



317 Meeting Street

**Southwest Corner of
Meeting Street and Calhoun Street**

Laura Burghardt
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317 Meeting Street

Each day hundreds of people pass First Citizen's Bank and Trust at the corner of Calhoun and Meeting Streets in Charleston. Few, if any, are aware of the great building that used to stand on this site. Built as early as 1822 as the home of the Horlbecks, a grand three and a half story home occupied the site until 1939. That year, the building was demolished to enlarge the Calhoun Super Service Station, a full service automobile fueling station. This report tells the story of the transformation of the property.

The Porcher Era

In 1685, the Edict of Fontainebleau was issued by Louis XIV in France. Renouncing the Edict of Nantes, this act made Protestantism illegal in France. As a result, many Calvinist Protestants in France, known as Huguenots, fled to other areas.¹ Sometime after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Dr. Isaac Porcher arrived in Carolina.²

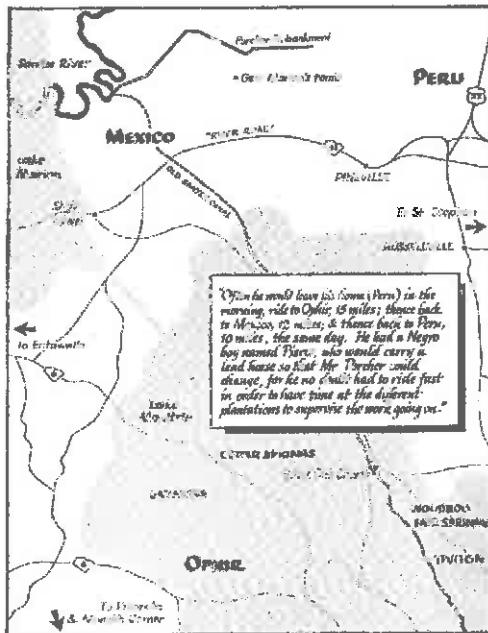


Image 1

¹ "Huguenot History," The Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland, <http://www.huguenotsociety.org.uk/history>.

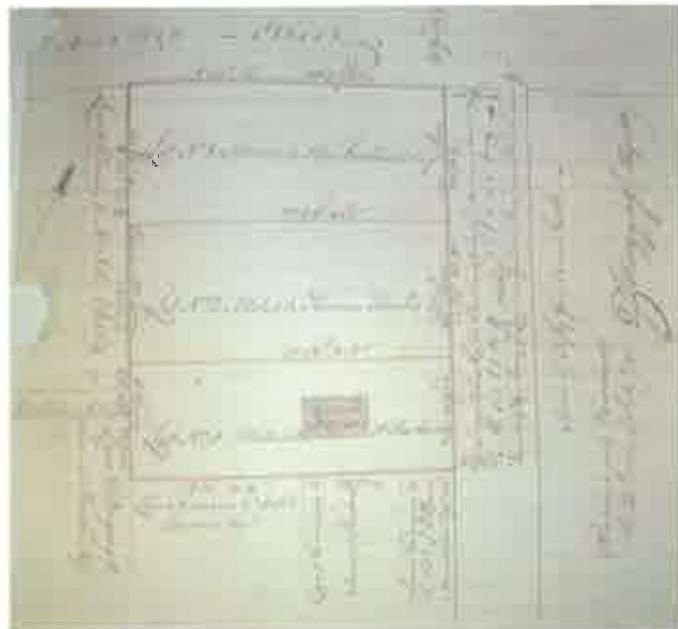
² Kirk, F.M. "Mexico, Peru, and Ophir," Rootsweb, an Ancestry.com Community. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scbchs/Porcher.htm>.

The Porcher family was known for accumulating lands and making great fortunes from them. Among the many plantations owned by the Porcher family in Berkeley County were Mexico, Peru, Ophir, Sarazins, Cedar Spring, and Walworth (Image 1). The families were known by the names of their plantations. In addition to their plantations, the Huguenot families also held lands in other countries, as well as the City of Charleston.³

Peter Porcher, known as “Peter Porcher of Peru,” was the grandson of the emigrant Dr. Isaac Porcher. Born July 9, 1726, he owned three plantations and resided at Peru. Peter Porcher also had land holdings in the City of Charleston.⁴ Before 1790, Peter Porcher of Peru Plantation was the owner of the property at the southwest corner of Meeting Street and Boundary Street (now Calhoun Street).⁵

Peter Gaillard

In December of 1790, Peter Porcher of Peru Plantation partitioned some of his land in Ansonborough. A plat from the December 31, 1790, deed indicates the lines of the partition (Map 1).



Map 1

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Deed of Partition of Peter Porcher to Peter Gaillard, Thomas Porcher, and Peter Porcher, 31 December 1790, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book G6, page 308, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

The land was partitioned into three lots. The corner lot, measuring 229 feet on Boundary Street and 100 feet on Meeting Street was allotted to Peter Gaillard, the husband of Peter Porcher's sister, Elizabeth.⁶ South of his lot was a lot of the same size allotted to Peter Porcher's son, Thomas. The third lot, the farthest south on Meeting Street, was allotted to another of Peter Porcher's sons, also named Peter. This lot measured 229 feet west to east, 80 feet on Meeting Street, and already had a dwelling on the property.⁷

Peter Gaillard, known as Captain Peter Gaillard, became the owner of the Rocks Plantation on the Santee River in 1794.⁸ Shortly thereafter, on July 1, 1796, he sold his property in Ansonborough to Thomas Porcher, owner of the parcel to the south.⁹

The Horlbeck Era

In 1796, Thomas Porcher sold his parcel on Meeting Street to John Horlbeck. It is assumed that John Horlbeck also bought the property on the corner of Meeting Street and Boundary Street at the same time.¹⁰

Sometime after 1796, a large three story house was built on the corner lot, which was said to be the work of the Horlbecks. If the home was built before 1822, it was built for rental purposes.¹¹ The Horlbeck family continued to live on Moore Street (now Horlbeck Alley) until 1822, when John Horlbeck was listed in the Charleston City Directory as residing in the Meeting Street home.¹² The house remained in the family until 1884.¹³

Brothers Henry and John Adam Horlbeck were well known Charleston builders, as were their father, John Horlbeck, and uncle, Peter.¹⁴ The German Friendly Society Hall was one of Henry and John A. Horlbeck's most revered works. Built in 1801, the German Friendly Society Hall stood on the west side of Archdale Street. The contract price was 1219 pounds. The

⁶ Spratly, Marianne Gendron Gaillard, "Peter Gaillard, the Man," *The Huguenot Ancestry of Samuel Palmer Gaillard*, Porcher Family Papers, 1793-1960, (1254.03.01) South Carolina Historical Society.

⁷ Deed of Partition of Peter Porcher to Peter Gaillard, Thomas Porcher, and Peter Porcher.

⁸ Iseley, N. Jane, *Plantations of the Low Country: South Carolina 1697-1865*, Legacy Publications, 1987.

⁹ Deed of Release from Peter Gaillard to Porcher, 1 July 1796, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book P6, page 439, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

¹⁰ Stockton, Robert P. "Do You Know Your Charleston? 313 Meeting St. Blends Features of Two Periods." *News and Courier*, 27 February 1978, 1B.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Charleston City Directory, 1822, Charleston County Public Library, South Carolina Room.

¹³ Deed of Conveyance from John S. Horlbeck to John C.H. Claussen, 20 December 1884, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book D20, page 243, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

¹⁴ Ravenel, Beatrice St. Julien (Kitty), "Old House Bows to the Automobile Age," *News and Courier*, 26 January 1939.

building burned September 17, 1864. John Horlbeck went on to become involved in local politics. In 1812, he received a compliment from an unlikely source. A political opponent wrote in the *Investigator*, “Mr. Horlbeck is a good architect and mechanic and... he has contributed in a considerable degree to beautify our city, by erecting a number of fine brick buildings, but it is generally believed there was a quid pro quo...”¹⁵

John Horlbeck died suddenly of apoplexy on February 26, 1846. He was survived by his second wife, Maria.¹⁶ When Henry died, his widow, along with many other members of the family, primarily Dr. Elias Horlbeck, became executors of the home. These members of the family conveyed the house for \$15,500 to Henry Horlbeck, not John’s brother, who was dead, but a younger member of the family. This deed of March 26, 1846, shows the corner house property measuring 100 feet on Meeting Street and 221 feet on Boundary Street (Map 2).¹⁷



Map 2

The House

Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel depicted the Horlbeck home in a 1939 *News and Courier* article. The house was described as being made of sturdy Carolina brick, with three stories and an unusually tall basement. It stood in the Charleston fashion with its gable end facing Meeting Street. The entrance was on the south side, reached through the downstairs piazza.¹⁸

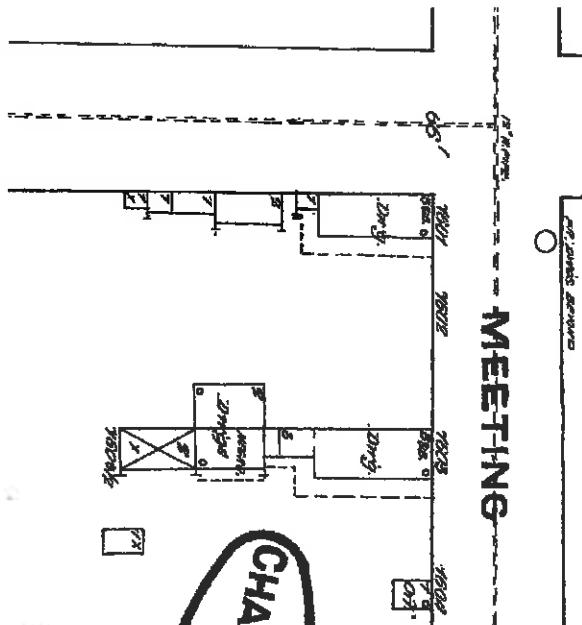
¹⁵ Ravenel, Beatrice St. Julien, *Architects of Charleston*, Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1992.

¹⁶ Ravenel, “Old House Bows to the Automobile Age.”

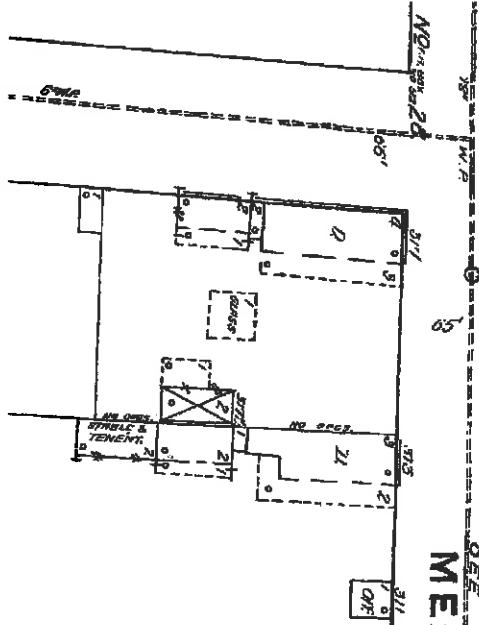
¹⁷ Deed of Conveyance from Dr. Elias J Horlbeck to Henry Horlbeck, 26 March 1846, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book W11, page 249, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

¹⁸ Ravenel, “Old House Bows to the Automobile Age.”

The footprint of the house can be seen in early Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, dated May 1884 and June 1888 (Map 3 and Map 4)



Map 3



Map 4

The piazzas, described as some of the most beautiful in the city, were the most striking feature of the home. Delicately carved, the columns supported shallow arches. Ravenel mentions in her article that a similar piazza may be seen on the dwelling at 89 Beaufain Street (Image 2). The style of these piazzas is characteristic of Charleston in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.¹⁹



Image 2

¹⁹ Ibid.

Each story of the house contained three rooms. A hall containing the staircase separated the front room from the rest. At the rear of the building were a few smaller rooms, and the backstairs. Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel described these back stairs as being “so narrow that one wonders if a really fat servant could have got up and down.”²⁰

The second story contained the drawing room, with windows on three sides.²¹ A photo taken by Charles Bayless for the Historic American Buildings Survey, after 1933, shows the interior folding shutters which were fitted to the drawing room windows (Image 3).



Image 3

The molding and cornice of the drawing room were of plaster, while those in other rooms were of wood. A serpentine pattern flowed along the low wainscoting in the front room of the first story. Ravenel describes the carving as “graceful rather than forceful.” The mantelpieces in the home were of marble and most likely added at a later date. Ravenel mentions in her 1939 article that the mantelpieces and much of the woodwork were saved to be used in other buildings, before the structure was demolished.²²

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

313 Meeting Street

The corner home would have looked much like the other Horlbeck home, still standing in 2007 at 313 Meeting Street (Image 4).²³ This house is also seen in Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, sitting south of the corner house on Meeting Street (Map 3 and Map 4).



Image 4

This home underwent a Victorian renovation after 1892, when members of the Horlbeck family sold the home to Jesse M. Connelley. At this time, Connelley added machine turned columns and a new entrance door with a “scenic glass” panel, to the piazza. A gabled pavilion was built over the piazzas, as well as a matching gable on the north side of the house. The street façade was also Victorianized, with a heavy and fanciful window surround added on the north side of the house. Despite his remodeling of the exterior, Connelley retained the delicately detailed Adamesque interiors of the home.²⁴

John C.H. Claussen

Henry Horlbeck died in 1872, and the house was deeded to his son, John S. Horlbeck.²⁵ A birds eye view map was drawn that year, and the large house can be seen at the corner of Meeting Street and Boundary Street (Map 5). In 1884, John S. Horlbeck (Image 5) conveyed the house and property to John C.H. Claussen (Image 6) for \$11,500.²⁶

²³ Stockton, “313 Meeting St.”

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Deed of Conveyance from John S. Horlbeck to John C.H. Claussen, 1884.

²⁶ Ibid.



Map 5



Image 5



Image 6

When he moved in, John Claussen was 61 years old²⁷ and retired.²⁸ Claussen was the owner of the house during the earthquake of 1886. According to the Building Damage Inventory from the Records of Earthquake Damages, after the earthquake the south wall was in good condition, but the north wall was slightly cracked, and the east and west walls were badly cracked. The chimney tops were down. The report states that the kitchen rear chimney was to be rebuilt from the roof. It is recommended in the report that the east wall be rebuilt between openings, and that the buildings be anchored securely.²⁹

²⁷ Death Card of John C.H. Claussen, Charleston County Public Library, South Carolina Room.

²⁸ Charleston City Directory, 1884.

²⁹ Record of Earthquake Damages: Building Damage Inventory, 1886, Charleston County Public Library, South Carolina Room.

