6, 1931, her husband joined her in their eternal resting spot.⁹² What a gratifying notion that the longest standing inhabitants of 125 Broad Street now rest only two blocks from their once earthly home.

CONCLUSIONS

The history of 125 Broad Street is interwoven with a multitude of different histories. No one history is more significant or can exist without the other. For the greater majority to consider Charleston a place of only Civil War history is to do the city and its people a great injustice. A casual glance down a street of Charleston is equivalent but not limited to viewing the complex history of a

⁸⁹ The Old Codgers Address Book, ed. Betty and J. Francis Brenner (Charleston, SC: The Old Codgers, Inc., 2000).

⁹⁰ John F. Marxalex, Jr., "The Charleston Fire of 1861 as Described in the Emma E. Holmes Diary," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 76, no. 2 (April, 1975): 63, accessed November 10, 2010,

⁹¹ "Death Certificate of Elizabeth Valk," Probate Court of Charleston, Charleston, SC. See Figure 9.

⁹² "Death Certificate of Charles Robert Valk," Probate Court of Charleston, Charleston, SC. See Figure 13.

street, a property, architectural style, and a people. Each history represents the progress made by the city of Charleston and its people since 1670.

125 BROAD STREET: ANNOTATED CHAIN-OF-TITLE

May 13, 1693/4

Grantee: Peter Cullendro was given Lot No. 183 on the Grand Model Map. This is the beginning of the property that comes to be known as 125 Broad Street.

September 29, 1810

Grantor: George Elfe

Grantee: Charles Carrere

Book & Page: A-8, 427

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 33' by 117'-6"

George Elfe sold the lot on the corner of Broad and Friend to Charles Carrere for \$6,428.51. Charles Carrere had a mortgage with interest to be paid directly to George Elfe, which Carrere fulfilled in 1814.

In Charleston City Directories, the property is listed as 109 Broad Street.

George Elfe in the City Directory of 1809 is listed as a Planter and living on St. Thomas Parish. The property therefore may have been his city home.

Charles Carrere in the City Directory of 1813 was listed as a Classical Teacher of Music and French. He resided at 60 Broad Street.

1852

Grantor: Elizabeth Frances Carrere

Grantee: Margaret E. Carrere

Book & Page: M-15, 197

Type: Mortgage

Lot: 33' by 117'-6"

Elizabeth Carrere and Charles Carrere married on July 8, 1797. Charles died before the year 1852 leaving the property to his widow Elizabeth.

The Will of Charles Carrere reads, "In gratitude to the sincere constant and faithful affection of my wife Eliza Frances Carrere for upwards of twenty eight years I bequeath to her all my property consisting in houses lands negroes"

Elizabeth then transferred the house on to her daughter, Margaret E. Carrere, with a mortgage with "the penal sum of \$4,149.18 conditioned for the payment of the full and just sum of \$2,074.59."

On June, 15th 1872, Margaret E Carrere had satisfied the mortgage.

The ward books indicate a 3 story wooden structure stood on the property, which was referenced as 101 Broad Street.

The property was assessed at \$5,000 in the year of 1856.

1852 Map by Bridgens and Allen shows that there is indeed a structure on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets

1861 City Census indicates that 105 Broad Street is the Estate of Charles Carrere but is occupied by Mrs. Lindsay and that 1 wooden structure rests on the property

101	1	John H. Carrere	John H. Carrere
101	1	Dr. Isaac M. Campbell	Dr. Isaac M. Campbell
101	1	Rev. Mary S. Marshall	Wm. Marshall
101	1	Alfred H. Bohn	Alfred H. Bohn
101	1	Wm. B. Smith	Wm. B. Smith
101	1	Dr. Bat. Mrs. G. F. Levy	Charles F. Levy
101	1	Bat. Charles Carrere	Mrs. Lindsay
101	1	James L. Pringle	James L. Pringle
101	1	William Schenck	John Albers
101	1	Miss Seabrook and Mrs.	Miss Seabrook and L.
101	1	James Legere	James Legere
101	1	Rev. James H. Elliott	Rev. James H. Elliott
101	1	Dr. Horibock Tr. Et	Dr. Horibock Tr. Et
101	1	Fields	Fields
101	1	Gibson	Gibson

Fire of 1861

Wooden Structure is destroyed in the fire

1872

Grantor: Margaret E. Carrere

Grantee: City Council of Charleston

Book & Page: C-16, 378

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 37' by 117'-6"

The Carrere's sold the property to the City Council of Charleston for the widening of Friend Street.

The property was assessed at \$1,125 in 1872.

The vast difference between assessments in 1852 and 1872 indicates that the wooden structure burned in the fire of 1861.

1872 Bird's Eye View of Charleston

Map shows absence of building on property of 125 Broad Street. Other property owners must have rebuilt along Friend Street.

April 28, 1873

Grantor: City Council of Charleston

Grantee: William B. Smith

Book & Page: J-16, 269

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 20' by 117'-6"

The City Council of Charleston sold the property to William B. Smith for \$1,000.

Understandable that William B. Smith bought the lot since his own property was on the same block as indicated in the 1885 City of Charleston Plat. And then turned around and sold it for a profit of \$200.

1873

Grantor: William B. Smith
Grantee: Elizabeth Valk
Book & Page: G-19, 182
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 20' by 117'-6"

William B. Smith sold the property to Elizabeth Valk for \$1,200.

1886

Elizabeth and Charles Valk built a 2-1/2 story masonry house on the property situated on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets.

