

Ellen Fuller

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INFORMATION FOR GUIDES

OF

HISTORIC CHARLESTON

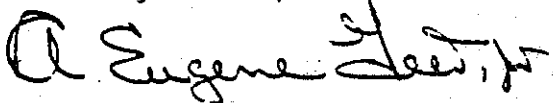
## FOREWORD

These pages contain information on the history and architecture of Charleston, South Carolina, compiled from the records of the late Miss Mary A. Sparkman. These records were up-dated by Miss Marguerite C. Steedman in 1973 and by Mr. Robert P. Stockton in 1975. Every attempt has been made to correct this information as of August 1975.

The newly formed Arts and History Commission (May 1, 1975) requested the reprinting and updating of these notes as a valuable source document and a basic text to anyone interested in Charleston history and architecture or aspiring to become a registered tour guide. As there were only a few copies of the former printing available, City Council agreed to this project.

I would like to express appreciation to Mr. Stockton, Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr., commission members Mrs. Rutledge R. Webb and Mr. L. Louis Green, III, and others who assisted in the preparation of this book.

A. Eugene Geer, Jr.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "A Eugene Geer, Jr." in a cursive style.

Chairman  
Arts and History Commission

August 18, 1975

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INTRODUCTION

1670  
The English colonists who reached this harbor in the spring of 1670, established their first settlement on the west bank of the Ashley River, which the Indians called the Kiawah. They named their new home "ALBEMARLE" or Albemarle Point, at first, for George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. The Proprietors were eight English noblemen who sponsored this colony and had furnished the ships, funds and provisions which had brought about 150 hardy pioneers to the coast of Carolina.

1680  
Within a year, they changed the name of the settlement to Charles Town, in honor of King Charles II of England, who had granted the land on which they now lived, to the Proprietors. In ten years, the site was abandoned for the present peninsula, to which the settlers moved in 1680. The new town seems to have been called Charles Town by common consent, even before the arrival of a royal order to that effect. The abandoned site of the first settlement was thereafter known as Old Town. It became part of a plantation known as Old Town Plantation.

In 1968, with the Tricentennial celebration of South Carolina (1970) just two years off, the City of Charleston and the State of South Carolina purchased this site of the first settlement. Though time, plows, and axes had obliterated most traces of the old town at Albemarle Point, archeologists found an Indian Village which had once been there, the line of the settlers' palisade and other interesting survivals. Today, the area, called Charles Towne Landing, draws tourists from all over the country and abroad.

Charles Towne Landing, which was scarcely ready for the Tricentennial celebration in April 1970, comprises 184 acres of high ground and about 200 acres of marshland, walks and drives through the park, with its magnificent oaks and pines, its streams and lagoons, make it easy to imagine how it looked when the first settlers made it their own.

The new settlement was on the tongue of land between the Kiawah (later called Ashley,) and the Etiwan, or Wando (the names were used interchangeably in the colony's early days) now called the Cooper River. According to reports sent to the Lords Proprietors, the first governor of Carolina, 79-year old Colonel William Sayle, of Bermuda, had recognized the strategic importance of the site and reserved it for permanent settlement. Its two rivers, like natural moats of a fortification, provided great protection against Indians, Spaniards and pirates. It was a healthier location than Albemarle Point, and the great harbor on which the new settlement lay made an excellent site for trade and commerce. At first, this new site of Charles Town was often called "Oyster Point," and "White Point," the reason for both names probably being the great quantities of whitening oyster shells on the sloping shores.

Six hundred acres at the tip of the peninsula were reserved for the new settlement, with the north boundary set at a line which today would extend across Beaufain and Hasell Streets. A plan for the new town, known as the "Grand Modell" was sent from England and was used (to some extent at least) as a guide in laying out the streets and lots. The settlers of course had to build their houses, churches, markets, wharves and public landings, as well as construct a sea-wall to protect them, as they said, "from the encroachment of the sea."

The colonists mounted both large and small guns at "The great battery" at the foot of Cooper, later named Broad Street, and at the half-moon and small batteries, but it was 25 years after they moved over to White Point before they began the fortification which made Charles Town one of the three walled cities in North America. The others were Quebec and St. Augustine.

1686 -  
1704  
walls

Charles Town's first effective walls were constructed under the direction of the governor, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, appointed to the position in 1703. By 1704, if Edward Crisp's map of the city published that year, is correct, Charles Town presented the aspect of a European city protected by fortifications which were of the most modern design. Stone was not available, but some brick was, and the walls rose on these and on pilings and logs, sheathed with earth, with "100 choise great Gunns mounted thereon."

Luckily for Charles Town, her governor had served abroad in wars that took him into France and Holland, just at the time when frontiers were being fortified by Louis XIV's great military engineer, Vauban (1633-1707). This gifted man revolutionized the entire art of fortification. Charles Town's walls went up in his lifetime. So threatening an aspect had they that when a combined French-Spanish fleet approached the city in 1706, it came to a sudden halt, and dared not attempt a frontal attack. The lines of these fortifications can still be traced in the streets and boundaries of Charleston.

The lines and survey of these fortifications are recorded in the statutes of the Province and on a map published in 1704. Here, the names of the various bastions and the fort are recorded, together with

the principal places of the town. A replica of this map has been produced on the markers at the sites of the four principal bastions -- projecting works -- jutting from the main walls of a fortification. The map shows, likewise, that some people were still living outside the walls of the town. It also shows that the area within the encompassing walls was only a small part of the "Grand Modell" for the city.

The walls surrounding the settlement ran from the "great fort" called Granville Bastion (Omar Temple stands now on the site) along the north edge of the creek, now Water Street, reaching the middle of Meeting Street about opposite the south wall of the First (Scots) Presbyterian Churchyard. Colleton Bastion stood there. The wall then ran along Meeting Street to what today is the intersection of Broad, where the Johnson's Covered Half-Moon Battery stood. This had a drawbridge to permit passage into and out of the town.

The wall continued up Meeting Street as far north as our present Cumberland Street, where another bastion, Cartaret, stood. From that point the wall extended east to the north end of the Bay, where Craven, the fourth largest bastion, stood. Today, the grounds of the U. S. Custom House cover the site of Craven Bastion. The walls thus made a quadrangular enclosure two blocks wide and four blocks long. The streets dividing this city were:

East and West, Dock (changed in 1734 to Queen) Street, Cooper (now Broad) Street, and Tradd Street. North and south, there was first Meeting Street for a time called Church Street. But it is noted in records, and was described so often as "the great street that leadeth to the Meeting House" that it gradually became known as Meeting. Church

Street, parallel to Meeting, at first extended only from the north end of the town (now Cumberland Street), to a creek at the south end, named Vander Horst (pronounced "Van Dross") Creek. When Church Street was continued across Yonge's Bridge, which spanned Vanderhorst Creek (some years after the Revolution), and carried on to White Point, the extension was called Church Street, the waterfront thoroughfare, known as The Bay, later was called East Bay, as it is today. It extended from Craven to Granville Bastions, our present Market and the north end of High Battery.

1704 In addition to the forts and batteries, the present buildings shown on that early map include the English Church (the first St. Philip's which stood on the site of the present St. Michael's), the Anabaptist (Baptist) Church at the south end of Church Street; and near the north end of the same street, the French Church (Huguenot); the Independent, or Presbyterian Meeting House (now better known as the Congregational, or Circular Church), and the "Court of Guard," where the old Exchange Building stands now. This "Court of Guard," which was the "Watch-House," or quarters of the military guard, corresponds to what in later years was called the "Guard House," and in modern times would be termed a police station. Beyond the walls were the Quaker Meeting house, the parsonage of the English Church, and other dwelling houses and small farms.

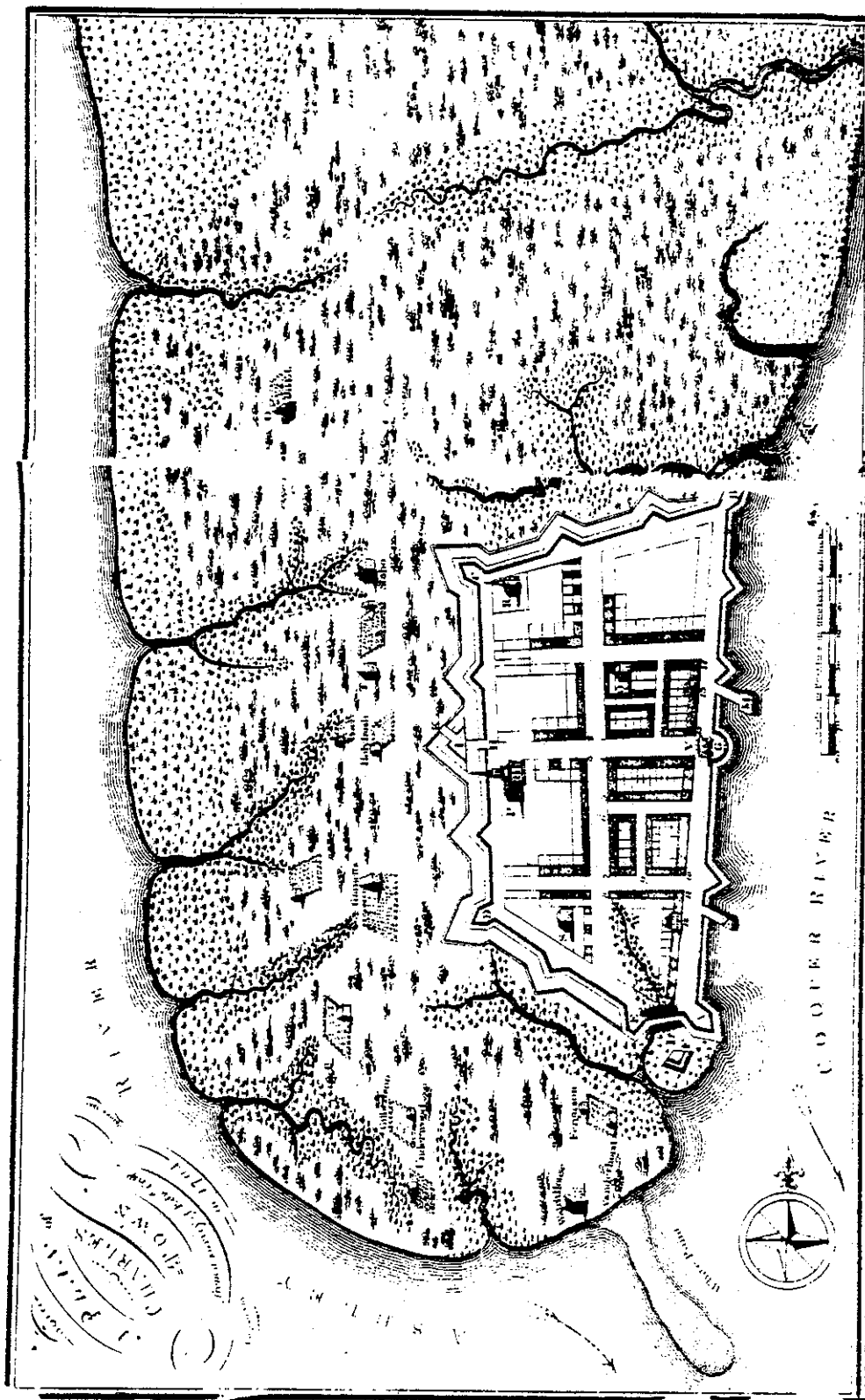
The houses of that early period were substantially built, pegged together with wooden pins. (The list of carpenter's stores on the CAROLINA included a large assortment of nails, whose sizes have not changed with the time: "twenty-penny," "ten-penny," and so on, but

they must have been used up long before the settlers of Albemarle Point moved to the peninsula. Houses were small and compact, their foundations low, their timber walls thick. The houses stood almost on the ground. The early drawings show hipped roofs, and much crowding in the town -- perhaps for protection, perhaps simply because houses in the land they had left were built that way.

As the town grew and the menace of Indians, Spaniards and pirates disappeared, merchants and planters prospered, the walls of the city were taken down gradually, streets were opened and extended, houses became more commodious and magnificent, with spacious grounds surrounding them, trade and exports flourished, and Charles Town became a thriving seaport and one of the most important cities of America. At the time of the Revolution, the boundaries of the city had not been changed but many dwellings had been built not only as far up as our present Calhoun Street, especially along the eastern part of our city, but also throughout the suburban areas. They were handsome, comfortable houses, with an air of ease and dignity, of charm and gracious hospitality. After the Revolution, by the Act of March 13th, 1789, the boundaries were extended to include the two blocks lying between Meeting and St. Philip Streets, south of Hutson and Vanderhorst Streets. By Acts of December 13, 1815, and December 21, 1822, the eastern and western boundaries were declared to be the channels of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

An Act of December 19, 1849, annexed to the city that part of the Parish of St. Philip which lay between the then existing northern boundary and a line drawn due west from the Cooper River to the Ashley





(REFERENCE)

A Grandville Bastion.	G. Half Moon.	N. Kea L. Souths Bridge.	T. Quaker Meeting	4. Children house	10. Budds house
B Craven D <sup>o</sup>	H. Draw bridge <i>in the</i>	O. Ministers House.	V. Court of Guard	5. Geo Logan d <sup>o</sup>	11. Nat. Lane d <sup>o</sup>
C Carter D <sup>o</sup>	I. Johnsons <i>on east side of Main</i>	P. English Church.	W. First River path <i>in corner</i>	6. Powell d <sup>o</sup>	12. Landgrave Smith d <sup>o</sup>
D Colleton D <sup>o</sup>	K. Draw bridge <i>on west side</i>	Q. French D <sup>o</sup>	X. Proprietors <i>in corner</i>	7. Elwell d <sup>o</sup>	13. Col. White d <sup>o</sup>
E Ashley D <sup>o</sup>	L. Palisades.	R. Independent D <sup>o</sup>	Y. Landgrave	8. Shelling d <sup>o</sup>	14. Ben Shenkens d <sup>o</sup>
F Blakes D <sup>o</sup>	M. L. Col Rhens Bridge.	S. Anna Baptist D <sup>o</sup>	Z. in Crispys	9. M. Borne d <sup>o</sup>	15. Sanders d <sup>o</sup>

River, by the junction of Meeting and King Streets. This line runs through the center of Mt. Pleasant Street, and constitutes the city's present northern boundary on the peninsula as it has been for the past 114 years.

✓ By 1959, when Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr., assumed office, heavily populated areas had developed immediately adjacent to the city of Charleston. The city submitted merger proposals to areas west of the Ashley River, and successful merger elections were conducted in 1960 and 1962, which added four wards to the municipal area. Since then other areas have been annexed.

After the Revolution the area north of BOUNDARY STREET began to be developed more extensively. It was called THE NECK, a name applied in the earliest days of the colony to the land just north of the town limits; as the town grew, it continued to be applied always to the area just beyond the city limits. The early city directories reserved a separate section to list residents on THE NECK. All that remains of THE NECK today is the narrow strip of land between the two rivers, from Mt. Pleasant Street to the Viaduct. The name seems to have been forgotten for many years, certainly is no longer used.

Landowners to whom had been granted large tracts of land or who had acquired them through the years, laid out numerous subdivisions of real estate called Boroughs or Villages. In most instances these were given the names of the original owners. For instance, there were Wraggsborough, Radcliffeborough, the Village of Washington, Gadsdenboro, Elliottsboro, the Village of Harleston, Ansonborough, Cannonboro, etc. The Village of Newmarket, developed on Blake lands, took its name from

one of the famous race-tracks, the Newmarket Race Course, which also is commemorated in Race Street. There were also the Glebe Lands, Free School Land, Rugley Lands, Wragg Lands, and many others.

In the years following the Revolution the tide of prosperity rose through the Plantation, or Ante-Bellum era, and the city continued to be noted for its wealth, culture and commercial activities. This period brought new businesses, new methods of transportation, and many other improvements and benefits to the city. Then came the Confederate War, which ended the gracious way of living that had been the heritage of Charlestonians for generations, and Charleston and her people had to begin life anew.

In the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, people worked hard to restore the old city, to build a new life, and to carry on in the traditions of the past. They had made great strides forward when the earthquake of 1886 demolished buildings and damaged or destroyed many beautiful homes. In 1938, in one hour, tornadoes - five of them - killed thirty-two people, and created great havoc and widespread destruction throughout the city. But in spite of all disasters - tornadoes, fires, wars, earthquakes, storms, epidemics of Yellow Fever, Smallpox, etc., which have afflicted Charleston in her lifespan of more than three hundred years, and which have ruined or destroyed so many handsome public buildings, so many fine homes, we still have today in our fair city, as Mr. Samuel G. Stoney said: "a birthright unsurpassed on this side of the Atlantic."

To quote another Charlestonian (by adoption), the late William Watts (Mr. Billy) Ball, famous Editor of the famous newspaper, THE NEWS AND COURIER, "History is written by men in wood and bricks and stone, while flesh and blood are making it." There are a few

reproductions of early structures in Charleston, but we also have hundreds of original buildings - documents of wood and bricks and stone - written while our notable citizens were making our colorful history with flesh and blood. The Federal Government has realized the importance and value of Charleston's historic treasures, and in recognition thereof has designated the city a National Historic Landmark (See Section on Markers).

## THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, ✓

## FATHERS OF CAROLINA

Why are we in this particular portion of America? Who began and fostered the Province of Carolina (North and South), became its absolute owners and rulers (under the King of England), invested their money in a wilderness? For many years, Charles Town WAS Carolina--a city/state, almost in the ancient sense. This is how it began.

England claimed the entire Atlantic coast of North America on the strength of the discoveries of John Cabot, a Venetian navigator subsidized by King Henry VII to "Discover any heathen regions which up to this time have remained unknown to Christians." This was in 1497, barely five years after Columbus' first voyage. The elder Cabot touched land, but his reports were vague. His son, Sabastian, sailed two years later and explored the Atlantic coast as far south as Virginia. Meanwhile, Spain, Portugal and France were all probing the New World and carving it up between themselves. But England remained steadfast in her early claim.

The 16th and 17th Centuries were times of great political and religious upheaval. The latter conflict, called the Reformation, swept across all Europe. But it was Henry VIII of England who first declared an open break with the Catholic Church, which had refused him a divorce from his aging Spanish queen, Katherine of Aragon, who could not give him a male heir. Henry's five other marriages produced the sickly Edward VI, who died at the age of 17, a confirmed Protestant; the great Elizabeth I, who confirmed that Protestantism; and of course Queen Mary I, Henry's child by his first wife who was a dedicated Catholic and tried, by force and torture, to restore her unwilling

kingdom to the Catholic faith. With reason she is known as "Bloody Mary."

The constant conflict between Catholicism and Protestantism in England and Scotland (then separate kingdoms) resulted in waves of emigration for the Outs when the Ins were in power, and vice versa. This dissension, deep, bitter and not resolved to this day, brought Dissenters to Massachusetts and to Carolina, and adherents of the Church of England to Virginia and Carolina, to Bermuda and Barbadoes, when the Puritans were in power under Oliver Cromwell (which lasted from 1649 until 1660).

Cromwell had come to power because King Charles I, father of the monarch in whose reign Carolina was founded, had been arrogant and stupidly confident of his divine right of kingship. His reign resulted in the English Civil Wars, lasting from 1642 to 1649, in which year the King was tried by a court of Puritans, convicted of treason and beheaded.

The Stuart kings, however, always had charm and inspired a loyalty and devotion among their followers which is incredible today. All during the Civil Wars, the Stuart adherents followed their king and the Prince of Wales (later Charles II) through hardship and defeat, giving their lives, selling their valuables, pawning their lands against the day when "the King should come into his own again." With the Prince of Wales in exile across the Channel and Cromwell's grim reign spreading like a black cloud over England, the Stuart followers, the Cavaliers, continued to plot, pawn, pray and work against the kind of rule that banished the arts, closed the theatres, smashed

stained-glass windows and priceless cathedral art. "The Puritan," remarked a later historian, "detested bear-baiting not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

Cromwell died and his weak son, Richard, was unable to take the reins of power. England called home her prince and Charles II (1660-1685) came to the throne, backed by many men who had fought for more liberty for Englishmen, which Cromwell had seemed to promise, but who had seen, on Cromwell's death, that only Charles could save the land from chaos. There were men, too, who had beggared themselves in behalf of the king and his father, called by them "Charles the Martyr." Charles II owed these ex-generals and humbler followers his throne, and needed their continuing efforts to keep him on it, for Puritanism had by no means died with Cromwell. Like an honorable prince and good diplomat, he set out to pay his debt to eight men to whom he owed his very throne. He gave them Carolina.

On March 24, 1663, Charles II granted to the Lords Proprietors a slice of North America running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, lying between 36 degrees north latitude on the north and 31 degrees on the south--that is to say, from a line running through North Carolina going directly through what is now Durham, N. C. to a line passing almost directly across the northwestern boundary between Georgia and Florida. In other words, the huge slice of North America that once was Carolina included: the present state of South Carolina and more than half of North Carolina; Georgia; roughly half of Tennessee; most of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; two-thirds of Oklahoma; nearly all of Texas, with a slice of northern Mexico; almost all of New Mexico and Arizona; and most of southern California.

This huge slice of continent was granted absolutely to the following men, to be financed by them, and for them to profit by, and to rule, with the help or interference of such a local government as they might permit. Above them was only the King. In the order named in Charles' charter they were: the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley and Sir John Colleton. (Six of these gentlemen were also given the Bahama Islands!) Now, what had they done to deserve this?

Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (1609 - 1674) had been one of the supporters of parliamentary rights against Charles I. But when the Parliament Party (meaning Puritans) attacked the Established Church of England, Hyde joined Charles I and became one of his most distinguished and wise councillors. Charles II made him Lord High Chancellor and chief minister. The dissolute habits of the royal court, however, aroused Hyde's disapproval; and political enemies finally undermined him until he was driven from office and into exile. He was the father of Anne Hyde, who married Charles II's brother, the future James II (deposed 1688 for his Catholic views) and he was grandfather of two queens, Anne I and Mary II.

George Monck, Duke of Albemarle (1608-1670) had served with distinction in the Parliamentary army and under the Commonwealth (Cromwell's regime). He was distinguished both as a general, naval commander and civil administrator under Cromwell. But on Cromwell's death, Monck realized that it was Charles on the throne or chaos. His services were rewarded with the title of Duke of Albemarle and a large pension.

Because of him, SOUTH CAROLINA BEGAN IN A PALACE.



As early as June, 1663, letters, agreements, etc., between the Lords Proprietors are datelined, "The Cock Pitt." This was not a tavern in London, as its name might imply, but was a princely set of apartments in the old palace at Whitehall (destroyed in 1698 by fire). Cromwell had lived in them, as had visiting nobles; Princess Anne (later Queen Anne) would occupy them. They were Monck's own private apartments where the Proprietors could gather and plan the new venture of Carolina. These state apartments were called the "Cock Pit" because they had been built over an area formerly used for cock-fighting by Henry VIII.

3 William Lord Craven (Earl of Craven) (1606-1697) A devoted follower of the Stuarts. The sums he spent on defending Charles I were enormous. He had a distinguished military career in Germany. He was a patron of the arts and letters, an early member of the Royal Society (scientific research) in London and was rewarded by Charles II with many honors and much wealth. He outlived all the other Proprietors and died, a bachelor, at the age of almost 87.

4 John, first Baron Berkeley of Stratton (1607-1678) Like Craven, he was an almost fanatical follower of the Stuarts. During the Civil Wars, when Charles I's queen was expecting a child, her husband placed her at Exeter because it was under Berkeley's command. A skillful politician, he was president of the important Council for Foreign Plantations, making many decisions affecting British possessions in America.

5 Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury (1621-1683) The most versatile and brilliant of the Proprietors. Like Albemarle, he had

served the Parliamentary forces but he also cooperated with Monck in restoring Charles II as the only means of national peace. Shaftesbury was a pronounced liberal and very much opposed to religious intolerance and persecution. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, the laws for the new province, were the work of Shaftesbury's friend and secretary, the philosopher John Locke, but they contain evidences of Shaftesbury's collaboration, too. The laws he helped to write produced the greatest measure of political and religious freedom in British North American (and, indeed, in much of the world). He was the author of the Habeas Corpus Act whereby an accused man cannot be held indefinitely in prison without trial, an English law which passed into that of the United States.

Shaftesbury not only had his holdings in Carolina, but he had been part owner of a sugar plantation on Barbadoes, and a shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company. As Charles II grew more absolute in his rule, and as protestantism faced extinction in England if Charles' Catholic brother, James II, should succeed him, Shaftesbury opposed the growing political and religious absolutism he saw approaching, fell out of Charles' favor, was exiled to Holland and died there.

6 Sir George Carteret (1615-1680) came of old French stock on the Channel island of Jersey, which he held for King Charles I as the last Stuart stronghold to surrender to Cromwell. He was a distinguished naval officer, though rather careless in business and without much education. He died just too soon to receive the patent of nobility the king had intended for him. Carteret and Lord Berkeley were for a while Lords Proprietors of New Jersey, which he named for his home island.

7  
 Sir John Colleton (1608-1666) rose to rank in the King's army during the Civil Wars, spent 40,000 in the service of Charles I, and lost much more when his property was sequestered (taken over) by the forces of Parliament. He retired to Barbadoes and was one of about a dozen Stuart followers there who were knighted by Charles II. He was a member of the Council for Foreign Plantations and of the Royal African Company which introduced slavery into British possessions in North America (not just in the south). He was an early promoter of the Carolina grant and actively interested in the successful development of the Province. He was the first Proprietor to die.

8  
 Sir William Berkeley (1606-1677), youngest brother of Lord John Berkeley, was the peppery governor of Virginia who had won the enthusiastic support of the population, banished its Puritans, and invited Charles II to come over during his exile and be king of Virginia. He was quick tempered and self willed and brutal in putting down any opposition to his orders. When his iron rule in Virginia produced the insurrection known as Bacon's Rebellion, Berkeley suppressed it without mercy and hanged so many of the rebels that Charles II exclaimed, "That old fool has put to death more people in that naked country than I did here for the death of my father!" He married Frances Culpepper, widow of Samuel Stephens, an early governor of Carolina. When King Charles, informed of Berkeley's brutality, removed him from the governorship and recalled him to England, Virginia celebrated his going with bonfires and general merry-making. He sought an interview with Charles but the King always postponed it until the old man died, still waiting. His contemporaries said he died of chagrin.

Combine w/ other white notebook

## SOUTH CAROLINA A PIONEER IN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ✓

In this era when persecution of the Jews and of other religious and political minorities has been wide-spread, it is well to remember that THE FIRST LAWS OF CAROLINA, BROUGHT BY THE FIRST SETTLERS, THE FOUNDERS OF CHARLES TOWN, GUARANTEED THE WIDEST MEASURE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ALL THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.

Historians have strangely ignored this fact. Since 1897, when the South Carolina Historical Society published the Shaftesbury Papers (Vol. V) and thus made available to students everywhere the early laws of this Province, there is no excuse for such ignorance and neglect-- particularly since we are taught that religious minorities in Europe came in order to enjoy liberty of worship and of conscience.

The Pilgrims, or Puritans, of Massachusetts Bay Colony certainly did not come to enjoy such liberty. They came in order to be free to worship as they chose. On the contrary, land holding depended on one's membership in the Puritan, or Congregational church, and Quakers and other minorities were persecuted, driven from Massachusetts and even put to death. (See any good encyclopedia.) Histories of New England call the first government of Massachusetts Bay "the Puritan theocracy."

Maryland, founded by Catholics fleeing from Puritan persecutions in England, was more liberal, granting to Protestants some liberty of conscience and worship. But Jews were not allowed to settle in Maryland nor to carry on business there or own land. Full civil and political rights for Jews were not secured for them in that colony until 1825.

Until the founding of Carolina, it was the tolerant Dutch of New Amsterdam (later New York) who permitted Jews to settle and trade in all the realm of New Netherland, provided their old and infirm did not become a charge on the state.

why people came

In contrast with this limited freedom granted minorities, consider now, and with pride, the many guarantees of religious and political liberty in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, devised by John Locke, the philosopher, and his friend and patron, Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury.

Note that the entire text, with passages ruled out or inserted--in short, a kind of working copy--appears in the Shaftesbury Papers. Many parts of this body of laws soon proved unworkable, for they even set up a system of Carolina nobility--the only system of American nobility ever proposed. For this reason, and others dealing only with Carolina's political arrangements, Locke's Fundamental Constitutions have been the butt of ridicule for generations of historians--which shows that they must have been familiar with these laws. BUT CAROLINA'S FAR-REACHING SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY HAS BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY IGNORED. Here are some of its particulars:

"Article 86: No man shall be permitted to be a free man of Carolina, or to have any estate or habitation within it y<sup>t</sup> doth not acknowledge a God, & y<sup>t</sup> God is publicly and solemnly to be worshiped."

(Strictly interpreted, that law would have permitted a Mohammedan to settle here and build a mosque!)

"Article 87: But since ye natives of y<sup>t</sup> place who will be concernd in our plantations are utterly strangers to Christianity, whose idollatry, ignorance, or mistake gives us noe right to expell or use ym ill, & those who remove from other parts to plant there, will unavoydably be of different opinions concerning matters

of religion, ye liberty whereof they will expect to have allowed ym, & it will not be reasonable for us on this account to keep ym out, y<sup>t</sup> civil peace may be maintaine'd amidst ye diversity of opinions, & our agreement & compact with all men may be duly & faithfully observed, ye violation whereof upon what pretence soever, cannot be without great offence to Almighty God, & great scandal to the true religion y<sup>t</sup> we professe, & also y<sup>t</sup> heathens, Jues (Jews), and other dissenters from the purity of Christian religion may not be scared and kept at a distance from it, but by having an opportunity of acquainting themselves with ye truth and reasonableness of its doctrines, & ye peaceableness & inoffensiveness of its professors, may by good usage and perswasion & all those convincing methods of gentleness & meekness suitable to ye rules & design of the Ghospel, be wone over to imbrace and unfeynedly receive ye truth. Therefore any seaven or more persons agreeing in any religion Shall constitute a church or profession, to which they shall give some name to distinguish it from others."

By Article 90, no person above the age of 17 could have the protection of the law or enjoy the benefits of any citizenship in Carolina without being a member of some religious body. But what it was was left up to him. In this time, atheism was so rare as almost to be unheard of. The assumption was that any worth-while citizen should have allegiance to God as well as to the government of men. Any church in the Province must be registered in the precinct where its members resided. And no religious arguments or conflict was permitted. See below:

"Article 97: No person shall use any reproachful revileing

or abusive language against ye religion of any church or profession  
y<sup>t</sup> being the certaine way of disturbing ye publick peace...

"Article 100: No person whatsoevr, shall disturbe, molest, or  
persecute another for his speculative opinions in religion, or his  
way of worshipp."

(Some abbreviations in the old text have been expanded into their  
plain meaning, in order to make them intelligible to modern readers.  
But in the main, the old spellings and abbreviations have been observed.)

