

48 Bull Street

Emanuel Antonio House

Constructed c. 1786-1808; additions 1813, after 1852

This two-story plantation style house of brick with a pediment began as a much smaller building in the post-Revolutionary period for Charleston merchant Emanuel Antonio. At that time, Charleston was still an open suburb. Antonio's ownership ended in 1808.

Additions were made in 1813 and marble plaque on the facade is inscribed: "Built by I.A. Kelly for G. Keckerley, May 1813." George Keckerley (Keckeley) is listed in the 1813 city directory as a Goose Creek planter.

The house, which formerly had a one-story piazza, was made into apartments in the 1940s. It was converted into condominiums in 2007 and several additional dwelling units were added to the rear of the property.



51 Bull Street

Holy Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church

Constructed c. 1880

In 1874, a group of black members left the Protestant Episcopal Church and were admitted into the Reformed Episcopal Church. In 1875, they organized under the present name, and in 1876 acquired this site. In 1880, the congregation hired Welling & Gleason, contractors, to build the present structure. It was completed in three weeks at a cost of \$1,000. The cornerstone was laid by the Right Rev. Peter Fayssoux Stevens, first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in South Carolina. This is a simple wooden structure with an air of dignity engendered by the classic portico and pleasing proportions.



56 Bull Street

Denmark Vesey House

Constructed 1820-60

This one-story frame Greek Revival Freedmen's cottage is said to have been the residence, c. 1821-22, of Denmark Vesey, the alleged leader of an aborted slave insurrection in 1822. A native of the West Indies,

Vesey was brought to Charleston as a slave. He purchased his freedom in 1800 with money from a lottery prize and became a prosperous carpenter. During Vesey's trial, individuals testified that Vesey had corresponded with the black revolutionaries of Santo Domingo and that he had enlisted more than 6,000 slaves in Charleston and the surrounding region in the plot. The testimony stated that the city was to have been burned, the banks robbed, whites killed, and ships seized for transporting the insurrectionists to Santo Domingo.

Vesey was among 35 Blacks who were hanged. Thirty-two others were exiled. All were slaves except Vesey. Four white men, accused of having encouraged the plot, were imprisoned. Some black churches were closed and new laws adopted for the regulation of blacks. The house is a National Historic Landmark.

66 Bull Street

John Cart House

Constructed c. 1820

Built by John Cart, a lumberman and measurer of wood and coal, this two-and-a-half story wood house has interior woodwork in the Federal style. In the mid-19th century, the house was used as a school for boys.

76 Bull Street

Matthewes-Legare House

Constructed c. 1813

Built by George Matthewes, a vendue master, this house has a T-shaped plan with a piazza across the front and Adamesque interior treatment. It was the home from 1821 to 1843 of Hugh Swinton Legare (1797-1843), an attorney, member of the S.C. General Assembly (1820-22, 1824-30), editor of the *Southern Review* (from 1829), S.C. Attorney General (1830-32), U.S. charge d'affairs at Brussels (1837-39), U.S. Attorney General (1841-43) and U.S. Secretary of State (1843). Had he lived, Legare might have been the Whig candidate for President in 1844.