

Journal

For our files.

John

12 State Street

A History

By

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and

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## Introduction

The building at 12 State Street was built for Mrs. Eleanor Cook, widow of Jonathan Cook, sometime after the fire of 1810, which destroyed much of the neighborhood. The style of the building, Regency, indicates that it probably was built between c. 1815, when the style became popular in Charleston, and Mrs. Cook's death in 1821.

The building was constructed as a tenement (rental unit) for commercial and residential use. For several decades it was used in connection with various coffee houses, which also functioned as inns, and which were located at 143 East Bay Street, adjacent to the east of 12 State. After 1844, the building housed auctioneers, brokers and other businesses.

The facade of the building, with tripartite windows centered on the upper levels, is unique in Charleston.

Twelve State Streets stands on a portion of Town Lot No. 16, of the "Grand Modell of Charles Town," the original plan of the city.

## The "Grand Modell" of Charles Town

The original plan of the City of Charleston, known as the "Grand Modell," was surveyed in the 1670s, preparatory to the removal of the seat of government of Carolina from Albemarle Point.

Defensibility had been a prerequisite for the infant settlement in 1670, because of the need for security against the Spanish at St. Augustine. The Spanish imperial presence in the southeastern part of the continent had declined since the previous century, when, during the reign of the great Philip II, presidios and missions had been established as far north as Virginia. However, in 1670, Spain still claimed the territory she no longer occupied, would soon strengthen the defenses of St. Augustine by constructing the formidable Castillo de San Marcos, and would threaten the audacious new English settlement of Charles Town for the next four decades.\*

Had Philip II's descendants been as vigorous as he, the colonial heritage of Charleston might have been Spanish Baroque, rather than English Georgian. However, because they were more numerous, more powerful, and more persistent, the English would impose their culture on the Southeast and especially on Charleston. The Southeast's first real city was not named for a Spanish monarch, but

for Charles II of England, who granted the Province of Carolina (also named for him) to the Lords Proprietors, a group of English nobles and politicians, as a reward for their help in restoring the Stuart dynasty to power in 1660.<sup>2</sup>

In the interest of security, the first settlement of Charles Town was located at Albemarle Point, about four miles up the Ashley River, which was named for George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, one of the Proprietors.<sup>3</sup>

At the same time, Gov. William directed that 600 acres be "left vacant for a towne and fort" at Oyster Point.<sup>4</sup> Oyster Point, or White Point, was the original name for the point of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The name was derived from a long, narrow oyster bank, exposed at half tide, so that some of its shells were bleached by the sun.<sup>5</sup>

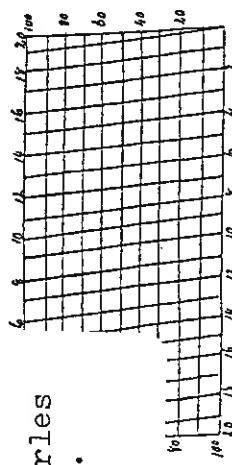
Despite Gov. Sayle's reservation, the land at Oyster Point was granted to two important men among the first arrivals, John Coming, ship carpenter and mate of the ship Carolina, and his business partner, Henry Hughes, carpenter.<sup>6</sup>

In December, 1671, Lord Ashley Cooper (the Earl of Shaftsbury, one of the Lords Proprietors) sent instructions to a new Governor, Sir John Yeamans, to lay out a new port town. The move was in response to the recommendation of Joseph Dalton, Secretary of the Province, that a town "of

As Blatt of Charles. Form



Figure 1.  
Grand Model of Charles Town (Bull-Herbert).



feel  
330 1/3 Gun Stock

*Cooper River*

safety as well as of trade," be built at Oyster Point, "for it commands both the rivers," and had a "bold landing free of any Marsh," for the accommodation of ships. On February 25, 1671/2, Hughes and Coming, and the latter's wife Affra, voluntarily surrendered lands "to be employed in and toward the outlaying of a town." Hughes and the Comings were compensated with lands farther up the peninsula. The Proprietors sent over a plan or "modell" of the proposed town, with instructions to lay it out with "streets runing strait" and specifying the widths of the major and "back" streets.<sup>7</sup>

The Proprietors' "modell" probably provided the basis for the "Grand Modell" of Charles Town (Figure 1), a seventeenth century Baroque city plan, similar to plans used in the layout of English towns in Northern Ireland, such as Londonderry and Port Arlington, in the 17th century. It consisted of a grid of north-south and east-west streets, centered on a public square. The Surveyor General's attempts to follow the Proprietors' geometric grid, however, was frustrated by the many creeks and marshes which penetrated the peninsula.<sup>8</sup>

Surveyor General John Culpeper was instructed on July 27, 1672, to "admeasure and lay out" the town on the land at Oyster Point, "formerly allotted for the same." It is not known whether the "Grand Modell" was laid out by Culpeper, who left the province in 1673, or by a

successor. The earliest recorded warrants for the laying out of town lots at Oyster Point are dated April 28, 1677. The warrants were issued to Surveyor Stephen Wheelwright to "admeasure and lay out" town lots for several individuals. The earliest recorded formal grant of a town lot, dated February 3, 1678/9 (1679 according to the present calendar). That grant to John Bullen for Town Lot No. 14, at the northwest corner of present-day East Bay and Broad streets, refers to the "Grand Modell," as do all subsequent grants of town lots. \*

The earliest extant copy of the "Grand Modell" apparently dates from a resurvey by Col. William Bull, the Surveyor General, and his Assistant Surveyor, Col. John Herbert, in 1722 (Figure 1). It depicts 337 town lots of land with numbers and others without numbers. The lots varied in size. The majority were rectangular in shape, with the more narrow width facing the street, the length extending to the interior of the large blocks. Most of the regularly shaped lots granted during the early years were about 100 feet in width and 200 feet in depth. Many lots were irregular in shape because their property lines followed the courses of the many creeks, which must have seemed like permanent obstacles. In addition to town lots which were "high land," there were "low water lots" (land exposed at low tide) and "water lots" (extending from the low water mark to the channel of Cooper River). Most lots

were granted in the 1680s and '90s, although grants continued to be made well into the 18th century.<sup>10</sup>

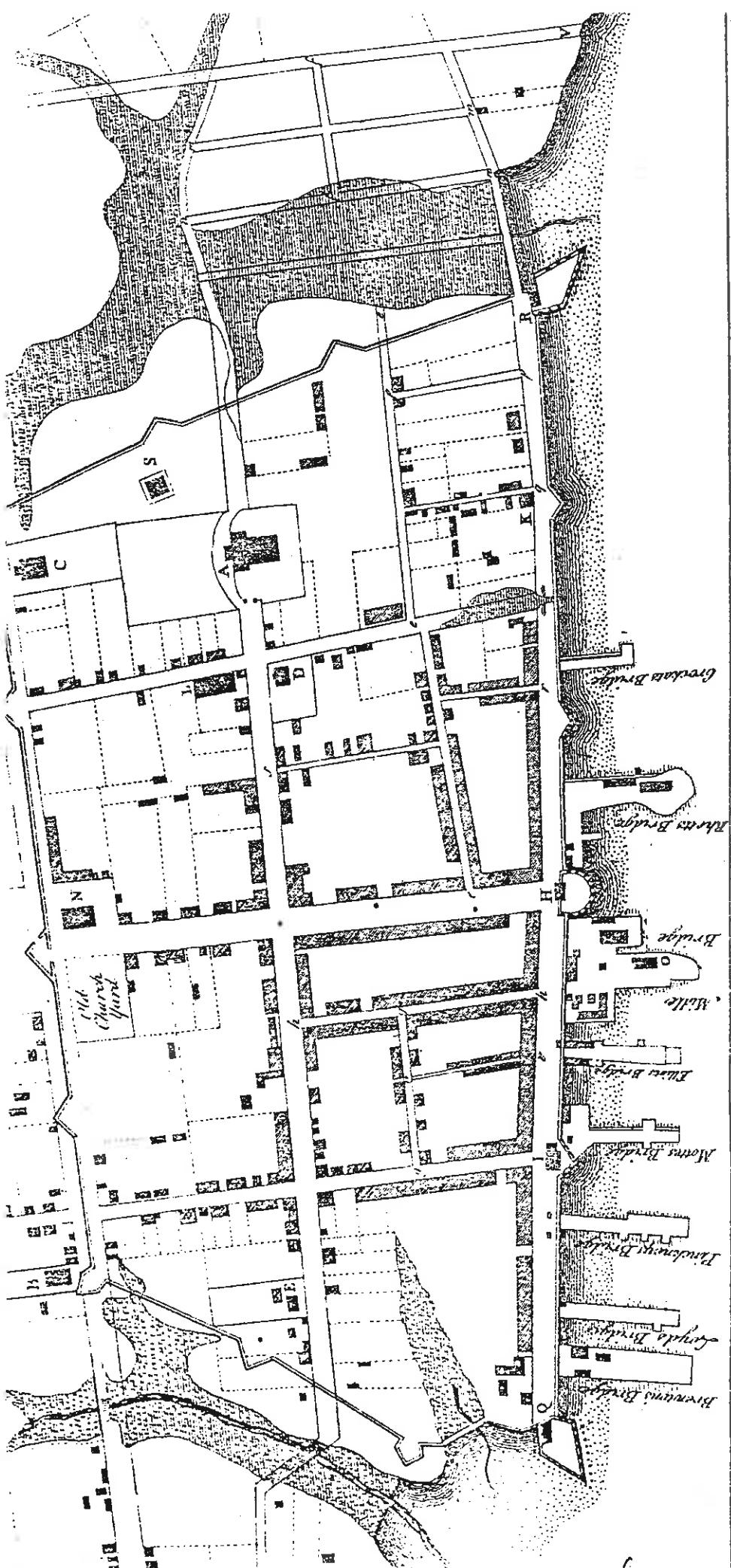
The Bull-Herbert survey of the "Grand Modell" shows "streets running straight" and large city blocks, as directed in 1671 by the Proprietors. The original streets, which went without formal names for a time, included present-day East Bay, Church, Meeting, King, Tradd and Queen streets. The original city blocks, bounded by those streets, were soon found to be too large for convenience, and a number of narrow streets and alleys were cut into the blocks, breaking up the intended grid into a more picturesquely inconsistent street pattern.<sup>11</sup>

One of the "new" streets was Union Street (now part of State Street). It was not part of the "Grand Modell" but is indicated on a map of the city drawn in 1703 by Edward Crisp, as extending from Broad Street to Queen Street. It was a narrow street which followed the west lines of Town Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, which fronted on Bay Street, and Town Lot No. 18, which fronted on Dock (now Queen) Street. An early deed description refers to it as "an alley leading from the Broad Street." The passage was named Union Street to commemorate the Union of England and Scotland into Great Britain, in 1707. When Union Street and Motte Street (running north from Queen Street to Ellery's Creek) were widened and joined together in 1812, the two streets were renamed State Street.<sup>12</sup>

Town Lot No. 16

Town Lot No. 16 of the "Grand Modell" of Charles Town was granted on June 13, 1689, to Mary Crosse, a noted Quaker missionary. The town lot, which measured about 100 feet in front and approximately 218 feet in depth, was on the west side of present-day East Bay Street, between Broad and Queen streets. (Figure 1). The town lot included the properties now known as 10 and 12 State Street, 141 and 143 East Bay Street, and the northernmost part of the South Carolina National Bank property, extending from East Bay to State Street.<sup>1</sup>

Landgrave James Colleton, as Governor of the Province of Carolina, had issued two warrants to Surveyor General Stephen Bull, Esq., on April 18, 1688, and June 10, 1689, respectively. Both warrants ordered Bull "forthwith to cause to be admeasured and laid out unto Mary Crosse, Widow," a town lot in Charles Town, at an unspecified location. The latter warrant noted that that particular lot had previously been "taken up by Richard Dymond and by him deserted," thereby causing the lot to revert to the Proprietors, and that the said lot had been purchased from the Proprietors by Mary Crosse. A warrant for laying out a town lot at Oyster Point for Richard Dymond had been issued to the Surveyor General on April 23, 1678; however the



Broughtons Buttery	q.m	Maywick Street	ll	Broad Street
Granvilles Bastion	c.d	Allens Street	IV	Tradd Street
Crowns Bastion	d.y	Friends Street	cXZ	Queen Street
Old Magazine	e.c	Union Street	vv	Linckneys Street
New Magazine	f.f	Charles Street	hh	Middle Street
Staff	g.c	Middle Lane	ll	Lady Street
Moor & Asturians on the front curtain Lane	h.k	Morris Street	ll	Jenkings Street

AB. The Stichens Store Stables Coach houses &c. being backwards  
from the Street are omitted to avoid confusion. By a modern toponymy  
notation they may be allured three times the Number of the Figure 2.  
Published according to Act of Parliament June 3. 1730 by R. & J. "Ichnography" of 1739.

are inserted.