January 4, 1923

Grantor: Elizabeth Valk
Grantee: Charles Valk
Book & Page: U-35, 153
Type: Will

Elizabeth Valk died on Jan 4, 1923 and divided her estate between her husband Charles Valk and her daughters Elizabeth Valk Holmes and Martha Lawrence Valk.

January 6, 1928

Grantor: Charles Valk
Grantee: Elizabeth Valk Holmes and Martha Lawrence Valk
Book & Page: U-33, 153
Type: Conveyance

Charles Valk sold his one-third interest in the property to his daughters, Elizabeth Valk Holmes and Martha Lawrence Valk, for \$5.00.

With the combined interests of Charles and his daughters the property is referred to as the Estate of Elizabeth Valk.

February 18, 1938

Grantor: Elizabeth Valk Holmes and Martha Lawrence Valk
Grantee: Frederick Richards
Book & Page: U-33, 153
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

Elizabeth Valk Holmes and Martha Lawrence Valk sold the estate of their mother Elizabeth W. Valk to Frederick Richards for \$15,000.

There is an easement attached to the property concerning the gas pipeline that services the adjoining property to the South. The owners of the property situated on the corner of Broad and Friend Streets have the right to remove the pipe at the expense of the owners to the South allowing a thirty day notice.

September 11, 1939

Grantor: Frederick Richards
Grantee: Lizette Richards
Book & Page: H-41, 159
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

Frederick Richards sold the 125 Broad Street to his daughter-in-law, Lizette Richards, for \$5.00.

The outstanding mortgage was given to Virginia P. Rhett conveying said property.

November 15, 1967

Grantor: Lizette Richards
Grantee: Martin and Lillian Kennedy
Book & Page: H-40, 135
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

Lizette Richards sold the property to Martin and Lillian Kennedy for \$38,000.

The easement dating to 1938 is mentioned.

March 28, 1969

Grantor: Martin and Lillian Kennedy
Grantee: Eugenie Brown
Book & Page: C-89, 399
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

Martin and Lillian Kennedy sold the property to Eugenie Brown for \$45,656.49 and the assumption of the mortgage.

December 22, 1969

Grantor: Eugenie Brown
Grantee: Gerald Donovan
Book & Page: G-92, 130
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

Eugenie Brown sold the property to Gerald Donovan for \$26,000 and the assumption of the mortgage.

1956

Grantor: Gerald Donovan
Grantee: Max Rittenbury
Book & Page: U-93, 265
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

1972

Grantor: Max Rittenbury
Grantee: Geo. Arana
Book & Page: R-100, 401
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

September 15, 1987

Grantor: Geo. Arana
Grantee: Mullen Shaughnessy V
Book & Page: T-168, 839
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

June 13, 1996

Grantee: Mullen Shaughnessy V
Book & Page: L-270, 043
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 81'-1" by 117'-6"

Mullen bought the property for \$800,000.

The final value of the property was assessed at \$1,923,000

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Will of Charles Carrere. Probate Court of Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston, SC: November 25, 1829.

Appendix

Figure 1. Proprietary Records of South Carolina: Abstracts of the Records of the Surveyor General of the Province, Charles Towne 1678-1698. Edited by Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriett Cheves Leland. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007.

183	N 1	Grant Pr Cullendro Mar 13 1693/4	P 10
	N 2	Recorded	P 288

Figure 2. "Grand Model of Charles Town 1698." *Proprietary Records of South Carolina: Abstracts of the Records of the Surveyor General of the Province, Charles Towne 1678-1698*. Edited by Susan Baldwin Bates and Harriett Cheves Leland. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007

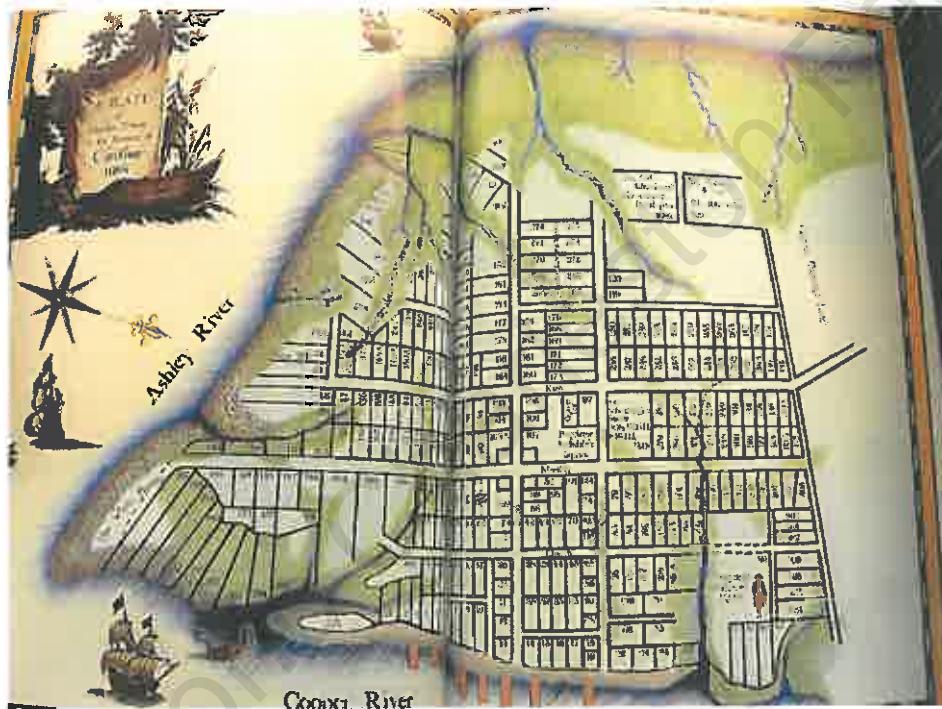


Figure 3. "Will of Charles Carrere." Probate Court of Charleston. Charleston, S.C., 1-4.

