

**Ashleyville and Maryville:  
Responsible Revitalization in West Ashley's  
Disfranchised and Neglected Twin Neighborhoods**

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ARTH 535-01: American Architecture

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April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018

There once was a town called Maryville, which thrived in what is today the West Ashley district neighboring to Charleston, South Carolina. According to its 1888 state charter, Maryville “extended in a northerly direction from the corner of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Main Street one-fourth mile; easterly to the ‘Old Town Creek’ and Ashley River; southward one-half mile from the corner of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Main Street, and westward from the same point one-fourth mile.”<sup>1</sup> This settlement thrived for nearly 50 years as a model of African-American self-determination in the years after the Civil War. However, the town itself is largely forgotten, remembered only by a few commemorative signs and a single historical marker setup along the 5-land highway that was constructed through the middle of the settlement after it was forcibly disbanded by a state statute.<sup>2 3 4</sup> Maryville, along with its unincorporated neighbor, Ashleyville, exist today as unincorporated neighborhoods. Legally speaking, Ashleyville was within the jurisdictional boundaries of the town of Maryville, but the term “Ashleyville” usually denotes the area of the old town that was located along the river, as opposed to the more inland territory. While the history of the Town of Maryville is probably the most resonating and indeed relevant chapter of the area’s past, in order to have a complete understanding of the site’s uses throughout time and its future potential, a more comprehensive review of its history is in order.

The first use of this area by Charlestonian inhabitants dates from the earliest days of the original Charles Towne settlement. In 1670, Joseph West, the first governor of the

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<sup>1</sup> *Acts And Resolutions Of The General Assembly Of The State Of South Carolina, Passed At The Regular Session Of 1888*. James H. Woodrow, State Printer, 1889. Print.

<sup>2</sup> *Move to Abolish Maryville's Charter Irks Negro Citizens*. News & Courier, 16 Jan. 1933, p. 10

<sup>3</sup> *Acts And Resolutions Of The General Assembly Of The State Of South Carolina, Passed At The Regular Session Of 1936*. Print.

<sup>4</sup> “Maryville Historical Marker.” *Historical Marker Database*, 16 June 2016

Province of South Carolina, commissioned the construction of a fortified compound, which was known as the Lord Proprietor's Plantation. No physical ruins of the original palisaded walls or the compound itself remain today, however it has been determined that the land belonging to the old plantation and the site of the current neighborhood of Ashleyville are the same geographic location. Specifically, a comparison of two old plats of the plantation overlaid upon tax maps of Charleston County demonstrates that the fortified compound of the plantation was located at what is now the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street.<sup>5</sup> The purpose of this plantation was to supply food and to experiment with new agricultural ideas to demonstrate to the new settlers how to turn a profit from their land.<sup>6</sup> Governor Joseph West's original plan for the Lord Proprietor's Plantation included approximately 30 indentured servants of European and Barbadian heritage, with 10 acres designated for each of the to work.<sup>7 8</sup>

Specifically, the instructions from the Lord Proprietors were that cotton, indigo, ginger, cane, and olives should be planted to find out which of them would prosper in the local soil, while the plantation should also grow "Corne, Beanes, Pease, Turnipps, Carrets, & Potatoes for provisions." This was the first place the indigo crop was cultivated, and so it can be said that this plantation was historic not only as a source of provisions for the early settlers, but for it's experimental nature as well.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> United States, National Park Service, et al. "National Register Of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form (Form-10-300)." *National Register Of Historic Places*, National Park Service, 16 Jan 1974.

<sup>6</sup> Smith, Henry A. M. *The Baronies of South Carolina: Articles From The South Carolina Historical (And Genealogical) Magazine*. I, Reprint Co, 1988. Print, Pg. 3

<sup>7</sup> United States, National Park Service, et al. "National Register Of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form (Form-10-300)." *National Register Of Historic Places*, National Park Service, 16 Jan 1974.

<sup>8</sup> Jaycocks, Lucia H., State of South Carolina Dept. Parks, Recreation and Tourism, *The Lords Proprietors Plantation And Palisaded Dwelling Compound (1670-1675)*, 23 Feb 1973

<sup>9</sup> Smith, Henry A.M. *Old Charles Town And Its Vicinity, Accabee And Wappoo Where Ingido Was First Cultivated, With Some Adjoining Places In Old St. Andrew's Parish*. XVI, The South Carolina Historical And Genealogical Magazine, 1915. Pg. 49-50

The plantation was known by several names, including Old Towne Plantation and Hillsborough (also spelled Hillsboro) Plantation and changed hands several times between its founding in 1670 and the Civil War in the 1860's.

In 1885, Mary Taft, the widow of Republican-Era Charleston County sheriff C.C. Bowen, inherited the Hillsborough Plantation from her late husband. Mary Taft had the estate platted into parcels complete with named streets that same year and decided to sell off the parcels to African-Americans in the community with the intent of starting a town. The lots were first divided into portions about a tenth of an acre in size, and were then subdivided into plots that were 50 by 100 feet. Between 1886 and 1906, Mary had signed over two hundred deeds for the land, with each lot priced at about \$25. Mary Taft also took measures to ensure that the land would not fall out of the control of the community by ensuring that her estate would pay any unpaid taxes on the land.<sup>10</sup> These parcels are visible on a record created at the time, which clearly shows the lot sizes and layout, although the street names have changed.<sup>11</sup> Some accounts, notably the work of a white Genealogical historian by the name of Henry A.M. Smith, claim that this was the foundation of the town, and that it was named "Maryville" in honor of Mary Taft. In his writings, Smith both credited and blamed Mary Taft for the establishment of Maryville, writing that she "divided up the land and sold out to negros."<sup>12</sup>

In contrast to this version of the story is the biography of Ernest Just, which makes a claim that the town was named after his mother, Mary Matthews Just.<sup>13</sup> Using

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<sup>10</sup> Hutcheson, Allen Carrington, *Maryville, South Carolina: An All-Black Town and its White Neighbors*, Harvard College, November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1995. Print. Pg. 16

<sup>11</sup> Simons, S. Louis. *Plat of a Piece of Land Situated in St. Andre's Parish So,Ca.* Plat Bk-Pg F-189. Surveyed Jan 1886

<sup>12</sup> Hutcheson, Allen Carrington, *Maryville, South Carolina: An All-Black Town and its White Neighbors*, Harvard College, November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1995. Print. Pg.17

<sup>13</sup> See Item #6 In Addendum

money she earned through local phosphate mining, Mary Just purchased numerous acres of the land to form a community among the local African-Americans, many of whom retained cultural traditions of the African heritage, including the Gullah language, also known as Geechee.<sup>14</sup> Mary Just devoted herself to the education of the community, even teaching students to read in her own home before founding the Frederick Deming Industrial School, and when the town was finally incorporated, the oral tradition has it that it was named Maryville in honor of her efforts and monumental achievements.<sup>15</sup>

As few documents survive to attest to the foundation of Maryville, it may never be possible to ascertain the truth as to whom it was named after, though there are some clues. The fact that the town was locally incorporated as “Maryville” in 1886 – one year after being platted – indicates that it was probably named after Mary Taft, as there does not seem to have been enough time between the 1885 survey platting and the town’s state charter in 1888 for Mary Just to buy up the land and develop the reputation for it to be named after her. This does not mean, however, that locals did not conceive of their town in her image, and indeed her son, Ernest Everett Just, recalls her being at the center of the community.<sup>16</sup> Charleston historian Harlan Greene also concluded that the town was originally named after Mary Taft instead of Mary Just.<sup>17</sup> What remains clear is that the town could not have come into existence without Mary Taft’s efforts in subdividing the land, and could not have grown and prospered as it did without Mary Just’s efforts in growing the community.