Published according to Act of Parliament June 3. 1730 by R. & J. "Ichnography" of 1739.

location was not specified. Therefore, it is not known which of Mrs. Crosse's warrants was for the laying out of Town Lot No. 16.<sup>2</sup>

Mrs. Crosse stated in her will, dated August 28, 1698, that she was at that time living in a house on the northernmost half of her Town Lot [No. 16], which fronted on "ye wharfe" [present-day East Bay Street]. Her neighbor to the south was Col. William Rhett, the famous scourge of pirates, who had a residence on his Town Lot No. 15.<sup>4</sup>

The will directed that Town Lot No. 16 be divided into equal "moieties" or half parts, one to be devised to her daughter Mary Basden, widow of Capt. Charles Basden, the other to her daughter Susanna Rawlins, wife of Edward Rawlins (Rawlings). Mary Basden was to receive "one Moiety or half Part of my Towne Lott in Charles Towne fronting ye wharfe whereon I now Live, vist: that Moiety or half part of ye said Towne Lott next Capt. Rhett's where Mr. Buckley lately Lived." Susanna Rawlins was to receive "ye other Moiety or half part of my Said Town Lott fronting ye wharfe, Vist: that Northermost half of ye Said Town Lott & ye house wherein I now live." Subsequent records indicate that each "Moiety or half part" measured about 50 feet in front on the Bay and 218 feet in depth.<sup>7</sup>

Mary Basden's "Moiety or half part" of Town Lot No. 16 included the northern part of the South Carolina National Bank property.<sup>8</sup>

Mary Basden subsequently married Nicholas Nary, by whom she had a son, Nicholas. When she died, she bequeathed to her son Nicholas Nary, the dwelling house in which she lived, with the land fronting on the Bay. Nicholas died sometime before October 1, 1722, when that property was conveyed to his step-sisters, Mary Basden, spinster; Sarah Basden Collins and her husband, Jonathan Collins, a mariner; and Rebecca Basden Guy and her husband, the Rev. William Guy. By 1730, that property had been acquired by John Moore, "Gentleman," who conveyed it to Henry Peronneau, merchant. It was described in the 1730 deed as measuring 50 feet in front on the Bay, and bounding to the west on "an alley leading from the Broad Street."<sup>9</sup>

Susanna Rawlins' "Moiety or half part" of Town Lot No. 16 included the properties now known as 10 and 12 State Street and 141 and 143 East Bay Street.<sup>10</sup>

Susanna Rawlins' husband, Edward Rawlins, was a joiner by trade and also was the Marshal in Charles Town. He died sometime between the writing of his will, on September 24, 1699, and the proving of his will, on June 17, 1700.<sup>11</sup> Subsequently, she married Henry Wigington, Deputy Secretary of the Province. Henry Wigington died sometime after April 29, 1717, when he, then living in London, appointed Joseph Wragg as his attorney in Charles Town, and sometime before May 1724, when Susanna Wigington was identified as a widow.<sup>12</sup>

Susanna Wigington divided her "moiety or half part" of Town Lot No. 16 into two one-fourth parts, each 25 feet wide and 218 feet deep. On October 3, 1719, she conveyed her southern one-fourth part (including the present properties at 10 State Street and 141 East Bay Street) to Thomas Hepworth and Anne, his wife. That lot, which measured 25 feet in front on the Bay, contained at that time a tenement occupied by Mark Oliver.<sup>13</sup>

On May 8, 1724, Susanna Wigington, widow, conveyed the remaining "one fourth part of a Lot known in the Modell of the said Town by the Number 16," to Mary Blamyer (Blumyer, Blumyre, Blamire), widow. The property was described as having thereon a "Messuage or Tenement wherein John White now lives." That building probably stood on the part of the lot fronting on East Bay (the site of present-day 143 East Bay), that being the principal street. The lot was described as measuring 25 feet in front and an undetermined number of feet in depth. Subsequent records, however, make it clear that the property included the properties now known as 12 State Street and 143 East Bay Street.<sup>14</sup>

Mary Blamyer possibly was the widow of William Blamyer, who was Henry Wigington's attorney in Charles Town before Wigington's appointment of Joseph Wragg in that position.<sup>15</sup>

Mrs. Blamyer conveyed the one-fourth part of Town Lot No. 16 to Stephen Miller, shopkeeper, by deeds of lease and

release dated June 28 and 29, 1733, for 2,200 Pounds, current money of South Carolina. The property was described as having thereon a "Messuage or Tenement wherein Joshua Lancaster now lives." The building probably was on the site of present-day 143 East Bay, although the Ichnography of Charles Town in 1739 (Figure 2) depicts a range of buildings along Union Street as well as along East Bay, including the Miller property. The property was further described as measuring "in front to the Bay," 25 feet, and "running the whole breadth thereof backwards to the Westward," an undetermined number of feet. However, it is clear from subsequent records that the one-fourth part of Town Lot No. 16 included present-day 12 State Street and 143 East Bay Street. Various deeds indicate that Stephen Miller also had purchased the property adjacent to the south (present-day 141 East Bay and 10 State Street), but apparently he or his heirs did not retain that property, which afterward is found in other ownership.<sup>14</sup>

Stephen Miller died sometime before February 1, 1749, when his estate was inventoried.<sup>15</sup> He left no will, but subsequent records indicate that his one-fourth part of Town Lot No. 16 (including present-day 12 State Street and 143 East Bay Street) was divided between Stephen Miller and John Miller, who were probably his sons or perhaps his nephews. Stephen Miller the Younger received that portion of the lot which fronted on Union Street (now 12 State) ,

while John Miller received that portion fronting on the Bay (now 143 East Bay Street).<sup>16</sup>

The share of Stephen Miller the Younger was devised, on his death, sometime before May, 1770, to his daughter Hannah Miller Stirk, the wife of Benjamin Stirk, a Georgia planter. Benjamin and Hannah Stirk conveyed the property to John Hodsden, a Charles Town merchant, by deeds of lease and release, dated May 17 and 18, 1770, for 2,500 Pounds, current money of South Carolina. The deed contains the first mention of a building on the site of present-day 12 State Street, a "Messuage or Tenement now in the Tenure or Occupation of Henry Grainger." The lot was described as a portion of the lot, known in the plan of the town as No. 16, measuring 25 feet in front on Union Street, and 109 feet in depth. Hannah Stirk was unable to travel to Charles Town to sign the deeds, and appointed William Young and John Glen of Savannah as her commissioners. Her relinquishment of dower was accepted from them by Judge Robert Pringle of the Court of Common Pleas, on May 18, 1770.<sup>17</sup>

John Miller, son (or nephew) of Stephen Miller the Elder, and brother of Stephen Miller the Younger, was a planter in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis. He married Hannah Barksdale (sister of Charles and Thomas Barksdale), and they had a daughter, also named Hannah Miller. To add to the confusion, that Hannah Miller also

The Curtain Line

Street on the Bay

25 feet

100 feet  
Part of the Lot No. 16

110 feet

25 feet

Mr. Miller's Lot

This Plot is what Represents part of the Lot No. 16  
where Joshua Hart lived Building and Bounding to  
the South East on the Street on the Bay opposite Mr.  
Burns Wharf and to the S. Ward on Mr. Miller's Land  
the said plot is 110 feet in Depth 25 in front which  
Jonathan Cooke has bought of John Stirk. —

April 14th 1770 William Davis J. J.

X 3	336
-----	-----

Figure 3.  
Plat of East Bay lot,  
in 1770.

was married to a Stirk from Georgia; John Stirk of Hampton, near Savannah. John Miller died in December 1751, leaving a will in which, after specific bequests, he devised all his estate, real and personal, to his "Dearly Beloved Wife," Hannah Barksdale Miller. After her death, sometime before May, 1770, the property on the Bay (present-day 143 East Bay) was devised to their daughter, Hannah Miller Stirk, wife of John Stirk.<sup>20</sup>

John Stirk and Hannah Miller Stirk, his wife, conveyed that property, by deeds of lease and release, dated April 17 and 18, 1770, to Jonathan Cook, shoemaker. The property was described as being a part of Town Lot No. 16 in the Model of Charles Town, measuring 25 feet in front on the Bay and 109 feet in depth. An accompanying plat (Figure 3), however, gives the depth as 110 feet. Although the plat does not show it, the deed states that the lot contained a "Messuage or Tenement . . . at present occupied by Joshua Hart." The 1770 deed contains the first specific mention of a building on the site of present-day 143 East Bay Street.<sup>21</sup>

Jonathan Cook (Cooke) also purchased the property at present-day 12 State Street. John Hodsdon had died, leaving a will dated April 26, 1774 and probated July 19, 1776, in which he devised all his estate to his "honoured Mother, Mary Ellis of Ansonburgh . . . Widow."<sup>22</sup>

Mary Ellis conveyed the property on the east side of

Union Street (now State) to Jonathan Cook, vintner, by lease and release dated September 8 and 9, 1778, for 3,500 Pounds, current money of South Carolina. The lot was described as measuring 25 feet in front and 109 feet in depth. There is no mention of a building.==

The building mentioned in the deed when Hodsden purchased the property in 1770 had been destroyed in the great fire of 1778. The Phoenix Fire Company map of 1788 (Figure 4) appears to depict the property as still vacant. Any building erected after that perhaps was destroyed by the great fire of 1796, and any building on the lot was probably lost in the great fire of 1810. All three of the disastrous fires swept through the neighborhood.

## Great Fires of 1778, 1796 and 1810

The neighborhood of 12 State Street was visited by three disastrous fires in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

**1778** - On January 15, 1778, in the midst of the Revolution, a little after four a.m., a fire was discovered in the bake-house of one Moore, on Queen Street near the north end of Union Street (now State Street). The alarm was given immediately and a number of people assembled with fire engines and other firefighting equipment. However, a brisk northeast wind "drove the flames with an impetuosity that could not be checked," according to a contemporary account. Gabriel Manigault (grandfather of the architect by the same name, also stated that the fire "Spread so fast that our Engines could do but little Service."<sup>1</sup>

The fire was so rapid in its progress that before noon it had burned all the houses on both sides of Union Street; the south side of Queen Street, "from Mrs. Doyley's house to the Bay;" the greatest part of Chalmers' Alley, including the home of Dr. Lionel Chalmers, the well-known botanist; all the Bay, except for fifteen houses, from Queen Street to Granville's Bastion; the north side of Broad Street, "from Mrs. Thomas Smith's house to the Bay;" the south side of Broad Street, from Jonathan Sarrazin's

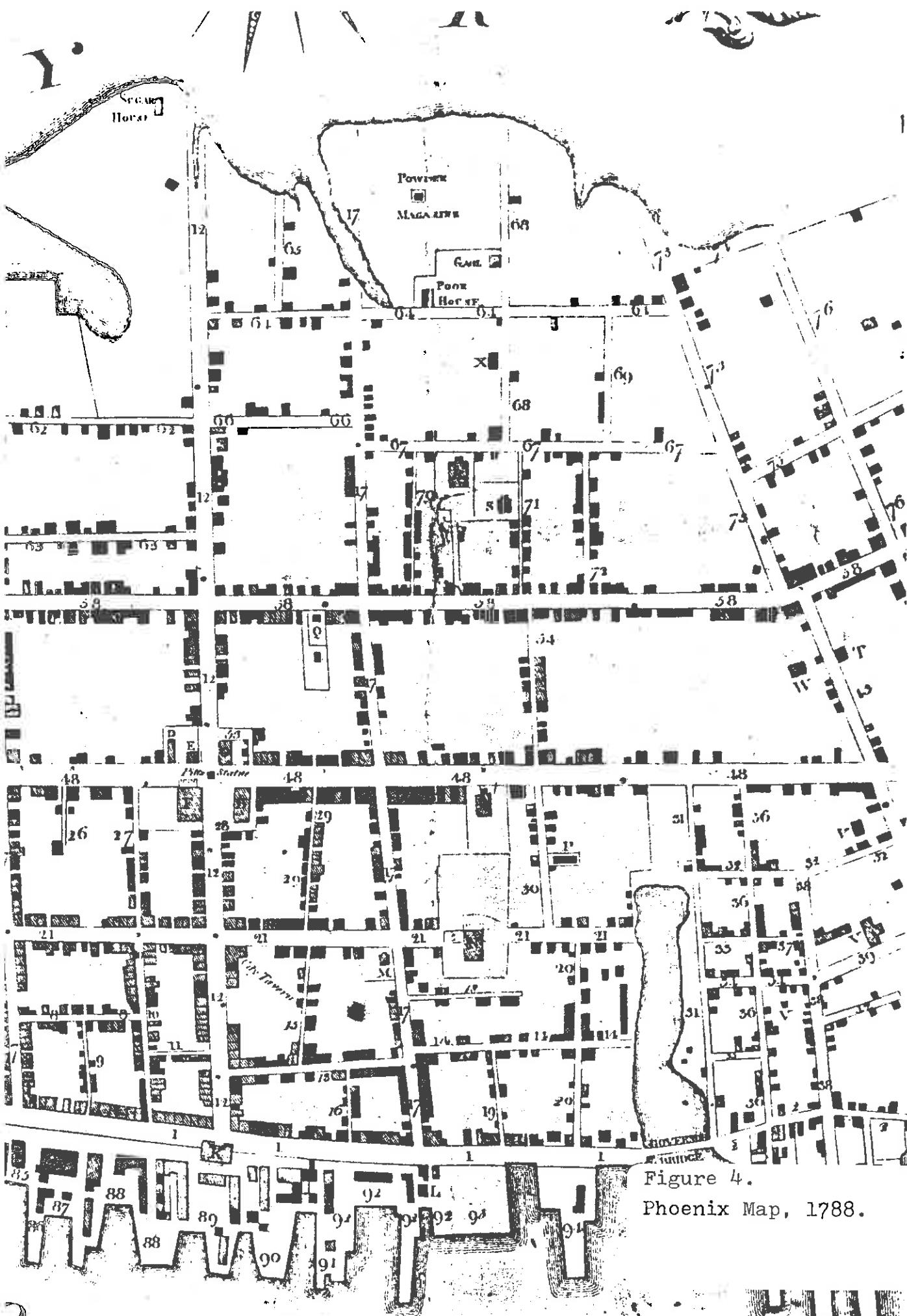


Figure 4.  
Phoenix Map, 1788.

silversmith shop, at Broad and Church (which was the only building in that block not burned), to "Guerard's Corner," on the Bay; all of Gadsden's Alley; Elliott Street, except for two houses; all of Bedon's Alley; the east side of Church Street, except for five residences, from Broad Street to Stoll's Alley; and the whole of Tradd Street to the east of Church Street.<sup>2</sup>

A horrified witness described the scene: "The cracking of the flames; the dreadful columns of smoke bearing with them myriads of fiery flakes, which fell in all parts of the Town lying in the direction of the wind; the roar of explosions; the crash of falling houses; the shrieks of the unhappy sufferers; the horror painted in every countenance; the confusion apparent everywhere, and detecting the infamous wretches (and they were not a few) who availed themselves of the opportunity to pilfer, altogether formed one of the most dismal scenes of woe and distress that can possibly be conceived."<sup>3</sup>

The Patriot officers and soldiers who were quartered in Charles Town offered every assistance in their power to the inhabitants of the town, and it was mainly due to their efforts that the houses at the south end of the Bay were preserved.<sup>4</sup>

It was estimated that nearly 250 dwelling houses were destroyed, not counting storehouses and outbuildings. A considerable quantity of merchandise and furniture was

destroyed. The entire loss, "by the most most moderate computation," was estimated to exceed \$3,000,000. Many were of the opinion that the loss exceeded 1,000,000 Pounds Sterling. At least six lives were lost. The Charles Town Library Society's valuable collection of books, instruments and apparatus for astronomical and philosophical observations and experiments, was almost entirely lost.<sup>6</sup>

A visitor, Elkanah Watson, commented: "Many who, a few hours before, retired to their beds in affluence, were now reduced, by the all-devouring element, to indigence."<sup>6</sup>

Emergency lodgings and food were provided in several public buildings, at public expense. On January 16, 1778, the General Assembly voted 20,000 Pounds for the relief of the sufferers. The Assembly of the State of Georgia also voted \$10,000 for relief.<sup>7</sup>