According to Earthquake Reports of the Executive Committee, 1887, the value of the property at the time of the 1886 earthquake was assessed at \$6,410. The owner, John Claussen applied for aid money to pay for the damages to the home. The report lists the owner as having four people dependent on him for support. John Claussen applied for \$1825 for repairs, and he received \$855.³⁰

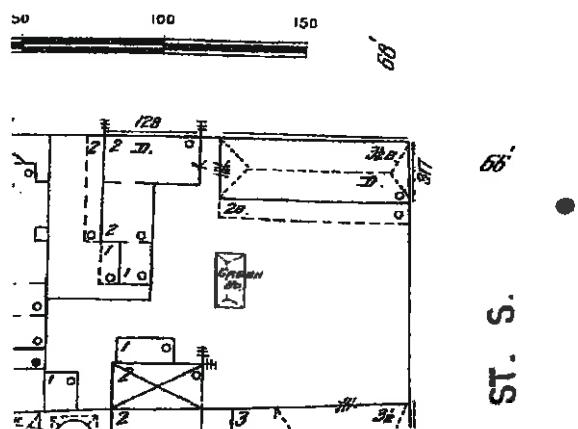
There were several photos taken at the time when John C.H. Claussen owned the property. Photos taken of Citadel exercises on Marion Square show the house in the background (Image 7 and Image 8). A Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1902 shows the footprint of the building at the time (Map 6)



Image 7



Image 8



Map 6

³⁰ Earthquake Records: Earthquake Report of the Executive Committee, 1887, Charleston County Public Library, South Carolina.

Twentieth Century Occupants

John C. H. Claussen died September 16, 1910, at his residence, 317 Meeting Street.³¹ The house and property were given to his daughter Christine Dorthea Kersten.³² At this time the house became a rental property and went through several occupants. The 1911 and 1912 Charleston City Directories list the Southern Commercial School as the occupants of the building, with Charles L. Padgett as president.³³

In 1913, James F. Avinger moved into the home.³⁴ Avinger himself was most likely distantly related to the Horlbeck family, possibly being the great grandson of Gottlieb Ebinger, who married a Horlbeck widow.³⁵ James F. Avinger lived in the home from 1913 to 1914, and a Miss Mary K. Avinger occupied the home until 1919.

In 1914, the building was used as a business and a residence. This set up carried through the 1920s.³⁶ While the Avingers were residing in the home, Dr. Leslie A. Wilson, a physician, had his practice there.³⁷ In 1918, another doctor replaced Dr. Wilson. Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton (Image 9) had his medical practice in the building from 1918 to 1919.³⁸



Image 9

³¹ Death Card of John C.H. Claussen, Volume 152, Record No. 1360, Charleston County Public Library, South Carolina Room.

³² Deed of Conveyance from Christine Dorthea Kersten to Thomas W. Carroll, 10 February 1919, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book T28, page 275, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

³³ Charleston City Directories, 1911 and 1912.

³⁴ Charleston City Directory, 1913.

³⁵ Teague, Lynn, Collected information on James F. Avinger, Email message to author, 5 October 2007.

³⁶ Charleston City Directories, 1914-1922.

³⁷ Charleston City Directories, 1914-1917.

³⁸ Charleston City Directories, 1913-1919.

Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton was the son of Dr. Herbert Granville Frampton and Maria Louisa Horlbeck Frampton. Born December 1, 1892, Dr. Frampton went on to attend the College of Charleston and the Medical College (now University) of South Carolina. For a time, Dr. Frampton served as the physician for Standard Oil.³⁹

Dr. Frampton was known for rescuing Adamesque woodwork from Belvedere Plantation and installing it in his office at 98 Broad Street, his residence at 40 Rutledge Avenue, and later at his home at 98 King Street.⁴⁰ Also a member of several local organizations, including the South Carolina Historical Society, Dr. Frampton was very interested in his family history.⁴¹ A detailed Horlbeck family history was written by Dr. Frampton.⁴² It is unclear if Dr. Frampton was truly aware that the home at 317 Meeting Street, in which he had his practice, was the home of the Horlbecks. According to Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel's 1939 News and Courier Article, some of the woodwork and mantelpieces were removed from the home before it was demolished.⁴³ It is possible that Dr. Frampton, known for rescuing interior woodwork, could have been involved in this process.

In 1919, Kristine Dorthea Kersten, daughter of the late John C.H. Claussen, conveyed the house and property to Thomas W. Carroll.⁴⁴ Carroll was a businessman who owned several sites in town, including the plot at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Meeting Streets. He never resided at 317 Meeting Street.⁴⁵ During the last twenty years that the building was standing, several people moved in and out. After being listed in the 1920 Charleston City Directory as vacant, the home was once again occupied in 1921. A fruit store owned by Thomas and Tony Granatos moved into the building. Shelby D. Burns, a sawyer, and his wife Beulah were the residents from 1921 to 1922.⁴⁶ After that time, the building was used for business, with the exception being the occasional business owners who also resided there.

The building continued to be occupied by fruit stores for many years. Being called Victory Fruit Store between 1922 and 1928, the store changed to Tom's Lunch in 1931, owned

³⁹ "Dr. W.H. Frampton Dies at Residence," *News and Courier*, 24 January 1979, 9A.

⁴⁰ Charleston Multimedia Project, Charles Town, 98 Broad Street, Charleston County Public Library, <http://www.ccpl.org>.

⁴¹ "Dr. Frampton Dies at Residence."

⁴² Teague, Lynn, Collected information on the Horlbecks, including a transcription of the research of Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton, Email message to author, 5 October 2007.

⁴³ Ravenel, "Old House bows to the Automobile Age."

⁴⁴ Deed of Conveyance from Christine Dorthea Kersten to Thomas W. Carroll, 1919.

⁴⁵ Charleston City Directories, 1919-1926.

⁴⁶ Charleston City Directories, 1920-1922.

by Tom Gionatas. In 1938 it was M & R Lunch, owned by Pete Magoulas.⁴⁷ The rest of the building was reserved for offices. The businesses which occupied the building were mostly related to the oil industry. LD Long and Company, United Company, and Marine Oil Company had their offices in the building for many years.⁴⁸

Calhoun Super Service Station

The 1927 Charleston City Directory is the first to list the Calhoun Service Station as having their offices in the building at 317 Meeting Street.⁴⁹ Between the time of John C.H. Claussen's death in 1910 and 1939, the building was not given as much care as it had been in the past. In 1926, Thomas W. Carroll conveyed the property to the Economy Oil Company.⁵⁰ From 1927, the building housed the offices of the Calhoun Service Station and Calhoun Battery.⁵¹ An aerial photo, taken around 1937, shows the building still standing (Image 10).



Image 10

By 1939, the Calhoun Service Station, a full service automobile fueling station, was occupying the property on the south and west sides of the home.⁵² In order to expand the service

⁴⁷ Charleston City Directories, 1922-1938.

⁴⁸ Charleston City Directories, 1920s-1930s.

⁴⁹ Charleston City Directory, 1927.

⁵⁰ Deed of Conveyance from Thomas W. Carroll to Economy Oil Company, 4 August 1926, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book N33, page 136, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

⁵¹ Charleston City Directories, 1927-1939.

⁵² Charleston City Directory, 1939.

station, the building was razed.⁵³ The photo that accompanies Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel's 1939 News and Courier article depicts the dilapidated state of the building before demolition (Image 11). At this time the roof and the piazzas had been removed.⁵⁴

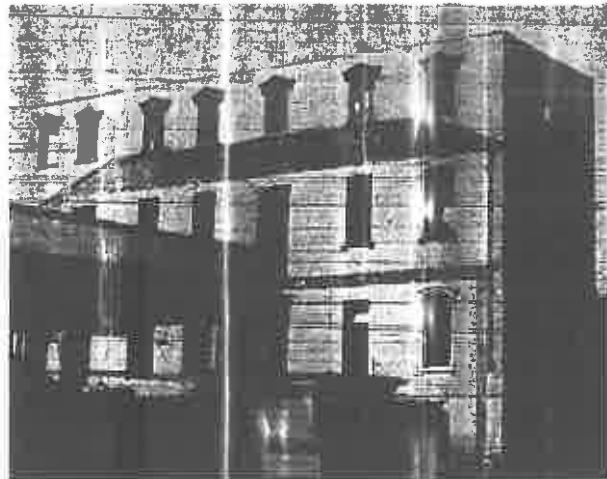
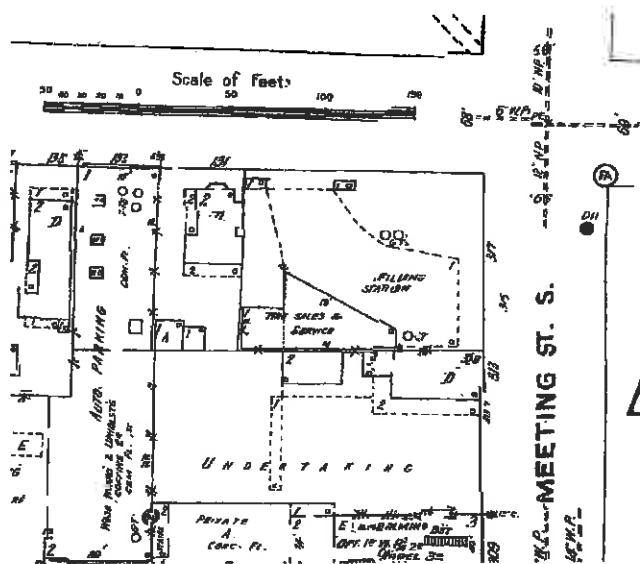


Image 11

A Sanborn Fire Insurance map of the time shows the footprint of the Calhoun Service Station, which resembles the current layout of the First Citizen's Bank on the property (Map 7).



Map 7

⁵³ Ravenel, "Old House Bows to the Automobile Age."

⁵⁴ Ibid.

Current Ownership

In 1955, Economy Oil Company conveyed the property to Hay Oil Company.⁵⁵ By the 1960s, full service stations were on their way out, as self service stations took their places. Hay Oil conveyed the property to the South Carolina National Bank in 1963.⁵⁶ A 1964 News and Courier article depicts a bank building proposed for the property, designed by Cummings and McCrady (Image 12).⁵⁷

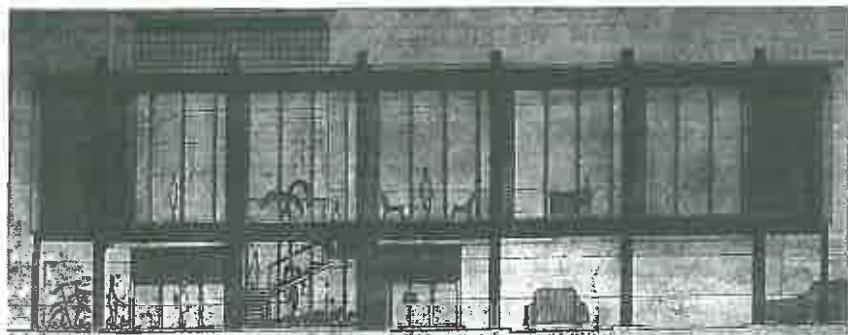


Image 12

The South Carolina National Bank conveyed the property to First Citizen's Bank and Trust Company of South Carolina in 1984.⁵⁸ A newer bank building now stands on the site, with a large parking lot on the corner area (Image 13, Image 14, Map 8)



Image 13

⁵⁵ Deed of Conveyance from Economy Oil Company to Hay Oil Company, 12 September 1955, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book P60, page 62, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

⁵⁶ Deed of Conveyance from Hay Oil Company to South Carolina National Bank of Charleston, 3 October 1963, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book U77, page 166, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

⁵⁷ "Branch Bank Proposed for Calhoun and Meeting Streets," News and Courier, 28 November 1964, 12B.

⁵⁸ Deed of Conveyance from South Carolina National Bank of Charleston to First Citizens Bank and Trust Company of South Carolina, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book W139, page 869, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.



Image 14



Map 8

Significance

The property at 317 Meeting Street is significant because of the grand historical structure which at one time stood on the site. A beautiful Charleston home, it was possibly even the work of the great Charleston builders, the Horlbecks themselves. Although the structure no longer remains, its destruction illustrates the importance of preservation and careful decision making in Charleston. While not all buildings can be saved from destruction, it is important to remember the buildings which have not survived. In this way preservationists and all citizens can learn from the past.

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Relevant Deeds

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Chain-of-Title Record

Property Address: 317 Meeting Street

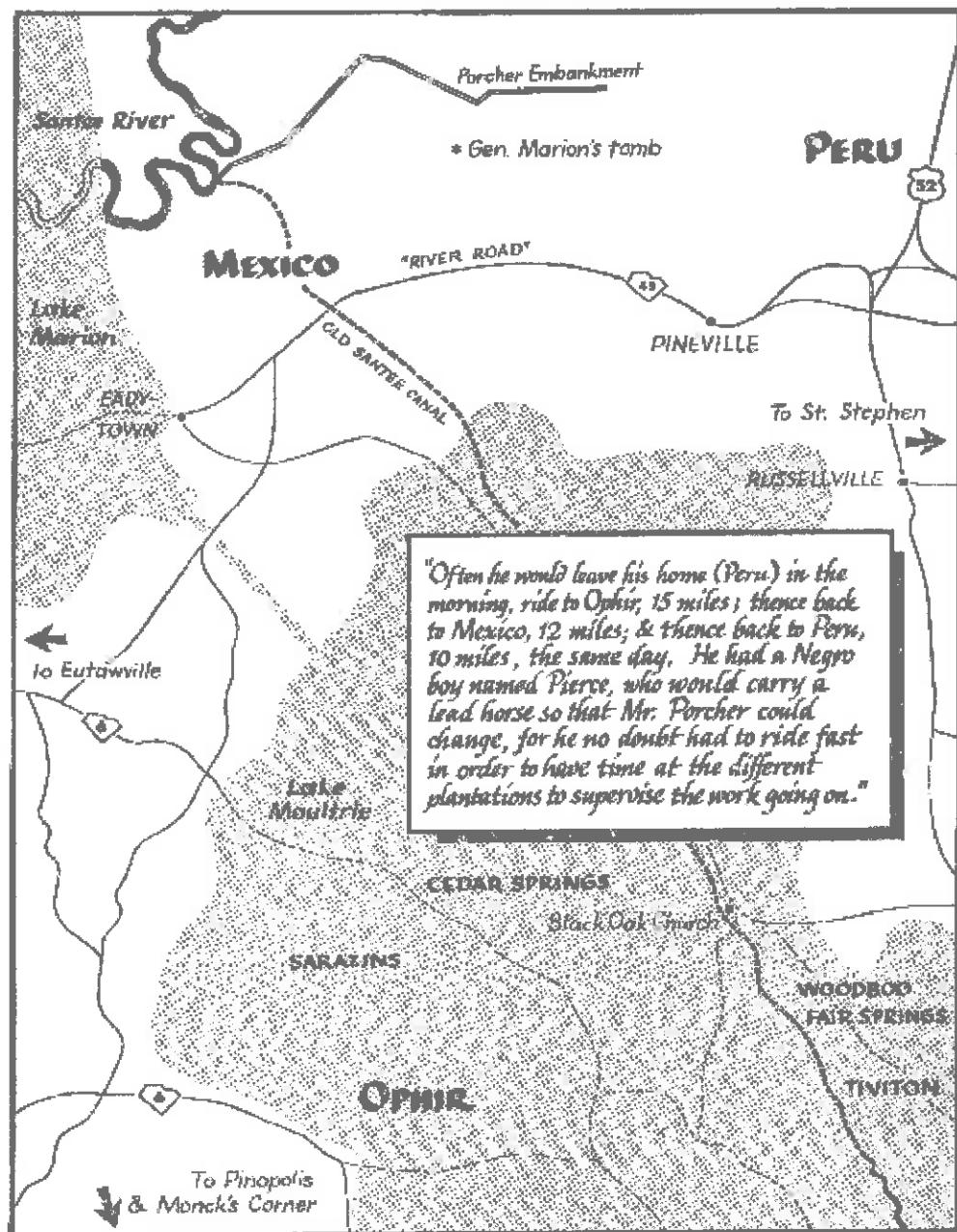
| Date | Book & Page | Grantor | Grantee | Type | Lot Size | Plat | Comments |
|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------|----------|---|
| 9/6/1984 | W139-869 | South Carolina National Bank | First Citizens Bank and Trust Company of South Carolina | Conveyance | | | |
| 10/3/1963 | P77-381 | Hay Oil Company | South Carolina National Bank | Conveyance | | | |
| 9/12/1955 | P60-62 | Economy Oil Company | Hay Oil Company | Conveyance | 100' Meeting x 128' Calhoun | | |
| 8/4/1926 | W33-136 | Thomas W. Carroll | Economy Oil Company | Conveyance | 100' Meeting x 128' Calhoun | | |
| 2/10/1919 | T28-275 | Christine Dorthea Kersten | Thomas W. Carroll | Conveyance | 100' Meeting x 128' Calhoun | | C Kersten is daughter of John CH Claussen |
| 12/20/1884 | D20-243 | John S. Horlbeck | John C.H. Claussen | Conveyance | 100' Meeting x 218' Calhoun | | Land and brick dwelling house and other buildings |
| 3/26/1846 | W11-249 | Dr. Elias J. Horlbeck | Henry Horlbeck | Conveyance | 100' Meeting x 271' Boundary | See Deed | Henry leaves to son John in will 1872 |
| | | Thomas Porcher | John A. Horlbeck | Conveyance | | | John A. Horlbeck also buys the property at 313 Meeting Street |
| 7/1/1796 | P6-439 | Peter Gaillard | Thomas Porcher | Release | 100' Meeting x 229' Boundary | | |
| 12/31/1790 | G6-308 | Peter Porcher | Peter Gaillard | Deed of Partition | 100' Meeting x 229' Boundary | See Deed | Deed splits land of Peter Porcher into 3 (2 sons and sister's husband?) |