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<sup>14</sup> Manning, Kenneth R. *Black Apollo Of Science: The Life of Ernest Everett Just*. Oxford University Press, 1983. Pg. 15

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. Pg. 16

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. Pg. 16

<sup>17</sup> Greene, Harlan, *What’s In A Name?A Vanished Lowcountry Town find its Moniker in a Forgotten History*. Print.

Maryville's town charter, which was passed and immediately went into effect on December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1888, defines the town's boundaries. "...the limits shall extend in a northerly direction from the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street one-fourth mile; easterly to the 'Old Town Creek' and Ashley River; southward one-half mile from the corner of Fifth avenue and Main street, and westward from the same point one-fourth mile."<sup>18</sup> For nearly fifty years, Maryville thrived as an independent, self-governing town. With African-American sheriffs, business owners, and Mayors, such as Thomas Carr, the town served as model of African-American self-governance and demonstrated the successes that could be achieved despite the damage done to community first by slavery, and then the policies of the Jim Crow era.<sup>19</sup>

As early as 1933 however, efforts were being made to abolish the town.<sup>20</sup> The Resolution that officially revoked Maryville's Charter on May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1936, provides no reason for the revocation. The resolution read as follows; "the territory embraced within the limits of said town is hereby placed under the jurisdiction of the Magistrate and Rural Policeman in St. Andrew's Parish."<sup>21</sup> What's notable is that both the 1933 article and the 1936 resolution to abolish the town both discuss the town's policing powers and political structure. The 1933 article specifically mentions that the Mayor of Maryville had the authority to serve as Magistrate for the town. However, when offenses were committed by whites the matter had to be referred to the Magistrate in St. Andrew's Parish. As discussed by Allen Carrington Hutchinson in his 1995 Harvard Thesis, there were a series

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<sup>18</sup> *Acts And Resolutions Of The General Assembly Of The State Of South Carolina, Passed At The Regular Session Of 1888*. James H. Woodrow, State Printer, 1889. Print. Pg. 125-126

<sup>19</sup> See Item #5 in Addendum

<sup>20</sup> "Move to Abolish Maryville's Charter Irks Negro Citizens." *News & Courier*, 16 Jan 1933

<sup>21</sup> *Acts And Resolutions Of The General Assembly Of The State Of South Carolina, Passed At The Regular Session Of 1936*. Print.

of parties in Maryville's Invincible Park in the early 1930's where white youths were arrested for drunkenness. There were also concerns among the white population in the area that African-Americans were more "susceptible" to shopping at chain grocery stores, rather than shopping at local-owned groceries. Hutchinson speculates that these events were the impetus for Maryville's charter being revoked, and both the *News and Courier* article and the revocation resolution mentioning policing powers do support this.

Another possibility, explored by Harlan Greene, is that during the Great Depression, the states taxed stores that ran businesses in incorporated areas, and so businessmen advocated for towns to be dissolved to avoid paying taxes.<sup>22</sup> This seems unlikely, however, as it would require African-American businessmen in Maryville to wield influence over white lawmakers. Maryville's charter was originally set to expire in 1938, and so if African American business owners wanted to eliminate the tax on their businesses, the practical way of accomplishing that without being able to wield political power would have been to simply allow the charter to expire. This theory also contradicts the oral histories of the residents, which recall the town's dissolution being unpopular in the community as if it were inflicted upon them rather than as an accomplishment to their benefit.

The legal dissolution of the town was only the first of many misfortunes to befall this remarkable community. What is clear from Hutchinson's thesis is that what remains today is merely a shell of the thriving community that was fostered by Mary Just, but it need not remain this way. From the remaining fragments of the past, the neighborhood can be responsibly and successfully revitalized. An analysis of the current conditions in

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<sup>22</sup> Greene, Harlan

the neighborhood will shed some light on how this is possible.

There is a modest variety of house typology in Ashleyville and Maryville. Scattered throughout these neighborhoods there are a mix of bungalows, ranch style houses, manufactured homes (colloquially termed “mobile homes”), and so-called “Freedmen’s Cottages.” The bungalows and ranch houses generally resemble those built by developers in the 1940’s and 50’s, and so of the various house types, the last of these – the so-called “Freedman’s Cottage” - is perhaps the most interesting, if perhaps the least prevalent. Contrary to its name, this house type does not share a historical connection with freed slaves. The origins of this house type have been explored by a former Senior Preservation Planner with the City of Charleston, Lissa Felzer, in her work *The Charleston Freedman’s Cottage: An Architectural Tradition*. According to Fezler, the name “Freedman’s Cottage” seems to have become associated with the house type around the 1980’s, when these houses were viewed as the “poor man’s Charleston Single house.”<sup>23</sup> Examples of this house type, such as 56 Bull Street, can be found as early as the 1830’s – prior to emancipation.<sup>24</sup> Felzer suggests that the term “Charleston Cottage” may be a more appropriate description, and so this term will be used to refer to this house type.<sup>25</sup>

This is a vernacular house type unique to Charleston, considered to be a typological relative of the famous “Charleston Single” house. Like the Charleston Single, the Charleston Cottage is usually a single room wide with a side porch and may have a “false” entrance facing the street, however it differs from its more famous relative in that it is usually only a single story tall and lacks some of the characteristic components of the

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<sup>23</sup> Felzer, Lissa. Pg. 141

<sup>24</sup> Ibid. Pg. 23

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. Pg. 25

Single house, such as the central hall and staircase.<sup>26</sup> Similar to many Charleston Singles, the Charleston Cottage may also have a feature where the back portion of the porch has been enclosed to create an additional room. These are referred to as “L-shaped Cottages,” considered by Felzer to be a subtype of the Charleston Cottage.<sup>27</sup> Examples of these can be found at 1218 Brody Street, as well as at the corner of Brody Avenue and Diana Street in Maryville.<sup>28</sup>

Overall, mostly single-story, single-family homes dominate the area and they appear to have between one and three bedrooms, though there is certainly precedent for two-story structures in Ashleyville, such as the multi-family buildings on Tripe Street, Battery Street, and some older multi-family houses such as 954 Main Street.<sup>29</sup> Perhaps most notably, the John Wesley Carr house at 1035 Main Street is also two-stories. Most structures are elevated off the ground, are setback at least 10 to 20 feet from the curb, and have entrances facing the street. The majority of the homes that are not manufactured have at least one porch area, usually in either the front or rear of the house; sometimes both. Even those without front porches at least have a small portico to shield the entranceway from the Lowcountry’s heavy rain. These porches and porticos usually have decorative metal pillars that are designed to at least resemble wrought iron ornamentation, if not composed of the actual material itself. A state of disrepair across all house typologies affects many of the homes, however it should be noted that there are some that are carefully maintained.

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid. Pg. 23

<sup>27</sup> Felzer, Lissa. Pg. 19

<sup>28</sup> See Item #1 In Addendum

<sup>29</sup> Ibid

In terms of their yards and exterior spaces, the majority of these are also in a state of general neglect. Overgrowth, collapsing fences, and even some abandoned vehicles are prevalent, though once again it should be noted that there are properties that are meticulously well landscaped. These conditions are mirrored in the neighborhoods on both sides of Highway 61, but this was not always the case, and indeed the area has a rich history that has so far been largely overlooked.