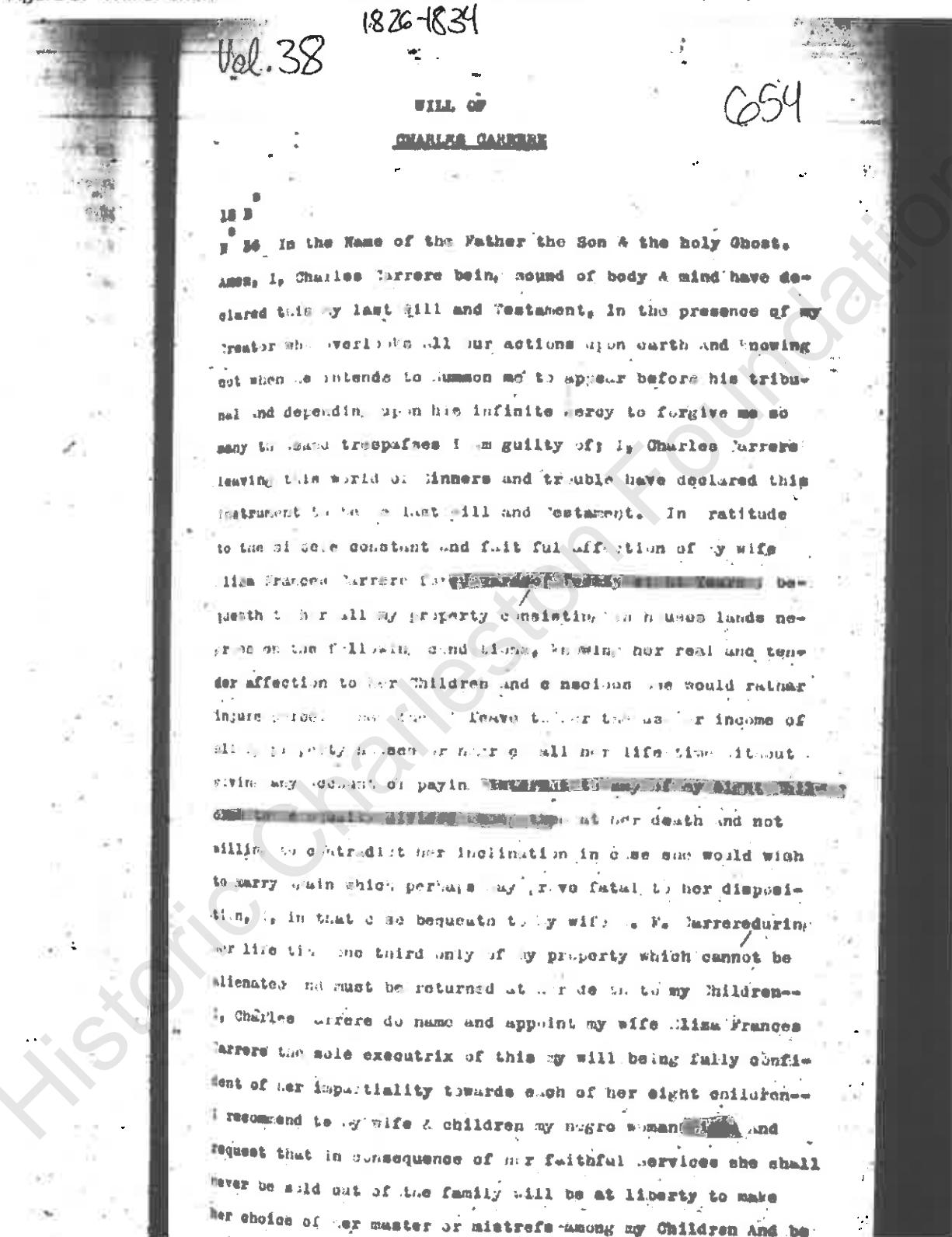


Figure 3. "Will of Charles Carrere." Probate Court of Charleston. Charleston, S.C., 2.