1796 - On June 13, 1796, in the afternoon, the most alarming fire since that of 1778 broke out in Lodge Alley near Union Street. The fire, according to a contemporary account, "baffled all exertions" of numerous citizens who gathered to fight it. The fight continued until the following morning, when a considerable part of the city lay in ashes.<sup>8</sup>

The fire destroyed two thirds of Union Street; all of Union Street Continued (also known as Motte Street); every house in Queen Street from the Bay to the corner of Church Street; Church Street, from Broad Street to St. Philip's

Church, except for two buildings; Chalmers' Alley; Berresford's Alley; Kinloch's Court; the north side of Broad Street, from the Meeting Street to Mr. Jack's, four doors below Church Street; and five houses on the Bay, from the corner of Queen Street.<sup>7</sup>

Public buildings destroyed included the French Church at Church and Queen Streets, and the Beef Market, at the northwest corner of Broad and Meeting streets. The French Church was rebuilt, but the Beef Market property was sold to the Bank of the United States in 1800, and the Bank erected the building which later became City Hall. The steeple of St. Philip's Church (the second edifice, built in 1710-21) caught fire but was saved by the action of a brave black man who ascended to the top of the cupola and tore off the shingles.<sup>10</sup>

A large number of private buildings were destroyed. Five hundred chimneys of burned buildings were counted. The loss was estimated at 150,000 Pounds. The loss of goods and furniture was probably equal to that amount.<sup>11</sup>

1810 - On October 9, 1810, a fire broke out in a small house in Church Street, north of St. Philip's Church. The fire moved in a southeasterly direction to Queen Street, then through Queen Street to Union Street, and down to Broad Street. The destruction of the house of Mr. Chupein, just west of Union Street, prevented the further progress of the flames.<sup>12</sup>

The 1810 fire destroyed 194 houses, at a loss estimated to be about \$500,000.<sup>18</sup>

### The Coffee House Property

Jonathan Cook (Cooke), identified in deeds as a shoemaker and vintner, purchased the property now known as 12 State Street in 1770 and the adjacent property now known as 143 East Bay Street in 1778. The two properties would remained joined together for several decades. During the early 19th century various coffee houses, which doubled as inns, were located on the East Bay property, and the State Street property undoubtedly was used in conjunction with the the coffee houses.<sup>1</sup>

Cook and his wife Eleanor mortgaged the East Bay Street property in April 1770, for 2,500 Pounds, to John Paul Grimke. The mortgage was satisfied. Jonathan Cook affixed his signature to the document, but Eleanor made her mark with a cross.<sup>2</sup>

Jonathan Cook, "being weak in Body," made his will on February 9, 1796. He made bequests of money to a relative, Catherine Quackenbush, "at present residing in my family," to the Commissioners of the Orphan House and to the South Carolina Society. The remaining estate, real and personal, he bequeathed to "my beloved Wife Eleanor Cook," who was to be the sole executrix of his estate. The will was probated on May 23, 1796.<sup>3</sup>

Eleanor Cook subsequently moved to New York City,

where she died on March 9, 1821. She left as heirs her brother Jacob Quackenbush and his wife, Experience; her brother Peter Quackenbush and his wife Eleanor; her brother Isaac Quackenbush and his wife Susannah; her nephew Abraham Quackenbush and his wife Catherine; her niece Mrs. Susan Thum; and her nephew "of the half Blood," John Pool, a baker. All were residents of New York City, except Mrs. Thum, who lived in Philadelphia. All the heirs appointed Joseph Ireland of New York, grocer, as their attorney, with power to dispose of all real estate of the late Eleanor Cook, in Charleston and New York. The Charleston real estate included the property on East Bay and State streets, and property on King Street.\*

Ireland, on November 16, 1821, conveyed the Cook property on East Bay and State streets to William Heyward, George W. Cross, James Jervey and Samuel Prioleau, as trustees for Elizabeth Hamilton and her children. The purchase price was \$8,750. The property was described as a "Lot, Messuage Lot and tenement," on the east side of State Street, late Union Street, measuring 25 feet in front and 109 feet in depth, and a "Lot of Land, Messuage and Tenement" situated on the Bay, measuring in width 25 feet and in depth 109 feet. Together the two lots extended 218 feet from East Bay to State Street. The deed also states that both the lots and tenements "now form that establishment on East Bay . . . known by the designation of

the Bank Coffee House."<sup>6</sup>

The deed contains the first mention of the coffee house. The Bank Coffee House is listed in the city directory of 1822 at 129 East Bay Street, which was then the address of present-day 143 East Bay.<sup>6</sup>

Elizabeth Hamilton, for whom the property was held in trust, was the wife of Gov. James Hamilton of South Carolina. The Hamiltons and their trustees sold the property to Louis N. Vidal, on December 31, 1834, for \$15,000. The property was described as a lot "with a three Story Brick House" thereon, on the east side of State Street, measuring 25 feet in front and 109 feet in depth, and a lot "with a Three Story brick house," on the west side of East Bay Street, known as the Bank Coffee House.<sup>7</sup>

Louis N. Vidal, a Wadmalaw Island planter of French descent, was a relative, perhaps brother, of James Felix Vidal, who is listed in the city directory of 1835-36 as operating the Marine and Commercial Hotel at 129 East Bay Street. Whether that address was the same as that of the Bank Coffee House in 1822 is not known. The directory of 1835-36 also carries an advertisement (Figure 6) for the Marine and Commercial Hotel, which promises such attractions as fine liquors and wines and a billiard table.

Louis N. Vidal sold the property to Isaac Davega, a member of Charleston's Sephardic Jewish community, on January 15, 1836, for \$21,000. The property was described

as in the 1834 deed, again identifying the East Bay Street building as the Bank Coffee House. =

Davega immediately leased the premises on East Bay Street to A. Antonio and J. Rousseau, for a five year period, commencing February 1, 1836, and ending February 1, 1841, for \$2,000 per annum, payable quarterly at \$500 per quarter. Antonio and Rousseau agreed to hold the premises during that term, not conveying the lease to anyone else, and to keep the property in the same condition in which they found it. ?

Aires Antonio was the proprietor of the Tivoli Gardens on Charleston Neck, and subsequently of the Globe Tavern at 208 King Street, and of the Exchange Coffee House at 107 East Bay. J. Rousseau was the proprietor of a coffee house at 3 Vendue Range.<sup>10</sup> The two evidently became co-partners in operating the Bank Coffee House.<sup>11</sup>

Trouble was on the horizon, however. On February 26, 1836, President C. J. Colcock, and the Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, exhibited their bill of complaint in the Court of Equity against Louis N. Vidal, Charles R. Brewster, Grace Davega and Moses Davega, and against the minors Benjamin F. Davega, Abram H. Davega, Isaac Davega, Salina Davega, Columbus Davega and Amanda Davega, as represented by their guardian, Grace Davega. The complainants prayed the sale of the real estate, which was under mortgage to the complainants, in order to affect

foreclosure. The defendants admitted the allegations, especially that a part of the debt was outstanding and due the complainants. The court decreed that the mortgaged premises be sold at public auction by the Master in Equity.<sup>12</sup>

Consequently, on December 13, 1838, Edward R. Laurens, Master in Equity, offered the property for sale at public auction. The Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, Timothy Street, President, submitted a high bid of \$19,000 to purchase the property. The property was described as a lot on the west side of East Bay Street, extending through to State Street, and measuring 25 feet front on each street. The buildings thereon were described as a "three Story brick House on East Bay Street Known as the Carolina Coffee House, and also that three Story brick dwelling House, on State Street, the lower Story thereof being now or late occupied by Gantt and Mortimer, brokers."<sup>13</sup>

The firm of Gantt and Mortimer, consisting of Thomas J. Gantt and Samuel Mortimer, auctioneers and brokers, were listed at 6 State Street in the city directory of 1837-38, and at 12 State Street in the city directory of 1840-41. The two addresses may have applied to the same building (present-day 12 State Street), as street numbers changed frequently in the 19th century. The Carolina Coffee House is not listed in the directories.<sup>14</sup>

The Charleston Insurance and Trust Company sold the

property to John S. Jones, a hardware merchant, for \$15,000, on February 15, 1843. The property was described the same as in the 1838 deed, except that the building on East Bay was "now Known as the Alhambra and formerly called the South Carolina Coffee House."<sup>15</sup> The Alhambra also is not listed in city directories.

John S. Jones separated the two properties once more, and conveyed the property at 12 State Street in October 1844 to John M. Gilchrist, a broker, who located his office at the address.<sup>16</sup>

## 12 State Street

John M. Gilchrist conveyed the property at 12 State Street to the Bank of Georgetown for \$5,500, on October 24, 1846. The property was described at that time as being on the east side of State Street, measuring 25 feet on the front and back lines, and 81 feet in depth.<sup>1</sup>

The Bank of Georgetown, J.W. Coachman, President, and D.L. McKay, Cashier, conveyed the property to Thomas Ryan, for \$5,000, on January 1, 1847.

Thomas Ryan and his son, William B. Ryan, were affiliated in the firm of Thomas Ryan and Son, brokers and auctioneers. They had their office at 12 State Street until the 1860s.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas Ryan sold the premises to George A. Trenholm for \$20,000 in inflated Confederate currency, on July 31, 1863.<sup>3</sup>

Trenholm was a partner in the firms of Fraser, Trenholm & Company and John Fraser & Co., who were blockade runners during the Civil War. After the war, he was the principal in G.A. Trenholm & Son, with William L. Trenholm, bankers, factors and commission merchants. There is no indication that their offices were located at 12 State St. They are listed in city directories at Broad and East Bay streets, and on North Atlantic Wharf.<sup>4</sup>

Following Trenholm's death, his considerable real estate was sold. The property at 12 State Street was purchased by George W. Witte and John B. Reeves, as trustees for Charlotte Sophia Witte, wife of Charles O. Witte, and her children. The property was described at that time as measuring 25 feet in front on State Street and 80 feet in depth.<sup>5</sup>

Charles Otto Witte was president of the People's National Bank and German Consul.<sup>6</sup>

During the ownership of 12 State Street by his family, the building was leased to various individuals.

L.W. Bicaise, locksmith, gunsmith, bellhanger and dealer in sporting goods, had his store and residence in the building from 1888 to 1890.<sup>7</sup>

The building was vacant for two years, then was occupied by William G. Barron, a black man. Barron operating a catering business on the premises, and lived at 9 Park Street. He was listed in directories at 12 State from 1893 to 1896.<sup>8</sup>

Samuel E. Malone, a black man, a lineman for the Western Union Telegraph Company, lived at 12 State Street with his wife Jeanette (also listed as Jane and Jennie), from 1897 to 1903. From 1903 to 1906, Mrs. Malone is listed alone at the address.<sup>9</sup>

Beginning in 1908, Isaac H. Brown and his wife Alice operated a grocery on the premises and lived upstairs.

They remained there until 1917.<sup>10</sup>

One of the trustees of the property, George W. Witte, died on September 2, 1893, and Earle Sloan was substituted as trustee on February 28, 1894.<sup>11</sup>

In June of 1908, there was a division of the estate, and the trustees and surviving children of Charles O. Witte and Charlotte Sophie Witte conveyed 12 State Street and other properties to one of the daughters, Beatrice Witte Ravenel.<sup>12</sup>

Mrs. Ravenel, the wife S. Prioleau Ravenel and a noted poet and author, retained the State Street property until June 24, 1911, when she conveyed it to the Atlantic Realty Company, for \$8,000.<sup>13</sup>

H. L. Erckmann was President, and Walter B. Wilbur, Secretary, of the Atlantic Realty Company. They conveyed 12 State Street to the Commercial Refining Company in January 1920. During the ownership of the Atlantic Realty Company, tenants included Thomas M. Martin, a black man who sold fruits and soft drinks at 12 State in 1918, and John Bell and his wife Virginia, a black family who sold wood and lived at 12 State in 1919.<sup>14</sup>

W. T. Carroll was President of the Commercial Refining Company, which manufactured vegetable oils on Charleston Neck and had an office in the Equitable Building at Broad and Church streets. Other officers were H. J. O'Neill, vice president, and Montague Triest, treasurer. Lawrence

Whiting was general manager. They sold the property at 12 State in May, 1920, to the Unity Realty Company.<sup>15</sup>

Thomas R. Waring was President of the Unity Realty Company and Montague Tiest was Secretary. They conveyed 12 State Street to the Planters Fertilizer and Phosphate Company, in October, 1920.<sup>16</sup>

J. Ross Hanahan was President of the Planters Fertilizer and Phosphate Company, which had its offices at 143 East Bay Street. Other officers were W.O. Hanahan, W.B. Metts and J.A. Hertz. They retained 12 State Street until 1943.<sup>17</sup>

Tenants at 12 State in the 1920s included Gordon A. Smart, a black carpenter, and his wife Emma, from 1921 through 1923. Anna Robinson is listed at 12 State in 1924. From 1925 to 1944, the property, which was in a very run-down condition, was listed as vacant.<sup>18</sup>

In June 1943, the property was purchased by the Wando Realty Company, C. Fletcher Carter, Vice President. The firm sold the property in September 1944 to Jeannette H. Skinner.<sup>19</sup>

Mrs. Skinner was the wife of Eugene G. Skinner, President of the firm of Skinner & Ruddock, general contractors. Skinner renovated the building at 12 State Street and located his office there until the late 1940s. The apartments upstairs were leased to individuals including Ralph A. Baxter, proprietor of the Baxter Iron

Works at 13-27 Cumberland Street and of the Cliquot Club Bottling Company, 2 Cumberland Street. His wife, Nell G. Baxter, was manager of the Lady Jane Shop, milliners, at 300 King Street. They are listed as residents at 12 State St. in 1948.<sup>20</sup>

Mrs. Skinner, in January, 1946, conveyed the property to C. Fletcher Carter, a partner in the Pinckney-Carter Company, real estate and insurance brokers at 26 Broad St., and in the Cowperthwaite Company, furniture dealers at 205 King Street.<sup>21</sup>

On January 4, 1947, Carter conveyed the property to the State Realty Corporation.<sup>22</sup>

Eugene G. Skinner was President and Robert M. Hollings Secretary, of the State Realty Corporation. They retained the property until March, 1964, when it was purchased by John B. Marcus. During the ownership of the State Realty Corporation, tenants included Bennie B. Hyman, proprietor of Electric Service & Equipment Company at 45 Pinckney, and his wife, Jane D. Hyman, and Raymond L. Baker, ordananceman for the Naval Ammunition Depot, and his wife Ann B. Baker, all of whom were listed there in 1950-51. The South Carolina Credit Corporation, Belvin H. Robin, President, was located at 12 State during the mid-to-late 1950s. Residential tenants during that time included Miss Lauri Elaine, bookkeeper for Robin; Kenneth Storm, U.S. Navy, and his wife Fran; and Sam R. Bayne, agent for the Life