Image Appendix

- 1 Porcher Family Plantations
- 2 89 Beaufain Street, 2007
- 3 Windows of 317 Meeting Street, after 1933
- 4 313 Meeting Street, 2007
- 5 John S. Horlbeck, 1901
- 6 John C.H. Claussen, 1901
- 7 Citadel Exercises on Marion Square, 1906
- 8 Citadel Exercises on Marion Square, 1909
- 9 Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton
- 10 317 Meeting Street, 1939
- 11 Aerial Photo of Charleston, circa 1938
- 12 Bank Proposed for Calhoun and Meeting Streets, 1964
- 13 317 Meeting Street view facing south, 2007
- 14 317 Meeting Street with 313 Meeting Street to the south, 2007

Image Sources

Image 1



Porcher Family Plantations

Image 2



89 Beaufain Street, Charleston
Modern View

Image 3



Folding Interior Shutters of 317 Meeting Street
Charles Bayless, after 1933

Image 4



313 Meeting Street, Charleston
Modern View

Image 5



John S. Horlbeck
1901 Charleston Exposition Photo

Image 6



John C. H. Claussen
1901 Charleston Exposition Photo

Image 7



Citadel Exercises on Marion Square, 1906



Image 8



Citadel Exercises on Marion Square, 1909



Image 9



Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton

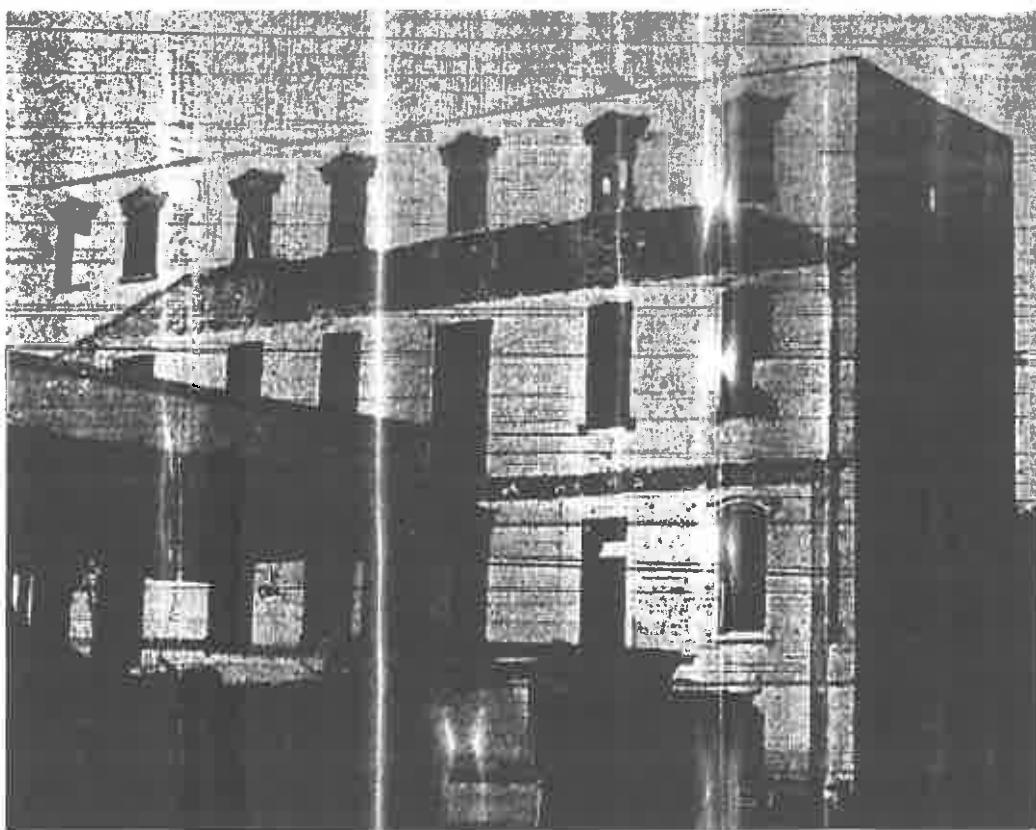
Image 10



Aerial Photo of Charleston, circa 1937

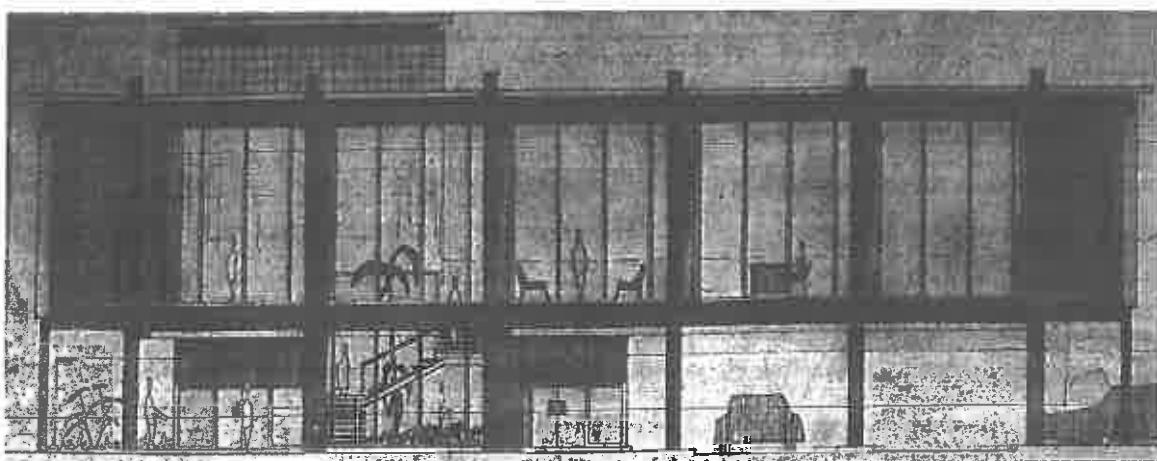


Image 11



317 Meeting Street, Charleston, 1939

Image 12



Bank Proposed for Calhoun and Meeting Streets, 1964

Image 13



317 Meeting Street, 2007
View facing south
First Citizen's Bank and Trust Company of South Carolina

Image 14



317 Meeting Street, Charleston, 2007
With view of 313 Meeting Street to the south

Image Sources

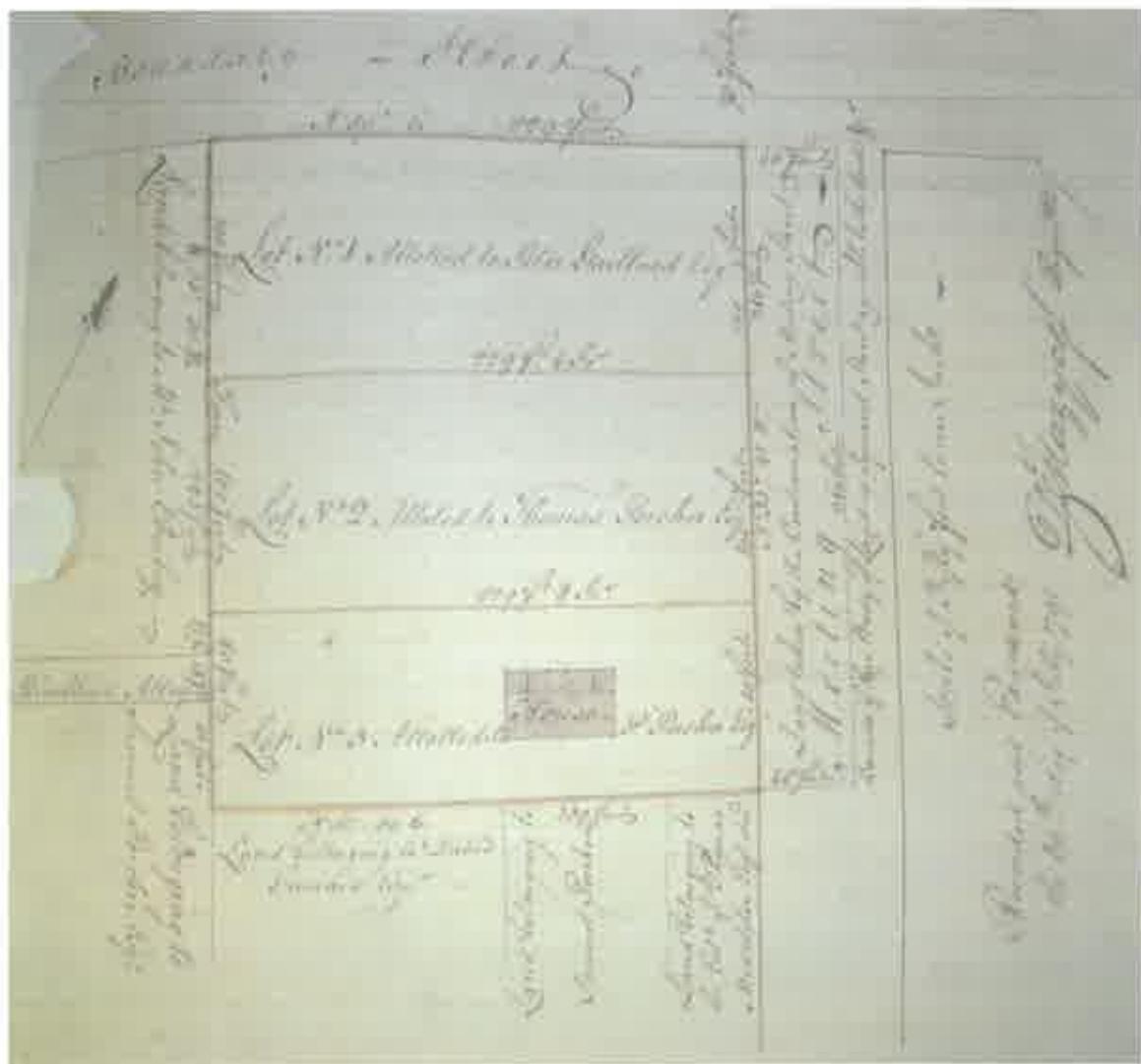
- 1 Porcher Family Plantations. Kirk, F.M. "Mexico, Peru, and Ophir," Rootsweb. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scbchs/Porcher.htm>
- 2 89 Beaufain Street. Courtesy of the Charleston County Public Library, Charleston Multimedia Project.
- 3 Windows of 317 Meeting Street. Bayless, Charles. Historic American Buildings Survey (Library of Congress), documentation compiled after 1933.
- 4 313 Meeting Street. Burghardt, Laura. 9 October 2007.
- 5 John S. Horlbeck. Fleming, Hugh James. *South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs*. Photos taken 1901-1902.
- 6 John C.H. Claussen. Fleming, Hugh James. *South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Pass Book Photographs*. Photos taken 1901-1902.
- 7 Citadel Exercises on Marion Square, 1906. Courtesy of the Citadel Archives.
- 8 Citadel Exercises on Marion Square, 1909. Courtesy of the Citadel Archives.
- 9 Dr. William Horlbeck Frampton. "Dr. W.H. Frampton Dies at Residence." *News and Courier*, January 24, 1979, 9-A.
- 10 Aerial Photo of Charleston. Aerial Explorations, Inc., circa 1938. Courtesy of the Historic Charleston Foundation.
- 11 317 Meeting Street. Ravenel, Kitty. "Old House Bows to the Automobile Age." *News and Courier*, 26 January 1939. Staff Photo by Peck.
- 12 Bank Proposed for Calhoun and Meeting Streets. *News and Courier*, 28 November 1964, 12-B. Design by Cummings and McCrady.
- 13 317 Meeting Street looking south. Burghardt, Laura. 9 October 2007.
- 14 317 Meeting Street with view of 313 Meeting Street to the south. Burghardt, Laura. 9 October 2007.