Lining both sides of Highway 61 itself are predominantly nondescript commercial buildings and strip malls. Architect Leon Krier describes the aesthetic contributions of these building types to surrounding communities in his book *Architecture of Community*, and his analysis accurately characterizes the role of strip malls in Maryville's urban landscape. Specifically, Krier writes "when located in a commercial strip its very purpose prevents it from acquiring meaning other than its utilitarian function." Krier further elaborates; "the excessive concentration of a single utilitarian function cannot create true monumentality."<sup>30</sup>

Contrasting the strip malls that line Highway 61 are the older boutique shops that dot the interior of the neighborhood. From an architectural perspective, 1136 Forbes Street may serve as a perfect example of the tiny boutique style buildings that dot the area; all shuddered. Single-story and a single-room in width with a single large display window and an awning, the tiny hut echoes back to an era when small businesses thrived in this area.<sup>31</sup>

Many of these structures appear to be craftsmen buildings built in the vernacular. They follow no template for their floor plans or facades and seem to adapt to the

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<sup>30</sup> Krier, Leon, et al. *The Architecture of Community*. Island Press, 2009. Print, Pg. 34

<sup>31</sup> See Item #2 in Addendum

dimensions of the spaces in which they are nestled. On craftsmen buildings and vernacular construction, Leon Krier describes how “Vernacular building is necessarily shaped by geoclimatic conditions and local materials. A regional style represents the culture of forms and techniques suitable for a region, responding to its climatic, material, and topographic conditions. Its aesthetic and character emerge from the infinitely varied, intelligent repetition of a basic, continuously adapted formal and typological inventory.”<sup>32</sup>

If these quaint old boutiques could be reinvigorated, if life could be restored to these long forgotten urban gems, then perhaps a solid sense of place could be established to distinguish this neighborhood from those around it.

The economic strategy for resuscitating this neighborhood’s commercial activity could involve the creation of a blacksmith’s shop. With support from the Charleston Metro Chamber of Commerce, Lowcountry Local First, and the American College of the Building Arts, perhaps this new business could serve as the corner stone for a renewed locus of commercial activity in Maryville. Further details explaining the specifics of this proposal can be found in an associated analysis by the Author titled *Maryville: From the Past into the Future*.<sup>33</sup>

Revitalizing the commercial activity in the area will have strong benefits for the current residents, but it will not be possible for this effort to succeed without paying due attention to the area’s housing crisis. With Crescent Homes and others developing land in the area, the need for housing in this area is compounded, and so new, higher-density, housing is required to replace the aged and neglected houses in the area. A townhouse-

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<sup>32</sup> Krier, Leon, et al. Pg. 53

<sup>33</sup> Marolda, Kenneth Gerard, *Maryville: From the Past into the Future*, College of Charleston, 2018. Print

style housing option may be a potential solution. Leon Krier's *Architecture of Community* can provide further suggestions for the design process. Krier writes; "we are told that our works should express the spirit of our age, but the best works of the past have always proved the contrary. To become mythical, to transmit a perennial message and value, our work has to transcend the particularities of its age of creation."<sup>34</sup> The goal is of course not to create a home founded in mythology, however Krier's belief that architecture should transcend the trending values of its age of creation to resonate throughout time holds true nevertheless. In this case, the values that would hold true throughout time are vernacular features.

The townhouse should be double story, but no taller, with a moderately pitched roof to repel the Lowcountry's heaving rains while also not rising so high was to rise disagreeably high above the roofline of neighboring homes. The ground floor should be around 12 feet in height while the second floor should be no taller than 10 feet.<sup>35</sup>

Each townhouse should be constructed directly adjacent to its neighbor with a shared wall separating each dwelling; they should be constructed as one single building, however appear to be separate. Each townhouse should be distinctive from its neighbor in its design; no two neighbors should share an identical façade. This would ensure both variation in the streetscape and would also personalize each home with a unique sense of place. The facades of the townhouses should be slightly staggered in their distance from the street to provide variation in space.<sup>36</sup>

One consistent characteristic of the homes in the Maryville and Ashleyville neighborhoods is that most homes have porches, and so a porch should be constructed

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<sup>34</sup> Krier, Leon, et al. Pg. 73

<sup>35</sup> See Item #1 In Addendum

<sup>36</sup> See Item #1 In Addendum

along the front of each dwelling unit. This component would echo the function of the porches of the “Charleston Coattage” houses as social spaces and would be in agreement with local custom. The porch balusters, columns, and railings would provide opportunities for aesthetic variations among the units. The pitch of the roof, which itself should be shingled, should allow for a small crawl space large enough for storage and utility access but not human habitation, though for variation, perhaps a loft or annex area may be incorporated. The roof of the porch should then begin beneath the second floor windows and protrude approximately 8 feet over the porch with a slight overhang.<sup>37</sup> The houses should be between 2 and 4 bedrooms each to allow for a variety of family structures, particularly those which have multiple generations living together.

When multiple units are constructed adjacent to one another, there will inevitably be a unit that holds the corner of the structure. The porch on this unit should wrap the full corner to both maximize the usable social space and conceal the side of the building, which would otherwise be left undecorated.

Windows and doors should all be comfortably human scale and styled in a manner that is respective of the older traditions valued by the neighborhoods. These would ideally be made of wood, however authentic materials are often prohibitively expensive. These features may be constructed of metal and vinyl for economic considerations, however the metal and vinyl should appear in as close to the traditional style as possible. Windows should have shutters to be in agreement with the bungalows and ranch houses in the area, which usually sport them. Habitat houses are usually completed with shutters as well. Concerning the facade, they should be either brick or

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<sup>37</sup> See Item #1 In Addendum

clapboard wood siding. Each unit should have a unit number clearly displayed either on the door, next to the doorway, or for units with porticos, in the triangular facade beneath the portico's roof. Clearly displaying the address could contribute to distinguishing the different units to help residents feel a sense of place in their own distinct homes.<sup>38</sup>

Another common element found in many of Maryville's and Ashleyville's homes is that they are elevated above the ground. Derived from vernacular techniques to handle flooding and ventilation, this adaptation to the local topography should be incorporated as a valuable tool for handling one of the Lowcountry's ongoing difficulties with flooding.<sup>39</sup>

Finally, concerning ornamentation, each house should be decorated with some wrought iron ornament to keep with the proposed theme and local tradition. Incorporating wrought iron ornamentation could serve as a reference to wrought iron work in Maryville and Ashleyville and to also serve an acknowledgment of the creative contributions in that field by enslaved West Africans whose fine wrought iron work decorates the Charleston area to this day. Options for this would include porch railings, yard gates, entrance pillars, mailbox decorations, and address plaques. Overall, the buildings should be of sound construction using modern techniques, but should be constructed to heavily reflect the neighborhood's vernacular and local craftsmen traditions.

The political and economic mechanisms for accomplishing the construction and maintenance of these townhomes would involve the creation of a non-profit Community Land Trust, or CLT, as well as a Community Development Corporation, or CDC, with cooperation from Habitat for Humanity and the American College of the Building Arts. Additional information on the specifics on this proposal can be found in an associated

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<sup>38</sup> See Item #1 In Addendum

<sup>39</sup> See Item #1 In Addendum

analysis by the Author titled *Maryville: From the Past into the Future*.<sup>40</sup>

Among the tattered shreds of a historic urban fabric the careful observer can still note strong urbanistic resources that remain to this day. A perfect example can be seen in at the stretch of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue that branches off from Highway 61 next to the Emmanuel AME Church, which has a beautiful grand canopy of Live Oak trees that can still be found shading the road from the midday sun.<sup>41</sup> One can only imagine the magnificence this road must have brought to the area before St. Andrew's Boulevard bisected it.