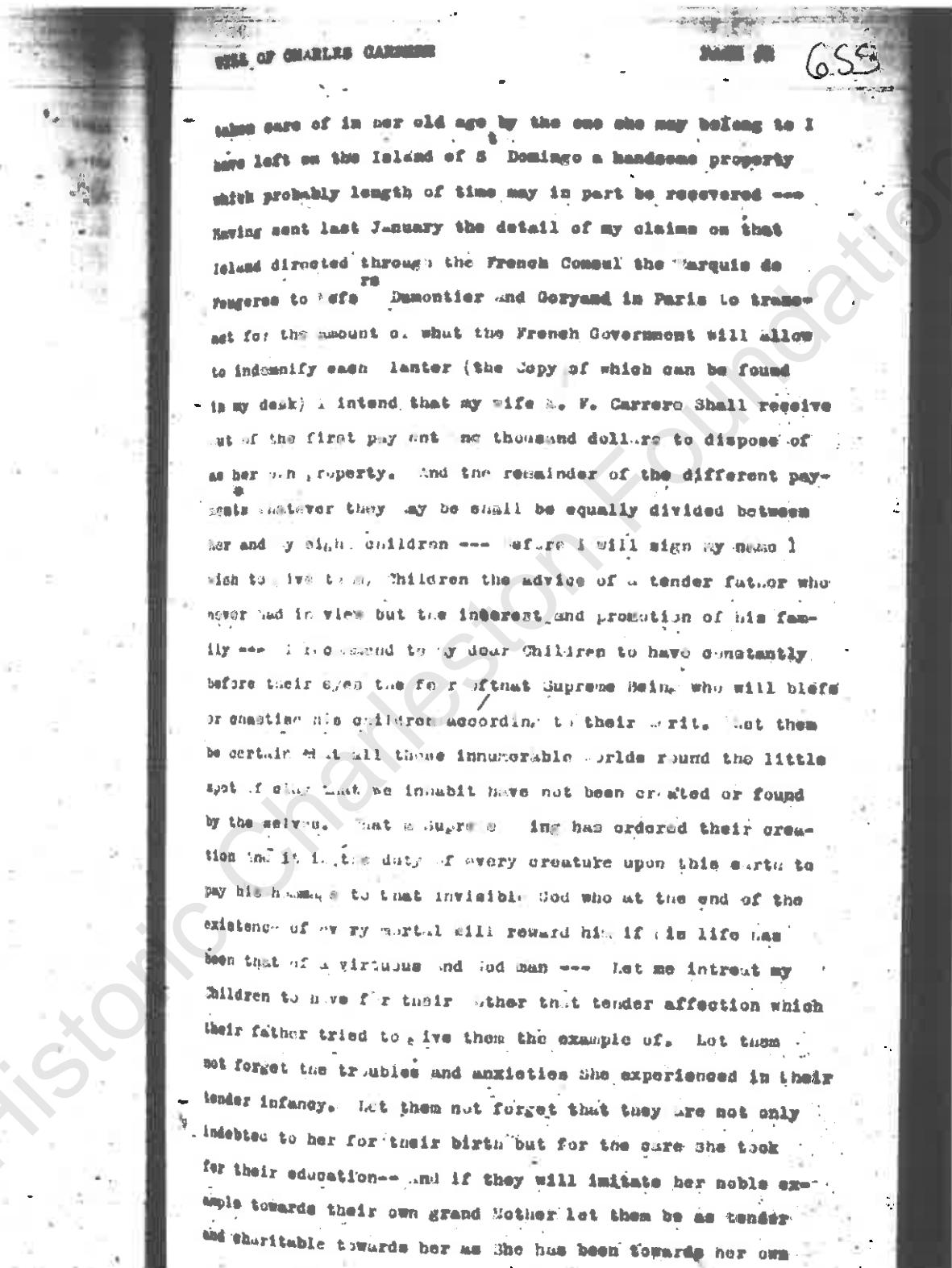


Figure 3. "Will of Charles Carrere." Probate Court of Charleston. Charleston, S.C., 3.

... Father -- God bless my dear wife and make her happy in this world for the remainder of her days in Heaven that she may join us in the world to come. And bless my dear children and my Mother in Law M^{rs} Hague whom I recommended to my children in case she would survive their Mother. As for the place of my burial I leave it to the will of my wife provided she pretences to lay the side of me when she will cease to exist. I particularly instruct my Executor to have nothing done about my last remains but what decency may require at as little expenses as possible for the sake of the Survivors -- And I do by this my last Will revoke all other and former wills & testaments by me heretofore made. For testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal this day the Twenty third of February one thousand eight hundred and Twenty six Charles Carrere (L.S.)

Signed Sealed published and declared as and for the last will and Testament of the above named Charles Carrere in the presence of us

And Bay Joseph Trenout Benj J. Penson

Codicil -- Having been completely disappointed in my expectations concerning the amount of my Claims on S. Domingo, I feel myself in justice to my eight Children living obligated to annull that part of my will where I bequeath One thousand and Dollars to my present Wife M^{rs} Carrere out of the first payment of my Claims - I, Ch^r Carrere by this present Codicil annull & revoke that said donation of One thousand Dollars - But to prove to my Wife that I am not actuated by any motive of dissatisfaction towards her I bequeath to her one hundred dollars out of the 1st payment to be made of my claims Exclusive of an equal Share in the residue with my Children as mentioned in my Will

Charles Carrere (L.S.)

Signed Sealed published and declared by the said C. Carrere

Figure 3. "Will of Charles Carrere." Probate Court of Charleston. Charleston, S.C., 4.