Insurance Company of Virginia, and his wife Alvira D. Bayne.<sup>23</sup>

Marcus, in March 1964, conveyed the property to the Southern Corporation. The Southern Corporation, Mathew B. Barkley, President, and Helen L. Barkley, Secretary, sold the property to Theodore T. Mappus in March 1965.<sup>24</sup>

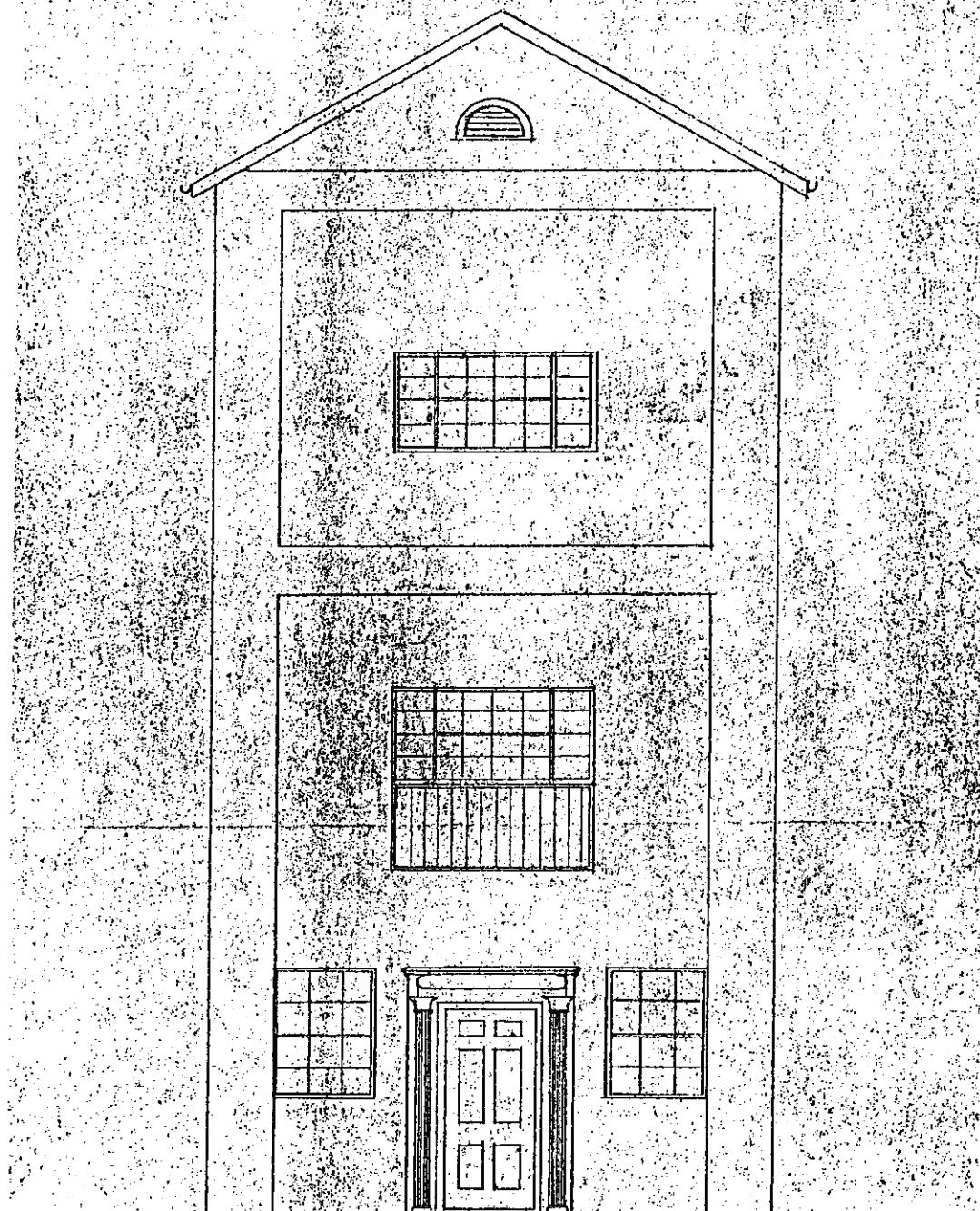
Mappus had his insurance agency in the building until 1987, when in September of that year, he sold the property to Charles M. Condon and Emily Y. Condon.<sup>25</sup>

## The Building

The building at 12 State Street is a three story stuccoed brick structure with a hipped roof. The construction is of Charleston grey brick, most of which is hidden by stucco which is scored to resemble stone blocks. The older windows have sandstone sills.

The facade of the building is unusual in that it features a centered tripartite window on the second and again on the third level. The tripartite windows are centered in shallow recesses which are emphasized by broad vertical bands of stuccoed masonry which simulate giant order pilasters (or perhaps flattened quoins), and by horizontal bands of stuccoed masonry which form a belt course between the second and third floors and a frieze below the roof cornice. The roof cornice is a simple devise of shaped stucco or stuccoed masonry. The cornice continues around the building. The other facade features do not.

Eugene G. Skinner, president of Skinner & Ruddock, general contractors, whose wife then owned the building, expended more than \$5,000 to restore and remodeling the building in 1944. A photograph taken before the building was remodeled in 1944 (Figure 6) indicates that the larger of the tripartite windows, on the second level, had a



NO. 12 STATE STREET  
PROPOSED DOORWAY  
March 17, 1945. Scale 1/4" = 1'

REB

Figure 8.  
Proposal for facade  
changes, 1944.

The other original openings are fairly easy to find, as they are still outlined in the stucco, which is scored to resemble a large stone lintel over each opening. The evidence in the stucco indicates that there were very large openings on the south side of the building, on the first level. New windows, from the 1944 remodeling can be plainly discerned because the stucco around them is newer and of a different composition than the original.

Another photograph of the building, taken in 1940 for the architectural survey, This is Charleston, indicates there were two interior chimneys on the north side of the building, in the usual place of chimneys in a Charleston single house. There is still evidence of these chimneys, which were removed in 1944, in filled-in sections of the roof structure, which can be seen in the attic, and in the remains of the arched supports for the chimneys, which can be seen in the basement. The chimneys were replaced by a single central chimney in 1944.\*

The roof of the building is hipped, and the roof structure, which features fine old timbers pegged together, indicates that the roof is original. The earthquake damage inspectors' report, in 1886, indicates that the house then had a slate roof. This has been replaced by a 20th century shingle roof. The roof is unusual in that it lacks the bell-shaped "West Indian slope" which is characteristic of Charleston houses of its period.\*\*

The architectural survey, This is Charleston, describes 12 State at that time as "A fine example of a Charleston single house." That indicates that the house, when the survey was made in 1940, still retained the characteristic single house form, with two primary rooms on each floor, flanked by a central hall. The interior was altered in 1944, when bath and kitchen facilities were installed in the former hall space.

The interior of the building retains some six-paneled doors, and door and window surrounds in the Regency style. It also retains old panels under the original windows of the upper floors. In the 1944 remodeling, the original paneling was augmented by new wainscotting. Rooms on all three floors have wooden cornices which are appropriate to the period of the house; however, the naked eye does not reveal whether the cornices are original or were installed in 1944.

There is on the rear of the building a small ell which is an original feature of the building. The ell now contains a staircase which is of 20th century construction, although in an "historical" style. The ell is depicted on various maps and plats of the property (Figures 9, 10, 12, 13, 14). The earlier maps and plats (Figures 9, 10, 11, 12) also depict a three story brick outbuilding in the rear. Only a single-story brick wall remains of the outbuilding.

The building was damaged in the earthquake of August 31, 1886. The earthquake damage inspectors' report indicated that the south wall was "slightly cracked," and the east and west walls were "badly cracked."<sup>6</sup> The chimney "tops down and badly cracked." The inspectors recommended that the owner "rebuild centre portion of west and parts of east walls, and anchor well at each floor. Rebuild chimney from 2nd floor. Rebuild kitchen piazza & chimney, and anchor walls."<sup>7</sup> The advice to anchor the walls was certainly taken. There are "earthquake bolts" visible on the exterior walls.

The photographs (Figure 7) taken before the remodeling indicate the building was seriously deteriorated. The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1942 (Figure 13) has the notation, "Delap[dated]." on the plat of the building. Perhaps the building had not been repaired properly after the earthquake. The amount of money expended by Skinner was certainly a great deal, in 1944 terms, especially considering that Skinner was his own contractor.