The circumstances surrounding the construction of St. Andrew's Boulevard as well as its current conditions must also be explored. A survey conducted by W.L Gaillard in March 1942 depicts the land that would become St. Andrew's Boulevard, but at that time was designated as "New Highway Number 614."<sup>42</sup> This indicates that the highway was definitely planned by early 1942, but not yet constructed. This is curious considering Maryville's town charter was revoked less than ten years earlier. A major highway project such as this boulevard would have required many years of planning, and if this highway had been planned even six years prior to the survey, the planner would have had to confront the fact that a legally chartered town existed directly in their path of development.

A 1924 Plat Survey for Wappo Heights along "County Road," a 1926 Plat survey for Windermere along "Folly Road," and a 1926 Plat Survey for The Crescent development along "Folly Island Road" (all roads now simply known as Folly Road) all confirm the encroachment of planned developments moving away from downtown

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<sup>40</sup> Marolda, Kenneth Gerard, *Maryville: From the Past into the Future*, College of Charleston, 2018. Print

<sup>41</sup> See Item #8 In Addendum

<sup>42</sup> Gaillard, W.L.; "Map of Section B of Avondale Sub Div St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston County, SC" Surveyed March 1942, Plat – Book F, Page 120

Charleston and towards Maryville in the mid-1920's.<sup>43 44 45</sup> Developments called Carolina Terrace and Ashley Forest both sprang up along Magnolia Road half a mile from Maryville in 1930 and 1931, respectively.<sup>46 47</sup> In 1936, Maryville's town charter was dissolved via legislative resolution with no specified reason and only an oral history of racial bias recorded by Hutchinson remains to this day as an explanation.<sup>48</sup> In 1938, the year Maryville's original town charter was due to expire, Ashley Forest was re-surveyed and expanded to include more land closer to Maryville.<sup>49</sup>

Two years later, in 1940, a plat survey was performed to plan the Avondale neighborhood, which lies less than a mile from Maryville along Highway 17, and this survey specifically designated land in the area as "Reserved for Development."<sup>50</sup> Another survey, commissioned only 4 years after that in 1944, elaborates on that designation with an entire series of neighborhoods and streets comprised of hundreds of parcels along Highway 17 called Byrnes Downs.<sup>51</sup>

A survey was conducted in 1948 to diagram 28 lots around an area called Peek's Park, now known as Arcadian Park, located less than a half-mile away from Maryville along the newly constructed Highway 61.<sup>52</sup> Charleston County tax records then indicate that three years later, by 1951, 10 new homes had been built around the park, with

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<sup>43</sup> *Plat of Wappo Heights* (Surveyor's name illegible) Plat Bk-Pg C-176. Surveyed June 4<sup>th</sup> 1924

<sup>44</sup> Wappo Realty Company, 'General Plan For the Crescent', Plat Bk-Pg GL-100, Surveyed Sept 1926

<sup>45</sup> Simons, James S. *Plat of Block A Windermere: A Subdivision in St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston, South Carolina*. Bk-Pg. E-34. Surveyed February 1926

<sup>46</sup> Carolina Terrace Plat (1930)

<sup>47</sup> Long, J.C., *Plan of Ashley Forest*, Plat Bk-pg. E-137. Surveyed August 1931

<sup>48</sup> Hutcheson, Allen Carrington, *Maryville, South Carolina: An All-Black Town and its White Neighbors*, Harvard College, November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1995. Print.

<sup>49</sup> O'Neal, H.R., *Re-Survey of "Block J" Ashley Forest*, Plat Bk-Pg. E-246, Surveyed December 10<sup>th</sup>, 1938.

<sup>50</sup> Gaillard, W.L., *Map of Avondale Section of West Charleston, St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston County, SC*. Bk-Pg. F-051, Surveyed January 1940

<sup>51</sup> Long, J.C, *Map of Byrnes Downs*, Bk-Pg. F-178, Surveyed February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1944

<sup>52</sup> Gaillard, W.L. "Map of A Part of Section C in Avondale; Sub-Div St. Andrew's Parish." Plat Bk-Pg W48-143, Charleston County RMC Database, Surveyed April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1948

another 3 being built within the following 10 years.<sup>53</sup> The area around this park was not the only new neighborhood to be developed in this period immediately following the construction of Highway 61; the South Windermere development was platted in 1951.<sup>54</sup> East Oak Forest was then developed in the heart of Maryville 1955, with two additional plat surveys commissioned to plan further expansion in 1957.<sup>55 56 57</sup>

Although Byrnes Downs and the Avondale survey were located along nearby Highway 17 and not Highway 61, it nevertheless demonstrates that West Ashley was the new frontier for gentrification.<sup>58</sup> Fueled by technological innovations such as the automobile, Americans of the era were developing a taste for urban sprawl, ultimately resulting in the American suburb. In 1949, the South Carolina General Assembly created the St. Andrew's Public Service District to provide municipal services such as infrastructure maintenance, fire protection, and street lighting to areas of West Ashley that were undergoing intense suburban development. To this day the Public Service District still administers services to parts of Maryville and Ashleyville.<sup>59</sup> While St. Andrew's Boulevard was created before the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 officially sanctioned building highways through urban cores, the Boulevard nevertheless sliced through an existing urban community to ensure the expansion of suburban developments.<sup>60</sup> This can be considered the first major wave of gentrification to affect

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<sup>53</sup> Charleston County PropertyMax Website

<sup>54</sup> Sanders, J. O'Hear, *South Windermere (Plat)* Bk-Pg H-099, surveyed October 1951

<sup>55</sup> John McGrady Co., Engineer; *Plat of East Forest Oak: St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston, SC*, Plat Bok-Pg K-128, Surveyed August 1955

<sup>56</sup> East Oak Forrest (1957) K-128

<sup>57</sup> Weston, J.B.; *Plat of East Oak Forest Extension, St. Andrew's Parish, Chareston County, SC*. Bk-Pg L-173, Surveyed May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1957

<sup>58</sup> See Item #7 In Addendum

<sup>59</sup> Jacobs, Donna F. *Images of America: West Ashley*. Arcadia Pub., 2012. Print. Pg. 35

<sup>60</sup> Nathaniel Robert Walker, "American Crossroads: General Motors' Midcentury Campaign to Promote Modernist Urban Design in Hometown, U.S.A.," *Buildings and Landscapes*, Vol. 23, No. 2. 2016, pg. 90

Maryville, but it certainly was not the last.

It is of course not the focus of this analysis to accuse the State Legislature of eliminating the town to create room for a highway, however it remains clear that an apparent conflict would have existed between the plans for this highway and the existence of the Town of Maryville. As noted by Hutchinson, white residents had begun moving into this historically African-American area, and the successive waves of development as seen through the plat survey records from 1920's through the 1950's clearly support this.<sup>61</sup> It therefore cannot escape notice that the town's dissolution was incredibly convenient for racially-oriented development at a time when racial tensions were flared by policing and commercial controversies.

Even if the construction of this road directly through the community was not tied directly to the dissolution of the town, it is apparent that absolutely no effort was made to mitigate damage to the community. Major thoroughfares such as Sycamore Avenue and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue were completely bisected by a 5-lane highway with no traffic lights to aid vehicular or pedestrian crossing. To this day, the entrances to the western halves of Gunn Street and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue from St. Andrew's Boulevard are exceedingly poor intersections that require turns at more than 90-degree angles to complete.

