

11 Magazine St. -- This modified single house, without a central stairhall, was built c. 1821 by Mary Porter Fowler, a free black woman, after she purchased the site in 1821. The house subsequently was altered to give it a parapet roofline.

(Stockton, DYKYC, July 26, 1976 & April 18, 1977.)

12 Magazine St. -- This ~~small~~ two and one half story frame single house was built by Benjamin Mazyck sometime between 1788 and 1800 and is in the Federal style.

(Stockton, DYKYC, May 24, 1976.)

15 Magazine St. (Vicinity) -- Site of the Work House. An early Work House is shown on the "Ichnography" of 1739. Runaway slaves and apprentices might be held here temporarily. If slaves weren't claimed within 60 days by an owner, they could be sold to pay for their room and board. The Work House was also a place of execution. In 1769, two slaves, Dolly and Liverpoole, were "burnt on the Work-house Green" for poisoning an infant. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach described the Work House in 1826 as having about 40 inmates of both sexes, who had been arrested by police or sent by their masters for punishment. Punishment consisted of flogging, and the treadmill, on which prisoners walked in relays, providing power for the grinding of corn. Black overseers with cowhide whips maintained order. The Duke remarked that prisoners seemed to prefer flogging to the treadmill. The Duke said the Work House was better kept than the white prison. But in cold weather blankets had to be furnished by the slave-owner. Frederick Wesner, who had assisted in the arrest of Denmark Vesey, in 1822, and was the architect of the State Arsenal (Old Citadel), was named Master of the Work House from 1832 to 1840. A new Work House was