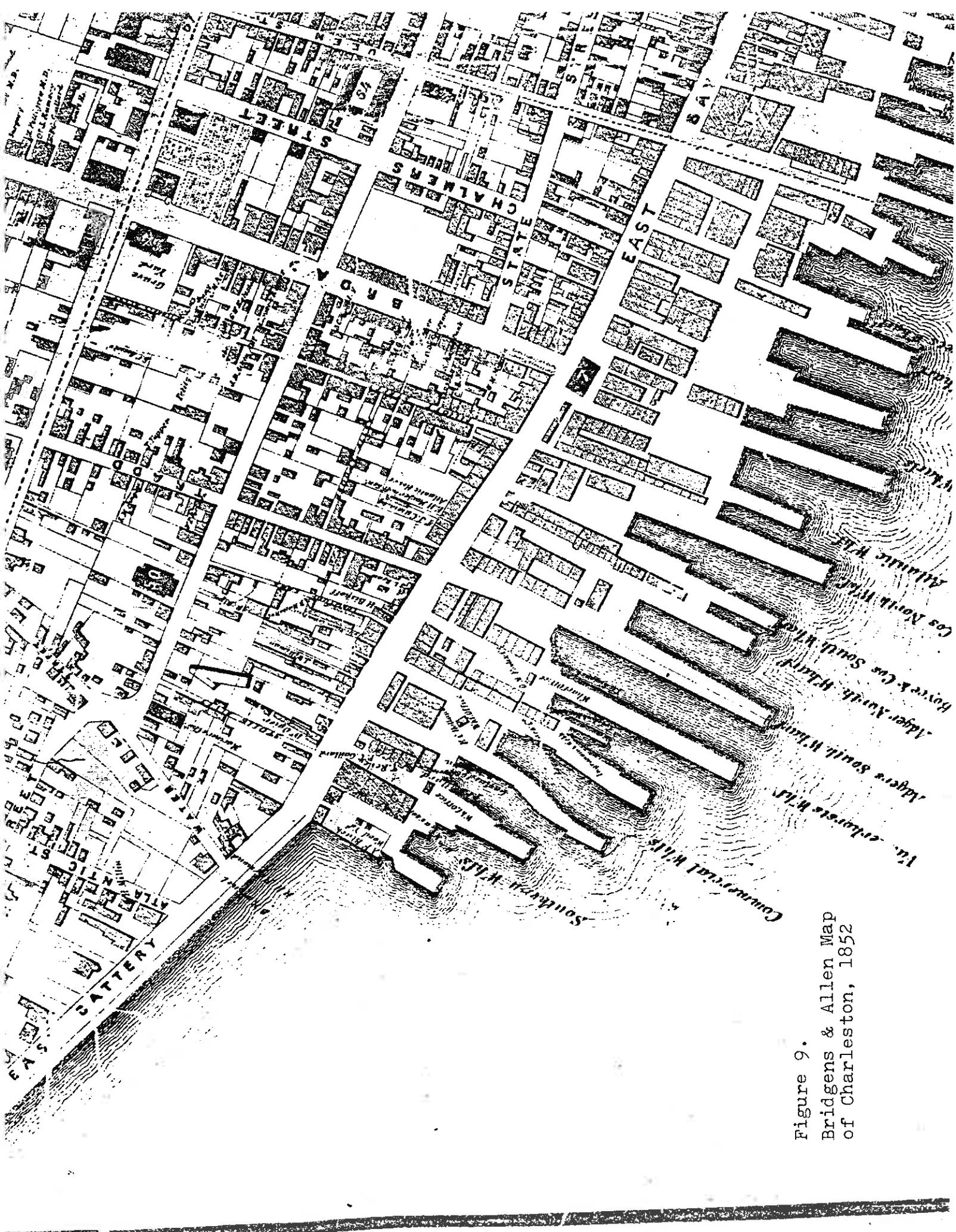


Figure 9.  
Bridgens & Allen Map  
of Charleston, 1852

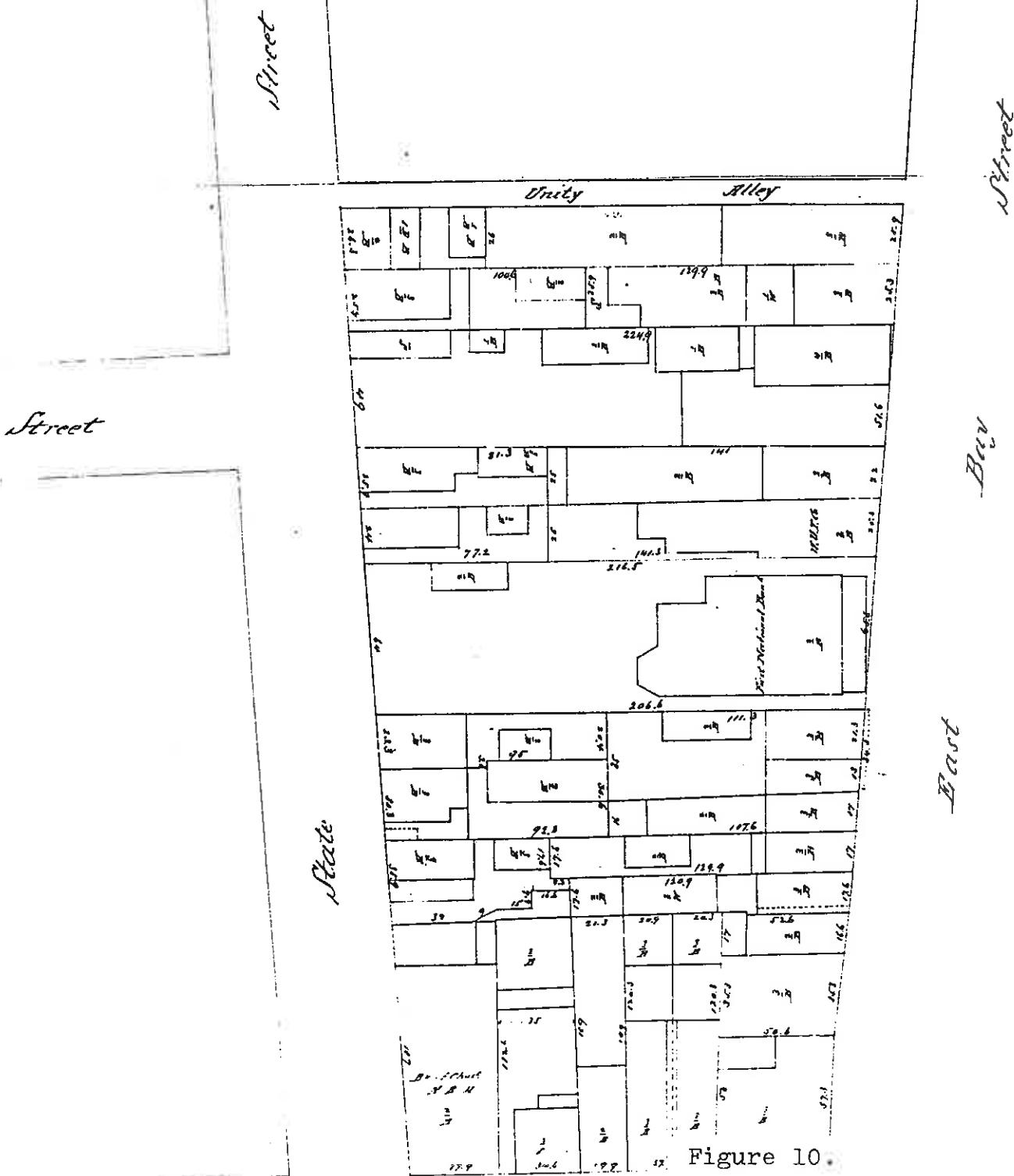
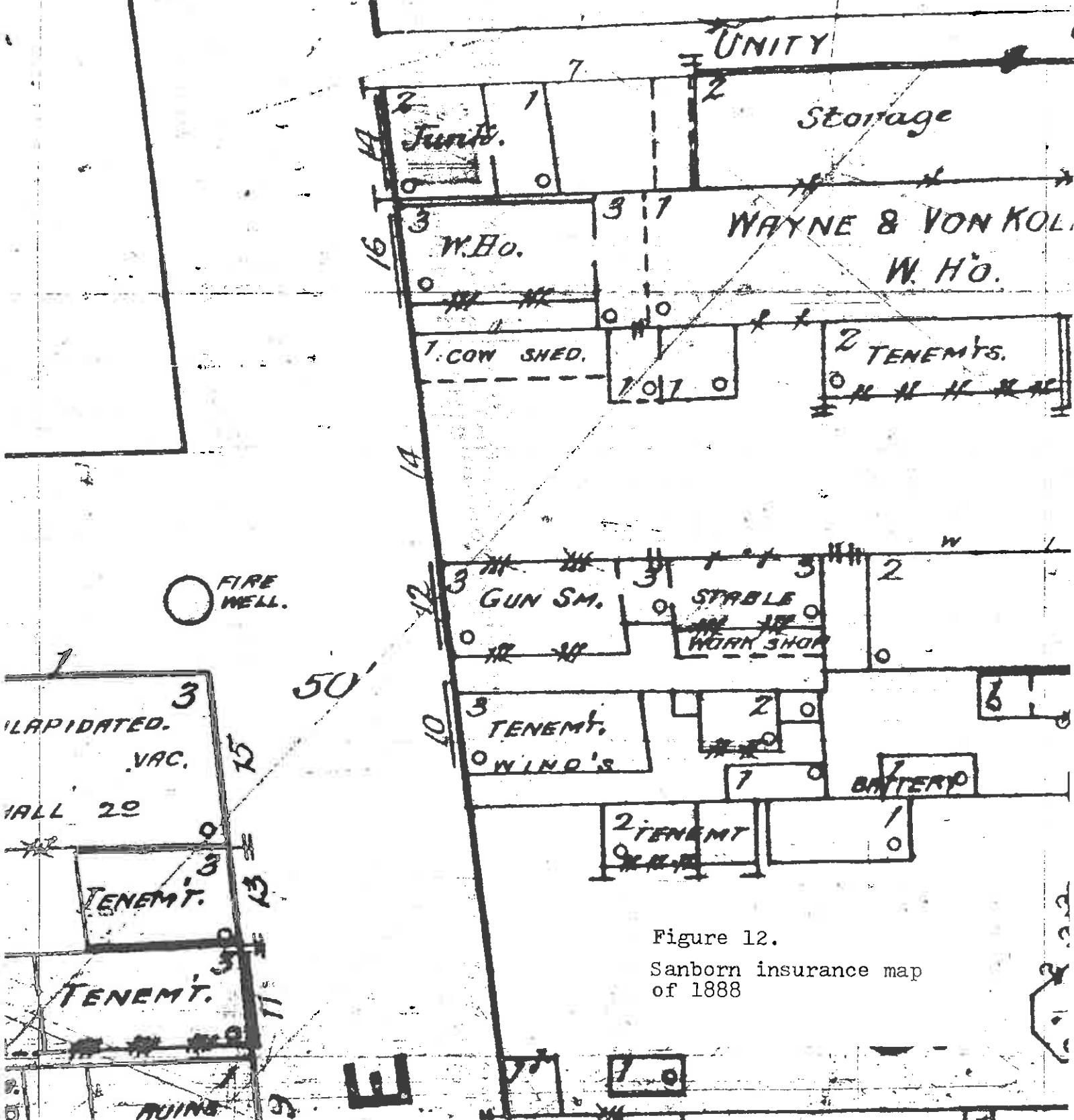


Figure 10.  
City Ward Plat, 1882.

SHEET



BOOK 0 82 PAGE 196

GEO. H. BAMBERG  
#143 E. BAY ST.

URSULA S. KAISER

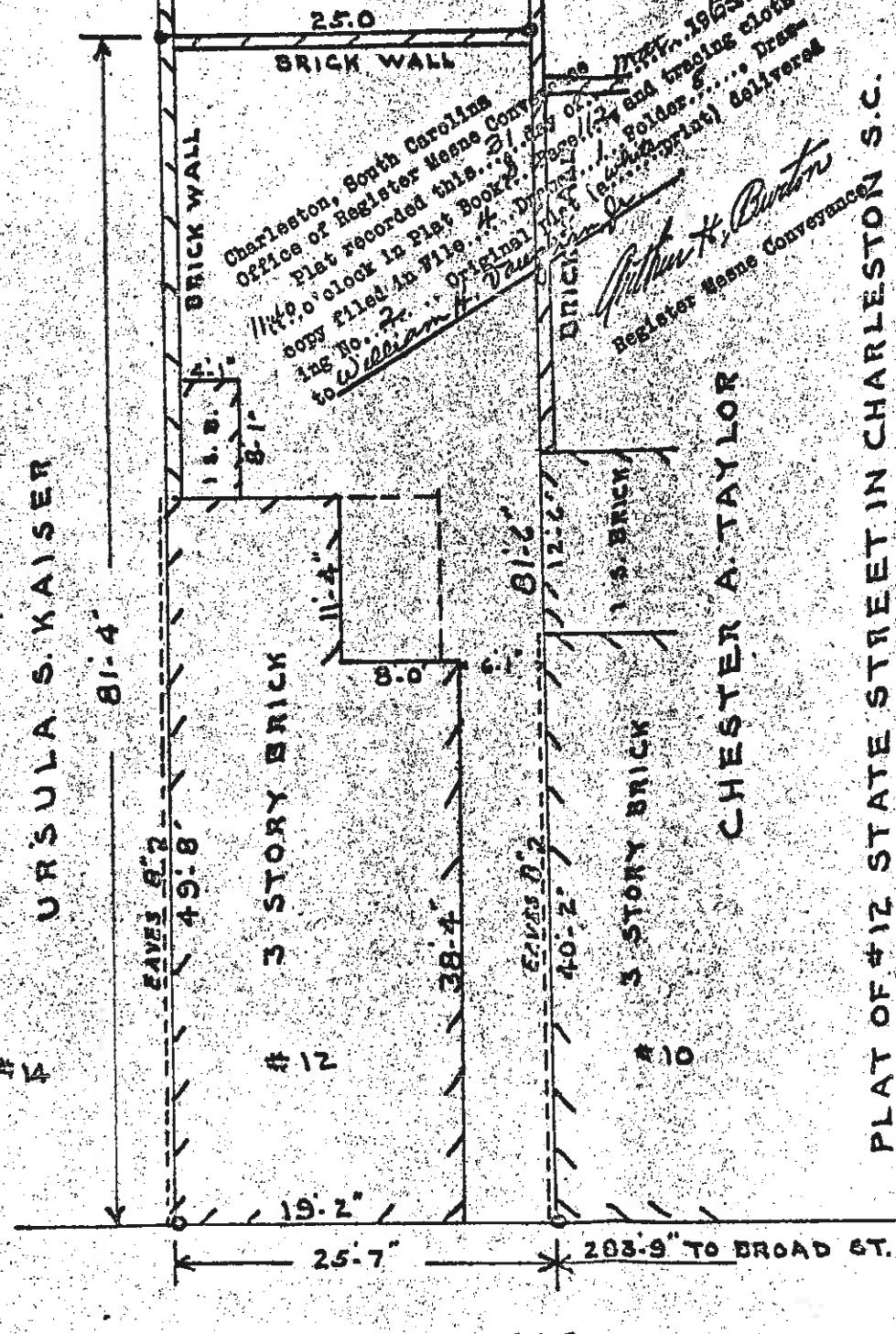


Figure 14.  
Plat of 12 State, 1965.

### Mary Fisher Crosse

Mary Fisher was a Quaker missionary who in 1660 traveled to Constantinople, then capital of the Ottoman Empire, and tried to convert the "Great Turk" (Sultan Muhammed V or his Grand Vizier, Mohammed Kuiprili). It was said that the "Great Turk" listened politely to her, but declined to leave the faith of Islam.\*

Subsequently, she traveled to Barbadoes and New England, where she suffered persecution as a Quaker missionary. She arrived in Charles Town about 1680 with her husband John Crosse and her children. The family were among the founders of the Quaker Meeting House, which was built on King Street, between Queen and Broad streets, on the present site of the Charleston County Parking Garage.\*\*

Her husband John Crosse was a cordwainer, or cobbler who specialized in the making of shoes from cordovan leather. His made his will on March 23, 1685/86, "Intending by God's assistance for a Voyage at Sea & not knowing how ye Lord may Deal with me in this Present Voyage."\*\*\* He may not have survived the sea voyage. In any case, he was dead by April 1688, when Mary Crosse is identified as a widow in a land warrant.\*\*\*\*

John Crosse's will, recorded on March 5, 1699/1700, devised all his estate, real and personal, "unto my Loveing

Wife Mary Cross," for her use during her lifetime, and after her death to be disposed of "as she shall order." The will also directed that, after Mrs. Crosse's death, their son-in-law, William Bayly (Bayley, Bailey) was to inherit "my now Dwelling House with one half of ye Lott thereunto belonging." The will does not state where the house and lot were situated.<sup>6</sup>

A warrant was issued by Landgrave James Colleton, the Governor, to Surveyor General Stephen Bull, on April 18, 1688, to "cause to be admeasured and laid out unto Mary Crosse, Widow, one Towne Lott at Charles Towne. Another warrant, dated June 10, 1689, authorized Bull "to cause to be admeasured and laid out unto Mary Crosse, Widdow, that Towne lott in Charles Towne which was formerly taken upp by Richard Dymond and by him deserted which said lott being purchased by the said Mary Crosse of the Lords and absolute Proprietors of this Province." On July 4, 1695, two warrants for two other town lots to be laid out for Mary Crosse, widow, were issued by Landgrave Joseph Blake, the Governor, to Capt. Job Howes, Surveyor. The warrants do not specify locations for any of the lots.<sup>6</sup>

Mary Crosse received formal grants for several lots. The grant for Town Lot No. 16, on the west side of present-day East Bay Street, between Broad and Queen streets, was dated June 13, 1689. The grant for Town Lot No. 59, at the northeast corner of the public square and

wooden balustrade extending across the lower portion.<sup>1</sup> The balustrade was decorative rather than functional, as the surface behind it was wooden paneling which was stationary and could not be opened, as a gib door might.

The presence of sandstone sills in the openings of the two tripartite windows indicates that they are probably original features, just as are the other older windows which have sandstone sills. That deduction, though logical, is rather startling because that form of fenestration is atypical in local architecture, and perhaps unique. The informed observer would expect fenestration more typical of the time and place, such as the fenestration exhibited by 11 State Street and 13 State Street, both of which have symmetrical facades with three conventional openings on each level.<sup>2</sup>

The pre-remodeling photograph (Figure 6) also shows an early 19th century storefront, constructed of wood, with a centered entrance of French doors, flanked by two large shop windows, composed of multiple lights encased in muntins, a form of shop window which was prevalent before French plate glass came into general use in the mid-19th century. The old storefront was removed in the 1944 remodeling, and a Georgian doorway, flanked by two smaller windows, was installed. These features were proposed in a drawing (Figure 8) submitted by Skinner to city authorities for Architectural Review in 1944. <sup>3</sup>

Meeting street, also was dated June 13, 1689. The grant for Town Lot No. 124, at the southeast corner of Meeting and Queen streets, was dated August 10, 1695. Her grant for Town Lot No. 101, on the east side of Meeting Street was dated August 13, 1695.<sup>7</sup> Lots 59, 101 and 124 were contiguous and are designated on the Bull-Herbert copy of the "Grand Modell" (Figure 1) as "Mrs. Crofs' 3 Lotts."