The construction of this boulevard caused social economic trauma to what was previously a thriving community and literally paved the way for successive waves of development and gentrification that eroded the original fabric of the town. Even the most recent *Plan West Ashley* revitalization "Master Plan" does not attempt to mend this 70-year-old wound. In order to rectify this situation, traffic lights would be needed where Sycamore and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue intersect with Highway 61, and some form of safe pedestrian

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<sup>61</sup> Hutcheson, Allen Carrington, Pg. 4

crossing is needed for the West Ashley Greenway, which is also bisected by the highway. Sidewalks, similar to those in Avondale, South Windermere, and Byrnes Downs, should line at least the major streets such as Main Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and Sycamore Avenue.<sup>62</sup>

When the town was dissolved, the community's main theater of social action, Invincible Park, disappeared as well. Hutchinson notes that the park was located at the convergence of Sycamore Avenue, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and Main Street and a visit to the site today will reveal that a park is no longer present, as it has instead been replaced by houses and a portion of the West Ashley Greenway.<sup>63</sup> The oral histories recorded by Hutchinson recall that this park was once a locus of social interaction where parties, concerts, and other gatherings were held.

While Invincible Park cannot be reconstituted, the neighborhood would greatly benefit from a new park in the area, and it just so happens that the perfect candidate already exists. Plans for a public park designated for the residents of Maryville date back to at least 1974 when an application was made to the National Park Service for the area around the old Lord Proprietor's Plantation to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>64</sup> The City of Charleston purchased a 1-acre lot along the Ashley River in February 2016 with the intention of turning it into a public park.<sup>65</sup> When the site was purchased, Charleston's Mayor at the time, Joe Riley, commented that "if we do not acquire this land, it will eventually be developed in some fashion, forever altering the view shed from Charles Towne Landing," and so it's clear that the importance of this site

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<sup>62</sup> See Item #7 In Addendum

<sup>63</sup> Hutcheson, Allen Carrington, Pg. 8

<sup>64</sup> United States, National Park Service, et al. "National Register Of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form (Form-10-300)." *National Register Of Historic Places*, National Park Service, 16 Jan 1974.

<sup>65</sup> Knich, Diane. "City Purchases Waterfront Land For West Ashley." *Post and Courier*, 19 Feb 2016. Web.

did not escape the local government.<sup>66</sup> This effort by the City, while perhaps a genuine effort to help improve the area, has thus far been unsuccessful in maximizing it's potential. The site selected by the City has the benefit of a beautiful panoramic view of the marsh and Charles Towne Landing, but physical beauty aside, the property is sandwiched between to historic areas. In years prior to the park's creation, it had first been eyed for an affordable housing project, and had also been regularly used as a dumping site, so perhaps it would be accurate to say that light recreational use is a form of improvement upon it's prior status, but it is not an effective – or even functional – public space at this stage.<sup>67</sup>

The site is proximate to the original settlement in Charleston and was likely among of the first areas explored by the first Charlestonians when they arrived in 1670. It is also located in the heart of Maryville, which was founded by African-Americans just after the Civil War. This is a site that has tremendous local history spanning nearly 400 years, yet as of 2018 it has been nearly four years since the city acquired the property and the only chapter of its history visually represented on the site is the garbage dump. None of the richer chapters of it's past are articulated in the property as it is currently maintained, and no connections are fostered between the rich history of the site and the current residents who are the supposed benefactors of its creation. Any prescription to revitalize this area would require the acknowledgement of the past and the creation of a sense of place founded in its history. Therefore, perhaps the most effective way to utilize this park would be to erect a plaque or monument to a local historical figure. This area is

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<sup>66</sup> Kropf, Schuyler. "New Charleston Park Pegged For Maryville." *Postandcourier.com*, Post and Courier, 4 Jan. 2014.

<sup>67</sup> Kropf, Schuyler. "New Charleston Park Pegged For Maryville." *Postandcourier.com*, Post and Courier, 4 Jan. 2014.

in need of symbols of collective unity; monuments, fountains, and statues to celebrate the area's shared history and culture. Perhaps it would be most appropriate for the first such symbol to be a monument to the central figure of the town's history: Mary Just. As a determined educator who overcame economic and racial challenges, and who was beloved by the community, this extraordinary woman would be an ideal figure to embody the community's achievements.

Along the lines of local history, as with every neighborhood, Maryville has its own folklore and urban legends, such as the Ghost Island legend. According to a News and Courier article from February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1898, the island lies off the coast of Maryville "situated just one hundred yards off the bank behind Maryville. This little island is 200 feet square and contains an old vault which takes up a bulk of the high and dry part of the little place." This island was reputed to be the location of a crypt belonging to the Lining family, one of the families that owned the old Hillsboro Plantation that was divided up by Mary Taft. A 1903 article in the News and Courier, along with oral traditions of exploration, indicates that this location is shrouded in urban myth and rich in local culture.<sup>68</sup>

At the time of this analysis, plans are being established by Ms. April Wood of the Historic Charleston Foundation and Professor James Ward at the College of Charleston to record additional oral histories of the area. Drafts of the West Ashley Revitalization Master Plan discuss preserving the local history of Ashleyville and Maryville, however the final *Plan West Ashley* revitalization Master Plan does not actually describe any

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<sup>68</sup> Jacobs, Donna. "Return To Ghost Island: Revisiting A West Ashley Urban Legend." *WestOf.net*, West Of: West Ashley's Community Newspaper, 15 May 2015. Web.

specific plans for doing so.<sup>69</sup> Perhaps this is an opportunity to address an issue missed by the plan. By recording oral histories in addition to those recorded by Hutchinson, more of the local culture of this area can be preserved, celebrated, and incorporated into the revitalization of the neighborhoods.

This could be incorporated into the redevelopment of the park at the end of Bender Street. The park's topography lends itself to the creation of a pier, similar to nearby Higgins Pier, however this site has the potential to serve additional social functions as well. While a community center would only serve a duplicate function to the nearby Schoolhouse building at the corner of Magnolia Rd and Sycamore Rd, this site could instead be a local history center. It would not reiterate the history of Charles Towne Landing, but would instead focus on the early experimental farming on the original Lord Proprietor's Plantation and the history of Maryville and Ashleyville. It could also be a place for visitors to learn the oral histories of the area collected through the efforts of Ms. Wood and Mr. Ward. If this local history museum could attract tourism, then perhaps this site could contribute additional commercial activity for a revitalizing the commercial area. Visitors to the park would naturally look for a place to have lunch, enjoy an afternoon snack, or browse shops.

Furthermore, the area's history of experimental farming and locally sourced food that characterized the original Lord Proprietor's Plantation can also continue its legacy in the form of a modern farm-to-table style community garden. One community garden already exists at 720 Magnolia Rd in Maryville, but perhaps Ashleyville could benefit from one as well. Figure 3 in the Addendum depicts a proposed site plan showing the

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<sup>69</sup> *Plan West Ashley*, West Ashley Master Plan by Dover Kohl, completed 26 Feb 2018

Local History Center, a marsh-view pier, and the suggested community garden.<sup>70</sup> What better purpose could be designed for a park than a proposal that maximizes its unique position at the intersection of history, local sustainability, and revitalization?