Map Appendix

- 1 Plat from Peter Porcher's Deed of Partition, 1790
- 2 Plat from Dr. Elias Horlbeck to Henry Horlbeck Deed of Conveyance, 1846
- 3 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, May 1884
- 4 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1888
- 5 Birds Eye View of the City of Charleston, 1872
- 6 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902
- 7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902- April 1944
- 8 Charleston Illustrated Map, 2000

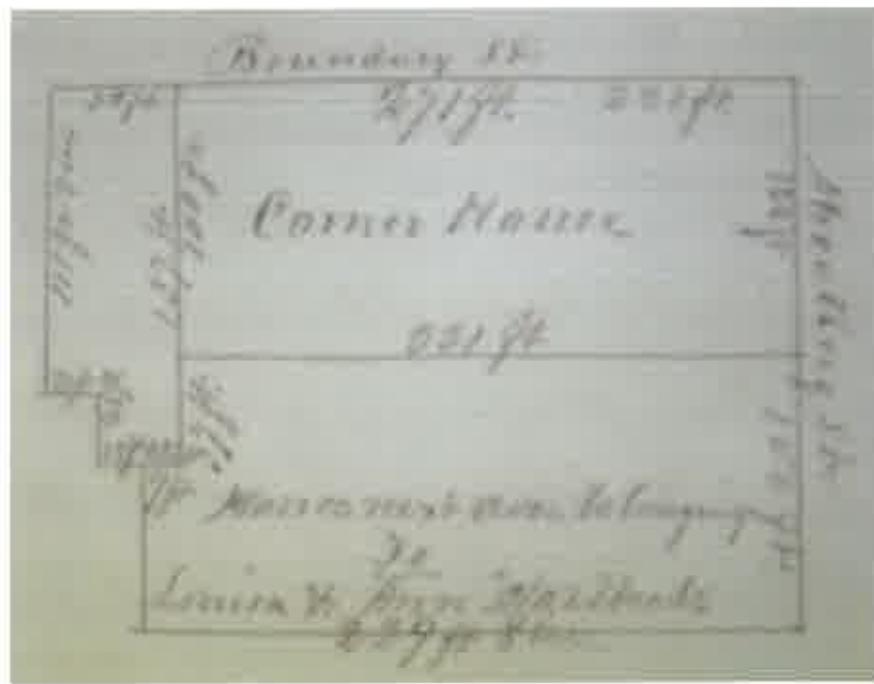
Map Sources

Map 1



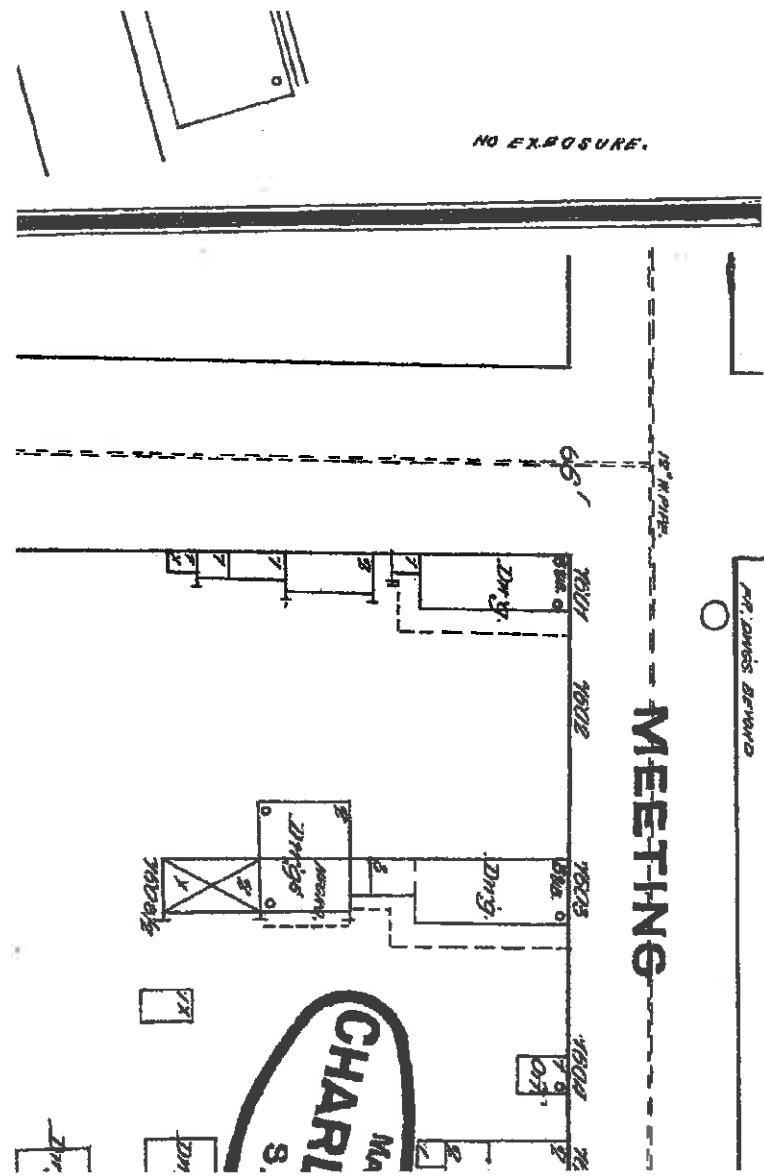
Plat from Peter Porcher's Deed of Partition, 1790

Map 2



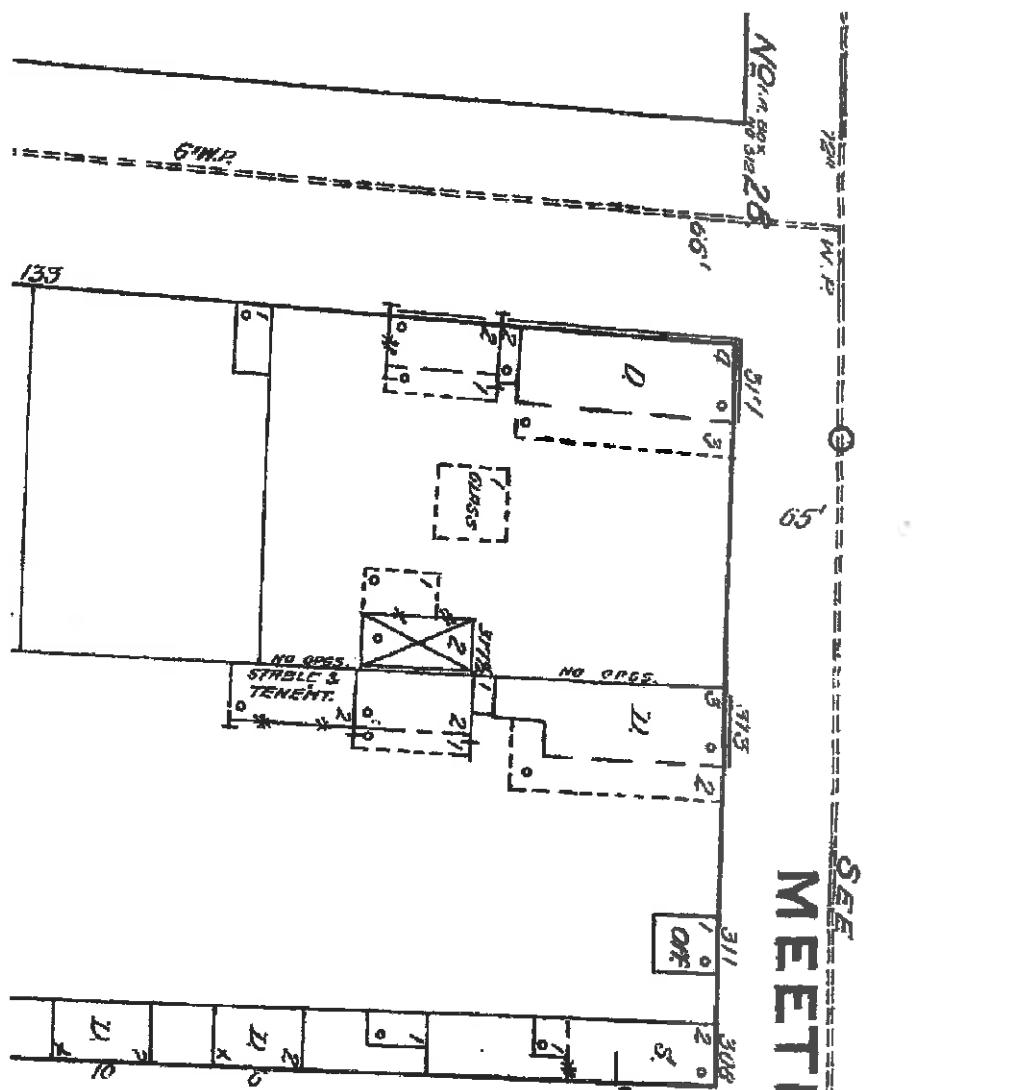
Plat from Dr. Elias Horlbeck to Henry Horlbeck Deed of Conveyance, 1846

Map 3



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, May 1884

Map 4



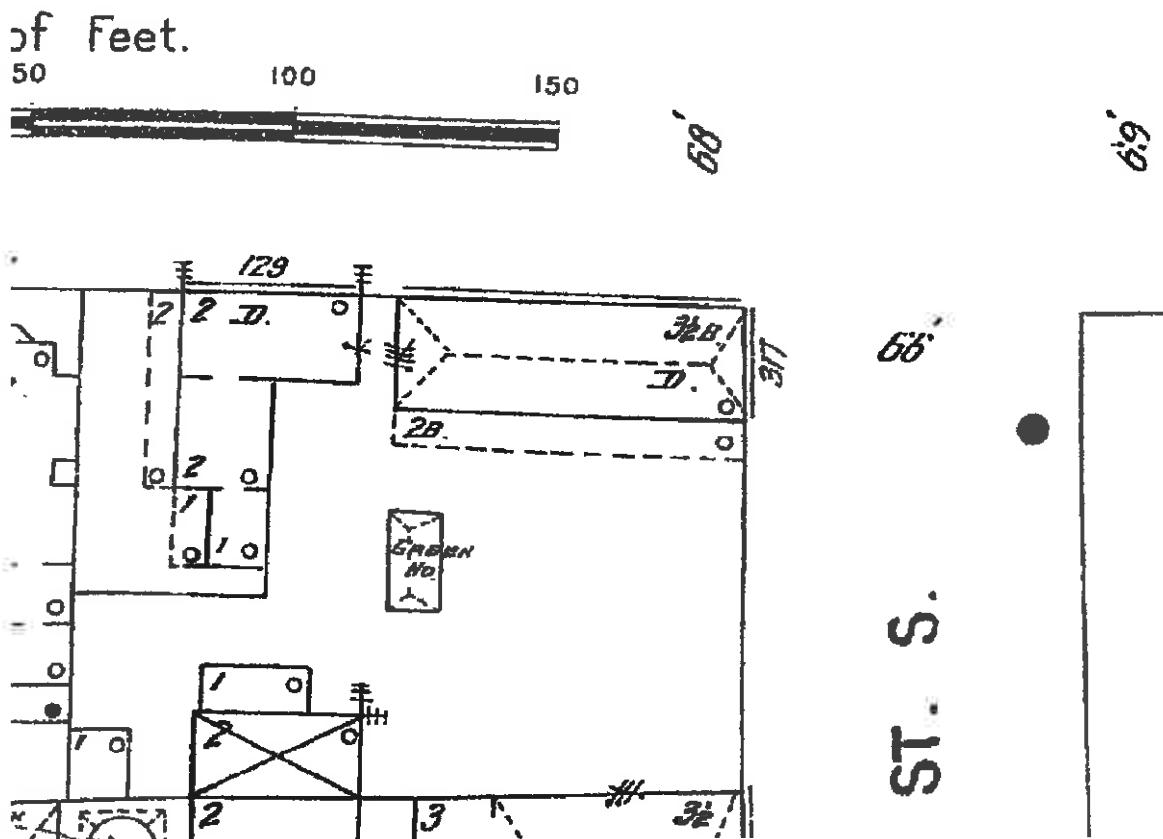
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1888

Map 5



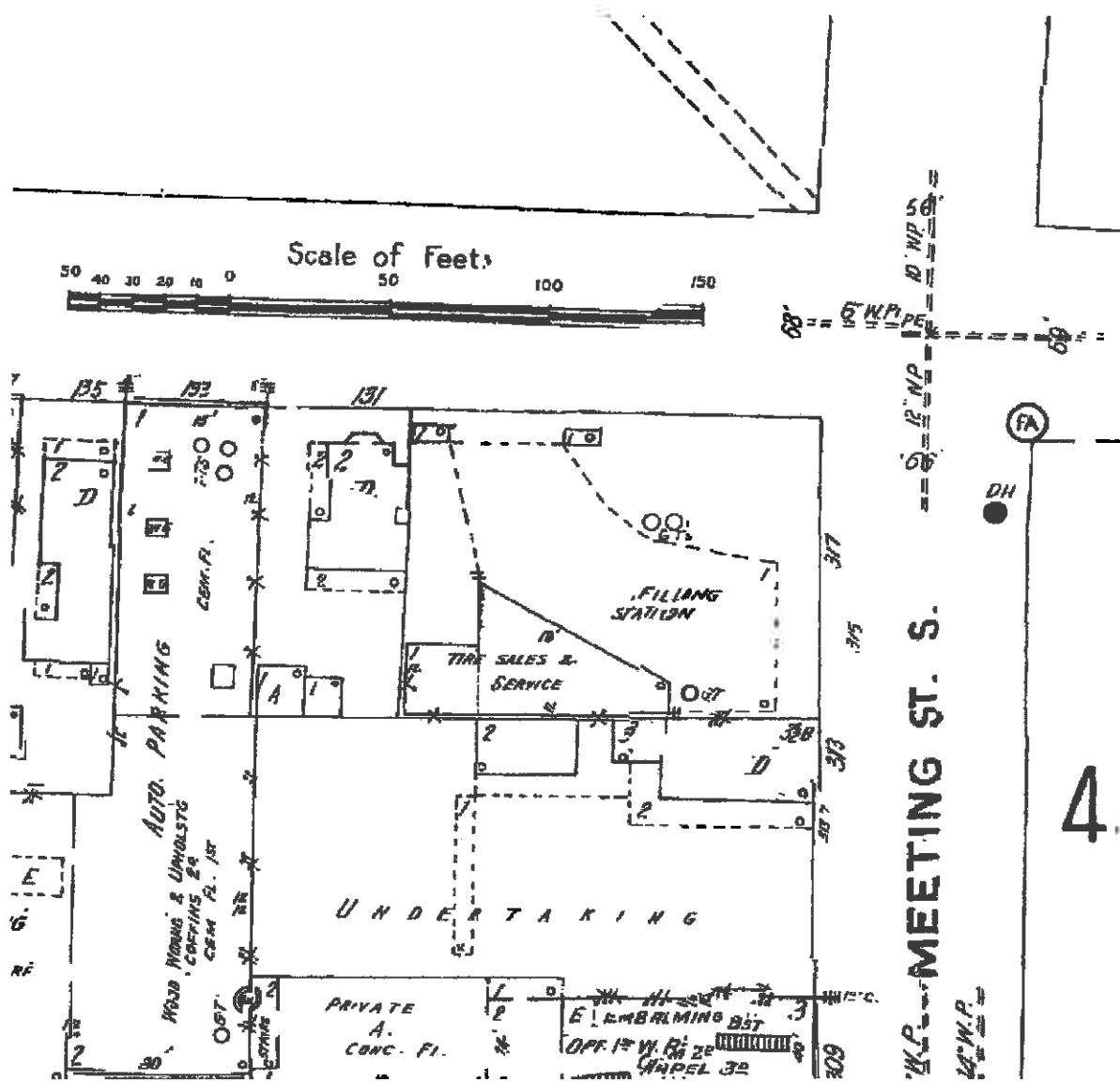
Birds Eye View of the City of Charleston, 1872

Map 6



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902

Map 7



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902- April 1944

Map 8



Charleston Illustrated Map, 2000

Map Sources

- 1 Plat from Deed of Partition of Peter Porcher to Peter Gaillard, Thomas Porcher, and Peter Porcher, 31 December 1790, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book G6, page 308. Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.
- 2 Plat from Deed of Conveyance from Dr. Elias J Horlbeck to Henry Horlbeck, 26 March 1846, Charleston County, South Carolina, Deed Book W11, page 249. Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.
- 3 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, May 1884. Courtesy of Clemson University.
- 4 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1888. Courtesy of Clemson University.
- 5 Birds Eye View of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1872. Drawn and Published by Drie, C. Courtesy of the Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.
- 6 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902. Courtesy of Clemson University
- 7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902- April 1944. Courtesy of Clemson University.
- 8 Charleston Illustrated Map. M + B Industrial Design, 2000. Courtesy of the Charleston County Library, South Carolina Room.