On the Crisp Map of 1704, showing the walled city of Charles Town  
and outlying settlements, several churches are identified. Here we see  
the "English Church" (looking very like St. Michael's) at what is now  
the intersection of Broad and Meeting Streets; the "French Church"  
near the corner of Church and Queen Streets, its present location on  
the original land grant to the Huguenots; the "Independent Church,"  
just behind Carteret's Bastion, near the corner of Meeting and Cumber-  
land Streets, its present location. Just below the intersection of  
Tradd and Church Streets is the "Anabaptist Meeting House" at its pre-  
sent location, marking the end of the exodus of an entire Baptist con-  
gregation from New England. Beyond the walls lies a small plain build-  
ing, identified as "Quaker Meeting."

Thus, just twenty-four years after its founding on its present  
location, Charles Town was literally a map of religious freedoms, with  
five very divergent sects worshipping peacefully together in a small  
area. If religious dissention arose at later periods, it never reached  
the stage of confiscations, executions and forcing of dissidents into  
exile.

In the time when Edward Crisp drew his plan of early Charles Town,  
there were few places on earth where such a map could truthfully have  
been drawn.

Huguenots



# THE FIRST SETTLERS OF CAROLINA

The following names and lists are taken from The Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vol. V, published by the Society in 1897. This book, long out of print and usually referred to as The Shaftesbury Papers contains an invaluable collation of early letters, lists, laws, etc., relating to the earliest attempted English settlements in Carolina, and to the first successful one. These papers were in possession of Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury, the most able and energetic of the Lords Proprietors. A descendant of his deposited these documents in the British Public Record Office, in London, and they were copied, under the direction of W. Noel Sainsbury who procured them for the Centennial celebration of the City of Charleston in 1883. They were afterwards presented by Mayor W. A. Courtenay and City Council to the South Carolina Historical Society, and funds for their publication were furnished by both the City and the State. *public school*

It is doubtful if a more unvarnished account of the struggles, failures, complaints and achievements of any American colonial adventure exist. Invaluable, as well are the pages of bookkeeping, particularly the inventory of the ship, CAROLINA's cargo, which included spare rigging, clothing, utensils for cooking, tools, carpenter and medical chests, trace beads and other such goods for the Indians, and even a drum for signalling and a flag to fly over the future fort. Condensed, the story of the venture that brought the first Charlestonians follows:

Three ships, the CAROLINA (about 200 tons—a little larger than the MAYFLOWER, 180 tons) cost 430, age unknown, repairs cost an additional 500, crew, 18 men. She was a frigate, a long, light built, square stern vessel.



The second frigate, PORT ROYAL, probably under 100 tons, cost 125 and carried a crew of seven men. The sloop, ALBEMARLE, 30 tons, shallow built so that she could go up into rivers, etc., cost 50 and had a crew of five. In terms of the Pound sterling, equally \$5.00, the entire expedition--three ships--cost less than \$6,000. The exact figure is \$5,505.00.

Names of captains and crew follow:

✓ Commander of the Whole Expedition - Joseph West

✓ CAROLINA: Captain, Henry Brayne; Mate, John Coming; Gunner, Richard Dyas; Carpenter, Richard Cole; Trumpeter, Peter Salter; Boatswain's Mate, Arthur Roper; Seamen - John More, Thomas Joy, William Orr, Thomas Sumers, George Gray, Henry Jones, James Shepard, John Williamson, James Roberson, John Rippet, Alexander John Stowne (Stone?), Henry ffarro; Carpenter's Mate, Hailes Porter.

✓ PORT ROYAL: Master, John Russell; Carpenter, William Allan; Boatswain, Peter Stanford; Seamen - Tobias Cox, Lewes (Lewis?), Corson, George ffarro; Mate, Robert Chappell.

✓ ALBEMARLE: Master, Edward Baxter; Seamen - George Buggy, John Rogers, George Young, Henry Buck.

(Shaftesbury Papers, pp 141-143)

A footnote on page 143 accounts for some of these crews. Brayne, Coming, Dyas, Cole, Joy, Sumers, Williamson and perhaps others of the crews settled in Carolina 1670. The last four probably left descendants. Dyas had lands 1674. Cole was in Parliament 1672, died about 1697. William Joy lived in Christ Church Parish, 1692. Thomas Sumers in Chestertown 1698, 1706. Williamson died about 1701.

### Passenger List

This is divided into Masters and Servants. A footnote on Pg 134 explains that Master here means Pater familias, or head of the household. Servants included kin, dependents, employees and servants. The list is tabulated into three columns--Masters, Servants, Numbers of Names (Master and those he was bringing be counted together).

"A List of all such Masters, free passengers and servants which are now a board the Carolina now ridinge in the Downes. August the 10th, 1669.

MASTERS	SERVANTS	NUMBERS OF NAMES
Capt: Sullivan	Ralph Marshall James Montgomery Rich: Allexander Stephen Wheelright Tho: Kinge Eliz: Dimmock Eliz: Mathews	8
Step: Bull	Robert Done Burnaby Bull Tho: Ingram Jonathan Barker John Larmouth Dudley Widzier	7
Ed: Hollis & Jos: Dalton	George Prideox Thomas Younge Henry Price Will: Chambers John Dawson Will: Roades Alfra (Affra) Harleston Susanna Kinder	11
Tho: Smith Paule Smith	Alice Rixe Jo: Hudlesworth Jo: Borroughs Hugh Wigleston Eliz: Smith Andrew Boorne Francis Noone	9
Hambleton (Maj. Edward Hamilton)	Tho: Gourden Will: Lumsden Jo: Frizen Step: Flinte Edw: Young Jo: Thomson Samuell Morris Tho: Southell Agnis Payne Jo: Reed	10

(Continued next page)

## (CAROLINA Passenger List Continued)

MASTERS	SERVANTS	NUMBERS OF NAMES
Jo: Rivers	Tho: Poole Rob: Williams Henry Burgen Math: Smallwood	5
Nich: Cartwright	Tho: Gubbs Lo: Loyde Martin Bedson Step: Price Will: Jenkins	6
Morris Mathews	Abra: Phillips Reighnold Barefoot Mathew Hewitt Eliz: Currle	5
Will: Bowman	Abraham Smith Millicent Howe	3
Doctor Will Scrivener	Margarett Tudor	2
Will Owens	John Humfreys Christopher Swade John Borley	4
Tho: Middleton Eliz: uxor ejus (his wife)	Rich: Wright Tho: Wormes	4
Samuell West	Andrew Searle Will: West	3

## Passengers that have noe servants.

Mr. Tho: Rideall  
 Mr. Will Haughton  
 Mr. Will Kennis  
 Mr. Tho: Humfreys  
 Eliz: Humfreys  
 Marie Clerke  
 Sampson Darkenwell  
 Nathanyell Darkenwell  
 Mrs. Sarah Erpe  
 Eliz: Erpe  
 Martha Powell  
 Mrs Mary Erpe  
 Thomas Motteshed.

Total Number now aboard is 92."

(Spellings and abbreviations are given verbatim. "Step:" is Stephen, "Tho:" is Thomas; "Jo:" is probably Joseph though it could also be John; the George and Henry ffarro among the seamen followed an old English custom of beginning their names with a double letter instead of a single capital.)

It was to the settler's advantage to bring in as many people as possible, because the Masters gained a land premium for every dependent they brought. The instructions to the Commission for the Governor and Council, dated July 27, 1669 states (language modernized):

"You are to take notice that we do grant unto all free persons above the age of sixteen years that do come to Port Royal" (the settlers' first destination) "to plant before the 25th day of March, 150 acres of land for themselves and 150 acres more for every able man servant they bring with them or cause to be transported into the said Colony. And 100 acres for every woman servant and man servant under 16 years of age. And one hundred acres to any servant when out of their time to his or her own proper use.

"To every free person that shall there arrive to plant and inhabit before the 25th day of March, 1671, one hundred acres. And 100 acres more for each man servant they bring with them or cause to be transported into the said Colony. And 70 acres for each woman servant or man servant under sixteen years of age. And to every servant that shall arrive before the time last mentioned, seventy acres to his or her proper use for them and their heirs forever."

(Shaftesbury Papers, pg 121)

The Passenger Lists of the PORT ROYAL and ALBEMARLE are not presented as that of the CAROLINA was. The tempestuous voyages of these vessels, the loss of the PORT ROYAL and ALBEMARLE probably account for this lack, or it may be that the lists were among the papers in Shaftesbury's possession and lost or mislaid before being turned over to the Public Record Office. It is known that the PORT ROYAL's master, John Russell, counted 36 passengers. On the CAROLINA's list, neither Joseph West nor the fifteen servants of the Proprietors are named. Major Hamilton was not aboard. His steward, J. Reed, Mr. Thomas Humphreys, his wife and child and Mr. William Bowman left the CAROLINA when she stopped for more passengers at Kinsale, Ireland, before proceeding to the next stop, Barbadoes.

#### These Settlers Reached Carolina

Capt. Florence O'Sullivan, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. S. Bull, Mr. Dalton, Messrs P. and Thomas Smith (afterwards Landgrave and Governor), Mr. Mathews, Dr. Scrivener, Mr. Owen, Mr. S. West, Mr. Kennis, Mrs. Sarah Erpe (Lot 37, Charles Town, 1681), Mrs. Mary and Elizabeth Erpe, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Donne, Mr. B. Bull, Mr. T. Ingram, Jonathan Barker, S. Wheelwright (commissioned Surveyor 1673) W. Chambers (Lot in Charles Town, 1681), Affra Harleston, Jane Lawson, Susan Kinder (Lot in Charles Town, 1672), Mathew Smallwood, d. 1728), John Burley, W. West, and Major Hamilton's servants. Also, probably Thomas King, d. 1706. Others included J. Humphreys, C. Swade, Elizabeth Curle, Millicent Howe, Serle, Price, Jenkins, Carmichael and all of Capt. O'Sullivan's servants. A few servants joined the CAROLINA at Kinsale. Sir John Yeamans, Mr.

Barrow and wife, Mr. H. Hughes, Mr. Thomas Norris, Mr. John Jones, Mr. H. Simons, J. Collins, H. Cartwright, James Marshall, George Beadon, A. Churne, William Carr, Samuel Lucas, C. Edwards and others joined the expedition at Barbadoes. Dr. Henry Woodward came aboard at the island of Nevis, Gov. Sayle and his son, Nathaniel, at Bermuda.

The ALBEMARLE was wrecked in the hurricane at Barbadoes on November 2, 1669, as she lay at anchor, and was replaced by a borrowed sloop, THE THREE BROTHERS. THE THREE BROTHERS stopped at "Wallie" (Guale), now St. Katherine's Island, on the Georgia coast and a party went ashore for water, fresh meat and to wash clothes. Spaniards and their Indian allies took them prisoner. Some were killed, others released much later. Capt. Bailey, Mr. Rivers, J. Collins, M. Bedson, Margaret Tuder and W. Carr were among those captured.

Mr. Barrow and wife and probably Mr. Middleton and wife, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Rideall, Mr. Houghton, S. and N. Darkenwall, T. Motteshed and others were on the PORT ROYAL.

### THE NIGHTMARE VOYAGE OF THE FIRST CHARLESTONIANS

During the discoveries of American territory and its colonization, storms and shipwrecks played important roles. Wooden ships with no steering gear worth mentioning, with instruments of navigation almost as primitive as that of the Greeks and Romans, wallowed across roaring seas, guided by maps based as much on imagination as on fact. Terrified humans below decks existed for months on worm-eaten ship's biscuit, rotting meat, rancid butter in wooden casks, and slimy water. Deaths at sea were frequent. Entire shiploads of settlers often succumbed to epidemics of typhus and other diseases. It is well to remember what our forefathers -- and foremothers, who often bore children in those small, pitching ships, without medical aid--endured to found this country.

The voyage of the MAYFLOWER was very stormy. During a tempest, one of her timbers buckled and began to split. Ingenious members of the crew and some of the passengers jacked up the beam with the tail screw of the printing press which was part of the supplies in the hold.

Consider now, the nightmare voyage of the Carolina expedition, first composed of three ships, the CAROLINA, the PORT ROYAL and the sloop ALBEMARLE. After some delay they sailed from Gravesend, part of the Port of London, in August, 1669. They were instructed to keep in sight of each other, and arrived at Kinsale, Ireland, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of August.

After waiting for more passengers (very few came aboard) they sailed for Barbadoes about September 11th. For some reason they put back into Kinsale harbor and did not sail again until September 17th.



Three days later, the ALBEMARLE disappeared from sight, though she made it safely to Barbadoes three days after the other two ships had arrived. A tragic report by Joseph West, commander of the expedition, and written from Barbadoes November 8, 1669, to Lord Ashley, states that while the ships lay anchored at Barbadoes, "it blew hard" and the ALBEMARLE's cables broke. She was swept up upon the rocks and was a total wreck. The PORT ROYAL had also lost an anchor, and cables had been snapped aboard the CAROLINA. Damage aboard both the CAROLINA and PORT ROYAL were severe and repairs might last until spring. Food was so short that Sir John Colleton and Major Kingsland had taken more than 20 servants ashore to their plantations.

A sloop, THREE BROTHERS, was borrowed from the Colletons to replace the wrecked ALBEMARLE. The ships set out again, reaching the island of Nevis on December 9th. They put to sea again, and were soon scattered by storms. The PORT ROYAL, beating back and forth for six weeks in the Bermuda channel, was wrecked near Abaco. The sloop was whirled northward by the hurricane to the mouth of the Nancimond River in Virginia, and long presumed to be lost. The CAROLINA alone limped into Bermuda harbor and there took on the 79-year-old Governor William Sayle, his son, and a few servants. We know of the horrors of the voyage only that "the stern of the ship" (CAROLINA) broke in." and Affra Harleston's prayer that "God will preserve me as He hath in many great dangers when I saw his wonders on ye Deepe & was by him Delivered." Letters from other passengers show that the guns loaned to the expedition by Charles II were mostly lost overboard; that the colonists' supply of powder was "damnified" (wet so as to be useless); and that water-damage in the ships was such as

to soak even the supply of paper aboard and make it necessary to send to England for a book in which to keep records, etc.

Old letters tell how the carpenter on the wrecked PORT ROYAL went mad after the ship was driven on Abaco. He refused to build a boat from the PORT ROYAL's timbers and grew so violent that Captain John Russell and the other passengers marooned him on a neighboring island and patched together a small boat from the frigate's timbers. This took them back to Bermuda. There they joined the crippled CAROLINA.

On February 26, 1670, the small expedition left Bermuda for Carolina, planning to settle at Port Royal, the destination the Proprietors had agreed upon. On March 15th or 16th, they reached Seewee (Bull's) Bay and anchored at the north end of what is now Bull's Island, about a day later. They had badly overshot Port Royal. Going ashore, the colonists were greeted enthusiastically, in bad Spanish by the Indians: "Bony Conraro Angles!" -- "Good English comrades!" Here they were met by the Cassique of Kiawah, the land near Ashley River, who had traded with the Cape Fear Barbadian colony (which had been scattered by hunger and hardships); had made a voyage with the discoverer, Robert Sandford, and was a firm friend of the English. He guided the settlers to Port Royal, since they desired it, but urged them to settle in his country, where the ground was higher, the soil better and the small colony would be safer from the Spanish in Florida and from hostile Indians. The Cassique's own people lived in mortal fear of the nearby savage Westoe tribe, said to be cannibals. They had raided the Cassique's own country a short time before. He wanted the Good English Comrades and their guns.

After a considerable argument and the reports from a boatload of

explorers who sailed up and looked over the ground, the first Carolinians dropped anchor at the mouth of the Ashley River, at an unknown date in April, 1670. "Early in April" is the only date we know.

Six weeks after the CAROLINA's arrival, the THREE BROTHERS joined her. The sloop had been attacked by Indians and hostile Spaniards on her way south from Nancimond, where she had been repaired and re-supplied by a settlement of Virginia Puritans. She had overshot Port Royal, blundered into the Spanish Country of Guale, near the present St. Catherine's Island, Georgia. Twelve of her passengers were missing from a group that had gone ashore for fresh water, fresh meat and to do some much-needed laundry. Some had been killed, others taken prisoner and their fate unknown. The sloop had been forced to leave them, had turned north again and had been met by canoes full of friendly Indians who told them there were English at Kiawah.

The stormy voyage of the Mayflower lasted 63 days. She had only one false start.

The first settlers of Carolina, of Charleston, were on the way for more than 90 days, and the CAROLINA alone had nine starts before she reached her destined haven.

HISTORIC SUBURBS

OF

CHARLESTON

## ANSONBOROUGH

Anson Street starts at Market Street and runs north to Calhoun Street. It is in the area known as Ansonborough. According to Dr. Edward McCrady, the historian, it was Charles Town's first suburb. ("South Carolina Under Royal Government, 1719-1776" page 534.)

By the 1950's, Ansonborough was so dilapidated that parts of it were approaching the condition of a tenement district or slum. The rescue and renovation of this area is one of the most heartening and dramatic stories in the history of preservation in this country.

Ansonborough takes its name from George Anson (1697-1762) who, as the 26-year-old captain of H.M. Ship, SCARBOROUGH, (his first important command) was sent on patrol duty in South Carolina waters, to protect the region from pirates. He remained here from 1724 until 1730 and was well known and very popular in Charles Town.

McCrady records an old tradition that Captain Anson bought the tract which later would bear his name, from his winnings at cards. According to another story, he won the entire tract in a single game. The area, bounded on the north in early days by Boundary (now Calhoun) Street, and including a tract between King Street and the Cooper River, and running south to a line halfway between Society and Wentworth Streets was part of an original grant to the emigrant, Isaac Mazyck, and contained about 90 acres. Mazyck sold 64 acres, more or less, to Thomas Gadsden. On March 26, 1726, Thomas Gadsden conveyed this tract to Captain George Anson for 300 sterling. This was a very large sum of money for such a young naval officer to possess, much less pay out, so it is quite possible that Anson's winnings at cards did purchase the future Ansonborough, but the old deed in the Mesne Conveyance office in Charleston shows that this was a regular sale, for a specific sum.

1726  
Anson

After other tours of duty, Anson returned to South Carolina in the SQUIRREL, cruising South Carolina and Georgia waters in search of Spanish privateers. Later, he took command of a squadron during the war with Spain, commanding the 60-gun frigate, CENTURION. His orders were to attack Spanish ships and cities first in the Caribbean, then on the Pacific coasts of South America. He sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, and as his squadron dwindled by reason of storms and misfortune, ended by circumnavigating the globe alone in the CENTURION, bringing back to England, four years after his departure, treasure amounting to 500,000 -- the largest booty ever returned to England in a single vessel. Honors were heaped upon him. He was knighted, later became a Baron, and First Lord of the Admiralty. His voyages and discoveries are among the most glorious and fantastic sagas of British sea-history.

Anson had his Charles Town tract subdivided, laid off in streets and lots. In addition to George and Anson Streets, which still bear his name, he named three others for the ships that had counted most in his career. SCARBOROUGH and SQUIRREL had brought him to South Carolina. CENTURION had won him fame and fortune. It is sad that these three streets have since lost their distinctive names. According to The Ichnography of Charles Town, published in 1788 in which all three streets are shown, Scarborough and Centurion were absorbed into Laurens and Society Streets, while Squirrel is plainly marked as an extension of Meeting Street. Anson Street's seven blocks at first had four names, all of which were used for 60 years before a city ordinance changed all except Anson which then was applied to the full length of the street.

George Street once extended only to Meeting, but after the Revolution, when the city expanded, it was continued through to Coming Street, on the edge of another suburb, the Village of Harleston.

*Five* Most of the Ansonborough houses were destroyed in the fire of 1838, which swept away at least a third part of Charleston. The buildings were replaced by handsome brick houses, most of which date from the 1840's. The area was in a sad state when, in 1959, the Historic Charleston Foundation began its rehabilitation, which has become nationally acclaimed as an outstanding example of preservation and restoration. The plan was conceived, financed, and administered by the Foundation, leading to the saving and restoration of more than 100 houses. 1959

According to its brochure, the Foundation, organized in 1947, chose Ansonborough because: "It is one of Charleston's richest remaining concentrations of early architecture. It contains the oldest dwelling in the entire city, the 1712 William Rhett house at 54 Hasell Street, a few other 18th Century houses, and a number of early 19th Century houses in the highly sophisticated Adam style.... In all, it contains more than 125 pre-Civil War houses, plus four churches and one public building, the first public city high school, at 55 Society Street. Another factor in the choice of the area was that, from one of the finest residential areas in ante-bellum Charleston, it had gradually declined to a point where tenements and slums were beginning to predominate. It was felt that a few more years of deterioration would have meant irretrievable loss of its fine architecture."

Ansonborough also contained a large number of small and medium sized houses and many large, shady yards, and was near all of Charleston's main shopping areas. These factors provided an excellent potential

"not only for the preservation of the city's special character, but also for the creation of the kind of in-city residential areas so necessary to the solution of urban revitalization problems.."

In other words, this Charleston-based, Charleston-conceived organization, working on a shoestring, in comparison with the resources of such outfits as Historic Williamsburg, has managed to save, for the city's use and beauty, her loveliest historic suburb by one simple rule: "Save it by restoration and repair, instead of bulldozing it down." The Foundation is now extending this same type of work into nearby low-income areas with considerable success. Many young families have moved in Ansonborough, often doing a share of the work of restoring their homes, with their own hands. Thus the historic area, lived in as it was intended to be, does not resemble an outdoor museum.

Ansonborough is shown with other Charleston areas during the Foundation's Spring Tours. The houses rescued and restored by the Foundation now bear small wooden markers, giving the name of the builder or original occupant, the date of the house, and the foundation's name.

The properties thus marked were either rescued by the Historic Charleston Foundation, and restored for sale or rental, or were in a few cases, bought by donors who were really knowledgeable friends of the city and presented them to the Foundation. In case visitors ask how the Foundation works, by all means tell them that Ansonborough is not their only project. The fruit of their efforts is seen throughout historic Charleston. The Foundation feels that if Charleston's remaining architectural treasures are to be saved, no time can be lost. Already too much that is irreplaceable has gone to make way for parking lots, etc. The Foundation's 1956 goal was a "Revolving Fund" of \$100,000.



for the preservation of the city's historic buildings and areas. This \$100,000. has revolved many times. This is a non-profit, tax free eleemosynary corporation which "approaches its preservation objective in terms of a living community", according to the Foundation's brochure, titled "... Worth Saving."

Historic areas, rather than individual houses would be given preference for restoration. If an area of architectural importance, now deteriorated, is partially restored, the Foundation feels that private funds would be attracted, to restore the remainder. Not all these houses need be restored as dwellings. They can be purchased and developed into rental units such as apartments, offices, stores, etc., depending on the neighborhood. Worthy properties could be purchased for re-sale, with restrictions concerning future alterations and use.

The Foundation seeks to have worthy properties willed or donated to it; such properties to be sold to "persons who will agree to maintain their architectural integrity." There are other provisions but this gives the idea.

## CANNONSBORO

Cannonsboro received its name from Daniel Cannon, house carpenter and mechanic, who between 1762 and 1800 acquired the large, low and marshy tract, generally north of Boundary Street and west of Coming's Creek. Cannon built lumber mills on the Ashley River side of his acquisitions. His Upper Mill was in the vicinity of Cannon Street; his Lower Mill in the vicinity of Boundary Street (now Calhoun).

There were many pieces of marshland and small creeks which split up Cannon's holdings and which had to be filled, but by early in the 19th Century several good houses were erected, chiefly along Pinckney Street (now Rutledge Avenue), which was the highest ground in the area.

Later, the lower part of Cannon's holdings, in the vicinity of Calhoun Street, was acquired by Jonathan Lucas, who built rice mills as well as sawmills in the area.

Cannonsboro included the area now bounded generally on the north by Spring Street, eastward as far as Coming Street, thence south along Coming Street to Morris Street, thence west to Smith Street, thence south to Calhoun Street, thence west to Rutledge Avenue, thence south to just below Bennett Street, thence west to the Ashley River.

## ELLIOTTBOROUGH

This area was partitioned among the Elliott family and surveyed into streets in the 1770's.

Included was the area bounded today by Line, Coming, and Spring Streets and a line just west of Rutledge Avenue.

## FREE SCHOOL LANDS

An Act of the Commons House of Assembly, in 1710, authorized the acquisition of land for a Free School. The Commissioners of the Free School bought from a member of the Harleston family the area bounded today by Calhoun, St. Philip, George and Coming Streets.

The Free School was apparently built soon afterward, as from the tombstone of the Rev. John Lambert in St. Philip's Churchyard, we learn that the gentleman, who died in 1729, was a "Master Preceptor and Teacher of Grammar and other Arts and Sciences Taught in the Free School at Charlestown."

However, by 1757, the use of the building as a free school had been discontinued, and in that year, it was renovated for the use of military officers and barracks sufficient for 1,000 men were built on the Free School Lands.

In 1785, the Free School Lands were given to the newborn College of Charleston, which renovated one of the barracks buildings for its own purposes.

Subsequently, however, the college had financial reverses and had to divide all but a quarter of the Free School Lands into lots, which were first leased and finally sold. Thus, College Street and Green Street (the latter presumably named for the College Green) were created.

During the current expansion of the college, begun in 1970, all the Free School Lands have been returned to educational purposes.

1837  
Minigal

## GLEBE LANDS

Mrs. Affra Coming, in 1698, made a deed of gift of 17 acres of land to the Minister of the Church of England in Charlestown, and his successors in office. The tract was that now bounded by George, St. Philip, Beaufain and Coming Streets.

In 1770, an act was passed to open streets through the Glebe Lands and through Harlestone Village. The same act ordered the building of a new parsonage on four acres to be reserved for that purpose, the rest of the Glebe to be divided into 38 lots.

The Glebe Lands were divided in 1770 between St. Philip's and St. Michael's. St. Michael's received most of the portion south of Wentworth Street, with the rest going to St. Philip's.

10/2  
clear  
cgc

The four acres for St. Philip's rectory were laid out on the north side of Wentworth Street and the rectory (now 6 Glebe St.) was built, <sup>1770</sup> replacing the former one at St. Philip and Beaufain streets. In 1797, <sup>Bishop's</sup> <sup>mitne</sup> <sup>in 1797</sup> 14 more lots were created from the parsonage lot, and Glebe Street was cut through.

The Glebe lots were at first let to tenants on long leases, with the tenants agreeing to build upon them. Gradually, beginning in the mid-19th Century, the lots were sold off, until only a few Glebe lots remain.

## HAMPSTEAD

The Village of Hampstead was laid out for Henry Laurens in 1789, though there are no known 18th Century houses in the area.

Hampstead's focal point is Hampstead Mall or Square, at the intersection of America and Columbus streets.

## HARLESTON VILLAGE

Harleston Village was originally part of a grant made to John Coming in 1685. After the death of Coming and his wife, Mrs. Affra Coming, it was inherited by Mrs. Coming's nephews, the Harlestons. The section bore their name when it was developed and streets were opened up in 1770.

Streets were patriotically named for famous men of first the Colonial period, then for heroes of the Revolution. Thus we find a street named for the Royal Governor, Lord Charles Greville Montagu, intersecting with streets named for John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, William Pitt and Christopher Gadsden.

Despite its early creation, Harleston was but slowly covered with houses, and in 1819, a contemporary described it as indented with marsh and creeks.

A large part of Harleston was acquired by Thomas Bennett, Sr., who, with Daniel Cannon, used the ebb and flow of the tides to power large lumber mills. Thus, the part of Harleston near the Ashley River was covered with huge mill ponds. The ponds persisted after the development of the use of steam power, and were not finally filled until the 1880s.

The first golf club in America, established in 1786, had its golf course in Harleston Village. The club held its meetings and annual dinners in its "Club House on Harleston Green."

Harleston Village was granted "Old and Historic" zoning status in 1966. The village is also a Registered National Historic Landmark.

## LAURENS SQUARE

Now part of Ansonborough, this area, bounded today by Laurens, Anson and Society Streets and the Cooper River, was acquired about 1755 by Henry Laurens, later President of the Continental Congress.

Here, Laurens built his "large, elegant brick house" and he and Mrs. Laurens created a large botanical garden, containing such exotics as orange, olive, lime, capers, ginger and guinea grass.

The property was laid out in building lots in 1804 by his son, Henry Laurens the Younger. The family name is commemorated in Laurens Street.



## MAZYCKBOROUGH

This area was developed by Alexander Mazyck. It was surveyed and laid off into streets in 1786.

Mazyckborough is bounded by Chapel, Elizabeth and Calhoun streets and the Cooper River.

With Wraggborough, it was granted "Old and Historic" zone status in 1975 and its residents have joined with those of her sister borough in the active Wraggborough-Mazyckborough Historical Neighborhood Assn.

## MAZYCK LANDS

This area, bounded generally by the present streets -- Broad, Logan, Queen, Archdale, Beaufain and Smith -- was granted to James Moore in 1698 and conveyed by the trustees of his will to Isaac Mazyck in 1712.

In 1742, the Mazyck Lands were partitioned among his several children.

Not a part of the Mazyck Lands was the block today bounded by Magazine, Logan, Queen and Franklin streets, which was early set aside for public uses.

## MIDDLESEX

Now part of Ansonborough, the Village of Middlesex was laid out by Christopher Gadsden. The area of Gadsden's lands were bounded by present-day Calhoun, Anson and Laurens streets and the Cooper River.

Gadsden had the area laid out into six wharf lots and 197 back or building lots. He filled the marsh, and in cooperation with his neighbor to the north, Alexander Mazyck, straightened the creek between them by digging a canal which followed the course of present-day Calhoun Street, terminating about where Calhoun crosses Washington Street.

The South Carolina Gazette, on March 7, 1774, described Gadsden's wharf development as the most extensive of its kind ever completed in America.

Gadsden named his streets for his political leanings. But Virginia, Pitt, Wilkes and Massachusetts Streets, Corsican Walk and Hand-in-Hand Corner have not survived.

## NEW MARKET

The Village of New Market was generally north of Line Street and east of King Street. Except for its extreme southern portion, it remained largely undeveloped until the early part of this century.

This large tract was purchased by Landgrave Joseph Blake in 1700 and most of it remained in his family for more than 200 years.

New Market was the site of the Newmarket Race Course which was used until the Washington Race Course, established in 1790, superceded it.

## RADCLIFFEBORO

Thomas Radcliffe acquired the tract of land now bounded by King, Vanderhorst, Smith and Radcliffe Streets and had it surveyed in 1786.

After Radcliffe was lost at sea, development of the suburb was continued by his widow, Mrs. Lucretia Radcliffe, and other heirs.

The area called Radcliffeboro today also includes the Elliott Lands and the western portion of the Wragg Lands.

The Elliott Lands, bounded by present-day Radcliffe, Smith, Morris and King Streets, were surveyed in 1786.

The western portion of the Wragg Lands was bounded by present-day Vanderhorst, Smith, Calhoun and King Streets.

Radcliffeboro has its own neighborhood preservation association and in 1975 was granted "Old and Historic" zoning status.