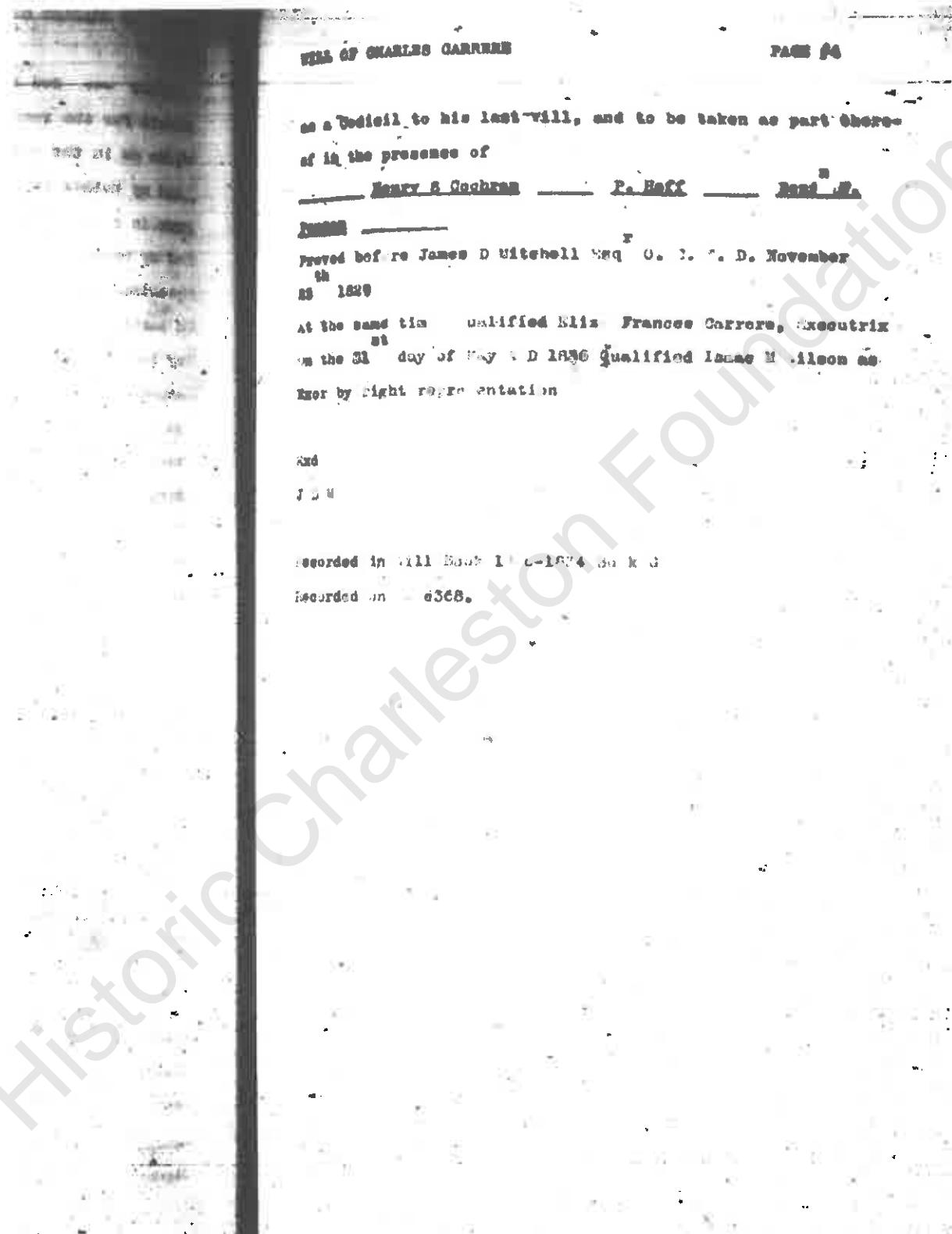


Figure 4. "Full List of House Destroyed in Fire." *Charleston Mercury*. December 20, 1861.

NUMBER		OWNER		BIDDER	
97	Est Mary S Marshall			Dr Wm T Wrage	
108	Tr Est Mrs O F Levy			Miss Marshall	
105	Est Charles Carrere			Charles F Levy	
107	James L Pedigru			Mrs Lindsay	
109	William Schuler			James L Pedigru	
111	Miss Seabrook and James Legare	Mrs.		John Albers	
113	Rev Jas H Elliott			Miss Seabrook and Son	
115	Dr P Horlbeck, Tr P			James Legare	
117	Nathaniel Fields			Rev James H Elliott	
121	Do			Dr Peter Horlbeck	
123	Do			Nathaniel Fields	
125	Do			Abram Jones, f.p.c	
127	Tr Est Mrs S Rowand			Philinda Savage, f.p.o	
129	Est Wm Seabrook			Slaves	
ARCHDALE STREET		WEST SIDE, WARD NO. 4		Alan Gibbs	
1	J K Bevin			Mrs Seabrook	
9	Do			John Manuham	

Figure 5. City of Charleston Plat, July 2, 1860. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