Miscellaneous Documents

1790-1886 Plat of Lands between Meeting, King, and Boundary Streets

Collected Information on the Horbecks

Record of Earthquake Damage, Building Damage Inventory, 1886

Earthquake Report of the Executive Committee, 1887

Death Card of John C.H. Claussen

Collected Information on James F. Avinger

“Old House Bows to the Automobile Age”

Calhoun Super Service Station Advertisement

“Branch Bank Proposed for Calhoun and Meeting Streets”

From Lynn Teague
- Collected Information on the Horlbecks

HORLBECK

A Daniel Habeck petitioned for land on 7 Jan 1748/49, stating that he came from Rotterdam, was taken into Havanah, but escaped and had a wife and two children. They wished land "up at the Waterees with the rest of his Country People." (Holcomb, Brent H. 1997. *Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals*. Vol. II: 1748-52. (Columbia: SCMAR) 2.) He later, on 16 Mar of the same year, petitioned that he meant to ask for the Congarees (ibid. p. 32).

Mary Horlbeck Avinger possibly was connected to the Horlbecks in Charleston, Peter and John Adam Horlbeck and John's sons, John Jr. and Henry Horlbeck. John and Peter built the Exchange, while John Jr. and Henry built the German Friendly Society Hall, St. John's Lutheran Church, St. Stephen's Chapel, and other buildings, and maintained a brickyard at Boone Hall plantation down at Hobcaw Point (Jacob Bond's plantation).

Peter and John Adam Horlbeck and John's sons are documented in more detail in Beatrice Ravenel's book, *The Architects of Charleston*. Peter and John Adam came to Charleston in 1764. John was born near Plauen in the Vogtland, Saxony, on 11 February 11, 1729. He later worked in Copenhagen, Riga, St. Petersburg, and Woolwich -- a very cosmopolitan history. Both brothers were respected as master masons and frequently as architects of their buildings. By 1773 Peter became a planter in St. George Parish, living eventually at Oak Plantation near Dorchester. John was in the American Revolution.

John's wife, Elizabeth was born "at the Congarees," 9 March 1740. (Of course Gutleib's first land grant was "on the south side of the Congaree River" at Sandy Run.) The LDS IGI identifies Elizabeth as Elizabeth Geiger Gahlman. They married 25 Feb 1769 in Charleston. They had a son, John A., born 26 Sep 1771. The Geigers were a Sandy Run family, later establishing the Red Store. The LDS gives her parents as Herman Geiger and Elizabeth Habluzel. The LDS says they had another son, Henry, who in turn had a son, John.

According to the Gallman genealogy site at

<http://www.rongallman.gallman.com/genmain.htm>

Elizabeth Geiger married Capt. Henry Gallman of Saxe-Gotha. They had children: Elizabeth, Herman, and John Conrad.

From Michael Hendrix's genealogy site:

ID: I07030

- * **Name: Johannes (Hans) HORLBECK**
- * **Sex: M**
- * **Birth: 15 MAR 1683/84 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany**
- * **Death: 19 JAN 1753 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany**

Father: Johannes (Hans) HURLBECK b: MAY 1642 in Jobnitz, Vogtland

Mother: Maria NARR b: ABT. 1646 in [Bernsgrun], Germany

Marriage 1 [Maria] Barbara STEUDEL b: 19 NOV 1689 in Wellsdorf, Germany

* **Married: 6 FEB 1709/10 in Elsterberg, Germany**

Children

1. ? HORLBECK b: 15 JUL 1711 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
2. Friedrich Heinrich HORLBECK b: 25 JUN 1714 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
3. Catharina HORLBECK b: 30 SEP 1715 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
4. Salome HORLBECK b: 22 OCT 1718
5. Johann (Hans) Georg HORLBECK b: 15 APR 1721 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
6. Maria Barbara HORLBECK b: 30 MAR 1724 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
7. Johann (Hans) Peter HORLBECK b: 13 AUG 1726 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
8. Johann (John) Adam HORLBECK b: 11 FEB 1728/29 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
9. Eva Marie HORLBECK b: 5 JUL 1733
10. Dorothea HORLBECK b: 2 MAR 1734/35

Marriage 2 Maria Elisabeth GERBERT b: in [Reubnitz], Germany
 * *Married:* 24 NOV 1745 in [Leubnitz, Vogtland], Germany

Children

1. Maria Elisabeth HORLBECK b: 23 JUL 1746 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
2. [Mary Magdalene] HORLBECK b: ABT. 1747 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
3. Hans Michael HORLBECK b: 2 AUG 1748 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany

ID: I07043

- * *Name:* Johann (John) Adam HORLBECK
- * *Sex:* M
- * *Birth:* 11 FEB 1728/29 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
- * *Death:* 1 APR 1812 in Charleston, SC
- * *Burial:* German Lutheran Churchyard, Charleston, SC
- * *Note:*

From the "Charleston Times" (1800-1820) of 11 Apr. 1812, is taken the following notation: "Mr. John Horlbeck, Sr., a native of Leipsic in Saxony - arrived in this city in 1764"

John and Peter Horlbeck were Masons and were paid "for the building of an Exchange and Custom House and a new Watch House for the service of the Government" a sum of 40,936 pounds (a very large sum) in 1767-68. These two Horlbeck brothers were obviously well educated and may have been brought to Charleston for the express purpose of designing and constructing buildings. The Custom House was on the east end of Broad Street (the primary street in downtown Charleston even today) and portions of this building are still standing. John Adam Horlbeck had houses on King and Moore Streets (today known as Horlbeck's Alley) in Charleston. Peter Horlbeck also owned land in Dorchester Parish, just north of Charleston, which was probably used as a plantation.

Father: Johannes (Hans) HORLBECK b: 15 MAR 1683/84 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany

Mother: [Maria] Barbara STEUDEL b: 19 NOV 1689 in Wellsdorf, Germany

Marriage 1 Elizabeth GEIGER b: ABT. 1739

* *Married:* 25 FEB 1769 in Charleston, SC

Children

1. Herman HORLBECK b: ABT. 1769 in Charleston, SC
2. Abraham HORLBECK b: ABT. 1770 in Charleston, SC
3. John HORLBECK b: 26 SEP 1771 in Charleston, SC

4. William HORLBECK b: ABT. 1773 in Charleston, SC
5. Elizabeth HORLBECK b: ABT. 1775 in Charleston, SC
6. Henry HORLBECK b: 27 NOV 1776 in Charleston, SC
[Nancy] Ann HORLBECK b: ABT. 1778 in Charleston, SC

ID: I07032

- * Name: Johann (Hans) Peter HORLBECK
- * Sex: M
- * Birth: 13 AUG 1726 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany
- * Death: 29 MAR 1797 in Dorchester Par., SC

Father: Johannes (Hans) HORLBECK b: 15 MAR 1683/84 in Siebenhitz, near Leubnitz, Vogtland, Germany

Mother: [Maria] Barbara STEUDEL b: 19 NOV 1689 in Wellsdorf, Germany

Marriage 1 Anna Catherina VIALHAUER b: ABT. 1753

* Married: ABT. 1773 in SC

Children

1. George HORLBECK b: BEF. 27 FEB 1775 in Charleston, SC
2. Emanuel HORLBECK b: BEF. 29 MAR 1779 in Charleston, SC
3. Maria (Mary) HORLBECK b: BEF. 15 JUL 1781 in Charleston, SC
4. Dorothy [Rackerl] HORLBECK b: BEF. 9 APR 1783 in Charleston, SC
5. Catherina Elisha HORLBECK b: BEF. 18 JUL 1784 in Charleston, SC
6. Celena HORLBECK b: BEF. 18 JUL 1784 in Charleston, SC
7. Stefan (Stephen) HORLBECK b: BEF. 26 NOV 1786 in Charleston, SC

Mary Erlbeck and her family immigrated in the same year as the Horlbecks in Charleston, and the name is very rare. I can find no other instances of any Horlbecks immigrating to the US at any time in the mid- to late- 1700's, unless the Daniel Habeck who immigrated earlier belonged to this family.

Mary Horlbeck may be the Magdalen Erlbeck or Horlbeck who applied for and received 100 acres under the bounty act on 13 Dec 1764, in the area where the "Dutch" were to settle.¹ She immigrated with a George Frederick (age 30) and Sophia Erlbeck or Horlbeck (age 27), with their 2 year old daughter, Maria. George Frederick received 200 acres (for himself and his wife, presumably, the individuals over the age of 12 entitled to land allotment). The area where the "Dutch" were to settle was presumably the Congarees again.

This was the same year that John Adam and Peter Horlbeck immigrated and became master builders in Charleston. We don't know when Peter was born, but John Adam Horbeck was born on 11 Feb 1729 and would have been 35 years old (very close to the age of George Frederick Horlbeck) in 1764. John Horlbeck also applied for 100 acres in 1764, but was denied because it was "too late" (9 November 1764), and he refused to pay for family rights, the option that was open to him. Peter applied for and was granted 100 acres in Belfast Township earlier, on 2 March 1764. The Council session in which John's application came up was the one immediately before the one in which Magdalen, George Frederick, Sophia, and Maria were covered.

¹ Revill, Janie. 1981. *A Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina 1763-1773*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company

Peter Horlebeck petitioned the Council 2 Mar 1764 (Holcomb, Brent H. 1998. Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Journals. Vol. V:1757-1765 (Columbia: SCMAR), 149.).

The marriage of Gutlip Ebinger and Maria Horlbeck must have taken place in about 1767. In 1766 Gutleib received 100 acres on the Santee, a single individual's allotment, so that if he were married the assumption must be that his wife had already received hers and could not receive another. Magdalen is the only candidate who is available.

The following from SCDAH records:

1799/10/15. Mitchan, Paul, plat for 500 acres on Four Holes, St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburgh District, Surveyed by Josiah Furman. Names indexed: Mitchan, Paul/ Furman, Josiah/ Horlbeck/ Cross, John. SCDAH Series No. S213192, Vol. 0037, Page 00387, Item 01.

The following from Michael Hendrix:

Subject: Fw: Horlbeck/Richter Family History

Date: Sat, 8 Apr 2000 14:45:59 -0500

From: "Michael K. Hendrix" <mhendrix@worldnet.att.net
To: "Lynn S Teague" <teague@U.Arizona.EDU , "Infinger, Suzann J."
<SJINFING@GAPAC.com

Lynn and Suzann,
I have been in contact with Andrea Harnisch in Plauen, Germany
recently and she gave me the name and phone number for Bob Coleman of
Cross Hill, SC. I called Bob last night and he sent me the file he had
transcribed from the work of Dr. Frampton of Charleston, SC which was
put together in the 1930's. Bob had gone to Plauen last year to
attempt to locate the Horlbeck family, but did not have a great deal
of luck. He did leave a note with his e-mail address with the
librarian at Plauen who gave it to Andrea and she contacted him later.
She has a copy of a page from the book "Die Horlbeck im Vogtland", by
Max Horlbeck which apparently pertains to the Horlbeck family that
John Adam and Peter Horlbeck of Charleston, SC descend. Their parents
were apparently Hans Horlbeck and Barbara Steidel and their
grandfather was Christian Adam Horlbeck (according to Frampton's
work). There is some confusion concerning their place of residence,
however. Andrea says that they lived in the small village Leubnitz
(probably a phonetic spelling). Dr. Frampton says that they were from
Lubnitz (two dots over the u), near Plauen, and moved there from
Bavaria about 1650. When I looked at the map, I could find no town
named Lubnitz or Leubnitz close to Plauen. I did find, however, the
town of Lobnitz (two dots over the o) several miles northeast of
Leipzig and a good long way from Plauen.

I have written to Andrea to see what additional information she has on
this, and will let you know when I find out something. She did say
that the Horlbeck book (probably written between 1930-40) was not even
in the Plauen library and that she had never seen the actual book, but
only a copy of the ancestral page. It is apparently in Old German and
I hope she will transcribe it in her next e-mail. She seems to be very
fluent in written English and has an account on compuserve. She also
said that what she has does not show that John Adam and Peter had a

sister named Mary or Maria. This is not particularly surprising, but it does raise the question about the original identification of Gotlieb Avinger's first wife. Do either of you know when she was first identified and how valid this identification was?

The attached file is in Word Perfect, but I was able to open it with my Word 2000 (using the WordPerfect 6.xx option).

Lynn, I never found out if you ever looked at any German parish records from the LDS. I think you mentioned that you had ordered some from the Plauen area. If the Horlbecks actually lived in Lobnitz, it would have probably been in a different parish from Plauen, since it is a good 80-90 miles away.

Michael K. Hendrix
Pasadena, TX

----- Original Message -----

From: "Bob Coleman" <emeraldearth@greenwood.net
To: <mhendrix@worldnet.att.net
Sent: Saturday, April 08, 2000 11:48 AM
Subject: Horlbeck/Richter Family History

Mike,

Attached is most of the Horlbeck/Richter family history as written by Dr. Frampton and compiled by Stephen Richter Crowell of Kingsport, TN. I transcribed this from copies of Dr. Frampton's hand-written account- many names and places were either misspelled or nearly illegible. I hope you will be able to open and read the document- I used Word Perfect. Let me know whatever corrections and additions you may have. It's not complete, but I will try to add more soon. I look forward to hearing from you. Email or call me if you have any questions.

Bob Coleman
864-998-3336

THE FRAMPTON HISTORY:

Horlbeck Family History

□□Dr. Frampton of Charleston, SC, investigating the Horlbeck genealogy on a trip to Germany wrote to Mrs. Wulbern, July 28, 1936:

The Horlbeck family moved from Bavaria about 1650 over the frontier a few miles into Vogtland near the town of Plauen. They migrated to this country because of religious freedom which was granted in Germany after the Hundred Years War. The name is unusual and means Hol valley, beck baker. The name is limited to around Plauen.

Christian Adam Horlbeck occupied a civic position in a small town somewhat similar to the modern clerk of court. He was given the coat of arms because of meritorious service rendered the community. The coat of arms was awarded about 1500.

From Christian Adam Horlbeck descended Hans Horlbeck who married Barbara Steidel, and from this union there were three sons:

- (1) John George Horlbeck, resident of Drochau April 15, 1721 to February 26, 1798.
- (2) Hans (John) Peter Horlbeck, August 13, 1726.
- (3) (John) Hans Adam Horlbeck, February 23, 1729.