## RHETTSBURY

William Rhett acquired The Point Plantation in 1712 and renamed it Rhettsbury. The southern boundary was the northern boundary of the Grand Model, slightly below present-day Hasell Street. It extended to present-day King Street on the west and just above present-day Wentworth Street on the north.

This area was partitioned by his great-granddaughters, Susannah and Mary Hasell, who married, respectively, Parker Quince and John Ancrum.

## WASHINGTON

The Village of Washington was laid out from King Street westward, just south of the Washington Race Course (now Hampton Park.)

Its streets were patriotically named, and Moultrie, Congress, and President Streets remain.

This area remained sparsely developed until about 1900, when the present neighborhood of attractive houses and tree shaded streets began to be developed.

## WRAGGBOROUGH

This area was part of the extensive holdings of Joseph Wragg, partitioned among his heirs in 1751. A plat of 1806 shows it substantially as it exists today, bordered by Meeting, Mary, Calhoun, Elizabeth and Chapel Streets and the Cooper River.

The streets of Wraggboro were named with the Christian names of Wragg children. The two parks, Wragg Square and Wragg Mall, were gifts to the public 1801.

Wraggborough has received (1975) "Old and Historic" zoning status.



STREETS  
AND  
STRUCTURES

## CHARLESTON'S OLD STREETS

Taken from the Year Book of the City of Charleston, 1936. This information was drawn from an article in the Charleston Daily Courier published August 29, 1868.

The article explains that the information was drawn from Edward Petrie's Ichnography of Charleston, from an actual survey made August 2, 1788, by Edward Petrie, for the use of the Phoenix Fire Company of London.

EAST BAY began at James Sommers' house at the southeast corner of Stoll's

Alley, known now as the site of the residence of Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure. The original grantees of this lot, numbered 1 in "a very old plat...which has been shown to us" were Peter Girard and Mathew and James Moore. Later, James Sommers owned it and built a brick residence on the site. Gen. DeSaussure purchased this house for his home. During his remodeling, a copper coin dated 1737 was found in the plastering.

From Sommer's house, East Bay continued without interruption to Governor's Bridge, spanning the creek running up the present site of the Market, and up beyond Church St. From Governor's Bridge East Bay continued to Society St. From there to Federal Green, a large open space to the north of Laurens st. and east of Anson St., it was known as "So-Be-It Lane." In 1795, East Bay was opened to Ashley River on the south.

SOUTH BAY began at Meeting Street and ended at Gibbs' Wharf, to the west of Legare Street. It was continued to East Bay about the year 1837.

STOLL'S ALLEY began at East Bay and ended at Church Street, as at present  
 Longitude Lane also had the same beginning and end as it has now.

TRADD STREET began at East Bay and continued beyond Mazyck Street.

BEDON'S ALLEY began at Tradd and ended at Elliott Street. From Bedon's  
 Alley, about midway between Tradd and Elliott, an alley ran  
 to East Bay called Inglis' Arch, or Mitchell's Alley. This  
 was closed in 1836.

ELLIOTT STREET began at East Bay and ended at Church Street.

ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY and GADSDEN'S ALLEY had the same beginning and end  
 as at present (1866).

BROAD STREET began at East Bay and continued beyond Mazyck Street.



Broad Street was once known as Cooper Street, or simply de-  
 scribed as "the street leading from the Exchange past the  
 Market Place."

STATE STREET, from Broad to Queen, was known as Union Street, and from  
 Queen Street to the creek, now the market site, as Union  
 Street continued, or Motte Street. The name was changed to  
 State Street about 1810.

CHALMERS STREET from State to Church was known as Chalmers Alley, and  
 from Church to Meeting it was known as Beresford's Alley.  
 It was also designated at one time as Mulatto Alley.



UNITY ALLEY began at East Bay and terminated at State, as at present.

QUEEN STREET began at East Bay and continued beyond Mazyck Street.

It was at one time known as Dock Street.

KINLOCH'S COURT, now known as Philadelphia Street, began at Queen Street and ended near Cumberland Street. It was opened to Cumberland in 1810.

LODGE ALLEY began at East Bay and ended at State Street as at present (1866).

WRAGG'S ALLEY, now known as Cumberland Street and at one time as Amen Street, began at East Bay and ended at Church.

CHURCH STREET began at the south side of Market Street and ended near South Bay. At this point a small street ran to Meeting, which now forms part of South Bay. It was known as Fort Street.

ATLANTIC STREET and LIGHTWOOD'S ALLEY were then known as Lynch's Lane.

WATER STREET began at Vanderhorst's Creek and ended at Meeting.

ROPER'S LANE ran eastwardly from Meeting Street, as at present.

CUMBERLAND STREET began at Church and ended at Meeting. It did not, as now (1866) connect with that portion of the street leading to East Bay.

ELLERY STREET began at East Bay, on the north margin of the creek which ran through a portion of the present Market site and ended at Meeting Street. It was a little north of what is now known as Market Street. It was finally closed up in 1838.

MAIDEN LANE began at Ellery Street, near Meeting, and ended at Hasell Street.

FRENCH ALLEY also began at Ellery Street, opposite Church Street and ended at Guignard Street. The alley continued from Guignard to Pinckney Street but no name is given to it on the 1788 plat.

ANSON STREET, from Ellery or Market Street to Pinckney Street was known as Charles Street. From Pinckney to Society, it was Quince Street. From Society to George Street, it was Anson Street. From George to Boundary Street, then the northern limit of the city, it was known as Scarborough Street. Thus it will be seen that what is now (1866) known as Anson Street once had four different names.

RAPER'S ALLEY - A small alley ran from Ellery Street to Guignard Street, which has no designation on the chart. It is now (1866) known as Raper's Alley.

GUIGNARD STREET began east of East Bay Street and ended at Meeting.

PINCKNEY STREET began at Mey's Wharf, to the east of East Bay, and ended at Maiden Lane. A court or alley ran from Pinckney between Anson and East Bay and ended near Hasell Street. Pinckney was opened to Meeting Street about the year 1816.

HASELL STREET began at East Bay Street and terminated at King Street.

WENTWORTH STREET, from East Bay to King, was known as Trott Street.

From King Street to Coming Street, its terminus at that time (1788) was known as Wentworth Street.

Thus far the Charleston Daily Courier, in 1866. Note that when the expression, "now," or "as at present" is used, it means that the location was given as of 1866. There have been numerous changes of name since that time. The Mazyck Street often referred to is now Logan Street. No reflection on a street or its occupants is meant by the termination, "Alley." Webster defines an alley as "a narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a main street."

## ADGER'S WHARF

During the antebellum period, this wharf was the terminus for James Adger and Co., which instituted the first steamship line between Charleston and New York. One of their finest ships, the James Adger, happened to be in New York harbor when the Confederate War broke out. It was confiscated by Union authorities and was used throughout the war by the U. S. Navy.

After port activities moved up the peninsula, the wharf was abandoned. Recently, it has been reclaimed as a landscaped public park with funds from a private donor.

West of the park, Adger's Wharf divides into two streets called North Adger's Wharf and South Adger's Wharf. South Adger's Wharf is one of Charleston's few remaining cobblestone streets. Both streets are lined with old warehouses which have been "recycled" as offices and residences, and with new townhouses.

## ALEXANDER STREET

5 ALEXANDER ST. -- Three story clapboard house built about 1813 by Simon Jude Chancognie, French consular official and merchant. The house has fine Adam style woodwork and interesting, graceful stairway. Chancognie also built the house around the corner at 48 Laurens St.

✓  
1766

80 ALEXANDER ST. -- Site of the LIBERTY TREE. Marker placed by Sons of the American Revolution states: "Near this spot, once stood the Liberty Tree where colonial independence was first advocated by Christopher Gadsden, in 1766 and where ten years later the Declaration of Independence was first heard and applauded by South Carolinians." Gadsden and his fellow revolutionaries, who led public meetings here to protest the British Stamp Act and later the Tea Tax, called themselves the "Sons of Liberty." Seeking to prevent the large oak tree from becoming a Patriot shrine, the British cut down the Liberty Tree during their occupation of the city in 1780-82.

153 ALEXANDER ST. -- Memorial Baptist Church. Black members of the First Baptist Church purchased this site for a burial ground in 1818. After the Confederate War, the black Baptists separated in a friendly manner from the white members of the First Baptist Church, and in 1868, the burial ground was transferred to them. A new congregation was formed in 1886 and the present structure was built.



## AMERICA STREET

America Street forms the backbone of the historic suburb of Hampstead, which was laid out for Henry Laurens in 1789. During the early part of this century, this street of small, mostly 19th Century houses degenerated into slum conditions.

The Charleston County Bicentennial Commission in 1973 chose America Street as an area for rehabilitation in celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. A revolving fund to provide low interest loans to America Street property owners was established, but the project was stymied by a lack of local funding due largely to the national economic recession.

Subsequently, the Preservation Society of Charleston and Charleston Pride, Inc., two local non-profit organizations, applied for funds from the Federal Home Investment Task Force. The Preservation Society and Charleston Pride also proposed that the City of Charleston supplement these funds with federal funds secured under the Housing and Urban Development Act. At the same time, Historic Charleston Foundation proposed that funds obtained under that act be used to rehabilitate housing in historic neighborhoods above Calhoun Street.

On August 19, 1975, City Council ratified an ordinance setting up the Commission of Redevelopment and Preservation, to initiate and direct the City's Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program. The commission consists of the mayor and six other members appointed by him, including two City Council members. The commission will administer a revolving fund for loans to homeowners in the America Street area. The revolving fund consists of an initial \$250,000, with additional funding for two subsequent years.

## AMHERST STREET


✓ 2 AMHERST ST. -- "Presqu'ile." (pronounced Presk-eel). The French phrase for "peninsula" was applied as the name of this house because, when built about 1804, it stood on a finger of high ground projecting into the Cooper River marshes, which have been filled in since then. Jacob Belser, a planter of German descent, built "Presqu'ile" as a suburban villa. In 1840, the property was acquired by Henry Grimke, also of German descent, who added the squarish rear wing. The house has fine Adam style interior decorations, all of carved wood.

42 AMHERST ST. -- This small two story wooden house with a pan-tiled roof was built after 1818 by James Brown, a "free person of color."

## ANN STREET



23, 25 and 29 ANN ST. -- Antebellum warehouses built by South Carolina Railroad Co.

31 ANN ST. -- CAMDEN DEPOT -- Only the crenellated gates remain of the depot, built about 1850 by the South Carolina Railroad Co.

Design of the Gothic Revival towers has been attributed to  
 Edward Brickell White, noted mid-19th Century Charleston architect.

40 ANN ST. -- South Carolina Railroad Co. warehouse. On the keystone of each arch over the doorways a palmetto tree stands under the encircling initials "S.C.R.R." and beneath is the date 1857.

## ANSON STREET

- 11-25 ANSON ST. -- Goldsmith's Row, built 1894 by Isaac A. Goldsmith, a dentist, industrialist and real estate investor.
- 27 ANSON ST. -- Palmetto Fire Hall, built in 1850 for volunteer fire company. Designed by architect Edward C. Jones.  
- 30 ANSON ST. -- Notable antebellum single house.
- 34 ANSON ST. -- Three story brick house built by the widowed Mrs. Mary H. Lanneau (pronounced La-New) about 1848. The red brick is unusual for that period in Charleston.
- 42 ANSON ST. -- New house designed to blend with nearby historic structures. Notable garden.
- 45 ANSON ST. -- Double outbuilding built before 1770 by John Ash on this site. Burned in great fire of 1838, rebuilt on same foundations soon afterward.
- 46 ANSON ST. -- Built before 1853 by Thomas Wallace, dry goods merchant.
- 50 ANSON ST. -- Martin Dowd's Tenement, c. 1845.
- 53 ANSON ST. -- Built c. 1843 by William Thompson.
- 58 ANSON ST. -- Built by 1851 by Robert Venning, factor. Unusual ell is of the same date. Placement of the outbuildings in this manner was necessary by the shallowness of the lot. This house is one of several in the vicinity built by the Venning family, a clan of planters in Christ Church Parish.
- 60 ANSON ST. -- Three story brick store and residence built c. 1851 by R.M. Venning, planter. According to tradition, it was the place of business of Claus Spreckels, who later became a sugar multi-millionaire in California.

63 ANSON ST. -- Small brick outbuilding built by Mrs. Susan Robinson as dependency of 48 Society St., after great fire of 1838.

66 ANSON ST. -- Built in 1839 by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chazal, widow of Jean Pierre Chazal, captain of the privateer Saucy Jack in the War of 1812. Mrs. Chazal's account book showing periodic payments for labor and materials while the house was under construction, is still in existence. The house was the home of her son, Dr. J.P. Chazal, dean of the Medical College of South Carolina in 1877-82. The interesting brick piazza columns are apparently original.

67 ANSON ST. -- St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Built 1835-36 by Henry Horlbeck and a relative, E. Horlbeck, of the famous family of builders and architects. Bricks for the structure possibly came from the Horlbeck brickyard at Boone Hall Plantation. The chapel was built for Episcopal Church members who could not afford to purchase pews, as was then the custom. The building escaped the great fire of 1838, which devastated the neighborhood to the south of the chapel.

71 ANSON ST. -- Thomas Doughty House, c. 1804. Essentially Adam style with finely detailed woodwork. Note interesting baroque gable over piazza entrance and unusual gabled bay on the garden side of the house. This property was restored in 1959, the first in the Ansonborough Rehabilitation Project.

72 ANSON ST. -- Benjamin Simons Neufville House, c. 1846. Handsome Greek Revival drawing rooms.

74 ANSON ST. -- Michael Foucort House, circa 1812. This two-and-one-half story building was moved by Historic Charleston Foundation

from the area cleared for the Charleston Municipal Auditorium in 1967.

✓ 75 ANSON ST. -- Joseph Legare House, c. 1800. This building was called a "white elephant" of the Ansonborough project because, for a decade, a buyer could not be found for the large house and extensive line of outbuildings. When the present owner completed the restoration of the property in 1974, she had the house painted "elephant gray." The restoration project included the removal of a third story and replacement of the original hip roof, and complete rebuilding of one of the outbuildings. The beautiful iron-railed entrance stairway was added about 1838 by Benjamin J. Howland.

✓ 79 ANSON ST. -- Built before 1760 by Daniel Legare, planter of Christ Church Parish. The sign proclaiming it as the "Oldest House in Ansonborough" is technically true. The original suburb of Ansonborough was smaller than the present historic district of that name, being bounded by present-day Anson, Calhoun, King and Society streets. The Col. William Rhett House, built c. 1712 at 54 Hasell St., was not then in Ansonborough, though it is now. Pne -  
Rev.

82 ANSON ST. -- Built c. 1799 by Josiah Smith Jr., merchant, for his daughter, Miss Mary Smith. Moved to permit the extension of George Street from Anson to East Bay Street when Municipal Auditorium was built. Restored by Historic Charleston Foundation, which brought present piazzas from the Blake House on East Bay Street.

93 ANSON ST. -- St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church. Built in 1850,

this small Gothic Revival structure first served as the Anson Street Chapel, for black presbyterians. In 1861, it became St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. St. Joseph's was known as "The Church of the Irish," as it served a large number of parishioners of Irish origin who had settled in the area. The former rectory at 91 Anson St. predates the church. When the disastrous fire of 1861 destroyed the bishop's residence on Broad Street, the Right Rev. Patrick N. Lynch took up residence in St. Joseph's Rectory for the duration of the Confederate War. During the federal bombardment in 1864-75, the church was struck several times by shells and badly damaged. It was repaired after the war and almost completely rebuilt in 1883. The schoolhouse at 89 Anson St., a small board-and-batten structure, dates from 1887, when St. Joseph's School opened. After a great decrease in membership, the church was closed in 1965. In 1971, St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church bought and restored the property for the use of that congregation.

## ARCHDALE STREET

Street named for John Archdale, a Quaker, governor of the Province of Carolina in 1695-1696. ✓

4 ARCHDALE ST. -- Gage Hall. Owned by the Unitarian Church. Has assembly room on first floor, and above, living quarters for the Unitarian minister.

✓ 6 ARCHDALE ST. -- Unitarian Church. Construction of this building began in 1772 and was interrupted by the Revolution. It is said that British soldiers stabled their horses within the walls of the incomplete building. It was completed and dedicated in 1787. The church was originally built to house the overflow of the Independent or Congregational (Circular) Church on Meeting Street. The two churches constituted one corporate body served by two pastors who alternated between the two pulpits, preaching the same sermon to both congregations. The congregation of the Archdale Street church was chartered in 1817 as the Second Independent Church, with a Unitarian minister, the Rev. Anthony Forster. The congregation was rechartered in 1839 as the Unitarian Church in Charleston. It is the oldest Unitarian Church in the South. Dr. Samuel Gilman was pastor from 1819 to 1858. A New Englander and Harvard University, he wrote his alma mater's anthem, "Fair Harvard." His wife, Caroline Gilman, published and edited "The Rosebud," the first child's newspaper in the country, and laid out the formal garden on the south side of the church. Both are buried in the churchyard. The church was extensively remodeled in the



Perpendicular Gothic style in 1852-54 by Francis D. Lee, one of Charleston's foremost mid-19th Century architects. Retaining the 18th Century walls, Lee attenuated the windows with Gothic arches, added buttresses and made the tower "more lofty and imposing," in his own words. For the interior, he drew his inspiration from the fan-tracery vaulting and pendants from the Henry VII Chapel at Westminster. Lee's vaulting is not structural, however, but composed of laths and plaster. The building suffered severe damage in the earthquake of 1886 and was restored with contributions from Unitarians throughout the country. The church is one of the terminals of the Gateway Walk, developed by the Garden Club of Charleston, the other being St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church on Church Street.

10 ARCHDALE ST. -- St. John's Lutheran Church. The first Lutheran service in South Carolina was held in 1734; the first congregation was organized in 1742, with the arrival of the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenburg from Germany. The Lutheran congregation worshiped at various places including the Huguenot Church until their first church was begun in 1759 and dedicated in 1764. This wooden structure stood to the rear of the present structure, approximately where the parish house stands today on Clifford Street. During the Revolution, the Lutheran pastor, the Rev. John Nicholas Martin refused to pray for the King of England. He was expelled from the city and his property was confiscated by the British. His successor, the Rev. Christian Streit, was taken prisoner by the British. Dr. John Bachman, a native of Rhinebeck, N.Y., became pastor in 1815. Under his direction, the present structure was erected in 1816-18. The building

is thought to have been designed by Frederick Wesner, a Charlestonian of German descent who was the architect for the Old Citadel and other landmarks. It is known that Wesner had the contract for the wooden portions of the building. John Horlbeck Jr. and Henry Horlbeck had the contract for the brickwork. The pulpit was donated by the cabinetmaker, Jacob Sass. The tall iron gates and fence were designed by Abraham P. Reeves and executed by Jacob S. Roh in 1822. The steeple, added in 1859, was designed by Charles Fraser, the famous Charleston painter of miniatures. The recessed chancel with its memorial windows was added in 1896. Dr. Bachman, who continued as pastor until 1874, was a vigorous theological leader and natural scientist. As a theologian, he led the organization of the South Carolina Lutheran Synod, the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary and Newberry College and trained the first black Lutheran ministers. As a scientist, he collaborated with John James Audubon on the famous books, "Birds of America" and "The Quadrupeds of North America." Two of Audubon's sons married two of Dr. Bachman's daughters. Dr. Bachman, though reluctant to see South Carolina secede from the Union, was convinced the Southern cause was just and made the opening prayer at the Secession Convention.

15 ARCHDALE ST. -- College Preparatory School, a private day school.

The headmaster's office, in the small older building, contains Adam style woodwork taken from Ophir Plantation in the 1930s when the plantation area was flooded by the Santee-Cooper Dam project.

16 ARCHDALE ST. -- Built 1881 as rental unit by Henry Viohl, grocer.

19 ARCHDALE ST. -- Philip Porcher House, built c. 1765. A planter of

St. Stephen's Parish, Santee, Porcher (pronounced Por-shay)

✓ was an ardent loyalist during the Revolution and his property was confiscated by Patriot authorities. After the war, however, it was restored to him because of his "universal good character." Subsequently, the Porcher family sold the property but after a lapse of many years, title again is vested in a lineal descendant.

*Built by Cyrenus*

21 and 23 ARCHDALE ST. -- Dr. Samuel Wilson's Houses, two tall brick

Adam style single houses built about 1809. Dr. Wilson built

No. 21 for himself and No. 23 for his son Dr. Isaac Mazyck Wilson.

27 ARCHDALE ST. -- Here the German Friendly Society, organized in 1766

✓ as a benevolent society, built a handsome hall in 1801. The first president of the society, Michael Kalteisen, participated in the cornerstone laying and was later buried in front of the hall. Recently, however, his remains were moved to Bethany Cemetery. The hall was built by John Horlbeck Jr. and Henry Horlbeck, both of whom served as president of the society. The hall was badly damaged by the federal bombardment and subsequently burned in 1864. The two story masonry building in the middle of the lot was completed in 1802 by the Horlbeck brothers. It served as the kitchen for the hall and as the residence of the society's schoolmaster. The society's school, housed in the hall, was remarkable for its supply of scientific apparatus and for the fact that girls as well as boys were taught its use. The hall was the scene of many sumptuous dinners as well as meetings, and guests of the society included

the royal Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, who visited in 1825. and was made an honorary member. The society's hall is now at 29 Chalmers St.

29 ARCHDALE ST. -- Small two-story masonry single house built in 1876 by Miss Mary Jane Ross as a rental unit.

NORTHWEST CORNER, ARCHDALE AND WEST STREETS -- Site of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, built in 1814 by discontented members of the First (Scots) Presbyterian Church. In 1823, the church was reorganized as the Third Presbyterian Church. The congregation moved in 1850 to Meeting Street and later became Westminster Presbyterian. The abandoned Archdale Street church was destroyed a few years before the Confederate War. Title to the property remained with the Westminster congregation until 1953, when the City of Charleston purchased it for a public park. Recently, it was purchased by the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina as part of the parking lot for Canterbury House, an Episcopal senior citizens' home.

## ASHLEY AVENUE

Ashley Avenue, from Calhoun to Beaufain Street, first was named Lynch Street. After the Revolution, the street from Calhoun north was called Paine. In 1869, Lynch Street was extended south to Broad Street and still later to Tradd. In 1897 the name, Ashley Avenue, was applied.

55 ASHLEY AVE. -- Baker Memorial Hospital. Built in 1912 as Baker Sanatorium, at a cost of \$100,000. Before the Confederate War, Steinmeyer's Lumber Mill stood on the site.

61 ASHLEY AVE. -- Small single house built before 1807 by Richard H. Peyton. The house has fine Adam style interiors. The fine two story stable and carriage house and the impressive rear gates were added in the 1830s or 1840s. The formal garden is featured in the book, "Charleston Gardens."

70 ASHLEY AVE. -- Notable antebellum house.

75 ASHLEY AVE. -- Notable antebellum house with elaborate Greek Revival doorway. Built c. 1830 by Daniel Fairchild.

76 ASHLEY AVE. -- Built c. 1855 by John Hume Simons, rice planter. The huge double drawing rooms were used as a church by St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Hasell Street during the federal bombardment of the city.

96 ASHLEY AVE. -- Notable house, built c. 1800. Dr. Willis Wilkinson bought the house in 1825. His two daughters, Mary and Sarah, both married Christopher G. Memminger, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. According to tradition, Memminger fell in love with the second sister during their joint visits to the

grave of the first. By way of proposal, Memminger said to her, "Will you accompany me to the grave?" Thinking he meant her sister's grave, the young lady said, "Yes." The mistake was later resolved, however, and the couple were happily married.

107 ASHLEY AVE. -- Valuable Greek Revival style house, built c. 1845.

109 ASHLEY AVE. -- This house has a notable circular staircase, which according to tradition, was first forgotten in the planning of the house and added as an afterthought.

✓ 113 ASHLEY AVE. -- Built c. 1800 by Thomas Bennett, mayor of Charleston and governor of South Carolina. Sold in 1825 to Mrs. Susan McElhenny, whose daughter married Paul Hamilton Hayne. Their son, Paul Hamilton Hayne, the noted poet, was born here in 1830. The house has interesting Adam style woodwork, especially in the spacious stairhall.

139 ASHLEY AVE. -- Notable antebellum single house. Note terracotta cornices over windows.

Pass MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (Which See)

178 ASHLEY AVE. -- Outstanding Greek Revival style mansion, built about 1840 by Jonathan Lucas, planter and rice mill owner.

192 ASHLEY AVE. -- Built c. 1855. Occupied during the federal seige of Charleston by Gen. Pierre T. Beauregard, Confederate commander. Soldiers were quartered in the ample basement, according to tradition.

209 ASHLEY AVE. -- Built before 1830, notable house with unusual curving bays and semicircular piazzas.

215 ASHLEY AVE. -- Notable antebellum house.

216 ASHLEY AVE. -- Notable antebellum house with beautiful classic portico.

217 ASHLEY AVE. -- Notable antebellum house.

218 ASHLEY AVE. -- Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal). Congregation

organized in 1848 in the home of the Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Bowen.

The Rev. Anthony Toomer Porter became pastor in 1854, when the members met for services in a room in the U.S. Arsenal. The

cornerstone of the present structure had been laid; it was

consecrated in 1855. An industrial school was founded, and

later provided uniforms and camp equipment for the Confederacy.

During the federal bombardment, the Confederate Post Office

was located here. In 1867, Dr. Porter founded the Holy Com-

munion Church Institute, which later became Porter Military

Academy, now Porter-Gaud School. He also traveled North to

secure funds to establish a school for blacks and to re-open

the theological seminary. Dr. Porter observed the rubrics

of the Prayer Book and Liturgy of the ancient Church. Holy

Communion's "high Episcopal" features -- the white marble altar

with marble cross, candlesticks and missal stand, recessed

chancel and sanctuary, and vestments in liturgical colors --

were the first in Charleston. In 1872, he had the church

remodeled in its present architectural lines, and introduced

the first permanent vested choir. The church has maintained

the tradition of historical liturgical worship which he insti-

tuted.

219 ASHLEY AVE. -- Store built in the 1850s by Henry Buck, German merchant.

It remained in his family until 1960.

### BARRE STREET

Barre Street was the name given, just before the Revolution, to a street in Harleston Village, which had originally been Harleston Street. The renaming honored a member of the British Parliament, who, like Sir William Pitt, sponsored the cause of the colonists against unjust taxation by the Crown. Both the name and the street went out of existence after the Revolution. Subsequently, the name was revived and given to this street.

69 BARRE ST. -- Gov. Thomas Bennett House, built c. 1820. When built, the house's broad piazza looked out on the governor's rice mills and sawmills to the south. The house has valuable interiors in the Regency style, including a free-flying staircase, which rises for one floor without visible means of support. The only other free-flying staircase in the city is in the Nathaniel Russell House on Meeting Street.

### ATLANTIC STREET

1 and 3 ATLANTIC ST. -- Small interesting wooden houses, built c. 1830 by Capt. Benjamin Smith, shipbuilder. No. 3 was once home and studio of artist Elizabeth O'Neill Verner.

8 ATLANTIC ST. -- Valuable house, built c. 1805 by Thomas Young.

10 ATLANTIC ST. -- C. 1769 by William Hinckley. Home of McGillivray and Snowden about 150 years.



## BEAUFAIN STREET

Beaufain Street was named for Hector Berenger de Beaufain, a French Huguenot who came to Carolina about 1735 and lived here until his death in 1766. He was a prominent citizen, a member of the St. Andrew's Society and other celebrated organizations here and abroad. He was one of the founders of the Charlestown Library Society, a member of His Majesty's Council, and for 24 years was Collector of Customs. He was buried in St. Philip's Churchyard and a monument given by his fellow citizens was placed in the church. It was destroyed when the church burned in 1835. Beaufain Street formed part of the official boundary until after the Revolution, when the city limits were extended to Boundary (now Calhoun) Street. Beaufain Street also marked the south boundary of the Glebe Lands (which see).

20 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Memminger Elementary School. The first parsonage of St. Philip's Episcopal Church was built on this site about 1698. The property was conveyed to St. Michael's Church in 1797. The parsonage stood until 1858 when a girls' school was built here. The school was later named for Christopher C. Memminger, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. The City Board of School Commissioners bought the property in 1899. The antebellum school building has been replaced by a modern structure.

22 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Memminger Auditorium, built 1938.

63 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Notable antebellum house, built c. 1849, incorporated into Robert Mills Manor, a public housing project, in 1938-39.

65 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Notable house built c. 1815, incorporated into Robert Mills Manor.

64, 66 and 68 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Three single houses built for rental purposes by Francis Quinlan McHugh, circa 1852.

71 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Site of Calvary Episcopal Church. Built 1847 for black communicants by the Episcopal Diocese. It no longer was used for church services when the building was incorporated into Robert Mills Manor. The building was used as Civilian Defense Headquarters and subsequently razed.

72, 74 and 76 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Three 18th Century structures moved by the Preservation Society of Charleston from the site of the new city parking garage at St. Philip and George Streets in 1975. No. 72, formerly 32 St. Philip St., is composed of several old buildings joined together in the early part of this century; the oldest portion was built in the 1790s by Norwood Conyers. No. 74, formerly at 30 St. Philip St., was built in the 1790s by Anthony Gabeau. No. 76 is an 18th Century kitchen building which stood formerly at 34 St. Philip St. Also moved from the parking garage site were structures now at 2 and 4 Pitt St. and 30 Rutledge Avenue (which see).

89 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Built between 1815 and 1819 by William G. Steele, lumber merchant. The house was later the home of the U.S. Naval hero, Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham. Ingraham, in 1853, refused to surrender to Austrian authorities a political refugee named Martin Koszta, who had taken refuge on Ingraham's ship. The house has fine Regency style interiors. The carved marble surround of the piazza entrance is also noteworthy.

108 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Built 1840-42 by John Steinmeyer, prosperous saw-mill owner. In 1909, it became the Argyle Louden Campbell Memorial Home for Presbyterian ladies. Recently, it again has become a private residence. Note shiplap siding scored to simulate stone blocks. The property also has a noteworthy accessory building in the rear.

110 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Tall single house built by Robert Shands Smith, merchant.

112 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Double house in Greek Revival style, built between 1837 and 1840 by Whiteford Smith. From 1849 to 1879, it was the home of James W. Gray, master of equity, and his family.

118 BEAUFAIN ST. -- Quaint cottage built after 1845 by John Henry Steinmeyer, lumber merchant.

#### BEDON'S ALLEY

2 BEDON'S ALLEY -- Humphrey Sommers, a subcontractor of St. Michael's Church, acquired this property in 1757. His will, in 1788, devised this tenement building to his daughter, Ann Olney Sommers.

5 BEDON'S ALLEY -- Built c. 1783-1790.

#### BEE STREET

12 BEE STREET -- Built c. 1858 by William Robb, partner in the East Point Mills. In the early part of this century, the building became Mercy Maternity Hospital and later became an Episcopal Church Home.