Mrs. Crosse had a daughter who married William Bayley (Bayly, Bayeley, Bailey). In her will, dated August 28, 1698, Mrs. Crosse bequeathed to Bayley a "corner Town Lott in Charles Town which was formerly Capt. Clapp's, whereon ye great house Stands that he lately Lived in, together with ye said House and all other buildings."<sup>8</sup> That was Town Lot No. 31, southwest corner of Broad and Church streets, granted to Capt. John Clapp on March 17, 1681/82. Bayley also was bequeathed "one other Towne Lott in Charles Town which formerly belonged to ye said Capt. John Clapp & whereon Capt. John Fflavell now lives." That was Town Lot No. 71, adjacent to Town Lot No. 31 on Broad Street, granted to Clapp on August 17, 1682. Bayley also was to receive "my half of a Parcell of Land near Bermudos Towne containing fifty acres or thereabouts which I purchased with my Son[-in-law] Capt. Charles Badsden."<sup>9</sup>

The will bequeathed to her daughter Mary Basden, widow of Capt. Charles Basden, "one Moiety or half Part of my Towne Lott [No. 16] in Charles Towne fronting ye wharfe

[East Bay Street] whereon I now Live, vizt: that Moiety or half Part of the said Towne Lott next Capt. Rhett's where Mr. Buckley lately Lived."<sup>9</sup>

To her daughter, Susannah Rawlins, wife of Edward Rawlins (Rawlings), bequeathed "ye other Moiety or half part of my Said Town Lott [No. 16] fronting ye wharfe, Vizt: that Northermost half of ye Said Town Lot & ye house wherein I now live."<sup>10</sup>

Mrs. Crosse's will also directed that her "three Towne Lotts Situate near ye Markett Place in Charles Towne be divided into three Equall parts." The lots, which were described as fronting on "Broad Street alias Cooper Street," and on "ye Little Street that runs by Dr. Ffrankling's and Mr. Symonds [Queen Street] were the same Town Lots Nos. 59, 101 and 124 which were designated on the Bull-Herbert survey (Figure 1) as "Mrs. Crofs' 3 Lotts." They were to be divided equally between William Bayley, Mary Basden and Susanna Rawlins.<sup>11</sup>

In addition, the will authorized the sale of "that half Towne Lott which was purchased of Mr. Henry Samwayes & lyes to ye Southward of ye two town Lotts that was formerly Capt. Clapp's." That was Town Lot No. 63, on the west side of Church Street, which was granted to Richard Codner on March 1, 1680/81.<sup>12</sup>

Mrs. Crosse, in contrast to her previous life, lived quietly in Charles Town until her death, which occurred

sometime before her will was recorded on March 6, 1699/1700. She was buried in the Quaker Burying Ground on King Street.<sup>13</sup>

### Eleanor Cook

Eleanor Cook, for whom the building at 12 State Street was constructed, was the widow of Jonathan Cook, who purchased the site in 1778. Cook was identified in the 1778 deed as a vintner, or winemaker, although a deed of 1770 identified him as a shoemaker.<sup>1</sup> Jonathan Cook died sometime between February 9, 1796, when, "being weak in body," he wrote his will, and May 23, 1796, when the will was probated. He left bequests of 100 Pounds each, to the Commissioners of the Orphan House and to the South Carolina Society. The major part of his estate he bequeathed to his "beloved Wife Eleanor Cook."<sup>2</sup>

Not much is known about Eleanor Cook's life. Like most women born in the eighteenth century, she was illiterate, and signed documents with her mark, rather than her signature.<sup>3</sup> She apparently left no will.

Her maiden name probably was Quackenbush, as she had brothers and other relatives by that name. One Catherine Quackenbush was living in her home at the time of Jonathan Cook's death.<sup>4</sup> Also, after Eleanor Cook's death, her heirs included her three brothers, Jacob Quackenbush (and his wife Experience), Isaac Quackenbush (and his wife Susannah), Peter Quakenbush (and his wife Eleanor), all of New York City, as well as a nephew, Abraham Quackenbush

(and his wife Catherine), also of New York City. Other heirs were a niece, Mrs. Susan Thum of Philadelphia, and a "nephew of the half blood," John Pool, a baker, of New York City.<sup>6</sup>

Eleanor Cook probably left Charleston soon after her husband's death, as she is not listed in any city directories. She subsequently was identified as a resident of the City of New York, and she died there on March 9, 1821.<sup>6</sup>

She retained, however, her property in Charleston, at 12 State Street and on King Street, until her death, and it was sold by her heirs in 1821.<sup>7</sup>

**Governor James Hamilton**

Gov. James Hamilton, whose family owned 12 State Street from 1821 to 1834, was born May 8, 1786, in Charleston. He was a son of Major James Hamilton, who came from Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lynch Harleston, widow of John Harleston.<sup>1</sup>

His father, who died in 1833 at the age of 83, was the oldest surviving field officer of the Continental Army, having fought at Cumberland and Dorchester Heights, Massachusetts, and in South Carolina. The father was president of the Charleston chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, and served as a States Rights delegate from Charleston in the South Carolina Nullification Convention of 1833, which was organized by his son, the Governor. The senior Hamilton is buried in St. Philip's Churchyard.<sup>2</sup>

The younger Hamilton pursued a liberal education in schools at Newport, Rhode Island, and Dedham, Massachusetts. He then read law in Charleston and was admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1810.<sup>3</sup>

He was married to Elizabeth Mathews Heyward on November 15, 1813. They had several children.<sup>4</sup>

Hamilton was secretary to Governor Henry Middleton until the War of 1812. He volunteered during that conflict, and was commissioned as first lieutenant on June

15, 1812. He transferred to the 18th Infantry in August, 1812. He was regimental adjutant from September, 1812 to March, 1813. Hamilton was promoted to captain in March, 1813, and to major in November 1814. He was adjutant and inspector from November 22, 1814 to June 15, 1815, when he was discharged. He subsequently was a brigadier general in the South Carolina militia, and was assigned to duty on the Canadian border in 1832.<sup>5</sup>

Major Hamilton was a cotton planter for a brief time, then began the practice of law in Charleston. He continued his planting interests, operating five large rice plantations and two cotton plantations. He operated a brick yard and a rice mill. Hamilton was a director of the Branch Bank of the United States at Charleston in 1824. He organized the Bank of Charleston and was its president from 1835 to 1838. He was a founder of the Southern Quarterly Review, and a railroad director.<sup>6</sup>

He began his political career as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives from St. Philip's and St. Michael's Parishes, from 1818 to 1822. He resigned on his election to Congress, in which he served from December 13, 1822 to March 3, 1829. He also was intendant of Charleston from 1822 to 1824. Hamilton was elected governor in 1830 and served to 1832.<sup>7</sup>

Governor Hamilton is remembered as one of the more extreme leader of the Nullifiers, who asserted South

Carolina's right to "nullify" federal tariff laws. He was one of the closest friends and associates of Sen. John C. Calhoun, "the Great Nullifier." A Calhoun biographer, John Niven, asserted that "Hamilton fancied himself a master player in the political game."<sup>9</sup> Governor Hamilton served as chairman of the Nullification Convention and also as a delegate from St. Peter's Parish.<sup>10</sup>

Hamilton served in the South Carolina Senate, representing St. Philip's and St. Michael's parishes, from 1834 to 1838.

He was a trustee of the South Carolina College, 1830-41, a trustee of the Medical College of South Carolina, 1836, and a trustee of the College of Charleston, 1831-1844. He was a member of the Pendleton Farmers' Society.<sup>11</sup>

Governor Hamilton was a supporter of Texas independence and annexation to the United States. He was made a perpetual citizen of the Republic of Texas in 1835. He was commissioner of loans for Texas in 1838. He was diplomatic agent for Texas to France, Great Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands in 1839. He moved to Texas in 1850. He was elected to the U.S. Senate from Texas in 1857 but died before taking his seat. He was drowned November 15, 1857, as a passenger on the Opelousa, which collided with the Galveston on a voyage from New Orleans to Galveston. Hamilton County, Texas, and its county seat are

named in his honor.<sup>12</sup>

When a resident of Charleston, Hamilton was listed at the corner of Coming and Bull streets in 1822 and 1825. He was listed at 18 South Bay [South Battery] in 1831, and at the corner of Church and Fort [South Battery] streets in 1835-36.<sup>13</sup>

### Charles Otto Witte

Charles Otto Witte, merchant, banker and entrepreneur of Charleston and the consul of German states, was born at Blomberg, in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold, on November 23, 1823. He was the third child of a family of ten children -- eight boys and two girls.<sup>1</sup>

His father, Ernst Witte, though educated for the law, spent his life as an agriculturalist, and during the first eight or nine years of young Witte's life was the lessee of the Domain of Blomberg, having 1,400 tenants. He then purchased a farm known as Kleefeld, in the suburbs of the city of Hanover. Here young Witte grew up.<sup>2</sup>

He received his education in the Hanover Lyceum, which he attended until he reached manhood. His particular interest was in the study of agriculture. His education completed, he determined to immigrate to the United States and engage in planting, expecting to put to practical use his agricultural training. However, soon after he arrived at New York, on October 7, 1846, he concluded that his resources were insufficient to engage profitably in farming.<sup>3</sup>

Witte found employment in the counting rooms of H. E. Moring, a large commission and exporting and importing house, and soon familiarized himself with the business's

details. In 1847, he moved to Charleston and became a clerk for the German merchant Herman Thierman. Two years later, he went into the grocery and commission business on his own. His business included exporting and importing, as well as domestic trade. It was conducted with success until the outbreak of the Civil War, when it was interrupted.<sup>4</sup>

In 1866, Witte decided to retire from active business. On February 15, 1866, he married Charlotte Sophia Reeves, daughter of Matthew and Ellen Bounetheau Reeves, of Charleston. He closed his mercantile establishent and he and his bride sailed for Europe, where they remained for a year and a half.<sup>5</sup>

On his return to Charleston, Witte found it difficult to remain out of the business milieu. He was persuaded to become a director of the People's National Bank, the first national bank organized in South Carolina, on April 13, 1868. On February 21, 1870, he was elected president. He remained head of the bank until November 27, 1899, and during his administration the bank became one of the leading financial institutions in the state. Meanwhile, the Security Savings Bank had been organized and Witte had been chosen as its president. He retained that position until his death in 1908.<sup>6</sup>

Witte also was the representative of several foreign governments in the port of Charleston. For many years he

was consul for the Free City of Hamburg and the North German Confederation. When the Empire of Germany was created in 1871, Kaiser William I named him as consul, a post he filled until 1907. For his service he was decorated with the Order of the Royal Crown by the Imperial government. Witte served as vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, and consul for Austria-Hungary. He received the Order of the Knights of Vasa from the King of Sweden, and was decorated by the Austrian Emperor.<sup>7</sup>

Witte and his family resided at 172 Rutledge Avenue, the Regency villa which was built c. 1816 by Patrick Duncan, and which in 1909 became Ashley Hall School. He expanded the house into a sizeable mansion and created the beautiful garden.<sup>8</sup> He also owned a great deal of other real estate, in Charleston, elsewhere in South Carolina and in Florida. He had a home on Sullivan's Island, where the family regularly spent summers.<sup>9</sup>

Witte died March 2, 1908, at his home on Rutledge Avenue, of cystitis, at the age of 84. He was buried in Magnolia Cemetery.<sup>10</sup>

### Beatrice Witte Ravenel

Beatrice Witte Ravenel, Charleston author, poet and editorialist, was the owner of 12 State Street from 1908 to 1911.<sup>1</sup>

Mrs. Ravenel was born August 24, 1870, in Charleston, the third of six daughters of Charles Otto Witte, a German merchant and banker, and Mrs. Charlotte Sophia Reeves Witte, a member of an old Charleston family of Huguenot ancestry. Her youth was spent in the Witte house at 172 Rutledge Avenue, now the location of the Ashley Hall School. She was considered the most intelectual of the six daughters.<sup>2</sup>

She attended the Charleston Female Institute, better known as Miss Kelley's School. Subsequently she went to the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, Harvard Annex, which afterward became Radcliffe College. There she studied English and philosophy under William James, Barret Wendell, George Kittredge, George Santayana, Lewis Edward Gates and George Baker.<sup>3</sup>

While at Radcliffe, she began her writing career, being one of three students chosen to meet with the editors of the Harvard Monthly. Several of her short stories were published in that magazine and in the Advocate. While still at Radcliffe, one of her stories was published in

Scribner's Magazine.<sup>4</sup>

She was also a poet and her works were published in several poetry anthologies. One of her poems appeared in the first volume of the O. Henry Memorial Collection. Her poetry appeared in many magazines including Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and the Saturday Evening Post. A book of her poems, The Arrow of Lightning, was published in 1925, and another, The Yemassee Lands, was published in 1969. She was a friend of several poets including the noted Amy Lowell. Norman Hapgood, in his autobiography, The Changing Years, said that the poem, "Poe's Mother," by his friend, Mrs. Ravenel, "shows her quality in verse, as in prose she has shown it both in short stories and editorials."<sup>5</sup>

Franklin P. Adams of the New York World, in 1923, called Mrs. Ravenel one of the best editorial writers in the United States. Adams stated that, after observing a series of outstandingly good editorials in The State, the Columbia, South Carolina, newspaper, inquired about the author, and was informed that the editorials had all been written by Beatrice Ravenel.<sup>6</sup>

Mrs. Ravenel was twice married. Her first husband was Francis Gualdo Ravenel. They lived at Ocean Plantation, south of Charleston. After his death, she married, in 1926, her first husband's cousin, Samuel Prioleau Ravenel. He died in 1940. By her first marriage, she had a daughter, Beatrice St. Julien Ravenel, who became a

journalist and the author of The Architects of Charleston.<sup>7</sup>

Mrs. Ravenel was a member of St. Michael's Church.<sup>8</sup>

Mrs. Ravenel died March 15, 1956, at her residence, 126 Tradd Street, after having been in ill health for several years. She was buried at Magnolia Cemetery.<sup>9</sup>

Dr. Louis D. Rubin, who published her book, The Yemassee Lands, in 1969, said of her poems:

They are among the most interesting work done by Southern poets during the 1920s and 1930s, and they constitute a small but significant addition to the body of distinguished poetry produced during the Southern Literary Renaissance.<sup>10</sup>

Notes, The "Grand Modell" of Charles Town

<sup>1</sup> William L. Langer, comp. and ed., An Encyclopedia of World History: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern, Chronologically Arranged (Boston, 1948) 389, 493-494.

Marcus Whiffen and Frederick Koeper, American Architecture, 1607-1976 (Cambridge, Mass., 1981) 38-40. Samuel Gaillard Stoney, This is Charleston: A Survey of the Architectural Heritage of a Unique American City (Charleston, 1944) 15, 17. Lewis P. Jones, South Carolina: A Synoptic History for Laymen (Lexington, S.C., 1971; repr. 1981) 10-11. Edward McCrady, The History of South Carolina, 4 v. (New York, 1897-1901); repr. 1969) 45-47. Isabella Gaud Leland, Charleston, Crossroads of History (Woodland Hills, Calif., 1980) 1. Marguerite Couturier Steedman, The South Carolina Colony (London, 1970) 11. Ernest McPherson Lander, South Carolina: An Illustrated History of the Palmetto State (Northridge, Calif., 1989) 13-14.