John and Peter Horlbeck, sons of Hans reached Charleston, SC in 1764, having come by devious routes from their home in Leibnitz near Plauen in Vogtland, Germany. John Adam was born February 11, 1729. Peter was born August 13, 1726. -□□□□

The two brothers were engaged in the contracting business. They evidently had a big business. Among their work was the famous Exchange Building in Charleston, for which John went to England in 1769 in collecting materials, stone, slate, etc.

It would appear that John wanted all of his relatives in America and sent passage money for them. George, our ancestor, did not come, he being the oldest and not as strong physically. George left two sons: George, who died young and Peter, who intended to come to America, but never did. Peter left one son and three daughters: Eve, Rose and Maria.

Eve, our ancestor, married Daniel Hainig or Heinig, having thirteen children, seven dying young. Rose married and had children. Maria married and had one son.

Eve Hainig (Heinig)'s children were:

(1) Maria Sophia, who married Christopher Erlbeck and had seven children, 5 dying. One became Mrs. Kalb, mother of Mrs. Herman Klatte of Charleston. -□□□□

(2) Hannah married Nauman and had eleven children, four dying young.

(3) Christiana married Ertel and had eight children, 6 dying young. She remained in Germany.

(4) Maria Louisa married Bachman and had five children, one dying young.

(5) Eve, our ancestor, married J. Gotlieb Strobel in Germany and to that union four children were born: Godfried, Sophia, Hannah and Gotlieb. Her second marriage was to _____ Damish, that marriage also taking place in Germany. To them were born in Germany three children: Christiana, Christian and Frederick. After reaching America two other children were born to them, John and Rachel.

(6) Maria married Machaelis and had three children. She remained in Germany.

Our great grandmother Eve's first husband, Gotlieb Strobel, died young leaving four small children: Godfried, Sophia (our grandmother), Hannah, and Gotlieb. She was left a widow with a valuable estate. In a nearby town lived a Mr. Damish who called on her under the pretense of being interested in her, she being a young, comely widow. Soon they fell in love and were married. To this union were born in Germany three children: Christiana, Christian and Frederick. Two other children, as mentioned before, John and Rachel, were born after they reached this country.

In the year 1839 they left Germany in a sailing vessel for Charleston, SC. The trip was made at the season when storms are prevalent and there were times when they thought they would be lost at sea. Our grandmother, Sophia Strobel, one of the children about 15 or 16 years was evidently about the bravest passenger on board. When the storms were raging she read passengers scripture from the Bible. Her faith and optimism meant so much to the family during the time of great danger that her stepfather, Mr. Damish, promised her a nice present when they reached America.

Upon arriving in Charleston they were carried to Boone Hall where they remained until they could establish a home for themselves.

John and Henry Horlbeck bought Boone Hall from Thomas A. Vardell in 1817. Henry died in 1837 and John in 1846. John, the grandson of Peter Horlbeck who came over in 1762 (1764), was owner of Boone Hall at this time. He, being a man of great wealth, gave the children of his cousin Eve Damish, either land or money. To our grandmother, Sophia, was given land in Charleston. For some reason she never made claims to the land and due to the fact that titles could never be made clear this land was never sold or claimed by anyone. It is understood the city of Charleston eventually made a park of this land.

The other children settled in various sections of the state. Some moved as far north as Walhalla, SC, others settled in Barnwell, Augusta and Knoxville, TN.

Our grandmother, Sophia, was born October 13, 1823 in Plauen. On December 27, 1845, she married Christopher Richter, who came from the province of Saxony. Most likely his birthplace was Altenberg. Christopher Richter sailed from the port of Bremen, Germany in the fall of 1841, and arrived in New York November 4, 1841.

After the marriage of Sophia and Christopher Richter which was solemnized in Augusta, they continued to make that city their home for several years.

In those days there were no shoe factories. All boots and shoes were made by hand. Christopher was a skilled maker of shoes. Prominent citizens of Liberty Hill, a trading center and prosperous section of Edgefield, SC, persuaded him to move his business there. Three different times the age group in which he belonged was called out for army service in the War Between the States, but each time the people of Liberty Hill made a special petition to the Governor to excuse him from service in order that he might make shoes for soldiers and civilians. In his patriotism for his adopted land, Christopher Richter mortgaged his home to buy leather for soldiers boots.

The war's close found the family dissatisfied with Liberty Hill and around 1869 they moved to Abbeville. Those were the difficult days of reconstruction and Abbeville as a court house town was frequently over run with federal soldiers and negro constabulary, so life there was not peaceful. In search of a quiet place for a home, Sophia went to Greenwood. It was a very small place then, with few houses and almost no stores. However, it was a pretty little village with many beautiful trees. Within a few weeks the family moved to a two-story house on New Market Street.

Christopher established his business in a little two room frame building not far from the railroad station. The other room in the building was occupied by the Justice of the Peace who conducted trials there.

To Sophia Strobel Richter and Christopher Richter were born the following children: Caroline Augusta, Louisa Rachel, Katherine Sullivan, Alice, Emmie Lucretia, Willie, Oscar, John Lewis.

Caroline Richter married William Patton no children. Louisa Rachel Richter married Elijah F. Waldrop. Katherine Sullivan Richter married John Fletcher Anderson. Emmie Lucretia Richter married James Richard Golding. Alice died at the age of five months. Willie died at the age of five years. Oscar died at the age of five years. John Lewis married Jane Elizabeth Barnett.

Louisa Rachel Richter Waldrop had five children: Eva, who died at the age of 7 years; William Christopher, who died at the age of forty-nine; Mary Sophie; Bessie Kathleen; and Lawson Frazier.

Kathleen Sullivan Richter Anderson had nine children: Keiffer, who died in infancy; Bertha Louisa; Edith Rowena, who died in infancy; Joseph Courtney; Christine, still born; JanieCorinne; Rica Kathleen; and Ruby Lucile.—□□□□
Emmie Lucretia Richter Golding had two children: Johnnie, who died in infancy and Leo.

John Lewis Richter had three children: Jesse, who died in infancy; Julius, died in infancy, and John Christopher.

William Christopher Waldrop married Henry? Grady Wicker. To that union were born three children: Nancy Louise, William Christopher, and Grady Wicker.

Nancy Louise Waldrop married Richard E. Gooding. They had two sons: Patrick and William Michael.

Sgt. William C. Waldrop died September 19, 1944 of wounds received while in the line of duty in the Pacific theater of war. He was serving with the First Marines having gone into service from Ft. Myers, FL, and was among the first to land on Guadalcanal. He served in the Marines for six years and was 28 years of age.

The following is a copy of the citation which accompanied the Silver Star Medal posthumously presented to Staff Sergeant William C. Waldrop, US Marine Corps.□

□“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving with the First Engineer Battalion, First Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu, Palau Islands, on 19 September 1944. When the leader of his engineer platoon became a casualty as a result of heavy fire from well-entrenched machine guns on the slopes of Hill 100, Staff Sergeant Waldrop promptly assumed command of the remainder of the platoon, skillfully coordinating the fire and movement of adjacent infantry units and leading his men forward with demolition charges against the hostile installations. Determined and aggressive in the face of continually increasing casualties, Staff Sergeant Waldrop deployed his men to bring frontal fire on an enemy automatic weapon concealed in the thick underbrush and personally rushing the emplacement in full face of its fire, hurled a heavy charge of explosive into the em and demolished the bunker and the Japanese crew. By his exceptional professional skill and indomitable fighting spirit, Staff Sergeant Waldrop was directly instrumental in attaining the assigned objective, and his courageous devotion to duty under the most perilous conditions was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

James Forrestal□, Secretary of the Navy “□

Grady Wicker Waldrop married Marthel Nicholson. To that union was born one child, Rika Marthel.

Mary Sophia Waldrop married Alexander Clifton Wise. To that union were born four children: Alexander Clifton, Jr., Robert Douglas, William Lawson and Betty Katurah.

Alexander Clifton Wise, Jr., known to his hosts of friends as Lex Wise, died in a Fort Benning Hospital near Columbus, GA on June 20'th, 1930. He had been in camp at

Ft.Benning where he went on June 10th, the day following his graduation with honors from Georgia School of Technology and would have been commissioned a lieutenant in the ROTC. He was twenty-two years of age.

William Lawson Wise was drowned May 30th, 1945 at a swimming pool at San Antonio, TX. Following the completion of his studies at Bailey Military Institute, Greenwood, SC, he joined the Army of the United States, and in 1933 was sent to the Augusta Arsenal at Augusta, GA. In February 1942 he arrived overseas serving first in Ireland and later in England. Lt. Wise was the wearer of three battle stars, representing participation in campaigns in France, Belgium and Germany. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in France. In addition to the three battle stars he wore the ETO Ribbon, the Ribbon of American Defense and held the Good Conduct Medal. After thirty-six months of overseas service he was in the US on a furlough at the time of his death. He was thirty years of age and married to the former Mary Montgomery of Blackstock, SC.

Robert Douglas Wise married Dorothy Dills Harrellson. To that union two children were born: Dorothy Ann and Barbara Allen.

Betty Katurah Wise married William Davis Coleman, Jr. They have six children: Cynthia Wise, Suzanne, William Davis III, Robert Clifton, Patricia Lynne and Carol Bowles.

Lawson Frazier Waldrop married Mary Inez Smith on December 24th, 1913. To that union three children were born: Lawson Frazier, Jr., Vernon Inez and Robert Lindsay.

On June 27th, 1938, Lawson Frazier Waldrop, Jr. married Alexina Brown Davis. They had three children: Lanneau Frazier, Lillian and William Lawson.

On June 3rd, 1937, Vernon Inez Waldrop married Alton Leon Connatser. To that union were born: Mary Louise, Martha Ann, and Dorothy Faye.

On November 24th, 1936, Robert Lindsay Waldrop married Elsie Hammer. They have three children: Nancy Jane, Robert Lindsay Jr., and

Bertha Louise Anderson married William James Nichols of Orangeburg, SC. There were no children.

Joseph Courtney Anderson married Lily Strickland. No descendants.

Ruby Lucile Anderson married Clarence St. Clair Link. No children.

Rica Kathleen Anderson and twin sister Janie Corinne Anderson, not married.

Lily Strickland was born in Anderson, SC. She was a special student in music at Converse College and attended the Juilliard School of Music in New York. It was there that she met Courtney Anderson for he went to Columbia University to get his M.A. in English after receiving his B.A. at Wofford College.

Lily Strickland, the composer of Lindy Lou, My Lover is a Fisherman, and something over 500 other compositions, was an artist to whom poetry, music, writing and painting formed part of her versatile talents. She wrote many articles on music, travel and orientalalia which have appeared in numerous publications.

During the First World War the Andersons were stationed at Camp McArthur in Texas. In 1920 Courtney's business took him to Calcutta, India. There the couple lived for nine years. Sonnets, poems, more music, articles and paintings were added to her accomplishments during the years in the East.

Leo Golding married Ernest Pierce Norwood. To that union were born two sons: Ernest Pierce Jr. and Richard Eston. Richard Eston Norwood married Edith Coleman. Two children were born to them. A daughter, Elizabeth and a son, Richard Eston, Jr.

HORLBECKS IN ORANGEBURG DISTRICT

In 1802 John Peter Horlbeck owned land adjacent that of the Avingers on Horse Range Swamp [Orangeburg Clerk of Court Office. Book 7, page 384.].

On 24 Jun 1802 Lawrence bought from John Avinger 100 acres near the head of Horse Range, Waters of Four Holes Swamp, bounded by John Peter Horlbeck to the northwest.²

In 1809 a plat for William Rhode on Indian Field Swamp was surveyed by Abraham Rumph. John Holbeck was listed as having adjacent land, along with Susanna Hughs and John Belton (S213190, State Plats, Vol. 0037, page 00190, Item 02, SCDAH).

The 1810 federal census shows "Mr. Holbac" adjacent "Hr. Avinger" and "Cn. Avinger" [Federal Census. 1810. Orangeburgh District. Page 135A.]. However, the only males identified are two below the age of 10 and one aged 10-16. Females are 3 below the age of 10, one 10-16 years old, and one 26-45 years old.)

A Peter Horlbeck is listed by W. Horlbeck as a son of Hans Peter Horlbeck and Anna Catherina Villhauer. He is identified as an "einwohner" (inhabitant) in Charleston.

HORLBECKS FROM HARRIET IMREY

From: Harriet Imrey
To: Wolfgang Horlbeck
Sent: Wednesday, August 16, 2006 2:07 PM
Subject: Re: RootsWeb - Geiger Elizabeth

The families of 18th-century South Carolina can be difficult to trace, because records were inconsistent and often absent. The Horlbeck brothers, Peter and John Adam, were extremely prominent masons and builders in Charleston, so left better records than most people. The two children of John Adam Horlbeck can be identified with certainty because his wife, Elizabeth Geiger Gallman Horlbeck, wrote down their birth dates in her psalter. John Horlbeck (no middle name) was born on 26 Sep 1771 and baptized 25 Oct 1771 in St. Philips Church (that was the Anglican church--the Horlbecks were members of St. Johns Lutheran Church). Henry Horlbeck was born on 27 Oct 1776, died 1837. Older son John Horlbeck married a Mrs. Lindowski, then a Mrs. John Lord (maiden name was Gaillard). He had no children. Younger son Henry married Margaret Buckingham (1778 - 22 Feb 1835) on 22 Feb 1798. Their children were listed--in this order--in 1834 by their son Edward:

1. John (b. 5 Aug 1799, died in childhood).
2. Henry, b. 28 Oct 1800, married Eliza Schernly (issue)
3. Elizabeth, married David Geiger, M.D. (no issue)

² Orangeburg Clerk of Court Office. Book 7, page 384.

4. Elias Buckingham, married Harriet Porcher (issue)
5. Louise Margaret (did not marry)
6. Edward, married Ainsley Rives (issue)
7. Daniel (did not marry)
8. Peter, married Louisa English (no issue)
9. Ester, married Col. Charles Blum (issue)
10. Ann Geiger (did not marry)
11. John, married Elizabeth Seigling (issue)
12. Lewis (died in infancy)
13. James
14. Buckingham (1821 - 11 Feb 1842, did not marry)
15. Jane (died in infancy)

If you are seeking persons named Horlbeck in 19th-century South Carolina, you will find an extremely large number of them. Johann Peter Horlbeck (13 Aug 1726 - 29 Mar 1797) and wife Anna Catharina Vielhauer probably left descendants too, but I don't know any names.

From: himrey@ntelos.net
Subject: Re: [ORANGEBURGH_SC] HORLBECK / HURLBECK in South Carolina
Date: September 23, 2006 5:43:12 PM EDT
To: orangeburgh_sc@rootsweb.com

Those are two different Elizabeth Gallmans. Elizabeth Geiger (1740-1802) was the daughter of Herman Geiger (of canton St. Gall) and Elizabeth Habluzel (of canton Zürich). She was the second wife of Henry Gallman (1709-1767, of parish Mettmenstetten, Zürich). She second-married John Adam Horlbeck in Charlestown on 25 Feb 1769, their son John was born on 26 Sep 1771 and son Henry on 27 Nov 1776.

Henry Gallman had a daughter Elizabeth in ~1745 by his first wife--undocumented first name, but sister to Herman Geiger (and aunt of his second wife). She married Caspar Faust (Jr.) between 1765 and 1775. I don't know if they had any children.