## BROAD STREET

BROAD STREET was just that--the broadest street in the first Charles-town. A memorandum in John Locke's handwriting, at the end of the Proprietors' directions for laying out the town gives the following dimensions: "That ye Model of ye Town .. was of streets running strait, whereof ye largest was 80 foot, ye back street to it 40 foot, ye next 60 foot and ye back street 30, with streets divided the Towne into squares, each of whose sides was 600 foot." (Shaftesbury Papers, 323-24)

Charleston's creeks, marshes and generally broken-up surface did not admit of such large streets, but the old surveyors did the best they could. Fires, floods, etc., having changed building lines, Broad Street was still very broad in 1788, when the Phoenix Fire Co. of London, had a detailed map of the town made for insurance purposes. This map shows that Broad Street had tapered--from 61 feet wide at East Bay to 100 feet between St. Michael's and the Beef Market, a building swept away in one of the town's numerous fires and replaced by the Bank of the United States (1801), now the City Hall. 1818

Right here it might be well to point out that Charlestown was conceived by its English planners in the classic gridiron pattern, with streets forming regular squares. A glance at the maps of most European cities with their wildly erratic streets will show how unusual this pattern for a city was.

Broad Street was first called Cooper Street, for Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper. It was Cooper Street for at least 25 years--perhaps longer--before being changed to Broad Street.

Broad St. = Cooper St.

BANKERS TRUST OF S. C., No. 1 Broad Street, is housed in a three-story building faced with Connecticut brownstone, built 1853. This building was the work of two Charleston architects, Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee, his former pupil. Jones and Lee planned many Charleston buildings, and Jones worked elsewhere in South Carolina, gaining a reputation in his native state but remaining almost unknown to the rest of the country. Many of the buildings executed by this firm have gone, including the South Carolina Institute Hall, where the Ordinance of Secession was signed in December 1860. The hall burned in the 1861 fire.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL COMPANY, No. 3 Broad Street. This building was also designed by Jones & Lee. This veteran firm of printers and stationers began in 1832, in the same location it occupies today, when Joseph Walker, stationer and book-binder, opened his firm. In 1861, the company was appointed printers to the Confederate Government and produced, in this building, stamps, bank notes, bonds, certificates of stock, executive documents, medical publications and military manuals. (Considering that the Confederacy lasted four years, its publication history is phenomenal. The war had shut out Northern publications and left a clear field to Southern competitors. Go through any old Charleston library today, and at least a third of the books--maybe more--will bear some variation of the Walker, Evans & Cogswell imprint.) The firm has kept its lithographic stones with which Confederate money was printed, and if the South ever Rises Again, they can go right back into production. In 1863, the company moved to Columbia, where stock and machinery were destroyed in the fire of 1865. The wrecked firm was reorganized by three former Confederate officers; Col. Joseph Walker, Gen. C. I. Walker and Col. B. F. Evans, together with Mr. Harvey Cogswell.

Written at  
Andrews  
Society Hall  
read at  
Exchange 1888

Not Done

The company publishes books regularly for Charleston writers. Perhaps its all-time best seller is the cook-book compiled by the Junior League, CHARLESTON RECEIPTS. First published in 1950, it's now (1975) in its 20th edition and has sold more than 330,000 copies.

Note restoration of exteriors on building on both sides of the street from East Bay to Meeting. Recently, small circular wooden plaques giving the names of builders and dates of construction have been added to many structures. A close look at the ornate scrolls, etc., at the very tops of the buildings often show the builders' names and dates. Note also the careful color coordination of the buildings' fronts. Some of the more ornate facades may be cast iron, a building practice once common and now passing into the realm of the antique. Note also balconies and ironwork on buildings throughout the street.

✓ SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK 16 Broad Street. Built in 1817 for the Charleston branch of the Second Bank of the United States. Note the eagle in the gable. The building was acquired in 1835 and occupied continuously as a bank since that date by the Bank of Charleston, now the South Carolina National Bank. (Its directors' room, not open usually to visitors, has recently been restored--a handsome and ornate chamber with heavy furniture, much marble, etc.) This bank was the only one in the State to resume business after the Confederate War, and one of the very few in the South to redeem its banknotes issued prior to that war. Note the marker at the entrance.

CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, No. 46 Broad Street. This modern building stands upon one of the most historic spots in Charleston, for it occupies the site of a tavern (called variously

SHEPHEARD'S, SWALLOW'S, CITY and THE CORNER) as owners died off and the place changed hands. Here some of our most important history was made, from the 1730's into the 1780's.

Charles Town had many taverns that must have resembled their English counterparts closely. They were not just places where one went only for a drink, or where travellers could get a room, meals, stabling for their horses and so on, though most taverns did offer these facilities. Charles Town's taverns seem primarily to have been the gentlemen's home away from home where they could gather to smoke the long-stemmed, white clay "Church-Warden" pipes, whose fragments have been found in many places in the city (one never smoked in the presence of one's women folks); gather for a friendly meal or a discussion of current political and civic problems; form another society; read the latest newspapers from the North and from abroad, kept on racks for the convenience of the customers, and so on.

Those who have seen one of London's last old taverns to escape "Progress" and the Blitz--the Cheshire Cheese, off Fleet Street, heart of London's publishing district--can easily visualize Charles Town's early taverns. They were plain, comfortable, mostly low ceilinged, with long tables, benches, an occasional chair, and maybe, as at the Cheshire Cheese, booths where small groups could sit.

Most taverns also had a "Long Room" or a "Great Room," which might be an extension of the downstairs, or might be a single big room upstairs. Our modern equivalent would be the private rooms offered by hotels and restaurants, where conventions and civic groups meet. Here were held the Assemblies--dances with ranks of young ladies and formidable Chaperones sitting at the sides, where young gentlemen came to beg the favor

of a dance. The dancers took up the remaining space and the orchestra generally sat at one end of the room. These Long Rooms and Great Rooms were also meeting places for lodges and societies, and for our first dramatic performances.

Early pages of the South-Carolina Gazette (founded 1732) carry many announcements of such meetings and assemblies held in a favorite tavern. And one of Charles Town's most frequented taverns was Shepherd's, at the corner of Church and Broad Streets. C 25

As the bronze marker on the present bank building attests, this site was a very early center of American Masonry. On October 30, 1736, the Gazette carried the following notice:

"Last Night a Lodge of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons was held for the first time at Mr. Charles Shepherd's in Broad Street." 1736

Here, then, was organized Solomon's Lodge No. 1., Free and Accepted Masons. In 1801, the Supreme Council, 33rd Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry was organized in this same tavern--the first Scottish Rite lodge in America. (The part played by South Carolina members of the Masonic order in the Revolution has been largely neglected, but many of Charles Town's Sons of Liberty were members, and at least one spectacular "float" with lifesized figures, typifying rebellion against the tax on tea was built in "Lodge Alley," very near this present bank structure, by members of the Sons of Liberty, who were Masons.)

Here, too, began the first recorded theatrical season in Charles Town and one of the earliest in this country. The Gazette had been founded in 1732. We know that an English actor, Tony Aston, arrived in Charles Town in 1703, and, writing his own show, "produced what was



probably the first professional dramatic performance written and acted in the American colonies"--according to Hennig Cohen's fine book, The South-Carolina Gazette, 1732-1775. But on this spot, now occupied by a bank, began Charles Town's first real theatrical season.

On January 11, 1735, the Gazette carried an announcement that:

"On Friday the 24th Inst., in the Courtroom will be attempted a TRAGEDY, called the Orphan, or, the unhappy Marriage."

The author was Thomas Otway (1652-1685). The Orphan had been written in 1680, the year the settlers at Albemarle Point had moved to the peninsula.

The scene of this mysterious "Courtroom" has been pointed out in various spots in Charleston. On pg. 110 of Mr. Cohen's book, we find that this Courtroom was simply Charles Shephard's Long Room, which had been rented out for several years before 1738 to the provincial government for meetings of the court, since the Province possessed no suitable building and there were disagreements between governor and council about where one should be built. Space, therefore, was rented from "Charles Shephard, Vintner." The use of judicial chambers for public entertainment was not unusual, Mr. Cohen explains. A dancing master, Henry Holt, had given a ball in the courtroom scarcely a month before The Orphan was presented there.

When Charles Shephard died, his widow, Anne, took over the tavern and ran it. Meanwhile, Shephard's had also been Charles Town's Post Office. In 1743, "Charles Shephard, inn-keeper" received and distributed mail arriving on ships and through the country.

In the 1770's, Shephard's had become Swallow's Tavern, and the scene of a "Charleston First." The Gazette of December 13, 1773 carried

1735

the following notice:

"Last Thursday there was a General Meeting of the Gentlemen in Trade of this Town, at Mrs. Swallow's, when it was proposed, that a Chamber of Commerce should be formed, John Savage, Esq; was chosen Chairman, and a Committee of Twenty-One appointed."

✱ This was the first municipal Chamber of Commerce in America. ✱ 1773

Thus, on one spot, at the corner of Broad and Church Streets, we

have:

- ✓ 1. The site of the organization of one of this country's earliest Masonic lodges. 1736
- ✓ 2. The location of the earliest Scottish Rite lodge in this country. 1801
- ✓ 3. The scene of the first recorded theatrical season in Charles Town and one of the earliest in America. 1735
- ✓ 4. The site of one of Charles Town's first post offices. 1743
- ✓ 5. The place where America's first municipal Chamber of Commerce was organized. 1773
- ✓ 6. As "The Corner Tavern," this place was a hotbed of Revolutionary activity, as well. 1775

✓ CITIZENS & SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK, Trust Department, No. 50 Broad Street. This building was erected about 1797 for the Bank of South Carolina. In 1835 it was purchased by the Charleston Library Society which occupied it until 1914. For many years thereafter it was the headquarters of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

In 1802, as a bank, it was the object of the daring GROUND MOLE PLOT. A would-be safe-cracker, Withers, entered the drain under the street near the building and for three months tunnelled his way towards its vaults, living underground all the time and being supplied with food and water by an accomplice--whose carelessness ultimately betrayed the "Mole." The vault was never entered.

1797  
moved to Museum

In 1916, the Charleston Library Society sold it to the Chamber of Commerce. In 1966, this organization sold it to the Citizens & Southern National Bank, and it is used by the Trust Department and for offices for bank officials. Beautifully restored, it is believed to be the oldest building in the United States built for banking and currently used for that purpose. Its 30-inch-thick brick walls have resisted fires, hurricanes, bombardments and the 1886 earthquake.

In the basement is the Hunley Museum, maintained by the Charleston Museum. Here is a full-scale model of the Confederate Submarine, H. L. Hunley, named for its inventor, which sank the great Federal sloop of war, Housatonic on the night of February 17, (1864), and went to the bottom with the big blockading ship. The Hunley was the first submarine to sink a surface vessel, and even though she died in doing it, she had changed the whole course and technique of modern naval warfare.

40 men died

A section of the hull has been removed, so that spectators can see the lifesized figures within, their hands on the crank that turned the propeller. Projecting from her bow is the harpoon-like spar-torpedo designed to be rammed against the vessel attacked. It was invented by the Charleston architect, Francis D. Lee.

The figures were molded on living models and painted in life-like colors by Emmett Robinson, director of the Footlight Players in the Dock Street Theatre. The only difficulty about maintaining the figures is the regular disappearing of wigs on the heads, which are snatched off by "sight-seers" and never found again.

The Hunley Museum also contains naval artifacts and ship models from days of the Confederate War. One of the models, an iron-clad, is the Palmetto State, known as "The Ladies' Gunboat" because it was built with funds (\$30,000) raised or contributed by the women of South Carolina.

CONFEDERATE HOME, 62 Broad Street. Founded in 1867 for the benefit of wives, mothers and daughters of Confederate veterans, by two devoted Confederate Carolinians, Mrs. Mary Amaranthia Snowden and her sister, Mrs. Isabell S. Snowden. They mortgaged their own home to pay the first year's rent on the building. Erected about 1804, the Confederate Home was successively the Carolina Hotel, a residence, a department store, a home for Confederate dependents, and the Confederate College, in which some of Charleston's most brilliant men taught the students without receiving or asking for any salary. One of these was Dr. Charles S. Vedder, for fifty years pastor of the Huguenot Church.

The rear section on Chalmers Street was occupied by a U. S. Court for fifteen years until 1860. Here, when the news of Lincoln's election reached Charleston, Federal Judge A. G. McGrath divested himself of his robes of office and, in a brief and bitter address, thanked God that this temple of justice has "been closed before its altar has been de-  
separated with sacrifices to tyranny." Other court officers resigned, and spectators wept. McGrath's speech and dramatic gesture so disconcerted the authorities at Washington that President Buchanan declared himself more disheartened by McGrath's action than by any other, including Major Robert Anderson's occupation of Fort Sumter.

These rear rooms are now occupied by the offices and research library of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

The courtyard of the Confederate Home is shady and attractive and overhanging piazzas of the Home are noteworthy since they have no visible support. Note inscriptions over the Broad Street entrance: "RUINED BY THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1886. RESTORED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION 1887."

DANIEL RAVENEL HOUSE, No. 68 Broad Street. Single house, built c. 1800 on foundations of an earlier building destroyed in the fire of 1796. This large residence overlooking Washington Park has been lived in by the same family for more than seven generations.

WASHINGTON SQUARE was so named October 19, 1881 in commemoration of the centennial of the surrender of the British at Yorktown, 1781. It contains monuments to the Washington Light Infantry; to the Charleston-born poet, Henry Timrod (1829-1867) ; to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, commander of Confederate forces at Charleston during the first bombardment of Fr. Sumter, in 1861; to Elizabeth Jackson, mother of Andrew Jackson, and the famous battered statue of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who championed the cause of the colonists against England's unjust taxation.

This statue, lacking an arm and with obvious signs that its head has been broken off and clumsily replaced, is a real Charleston First. The work of Joseph Wilton, in England, it was erected at the crossing of Broad and Meeting Streets on July 5, 1770--the first in the country erected to a public man. Statues had been ordered in several of the colonies, but New York's marble Pitt was erected just two months and one day later (September 7, 1770) and her bronze statue of King George III on August 16th of the same year, while Virginia's statue of Lord Botetourt, royal governor (still standing in the College of William and Mary) didn't arrive until 1773.

1770  
statue  
✓

The Charleston statue of Pitt cost 1,000; a sum voted in May, 1766, by the Commons House of Assembly in gratitude for Pitt's aid in repealing the Stamp Act. The statue, like many of the 18th Century, portrays Pitt as a Roman orator clad in a toga, with one arm (now missing) raised dramatically while the other holds a scroll. The upraised arm was broken off in 1780 by a shell fired from a British battery on James Island. The head was broken off when careless workmen were removing the statue, in 1794. By then it had become an obstruction to traffic. It was first stored and later set up in the yard of the Orphan House (Sears, Roebuck, on Calhoun Street now occupies the site). There, the Orphan House children described the figure as "George Washington just getting out of bed." In 1891, the statue reached its present location.

The granite marker to Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, mother of Andrew Jackson, commemorates a brave volunteer nurse during an epidemic in Charleston. Mrs. Jackson caught the disease, died and was buried just beyond the city limits of that period. The marker stands in the north walk of the square.

On the east wall of the square is a marker to Francis Salvador, the first Jewish participant in representative government in America and the first Jew to die for his country in America. Salvador was elected to the first and second Provincial Congresses of South Carolina. He was killed and scalped during a British-inspired Cherokee raid on Ninety-Six District, during which scores of settlers were killed. He died August 1, 1776, aged 29. The plaque to his memory was unveiled with impressive ceremonies on November 20, 1950.

2:1776

THE CORNERS OF FOUR LAWS is the name applied by Ripley, author of "Believe It Or Not," to the four corners of Broad and Meeting Streets. These four corners were set apart in the Grand Model of Charles Town in 1672 for a "church, town house and other public structures," and have always been occupied by "public structures." Church, City, State and Federal Laws are represented by the buildings on these sites.

CITY HALL, North East corner Broad and Meeting Streets. Building erected 1801 for the Charleston Branch of the First Bank of the United States. Stands on site set apart as a Market Place in 1672, and used for that purpose until 1796, when the "Beef Market," as it was then called, was destroyed by fire. Purchased by the city in 1818 from the United States Government which swapped it for the Old Exchange Building at the foot of Broad Street. It has been occupied as the City Hall ever since. The famous Trumbull portrait of George Washington hangs in the Art Gallery, which also is Council Chamber. It contains many other fine portraits and art and historic treasures. Note marker on building.

COURT HOUSE was built 1788-1800 on site of Old STATE HOUSE, which was destroyed by fire in 1788. The north extension was added in 1941. Note marker on building.

HEBREW ORPHANAGE BUILDING 88 Broad Street. Erected in post-Revolutionary period, was occupied by the Office of Discount and Deposit, which was the name given to the Charleston Branch of the First Bank of the United States, prior to 1800. Thirty-five years later the building was acquired by the Hebrew Orphan Society and served as the Society's Hall, and later, as the Hebrew Orphanage. Now an office building. Note marker.

*Laet  
Portrait w/  
red teeth*

92 BROAD STREET. Home of Dr. David Ramsay, historian and physician.  
Built 1740.

DR. JOHN LINING HOUSE, Northwest corner King and Broad. This house bears the name of a Scottish-born physician, John Lining (1708-1760), because it was believed for many years that he conducted the first systematic weather observations with scientific instruments here.

More recent research, however, proves that Dr. Lining actually conducted his scientific studies, beginning in 1737, in a house on the eastern end of Broad Street, facing State Street. This house, built either c. 1715 or c. 1730, belonged to Dr. Lining's wife's family and was owned by Dr. Lining for one day only, in 1754. Dr. Lining also conducted on himself experiments in human metabolism (1740) believed to have been the earliest such studies conducted in this country. He corresponded with Benjamin Franklin on the subject of electricity and carried out Franklin's famous kite and key experiment in a local thunderstorm.

His report of this was published in the Gentleman's Magazine, of London, in September, 1753 and gave rise to a large correspondence from European experimenters. Dr. Lining also wrote one of the earliest descriptions of yellow fever. Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a Tory, established in the building in 1780 an apothecary shop, the first of a series of such shops which continued in operation to 1960. The interior of the last one is in the Charleston Museum. The building was occupied in 1782 by the South Carolina Gazette, published by Mrs. Ann Timothy. Building was restored in 1960 by the Preservation Society of Charleston and is now a private residence.

110 BROAD STREET, built before 1728 by William Harvey. Ralph Izard, planter, purchased it in 1756. It remained in his family until



1857 when it was purchased by Judge Mitchell King, in whose family it remains.

COL. THOMAS PINCKNEY, JR. HOUSE. 114 Broad Street. Begun in 1790 by Ralph Izard, completed c. 1829 by Col. Pinckney. One of Gen. Beauregard's Headquarters. Now residence of the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston.

JOHN RUTLEDGE HOUSE, 116 Broad. Pre-Revolutionary house said to have been built by John Rutledge (1739-1800), "Dictator" of South Carolina in the Revolution, governor, associate justice and chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, chief justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court. Later home of Gen. John McPherson, Revolutionary Patriot and famous horse breeder. Remodeled in 1853 by Thomas Norman Gadsden, real estate broker and slave trader. Architect for the remodeling was T. K. Hammarskold, a Swede. Ironwork by Christopher Werner. In early part of this century, home of Mayor R. Goodwyn Rhett, who entertained President William H. Taft here. Later home of Gaud School, now law offices.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE HOUSE, 117 Broad St. Built c. 1760 for James Laurens by John Fullerton, architect-builder. Later home of Edward Rutledge, signer of Declaration of Independence. Remodeled c. 1900 by Capt. F. W. Wagener, wealthy grocer, horse breeder and president of the S. C. Interstate and West Indian Exposition. For a time a convent, now again a private residence.

118 BROAD STREET. Site of Hall of St. Andrew's Society, founded 1729 and the oldest one of its name in the world. In the Hall, erected in 1815, the Ordinance of Secession was adopted December 20, 1860. It was actually signed a day later at the S.C. Institute Hall on Meeting Street (Which see). The Hall was destroyed in the great fire of 1861. See marker on fence with a depiction of the Hall. The flag-stone

✓  
Father of  
our  
Constitution

✓  
Signer  
Dec. of  
Ind.

✓

pavement laid in front of the entrance to the hall is still there.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. Broad Street at Legare. This property was once the VAUXHALL GARDENS (a post-Revolutionary "Circus" or pleasure ground for entertainments and plays.) It was bought by Bishop John England for the Roman Catholic Church in 1821. First Cathedral on this site, named St. Finbar's and St. John's, was destroyed by the great fire of 1861. Present structure completed in 1907.

BROAD AND NEW STREETS. The brick house between Broad and New Streets, near the corner, occupies the site of the City, or Charleston Theatre, which stood on what once was known as SAVAGE'S GREEN. The Green lay between two creeks, paralleling what are now New and Savage Streets. The high ground was used for a drilling ground by the militia, and by boys for a playground. The lower end of the creeks were marshy at low water, but were favorite swimming places at high tide. In 1792 the Charleston Theatre, designed by James Hoban, was built there. In 1833, the Faculty and Trustees of the South Carolina Medical College had a disagreement and most of the Faculty left the College on Queen Street, purchased the Theatre building, and held classes there. Later on the two groups patched up their differences and returned to the College on Queen Street. The Theatre was another one of the many buildings destroyed in the great fire of 1861. Both SAVAGE'S GREEN and SAVAGE STREET were named after the owner of the Green-Thomas Savage.

180 BROAD STREET. Built circa 1850. Used for prison for Federal Officers during the Confederate War.

THE WEST END OF BROAD STREET was the south boundary of the area known as THE ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT AND COLONIAL COMMONS. Rutledge

Avenue was the East boundary, Beaufain Street, the North boundary, and Ashley River, the Western one. The Lake, officially named COLONIAL LAKE, but almost universally called The Pond, was developed after the Revolution. The park area around it, and the playground west of Ashley Avenue also are included in the "COLONIAL COMMONS," from which the Lake gets its name. The area was deeded in perpetuity to the people of Charlestown ten years before the Revolution.

#### BULL STREET

Bull Street was named for William Bull, a native South Carolinian who was the last to fill the Royally-appointed office of lieutenant governor of the Province.

2-8, 12, 18 and 24 BULL ST. (See COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON).

43 BULL ST. -- Built between 1849 and 1852 by John C. Simons, prosperous King Street merchant. From 1946 to 1961, home of Judge Joseph Fromberg, outspoken proponent of judicial and prison reform. Ironwork and fountain are interesting features.

48 BULL ST. -- Valuable plantation style house, of 18th Century or early 19th Century construction.

49 BULL ST. -- Holy Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church. 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 the present site. In 1880, the congregation hired Welling and 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 Rt. Rev. Peter Fayssoux Stevens, first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal

was organized in 1897. They built a church on this site in 1904. The present sanctuary was built in 1960. The congregation is one of the largest of its denomination in South Carolina.

203 CALHOUN ST. -- Bishop England High School. Named for the Rt. Rev.

John England, first bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston. The school was established in 1814 and was housed in a building known as the Pro-Cathedral, on Queen Street, and later moved to this site.

207 CALHOUN ST. -- Built c. 1817 by Richard Brenan, merchant, this tall single house became the parsonage of Bethel Methodist Church in 1881. It recently has been converted into an office building.

210-210 CALHOUN ST. -- Built c. 1830 by Bethel Methodist Church. One side of this double residence was the home of the minister, the other side was the home of the presiding elder. The piazzas were added later.

214 CALHOUN ST. -- Built after 1834 by Frederick Shaffer, prosperous house carpenter, this brick residence on a high basement is reminiscent of houses in Beaufort.

220 CALHOUN ST. -- Old Bethel Methodist Church. This is the oldest structure of Methodism in the Lowcountry and possibly in South Carolina. It is the third oldest church building in the city. Originally, it stood on the southwest corner of Pitt and Calhoun streets. In 1852 the frame building was moved to the western part of the church grounds and used there for class meetings of Bethel's black members, after the present brick sanctuary of Bethel Methodist Church was built. In 1880, the building was given to the black members and rolled across Calhoun Street to its present

Church in South Carolina.

66 BULL ST. -- Built before 1819 by John Cart, lumberman and measurer of wood and coal. Adam style interiors.

76 BULL ST. -- Built c. 1813 by George Mathewes. Home from 1821 to 1843 of Hugh Swinton Legare (1797-1843), member of the South Carolina legislature, publisher of the Southern Review, state Attorney General, diplomat, Congressman, U.S. Attorney General and Secretary of State.

96 BULL ST. -- Built c. 1815, by Isaac Bennett, of the famous sawmilling and building family. Gable roof unusual for period. Note Adam style cornice with swags.

99 BULL ST. -- Notable antebellum house, home of Capt. Warrington Dawson, British-born editor of the News and Courier. Capt. Dawson was honored by the Pope for his editorials against dueling.

100 BULL ST. -- Western portion of this hybrid house was built c. 1820 by Honore Monpoey, factor and planter. The larger eastern portion was added about 1890.

101-107 BULL ST. -- Row houses in Italianate style of architecture, built c. 1854 by Sarah Smith. During the Confederate War, William C. Bee and Co. moved its stores to the row, which was beyond the range of the federal guns. Shoppers went to the "Bee Block" or the "Bee Store," as the row was called, to buy merchandise brought into port by Confederate blockade runners.

104 BULL ST. -- Built before 1802 by Thomas Bennett, builder, architect and lumberman. Notable Adam style structure.

125 BULL ST. -- Built 1867-68 as Avery Normal Institute, first free secondary school for blacks. Graduates included T.M. Stewart, Liberian Supreme Court judge, and Dr. R.S. Wilkinson, president of South Carolina State College. The school was merged with Burke High School in 1954. In 1955, the building became Palmer Business School which later became Palmer College.

128 BULL ST. -- Built before 1814 by Joseph Bennett. Also known as the Thomas Grange Simons House. Notable Adam style house.

129 BULL ST. -- Back portion of this house built before 1822 for Mrs. Rebecca Drayton. Remodeled and enlarged in 1846 by Lewis Rebb, building contractor.

#### CALHOUN STREET

Calhoun Street is named for John C. Calhoun, the "Great Nullifier." Originally the eastern portion of the street was Boundary Street, as after the Revolution it marked the northern extent of the city. The portion west of King Street was called Manigault Street, for Peter Manigault, speaker of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina. The entire length of the street received Calhoun's name after his death in 1850.

*Filled*

77 CALHOUN ST. -- Charleston Municipal Auditorium. Built by the City of Charleston, the auditorium was dedicated in 1966. The building occupies a 12-acre site between Alexander and Anson Streets and, as a result of this construction, George Street was extended eastward from Anson to connect with East Bay at a point where Minority Street formerly intersected East Bay Street. The auditorium was designed by Lucas and Stubbs Architects, and constructed by McDivett and Street of Charlotte, N. C., at a cost of \$5,500,000, including land and buildings. The main part of the auditorium seats more

than 2,700 persons and the Exhibition Hall has 14,000 square feet and can accommodate 1,500 persons in banquet style. The building was designed so that separate events can be carried on simultaneously in the auditorium and hall.

85 CALHOUN ST. -- Arch Building. So-called from the wide arch through its middle, this building was saved during the clearing of the auditorium site and restored by Historic Charleston Foundation. It houses the Tourist Information Center of the Charleston Trident Chamber of Commerce.

✓ 110 CALHOUN ST. -- Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church. The original congregation of this church, consisting of free blacks and slaves, was organized in 1791 as the Free African Society, later known as Bethel Circuit. Morris Brown led the movement in Charleston to organize black Methodists into an independent organization. In 1817-18 Emanuel Church had a membership of about 1,000 and was part of the Bethel Circuit. A lot was acquired and a large but simple house of worship was built. In 1822, after the Denmark Vesey plot was discovered, the church was investigated because it was said that Vesey had been a member. Morris Brown was found innocent of any connection of the plot, but due to bad feeling engendered by the plot, he was pressured into leaving for Philadelphia. The church was closed. The church was reorganized in 1865. The present structure was built in 1891. Emanuel is one of the largest congregations of its denomination in the South.

123 CALHOUN ST. -- Site of Zion Presbyterian Church. Designed by

Charleston architect Edward C. Jones and built by contractor David Lopez in 1859, it was the city's largest brick church. Jones became an elder in the church, which was largely devoted to mission work among black people and had a predominantly black congregation. The building was replaced several years ago by a motel parking lot.

125 CALHOUN ST. (In front of Holiday Inn) -- Temperance Fountain, memorializing the fight against the evils of drink. An official state holiday, October 25, honors Frances Willard, the 19th Century temperance leader. The Francis Willard Society, a tongue-in-cheek local organization, meets annually on Francis Willard Day, for an irreverent alcoholic toast to its namesake.

PASS MARION SQUARE (Which See).

160 CALHOUN ST. -- Site of Charleston Orphan House, oldest municipal orphan house in the United States. Founded in 1790, the Orphan House was built on this site in 1792-94, the building having been designed by Thomas Bennett, builder-architect. The need for the institution had arisen from a series of yellow fever epidemics which left many children parentless. The Orphan House was enlarged and remodeled in 1853-55 in the Italianate style by the architects, Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee. The building was demolished for the erection of the Sears store, which opened in 1954. A new orphanage, consisting of modern cottages, was built at Oak Grove, north of the city. The Charleston Orphan House numbered among its graduates many who attained state and national prominence.

PASS COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON (Which See).

172 CALHOUN ST. -- First Christian Church (Disciples). The Congregation



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location. The congregation today includes descendants of the 1880 congregation. A portico has been added to the exterior. The interior is substantially the same as when the structure was dedicated in 1798. The same pulpit is in use from which the great Methodist bishop, Francis Asbury, preached in in 1798.

261 CALHOUN ST. -- Franke Home. This Lutheran home for the aged was located on this site in 1908. It first occupied the Adger House, built in 1851. The old house has been replaced by the L-shaped brick building.

268 CALHOUN ST. -- Large frame house on high basement was built c. 1838 by Edward Sebring, a native of New York who made a fortune in Charleston. He razed an earlier house to build this mansion on the shores of Bennett's Mill Pond, which lay to the south. The house was pillaged by federal troops in 1865. In 1882, Sebring's widow sold the property to Charles Pons Almar, whose descendants have owned and lived in it for five generations. Tradition says a quantity of wine has been sealed up in a secret place in the house for more than a century.

274 CALHOUN ST. -- Margaret Cannon House, built c. 1802 by Daniel Cannon, lumberman and builder, for his daughter. From 1838 to 1855 it was the home of William Gregg, silversmith and pioneer manufacturer. The kitchen building in rear is also noteworthy.

286 CALHOUN ST. -- Jonathan Lucas House, built c. 1809. Lucas, the first owner, built the first steam-powered rice mills in South Carolina. Near the turn of the century, the house was converted into the Riverside Infirmary. Later it became the Kinloch Home for Nurses of Roper Hospital.