<sup>2</sup> George C. Rogers, Jr., Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys (Columbia, 1980) 4-7. Alice R. Huger Smith and D.E. Huger Smith, The Dwelling Houses of Charleston, South Carolina (New York, 1917) 17-20. Stoney, This is Charleston, 9.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Rosen, A Short History of Charleston (San Francisco, 1982) 9. David Duncan Wallace, South Carolina, A Short History, 1520-1948 (Columbia, 1950; repr. 1969) 29. Ernest McPherson Lander, Jr., South Carolina, The Palmetto State (Chicago, 1970) 23. Henry A. M. Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan and the Earliest Settlers," South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine (hereafter SCHM) 9:13. In 1952, the journal was renamed the South Carolina Historical Magazine. McCrady, The History of South Carolina, 1:129, 138, 145. Leland, Charleston, 5.

<sup>4</sup> Langdon Cheves, ed., "The Shaftsbury Papers and Other Records Relating to Carolina . . . to the Year 1676," South Carolina Historical Society Collections, 5 v. (Charleston, 1897) 5:378-379. McCrady, History of South Carolina, 1:144. Leland, Charleston, 5.

<sup>5</sup> A plat of Landgrave Thomas Smith's lands at White Point show the oyster bank with the notation, "Bank dry at half-tide." (Charleston County, Register of Mesne Conveyance Office, Deeds, K6:155). John Culpeper, Draught of Ashley River, 1671; copy in Charleston County Library. Henry A. M. Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck," SCHM, 19:3-4. Stoney, This is Charleston, 9.

<sup>6</sup> A.S. Salley, Jr. and R. Nicholas Olsberg, Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1672-1711 (Columbia, 1973) 22. Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:13-14. Smith, "Charleston and Charleston Neck," SCHM, 19:13-14. Stoney, This is Charleston, 11, 13.

<sup>7</sup>Cheves, "The Shaftsbury Papers," South Carolina Historical Society Collections, 5:378-379. Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:13. Salley and Olsberg, Warrants for Lands, 22-23, 45.

<sup>8</sup>[Maurice Mathews], "A Contemporary View of Carolina in 1680," SCHM, 55:154. John W. Reps, Town Planning in Frontier America (Princeton, 1969) 225-227. Russell Wright, "The Town Plan of Charleston," Antiques, April 1970, 544.

<sup>9</sup>Salley and Olsberg, Warrants for Lands, 130-134. Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:14, 16.

<sup>10</sup>Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:12-24. Stoney, This is Charleston, 11.

<sup>11</sup>Stoney, This is Charleston, 11.

<sup>12</sup>Deeds, H:339. Thomas Cooper and David McCord, eds., The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 10 v. (Columbia, 1836-1841) 7:131. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 63. Smith and Smith, Dwelling Houses, 38.

Notes, Town Lot No. 16

<sup>1</sup> Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:17. Charleston County, Assessor's Office, Tax Map Sequence No. 458-09-01-9, 458-09-01-10, 458-09-01-11, 458-09-01-12, 458-09-03-26.

<sup>2</sup> Salley and Olsberg, Warrants for Lands, 154, 415, 425.

<sup>3</sup> Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:18, 25.

<sup>4</sup> Salley and Olsberg, Warrants for Lands, 508.

<sup>5</sup> Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:19-20.

<sup>6</sup> Wills (Works Progress Administration Transcripts) 1 (1687-1710) 2. Also recorded in Wills (WPA) 1 (1692-93) 70, and Miscellaneous Records (WPA) 52:2 and 53:513. See Deeds, Y:484, 485; MM:197; and NN:494 for Rhett property.

<sup>7</sup> Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 2. TMS No. 458-09-01-09, 458-09-01-10, 458-09-01-11, 458-09-01-12, 458-09-03-26.

<sup>8</sup> TMS No. 458-09-03-26.

<sup>9</sup> Deeds, C:40; H:339.

<sup>10</sup> TMS No. 458-09-01-9, 458-09-01-10, 458-09-01-11, 458-09-01-12.

<sup>11</sup> Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1700) 10, 73. Also recorded in Miscellaneous Records (WPA) 52:17, 53:517. Salley and Olsberg, Warrants for Lands, 629. Deeds, BB:11, identifies Rawlins as a joiner.

<sup>12</sup> Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 2. Miscellaneous Records (WPA) 57:85. Deeds, L:155.

<sup>13</sup> Deeds, H:2; L:155. TMS No. 458-09-01.

<sup>14</sup> Deeds, L:155. TMS No. 458-09-01.

<sup>15</sup> Miscellaneous Records (WPA) 57:85.

<sup>16</sup> Deeds, L:158; X3:334; K4:82. TMS No. 458-09-01-09, 458-09-01-10, 458-09-01-11, 458-09-01-12.

<sup>17</sup> Miscellaneous Records (WPA) 77A:370.

<sup>18</sup> Deeds, X3:334; K4:82. TMS No. 458-09-01-09 and 458-09-01-12.

<sup>19</sup> Deeds, K4:82, 88.

<sup>20</sup> Deeds, X3:334. Wills (WPA) 6:589.

<sup>21</sup> Deeds, X3:334.

<sup>22</sup> Wills (WPA) 18:69.

<sup>23</sup> Deeds, E5:48.

Notes, 12 State Street

- <sup>1</sup> Deeds, W11:521.
- <sup>2</sup> City Directories, 1849-1860. City Council of Charleston, Census of the City of Charleston for the Year 1861 (Charleston, 1861) 196.
- <sup>3</sup> Deeds, J14:182.
- <sup>4</sup> City Directories, 1866-1879. Ethel Trenholm Seabrook Nepveux, George Alfred Trenholm and the Company that Went to War, 1861-1865 (Charleston, 1973) *passim*.
- <sup>5</sup> Deeds, Y16:580; F18:4.
- <sup>6</sup> City Directories, 1879-1900.
- <sup>7</sup> City Directories, 1888-90.
- <sup>8</sup> City Directories, 1893-1896.
- <sup>9</sup> City Directories, 1897-1906.
- <sup>10</sup> City Directories, 1908-1917.
- <sup>11</sup> Deeds, L21:720.
- <sup>12</sup> Deeds, S23:714; F25:284.
- <sup>13</sup> Deeds, D26:263.
- <sup>14</sup> Deeds, R29:263. City Directories, 1918-1920.
- <sup>15</sup> City Directories, 1921. Deeds, P29:206.
- <sup>16</sup> Deeds, P30:180.
- <sup>17</sup> City Directories, 1920-1940. Deeds, K43:735.
- <sup>18</sup> City Directories, 1921-1944.
- <sup>19</sup> Deeds, K43:735; H45:21.
- <sup>20</sup> City Directory, 1948.
- <sup>21</sup> Deeds, M47:301. City Directory, 1948.
- <sup>22</sup> Deeds, T43:742.
- <sup>23</sup> City Directories, 1950-1958. Deeds, U78:304.
- <sup>24</sup> Deeds, U79:304; O82:196.
- <sup>25</sup> Deeds, A169:699.

Notes, The Building

<sup>1</sup> City of Charleston, Applications for Building Permits, Nos. 9683, 9748, 10,657; City of Charleston Archives.

"Architecture: 12 State Street," File Folder of Miscellaneous Information; South Carolina Historical Society.

<sup>2</sup> Stoney, This is Charleston, 97.

<sup>3</sup> "Architecture: 12 State Street."

<sup>4</sup> Stoney, This is Charleston, 97.

<sup>5</sup> W. H. Parkins, Architect, and Fred. S. Stewart, Builder, Inspectors, Record of Earthquake Damages (Atlanta, 1886) 28.

<sup>6</sup> Stoney, This is Charleston, 97.

<sup>7</sup> Parkins and Stewart, Record of Earthquake Damages, 28.

Notes, Mary Fisher Crosse

<sup>1</sup>Elias Ball Bull, "The Quaker Burial Ground," Charleston Evening Post, March 20, 1967. St. Julien R. Childs, "Do You Know Your Charleston," story on Quaker Burial Ground, The News and Courier, February 27, 1967.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 1. Also recorded in Miscellaneous Records (WPA) 52:1.

<sup>4</sup>Salley and Olsberg, Warrants for Lands, 415.

<sup>5</sup>Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 1.

<sup>6</sup>Salley and Olsberg, Warrants for Lands, 415, 425, 508.

<sup>7</sup>Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:17-20.

<sup>8</sup>Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 2. Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:17-18. Deeds, E:41, 231.

<sup>9</sup>Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 2.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid. Deeds, Bb:11; D:313, H:288; I:600; K:4; CC:204; QQ:679.

<sup>12</sup>Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 2. Smith, "Charleston -- The Original Plan," SCHM, 9:18.

<sup>13</sup>Wills (WPA) 1 (1687-1710) 2. Bull, "Quaker Burying Ground," Charleston Evening Post, March 20, 1967. Childs, "Do You Know Your Charleston" story on Quaker Burial Ground, News and Courier, February 27, 1967.

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- <sup>1</sup>Deeds, P3:502, E5:48.
- <sup>2</sup>Wills (W.P.A.) 26:443.
- <sup>3</sup>Deeds, P3:502.
- <sup>4</sup>Wills (W.P.A.) 26:443.
- <sup>5</sup>Deeds, I9:341, I9:344, G10:475.
- <sup>6</sup>Deeds, I9:341, I9:344.
- <sup>7</sup>Ibid.

Notes, Governor James Hamilton

<sup>1</sup>Deeds, I9:349, G10:475. Emily Bellinger Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Faunt, Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina, 1776-1964 (Columbia, S.C., 1964) 229.

<sup>2</sup>Charleston Mercury, November 28, 1833, November 30, 1833, December 3, 1833. Death Records Index; Charleston County Library. Ernest McPherson Lander, Jr., South Carolina: An Illustrated History of the Palmetto State (Northridge, Calif., 1988) 54.

<sup>3</sup>Reynolds and Faunt, Biographical Directory, 229. <sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>Lander, South Carolina, 54.

<sup>9</sup>John Niven, John C. Calhoun and the Price of Union: A Biography (Baton Rouge, 1988) 163, 168, 179, 180, 189, 192.

<sup>10</sup>Reynolds and Faunt, Biographical Directory, 229.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid. J. H. Easterby, A History of the College of Charleston: Founded 1770 (Charleston, 1935) 261.

<sup>12</sup>Reynolds and Faunt, Biographical Directory, 229.

<sup>13</sup>City Directories, 1822-1836.

<sup>1</sup>J. C. Hemphill, Men of Mark in South Carolina: Ideals of America: A Collection of Biographies of Leading Men of the State, 4 vols. (Washington, D.C., 1907) 1:436. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>2</sup>Hemphill, Men of Mark, 1:436. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>3</sup>Hemphill, Men of Mark, 1:436. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>4</sup>Hemphill, Men of Mark, 1:436, 439. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>5</sup>Hemphill, Men of Mark, 1:439. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>6</sup>Hemphill, Men of Mark, 1:439. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>7</sup>Hemphill, Men of Mark, 1:439-440. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>8</sup>Alice R. Huger Smith and D.E. Huger Smith, The Dwelling Houses of Charleston, South Carolina (New York, 1917) 332-333. News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>9</sup>News and Courier, March 3, 1908.

<sup>10</sup>News and Courier, March 3, 1908. Charleston County, Death Records Index; Charleston County Library.

Notes, Beatrice Witte Ravenel

- <sup>1</sup>Deeds, S23:714, F25:294, D26:263.
- <sup>2</sup>News and Courier, March 16, 1956, February 23, 1975.  
Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>3</sup>News and Courier, March 16, 1956, February 23, 1975.  
Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>4</sup>News and Courier, March 16, 1956, February 23, 1975.  
Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>5</sup>News and Courier, March 16, 1956, February 23, 1975.  
Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>6</sup>News and Courier, March 16, 1956, February 23, 1975.  
Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>7</sup>News and Courier, March 16, 1956, February 23, 1975.  
Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>8</sup>Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>9</sup>News and Courier, March 16, 1956, February 23, 1975.  
Charleston Evening Post, March 15, 1956.
- <sup>10</sup>News and Courier, February 23, 1975.

# Marine and Commercial HOTEL, 129 East-Bay.

The subscribers having completed the arrangements of the above establishment, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, no expense has been spared to render it at once elegant and convenient. They contemplate further improvements, which they doubt not will be duly appreciated. Their stock of

## Wines and Liquors

having been selected with care from the importers, will be found to be of first rate qualities. The larder will be kept supplied with every thing that is good and rare, without regard to cost, and the contents prepared and served in any style that may be required.

## DINNERS AND SUPPERS,

Furnished on the shortest notice.

## Relishes,

*And other REFRESHMENTS always in readiness.*

## COFFEE, SERVED IN THE FRENCH STYLE,

May be had as early as half past four every morning.

## A SPACIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,

WITH TWO SPLENDID TABLES

Is attached to the Establishment.

The premises will be shut every evening at 12 o'clock, except when suppers for parties are ordered.

Charleston, S. C. 1836.

F. DUPONT & CO.

Figure 6.

Advertisement from City  
Directory of 1835-36.

