

A NEW GUIDE

to

Modern Charleston

Profusely Illustrated

With Map and General Index

1912
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PRINCETON, N.J.

PUBLISHED BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL COMPANY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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GERMAN ARTILLERY HALL.

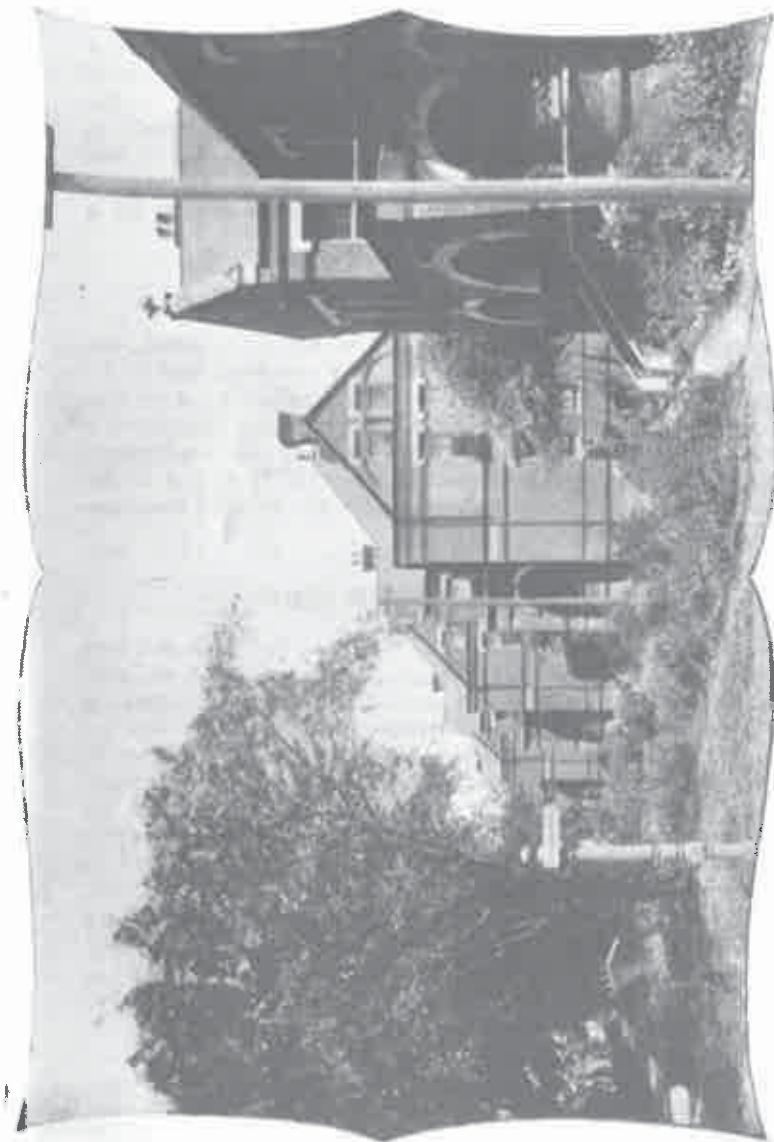
The very handsome castellated building on the south side of Wentworth Street, between Meeting and King, was built as a general armory and drill hall for the militia companies comprising the Fourth Brigade. It being found more convenient for the companies to have their separate armories, the Military Hall, as it was termed, was sold and purchased by the very strong and flourishing organization of the German Artillery, and very handsomely fitted up. Its size and convenient arrangement make it a favorite place for large assemblies.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

At the southeast corner of King and Wentworth Streets, was erected by the Masonic fraternity for their meetings, and is arranged for the purpose. The first floor is occupied by three fine stores, fronting on King Street; the second floor comprises a large hall and the very handsome Armory of the Washington Light Infantry, one of the oldest and most widely known of the militia companies of Charleston; above this, on the third floor, are the smaller lodge rooms.

THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

The grandest charitable bequest ever made in Charleston was that of William Enston, a native of Canterbury, England, who came to Charleston in 1834 and died in 1860, having amassed a very large fortune. By his will he provided that the entire income of his estate should be enjoyed by his widow, Mrs. Hannah Enston, subject to the payment of certain legacies and annuities, and that upon her death and the extinction of the annuities the whole estate should go to the City of Charleston for the founding of a Hospital for Old and Infirm Persons. He had, no doubt, in mind the Hospital of St. John in his native city. In 1882, through the efforts of Mr. Wm. A. Courtenay, then Mayor, a very satisfactory settlement of her life interest was made with Mrs. Enston, subject to the payment of certain legacies and annuities, and the balance of the property made immediately available for the purpose designed. A tract of eight acres, on King Street about two miles from the Court House, was purchased, the land laid off in sections with paved roadways and twenty cottages, attractive in appearance and provided with every convenience and comfort, were built, each having about it, in accordance with the wish of the donor, a space for a garden. In the center of the



Wm. Enston Home.

grounds is a handsome Memorial Hall. This was dedicated in 1899, and a bronze bust of Mr. Enston, by Valentine, unveiled.

MAGNOLIA CEMETERY.

This is situated just beyond the city boundary, three miles from the Court House, and is endeared to Charlestonians by many sacred associations. It is of much interest to strangers from the beauty of the grounds and the many striking memorials of the distinguished sons of Charleston who rest there. One of the finest monuments is to the Confederate Dead. It is a finely executed bronze figure of a soldier in the Confederate uniform, upon a square pedestal of granite 20 feet high. Around it are 800 headstones, marking the resting place of soldiers who died in the defence of Charleston and of a number whose remains were brought from the field of Gettysburg, through the efforts of a lady of the city. The Confederate Monument is the work of the women of Charleston and is a noble evidence of their fidelity, patriotism and devotion. Among others worthy of mention is the monument to Colonel William Washington, of Revolutionary fame, erected by the Washington Light Infantry; that of Hugh S. Legare, one of South Carolina's most gifted sons; and the beautiful obelisk erected by the survivors of the Charleston Light Dragoons to their comrades who fell in the war.

Historic Churches

Charleston, which has more churches for the number of inhabitants than any other city on the continent, is noted for the historic interest attached to them. The most famous is

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Corner of Meeting and Broad Streets. Take Navy Yard, Meeting Street, Broad Street or Belt Line cars.

An Act of Assembly, passed June 14, 1751, divided the town into two Parishes; all north of Broad Street to be called St. Philip's, and all south of it St. Michael's. The same Act directed the building of a Church on the site lately occupied by St. Philip's, at the southeast corner of Broad and Meeting Streets. The South Carolina Gazette, of February 22, 1752, states that the cornerstone of the new Church was laid with much ceremony on the 17th of that month; it further mentions "that this Church will be built on the plan of one of Mr. Gibson's designs, but nothing