Horlbeck compiled a family history in 1834 (with a Geiger cousin in Lexington)--it's included in the Percy Geiger book, Geigers of South Carolina. Some of them wound up in Orangeburg (also Charleston, Lexington, Edgefield, etc.)

The "traditional family history" for Gallmans was mostly collected by my great-uncle Tom Gallman, who believed that Elizabeth Geiger was the mother of Henry Gallman's children (and therefore my 5g grandmother). But Henry had children born before Elizabeth was! And Elizabeth wrote down the names of her children in her psalter, neither of them was a Gallman. I think I'll take Elizabeth's word for it about who her children were.

----- Original Message ----- From: "Lynn Teague" <Teague_L@bellsouth.net>
To: <orangeburgh_sc@rootsweb.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 23, 2006 2:02 PM

Subject: Re: [ORANGEBURGH_SC] HORLBECK / HURLBECK in South Carolina

Hello,

First, it is great to hear from you -- it is only very recently that we've begun to hear from family history researchers in Europe. Usually the situation has been reversed -- we're busily looking from this side of the pond.

There were Horlbs in Orangeburg County, SC. It is unclear how they relate to the Horbeck brothers in Charleston. They are not direct descendants, but they surely must be related. Not only is the name relatively rare, but the Orangeburg family tended to use the same first names as the Charleston family, like John Peter Horbeck. Also, we know from other Horbeck relatives that there was a specific effort to move the relatives of the Charleston Horbecks to South Carolina.

I've studied the family because for a long time those of us descended from Gutlieb Ebinger/Avinger believed that we were also descended from his wife Mary Horbeck. We now know that she was his second wife, and was the widow of a John Peter Horbeck who lived adjacent Gutlieb Avinger in Orangeburgh District. So, some of my notes follow.

Daniel Habeck on the Congarees

The earliest possible Horbecks in South Carolina -- Daniel Habeck petitioned the SC Council for land on 7 Jan 1748/49, stating that he came from Rotterdam, was taken into Havanah, but escaped and had a wife and two children. They wished land "up at the Waterees with the rest of his Country People." (Holcomb, Brent H. 1997. Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals. Vol. II: 1748-52. (Columbia: SCMAR) 2.) He later, on 16 Mar of the same year, petitioned that he meant to ask for the Congarees (ibid. p. 32).

John Adam and John Peter Horbeck in Charleston
So, on to the Charleston group, about whom you say you already have information. John Peter and John Adam Horbeck and John's sons are documented in some detail in Beatrice Ravenel's book, *The Architects of Charleston*. Peter and John Adam came to Charleston in 1764. John was born near Plauen in the Vogtland, Saxony, on 11 February 11, 1729. He later worked in Copenhagen, Riga, St. Petersburg, and Woolwich -- a very cosmopolitan history. Both brothers were respected as master masons and frequently as architects of their buildings. By 1773 Peter became a planter in St. George Parish, living eventually at Oak Plantation near Dorchester. John was in the American Revolution.

John's wife, Elizabeth was born "at the Congarees," 9 March 1740. Elizabeth was said to be Elizabeth Geiger Gallman. They married 25 Feb 1769 in Charleston. They had a son, John A., born 26 Sep 1771. Her parents were said to be Herman Geiger and Elizabeth Habluzel. I'm not going to follow this out because Harriet Imrey, a magnificent researcher of the Geigers and related families, knows far more about them than I do.

George Frederick Horlbeck, wife Sophia, daughter Maria, and Magdalene Horlbeck

Magdalen Erlbeck or Horlbeck applied for and received 100 acres under the bounty act on 13 Dec 1764, in the area where the "Dutch" were to settle. She immigrated with a George Frederick Erlbeck (age 30) and Sophia Erlbeck or Horlbeck (age 27), with their 2 year old daughter, Maria. George Frederick received 200 acres (for himself and his wife, presumably, the individuals over the age of 12 entitled to land allotment). The area where the "Dutch" were to settle was presumably the Congarees.

George Horlbeck Descendants

A Dr. Frampton investigated his family and found that his ancestors were relatives of the two brothers, brought to Carolina by them in an effort to establish many of their family here. He reported as follows:

"From Christian Adam Horlbeck descended Hans Horlbeck who married Barbara Steidel, and from this union there were three sons:

- (1) John George Horlbeck, resident of Drochaus April 15, 1721 to February 26, 1798.
- (2) Hans (John) Peter Horlbeck, August 13, 1726.
- (3) (John) Hans Adam Horlbeck, February 23, 1729.

John and Peter Horlbeck, sons of Hans reached Charleston, SC in 1764, having come by devious routes from their home in Leibnitz near Plauen in Vogtland, Germany. John Adam was born February 11, 1729. Peter was born August 13, 1726.—

The two brothers were engaged in the contracting business. They evidently had a big business. Among their work was the famous Exchange Building in Charleston, for which John went to England in 1769 in collecting materials, stone, slate, etc.

It would appear that John wanted all of his relatives in America and sent passage money for them. George, our ancestor, did not come, he being the oldest and not as strong physically. George left two sons:

George, who died young and Peter, who intended to come to America, but never did. Peter left one son and three daughters: Eve, Rose and Maria. Eve, our ancestor, married Daniel Hainig or Heinig, having thirteen children, seven dying young. Rose married and had children. Maria married and had one son.

Eve Hainig (Heinig)'s children were:

- (1) Maria Sophia, who married Christopher Erlbeck and had seven children, 5 dying. One became Mrs. Kalb, mother of Mrs. Herman Klatte of Charleston. —
- (2) Hannah married Nauman and had eleven children, four dying young.
- (3) Christiana married Ertel and had eight children, 6 dying young. She remained in Germany.
- (4) Maria Louisa married Bachman and had five children, one dying young.
- (5) Eve, our ancestor, married J. Gotlieb Strobel in Germany and to that union four children were born: Godfried, Sophia, Hannah and Gotlieb. Her second marriage was to _____ Damish, that marriage also taking place in Germany. To them were born in Germany three children: Christiana, Christian and Frederick. After reaching America two other children were born to them, John and Rachel.
- (6) Maria married Machaelis and had three children. She remained in Germany.

Our great grandmother Eve's first husband, Gotlieb Strobel, died young leaving four small children: Godfried, Sophia (our grandmother), Hannah, and Gotlieb. She was left a widow with a valuable estate. In a nearby town lived a Mr. Damish who called on her under the pretense of being interested in her, she being a young, comely widow. Soon they fell in love and were married. To this union were born in Germany three children: Christiana, Christian and Frederick. Two other children, as mentioned before, John and Rachel, were born after they reached this country.

In the year 1839 they left Germany in a sailing vessel for Charleston, SC. . .

I have more of this account, which continues this line of descent, and can send it to you if you are interested.

Orangeburgh Horlbecks

In 1802 John Peter Horlbeck owned land adjacent that of the Avingers on Horse Range Swamp [Orangeburg Clerk of Court Office. Book 7, page 384.]. This could not have been the JPH of Charleston.

On 24 Jun 1802 Lawrence Avinger bought from John Avinger 100 acres near the head of Horse Range, Waters of Four Holes Swamp, bounded by John Peter Horlbeck to the northwest.

In 1809 a plat for William Rhode on Indian Field Swamp was surveyed by Abraham Rumph. John Holbeck was listed as having adjacent land, along with Susanna Hughs and John Belton (S213190, State Plats, Vol. 0037, page 00190, Item 02, SCDAH).

The 1810 federal census shows "Mr. Holbac" adjacent "Hr. Avinger" and "Cn. Avinger" (Gutlieb Avinger) [Federal Census. 1810. Orangeburgh District. Page 135A.]

Mr. Horlbeck disappears from the records after this, and it seems that the elderly Gutlieb Avinger married Mary Horlbeck, his widow.

We have no idea how these fit with the Charleston family.

Then, we have:

1799/10/15. Mitchan, Paul, plat for 500 acres on Four Holes, St. Matthews Parish, Orangeburgh District, Surveyed by Josiah Furman. Names indexed: Mitchan, Paul/ Furman, Josiah/ Horlbeck/ Cross, John. SCDAH Series No. S213192, Vol. 0037, Page 00387, Item 01.

I hope this helps. If you'd like the rest of the Frampton document let me know and I'll send it. Also, I think there may be some other Horlbs in the census, I'll take a look.

Lynn Teague
Teague_L@bellsouth.net

Descendants of Heinrich Gallman

Generation No. 1

1. HEINRICH5 GALLMAN (HANS JACOB4, HANS3, KLEINHEINI2, JOSEPH1) was born

November 24, 1709 in Mettmenstettin, Switzerland, and died February 19, 1767 in Lexington Co., SC. He married (1) MARGARET ?. He married (2) ELIZABETH GEIGER Abt. 1756, daughter of HANS GYGER and MARGARET FEERIN. She

was born March 09, 1739/40 in Mettmenstettin, Switzerland, and died November 05, 1802 in Charleston, SC.

Notes for HEINRICH GALLMAN:

Henry inherited by L&R dated 12 & 13 Mar. 1749 in obedience to the dying request of his father conveyed 100 a., the middle part of the 350 a. to John Gallman. John Gallman died intestate & Jacob Gallman, Jr. inherited.

Jacob died intestate and his oldest son Henry inherited most of his land. Other known Son were Rudolph (Randolph) and John. Grandsonss were Jacob, Henry and Casper, among others. Henry Gallman provided the site for the community church. Several Gallmans married Geigers.

More About ELIZABETH GEIGER:

Burial: St. Johns Lutheran Cemetery

Children of HEINRICH GALLMAN and MARGARET ? are:

- i. Henry6 Gallman, b. 1743, Lexington Co., SC; d. Aft. September 02, 1776; m. Esther ?.
- ii. Gasper Cooper Gallman, b. Abt. 1760, Lexington Co., SC; d. September 09, 1819, Edgefield County, SC.
- iii. Herman Gallman, b. 1745, Lexington Co., SC; d. 1794, Washington County, GA; m. Sarah Gill.

Notes for Herman Gallman:

Served in the militia before and after the fall of Charleston.

- iv. John Conrad Gallman, b. October 1747, Edgefield County, SC; d. September 16, 1843, Henry County, GA.

Child of HEINRICH GALLMAN and ELIZABETH GEIGER is:

- v. Elizabeth6 Gallman, b. Abt. 1752, Lexington Co., SC; m. (1) Casper Foust; m. (2) John Horlbeck.

Regards,
Cibby Krell

GE definitely knew some Horlbecks. Gotlieb Evinger was on the payroll for the Loyalist company under Capt. Elias Buckingham Jun-Dec 1780 (father or perhaps brother of the Margaret Buckingham who married Henry Horlbeck). He was listed as Gotleb Evenger under Capt. Elias Buckingham at James Island, for service 6 Aug 1782 - 5 Oct 1782 (along with other local Loyalists-by-conviction Hungerpillars, Stoutemires, Snells, Whitemans, etc.). Name of his wife? I have no clue.

Nearly all of the Orangeburgh families appeared on Loyalist militia rosters for

Jun-Dec 1780. That was the law, and they were law-abiding folks. Some changed sides in mid-1781 (notably, Jacob Rumph), and the Brits wrote down that those deserters were not to be paid for their earlier militia services. Why the change? One reason was that Gen. Banastre Tarleton wasn't exactly adhering to the terms of the Charleston surrender or to the normal rules of gentlemanly warfare, killed civilians, let his troops rape wives-and-daughters, hanged young men in full view of the rebels. That type of behavior changed the rules, and rather a lot of upcountry SC people went-Whig in response. Voting was not an issue in the upcountry--they'd never done it anyway, no Anglican parishes in which to vote. The tax on tea was also not a big-deal, except to Low County English. The upcountry Germans brewed their own beer, didn't need to purchase any other breakfast drinks. The extensive Regulator documents were pretty explicit that the upcountry people had some serious grievances, but they were not with Great Britain--they were with the powers-that-be in Charleston (AKA, the later Whig leaders).

So Evenger chose to remain Loyalist as late as 1782? He must have not believed the reports about Tarleton's wartime atrocities. A lot of generally-nice people remained Loyalist through 1782, especially in Saxegotha and in the Dutch Fork. When Col. Thomson put together his "Enemies List" in 1783, it included rather a lot of Saxegotha people, practically none of his immediate neighbors in Belleville/Orangeburgh (some of whom I know to have been Tories). Perhaps he was giving them the benefit-of-the-doubt.

----- Original Message -----
From: "Lynn Teague" <Teague_L@bellsouth.net>
To: "Harriet Imrey" <himrey@ntelos.net>
Sent: Saturday, September 23, 2006 6:43 PM
Subject: Re: Orangeburg Horlbs

Great. That clears that up. It was too much of a coincidence for them not to be closely related, but how just wasn't apparent.

Now, given that I now know that Mary Horlbeck almost certainly wasn't Gutlieb Avinger's first wife, and therefore my gr x 4 grandmother, I am wondering who the heck was his first wife. His original land grant was at Sandy Run, and that is where he probably would have married. After the Rev he had to decamp to FL for a while, having been on the British payroll through 12/1782, and only after that moved down to the Vance area. I have never seen any hint of who the lucky lady might have been.
Have you?