Plat no. 2
page 6

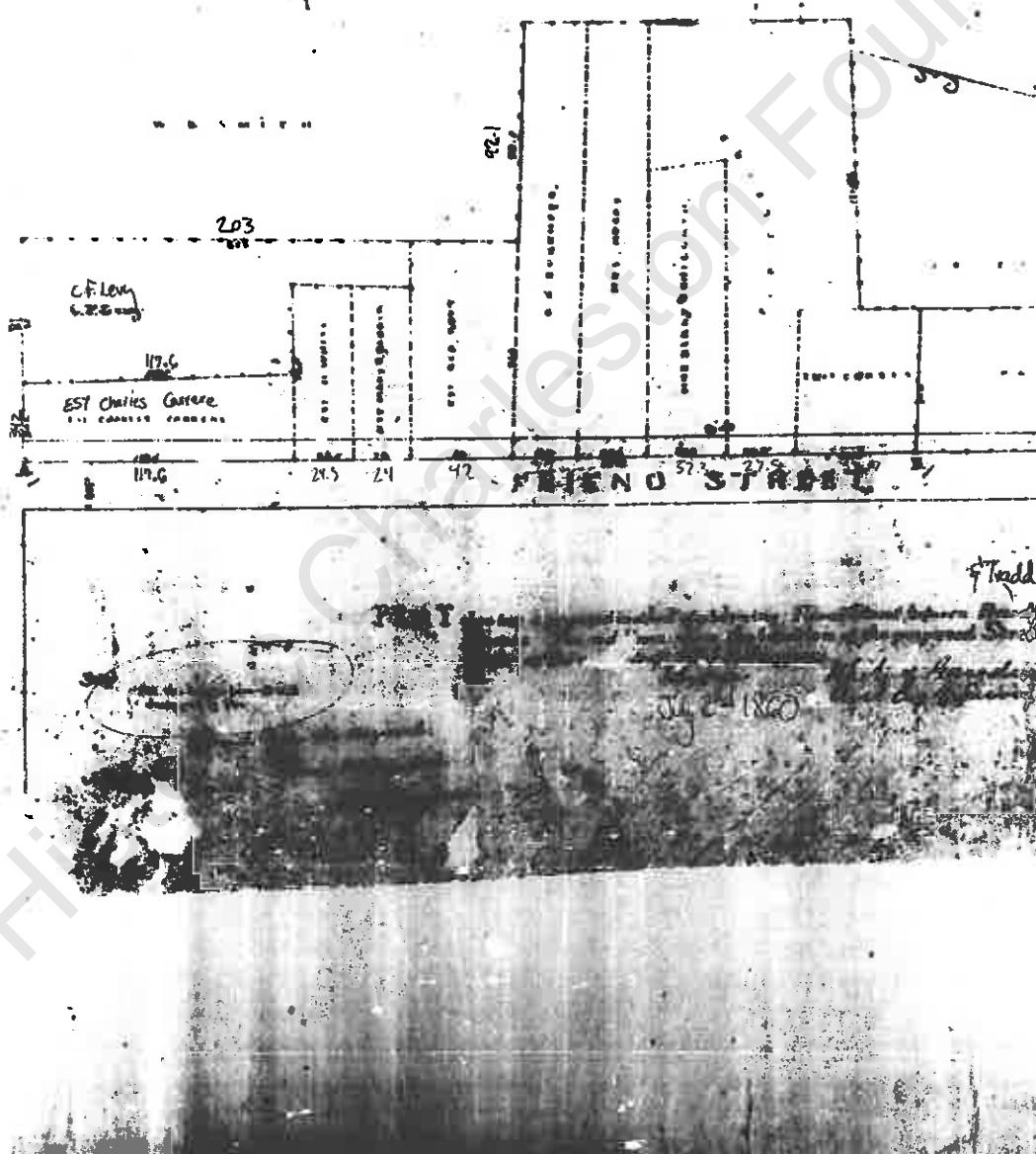
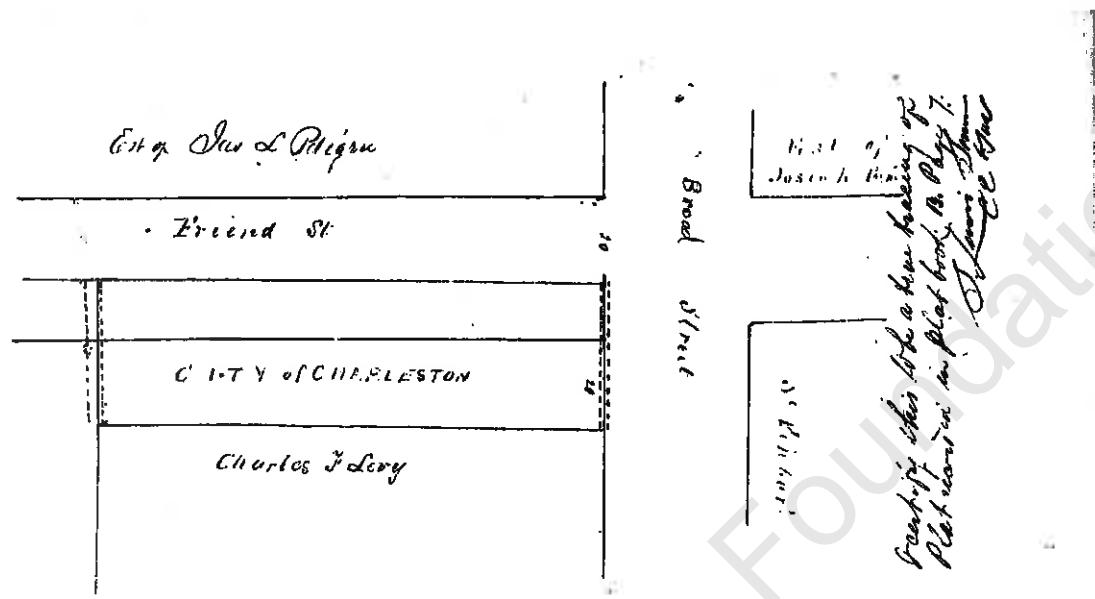


Figure 6. City of Charleston Plat, 1872. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.



Plat of a lot of land bounded yellow and lying on the S.E. corner of Broad and Broad Streets conveyed to the City Council of Charleston by the Heirs of the Estate of Charles Corrigan. The part colored red is appropriated by the City for the widening of Broad Street

Louis J. Barth
Public Engineer

Figure 7. City of Charleston Plat, May 1885. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