316 CALHOUN ST. -- Roper Hospital. The original Roper Hospital was built in 1852 on Queen Street, adjacent to the original Medical College building. It was built with funds from a bequest for that purpose left by Col. Thomas Roper. A new hospital, now demolished, was built in 1904 at the northwest corner of Barre and Calhoun streets. The present building was built in 1946 as the New Roper Hospital. The facility has been expanded several times. With Medical University Hospital, this hospital has been the nucleus of Charleston's growing medical complex.

326 CALHOUN ST. -- The western portion of this building was constructed in 1953 as the Pinehaven Tuberculosis Hospital, a facility formerly located on the present site of Pinehaven Shopping Center in North Charleston. The western part of the building was designed by Simons and Lapham, architects. In 1963, the facility was expanded into a general hospital for Charleston County, at which time the east wing, designed by Augustus Constantine, architect, was built. This wing houses the Charleston County Emergency Room. Another expansion of the building is in progress (1975). The hospital is also a teaching facility affiliated with Medical University of South Carolina.

325 CALHOUN ST. -- Charles Webb Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center.

The first of its kind in the state, this facility opened in 1963. It is named for Charles Webb, who gave 34 years of service to the crippled children of Charleston County and the State. He was a former director of the Charleston County Chapter, S.C. Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Mr. Webb died in 1962. The

center is operated by the Crippled Children's Society, with Easter Seal donations and other local funding. The society also maintains an Orthopedic School.

334 CALHOUN ST. -- Charleston County Health Department Health Center.

This facility is named for Dr. Leon Banov, the county's first health officer, who introduced pasteurization and other health reforms into the area. The building to the west of the Banov Building houses the Mental Health Assn., the Speech and Hearing Clinic and other social services.

#### CANNON STREET

Cannon Street, like Cannonsborough, was named for Daniel Cannon, pioneer in the lumber industry.

3 CANNON ST. -- Fire Station, built circa 1888. The alarm bell tower is of the same date.

135 CANNON ST. -- Site of Islington Manor, a post-Revolutionary dwelling house, put up circa 1800. It was converted to hospital use in 1897 and until 1954 was a training school for black nurses. The building has been demolished. The facility was replaced by the McClennan-Banks Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses, at 25 Courtenay Drive.

134 CANNON ST. -- Zion-Olivet United Presbyterian Church. Zion Presbyterian Church began as a mission of the Second Presbyterian Church in 1847, led by The Rev. John B. Adger, who had served 11 years as a missionary in Asia Minor. Members first met in Second Presbyterian's lecture room on Society Street near Meeting. In 1850, a

building was constructed at 95 Anson St. (now St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church). By 1858, attendance had grown so that a large building was erected on Calhoun Street east of Meeting, with the name Zion Presbyterian Church. Olivet Presbyterian Church began as a mission in a chapel on George Street and was organized as a separate congregation in 1879. Zion and Olivet merged in 1959 and in 1964 built the present church.

#### CHALMERS STREET

Chalmers, earlier called Chalmers Alley and also known as Mulatto Alley, was named for Dr. Lionel Chalmers, who owned and lived on property on the street. Dr. Chalmers was one of Charleston's notable physicians and was associated with Dr. John Lining, who was the first person in America to take weather observations with instruments. The Alley at first was one block long, between State and Church streets. From Church to Meeting, the street was named Beresford Alley, after Richard Beresford, a wealthy planter and philanthropist who lived on the Wando River. In 1715, Beresford left his large estate for founding a free school in the parish in which he lived. Since then, this fund has been in continuous operation for educational purposes, and yields a small income which is used to help needy students. Forty years after the Revolution, the two alleys were widened, paved and merged into one street under the name, Chalmers.

6 CHALMERS ST. -- Old Slave Mart Museum. This site was acquired in 1853 by Thomas Ryan and his silent partner, James Marsh. They built the present structure, originally called Ryan's Auction Mart. Here, everything from slaves to steamboats was auctioned. Ryan was one of more than 30 auctioneers in Charleston at that

time. They dealt in slaves, horses, carriages, livestock, cargoes of goods, lands, furniture and any other commodity that might be offered for sale. Auctioneers held public and private sales at their places of business on the wharves, on Broad Street, Chalmers, State, Vendue Range, East Bay. Ryan, unlike most of his fellow auctioneers, had a spectacular sign on his building. Slaves were sold in public from early times, and from Colonial days until the middle of the 19th Century they were sold in front of or just north of the Exchange on East Bay. Auctioneers' sales generated so much traffic at that location that in 1856 a city ordinance was adopted forbidding auction sales in the city streets. Ryan's Auction Mart had a large yard behind the office building, convenient for handling large gangs of slaves. After the 1856 ordinance became effective, other brokers made use of Ryan's place. Newspaper advertisements of the time referred to the place as "the Mart," "the Auction Mart" and "Ryan's Slave Marts." However, Charleston never had a market devoted exclusively to the sale of slaves. In 1938 this property was purchased by Miriam B. Wilson, who developed it as a museum of African and Afro-American arts, crafts and history. The museum is operated by the Miriam B. Wilson Foundation. Note: the date on the building is wrong; the building was not standing before 1853. The building is a notable example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture.

8 CHALMERS ST. -- German Volunteer Fire Co. Hall. This notable Gothic Revival style structure was built in 1851. The dates on the building refer to the founding and incorporation of the firefighting company, not to the construction of the building.

17 CHALMERS ST. -- The Pink House. Built circa 1712 by John Breton, this tiny structure is believed to have been a tavern in Colonial days. It is constructed partly of Bermuda stone, a coral formation imported in blocks from Bermuda as building material. Disregard tradition that Bermuda stone was brought to Charlestown as ship ballast; it is too light to have been used for that purpose. The building's gambrel roof is unusual in Charleston. The building, once the studio of artist Alice R. Huger Smith, is now a lawyer's office.

25 CHALMERS ST. -- Huguenot Society Headquarters. The society, founded in 1885, is open to descendants of French Huguenots who settled in South Carolina in the Colonial period. The address is actually the rear of the Confederate Home on Broad Street (which see). United States District Court were located here from 1845 until 1860, when Judge Andrew G. Magrath (pronounced Magraw) declared the "Temple of Justice" closed.

29 CHALMERS ST. -- German Friendly Society. The society, founded in 1766, formerly had a hall on Archdale Street (which see), and has been located here since 1942. Though limited to 175 members, the society does not restrict membership to persons of German origin. Portraits of past officers, some of whom were distinguished Patriots in the Revolution, line the walls of the hall. The society also has here a museum of artifacts of its more than 200 years of history. The Arion Society, another Germanic fraternal organization, also meets here. The building, after the Confederate War, was the headquarters of the Carolina Art Association.

✓ 34, 36 and 38 CHALMERS ST. -- Three dwelling houses built by Benjamin McInnis. A Scottish-born blacksmith, McInnis also pioneered in the study of tetanus. He acquired the site of 34 Chalmers in 1850 and had his blacksmith shop on the first floor. He bought the sites of 36 and 38 Chalmers in 1858. Number 34 was originally a twin of No. 36, but was extensively rebuilt after the facade collapsed in the earthquake of 1886.

#### CHAPEL STREET

Chapel Street was named for a chapel (apparently never built), for which a lot at the northeast corner of Chapel and Elizabeth streets was set aside in the plan of Wraggborough. Later, a chapel was built on the triangle at the street's western end, in 1858. It was used by the congregation of St. Luke's Episcopal Church while their sanctuary (now New Tabernacle Fourth Baptist Church at 22 Elizabeth St.) was being built. The tradition that the street was named for this chapel is untrue, as the street name predates the construction of that building.

4 CHAPEL ST. -- Railroad warehouse in romantic "Chinese" style, built in 1881 by the North Eastern Rail Road. The building is a registered National Historical Engineering Landmark. A twin of the structure stood just to the east until demolished recently.

28 CHAPEL ST. -- Elias Vanderhorst House, built c. 1832 by a member of the wealthy Vanderhorst rice planting family. The structure is a valuable example of early Greek Revival architecture. The upper piazzas were added later.

34 CHAPEL ST. -- Built c. 1830 by Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer, this two story house on a high brick basement combines elements of the early Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles, the details of which



show the influence, and perhaps the design, of Robert Mills, the nation's first native professional architect. The house was the home of Dr. Toomer's son, Dr. Henry V. Toomer, who was appointed official physician for The Neck, that part of the peninsula above the city limits. He died tending victims of Charleston's great yellow fever epidemic of 1858.

36 CHAPEL ST. -- This plantation style house was built by Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer about 1809, when it was one of the first houses in still-rural Wraggborough. It has interiors in the Adam style. Dr. Toomer, who was a planter in Christ Church Parish as well as a physician, built this house as his suburban villa. The property retains interesting outbuildings.

#### CHARLOTTE STREET

EAST END OF CHARLOTTE -- Notable antebellum structures built for the Gas Works.

16 CHARLOTTE ST. -- The large brick house with Greek Revival piazzas, beautiful curving outside steps and fine antebellum interiors, was built after 1834 by Robert Martin, successful merchant in the "wagon-yard" trade. The wagon-yards were located mainly on upper King Street, where wagon drivers from the interior exchanged country products for store goods. The city's first stationary bathtub, carved from a single block of granite, is located in the basement.

20 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Robert Martin also built this fine Greek Revival mansion, as a wedding gift to his daughter, in 1848, on her marriage to Joseph Daniel Aiken. The design of the house has been

attributed to James M. Curtis, architect and builder.

- 29 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Three story brick single house in late Adam style, begun by Richard Cunningham, completed in 1828 by John Gordon.
- 30 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Built in 1882 by William E. Holmes, merchant, as a rental unit. Holmes lived next door at 32 Charlotte St.
- 32 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Valuable late Adam style house, built between 1820 and 1825 by John Casker, carpenter, for Catherine Wegman.
- 33 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Notable mansion built by J.T. Hamlin White, Christ Church Parish planter, about 1854. During the Confederate War, the house was a hospital. After the war, it was headquarters of the notorious Maj. Gen. Daniel (Dan) Edgar Sickles, commander of the Department of the Carolinas during the federal occupation of the South. Dan Sickles was later minister to Spain. The house formerly had a hidden passage with a ladder, from the top floor to the basement.
- 36 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Built c. 1830 for Mrs. Rebecca Cordes, this house with a Palladian window on its east side and Greek Revival piazzas on the west side, is transitional in style between the Adam-Regency and the Greek Revival.
- 40 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Notable house built by Jonah M. Venning, lumber merchant and factor, c. 1831.
- 43 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Built c. 1849 by Williard A. Hussey. Tradition says house is haunted by small girl in mid-19th Century costume.
- 44 CHARLOTTE ST. -- Built c. 1834 by William Henry Houston, carpenter and contractor. Notable early Greek Revival architecture. Historic Charleston Foundation bought and restored the house in 1966.

#### CHISOLM STREET

Chisolm Street received its name from Chisolm's Mill, a rice and

lumber mill which is now part of the U.S. Coast Guard Station to the west of the street. On the east side of the street is a playing field known as the Horse Lot, part of a filled former mill pond.

3 CHISOLM ST. -- Andrew B. Murray Vocational School. Built 1922-23, and named for the philanthropist who financed it, this was Charleston's first vocational school. The building, designed by D.B. Hyer, architect, cost \$225,000 to build and equip. It is now used for offices of the Charleston County School District.

#### CHURCH STREET

Church was one of the regularly laid out streets of the 1680 settlement, extending the length of the town between what is now Cumberland Street on the north and Vanderhorst Creek on the south. Later, Yonge's Bridge was built across the creek and a street, called Church Street Continued, was cut to the south.

12 CHURCH ST. -- Notable Adam style single house, built c. 1810. One story piazza and wooden fence are interesting features.

15 CHURCH ST. -- During the Confederate War, this house, then the home of Dr. William Snowden, was used as a hospital. The Snowden family silver, buried in the garden when the family evacuated to Columbia in 1865, was dug up again in 1922. The top floor of the house was heavily damaged in the 1886 earthquake and replaced with a mansard roof.

19 CHURCH ST. -- Former carriage house, built c. 1875, for George W. Williams House (Calhoun Mansion) on Meeting Street. Now a separate residence. Valuable architecturally.

20 CHURCH ST. -- Valuable Adam-style house, c. 1809. The garden was site of Lyttleton's Bastion, a fortification of 1759.

22 AND 24 CHURCH ST. -- C. 1796. Notable post-Revolutionary row houses.

35 CHURCH ST. -- Built c. 1770 by Thomas Young. Later home of Dr. Joseph Johnson, author of "Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution." Dr. Johnson was a prominent physician, Intendent (Mayor) of Charleston, president of the Charleston Branch, Second Bank of the U.S., and a Union Party leader. In 1941, the house became home of Wilmer Hoffman, nationally known sculptor. House has valuable interiors in Georgian style.

37 CHURCH ST. -- George Mathews House, c. 1750. Valuable Georgian house. Wrought iron balcony characteristic of early Charleston ironwork. A later owner, Captain Vanderhorst, is said to have safeguarded his money by keeping it in a cask on the front stoop, where no potential thief ever thought to look.

38 CHURCH ST. -- Notable Regency style house, built c. 1819 by Dr. Vincent LeSeigneur, a refugee to this city from the Santo Domingan slave revolution. The crenelated north bay was added after 1894.

39 CHURCH ST. -- George Eveleigh House, built c. 1743. Eveleigh made his fortune trading with Indian tribes of the interior, and later returned to England. In 1795, the house became home of Dr. Jean Louis Polony, noted botanist. In 1807, it was bought by Simon Jude Chancognie, French consul. The house once had a secret stair-  
case.

41 CHURCH ST. -- Built in 1909 by A.W. Todd, architect. According to tradition, Todd designed the house as a result of a wager challenging

1st floor  
outside  
wall at 7

him to put such a substantial house on a narrow lot. Note garage entrance through chimney.

47 CHURCH ST. -- Notable pre-Revolutionary house in Georgian style.

55 CHURCH ST. -- Notable post-Revolutionary house.

59 CHURCH ST. -- Thomas Rose House, c. 1735. Valuable early Georgian interiors with robust and simple paneling and woodwork of period. Said to be haunted by the ghost of Dr. Joseph Ladd Brown, who, in 1786, was carried into the house after being mortally wounded in a duel over an actress nicknamed "Perdita."

60 CHURCH ST. -- C. 1758. Valuable Georgian style small house with mahogany paneled room.

61 CHURCH ST. -- First Baptist Church. Oldest Baptist Church in the South. Organized in Kittery, Maine, in 1682, driven by persecution to South Carolina in 1683. The Baptists first settled at Somerton, near Charlestown, later moved their church into the city. In 1699, William Elliott gave the present lot on Church Street and a frame building was erected. During the Revolution, the British seized the building and used it for storage of salt beef and other provisions. Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, admitted that he "feared the prayers of the young Baptist minister more than the armies of Marion and Sumter." The "young Baptist minister" was the Rev. Richard Furman, founder of Furman University, the first Baptist college in the south. In 1822 the present Greek Revival style building was erected. It was designed by the first American-born architect, Robert Mills, who considered it "the best specimen of correct taste in architecture in the city." Two of the church's

pastors, the Rev. Dr. Basil Manly and the Rev. Dr. James Petigru Boyce, were founders of the Southern Baptist Seminary, now the largest in the world.

✓ 69 CHURCH ST. -- Some authorities say this house was built about 1745 by Richard Capers, but there is no proof of that. In plan and scale, the house is typical of double houses built in Charlestown in the 1760s. The first record of the house is in 1767, when it was occupied by Jacob Motte, treasurer of the Province of South Carolina for 27 years. He was the father of 19 children and was the ancestor of many prominent South Carolinians. Motte never owned this house, but rented it from the Jordan Roche family, although Motte had extensive landholdings in his own right. In 1778, the house became the home of James Parsons, a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Secret Committee of 1775. Severely damaged during the federal bombardment, the house was purchased after the Confederate War by Mrs. William Mason Smith. Her descendant, the late Miss Alice R. Huger Smith, nationally known watercolorist, lived here. For many years, the entrance was in the northernmost opening in the street facade. Recently, the entrance was returned to its original position, in the center of the facade, during an extensive restoration of the house. In the rear, the property has a line of outbuildings which were remodeled in the Gothic Revival style in the mid-19th Century.

☆ 71 CHURCH ST. -- Col. Robert Brewton House, c. 1721. The earliest surviving example of the single house. The moulded brick modillions of the cornice are a notable feature, as is the wrought iron balcony.

Col. Brewton, a wealthy wharf owner, succeeded his father, Miles Brewton, as powder receiver of the Province. Garden in the rear designed by Loutrel Briggs, author of "Charleston Gardens." The house was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1962.

73 CHURCH ST. -- Col. Miles Brewton presented this house, "for love and affection" to his daughter, Mary, and her husband, Dr. Thomas Dale. Dr. Dale was a physician, a medical translator and a theatrical writer, as well as assistant justice of South Carolina, in 1736. The Royal Council of the Province held its meetings here. The house originally had three stories.

76 CHURCH ST. -- In this small, notable post-Revolutionary house, DuBose Heyward wrote "Porgy," the novel on which the operetta, "Porgy and Bess," was based. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972. Some years ago, the house was combined with 78 Church St., a notable post-Revolutionary dwelling, into one residence. Note beautiful iron balcony on No. 78.

77 CHURCH ST. -- Site of the home of Col. Miles Brewton, powder receiver of the Province and foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted the pirate, Stede Bonnet, in 1718. Present structure was built c. 1819 as the shop, with residence above, of a wine merchant. Notable carriage house to the dwelling stands at 75 Church.

79 CHURCH ST. -- Notable early Colonial structure, built c. 1718.

83-85 CHURCH ST. -- Valuable double tenement built c. 1749 by William Hendricks, planter in Christ Church Parish.

86 CHURCH ST. -- Valuable post-Revolutionary house, c. 1784. Note delicate fanlight over door.

87 CHURCH ST. -- Heyward-Washington House. Built c. 1770 by

Daniel Heyward, rice planter. Was home of his son, Thomas Heyward, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. President George Washington stayed here on his visit to Charleston in 1791. After many years as a bakery, the house was restored in 1929 by the Charleston Museum and the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings (now the Preservation Society of Charleston). Operated as a house museum by the Charleston Museum. Formal 18th Century style garden in rear created by Miss Emma Richardson.

✓ 89-91 CHURCH ST. -- This valuable post-Revolutionary double tenement was called "Cabbage Row" because black tenants there put cabbages for sale on the window sills. This was the inspiration for "Catfish Row," a mythical tenement which was the setting for DuBose Heyward's novel, "Porgy." For the purpose of his novel, Heyward placed "Catfish Row" on the waterfront (East Bay Street).

90 CHURCH ST. -- Valuable Georgian style house with valuable interiors, built c. 1760 by Thomas Legare. Piazzas added about 1816 by George MacAuley.

92 CHURCH ST. -- Valuable Adam-style house, built c. 1807 by Alexander Chrisite, Scot merchant. This has been the rectory of St. Philip's Episcopal Church since 1908.

94 CHURCH ST. -- Thomas Bee House, built c. 1730. Bee was a leader in Colonial government and a Patriot in the Revolution. A later owner was Gov. Joseph Alston. His wife, Theodosia, the daughter of Aaron Burr, was lost at sea, inspiring many legends about her fate. The Nullification Papers were drafted in 1832 in the house's drawing room by John C. Calhoun, Gov. Robert Hayne, Gen. James Hamilton and others. The entrance to this valuable Colonial structure was



originally in the center of the street facade. The Greek Revival style piazzas were added in the mid-19th Century.

100 CHURCH ST. -- Notable post-Revolutionary building, said to have been built for the Charleston Branch, Second Bank of the U.S.

103 CHURCH ST. -- Notable post-Revolutionary structure.

116 CHURCH ST. -- Valuable 18th Century structure.

121 CHURCH ST. -- Valuable early single house.

124-126 CHURCH ST. -- Notable double tenement. Corresponding half of gable has been removed from No. 126 and roofline changed.

128 CHURCH ST. -- Notable house, the two parts of which date from different periods.

131 CHURCH ST. -- James Huston House, c. 1809. Valuable single house, retains entrance on street facade. Huston was a merchant tailor.

134 CHURCH ST. -- Notable structure, perhaps pre-Revolutionary. Was built as rectory for the Huguenot Church.

135 CHURCH ST. -- Dock Street Theatre, in old Planter's Hotel building.

Planter's Hotel moved to this location in 1809. The hotelkeepers, Alexander Calder and his wife, added onto buildings they found on the lot. The complex was remodeled in 1855 by J.W. Gamble, who probably installed the present entrance, with its recessed, brown-stone columned porch and its cast iron balcony. The building was restored in 1935 by the City of Charleston as a Works Project Administration project. The present Dock Street Theatre was built into the building at that time. The theatre is named for Charleston's first theatre building, which was built about 1735 on the Queen Street (then Dock Street) side of this property. Reception

rooms of the theatre have Adam style mantels and stucco decorated woodwork from the Thomas Radcliffe House, built c. 1802 at George and Meeting streets and demolished in 1935. The stucco work from the Radcliffe House was carved by William Purviss, noted craftsman of Charleston's Adam period. Guests at the old Planter's Hotel included the actor Junius Brutus Booth, who in 1838 allegedly attempted to kill his manager, a Mr. Flynn, in one of the rooms. The Dock Street Theatre is the home of the Footlight Players, a community theatre group with professional direction.

136 CHURCH ST. -- French Huguenot Church. French Protestant imigrants organized their church in 1681 and built their first sanctuary on this site in 1687. This structure was deliberately blown up in a vain effort to arrest the great fire of 1796, which swept through the area. A succession of structures were built. The present building, erected in 1845, was designed by the architect, Edward B. White. It is the earliest church in the Gothic Revival style in Charleston. Tablets on the walls of the interior are in memory of illustrious Huguenots. This is one of the few Huguenot churches remaining in America. Services in French are conducted periodically. The Henry Erben organ, designed for the church in 1845, has been restored recently and is used for recitals occasionally.

141 and 143-145 CHURCH ST. -- Both structures were constructed about 1740 by Alexander Perroneau, a Huguenot merchant. The basement and first floor of No. 141 is built of Bermuda stone, the upper part of brick. The basement of No. 143-145 is of brick, the upper part

of Bermuda stone. No. 143-145 was originally a double tenement, it was renovated in 1928 by Mrs. R. G. Rhett. Mrs. Rhett also built the attractive brick buildings in the rear, using materials from Sheppard's Tavern, which stood at Broad and Church Streets (see BROAD STREET).

146 CHURCH ST. -- St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church. The oldest church organization in Charleston, St. Philip's was established in 1680. It was the first Anglican Church organized south of Virginia. The first church, a frame structure, was built in 1681 on the present site of St. Michael's Church at Meeting and Broad streets. A second church of brick was begun in 1710 on the present site of St. Philip's and completed about 1723. The church caught fire in 1796 but was saved by a black boatman who was subsequently given his freedom for the good deed. The building was described as the most elegant church structure in the American colonies. It burned to the ground in 1835. Rebuilding began immediately. The new structure, very similar in style to the old, was designed by architect Joseph Hyde. The steeple, designed by architect Edward B. White, was added about 1848-50. The bells were donated to the Confederacy for making cannon. During the federal bombardment, the church was extensively damaged. For many years, a light in the steeple guided ships into port. Many famous persons have worshiped in the church, including President George Washington, on his state visit in 1791. John Wesley preached here in his visit to America as a young man. In 1924, the church was damaged by fire caused by lightening. Restoration was begun by architects Simons and Lapham. Completed in 1925,

the work included extension of the chancel by 23 1/2 feet, providing space for choirstalls and a new organ. The new construction was placed above graves and tombstones, so as not to disturb them. The Western Graveyard, across the street from the church, was set aside in 1768 for burial of "Strangers and transient white persons." Now it is used for members of the church. Many prominent persons are buried there, including John C. Calhoun. Mrs. Maria Gracia dura Ben Turnbull, the first Greek resident of South Carolina, is buried there. Colonial governors of South Carolina; Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; five bishops of the Episcopal Church; and DuBose Heyward, are buried in the graveyard. Also of note are a pair of stones in the western part of the graveyard, near the iron fence, known as the "Footpad's Memorial." The stones tell the story of Nicholas John Wightman, age 25, who was murdered by a footpad on the night of March 12, 1788, and avenged by his brother, who rounded up the murderer and six accomplices, members of a gang which had "kept the inhabitants in constant alarm." The beautiful iron gates of the Western Churchyard were installed in 1770. In the northeast corner of the Eastern Churchyard is the old parish house, a valuable structure.

181 CHURCH ST. -- Notable Greek Revival doorway. Was main entrance to the warehouses of George W. Williams, built in the 1850s.

#### CLIFFORD STREET

Clifford Street was early known as Dutch Church Alley, for the German (Deutsches) Lutheran Church (St. John's) which stood on the present site of St. John's parish house. It was later named for John Clifford, who owned property at its eastern end.

16 CLIFFORD ST. -- Built in 1860 by Albert Elfe, master builder, as a rental unit.

26 CLIFFORD ST. -- Built c. 1827 by Casimir Patrick, German merchant and tanner. Note finely finished window surrounds.

#### COMING STREET

Coming Street is named for Mrs. Affra Coming, who came on the ship Carolina in 1670 and left the Glebe Lands (which see) to the Anglican Church.

10 COMING ST. -- Notable dwelling, possibly pre-Revolutionary.

17 COMING ST. -- Single house built after 1839 by Mrs. Sarah A. Cohrs.

28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 37, 43, 59, 69, 70, 71, and 72 COMING ST.--

(See COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON).

110 COMING ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

123 COMING ST. -- Built c. 1839 by Jacob W. Cardozo.

126 COMING ST. -- Cathedral of St. Luke and St. Paul (Episcopal).

The largest episcopal church edifice in South Carolina, it was built between 1811 and 1816 as St. Paul's Church (Radcliffeborough).

James and John Gordon were the architects and builders. They also designed and built the Second Presbyterian Church on Meeting Street,

which resembles this structure. The tower of St. Paul's was so weighty that the main walls began to split; so the tower was dismantled and later capped with a Gothic style parapet. The cost of construction of the church, and for repairs of flaws which were discovered later, approached a quarter of a million dollars.

During the bombardment of the city during the Confederate War, the congregations of St. Michael's and St. Philip's Churches joined that of St. Paul's, which was out of range of the federal guns.

*Bishop's  
Church*

In 1949, St. Paul's merged with St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and in 1963 the structure was designated the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of South Carolina. The interior is notable for its architectural beauty.

135 COMING ST. -- Regency style house built c. 1830 by William Wightman.

189 COMING ST. -- Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Cemetery. Originally the private burial ground of Isaac DaCosta, a Sephardic Jew, the property was transferred to the Congregation Beth Elohim in 1764. It is one of the country's most historic burial grounds, with graves dating back to 1762. Moses Cohen, Beth Elohim's first Rabbi, is buried here, along with Jews who served in the Revolution and all subsequent American wars.

#### CORDES STREET

7-9 CORDES ST. -- 19th Century warehouses.

#### COURT HOUSE SQUARE

6-8 COURT HOUSE SQUARE -- Blake's Tenements, built before 1772 by Daniel Blake. Eastern tenement retains original interiors in Georgian style. Western tenement remodeled in Adam style. For many years, the tenements were owned by St. Michael's Church as rental property. Charleston County acquired the building in 1967 and uses it for offices.

8 COURT HOUSE SQUARE -- Notable Adam style house with pan-tiled roof.

#### COURTENAY DRIVE

25 COURTENAY DR. -- McClennan-Banks Memorial Hospital. This black-operated hospital and training school for nurses has a record of fine work. It was located for more than fifty years at 135 Calhoun

St. and moved to its new building here in 1954. Recently, it has devoted a major portion of its facilities to the treatment of alcoholism.

#### CUMBERLAND STREET

*Carroll Station*  
✓  
Cumberland Street originally was one block long, between Church and Meeting streets. Cumberland Street was widened in the early part of the 19th Century, and extended to East Bay. In doing so, a slice was taken from Amen Street, which then ceased to exist. Amen Street began at East Bay and extended northwestwardly to Church Street. One tradition says it was so named because it was the last street on the north side of town; another that it was so named because it was in hearing distance of the "Amens" from nearby churches.

FIRST BLOCK OF CUMBERLAND (See Lodge Alley Warehouses).

*1670-1719*  
79 CUMBERLAND ST. -- Powder Magazine, built 1712-13, is the only surviving public building of the Lords Proprietors' period, which ended in 1719. It was in use until the Revolution. The building now is owned and used as an assembly place by the South Carolina Society of Colonial Dames of America. Open to visitors.

83 CUMBERLAND ST. -- This small structure is said to have been built c. 1719 as an outbuilding to Judge Nicholas Trott's house. Judge Trott presided at the trial of Stede Bonnet and his pirates, in 1718, and later wrote the first South Carolina lawbook.

OPPOSITE 83 CUMBERLAND -- Site of the Blue Meeting House, the first Methodist Church in the city. Built in 1787, the church was later named the Cumberland Church, taking its name from the street.

81 Cumberland - Powder Magazine  
1713  
S.C. Society of Colonial Grand Dames

1 EAST BATTERY -- Built c. 1850 by Thomas Coffin, planter in the Sea Islands near Beaufort. Coffin sold the property to Louis deSausure, and the house is usually identified by his name. Later it was the home of Bernard O'Neill, an Irishman who amassed a fortune in the grocery business in Charleston. He remodeled the facade of the house, adding new windows and door surrounds and beautiful cast iron balconies. The balustraded garden wall, curving around to South Battery, was built before the Confederate War.

32" wall 2

5 EAST BATTERY -- Built c. 1850 by John Ravenel. Later it was the home of Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, designer of the Little David, a semi-submersible vessel used by the Confederate Navy. After the Confederate War, Dr. Ravenel was a leader in developing the local mining of marl deposits and their processing into phosphate fertilizer, an industry which helped revive the local economy after the ruin of the war. The house was rebuilt in the Victorian style by Horry Frost after the earthquake of 1886.

✓ 9 EAST BATTERY -- Built c. 1838 by Robert William Roper. Valuable early example of Greek Revival architecture.

13 EAST BATTERY -- William Ravenel House, c. 1845. The builder solved the problem of erecting a large house on a narrow lot by running his porte-cochere under his drawing room. The mansion lost its massive Greek Revival portico in the 1886 earthquake.

✓ 19 EAST BATTERY, North Wall -- Marker of Fort Mechanic's site, now covered by 19 and 21 East Battery. The fort, replacing an earlier one of the American Revolution, was named for the mechanics of the city who gave their labor to build it in 1794, when a French naval invasion (which never came) was expected. It was garrisoned with

1919 House  
designed by  
Albert  
Sommer



U.S. troops until after the War of 1812. Razed in 1816.

