


1778 fire was possibly begun by James Cook and completed by Robert Brown.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 13, 1982. \_\_\_\_\_, unpub. MS. Stoney, This is Charleston, 100.)

6 Tradd St. -- This three story, stuccoed brick single house was built sometime between the great fire of 1778 and 1788. Its drawing room, on the second level, has cypress paneling and a mantel in the Georgian Chippendale style, As Tradd was a commercial street, the first level probably had a counting house or store. The building housed a school for black children when Susan Pringle Frost purchased and rehabilitated it. She added the present entrance and the balcony.

(Nielsen, DYKYC, n.d.; SCHS.) Stoney, This is Charleston, 100.)

8-10 Tradd St. -- A double tenement with a first level of stuccoed brick and a second level of wood under a gambrel roof, this house is believed to have portions built c. 1726, which survived the great fires of 1740 and 1778. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

 12-16 Tradd St. & 2 Bedon's Alley -- Humphrey Sommers, a subcontractor of St. Michael's Church, wrote his will in 1778, bequeathing the westernmost three of this row of tenements to his daughters, with instructions and money to build No. 12. (See 2 Bedon's Alley.)

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 3, 1975. Smith & Smith, Dwelling Houses, 161-162. Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

13 Tradd St. -- This notable three story stuccoed brick house is thought to have been constructed c. 1781. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)

17 Tradd St. -- A house which Charles Warham built here c. 1750, may have survived or been rebuilt after the great fire of 1778. The roofline has been altered. (Stoney, This is Charleston, 101.)