City of Charleston Plate, 1885 May
Owner: Volk
Surveyor: Barbob

Plots ~~100~~ on
page 100

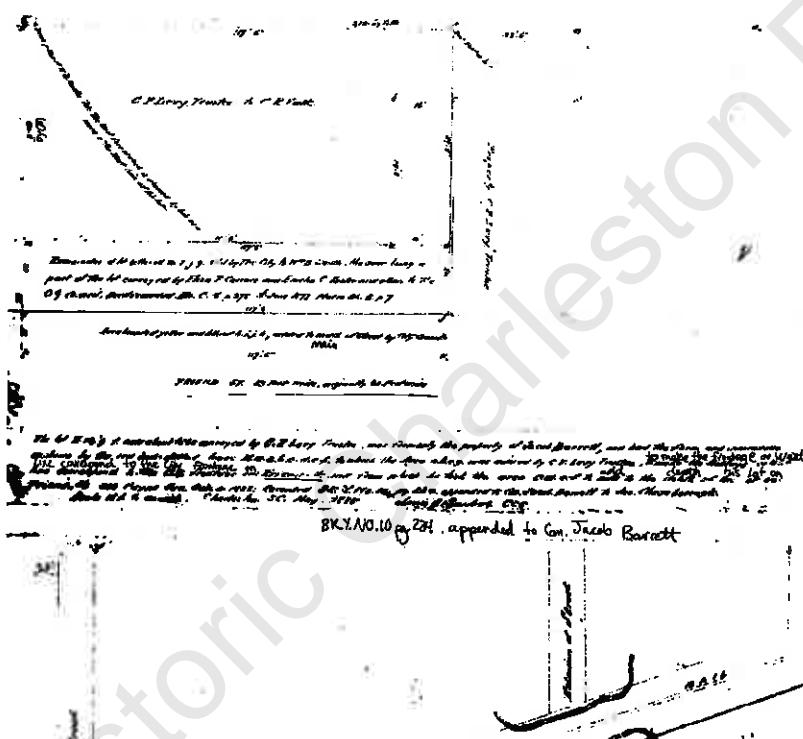


Figure 8. "Broad Street," taken by George L. Cook, LowCountry Digital Library, 1886.
<http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/>



Figure 9. "Death Certificate of Elizabeth Valk." Probate Court of Charleston. Charleston, SC.

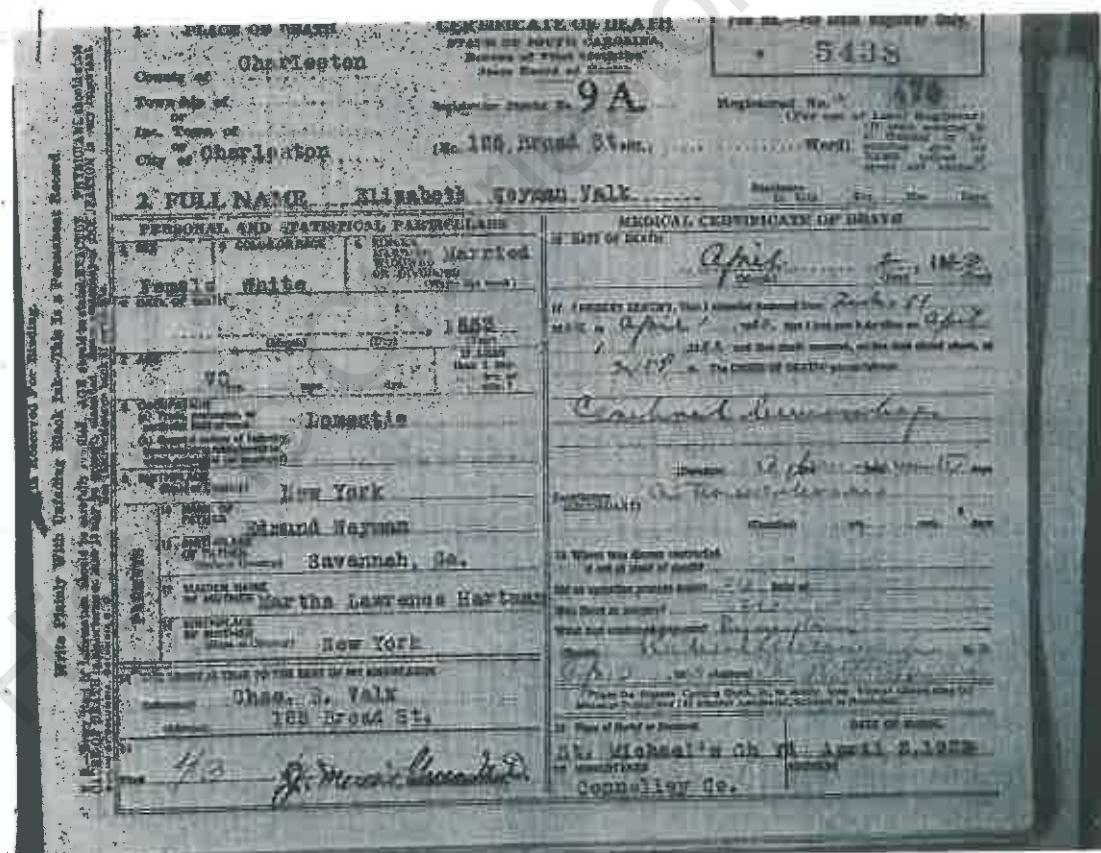


Figure 10. "Inventory and Appraisement of Real Estate of Estate." Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Valk. Probate Court of Charleston. Charleston, SC.

INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE OF ESTATE		DECEASED	
OF	Elizabeth W. Valk,		
DESCRIPTION	Assumed Value for Year of Decedent's Death	Appraised Value	Appraised Value of Property in Estate
130 Broad Street	5,500.00	1,750.00	31,861.43
14 Legare Street	2,500.00	7,500.00	4,504.67
114 Broad Street	1,800.00	4,500.00	8,250.00

Figure 11. John McCrady Plat, February 18, 1938. RMC, Deed Book: U-33, pg. 153. Charleston, SC.