21 EAST BATTERY -- Edmondston-Alston House. Valuable Regency style

house built c. 1828 by Charles Edmondston, a native of the Shetland Islands who made a fortune on the Charleston waterfront, as a merchant and wharf-owner. Purchased in 1838 by Charles Alston, a wealthy planter, who remodeled it in the Greek Revival style, adding the third floor piazza and the roof parapet with his family coat of arms. The cast iron balcony replaced an earlier one which was knocked down in the 1886 earthquake. First two floors open to public as a museum operated by Historic Charleston Foundation.

25 EAST BATTERY -- Mansion built in 1885 by Charles H. Drayton, who mined phosphate deposits at his family plantation, Drayton Hall. Medieval European and Chinese architectural influences are combined in this structure.

*replaced  
house  
destroyed  
by  
bombardment*

39 EAST BATTERY -- George Chisolm House, c. 1810. Gold leaf ornamentation in drawing room by Tiffany's, 1905. Garden designed by Loutrel Briggs.

*Van Righ = Adam or Federal style  
later Victorianized*

44 EAST BATTERY -- Missroon House, c. 1789-95. Enlarged for Omar

Temple, 1925. Stands on site of Granville Bastion, c. 1704.

Note marker. Behind the Missroon House is the new Omar Shrine Temple, designed by architect Albert Simons.

EAST BAY STREET

43 EAST BAY -- Built c. 1755 by James Hartley, prosperous Cooper River planter and lumber merchant. Valuable Georgian style house.

45 EAST BAY -- Built c. 1850 by Gen. Wilmot Gibbes deSaussure. Notable antebellum house.

*made  
money after  
war in  
phosphate*

*earthquake  
red on  
entrance*

47 EAST BAY -- Valuable Georgian house. Built c. 1740 for Mrs. Joseph Boone. Altered several times.

✓ 50 EAST BAY -- Carolina Yacht Club. Oldest portion of building constructed before 1830 as factors' offices. The club was organized in 1883 and purchased this property in 1907, built club with large square cupola. The water side of the club was torn down in 1974 and replaced with new construction. Premises open to members only.

51 EAST BAY -- John Fraser, Scot merchant, built this valuable Regency style house after 1818.

53 EAST BAY -- Valuable post-Revolutionary shop and residence building. Now home of Charleston Club, organized in 1852.

55 EAST BAY -- Valuable structure built c. 1780 by Jonathan Simpson.

57 EAST BAY -- Gen. Thomas Pinckney's House, c. 1783. Gen. Pinckney was Governor of South Carolina, the first U.S. minister to England, and the envoy to Spain who negotiated the treaty opening the Mississippi River to American navigation. The balcony came from 28 Queen St.

71 EAST BAY -- Built as a commercial building c. 1900, this structure was converted into an attractive residence in the 1930s, an early example of "adaptive use."

✓ 76-78 EAST BAY -- Vanderhorst Row, built in 1800 by Gen. Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Intendant (Mayor) of Charleston, Governor of South Carolina and general of the War of 1812. One of several buildings in Charleston designed to accommodate more than one family. The row has three separate apartments, originally called "tenements," each three and a half stories. The middle tenement was used for a time by the Charleston Club.

CORNER, EAST BAY and LONGITUDE LANE -- Marker denotes site of home of Landgrave Thomas Smith, Governor of the Province of Carolina in 1693-94.

✓ 83-107 EAST BAY -- Rainbow Row. In the 1930s, this line of valuable old houses was gradually changed from slums into a valuable and handsome residential area. Built as merchant's houses, some as early as 1740, the buildings originally had stores on the first floors and living quarters above. Entrance to the second story was generally from stairs outside the house, as there were none between the first and second floors. One of the last houses to gain an inside staircase was No. 87.

83 EAST BAY -- Valuable post-Revolutionary building. Fanlighted doorway is modern addition.

85 EAST BAY -- Built c. 1784, notable post-Revolutionary building.

87 EAST BAY -- Notable post-Revolutionary building. Balcony modern.

✓ 89 EAST BAY -- C. 1780. One of few houses built during the Revolution, this structure has a deep cellar paved with English stone, suggesting it was built as a tavern. Valuable architecturally.

90 EAST BAY -- C. 1835. Notable commercial building.

91 EAST BAY -- C. 1778. Notable.

93 EAST BAY -- C. 1780 by James Cook.

95 EAST BAY -- Valuable Colonial building, built c. 1740.

97 EAST BAY -- Valuable Colonial building, c. 1740.

✓ 101 EAST BAY -- Col. Othniel Beale's House, c. 1740. A native of New England, Col. Beale was a merchant and engineer. He was placed in charge of rebuilding Charlestown's fortifications in 1742 and again in 1744. Mrs. Lionel K. Legge restored this house in 1931,

sparkling the reclamation of the entire block. She added the great wooden doors and iron gate.

103 EAST BAY -- C. 1787 by Joseph Dulles, hardware merchant from Ireland, an ancestor of John Foster Dulles, former Secretary of State.

✓ The asymmetrical roof line was due to the necessity of placing the eaves on the south side higher to receive the roof of the older house at 101 East Bay. Garage and doorway are modern.

105 EAST BAY -- 19th Century commercial building.

107 EAST BAY -- Notable antebellum structure. Ground floor facade retains cast iron store front.

114-120 EAST BAY -- Coates' Row. Built c. 1800 by Thomas Coates.

No. 120 housed Harris' Tavern, later called the French Coffee House. It has extensive underground wine cellars. No. 118 has rouged brick, designed to make the Carolina "grey" brick look like Philadelphia red brick, for which there was a brief vogue in Charleston.

115 EAST BAY -- Built c. 1890. Mansard after earthquake.

1767-71 ✓  
122 EAST BAY -- Old Exchange and Custom House. Built 1767-71, on the site of the "Court of Guard," where Stede Bonnet, "Gentleman Pirate," was imprisoned in 1718. Thomas Woodin was the architect of the building, which was constructed by the brothers, Peter and John Adam Horlbeck, German-born masons. Patterned after English market halls of the Georgian period, this building originally had an open arcade on the first floor and an elegant assembly hall on the second. Twin stair towers which projected into East Bay Street were taken down in the early part of the 19th Century as they impeded traffic. On December 3, 1773, citizens of Charlestown met here to protest the British Tea Tax. That public meeting is considered the first

1773

meeting of the South Carolina General Assembly and the birth of South Carolina's present government. Taxed tea was seized by the Patriot authorities and stored in the Exchange until it was sold to help finance the Patriot cause. The Patriots also walled up gunpowder under one of the basement arches, but it was never discovered by the British when they occupied the city in 1780-82. The British confined 61 citizens including Lt. Gov. Christopher Gadsden in the basement as political and military prisoners. Among them was Isaac Hayne, whom they hanged as an example to the rebellious Colonials. When President George Washington came to Charleston in May, 1791, he was rowed across the harbor by prominent gentlemen of the city, from the east shore of the Cooper River to the official landing below the Exchange Building, which then was Charleston's City Hall, having been conveyed to the city in 1783. Among many entertainments given Washington in the week he was here, a magnificent concert and ball were held in this building. Ladies of the city wore "fillets" or bandeaux in their hair, with a picture of the President and the words "Long Live the President" in gilt letters. The building was conveyed to the federal government in 1818 and became the Post Office. The building is now held by the Rebecca Motte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1972, negotiations began, with the goal of leasing the Exchange to the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission, which would restore it as an American Revolution Bicentennial project. The basement of the building contains the Provost Museum, where can be seen models of Patriot prisoners and their British guards and an excavated portion of the Half Moon Battery of c. 1701.

British  
Prison

1791 G.W.  
City Hall

1818 P.O.

141 EAST BAY -- Old Farmers and Exchange Bank, built 1853-54, in the "Moorish" style. Architect Francis D. Lee designed the building, with its horseshoe arches and striped stonework which are reminiscent of the Alcazar at Seville. To achieve the striped effect, Lee used pale Jersey and darker Connecticut brownstone. This charming building was long vacant and in disrepair and in danger of demolition for a parking lot when the present owners bought and restored it in 1970.

✓  
Descendant  
of Francis  
D. Lee  
Colonial  
Restoration  
Quarter

153 EAST BAY -- Nineteenth Century commercial facade masks the entrance to McCrady's Tavern, built c. 1779 by Edward McCrady. The long room of the tavern is at the rear of the building, with an entrance on Unity Alley. The Society of the Cincinnati gave a dinner for President George Washington in the long room in 1791. The long room is also the oldest surviving building used for theatrical productions in the United States. It continued in use as a coffee house or restaurant until about 1855. Afterwards, it became a warehouse.

155 EAST BAY -- Commercial building built in the 1850s by Etienne Poincignon, French tinsmith and real estate investor.

161 EAST BAY -- Facade c. 1880 by F.W. Wagener and Co., combining several older buildings behind new front. Note interesting brickwork on Queen Street side of building. Save Charleston Development Co. has proposed turning this warehouse into a condominium complex.

154-162 EAST BAY ST. -- Notable Greek Revival commercial row, built before 1850 by Dr. P.G. Prioleau.

178-180 EAST BAY -- C. 1794 by Stephen Lefevre, French merchant.

188 EAST BAY -- Post-Revolutionary building, believed to have been home of Arthur Hugh Clough, English poet.

183-199 EAST BAY -- (See LODGE ALLEY WAREHOUSES).

200 EAST BAY -- U.S. Custom House, built on the site of Craven's Bastion.

Begun in 1853, construction was interrupted by the Confederate War and completed in 1879. The Roman Corinthian style building was designed by Ammi Burnham Young, who was also co-architect of the Boston Custom House.

EAST BAY and MARKET STREETS -- In 1767 a bridge was built across Daniel's Creek at this point, connecting East Bay with the area to the north, then called Colleton's Square. The Pinckney family owned a great deal of property north of the creek and had a magnificent home there. In 1752, Chief Justice Charles Pinckney took his family to England for a few years, and his dwelling house was rented to Gov. Glen and to successive governors, and soon acquired the name of "Governor's Mansion." The stone bridge across Daniel's Creek, leading almost directly to the Mansion, became known as the "Governor's Bridge." The Pinckney Mansion was one of many buildings destroyed in the great fire of 1861.

EAST BAY, EAST END OF WENTWORTH -- Bennett's Rice Mill ruins. Built c. 1844 by Gov. Thomas Bennett, the mill is nationally important architecturally. A tornado some years ago destroyed all but the West Facade, which remains propped up with steel supports.

301 EAST BAY -- C. 1816. Valuable single house.

311 EAST BAY -- Stephen Shrewsbury House, built before 1809. Shrewsbury was a shipbuilder, wharf-owner, banker and Revolutionary Patriot. Historic Charleston Foundation acquired the house in 1962 and sold it to the present owner, who completed the restoration.

✓ 321 EAST BAY -- Built c. 1789 by William Blake, planter. Later owned by Judge John Faucheraud Grimke, Patriot and jurist. His 16 children included Sarah and Angelina Grimke, early proponents of abolition and women's rights. The northwest wing with the bay window was added after 1850 by William M. Martin. Charles O. Witte, German consul, also lived here. Purchased in 1964 by Historic Charleston Foundation. Became a branch of Citizens and Southern Bank in 1968.

✓ 328 EAST BAY -- Andrew Moffatt House, c. 1839. Gift of anonymous donor, restored by Historic Charleston Foundation.

✓ 329 EAST BAY -- Built c. 1800 by Philip Gadsden. After the Confederate War, home of the Right Rev. W.B.W. Howe, Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina. Presented to Historic Charleston Foundation by a Gadsden descendant. Valuable Adam-style house.

✓ 332 EAST BAY ST. -- Robert Primerose House, c. 1817. Primerose was a prosperous merchant. House was given to Historic Charleston Foundation in 1961.

✓ 635 EAST BAY -- Faber House. Construction on the beautiful Palladian style villa was begun in 1836 by Henry Faber, planter on the Pon Pon (Edisto) River. It was completed after his death in 1839 by his brother, Joseph Faber. Later it was the home of the widow of John Joshua Ward, wealthy Georgetown planter and lieutenant governor of South Carolina. After World War I, the structure was briefly the Hamitic Hotel. Historic Charleston Foundation bought the house in 1965 when it was in danger of demolition for a housing project. The present owner purchased it in 1971 and restored it as an office and apartment complex. The owner also donated



land on the Drake Street side of the property for a public playground.

EAST BAY AND COLUMBUS, N.W. CORNER -- Old American Cigar Factory.

Built in 1881 by the Charleston Manufacturing Co. as a cotton mill. In 1917, it became the American Cigar Co. factory. Recently, it has become the World Trade Mart.

727 EAST BAY -- Tennant House, notable antebellum structure.

#### ELIZABETH STREET

12 ELIZABETH ST. -- C. 1851 by John Carberry, accountant. Victorianized later.

14 ELIZABETH ST. -- C. 1860 for Miss Sarah Rutledge Hart. Noteworthy brick kitchen building in rear.

19 ELIZABETH ST. -- Store, with residence above, built c. 1841 by Henry Bulwinkle, grocer and grist miller.

22 ELIZABETH ST. -- New Tabernacle Fourth Baptist Church. This Gothic Revival structure, begun in 1859, was designed by architect Francis D. Lee for St. Luke's Episcopal Church. It was consecrated in 1862 when not fully completed, construction having been halted by the Confederate War. The steeple, planned for the northwest corner, was never built. Built in the shape of a Greek Cross, each side of the edifice has a single Gothic window 37 feet high. The center of the ceiling, uniting the Tudor arches which spring from Gothic columns, is 55 feet above the floor. St. Luke's congregation, which was organized in 1858, united with St. Paul's (Radcliffeboro) in 1949. In 1950 this structure was purchased by the New Tabernacle Fourth Baptist Church. This Church, founded in 1875, had its building on the site of the Medical University

Hospital and moved when the hospital was built. The Rev. D.J. Jenkins, founder of the Jenkins Orphanage, was once a pastor.

24, 26, and 28 ELIZABETH ST. -- Rental units built in 1896 by the Queen Investment Co.

48 ELIZABETH ST. -- Gov. William Aiken House. Built c. 1817 by John Robinson, merchant and real estate investor, the house was purchased in 1826 by William Aiken, who remodeled and enlarged it. The wing extending along Elizabeth Street is said to have been designed by the governor's cousin, Joseph Aiken. The wing was used as an art gallery by the governor, who filled it with French art. Aiken was governor in 1844-46 and a Congressman, 1851-57. He was a son of William Aiken, first president of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Co. The house was inherited by Gov. Aiken's Rhett descendants, and is also known as the Aiken-Rhett House. The Charleston Museum is currently negotiating to acquire the property (1975). The house and its complete line of original outbuildings is to be restored and opened to the public as a branch of the Charleston Museum.

#### ELLIOTT STREET

Elliott Street, at different times was known as Callaibeuf's Alley and Poinsett's Alley, from Huguenot families who owned property there. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Elliott Street was a major shop area. Most of its buildings date from the 1790s. Restoration of houses on the street, which had fallen into slum conditions, was begun in the 1930s.

4 ELLIOTT ST. -- Built c. 1790.

14 ELLIOTT ST. -- Notable structure.

16 ELLIOTT ST. -- Notable structure.

20 ELLIOTT ST. -- C. 1793, valuable post-Revolutionary architecture.

28 ELLIOTT ST. -- Poinsett's Tavern was built on this site c. 1734 by



Elisha Poinsett, ancestor of Joel R. Poinsett, the diplomat who brought the poinsettia plant from Mexico. Present structure built c. 1814 on old foundations.

#### FRANKLIN STREET

Franklin Street was originally called Back Street.

9 FRANKLIN ST. -- C. 1850.

13 FRANKLIN ST. -- C. 1849 by George W. Cooper, attorney. Carpenter's Gothic style.

15 FRANKLIN ST. -- C. 1850 by Etienne Poincignon.

17 FRANKLIN ST. -- C. 1850 by Theodore A. Whitney, broker and commission merchant. In 1870s and 1880s, home of Paul Dejardin, French consul. Room in basement was constructed as wine cellar. During a hurricane in the 1940s, it is said that a great quantity of French wine bottles floated out of the basement.

20 FRANKLIN ST. -- Old Marine Hospital. Designed by Robert Mills, architect, this building, completed in 1834, was the city's earliest building in the Gothic Revival style. It was built by the federal government for the care of sick and disabled merchant seamen of America and foreign ships. It served also as a teaching hospital for the Medical College of South Carolina and as a military hospital for the Confederacy. After the Confederate War, a free school for black children, staffed by white Southern women, was conducted here. It was used for various purposes by blacks until 1895, when it was occupied by the Jenkins Orphanage for black children.

The famous Jenkins Orphanage Band toured the United States and Europe in the early part of this century to raise funds for the orphanage. In 1939, the building was acquired by the Housing Authority of Charleston, which remodeled it as administrative offices. The two rear wings, having been weakened by fires, were demolished during the renovation. The architect of the building, who was also the architect of the Washington Monument in the national capital and of many other famous structures throughout the country, is commemorated in the name of the housing project adjoining the Old Marine Hospital, Robert Mills Manor.

#### GADSDEN STREET

Gadsden Street was named for Christopher Gadsden, Patriot general and lieutenant governor of South Carolina during the Revolution.

4 GADSDEN ST. -- C. 1852 by John Steinmeyer, lumber merchant. Notable Greek Revival style house.

19 GADSDEN ST. -- C. 1828 by Thomas Hamlin. Notable raised cottage style house.

#### GEORGE STREET

4 GEORGE ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

5 GEORGE ST. -- Robert Roulain's House, c. 1816. Roulain was a masonry contractor. Facade added after 1886 earthquake.

7 GEORGE ST. -- Built by 1813 by Miss Mary Scott.

8 GEORGE ST. -- Built between 1787 and 1791 for Mrs. Sarah Daniel Lawrence.

14 GEORGE ST. -- Middleton-Pinckney Mansion. Mrs. Frances Motte Mid-

dleton, widow of John Middleton, a Continental officer, began

building this imposing mansion in 1796. In 1797, she married

Maj. (later Major General) Thomas Pinckney, and together they



6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22 and 26 GLEBE ST. -- (See COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON).

7 GLEBE ST. -- Mount Zion A.M.E. Church. In 1847, a lease from St.

Philip's Church was assigned to the Glebe Street Presbyterian Church and the present structure was built in that year. According to Francis D. Lee's obituary, the church was designed by him. At the time of its construction, the architect was 21 years old and a recent graduate of the College of Charleston. In 1856, the lot was conveyed by St. Philip's to the Glebe Street Church in fee simple. The Glebe Street Church sold the lot to Zion Presbyterian Church in 1866. In 1882, Zion Presbyterian merged with the Central Presbyterian Church and the Glebe Street building was sold to a group from Emanuel A.M.E. Church. They kept the name Zion and named their church Mount Zion A.M.E. Church. Architecturally, this Baroque style building is one of the city's most valuable buildings.

#### GREENHILL STREET

Greenhill Street was first called Adams Street, and acquired its present name in the early part of the 19th Century.

4 GREENHILL ST. -- Samuel Axson House, c. 1806-13. Axson was a master builder.

6 GREENHILL ST. -- Nineteenth Century kitchen building for 143 Tradd St., now a separate residence.

#### HANOVER STREET

16 HANOVER STREET -- St. John's Episcopal Mission, notable antebellum structure.

## HASELL STREET

28 HASELL ST. -- Commercial building built in 1914 by J.C. Witt.

30-36 HASELL ST. -- Row of houses of antebellum period.

37 HASELL ST. -- C. 1840. Valuable Greek Revival style house. The extensive yard once had a formal garden of symmetrically shaped beds.

41 HASELL ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

45 HASELL ST. -- Charles W. Seignious Store, c. 1852.

48 HASELL ST. -- St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran Church. This Tuscan-columned church was built in 1841-42 and designed by Edward Brickell White, the most prolific of Charleston's 19th Century architects. The interior has galleries with balustered fronts, like Charleston piazza railings. The building was first occupied by St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. When that congregation moved to King Street, in 1872, the Salem Baptist Church, a black congregation, purchased this building. In 1878, it was bought by St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran Church. This congregation was organized in 1878 and first met in a chapel on Hasell near Meeting Street. Services continued to be conducted in the German language until 1910.

50 HASELL ST. -- Built after 1846 by Joel Smith, planter in Abbeville District. St. Johannes' rectory since 1920.

54 HASELL ST. -- Col. William Rhett House, c. 1712. When built, this was the main house of a 30 acre plantation known as Rhettisbury, the southern boundary of which was the northern boundary of Charlestown. Col. Rhett in 1706 commanded a local fleet which drove off a combined French and Spanish invasion and in 1718 he captured and returned to Charlestown for trial the notorious pirate, Stede

Bonnet, and his crew. After Rhett's death, Chief Justice Nicholas Trott, who had sentenced Bonnet to hang, married Rhett's widow and renamed the plantation Trott's Point. Wade Hampton III, Governor of South Carolina, Civil War general and U.S. Senator, was born here in 1818. The house retains early Georgian paneling in one room. Plaster decorations in the Georgian Rococo style, the only surviving examples in Charleston, were added about 1750. The interior was extensively remodeled in the Adam style about 1800.

55 HASELL ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

60 HASELL ST. -- Valuable antebellum house, built c. 1847 by George N. Reynolds. Pillars show Egyptian influence, while towers are Italianate. Accessory buildings at 58 and 62 Hasell are of same date.

64 HASELL ST. -- Built c. 1843 by Benjamin F. Smith, building supply merchant. Notable Greek Revival architecture.

66 HASELL ST. -- Built in 1839 as lecture hall for Third Presbyterian Church. Originally a tall, one story structure, it was converted into a two story residence in 1896 by Mrs. Florida Gadsden for her daughter, Mrs. Florence Gadsden Smyth.

S.E. HASELL and MAIDEN LANE -- Site of original Trinity Methodist Church, erected in 1792. The church moved in 1926 to its present location at 273 Meeting St.

86 HASELL ST. -- C. 1797. Notable architecture.

90 HASELL ST. -- Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim (Holy Congregation, House of God). Jews, attracted by a promise of religious liberty, began



settling in Carolina soon after the founding of Charleston. A 1749  
formal congregation was organized in 1749. The first synagogue  
on this site was built in 1792. It burned in the great fire of  
1838 and was replaced in 1840-41 by this beautiful Greek Revival  
building. Designed by Cyrus L. Warner, a New York architect,  
it was built by David Lopez, a Charlestonian and member of the  
congregation. The building is the second oldest synagogue in  
the U.S. and the oldest in continuous use. The interior has a  
domed ceiling, an ark of Santo Domingan mahogany and a museum of  
South Carolina Jewish artifacts. Beth Elohim is the cradle of  
Reform Judaism in the United States. In 1824, a group of members  
organized the Reformed Society of Israelites, which existed until  
1833. When the old synagogue burned in 1838, this group won out  
in the proposal to install an organ in the present structure, the  
first organ in any Jewish congregation in America. In 1838, the  
second Jewish Sunday School in the United States was established  
here.

95 HASELL ST. -- St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. St. Mary's is the 1789  
mother church of Catholicism in the Carolinas and Georgia, having  
been established in 1789. The Catholic community bought in that  
year a Methodist Meeting House, in runious condition, on this site.  
The congregation worshiped in this frame building until 1801 when  
a brick structure was built. This church was destroyed in the  
great fire of 1838. The cornerstone of the present structure was  
laid in 1838 and the church was opened in 1839. Over the main  
altar hangs a painting of the Crucifixion, painted in 1814 by

John S. Cogdell and restored by the same artist after it was damaged in the 1838 fire. The first members of the church appear to have been Irish. In the 1790s, the membership was augmented by French refugees from the slave revolution on Santo Domingo, descendants of whom attend the church today. Many of the tombstones in the churchyard are in French and the church registers were kept in French until 1822.

96 HASELL ST. -- Built C. 1858 by Edwin L. Kerrison, merchant. (See history of Kerrison's at 260 KING STREET).

#### HAYNE STREET

16 HAYNE ST. -- Young America Fire Hall, built 1866 for volunteer fire-fighting group, the Young America Company.

31-39 HAYNE ST. -- Row of 19th Century commercial buildings with cast iron fronts. No. 33 has an Italianate roof cornice and window cornices in stone and terra cotta.

#### JOHN STREET

4 JOHN ST. -- Notable Regency style house, with 19th Century store building attached.

36 JOHN ST. -- South Carolina Railroad Warehouse, c. 1850.

37 JOHN ST. -- C. 1850. Office of the South Carolina Railroad Co.

Notable Gothic Revival style building may have been designed by Edward B. White, or perhaps by Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee.

#### JUDITH STREET

6 JUDITH ST. -- Built after 1817 by John Robinson, who also built

10 Judith St. and 48 Elizabeth St. Purchased recently by Historic Charleston Foundation.

10 JUDITH ST. -- Built after 1817 by John Robinson. Home, 1902-1910,

of the Rt. Rev. Peter Fayssoux Stevens, first bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Stevens commanded the Citadel Cadet unit which fired the first shot of the Confederate War, a warning shot at the federal supply ship Star of the West, in January, 1861. After the war, Stevens became superintendent of The Citadel, but soon resigned to lead the Reformed Episcopal Church.

#### KING STREET

King Street, named for the ruler of Great Britain, was in the early days of the settlement the main highway into Charlestown, down the narrow "Neck" from the interior. It followed a ridge of high ground between the many creeks and marshes lacing the peninsula. The road was known variously as "The Broad Path," "The High Way" and "The Broad Road." Those names continued to be applied to that part of the street above Beaufain Street until after the Revolution. During the latter part of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries, the upper part of King Street became the center of the wagon-yard trade. Wagon drivers from the interior there exchanged country products for store goods. During the mid-19th Century, King Street was the commercial center for much of the Lowcountry. The street ended at South Battery until 1911, when it was extended southward to newly created Murray Boulevard.

- 1 KING ST. -- Old Fort Sumter Hotel. Opened in 1923, it was Charleston's most notable hotel at the time. Building, designed by G. Lloyd Preacher, architect, cost \$850,000 to build. Hotel closed in 1974 and building was converted to offices and condominiums.
- 8 KING ST. -- Notable Regency style house.
- 10 KING ST. -- Nathaniel Ingraham's House, c. 1791.

19 KING ST. -- Notable Georgian period house with Greek Revival piazzas, built by Thomas Lamboll.

21 KING ST. -- Patrick O'Donnell's House, c. 1851. O'Donnell, an Irish-born master builder, is said to have built this Italianate style mansion for his prospective bride, but took so long at the task that she married another. Consequently the name, "O'Donnell's Folly," was applied. The house's library section dates from 1800 but was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1886. Home of Josephine Pinckney, the novelist, from 1907 to 1937. It was also the home of Mrs. Thomas R. McGahan, who is said to have been the model for Melanie in "Gone With the Wind." The Poetry Society of South Carolina was organized here in 1920. The Piping and Marching Society of Lower Chalmers Street has held its annual "routs" here for several years.

22 KING ST. -- Alexander Chisholm House, c. 1789. Mansard roof later.

23 KING ST. -- Notable. Thomas Lamboll House, 18th Century. Regency balcony from 56 Broad Street.

24 KING ST. -- Notable single house, John Laurens North House, before 1820. Balcony also from 56 Broad St.

27 KING ST. -- Miles Brewton House. Built between 1765 and 1769 by Brewton, a member of the Commons House of Assembly. Has been called the most important Georgian town house in America. Most of the fine Georgian interior woodwork and the beautifully detailed woodwork of the exterior was designed and carved by Ezra Waite, a woodcarver from London. His work shows the influence of Thomas Chippendale, the famous English cabinetmaker. The fine

line of outbuildings, in the 18th Century English "Gothic" style, are contemporary with the house. The wrought iron fence and gateway to the forecourt of the house are of the same period. The tin lanterns are copies of the originals, those having rusted beyond use. The heavy iron bar with the spikes, called a "Chevaux-de-frise," is said to have been added after the Denmark Vesey insurrection plot was revealed in 1822. Brewton, his wife and children were lost at sea in 1775. His sister, Mrs. Rebecca Brewton Motte occupied the house during the Revolution, when it became the headquarters of Sir Henry Clinton and Lords Rawdon and Cornwallis. The story that Mrs. Motte locked her three young daughters in the attic while the British were in the house may or may not be true. Clinton's profile and the picture of a full-rigged ship were etched on one of the marble mantels by one of the British officers. In 1865, the house was the headquarters of Union Generals Meade and Hatch. The house has continued to be owned by the family of the builder.

39 KING ST. -- C. 1847 by Richard Yeadon.

41 KING ST. -- Valuable pre-Revolutionary House.

44 KING ST. -- C. 1796 by John McKee, brickmason.

46 KING ST. -- C. 1851 by Walter Webb.

50 KING ST. -- Valuable early Georgian house, c. 1729 by John Cowan.

52 KING ST. -- Valuable early Georgian house, c. 1730 by Edgar Wells.

In the 1780s, occupied by Dr. George Hahnbaum, physician to German Fuseliers, later a founder of the Medical Society of South Carolina. The trajectory of a cannon ball can be traced through the house's timbers.

54 KING ST. -- C. 1768. Valuable Georgian style house with Regency piazzas.

55 KING ST. -- C. 1762 by Frederick Grimke. Later the home of Charles

✓ Fraser, 19th Century miniature painter and author. G. H. D.

70 KING ST. -- Jens Peter Fink's Bakehouse, c. 1842.

73 KING ST. -- C. 1820. Converted from store to residence.

75 KING ST. -- William Elliott House, c. 1739. Notable Georgian house.

77 KING ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

79 KING ST. -- Francis Baker House, c. 1747. Notable Georgian.

81 KING ST. -- Notable house, unusual gable.

84 KING ST. -- Notable structure, c. 1786.

90 KING ST. -- Site of Fayolle's Long Room, where in 1819, La Societe

Francaise, oldest French benevolent society in the U.S., was organized.

(Marker on 98 King is in wrong location.) Peter Fayolle, a pro-

fessional French dancer, conducted dancing school in his long room.

94-98 KING ST. -- Valuable group, c. 1742. No. 98 built by John Vaun.

114 KING ST. -- C. 1758 by John Wagner, merchant. Berlin's store since 1883.

136 KING ST. -- Site of Quaker Meeting House, now County Parking Garage.

✓ Three Quaker meeting houses, the last one destroyed in the 1861 fire, stood on this site. The property was deeded to the Society of

Friends by John Archdale, a Quaker who was Governor of the Province,

1695-96. Mary Fisher, who tried to convert the Great Sultan of

Turkey to Quakerism, preached here. The property was owned by

the Society of Friends in Philadelphia when purchased by the

County of Charleston. The first unit of the parking garage was

completed 1970, the second in 1975. Before the second was built,

the graveyard was excavated for remains. The tombstone and remains

of Daniel Latham, who brought the news of the Patriot victory at Fort Moultrie to the Continental Congress, were moved to the park adjacent to the County Office Building on Court House Square.

152 KING ST. -- Built 1866 by George W. Flach, German jeweler. Site of home of Thomas You, silversmith, burned in great fire of 1861. Building has had numerous uses, including a period as a Chinese laundry. Now headquarters of the Preservation Society of Charleston. The society was organized in the 1920s as the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings, whose first projects included helping to rescue the Joseph Manigault House and the Heyward-Washington House. The society is the city's largest preservation group in membership.