Lastly, many of the neighborhoods in West Ashley, such as Byrnes Downs, the Crescent, Wappo Heights, Colony Drive, and others have decorative columns marking their entrances. Most are brick with some form of decoration or ornamentation on the top, such as a stone pineapple or ball, and most have plaques on them stating the year they were created. Ashleyville and Maryville, dating from the 1880's, both pre-date any of these developments. The earliest of these, The Crescent, has a decorative set of columns and yet neither Ashleyville nor Maryville have these decorative columns to mark the entrances to their neighborhoods. Another step to establishing a comfortable sense of place would be to set these up to distinguish these neighborhoods from surrounding communities. Figure 1 and Figure 2 in the Addendum depict possible designs. Designs may incorporate wrought iron ornamentation as a reference to West African wrought iron work and it's legacy as a vehicle for the enslaved to exercise their innate human creative despite being caught in an institution that sought to systematically dehumanize them.<sup>71</sup>

Gentrification and development in Maryville and Ashleyville did not cease in the 1950's. Maryville was officially annexed by the City of Charleston in 1993. At the time Hutchenson wrote his thesis in 1995, John Carr, a descendant of Maryville's first Mayor, Thomas Carr, was offered a large sum of money by a developer for his family's home, which he refused. There were also plans for another major highway to bisect the neighborhood yet again, this time from East to West along the old railway lines, instead

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<sup>70</sup> See Item #6 In Addendum

<sup>71</sup> Walker, Nathaniel Robert. *"In A Light Oriental Style;"*

of North to South as Highway 61 did. However, the old tracks were ultimately turned into a bike path instead.<sup>72</sup> While a South Carolina Act 388 prevents a homeowner's taxes from increasing more than 15% every 5 years, Maryville and Ashleyville residents still fear that rising property taxes could make it impossible for them to continue to afford living in their homes.<sup>73</sup> Specifically, the residents feared that the development will displace long-term residents and spark a wave of gentrification in the historically African-American neighborhood.<sup>74</sup>

It is therefore evident that the effects of unchecked gentrification, housing development, and governmental indifference have resulted in the erosion of Maryville's historic urban fabric and the disenfranchisement of a remarkable community. Maryville and Ashleyville remain core pillars of West Ashley's character and local identity. Through responsible housing development efforts it may still be possible to help the multi-generational residents retain their ancestral home while also providing increased density housing to ease some of the pressure of Charleston's housing crisis. The local history in Maryville and Ashleyville, from the earliest days in 1670 to the present, is inexorably tied to the history of West Ashley and the greater Charleston area. Therefore, allowing these neighborhoods to be consumed in yet another wave of unchecked gentrification will erase not only the last remnants of their historic urban fabric and achievements, but also the authenticity of West Ashley's character as well. Beyond all urbanistic or architectural achievements, the greatest possible accomplishment of this endeavor would be to rectify the injustice done to this community by decades of

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<sup>72</sup> Hutcheson, Allen Carrington. Pg. 61- 65

<sup>73</sup> Slade, David. "Slade Column: Gentrification Shouldn't Raise A Homeowner's Property Tax Bill In South Carolina." *Postandcourier.com*, Post and Courier, 11 June 2017. Web.

<sup>74</sup> Darlington, Abigail. "City of Charleston Officials To Meet With Ashleyville Residents About Development Concerns." *Postandcourier.com*, Post and Courier, 7 June 2018.

prejudice, indifference, and neglect. This also presents an opportunity to meaningfully reinvest in the contributions and achievements of a community and a culture that beyond being unrecognized, has only been trampled and insulted. This proposal presents the chance for Charleston to begin to mend the seemingly eternal cultural wounds of racism to ultimately benefit from shared ideas, shared history, and a renewed awareness of both.

