

105 Broad Street

William L. Bredenburg Store and Residence

Constructed 1879-80; renovated before 1930

John J. Bredenburg of Augusta, Ga., built this three-story brick building, replacing a wooden building that was destroyed by fire in 1879. Bredenburg inherited the property from his brother, John Henry Bredenburg (d. 1866), a grocer, who had bought it in the 1850s. The building has a cast iron storefront, masonry quoins and a heavy cornice at the parapet. The first two levels are of red pressed brick while the top level and parapet are of unpressed brick.



106 Broad Street

John Lining House

Constructed before 1715; additions 1900s; restored 1972

This house has long laid claim to being the oldest frame structure in the city, however, the age and naming of the building continue to perplex historians.

The site was Lot 160 of the Grand Model, granted in 1694 to James DeBordeaux, a Huguenot immigrant. The first mention of a house is in a deed dated 1715 in which William Livingston and his wife Ann conveyed to William Harvey Jr., a butcher, the corner lot “with the messuage of Tenem’t theron Standing.” The deed indicates that the “messuage of tenement” had been standing for some time and had been rented to David Balantine before he died and more recently rented to William Harvey. When Harvey and his wife, Sarah, sold the property in 1728 to Charles and Elizabeth Hill, it was described as having a “Large Dwelling house theron Erected.” (See entry for 110 Broad St.)

Upon his death in 1734, Charles Hill left the property to his wife, Elizabeth. In 1747, she married the Rev. Samuel Quincy, then of Dorchester and later of Bewly, Hampshire. Elizabeth subsequently bequeathed the property to her daughter, Sarah Lining, wife of Dr. John Lining. In 1757, Jacob Motte, as Elizabeth’s trustee, conveyed the property to Sarah. On March 5, 1757, Rev. Quincy gave a quit claim to

John and Sarah Lining. On the same date, the Linings conveyed the property to John Rattray.

Dr. Lining’s residences and the locations at which he conducted his scientific experiments have not been documented. In 1733, Dr. Lining advertised his address as Broad Street “opposite Mr. Crockatt’s.” Later he moved to some other undocumented place on Broad Street. To further complicate matters, after 1739 Dr. Lining owned two tenements on East Bay, but he is not documented as owning property on Broad Street. It is tempting to speculate that he occupied this house while it belonged to his in-laws. However, that also remains undocumented.

Dr. John Lining (1708-1760), a native of Scotland, came to Charles Town at the age of 22 and in 1737 began the first weather observations made with scientific instruments and systematically reported on the American continent. He also conducted experiments in human metabolism on himself (1740). These are believed to have been the first such experiments made anywhere. He corresponded with Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia on the subject of electricity and carried out Franklin’s famous kite and key experiment in a local thunderstorm. Dr. Lining also studied yellow fever and wrote one of the first published accounts of that disease in North America. The results of Dr. Lining’s experiments were published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of London* and in *Gentleman’s Magazine*, resulting in correspondence between Lining and noted European scientists.

In 1786, the house was bought by Ann Timothy, publisher of the *Gazette of the State of South Carolina*. The *Gazette* had been founded in 1731 by Thomas Whitmarsh, a protégé of Benjamin Franklin. He was replaced in 1734 by another Franklin protégé, Lewis Timothee (Timothy), a Huguenot. When Lewis died in 1738, his widow Elizabeth, with the help of her son Peter, continued the paper as the first woman editor and publisher in America. Later Peter Timothy, aided by his wife, the former Ann Donovan, made the *South Carolina Gazette* a major Patriot organ. For

that reason, it was suspended during the British occupation of 1780 to 1783. In 1783, the widowed Ann Timothy revived the paper as the *Gazette of the State of South Carolina*. After her death in 1793, it was continued by her son Benjamin Franklin Timothy until 1802. During the Timothy family ownership, the paper was published in this house.

In addition, the building was occupied by apothecary Dr. Andrew Turnbull sometime between his arrival in Charles Town in 1781 and his death in 1792. His was the first of a series of drug stores in the building. Dr. Turnbull founded the Greek colony of New Smyrna in East Florida. His wife, Maria Gracia, a native of Smyrna, is believed to have been Charleston's first Greek resident and perhaps the first person of Greek heritage in America. Dr. Turnbull refused to renounce his loyalty to the Crown but remained in South Carolina after the British evacuation in 1783.

When Schwettman's, the last establishment to do business at this address, closed in 1960, the apothecary shop interior was moved to The Charleston Museum. The Lining House was in danger of demolition in 1961 when the Preservation Society of Charleston bought and restored it. The society sold it in 1972 for use as a private residence.

109 Broad Street Martin Campbell House

Constructed c. 1783; rehabilitated 1965

Merchant Martin Campbell bought this lot in December 1773, when it extended east to King Street, and is presumed to have built this house thereafter. His kinsman, McCartan Campbell, and his wife Sarah, sold the property in 1784 with the house on it. The three-story frame house has a three-tiered piazza with slender turned collonettes similar to those found on 18th century galleries in Louisiana that are said to have been inspired by West Indian prototypes. This house was scheduled for demolition for a townhouse project when it was rescued by the Preservation Society of Charleston in 1962.

110 Broad Street William Harvey House

Constructed c. 1728; altered c. 1800, 1837; renovated 1981, 1985

William Harvey built this three-story stuccoed brick house after selling his house at the corner of Broad and King streets, now known as the Lining House, to Charles and Elizabeth Hill. Harvey is identified in the 1728 deed as a butcher, but in his will, dated 1739, he called himself a "gentleman," indicating a progression in status which illustrates the fluidity of South Carolina society at the time.

Ralph Izard, a planter, purchased this property in 1756. His descendant, Ralph Stead Izard, sold the property in 1837 to his uncle and aunt, Joel Roberts and Mary Poinsett (the former Mrs. John Julius Pringle and a granddaughter of Ralph Izard). Poinsett was in Congress for many years, Minister to Mexico, and U.S. Secretary of War, though he is perhaps best known as the namesake of the poinsettia, which he brought back from Mexico and propagated in Charleston.

In 1858 the Poinsetts sold the property to Judge Mitchell King, municipal judge and trustee of the College of Charleston for many years. The property remained in the King family into the 20th century. One family member who lived here was Charleston Mayor George D. Bryan.

The house is asymmetrical and similar to that of other early Charleston houses, especially the George Eveleigh House at 39 Church St., though Harvey's house is on a larger scale and the finish more elaborate. The wrought iron balcony is a notable feature of the façade. The entrance surround has the attenuated proportions and delicate decoration of the Adam period and therefore represents an alternation. Other changes included the addition of two marble mantelpieces in the drawing room, which were brought from Italy by Mrs. Poinsett. In the rear are two outbuildings, including one in the Gothic Revival style.