164 KING ST. -- Charleston Library Society. Organized in 1748 by a group of young gentlemen who wished to keep up with the scientific and philosophical issues of the day, the society received a Royal charter in 1754. The present building was constructed 1914. The society is the third oldest of its kind in the U.S.

165 KING ST. -- Built in 1875 by William Byrne, grocer and liquor dealer, as a residence.

169 KING ST. -- Built between 1866 and 1872 by Mrs. Emma B. McKenzie.

171-173 KING ST. -- Built between 1865 and 1872 by Mrs. William Enston.

This double commercial building replaced a building built in 1835 by William Enston, merchant and philanthropist (see his history under ENSTON HOME). Earl Mazo, a biographer of Richard Nixon, grew up above his father's grocery store at 171 King.

186 KING ST. -- C. 1829 by Andrew Moffett. One of Charleston's most interesting storefronts.

187-191 KING ST. -- Built after 1848 by William Enston (see his story under ENSTON HOME). Note granite-columned storefront in Gothic Revival style.

200 KING ST. -- Commercial building with Adam style residence on upper floors.

202 KING ST. -- Built in 1912 by John Rugheimer, Sons, merchant tailors. A native of Germany, John Rugheimer founded the business in 1864, after an injury incurred while blockade running for the Confederacy barred him from sea duty. The business continued in operation until 1972.

225 KING ST. -- Riviera Theatre. Built in 1939 by Albert Sottile, this building is Charleston's best example of Art Deco architecture. It stands on the site of the Academy of Music, which opened in 1869 and was for 70 years one of America's best known theatres. Sarah Bernhardt and other internationally known performers played the Academy. See marker on Market Street side of building.

240-242 KING ST. -- C. 1838 by John Hunter. Formerly the Waverly House hotel. Now headquarters of Washington Light Infantry.

241 KING ST. -- C. 1839 by John Siegling, German born music merchant. Remodeled in 1900 by his descendants. Siegling's Music House, the oldest in the country, until it closed recently, was founded in 1819 and moved to this location in 1830.

260 KING ST. -- Kerrison's Department Store, South's oldest department store. Founded in 1830 by Charles and Edwin L. Kerrison. The store put its resources at the disposal of the Confederacy and, in 1889, was the first store to employ saleswomen. The present building was constructed 1920.



- 268 KING ST. -- McIntosh Seed House. One of King Street's oldest businesses, established 1839. Present building, c. 1850, facade added 1894.
- 270 KING ST. -- Masonic Temple in Gothic Revival style, built in 1872 of brick and stucco. The architect, John Henry Devereaux, though a Roman Catholic, took the Entered Apprentice Degree of Masonry in order to curb possible criticism that the building was designed by a non-Mason. The building was remodeled in the 1950s.
- 281 KING ST. -- Kress Building. Built in 1930s in Art Deco style.
- 313 KING ST. -- C. 1812. Restored in 1939 by Jack Krawchek, pioneer restoration. Noteworthy rear garden.
- 319-325 KING ST. -- Old American Hotel. Facade c. 1850 by Robert F. Henry, combining several older buildings. The facade combines masonry, iron and tin construction. Burned in 1974, restored in 1975.
- 329 KING ST. -- Gloria Theatre. Movie house added in 1927 by Albert Sottile to existing antebellum structure.
- 340 KING ST. -- Built after 1821 by Mathew Miller, jeweler. Facade 1940s.
- 342 KING ST. -- Built after 1821 by Mathew Miller, jeweler.
- 371 KING ST. -- Garden Theatre, c. 1918 by Albert Sottile.
- 370 KING ST. -- Headquarters of Fellowship Society, founded in 1762 to establish a hospital. Loaned money to U.S. Government during the Revolution and War of 1812 and to Confederacy. Provides care for widows and orphans.
- 387 KING ST. -- Francis Marion Hotel. Built 1922-24 by Marion Square Realty Co.
- PASS MARION SQUARE (which see).

405 KING ST. -- St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church. The 265-foot steeple of this church once made it the tallest structure in South Carolina. Congregation organized in 1840 for German-speaking Lutherans. Their first building, at Hasell and Anson streets, is now St. Johannes' Evangelical Lutheran Church. The church in 1856 purchased land outside the city for Bethany Cemetery. Having outgrown the old church, the congregation built the present one in 1867-72. Patterned after a German church, this Gothic Revival structure was designed by architect John Henry Devereaux. A fire in 1965 sent the tall steeple crashing spectacularly into King Street. The church was rebuilt exactly as it had been, at a cost of more than a half million dollars.

404 KING ST. -- Charleston County Library. Built in 1960 on site of City Guard House, the city's police station from 1887 to 1905. Sculptures by Willard Hirsch, Charleston artist, added to building in 1961.

409 KING ST. -- Notable antebellum building. Was the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs Seminary for Girls. G.W. Aimar & Co., druggists, has occupied ground floor since 1852. The building was a "wayside hospital" during Confederate War.

431 KING ST. -- Condon's Department Store. Established in 1899 by James F. Condon. Present building on northwest corner built in 1927, that on southwest corner built 1948.

456 KING ST. -- William Aiken House, c. 1811. Aiken was president of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Co. The house is a registered national landmark as the birthplace of America's first railroad to use a steam locomotive to pull a train of cars on a track in

regular service. The railroad began operation on Christmas Day, 1830, between Charleston and Hamburg, S. C. A full-scale model of the first locomotive, "The Best Friend of Charleston," is displayed in a small building in the rear. The railroad was the first to carry the U.S. Mail. The company went through various changes, subsequently was purchased by the Southern Railway system which uses the building as Division Headquarters. A railroad museum is also in the building. Aiken added the east wing of the building after 1831. Note also the Gothic Revival carriage house.

500 and 502 KING ST. -- Built in 1894 by Isaac and Nathan Jacobs.

517 KING ST. -- Edward's Department Store. First store opened here 1926 by Edward Kronsberg. Edward's now has more than 20 stores in its chain.

556 KING ST. -- C. 1885 by George S. Hacker, lumber merchant.

558 KING ST. -- C. 1859 by George S. Hacker, lumber merchant, with facade rebuilt after earthquake to match that of 556 King.

#### LADSON STREET

2 LADSON ST. -- James Shoolbred House, c. 1793. Shoolbred was Charleston's first British consul. Though built after the Revolution, the interiors are in pre-Revolutionary Georgian style.

#### LAMBOLL STREET

Lamboll Street has variously been called Smith Lane, Dedcott's Alley, Rivers Street and Kincaid Street. Its present name comes from the Lamboll family, early tombstones of whom can be found in the Circular Churchyard.

14 LAMBOLL ST. -- C. 1850 by Patrick O'Donnell, master builder.

"Wedding-cake" style.

15 LAMBOLL ST. -- C. 1908 by Benjamin Howard Owen, wholesale druggist from Tennessee. "Colonial" style.

22 LAMBOLL ST. -- C. 1822 by Richard Baker. Once rectory of St. Michael's.

28 LAMBOLL ST. -- Kincaid's Eastern Tenement, built c. 1777 by George Kincaid, one of four merchants who filled in a large tract in this area to create building lots. The Western Tenement is now 4 Legare St.

#### LAURENS STREET

Laurens Street is named for Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress. His house, built in 1763, stood on the southeast corner of Laurens and East Bay streets until 1916.

39 LAURENS ST. -- This house, built c. 1788 by Thomas Winstanley, was moved twice by Historic Charleston Foundation -- first from 116 Anson St., on the site of the Municipal Auditorium, then from 42 Laurens St., where it had been kept on blocks for several years. The foundation completed restoration of the building in 1975.

45 LAURENS ST. -- C. 1804 by Thomas Wallace, noted Charleston cabinet-maker.

48 LAURENS ST. -- Built after 1807 by Simon Jude Chancognie, French consul. Fine example of small scale single house with beautiful interiors, including an outstanding marble Adam style mantel.

49 LAURENS ST. -- C. 1804-09 by Youngs Hasmer and John Haslett, speculative builders.

50 LAURENS ST. -- Built before 1808. Piazzas later.

53 LAURENS ST. -- Valuable antebellum house.

- 55 LAURENS ST. -- Jervey House, c. 1818. Valuable double house with fine interiors. Traditions says owners put powder kegs in basement with intention of blowing up the house to prevent spread of 1838 Ansonboro fire. Luckily, the fire did not come this way.
- 57 LAURENS ST. -- C. 1836. The builder's daughter married Pierre G. Stoney and the house remained in his family until recently. House is built of black cypress, a highly durable local wood.
- 61 LAURENS ST. -- James Mackie House, c. 1800. This two story frame house with fine mantels and interesting stairway was moved from the Municipal Auditorium site by Historic Charleston Foundation.

#### LEGARE STREET

Legare Street was early called Johnson's Street, for Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of the Province, 1703-09. Later it was named for Solomon Legare, prosperous Huguenot silversmith who owned considerable property at Legare and Tradd streets.

- 4 LEGARE ST. -- Kincaid's Western Tenement, c. 1777. Has unspoiled Georgian interiors. Eastern Tenement is 28 Lamboll St.
- 7 LEGARE ST. -- This house, built 1887-90 by Henry Laurens, has an "earthquake-proof" floating foundation. It also had a mansard roof until 1937, when the house was remodeled to its present appearance by Dr. Joseph I. Waring.
- 8 LEGARE ST. -- Notable house, c. 1857, with valuable iron gateway. Home of the late Burnet R. Maybank, mayor, governor and U.S. senator.
- 10 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1857.
- 14 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1800 by Francis Simmons, John's Island planter. "Pineapple" Gates after 1816 by George Edwards, merchant and

do.  
37  
S. B. A. 7

planter, whose initials are in the ironwork in either side of the piazza entrance. Home from 1880 to 1930 of J. Adger Smyth, mayor of Charleston.

15 LEGARE ST. -- John Fullerton, who built several fine houses for others built this one for himself, c. 1772. Fullerton, a Scottish born Patriot, died on the eve of the Revolution. His house was occupied by British staff officers in 1780-82, according to tradition.

16 LEGARE ST. -- Miss Amarinthea Elliott, plantress, built this house with fine interiors c. 1795.

18 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1800, shows West Indian architectural influence.

21 LEGARE ST. -- William C. Gatewood, Virginia-born factor, built this house between 1843 and 1852. Note masking windows on piazzas. Gatewood was actively interested in the lottery business and was associated with the South Carolina Lottery.

22 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1764. Has fine interior woodwork, wrought iron fence.

23 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1838 by Dr. Robert Trail Chisolm. Was home of Herbert Ravenel Sass, noted author, historian and naturalist. Notable iron gates at entrance, said to be c. 1817. Tradition says a ghost appears only to members of the Chisolm family.

25 LEGARE ST. -- Former stable, now a residence.

26 LEGARE ST. -- This was a Victorian house with a columned portico before it was remodeled in the Georgian style in 1937 by T. Wilbur Thornhill, oil broker. Stephen Thomas was the architect for the remodeling. The grounds include an Oriental garden.

29 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1835 by the Rev. Paul Trapier Gervais, who used the first floor of a brick house built before 1788. In 1895, Josephine Pinckney, the novelist, was born here.

✓ 31 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1789 by Mrs. William Heyward. House has valuable Adam style decorations, particularly in second floor drawing room, which has a Palladian window in the southern bay. Since shortly after the Confederate War, the home of descendants of Augustine T. Smythe, attorney. The ghost of young James Heyward, killed in a hunting accident, is said to appear in the library. Society for the Preservation of Spirituals was organized here.

37 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1774 by Gen. William Moultrie, Revolutionary hero and governor of South Carolina.

✓ 32 LEGARE ST. -- Sword Gates House. Before 1740 Solomon Legare, Huguenot silversmith, acquired a large tract at the southeast corner of Legare and Tradd streets and built his house, now gone. This portion of the property passed to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Legare, whose second husband, Isaac Holmes, survived her. Holmes, a Revolutionary Patriot, was governor in 1791-92 and custom collector in 1791-97. Due to debts to the federal government he incurred as customs collector, the property was broken up and sold. Two German merchants, Jacob E.A. Steinmetz and Paul Emil Lorent, bought up the Holmes property in parcels between 1803 and 1818. Before 1818, they built the masonry and frame portions of the house and linked them together with a frame addition, as the three portions appear on a plat of that year. Also appearing on the plat is the brick wall on Legare Street, which disproves the legend that Madame Talvande built the wall to prevent girls at her boarding

from eloping -- the wall was already there when her husband, Andrew Talvande, bought the property in 1819. However, the elopement which inspired the legend is apparently true. Col. Joseph Whaley's daughter, Maria, and George W. Morris of New Jersey, main characters of the story, were married in 1828. Because of a law prohibiting aliens from owning property, an act of the state legislature was necessary in 1835 to confirm Madame Talvande's right to inherit the property from her husband, who had died without becoming a U.S. citizen. In 1849 the property was purchased by George A. Hopley, merchant and British consul. Noted for his elegant hospitality, Hopley added a game room and remodeled the house in the Empire style. He is said also to have added the Sword Gates, which had been made a decade before by Christopher Werner. According to tradition, Werner was commissioned in 1838 to make iron gates with Roman swords for the Guard House which was constructed at Broad and Meeting streets, and made one more pair than was needed. The Roman swords are symbols of authority. A subsequent owner, Robert Adger, is said to have planted the avenue of magnolias in 1856. The formal garden which once filled most of the front yard was said to have been designed by Philippe Noisette, for whom the Noisette rose is named, but there is no evidence to prove that. In 1881, this became the home of Judge Charles H. Simonton, speaker of the S.C. House of Representatives and U.S. District and Circuit Judge. Author Hervey Allen was a tenant here in 1921-22. Mrs. Jessie Lincoln Randolph, a granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln, owned the property in the 1930s but never lived here. The house is reputed to have several ghosts. The masonry and frame



portions of the house were divided into two residences in 1960. The masonry portion is now a home as well as a small motor inn, with an address on Tradd Street.

LEGARE STREET, from Tradd to Broad, originally was named Friend Street, in honor of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. From Broad to Queen, the street was named Allen, for the man who allowed the street to be cut through his property. Later, Allen Street became part of Friend and after 1900 the entire length became Legare Street.

39 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1852. Notable architecture.

43 LEGARE ST. -- C. 1759 by Charles Elliott, whose daughter, Jane, married Col. William Washington, Revolutionary hero. Facade remodeled 1911.

67 LEGARE ST. -- Crafts School. Founded in 1859 as the Friend Street School, this building burned in 1861 and was rebuilt in 1882. Remodeled in 1915. Named for William Crafts, statesman, lawyer, writer and free school proponent.

*Cast  
in ferro*

#### LIMEHOUSE STREET

9 and 10 LIMEHOUSE -- Two similar houses built by William Pinckney Shingler, planter and cotton broker. He built No. 9 about 1856 and sold it the next year because of business reverses. He recouped his fortune, however, in time to begin building No. 10 about 1858.

7 LIMEHOUSE -- Original house on Limehouse lands, c. 1830 by Robert Limehouse.

#### LINE STREET

Line Street is named for "The Lines," the fortifications erected across the peninsula at this point during the War of 1812. The Lines

were pulled down about 1823.

- 27-29 LINE ST. -- Plantation style suburban house built c. 1823 by James N. Elford, maker of mathematical and nautical instruments.
- 44 LINE ST. -- South Carolina Railroad engine repair house, c. 1850.
- 106 LINE ST. -- Calvary Episcopal Church. Congregation organized in 1847 for black Episcopalians. First five rectors were white. The first church stood at Beaufain and Wilson streets and sold to the Housing Authority of Charleston in 1940 and demolished in 1961. The present building was built in 1941-42. Simons and Lapham, architects, designed it in the Gothic style.

#### LOGAN STREET

- 4 LOGAN ST. -- Antebellum house, built by Dr. Edward Frost for his son. Outbuildings in rear predate house and originally served house around corner at 128 Tradd St.
- 6 LOGAN ST. -- St. Peter's Episcopal Church burial ground. Church built here in 1834-36, burned in great fire of Dec. 12, 1861 and was not rebuilt.
- 16 LOGAN ST. -- Site of home of E.W.M. Mackey, Reconstructionist speaker of the S.C. House of Representatives.
- 122 LOGAN ST. -- Notable house. Late 18th or early 19th Century.

#### LOCKWOOD DRIVE

WEST POINT RICE MILL, built in 1860 on site of previous mill built in 1840 by Jonathan Lucas. Ceased operations in 1927. In 1937, restored by City of Charleston and Works Projects Administration and made terminus for trans-oceanic seaplane service. During World War II, office building and recreation center for the Minecraft Base, U.S. Navy. Restored again in 1966 as headquarters for Trident Chamber of Commerce.


CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL MARINA is on Ashley River behind the Rice Mill.

#### LODGE ALLEY WAREHOUSES

In August, 1973, the Save Charleston Foundation began its nationwide campaign to raise more than \$1 million to save an approximately one-acre complex of buildings on Lodge Alley and East Bay, Cumberland and State streets. The group of mostly 19th Century warehouses was slated to be leveled to make room for a 70-unit, high-rise condominium building. Most of Lodge Alley, with its ties to Colonial and Revolutionary history, was to become part of a parking lot for the condominium building.

The foundation was successful in raising the money through donations and loans and purchased the property from the developer. Another developer, the Save Charleston Development Corp., agreed to develop the area into residences, shops, offices and a motel, retaining most of the old warehouse walls. Initiation of this project has been held up by the national recession. However, the warehouses remain standing and waiting to be adapted for new uses.

Lodge Alley, one of the city's oldest streets, also remains, although it is no longer a public thoroughfare. It appears on a map of the city in 1739, at which time it was called Simmons Alley. In the latter part of the 18th Century, it acquired its present name from the Marine Lodge, Society of Freemasonry, which was located there. In this lodge was constructed in November 1774, a parade float used in protest against the British tea tax and in support of the Charlestown Tea Party. The float has been reconstructed for use in the local American Revolution Bicentennial celebration. The Marine Lodge, two story wooden structure, has disappeared.



Existing buildings in the Lodge Alley warehouse complex include:

2 LODGE ALLEY -- Small two story brick warehouse with a high gabled roof of construction characteristic of the 1840s. It was probably built by Etienne Poincignon, a wealthy tinsmith, who in 1845 acquired the two lots fronting on East Bay Street, the rear portion of which lots the building occupies.

4 LODGE ALLEY -- Small two story brick building constructed c. 1817 by Joseph S. and Henrietta C. Barker.

183-185 EAST BAY -- Three story commercial building, c. 1890, by O.T. Wieters and W.G. Marjenhoff, grocers.

187-189 EAST BAY -- Two story brick commercial building built c. 1845 by Etienne Poincignon. When he bought this site in 1845, it was occupied by two houses which had been rebuilt after the 1796 fire by Samuel Cordes and Samuel Porcher. On the south elevation, along Lodge Alley, may be seen the fenestration of Cordes' three story single house. Poincignon bricked up the windows of this wall and used it in building the present double commercial structure with its Italianate facade on East Bay.

191 EAST BAY -- The front part of this building is a Charleston single house of c. 1800. Theodore Gaillard left this property in 1805 to his daughter, Henrietta, wife of Joseph S. Barker. The building has a Charleston-made iron storefront on the first floor, dated 1887 and apparently installed when the facade was rebuilt after the 1886 earthquake.

197-199 EAST BAY -- Three story double commercial building, built c. 1852 by James Walker.

195 EAST BAY -- A look-alike of No. 197-199, this building was built in the 1850s by Isaac Barrett.

201-203 EAST BAY -- Built by I.M. Pearlstine after the tornado of Sept. 29, 1938, destroyed a three-story building on the site, which was built by S.S. Farrar about 1852.

SOUTH SIDE, CUMBERLAND ST. -- Midway in this block is a range of brick buildings with Flemish bond construction, built c. 1839 by John L'Aimable Pezant, native of Santo Domingo.

44 STATE ST. -- Three story single house, built in 1799 by Simon Elstob on land leased from John Loveday.

46 STATE ST. -- Former Vigilance Fire Engine House, built c. 1817 by the City of Charleston.

48 STATE ST. -- Two story brick warehouse, built either before 1811 by Peter Trezavant or before 1822 by Joseph S. Barker.

50 and 52 STATE ST. -- Warehouses built before 1888.

#### MAGAZINE STREET

Magazine Street is named for a series of powder magazines which were built at its western end. The first, built about 1737, was called the New Magazine to distinguish it from the old one on Cumberland Street. A second and larger one was built in 1748 and stood until after the Revolution. The adjoining area of four acres had been set aside in 1680 as public land and was used as a burying ground. Later, the magazines, the Poor House, hospitals, the Work House for runaway slaves, and the Jail were built on the square, which was bounded by Magazine Street on the north, Mazyck (now Logan) Street on the east, Queen Street on the south and Back (now Franklin) Street on the west.

Gail

21 MAGAZINE ST. -- Old Jail. Built c. 1800. Octagonal wing added 1820-22 by Robert Mills, architect. John and Lavinia Fisher and other members of their gang were imprisoned here in 1819-20. Four white men convicted of encouraging the Denmark Vesey plot of 1822 also were imprisoned here. Pirates, the last of their kind, were imprisoned here in 1822 while awaiting hanging. After the Denmark Vesey plot, the law required that all black seamen be kept in the jail while their ships were in port. During the Confederate War, this was a military prison. Originally, the octagonal wing was of four stories with a two story octagonal tower. The tower and fourth story were removed after severe damage in the 1886 earthquake. Continued in use as county jail until 1939, when purchased by Housing Authority as part of Robert Mills Manor project. Being developed into a museum, 1975.

#### MAIDEN LANE

One of the last cobblestone streets in Charleston.

5 MAIDEN LANE -- Antebellum house built by Henry Fleming.

#### MARKET STREET

34 MARKET ST. -- Old Church of the Redeemer, c. 1916 as seaman's bethel.

Built by Charleston Port Society on land given a member of the Pinckney family. The pulpit is in the shape of a ship's prow and the baptismal font was on top of a capstan. Port Society, organized in 1823, originally had a church on Church Street. A seaman's home was operated in connection with the bethel here. The church was converted into a restaurant several years ago.

85 MARKET ST. -- Site of Chicco's Cafe. Vincent Chicco, the "King of the Blind Tigers," had his headquarters here. Chicco led the fight locally against prohibition. He became a local hero and was elected repeatedly to City Council. "Blind tiger" was the name given to an establishment to which one paid admittance to see the "blind tiger (which of course didn't exist)" and received a "free" drink. Charleston had many "blind tigers" in the 1890s when statewide prohibition was enacted.

#### MARY STREET

26 MARY ST. -- After 1825 for Mrs. Ann Julianna Miller.

44 MARY ST. -- Notable antebellum house. Note interesting masked piazzas and Savannah style entrance portico of cast iron.

## MEETING STREET

- 1 MEETING ST. -- Notable house, built c. 1846 by John Robertson, cotton broker. Formerly the Ross Memorial Museum, housing the art collections of the Ross family. The collections and house were sold, with proceeds going to the Charleston Library Society and the South Carolina Medical Society. It is once again a private residence.
- 7 MEETING ST. -- Josiah Smith, built c. 1783. Headquarters of the Charleston Club, 1881-1927. Distinctive features include the octagonal lantern or cupola, semi-circular portico. Smith reclaimed much of the marshland between Meeting and King streets.
- 8 MEETING ST. -- Ladson House. Note decorative iron balcony. Tradition says federal soldiers were quartered here in 1865.
- 12 MEETING ST. -- Notable house.
- 15 MEETING ST. -- John Edwards House, c. 1770. Edwards was a member of the Council of Safety. Later the home of John Bee Holmes, Patriot. Valuable architecture -- note shiplap siding scored to simulate stone blocks. The large semicircular piazzas are said to have been added by an owner who wished to accommodate all children from the Charleston Orphan House for ice cream parties.
- ✓ 16 MEETING ST. -- Calhoun Mansion. Completed in 1876 by George W. Williams, banker and merchant, this is one of the most important Victorian mansions on the Atlantic Seaboard. W. P. Russell was the architect. Became a hotel called the Calhoun Mansion after World War I,



taking the name of Williams' son-in-law, Patrick Calhoun, a grandson of John C. Calhoun.

18 MEETING ST. -- C. 1803-06 by Thomas Heyward, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Later home of the Rev. Thomas Smyth, theological writer. A secret wine closet is on the second floor.

23 MEETING ST. -- Albert Detmar's House, c. 1750.

25 MEETING ST. -- C. 1760 by William Hull.

26 MEETING ST. -- C. 1822 by William Mason Smith, planter. Design attributed to William Jay, English architect. Regency style.

27 MEETING ST. -- Valuable post-Revolutionary house. Cast iron gates recent addition.

✓ 30 MEETING ST. -- Started c. 1769 by Thomas Young, completed in 1770 by Col. Isaac Motte, planter. Hessian headquarters in Revolution. Tradition says Hessian soldiers hid in chimneys in 1782 to avoid being evacuated with the British. Col. Motte was commissioned in the Royal American Regiment in 1756, but served with Gen. Moultrie in Revolution. In 1780 he went to the Continental Congress.

31 MEETING ST. -- C. 1792 by Lt. Gov. James Ladson. Original entrance was on Ladson Street, was changed to the piazza entrance in the 1840s, when house was remodeled by Erastus M. Beach. Victorianized after 1877 by Christopher P. Poppenheim, planter and hardware merchant. Notable garden with impressive fountain.

✓ 34 MEETING ST. -- Bull-Huger House. Built between 1759 and the Revolution by Capt. John Bull, his widow, Mrs. Mary Bull, or their granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blake. Fine Georgian interiors. Residence 1775 of last Royal Governor, Lord William Campbell, who married Mrs. Blake's cousin, Sarah Izard. Lord Campbell made

his nighttime exit through the garden of the house to Vanderhorst Creek, where a boat waited to take him to the H.M.S. Tamar. He took with him the Great Seal of the Province, marking the end of Royal government in South Carolina. Daniel Elliott Huger acquired the house in 1818 and it has been in his family since. LaFayette was entertained here in 1825. Huger was an eminent jurist and legislator and 21 of his descendants served in the Confederacy.

35 MEETING ST. -- C. 1720 by William Bull, Lieutenant Governor of the Province. From the front steps, Gov. Robert Y. Hayne dissuaded a group of Nullifiers from proceeding to the harbor to seize a U.S. ship and declare war on the Union.

36 MEETING ST. -- Valuable pre-Revolutionary house, altered in taste of mid-19th Century.

37 MEETING ST. -- Before 1775 by James Simmons, attorney. Bows added before 1846. Home of Otis Mills, builder of Mills House and of Michael P. O'Connor, U.S. Congressman.

39 MEETING ST. -- C. 1767 as St. Michael's rectory. Designed by Miller & Fullerton, architects.

42 MEETING ST. -- Former D.W. Ohlandt and Sons Store (1860-1956). Remodeled as residence 1959.

43 MEETING ST. -- Notable house.

47 MEETING ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

48 MEETING ST. -- Built in 1840s by Otis Mills, builder of Mills House.

In 1850s home of James Adger, merchant and steamship line operator, reputed to have been the richest man in South Carolina. Now First Baptist Church School, a day school.

51 MEETING ST. -- Nathaniel Russell House, built c. 1809. Russell was a Rhode Islander who made a large fortune as a merchant in Charleston.

His house is one of the outstanding Adam houses of America. It boasts a free flying staircase rising three floors without visible support, oval rooms and fine Adam decorations. Russell's heirs sold house to Gov. R.F.W. Allston, who lived here while governor. Later it was the Academy of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy. Historic Charleston Foundation bought house in 1955 and has re-stored it as a house museum, with the foundation's headquarters on the ground level.

52 MEETING ST. -- Office of Dr. Edmund Ravenel (1797-1870). Given to Historic Charleston Foundation in 1964 by Mrs. Ransom D. Hooker, in memory of her husband, Dr. Hooker. Foundation uses it for ticket sales.

54 MEETING ST. -- Timothy Ford House, c. 1800. Builder was a New Jersey-born lawyer. Later home of Dr. Edmund Ravenel, conchologist.

57 MEETING ST. -- First (Scots) Presbyterian Church. Congregation organized in 1731 by 12 Scottish families who withdrew from the Independent Church and formed the "Scots Kirk." The first building was a frame one and stood in the southeast corner of the present graveyard. It was enlarged in 1763 and twice during the years 1783-1808. The frame building was replaced by the present building in 1814. It is the fifth oldest church building in the city. The seal of the Church of Scotland can be seen in the window over the main entrance. A number of tablets adorn the walls, notably one to Lady Anne Murray, painted on wood. Silver and pewter tokens were formerly used for admission to Communion. In the graveyard are more than 50 stones dating before 1800.

59 MEETING ST. -- Branford-Horry House. Built c. 1767 by William

Branford, planter of St. Andrew's Parish. Piazzas added by Elias Horry, his son-in-law, c. 1830. Iron piazza railings same pattern as those of South Carolina Society Hall. Horry was a planter and president of the S.C. Canal and Rail Road Co. when its railroad was the longest in the world. Nationally important architecturally.

60 MEETING ST. -- William Ellis's Western Tenement, c. 1771. Later remodeled in high Victorian taste.

61 MEETING ST. -- Former stable to 59 Meeting St.

64 MEETING ST. -- Andrew Hasell House, c. 1788-89.

68 MEETING ST. -- C. 1810 by John Cordes Prioleau, factor and planter.

Remodeled in 1890s by William Bachman Chisolm, phosphate fertilizer manufacturer. Madame Rosalie Acelie Togno had her school here, 1855-62. Dr. Charles U. Shepard Jr., after 1882, had his laboratory for analytical chemistry in a small building in the garden.

69 MEETING ST. -- C. 1796-1800 by Dr. John Ernest Poyas Jr., physician.

Fine Adam style interiors.

72 MEETING ST. -- South Carolina Society Hall. Built in 1804 it was

designed by Gabriel Manigault and is considered one of the city's

most valuable Adam style buildings. Portico was added in 1825,

designed by Frederick Wesner. The lantern stands appear to date

from the 1760s and were apparently salvaged from an earlier building.

The South Carolina Society was organized in 1737 by several

Huguenots. It was first called the "Two Bit Club," as members agreed

✓  
1825  
1864  
21

to contribute 15 pence a week to the relief of a Huguenot tavern owner. The society later established schools for orphans and indigent children -- a Male Academy and a Female Academy -- which were in operation until the city established a public school system nearly a century later. The society now donates scholarship funds to the College of Charleston.

76 MEETING ST. -- Judge Elihu Hall Bay House, c. 1785. Since 1942, the rectory of St. Michael's.

POST OFFICE PARK -- Until the earthquake of 1886, the federal courthouse stood here. During the building of the present Post Office, this area was used for storing building stones. Park created in 1904. A wooden annex to the Post Office was built on part of it in the 1940s. The park was restored in 1964.