## ADDENDUM

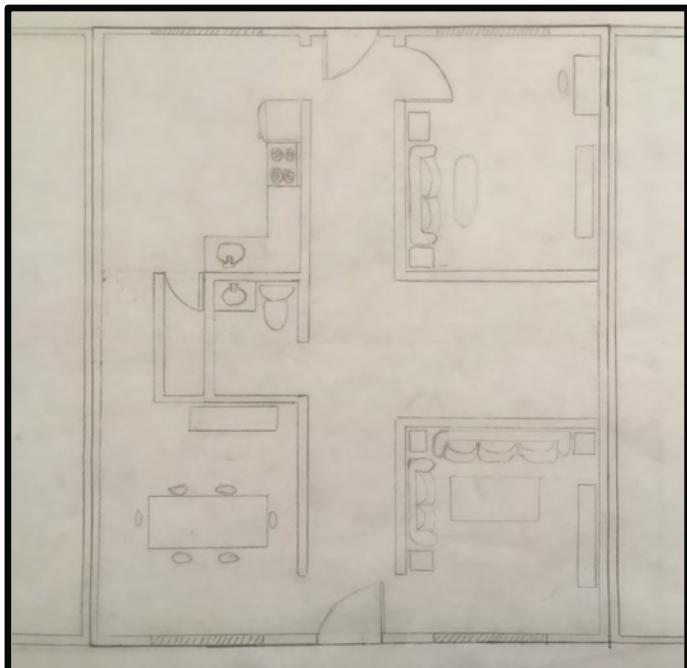
### 1) Townhouse Diagrams



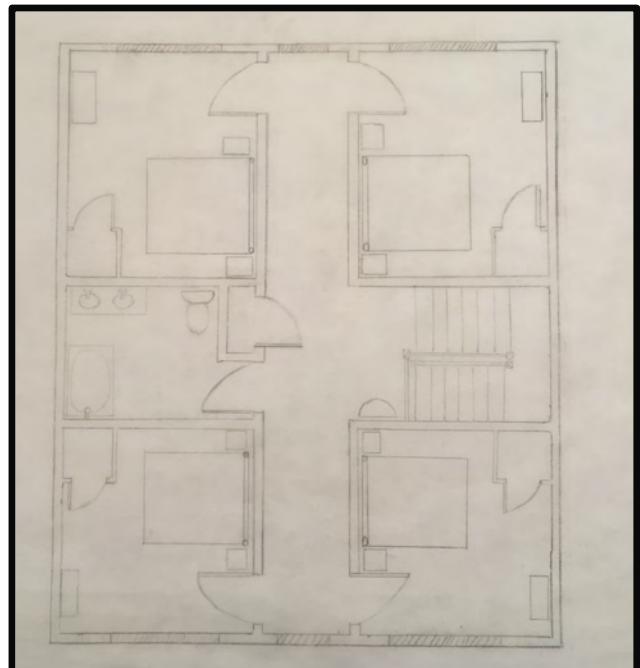
(A) Front Elevation



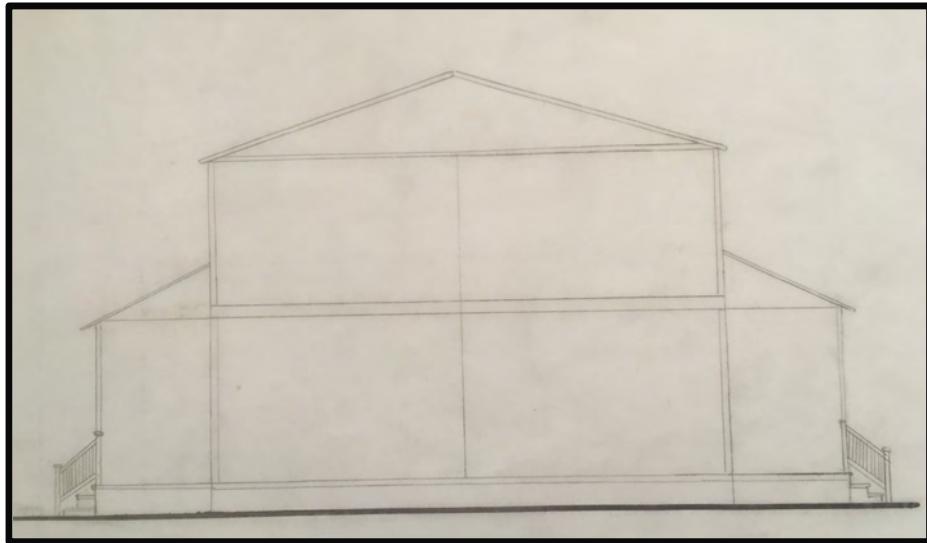
(B) Rear Elevation



(C) Ground floor Plan



(D) Second Floor Plan



(E) Townhouse Section

## 2) Photos of Maryville houses (context)



954 Main Street



1218 Brody Street



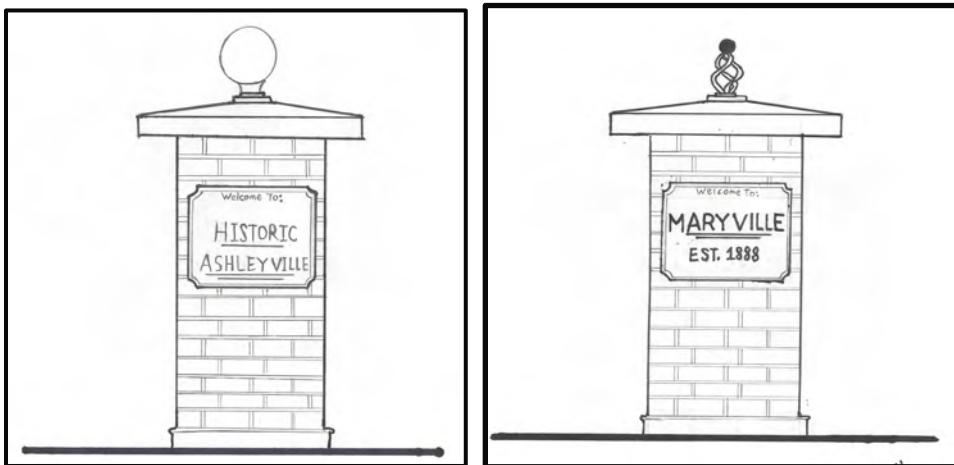
1136 Forbes Street



Corner of Brody Avenue and Diana St

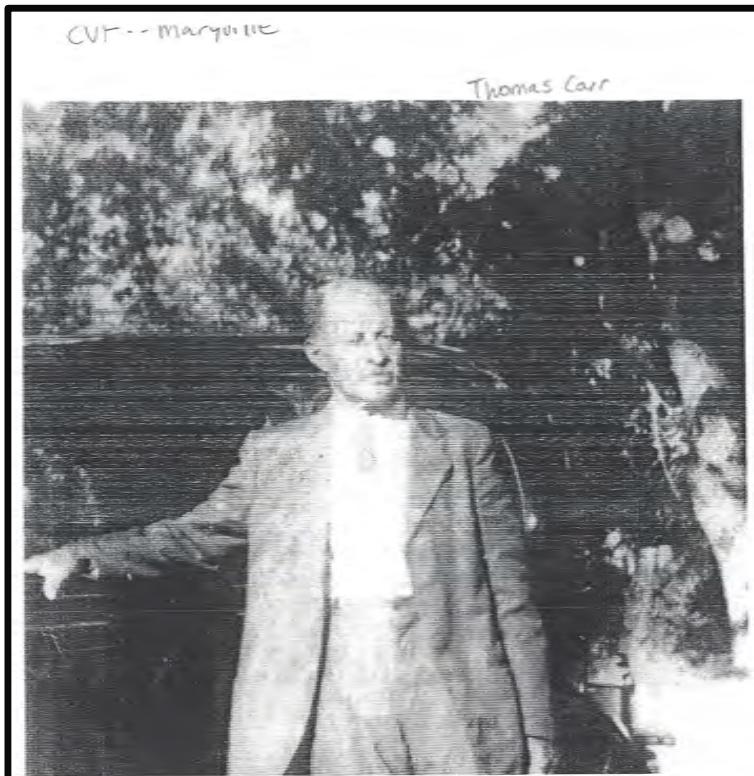
### 3) Diagramed entrance podiums for Maryville and Ashleyville

- The Ashleyville podium's ornament design is reminiscent of the ornament atop the podium entrance for The Crescent neighborhood (See Figure 6 Below), while the Maryville podium's ornament design is specifically intended to be reminiscent of West African wrought ironwork



### 4) Thomas Carr Photo

- Thomas Carr, Mayor of Maryville. Photo was accessed by the Author on Thursday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2018, at the South Carolina History Room in the Charleston County Public Library located at 65 Calhoun Street, Charleston, SC 29401. This article was found in the Vertical File for "Maryville" in the library's collection.



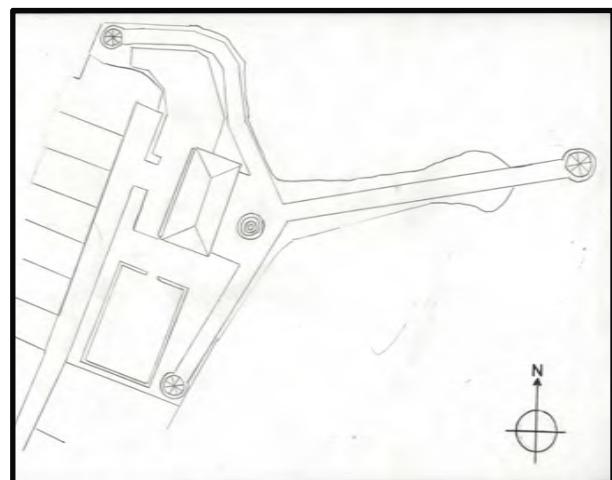
## 5) Mary Matthews Just Photo

Mary Matthews Just. Photo Published in Harlan Green's Article *What's In A Name? A Vanished Lowcountry Town find its Moniker in a Forgotten History*

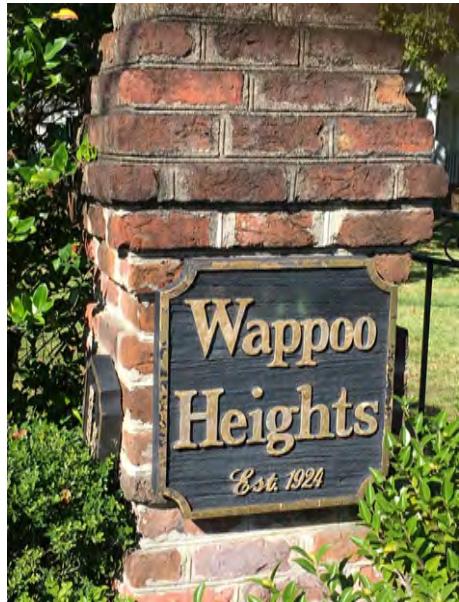


## 6) Bender Street Park Site Plan

- This site plan for the Bender Street Park sketched by the Author proposes the construction of a pier, a marsh-front boardwalk area, three gazebos (one at each of the three ends), a local history museum (center building), a fountain dedicated to Mary Matthews Just, and a community garden (bottom left). Presented below is the Satellite GIS image, the proposed site plan, and a watercolor version of the proposed plan.



**7) Local neighborhood entry podiums**



**8) 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue entrance to Ashleyville from Highway 61**



**8) Community Garden at 720 Magnolia Road**

- Inspiration for community garden at Bender Street Park



PLATS

Note: All Plats except #1 were accessed electronically via Charleston County RMC Database. Book/Page numbers are provided for reference.