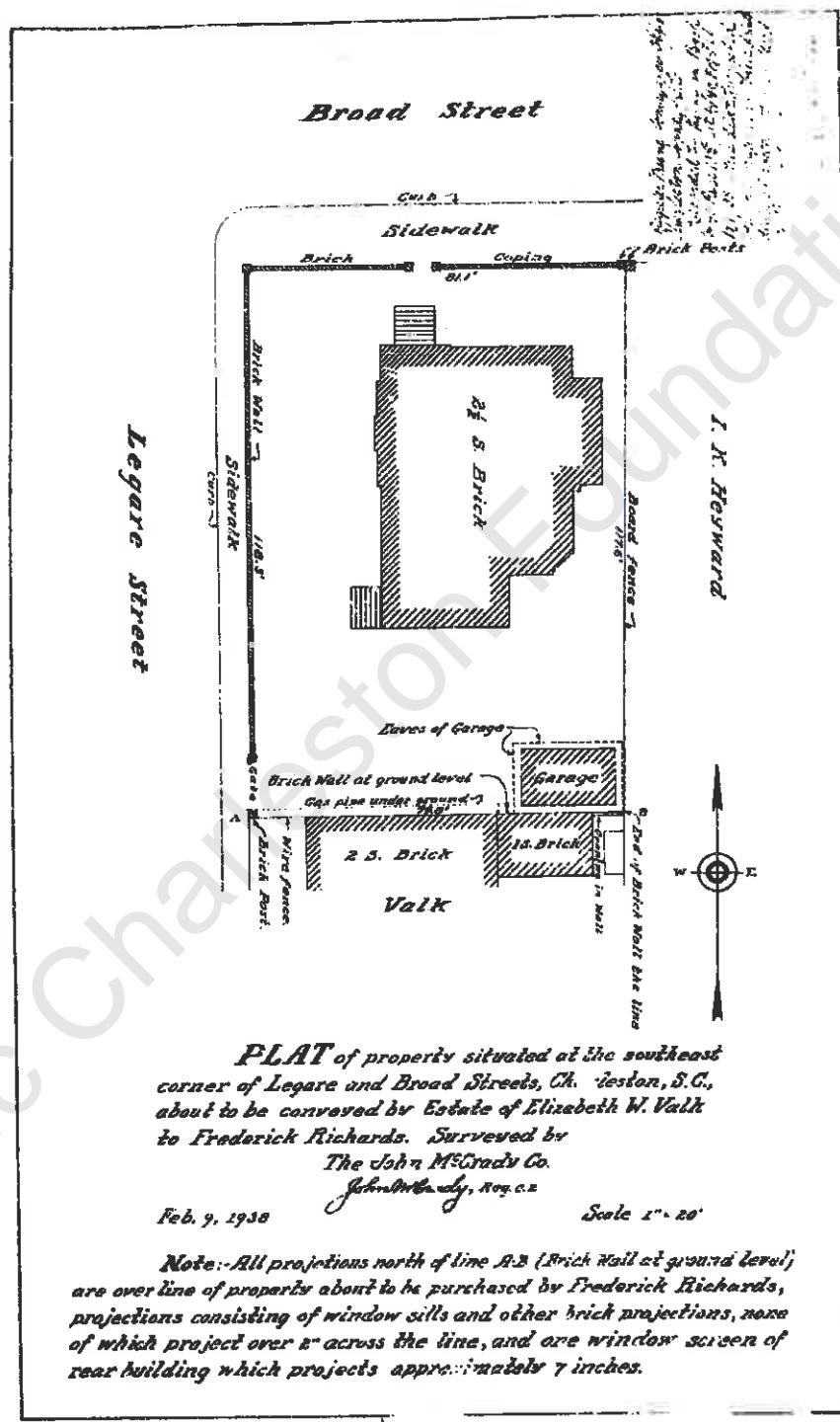


Figure 12. Blueprint of South Elevation, 1988. 125 Broad Street vertical file. BAR Office. Charleston, SC.

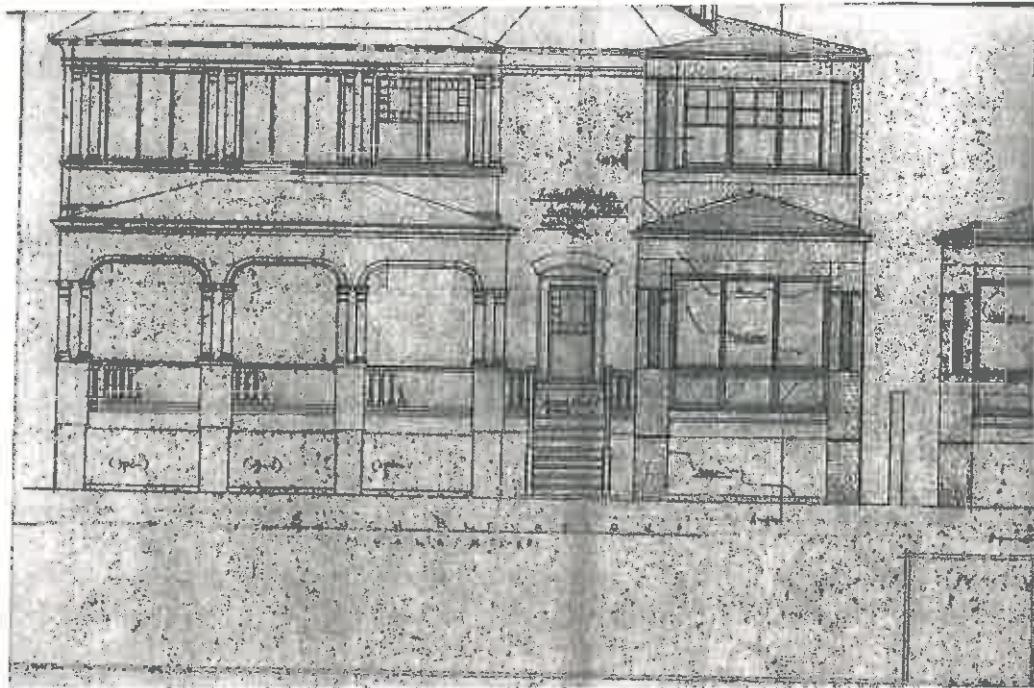


Figure 13. Death Certificate of Charles Valk. Probate Court of Charleston. Charleston, SC.