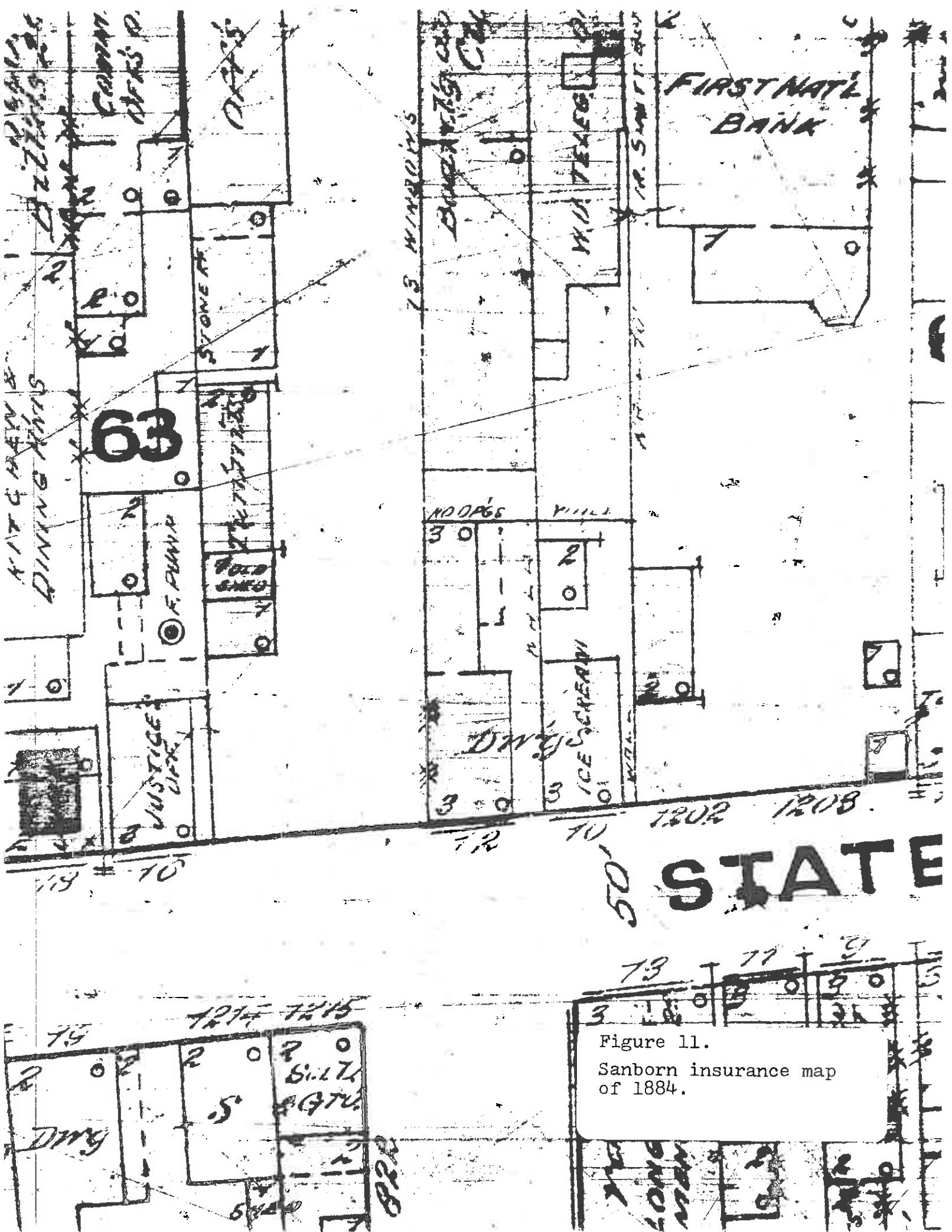


Figure 11.  
Sanborn insurance map  
of 1884.

# SHEET

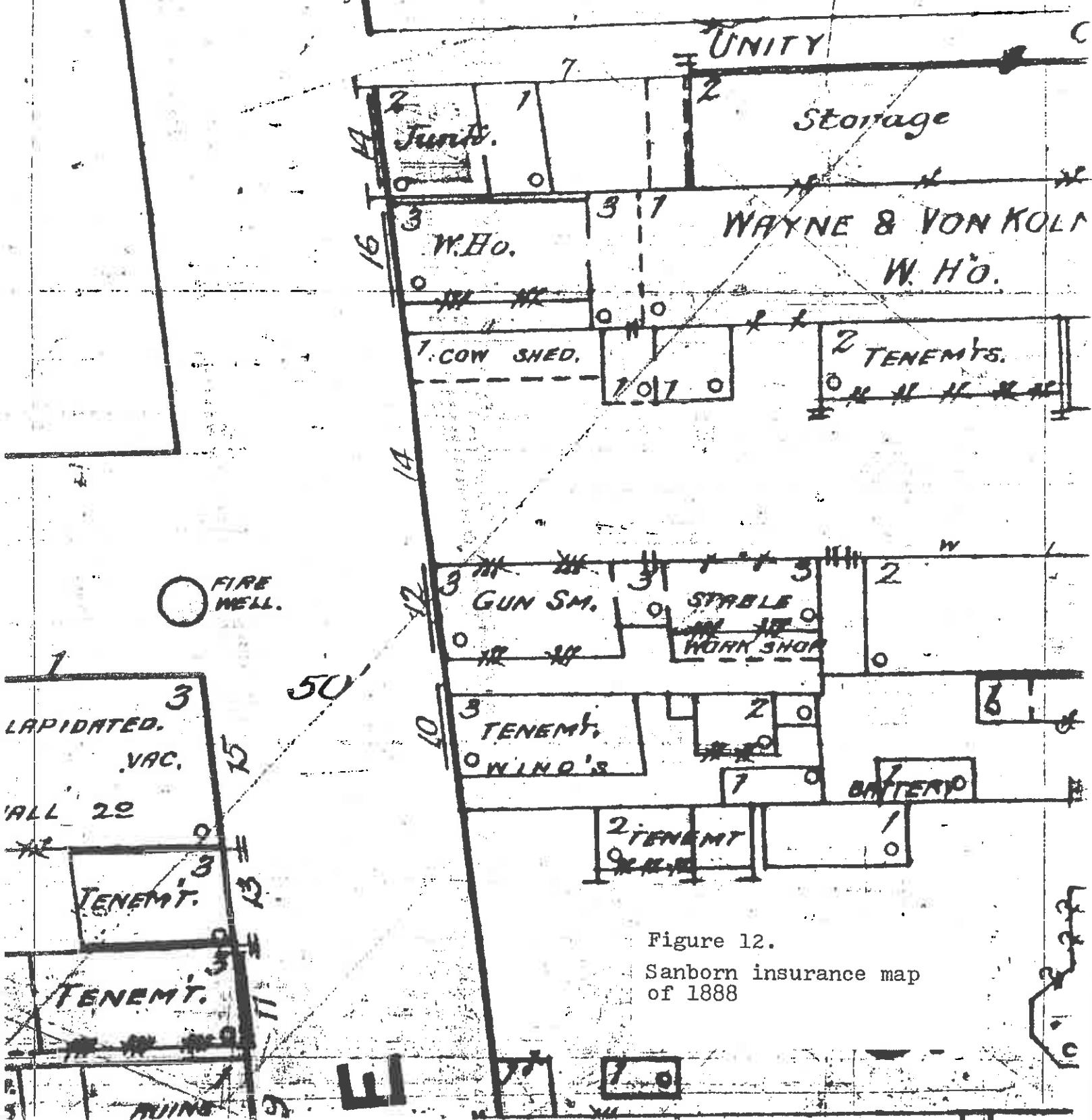


Figure 12.

Sanborn insurance map  
of 1888

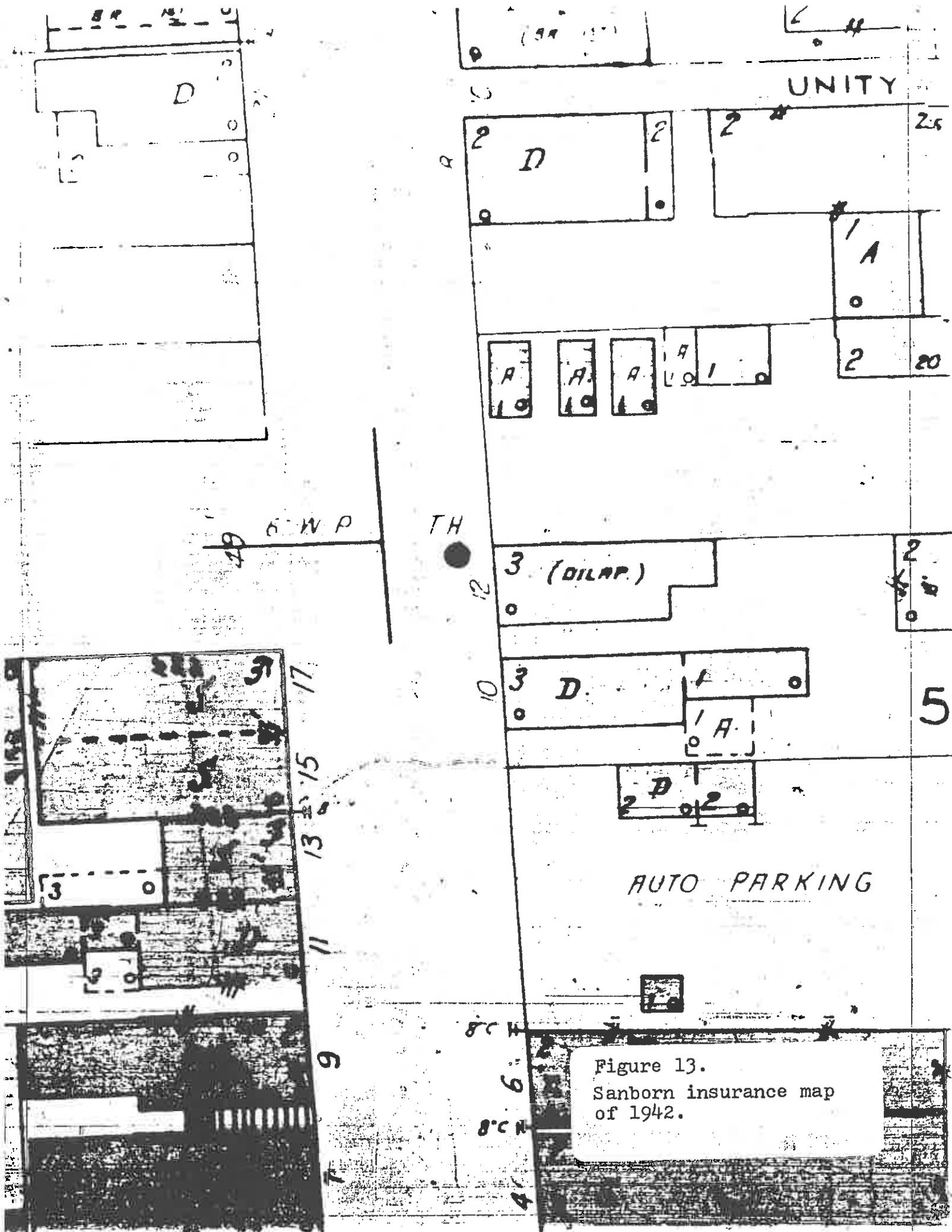
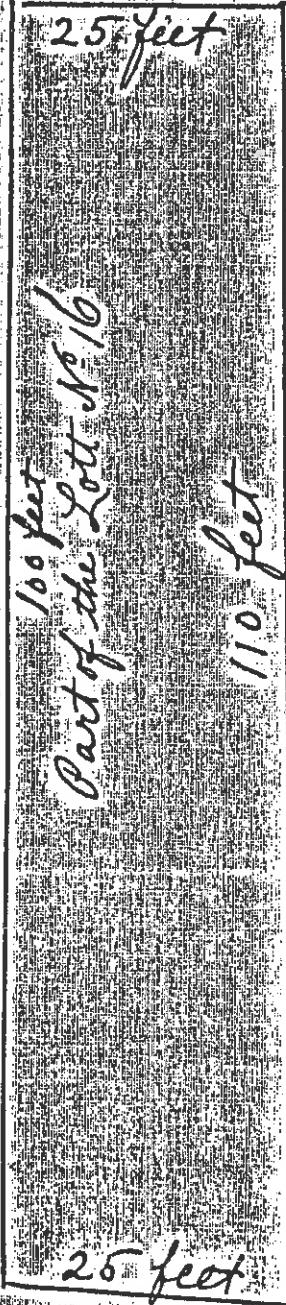


Figure 13.  
Sanborn insurance map  
of 1942.



The Curtain Line

Street on the Bay



This Plat is what Represents part of the lot N 16  
where Joshua Hart lived cutting and bounding to  
the south East on the street on the Bay opposite Mr.  
Burns Harg and to the S. Ward on M. Miller's Land  
the said plat is 110 feet in Depth 25 in front which  
Jonathan Cooke has bought of John Kirk. —

April 14th 1770 William Davis J. S.

X-3	336
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Figure 3.  
Plat of East Bay lot,  
in 1770.

Street

Street

Street

Street

Burr

East

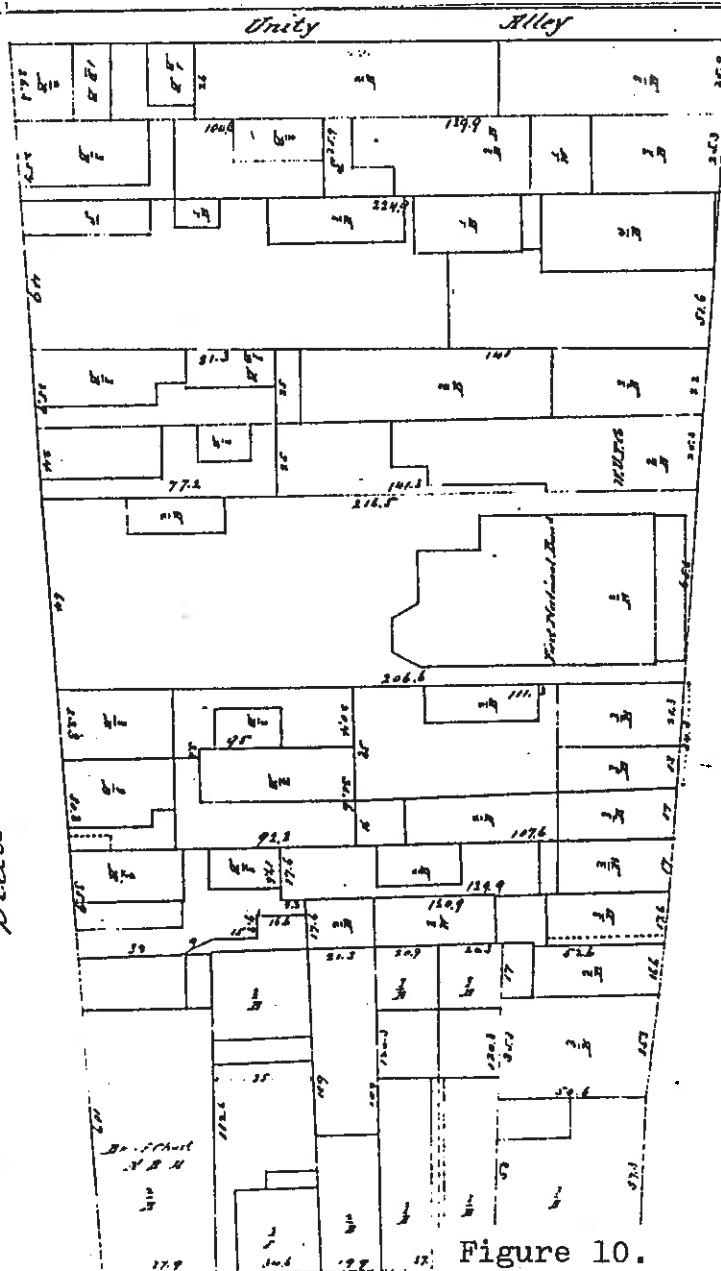


Figure 10.  
City Ward Plat, 1882.