- 1) *Plat of Maryville, Charleston, Co.* Surveyor Unknown.
  - This Plat of Maryville was provided in Allen Carrington Hutcheson's Thesis: *Maryville, South Carolina: An All-Black Town and its White Neighbors*, Harvard College, November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1995. Print.
- 2) Simons, S. Louis. *Plat of a Piece of Land Situated in St. Andre's Parish So, Ca.* Plat Bk-Pg F-189. Surveyed Jan 1886
  - This Plat is copy traced by Rene Ravenel from the original in June 1944. The original copy is possessed by Berkley County; Bk-Pg A-11
- 3) *Plat of Wappoo Heights* (Surveyor's name illegible) Plat Bk-Pg C-176. Surveyed June 4<sup>th</sup> 1924
- 4) Simons, James S. *Plat of Block A Windermere: A Subdivision in St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston, South Carolina.* Bk-Pg. E-34. Surveyed February 1926
- 5) Wappoo Realty Company, 'General Plan For the Crescent', Plat Bk-Pg GL-100, Surveyed September 1926
- 6) LaBruce, Geo. *Carolina Terrace.* Plat Bk-Pg. E-119. Surveyed June 1930
- 7) Long, J.C., *Plan of Ashley Forest*, Plat Bk-pg. E-137. Surveyed August 1931
- 8) O'Neal, H.R., *Re-Survey of "Block J" Ashley Forest*, Plat Bk-Pg. E-246, Surveyed December 10<sup>th</sup>, 1938.
- 9) Gaillard, W.L.; "Map of Section B of Avondale Sub Div St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston County, SC". Plat Bk-Pg F-120. Surveyed March 1942
- 10) Gaillard, W.L., *Map of Avondale Section of West Charleston, St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston County, SC.* Bk-Pg. F-051, Surveyed January 1940
- 11) Long, J.C, *Map of Byrnes Downs*, Bk-Pg. F-178, Surveyed February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1944
- 12) Gaillard, W.L. *Map of A Part of Section C in Avondale; Sub-Div St. Andrew's Parish.* Plat Bk-Pg W48-143, Surveyed April 20<sup>th</sup>, 1948
- 13) Sanders, J. O'Hear, *South Windermere (Plat)* Bk-Pg H-099, surveyed October 1951
- 14) John McGrady Co., Engineer; *Plat of East Forest Oak: St. Andrew's Parish, Charleston, SC*, Plat Bok-Pg K-128, Surveyed August 1955
- 15) Weston, J.B.; *Plat of East Oak Forest Extension, St. Andrew's Parish, Chareston County, SC.* Bk-Pg L-173, Surveyed May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1957

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- 1) Slade, David. "Slade Column: Gentrification Shouldn't Raise A Homeowner's Property Tax Bill In South Carolina." *Postandcourier.com*, Post and Courier, 11 June 2017. Web.
- 2) Darlington, Abigail. "City of Charleston Officials To Meet With Ashleyville Residents About Development Concerns." *Postandcourier.com*, Post and Courier, 7 June 2017. Web.
- 3) Kropf, Schuyler. "New Charleston Park Pegged For Maryville." *Postandcourier.com*, Post and Courier, 4 Jan. 2014. Web.
- 4) United States, National Park Service. "National Register Of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form (Form-10-300)." *National Register Of Historic Places*, National Park Service, 16 Jan 1974.
  - This document was originally created by Lucia H. Jaycocks for the National Parks Service as an application for the National Registry of Historic Places. It was accessed at the South Carolina Historical Society at 205 Calhoun Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Charleston, SC 29401 on Thursday, March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018.  
Vertical File name: "Lords Proprietors Plantation/Maryville."  
Reference Number 30-15-157
- 5) Jaycocks, Lucia H., State of South Carolina Dept. Parks, Recreation and Tourism, *The Lords Proprietors Plantation And Palisaded Dwelling Compound (1670-1675)*, 23 Feb 1973.
  - This document was originally created by Lucia H. Jaycocks for the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism. It was at the South Carolina Historical Society at 205 Calhoun Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Charleston, SC 29401 on Thursday, March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018.  
Vertical File name: "Lords Proprietors Plantation/Maryville."  
Reference Number 30-15-157
- 6) Knich, Diane. "City Purchases Waterfront Land For West Ashley." *Post and Courier*, 19 Feb. 2016. Web.
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- 10) Jacobs, Donna F. *Images of America: West Ashley*. Arcadia Pub., 2012. Print.
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13) West Ashley Revitalization Commission, 720 Magnolia Road, Charleston, SC 29407, 14 March 2018

- This planning meeting of West Ashley Revitalization Commission was attended by the Author on Wednesday, March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at 5:30 PM. Notes from the commission’s meeting are used as a primary source to understand the legal difficulties and practical challenges posed to the local government as it attempts to enact its Master Plan for revitalization in the area. Notes from informal conversations before the meeting with committee members Donna Jacobs and Ashleyville/Maryville Neighborhood Association President Diane Hamilton, are used for background information.

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15) Krier, Leon, et al. *The Architecture of Community*. Island Press, 2009. Print

16) Jacobs, Donna. “A Bit On Maryville; The People, Trials, and Tribulations of One of Charleston’s First Black Enclaves.” *West Of: West Ashley’s Newspaper*, WestOf.net, Web.

17) Maryville Historical Marker.” *Historical Marker Database*, 16 June 2016, [www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=16283](http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=16283).

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- This article was accessed by the Author on Thursday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2018, at the South Carolina History Room in the Charleston County Public Library located at 65 Calhoun Street, Charleston, SC 29401. This article was found in the Vertical File for “Maryville” in the library’s collection.

19) Manning, Kenneth R. *Black Apollo Of Science: The Life of Ernest Everett Just*. Oxford University Press, 1983. Print.

20) Greene, Harlan. *What’s In A Name?A Vanished Lowcountry Town find its Moniker in a Forgotten History*. Print.

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21) Charleston County PropertyMax Website  
<http://sc-charleston-county.governmax.com/svc/default.asp?sid=223EDF77F4FE4A34A342EAF3277F37C5>

- This website is maintained by the Charleston County government using combined public information from the Charleston County's Assessor, Treasurer, and Auditor's offices. It provides the tax and ownership information for all property in Charleston County, and also provides reference information for plat surveys and recorded ages of structures.

22) Charleston County Geographic Information Systems (GIS)  
[http://ccgisapps.charlestoncounty.org/public\\_search/](http://ccgisapps.charlestoncounty.org/public_search/)

- This website is maintained by the Charleston County government and displays public information such as Parcel ID numbers, Ownership, jurisdiction, acreage, and zoning for all property in Charleston County. It also provides satellite imagery for 2001, 2004, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2017.

23) Hutcheson, Allen Carrington, *Maryville, South Carolina: An All-Black Town and its White Neighbors*, Harvard College, November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1995. Print.

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27) "Maryville Historical Marker." *Historical Marker Database*, 16 June 2016

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30) *Plan West Ashley*, West Ashley Master Plan by Dover Kohl, completed 26 Feb 2018

- This Document is the Master Plan for the West Ashley Revitalization Project by the town-planning firm Dover Kohl. Drafts of the document were also referenced and are available publically on the City of Charleston's website

#### Additional Resources

1) Marolda, Kenneth Gerard, *Maryville: From the Past into the Future*, College of Charleston, 2018. Print

- This analysis was produced as a term paper for PUBA 502: Special Topics in Regional Governance under the instruction of Professor Robert O'Neill at the College of Charleston, in Charleston, South Carolina. It is publically available on the author's Academia.Edu profile or upon direct request to the Author at [Maroldakg@g.cofc.edu](mailto:Maroldakg@g.cofc.edu)

2) Site Observations: Site visits were conducted regularly by the author between February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018, and April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The purpose of these visits was to observe the current conditions and collect data on the current status and usage of the neighborhood, particularly the corner of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Main Street, Sycamore Street, and property acquired by the City of Charleston at the end of Bender Street.