Lynn

| Order | Item | Material | Condition | Cost | Notes |
|-------|-------|----------|-----------------------------|------|--|
| 25 | Brick | Good | Good | 150 | Brick wall and chimney. |
| 26 | Brick | Good | Good | 200 | Brick dwelling, but has table with roof, and will be repaired. |
| 27 | Brick | Good | Good | None | Only half is good, the other will be repaired as they are weak. |
| 28 | Brick | Good | Belly cracked | 150 | Another half is good, the other will be repaired. |
| 29 | Brick | Good | Cracked | 1500 | Now being well repaired, and repaired, and now being good, and will be put up. |
| 30 | Brick | Good | Cracked at middle | 1500 | Repair chimney, and repair roof, and chimney. |
| 31 | Brick | Good | Good | 250 | Take down and repair upper courses of wall with new lime, and repair roof, and chimney. |
| 32 | Brick | Good | Cracked at center and ends | 3500 | O.K. |
| 33 | Brick | Good | Good | 650 | Rebuild east wall, or opening, and chimney, and another chimney. |
| 34 | Brick | Good | Good | 75 | Rebuild chimney from below roof and another chimney. |
| 35 | Brick | Good | Cracked | 950 | Rebuild east wall, or opening, and chimney, and another chimney. |
| 36 | Brick | Good | Belly cracked, very opening | 650 | Rebuild chimney from below roof and another chimney. |
| 37 | Brick | Good | Good | 6500 | Another wall needs to be set, and east to west wall, chimney, and roof, and chimney; new roof needed; chimney plastered. |
| 38 | Brick | Good | Cracked | 500 | O.K. |
| 39 | Brick | Good | Good | 500 | Now in good repair. |
| 40 | Brick | Good | Good | 6500 | Rebuild east wall between chimneys; and, or with two chimneys from floor to roof, and chimney. |
| 41 | Brick | Good | Good | 500 | O.K. |
| 42 | Brick | Good | Good | 650 | Rebuild east wall between chimneys, and chimney. |
| 43 | Brick | Good | Good | 1350 | Rebuild east wall, and chimney. |
| 44 | Brick | Good | Good | 35 | Repair chimney, only from floor to roof. |
| 45 | Brick | Good | Good | 150 | The brick work over the chimney should be removed, and new lime, with one lime, each chimney. |
| 46 | Brick | Good | Good | 65 | O.K. |
| 47 | Brick | Good | Good | 125 | Rebuild chimney from floor to roof, and chimney. |
| 48 | Brick | Good | Good | 1710 | Build and repair west wall, and chimney, and chimney. |
| 49 | Brick | Good | Good | 50 | Repair chimney. |
| 50 | Brick | Good | Good | 1715 | The chimney needs to be rest, and the chimney. |

| NAME. | Assessed value of property | Income from business | Per cent deposited on application or equipment | Amount applied for | Amount of check | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Dependents on applicant | Amount of check |
| Cathcart, Robt. S. | \$6,010 | none | ... | ... | 8 | 683 |
| Catrey, Cubit | 1,525 | " | none | \$ 175 | 140 | |
| Cay, Anais E. | 5,000 | " | " | 207 | 97 | |
| Cellaghan, B. | 1,4785 | " | 6 | 1,382 | nothing | |
| Corvetti, Angelo | 6,760 | \$1,000 | none | 2,700 | 1,100 | |
| Chapeau, F. F. | 1,000 | 1,100 | 4 | 435 | 215 | |
| Chaplin, Grace Ann | 1,000 | none | none | 100 | 85 | |
| Chapman, Sarah Bell | 2,550 | " | 2 | 500 | 325 | |
| Chapman, Rosa C. | 3,500 | " | 4 | 2,000 | 500 | |
| Chapman, Julia B. and Jessie | 10, 25 | " | none | 2,150 | 1,050 | |
| Chapman, Julia Ellen | 1,300 | " | " | 175 | 175 | |
| Chapman, Isabella | 3,600 | " | 1 | 700 | 265 | |
| Chapman, W. H. | 3,350 | 2,200 | 3 | 70 | 40 | |
| Channel, Eliza C. | 1,500 | 700 | none | 55 | 50 | |
| Chase, Rev. J. A. | 1,480 | nothing | 4 | 80 | 80 | |
| Chase, J. A. administrator | 1,400 | 200 | 3 | 500 | 400 | |
| Cheeseborough, The Misses | 2,800 | none | 3 | 1,400 | 1,000 | |
| Chin Sang, Chas. | 3,500 | 3,300 | 3 | 1,230 | 75 | |
| Chisolm, Hagar | 750 | none | none | 50 | 50 | |
| Chisolm, Mary E. | 1,840 | " | " | 75 | 120 | |
| Chisolm, Anna M. | 825 | " | " | 112 | 100 | |
| Chisolm, Susan | 750 | " | 5 | 50 | 50 | |
| Chreitzberg, J. C. | 4,500 | " | none | 590 | 490 | |
| Christian, Elizabeth | 2,450 | " | " | 1,010 | 510 | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------------|
| Churchill, Fritz | \$ 760 | none | 2 | \$ 65 | 3 40 |
| Church, Francis | 900 | " | none | 325 | Nothing-Sold |
| Cisa, Buenaventura | 2,985 | 1,150 | 2 | 400 | 250 |
| Clarke, Harriet R. | 1,200 | none | 1 | 55 | 55 |
| Clarke, Mary M. | 4,650 | 350 | 2 | 200 | 130 |
| Claussen, John C. | 6,410 | none | 4 | 1,825 | 855 |
| Cleary, John F. | 2,225 | 2,600 | 2 | 680 | 300 |
| Clifford, A. R. | 4,050 | none | 2 | 400 | 340 |
| Clinton, Annie | 1,625 | " | 1 | 615 | 341 |
| Coates, Mary Jane | 750 | 600 | 3 | 400 | 100 |
| Cobia, Geo. H. | 1,500 | 2,400 | 6 | 485 | 290 |
| Cobia, Edward A. | 210 | none | 2 | 175 | 90 |
| Colburn, Jane D. | 3,750 | " | 2 | 98 | 98 |
| Cole, William | 710 | " | 5 | 100 | 85 |
| Cole, Annette | 750 | " | none | 25 | 25 |
| Cole, Francis | 510 | 200 | 6 | 137 | 95 |
| Collins, Daniel | 1,345 | none | 2 | 320 | 150 |
| Collins, Edward | 5,100 | " | 2 | 335 | 330 |
| Collins, Patrick | 7,415 | 1,000 | 2 | 620 | 290 |
| Collins, Michael H. | 28,160 | 7,300 | none | 10,700 | nothing |
| Commings, Wm. J. | 1,700 | 535 | 1 | 220 | 155 |
| Comar, Honora | 1,650 | none | 2 | 275 | 70 |
| Conlon, Peter | 1,530 | " | 2 | | 165 |
| Colcolough, Eilen | 8,715 | " | none | 75 | nothing |
| Campbell, Ellen M. | 28,000 | " | 3 | 850 | " |
| Conlon, Eugene | 1,000 | 600 | 2 | 110 | 65 |
| Conly, William J. | 1,500 | 825 | 2 | 70 | 70 |
| Conner, George | 8,175 | 3,000 | 1 | 1,175 | 1,000 |

DEATH

7.

James Johnson C. He ^{W:W:M:W}
name) place of Death 317 Meeting St Vol No. 1360
residence ¹¹ ¹⁰ ⁹
date of Death Sept. 16 1910 Age 87 yr. 6 mo.
cause Arteriosclerosis
burial Bellamy Cem. by Dr. H. H. H.

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Email from Lynn Teague, 5 October 2007
Information on James F. Avinger

Hello,

I wasn't aware of this locational connection between the Horlbs and Avingers in Charleston, but it is interesting. First, I'm attaching some Horlbeck notes (somewhat disorganized, but with references) that include the Frampton material:

Next -- I'm finding some confusion with respect to who James F. Avinger might be. This may not be significant for your purposes. As far as I can tell, all of the Avingers in the Southeast are descendants of Orangeburgh District immigrant Gottlieb Ebinger, who seems to have married a Horlbeck widow as his second wife. Other descendants of the German Ebinger family (Pennsylvania, etc.) seem to have retained the spellings and pronunciation Ebinger or a close variant. Henry F. can't be a descendant of Gottlieb's son Lawrence, because if he were I'd already know about him (this is my line, and is better documented than the other sons). He can't be a descendant of Gottlieb's son John, because he died quite young leaving only one daughter, who moved to Alabama with her mother. So, he is a descendant of Gottlieb's son Henry.

The only James F. Avinger that I have in my database was born in about 1841 (an estimate), the son of James Henry Avinger and his wife Jane (listed in the 1850 census). James Henry was the son of Henry Avinger and ? Scott. Henry was a son of immigrant Gottlieb Avinger and whoever his wife was before the Horlbeck widow. Thus he was the great grandson of Gottlieb Ebinger who married a Horlbeck (presumably, if my reconstruction is correct, a Horlbeck widow).

The odd bit is that James Henry, father of James F., moved to Lowndes Co AL with one of the large Orangeburg caravans that went to that county. The James F. that I have listed was there as a child in the 1850 census, although he was born in SC.

However, this doesn't mean that he can be excluded as the James F. Avinger of the Charleston location. Avingers seem to have quite a homing instinct. Several Avinger brothers moved to Texas after the Civil War and some of their descendants still appear periodically at family reunions here, almost a century and a half after their departure. An elderly cousin who lives at the location of an early home place near Vance has Avingers from out west popping up in her yard every now and then.

Looking at the federal census, there is a James F. Avinger birth listed as Jan 1843 listed in St. Johns Berkeley District 30 in the 1900 census. The age is good for James F. Avinger, son of James Henry Avinger. He is listed with Maryanna C. Avinger (24), Carrie V. Avinger (22), Walter Avinger (21), Wade H. Avinger (20), and Sam W. Avinger (19). Some neighbors are Petigrus, Prieleaus, Balls, and Porchers -- sounds like down below Eutawville.

On the other hand:

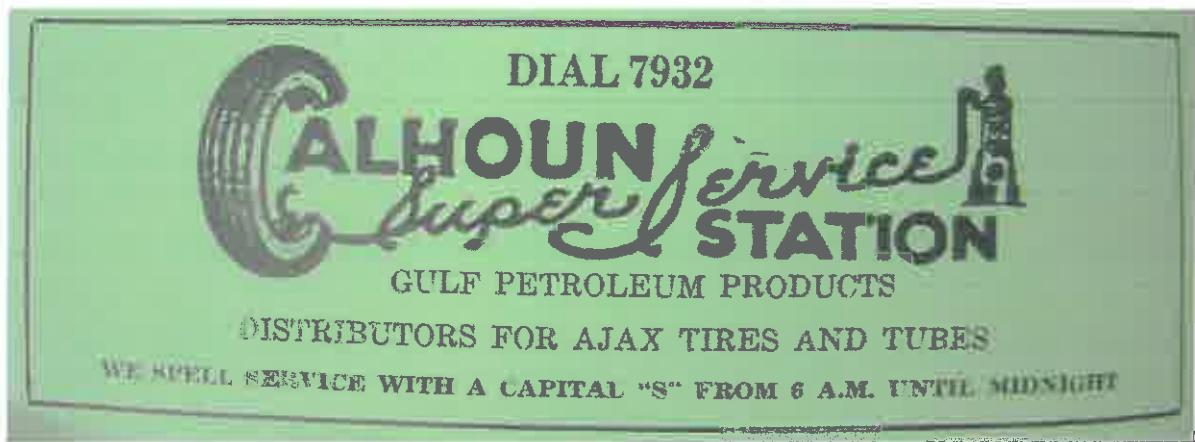
A James F. Avinger was in the 2 South Carolina Cavalry, a private (M381 roll 1) in the CW.

1860 census: James F. Avinger in St. John's Berkeley, Vance's Ferry P.O. Age 26 (b. ca. 1834) in a household headed by Frances Infinger (age 20), also Wesley Infinger (age 3), Rachel Infinger (age 1), James F. Avinger (age 26). Close neighbors are Palmers, Kirks, and Gaillards -- they lived below Vance near Eutawville.

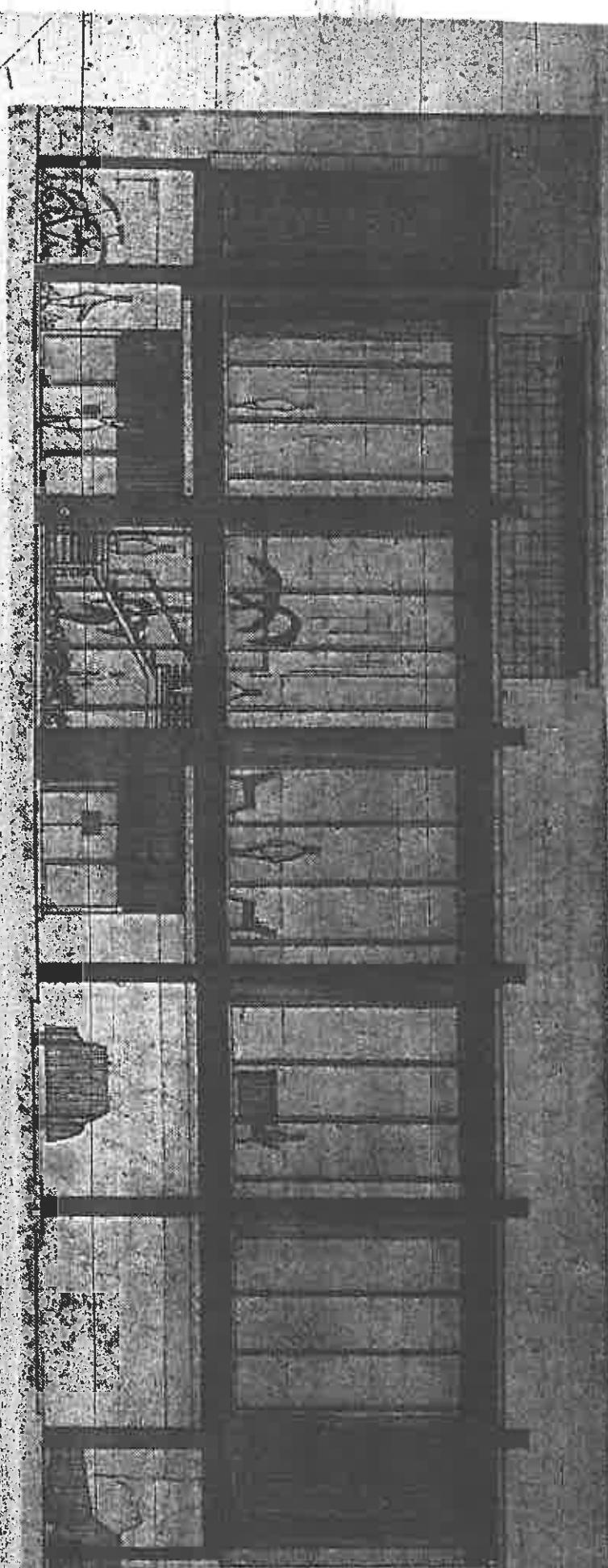
A James F. Avinger born 1828 is listed as having died 20 Jul 1921 in Charleston (93 years old -- quite a few Avingers made it to their 90's). This is in the State Board of Health of South Carolina Index, listed in Vol. 16, Cert. No. 10171.

I hope this helps. If you want any more details on the known Avingers, I can certainly give you those. However, back to your basic issue -- I don't know if the presence of Horlbs and Avingers at this Meeting St. address is coincidence or not. It is tempting to think not, but I can't identify any closer connection for you than the early one you already know about. To the best of my knowledge none of my Avinger relatives have been associated with Horlbs in the 20th century.

Lynn Teague



1958 Advertisement



BRANCH BANK PROPOSED FOR CALHOUN AND MEETING STREETS

South Carolina National Bank plans to build this two-story branch bank building at the southwest corner of Calhoun and Meeting Streets. The property was occupied for many years by Calhoun Super Service Station. This architect's drawing, released by SCN senior vice president Harold S. Musk Jr., shows the proposed building's Calhoun Street side. Designed by Cummings and McGrady, the building will feature a downstairs entrance lobby with a complete banking floor upstairs. Contracts for construction are expected to be awarded after the first of 1965, with work expected to begin about Feb. 1 and completion expected in the fall. The proposed branch at the busy corner would be South Carolina National's ninth office in metropolitan Charleston. It would employ from eight to 10 persons.

• • • Sales

Continued from Page 1B

Read Our Comics... They're The Best
of the Month

• • • Parade

Continued from Page 1B

Continued from Page 1B J. C. Penney Co., noted that early Christmas buying was mostly in the line of home furnishings and men's articles. "I think we'll have a record Christmas season in this city,"

more US
Mc
Lang
Frid
more
picturing three wise men kneeling before a manager and a Bible opened to verses from the Book of Isaiah, honorable mention, Chilcra, Methodist.

15
STARS

Miscellaneous Documents Sources

Plat of Lands between Meeting, King, and Boundary Streets, circa 1790-1886. McCrady
Plat 205.

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November 1964, 12B.