80 MEETING ST. -- St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church. Oldest church edifice in the city, it was erected on the site of the first St. Philip's. Construction began in 1752 and was completed in 1761. Samuel Cardy, a native of Ireland, was the master builder and may have been the architect. A mysterious "Mr. Gibson" was also identified as the architect in a contemporary account. James Gibbs, the English architect whose famous church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields is similar in respects to St. Michael's, might have been meant. The clock and bells were imported from England in 1764. The bells were taken to England as a prize of war by the British, but later returned. During the Confederate War, the bells were sent to Columbia for safekeeping, and were burned in the great fire there in 1865. However, the metal was salvaged and sent to England to be recast and rehung. The bells have thus crossed the Atlantic

1761  
 ✓  
 ✓

five times. The steeple is 186 feet high, with a weathervane seven and one-half feet long. The tower sank eight inches as a result of the 1886 earthquake. The chancel rail of iron dates from 1772. The pulpit with its massive sounding board is original. Pew No. 43 was used by George Washington in 1791 and by Gen. Robert E. Lee 70 years later. The original Snetzler organ was installed in 1768; the case and some of the pipes were used when a new one was installed, 1911. The steeple served as the city's fire lookout and alarm tower until the latter part of the 19th Century. The gates to the churchyard, on Meeting and Broad Streets, were made and signed by I.A.W. Iusti. Eminent persons buried in the churchyard include James L. Petigru, John Rutledge and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. In the southwest corner is a cypress grave marker known as the "Bedstead Tombstone," placed there in 1770.

5 in U.S.

77 MEETING ST. -- Charleston County Courthouse. The first South Carolina State House, built on this site in 1752, was destroyed by fire in 1788. This building was built on the same foundation, with the old walls and doorways being retained. It was completed in 1792, two years after the state capital was moved to Columbia, so it was apparently never used as a state house, but always as a courthouse. The north extension was added in 1941 and the main entrance on Broad Street was closed.

100 MEETING ST. -- Fireproof Building. Designed by Robert Mills, it was begun in 1822 and completed in 1827. County records were kept in this building, the first fireproof structure in the U.S. Now headquarters of the South Carolina Historical Society.

1799  
~~1801~~ Society Founded 179

105 MEETING ST. -- Hibernian Society Hall, completed in 1840. Thomas U. Walter architect. Portico rebuilt after 1886 earthquake. The society, founded in 1799, elects a new president every year, alternating between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. A piece of stone from the Giant's Causeway stands on the portico, was brought from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1851. Note Irish harp above door and in overthrow of iron gates. Ironwork thought to be by Christopher Werner. St. Cecilia Society Balls and other brilliant social occasions are held here.

✓ 115 MEETING ST. -- ~~Mills-House~~ House. Stands on site of the original Mills House Hotel, dating from 1853, later called the St. John's Hotel. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a guest here in 1861, when the great fire of that year forced him to leave the hotel. The building was blackened, but did not burn. In 1968, the old hotel was torn down and the present building was erected in the same style. The old iron balcony was retained and the terra cotta cornices were copied.

130 ~~MEETING ST.~~ -- ~~Bicentennial Park~~, developed 1975.

134 MEETING ST. -- Site of the South Carolina Institute Hall, where the Ordinance of Secession was signed Dec. 20, 1860. The hall and the building next south of it, which housed the "Teetotalers Club," were destroyed in the great fire of 1861. The present building was formerly the Charleston Evening Post plant, 1914-52.

135 MEETING ST. -- Gibbes Art Gallery. Built 1905. Headquarters of Carolina Art Assn. Noted for collections of South Carolina portraits and miniatures. Artists represented in permanent collection include Benjamin West, Charles Willson Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Gilbert Stuart, Samuel F.B. Morse, Thomas Sully, Charles Fraser and Edward

Green Malbone. Displays of Oriental jade and Japanese prints, as well as contemporary works.

138 MEETING ST. -- Lane Hall, Circular Congregational Church Parish House. Built 1870, was used for services until present church was built.

141 MEETING ST. -- Architect Edward Brickell White designed this Greek Revival building, built in 1876-78 for the Charleston Gas Light Co., a forerunner of South Carolina Electric and Gas Co., whose office it now is.

✓ 150 MEETING ST. -- Circular Congregational Church. The earliest dissenting church in South Carolina, the Independent Church of Charlestown was established about 1681. Its members were French Huguenots, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians and Congregationalists from England and New England. The first building of white brick, known as the White Meeting House, gave Meeting Street its name. A new Church was built in 1732 and was used as a hospital by the British during the Revolution. In 1806, the first circular church, designed by Robert Mills, architect, was built. Except for the round auditorium, it resembled St. Michael's. This church was destroyed by the great fire of 1861. The ruins stood until shaken down by the earthquake of Aug. 31, 1886. Using the old brick, the present structure was built on the same site. Its architectural style is Romanesque. The graveyard is one of the oldest in the city and has legible inscriptions dating to 1729. In 1961, this church, along with others in the Congregational-Christian denomination, joined with the Evangelical-Reformed denomination to form the United Church of Christ.



158 MEETING ST. -- Site of Carteret Bastion. See marker on building.

188 MEETING ST. -- City Market. Stands on site of filled in creek and marshy lands donated by Pinckney family for a city market. Market established and built between 1788 and 1804, although none of the present buildings are that old, the market having been rebuilt several times after fire and tornado damage. Market Hall, erected in 1841, was designed by Edward B. White in Roman style. Sheep and bulls' heads decorate the building's frieze. Second floor now houses the Confederate Museum and is headquarters for the Charleston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Note marker.

200 MEETING ST. -- Site of Charleston Hotel. When built in 1839, it was one of the most notable hotels in the United States. Designed by architect Charles F. Reichardt, it had a Corinthian colonnade extending the full length of the block along Meeting Street. Daniel Webster, Jenny Lind, Thackeray and Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Louise, were among guests.

209-235 MEETING ST. -- Row of commercial buildings dating from c. 1840 to c. 1915, many with cast iron store fronts. Historic Charleston Foundation acquired an easement to preserve the facade of No. 213 after the building burned recently. The facade serves as the entrance to a parking lot.

*Char  
ctr.  
facade*

256 MEETING -- Lutheran Service Center. Main portion of building was built as a bottling plant for carbonated artesian water, in the late 19th Century.

262 MEETING ST. -- Artesian Well. This well and several others once provided water for the city.

264 MEETING ST. -- Fire Station, c. 1888.

~~268~~ and 270 MEETING ST. -- Two residences built by Hart family. No.

~~268~~ was built c. 1850. No. 270 was built shortly after the great fire of 1838. Facades were probably added after the 1886 earthquake.

271 MEETING ST. (NW corner, Meeting and Society) -- Site of Shirras' Dispensary. Alexander Shirras was a Scot merchant who died in 1811, leaving a trust estate to found a dispensary for the poor. The Dispensary building was built here. Many years ago the Dispensary was moved to Roper Hospital and the Dispensary building and Shirras' house were razed.

275 MEETING ST. -- The Trinity Methodist Church. Organized in 1791 as the Trinity Primitive Methodist Church, with a building at Hasell Street and Maiden Lane. Initially the deed to that property was in the name of the minister, the Rev. William Hammett. When he died, he willed it to his successor, the Rev. Mr. Brazier. He sold the church and grounds to the rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, to the consternation of his flock. Although the Episcopalians had moved in, erected pews and dedicated the church, some of the Methodists obtained the key, moved in and barricaded the building. They remained there for several months until the courts awarded the property to the Methodists in 1816. Two other buildings were erected on that site, in 1838 and in 1902. In 1926, the congregation purchased the present building, which had been first the Central Presbyterian Church, then the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Designed by Edward C. Jones, architect, the Greek Revival structure was modeled after the Church of the Madeleine in Paris.

278 MEETING ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

286 MEETING ST. -- C. 1807 by Abigail Noyer.

289 MEETING ST. -- Built in 1870 as the Deutsche Freundschafts Bund Hall, this Gothic Revival building has been used as a U.S.O. and as a Masonic Hall. The Bund, organized 1832, is now the Arion Society.

288 MEETING ST. -- Site of Gabriel Manigault House, replaced by service station made from materials from house. See marker on building.

296 MEETING ST. -- Strobel House, c. 1800. Miniature Adam style house.

309 MEETING ST. -- Romanesque style building, built in 1890s for Connelley's Funeral Home.

313 MEETING ST. -- Built after 1796 by John Adam Horlbeck, who with his brother, Peter, built the Exchange. Victorianized after 1892 by Jesse M. Connelley.

PASS MARION SQUARE (Which See).

238 MEETING ST. -- Citadel Square Baptist Church. Organized in 1854 as Fourth Baptist Church and worshiped in the Orphan House Chapel on Vanderhorst Street. In 1855 merged with Morris Street Baptist Church and purchased present site, taking the name Citadel Square Baptist Church. The present building was built 1855-56. Architects Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee designed it in the "Norman" style. The cyclone (hurricane of 1885) toppled the 220-foot steeple and the earthquake the following year resulted in further damage. The steeple was rebuilt, but not to its original height.

342 MEETING ST.-- Second Presbyterian Church. Organized in 1809 as

"The Second Presbyterian Church of the City and Suburbs of Charleston." When built in 1809-11, the church was outside the city limits. It is the fourth oldest church structure in the city. The brothers, James and John Gordon were the architects and builders. The steeple was never built because of a lack of funds. The church bell was given to the Confederacy in 1862 for use as cannon metal. Before the Confederate War, the galleries were used by the church's more than 200 black members. One of them left a legacy which is used for world missions. The Communion silver disappeared during the Confederate War but was returned in 1866. Dr. Thomas Smyth, pastor 1834-73, was a noted author and theologian. The sanctuary was completely renovated after a fire in 1959. Situated on one of the highest points in the city, the church appeared on mariners' maps as "Flynn's Church," so called after the first pastor.

WRAGG SQUARE -- The small park in front of the Second Presbyterian Church, was given to the city by Major John Wragg for a "Common for the free use of the citizens."

350 MEETING ST. -- Joseph Manigault House, c. 1803. Designed by the owner's brother, Gabriel Manigault, Charleston's most famous amateur architect. One of America's most important Adam style houses. In the 1920s, when the house was in danger of destruction, the Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings began campaigning to save it. In 1933, Princess Henrietta Pignatelli, a Charleston native, gave the house to the Charleston Museum. The garden was recreated from drawings of the original. The domed garden house was not the original entrance to the grounds; the main entrance was

formerly on John Street. When built, the Manigault House was a suburban villa.

MEETING AND JOHN STREETS, NE Corner -- New site of Charleston Museum.

Oldest Museum in the U.S., founded 1773. Funded by the City and County of Charleston and by contributions and memberships. The museum's collections were housed in various places, including the College of Charleston main building, and moved to 121 Rutledge Avenue in 1907. When a new building is erected on this site, the museum will move its collection here.

✓ WRAGG MALL is another common donated by Maj. John Wragg for the citizens of Charleston. It contains an acre of land. Sometimes called Aiken Mall because Gov. William Aiken, who lived facing the mall at 48 Elizabeth St., donated the trees planted here.

382 MEETING ST. -- Courtenay Elementary School. On this site in 1852, the first public school in the city was erected at the "one-mile stone." Present building completed 1956. Note marker on building.

448 MEETING ST. -- Wesley Methodist Church. Congregation organized in 1873 in the basement of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church on Spring Street. Church built in this location 1875. Present building erected 1962.

665 MEETING ST. -- Old Car barns for Charleston Street Railway Company. Now Transportation Department facilities of S.C. Electric and Gas Co.

#### MONTAGU STREET

Montagu Street was named for Sir Charles Greville Montagu, Governor of South Carolina, 1766-68. No "E" in the name.

- 6 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1803 by John Rudolph Switzer, a saddler.
- 11 MONTAGU ST. -- Begun 1818 by Schmidt family, completed 1829 by Robert Eason Conner, grain merchant and grist miller. Note charming doorway.
- 12 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1812 by Capt. Daniel McNeill, mariner, wholesale grocer and wine merchant. Rebuilt c. 1900 by George W. Eagan, building contractor, who added third story and the three story bay.
- 13 MONTAGU ST. -- Notable early 19th Century house.
- 16 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1830 by Mrs. Carolina Blackwood.
- 18 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1788 by Benjamin Smith of Goose Creek. Home of Chancellor William Henry deSaussure, first director of the U.S. Mint. Exterior remodeled c. 1900.
- 20 MONTAGU ST. -- Built before 1809 by Daniel Cobia, planter and butcher. Home of Dr. James Moultrie Jr. (1793-1869), a founder of the Medical College of South Carolina. Home of Gen. Edward McCrady (1833-1903), historian.
- 23 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1843 by Dr. Thomas Everleigh for his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Rivers. Facade later.
- 24 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1804 by Daniel Bruckner, merchant.
- 25 MONTAGU ST. -- After 1847 for John Robinson, factor.
- 27 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1846 for Mrs. D.T. Heriot.
- 28 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1809 for Mrs. Hannah Groning, wife of John Groning, merchant. Remodeled several times.
- 29 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1849 by Etsel L. Adams, merchant.
- 30, 32 and 34 MONTAGU ST. -- Three Italianate town houses attributed to Edward C. Jones, architect. No. 30 built by Dr. Christopher G. White, the double residence by T. Jefferson Tobias and John H. Lopez.

40 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1891-94 by Bernard Wohlers, grocery firm manager.

Combines Eastlake, Queen Anne, Shingle styles of architecture.

42 MONTAGU ST. -- Carriage house, c. 1850, for 93 Rutledge, built by Edward Leonard Trenholm, merchant and shipper.

44 MONTAGU ST. -- After 1847 by John Harleston Read.

54 MONTAGU ST. -- C. 1815-20 by Dr. Edward Washington North, physician, Intendant of Charleston and president of Medical Society of South Carolina.

60 MONTAGU ST. -- Before 1802 by Theodore Gaillard, Cooper River rice planter and factor. From 1815, home of Gen. Jacob Read, Revolutionary hero and U.S. Senator. From 1819, home of James Shoolbred, first British consul in Charleston. From 1851, home of Washington Jefferson Bennett. Each embellished house and grounds in the taste of his period. House has elaborate Adam style interiors.

62 MONTAGU ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

64 MONTAGU ST. -- Built before 1813 by Thomas Bennett, architect, lumberman, contractor and mill-owner. Portico over stair landing later extended into piazza.

#### MURRAY BOULEVARD

MURRAY BOULEVARD is named for ANDREW BUIST MURRAY, native Charlestonian, philanthropist and public benefactor. The area back of the driveway embraces 47 acres of mud flats between the original shore line and the sea-wall from the west end of White Point Gardens (better known as "The Battery") to the west end of Tradd Street and Chisolm's Mill, now the U. S. Coast Guard Station. Reclamation of this area by filling in these mud flats, begun by the City in 1909, was completed by 1911, and developed into building lots. At Mr. Murray's suggestion,

the driveway along East and High Battery was connected with the newly filled in area by extending the sea-wall of High Battery, and the wall in front of White Point Gardens southward, and continuing the drive, the length of the water-front from the south end of High Battery to the end of the new development. This created a riverside Boulevard over a mile long. Mr. Murray donated some of the funds for this, but final costs exceeding early estimates, Mr. Murray added to his original gift, so that in the end his contributions amounted to approximately fifty per cent of the total cost. The Boulevard was named for him as a lasting memorial to the public-spirited man, who had started life in the Charleston Orphan House.

#### ORANGE STREET

Orange Street was cut along the eastern boundary of the Orange Garden in 1767 by Alexander Petrie, who divided the land on the west side of the street into building lots. Lots on the east side of the street were taken from the rear of lots fronting on King Street. The Orange Garden, named for the fruit trees planted there, was a public pleasure garden, where concerts were given.

- 4 ORANGE ST. -- Built before 1774 by Blake Seay White. In 1777, bought by Samuel Carne, a Tory, whose property was confiscated by the Patriot authorities. House has valuable unspoiled pre-Revolutionary interiors.
- 6 ORANGE ST. -- Built before 1779 by John Stevenson. Gen. Robert Howe of North Carolina, commander of the Continental Line in South Carolina, lived here briefly during the Revolution.
- 7 ORANGE ST. -- C. 1769 by Col. Charles Pinckney.



8 ORANGE ST. -- C. 1770 by Samuel Miller. Modern addition.

9 and 11 ORANGE ST. -- Double tenement, c. 1770. After 1836, No. 11 was home of Dr. Samuel Gilman, pastor of Unitarian Church (Which See).

12 ORANGE ST. -- Antebellum house.

#### PITT STREET

1 PITT ST. -- After 1834 by Charles Henry Lanneau.

2 PITT ST. -- Built before 1788 by Bazile Lanneau, moved from 34 St. Philip St., on site of City Parking Garage, by Preservation Society of Charleston, 1974.

3 PITT ST. -- Built before 1830 by Bazile Lanneau, prosperous currier and tanner of Acadian origin. Carriage house in rear may be 18th Century. Third floor to house added in late 19th Century.

4 PITT ST. -- Built after 1815 by Rachel Lazarus, moved from 53 George St., on site of City Parking Garage, by Preservation Society of Charleston, 1974.

5 PITT ST. -- Built by Bazile Lanneau's heirs after 1830. Home of the Pollitzer sisters, musicians and Suffragettes.

7 PITT ST. -- C. 1837-40 by Bazile R. Lanneau, son of the first Bazile Lanneau who built 2 and 3 Pitt.

9 PITT ST. -- Built by Bazile Lanneau's heirs after 1830.

13 PITT ST. -- C. 1860 by Henry Gerdtz, wholesale grocer and commission merchant. Handsome Greek Revival dwelling house.

21 PITT ST. -- C. 1838 for Mrs. Emily Rutledge Gaillard, wife of Theodore Gaillard.

36 PITT ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

52-54 PITT ST. -- Site of Brown Fellowship Society Hall and Burial Ground. Society founded 1790 by free blacks as mutual benevolent

association. Purchased this site 1794. Sold to Bishop of Charleston 1957 and stones moved to Magnolia Cemetery. The society maintained schools for black children.

56 PITT ST. -- Built before 1822 by Richard Brennan, merchant. Home of Thomas Lee, U.S. District Judge.

57 PITT ST. -- Bethel Methodist Church. A group of Methodists from the Blue Meeting House in Cumberland Street purchased this site in 1797 and built the structure now called Old Bethel Methodist Church (moved in 1880 to Calhoun Street). Present building erected 1853. The architect has not been identified. During the Confederate War, Bethel was the only Methodist Church in the city which remained open. In 1974, the structure was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

84 PITT ST. -- Built c. 1827 by Elias Whilden, planter in Christ Church Parish. Fine Regency style.

#### PRICE'S ALLEY

1 PRICE'S ALLEY -- C. 1825 former servants quarters.

2 PRICE'S ALLEY -- Sewerage pump house, used until 1916, recently converted into private residence.

4 PRICE'S ALLEY -- C. 1760, former kitchen building to King Street house.

Note huge chimney.

6 PRICE'S ALLEY -- C. 1729 by John Cowan.

#### PRIOLEAU STREET

1 PRIOLEAU ST. -- Valuable antebellum commercial building.

35 PRIOLEAU ST. -- Former cotton warehouse, remodeled as restaurant.

#### QUEEN STREET

6 QUEEN ST. -- Antebellum warehouse, now studio of sculptor Willard Hirsch.

8 QUEEN ST. -- Built after 1796 by Joseph Olman.

10 QUEEN ST. -- Notable antebellum structure.

14, 16, 18 QUEEN ST. -- Notable structures.

20 QUEEN ST. -- Notable antebellum warehouse with West Indian aspect.

Now Footlight Players' Workshop.

22-28 QUEEN ST. -- Row of valuable post-Revolutionary buildings.

23-25 QUEEN ST. -- Notable double tenement, c. 1806. East side altered.

30 QUEEN ST. -- Valuable post-Revolutionary house.

32 QUEEN ST. -- Meeting room and tea garden for St. Philip's Church.

44 QUEEN ST. -- C. 1800. Notable house with notable cartouche on balcony.

45 QUEEN ST. -- Former servants' quarters, made into residence in 1944.

46 QUEEN ST. -- C. 1800. Valuable house with noteworthy accessory buildings.

54 QUEEN ST. -- C. 1760 by Thomas Elfe, master cabinet maker. Miniature single house with fine Georgian woodwork.

127 QUEEN ST. -- Notable example of antebellum single house.

129 QUEEN ST. -- Antebellum single house.

132-136 and 142 QUEEN ST. -- Tenements built by Marlboro Realty Co., 1913.

✓ 140 QUEEN ST. -- This Italianate building was built in 1850-52 as the first Roper Hospital. Designed by architect Edward C. Jones. It originally had archaded east and west wings. The wings were damaged in the earthquake of 1886 and finally demolished in 1913, when the main part of the building became the Marlboro Apartments.

153-155 QUEEN ST. -- Notable antebellum double tenement.

QUEEN AND FRANKLIN, NE CORNER -- Site of Medical College of South Carolina, built in 1826, two years after the college was founded. The college

moved to Barre Street, 1914. Building demolished 1938.

160 and 162 QUEEN ST. -- Notable pair of antebellum single houses.

165 QUEEN ST. -- Notable house with Regency doorway.

192 QUEEN ST. -- C. 1850. Notable board-and-batten construction with "Carpenter's Gothic" style porches.

#### RACE STREET

28 RACE ST. -- Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church. The first Greek Orthodox Church in South Carolina was built in 1911 at Fishburne and St. Philip streets. The Hellenic Community Center was built at 30 Race St. in 1940. Construction of the present church began in 1950 and was completed in 1953. The church is a close copy of a Byzantine church. Icons in the interior were by Photis Kontoglou of Athens, Greece.

#### RADCLIFFE STREET

26 RADCLIFFE ST. -- Central Baptist Church. Church built in 1891, designed by John P. Hutchinson, a black architect. The interior contains murals by A. Mohammed Milai, a native of Calcutta, India.

57 RADCLIFFE ST. -- C. 1816 by Mrs. Sophia Francis Perry Shepherd Wilson, or before 1816 by Thomas Radcliffe Shepherd. A West Indian style house dating from the time when this was country.

#### RUTLEDGE AVENUE

22 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1902 for Dr. Manning Simons. Designed by Bradford Lee Gilbert of New York, architect for the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, held 1901-02 on present site of Hampton Park.

30 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1902 by Mrs. Anna M. Wagner. Originally stood at 28 St. Philip St. and was moved in 1975 by Dr. Anna M. Wagner,

granddaughter of the builder. The move was coordinated by Preservation Society of Charleston, which moved several structures from the site of the City Parking Garage.

40 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Built c. 1903 by A.W. Todd, architect. Stucco construction made popular by S.C. Interstate and West Indian Exposition.

42 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1856-59 by Thomas J. O'Brien.

44 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1874 by Thomas J. O'Brien.

61-63 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Berkeley Court Apartments. Built c. 1922 by Edward J. Murphy, builder of Fort Sumter Hotel. Fireproof construction throughout building.

67 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1851 by Col. James H. Taylor, native of New England. "Persian" style architecture.

74 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Built c. 1770-83 by Peter Bocquet, planter. In 1793, purchased by John Mathews, Revolutionary Patriot, member of Continental Congress and Governor of South Carolina in 1782-83, Chancellor in 1784-97. Formal garden possibly laid out by Bocquet who was well known for interest in botany. House remodeled c. 1800 in Adam style.

73 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Built c. 1852 by William G. Whilden. Remodeled or rebuilt c. 1893 by Isaac W. Hirsch, clothing merchant, in Second Empire style. The stag window is a pun -- Hirsch is German word for stag.

81 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1826 by Dr. Joseph Glover, noted Charleston physician. Service wing c. 1775. In 1906, purchased by Cavaliere Giovanni Sottile, consul for Italy. Imposing Regency style house.

93 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1850 by Edward L. Trenholm. Valuable antebellum house in Italianate style. Note Bohemian blue glass in sidelights

and transom at main entrance. Headquarters of Junior League of Charleston.

✓ 94 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1853 by Isaac Jenkins Mikell, Edisto planter, for his third bride. Italian villa style with original ochre color, Jupiter or ram's head capitals. Was home of Mayor John Ficken. Charleston County Library, 1935-60. Now divided into luxury apartments.

95 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1820 by Thomas Bannister Seabrook, Edisto planter.

97 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Home of Miss Maud Gibbon who founded Charleston Symphony in 1919. Pablo Casals, cellist, was among her famous guests. Symphony headquarters, 1967-75.

101 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Capt. F. Warrington Dawson, editor of the News and Courier, was fatally shot in the basement office of Dr. Thomas Ballard McDow here. Story is told in the book, "Charleston Murders."

104 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1816 by Thomas Bannister Seabrook, prosperous Edisto Island planter. Charming Victorian tower a later addition.

✓ 121 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Charleston Museum from 1907. Building constructed 1899 by City of Charleston for United Confederate Veterans Reunion. Architect, Frank P. Milburn. Completed in 90 days at a cost of \$35,000. Named Thomson Auditorium for John Thomson, who left a \$30,000 bequest with which most of construction was financed. Site once covered by Bennett's Mill Pond, in 1875 filled and designated as Cannon Park, commemorating Daniel Cannon, developer of Cannons-  
borough. Note artesian well on Calhoun Street side.

135 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- St. Francis Xavier Hospital. Established c. 1885. New building completed and occupied, 1926 is now rear wing of new building, as is a wing added in 1942. The hospital maintains its own nursing school and home at the northeast corner of Ashley

Corner  
Bldg

Done &  
Nov 1981

*turn left at Calhoun*

Avenue and Mill Street, which opened 1949. The hospital's first nurses' school opened in 1900 in a building which was torn down to make room for the new main hospital building.

*discuss made*

156 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1808. Home of William Johnson, historian and Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

*↑*

172 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Ashley Hall School. Built c. 1816 by Patrick Duncan. After 1838, home of James R. Pringle, speaker of S.C. House of Representatives and Customs Collector. Later owned by George H. Trenholm, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. Charles O. Witte, German consul, owned the property 1870-1907. In 1909, Miss Mary Vardrine McBee established the school here.

179 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Begun 1874 by Edmonds T. Brown, contractor. Completed 12 years later. George A. Wagener was the first to occupy the house in 1887. His daughter and son-in-law, Dr. Harrison Randolph, president of College of Charleston, lived here. Bricks used in construction said to have been salvaged from a Goose Creek plantation house which burned in early 1800s.

*✓*

182 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Brith Sholom Beth Israel Congregation. Brith Sholom Orthodox Jewish congregation organized 1854 and dedicated synagogue in 1855 at St. Philip and Calhoun Streets. Members of congregation left in 1911 and formed Beth Israel Congregation. In 1945, the present synagogue was built by Beth Israel. In 1955, the two congregations merged as Brith Sholom Beth Israel. The synagogue was enlarged and the beautiful interior from the old Brith Sholom sanctuary was rebuilt inside this structure. The remodeled synagogue was dedicated in 1956. The Charleston Hebrew Institute is housed on the premises.

185 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- C. 1798 by Daniel Cannon for his niece, Miss Sarah Peronneau Webb.

554 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Rutledge Avenue Baptist Church. Organized in 1892 as Cannon Street Baptist Church. Moved to this location with new name in 1918.

570 RUTLEDGE AVE. -- Salem Baptist Church. This building, erected in 1931 in Gothic style, was formerly St. Peter's Episcopal Church. St. Peters, which combined the congregations of Old St. Peter's, Logan Street and Christ Church, Charleston, recently built a new church at 1393 Miles Drive. Salem Baptist Church was organized in 1867 in a house in St. Michael's Alley and built a church on Line Street in 1912.

NOISETTE'S ROSE FARM was about half way between Grove Street and Mt.

Pleasant Street. Noisette, a French horticulturist sent here by his government to purchase native plants suitable for the climate of France, settled and remained in Charleston, and died here.

The tea-roses he developed while here used to be considered the finest, and were in catalogs of outstanding rose-growers. They include the MARECHAL NEIL, PAUL NEYRON, DEVONIENSIS, and CLOTH OF GOLD.

*Just after  
Bee St.  
7 Bee St.  
Cannon St.*



## ST. MARGARET STREET

WEST END of ST. MARGARET ST. -- Lowndes' Grove Plantation House. The Grove Plantation was developed about the middle of the 18th Century by John Gibbes. His plantation house with its large garden of exotic plants, was destroyed during the Siege of Charleston by the British in 1780. It stood some distance to the southwest of the present house, which was built before 1790 by George Abbott Hall. The house was remodeled in the Adam style after 1804 when it was acquired by Congressman William Lowndes. The front piazzas, with Gothic Revival arches on the ground floor, were added c. 1830 by the Rose family. Later the home of Capt. F.W. Wagener, who kept a private racetrack on the plantation and allowed the property to be used by the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in 1901-02. The plantation house was used as the Women's Building during the Exposition. President Theodore Roosevelt had dinner there, on his visit to the exposition. Acquired in 1917 by James Sottile, who developed the farm into building lots, leaving the Grove House with an entire block of grounds.

## ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY

8 ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY -- Law office of James Louis Petigru. Built in 1848. Designed by E.B. White. Petigru, a leader of the Unionist Party, was an outspoken opponent of secession.

15 ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY -- Post-Revolutionary accessory building to 76 Meeting St., converted into residence.

#### ST. PHILIP STREET

50 ST. PHILIP ST. -- Site of Charleston Female Seminary, founded in 1870 by Miss Henrietta Aiken Kelley. Was one of the leading schools for girls in South.

134 ST. PHILIP ST. -- St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Parish established 1837. Present building constructed 1886-87.

218 ST. PHILIP ST. -- Built after 1849 by John H. Hartz, grocer. In 1920-29 was Peoples Federation Bank which was, according to tradition, the first black bank in the city.

#### SMITH STREET

34 SMITH ST. -- C. 1855 by George Robertson, merchant. Home of Samuel Pickens, who fired the second shot of the Confederate War.

47, 48 and 49 SMITH ST. -- Notable antebellum houses.

51 SMITH ST. -- Notable antebellum house, remodeled.

52 SMITH ST. -- Notable antebellum house in Italianate style.

54 SMITH ST. -- Notable antebellum house with fine doorway.

59 SMITH ST. -- C. 1818 by Joseph Jenkins. Valuable architecture.

63 SMITH ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

67 SMITH ST. -- Notable post-Revolutionary house.

89 SMITH ST. -- Valuable antebellum house. Note bays with windows and drapery simulated in wood.

#### SOCIETY STREET

Society Street is named for the South Carolina Society which bought the property c. 1759 and established the street.

- 32 SOCIETY ST. -- Gabriel B. Browne House, c. 1846. Unusually large, well proportioned rooms and large kitchen building.
- 36 SOCIETY ST. -- C. 1840 by Henry T. Street, commission merchant.
- 40 SOCIETY ST. -- Mrs. Juliana Dupre's house, c. 1854.
- 42 SOCIETY ST. -- Mrs. Juliana Dupre's house, c. 1850. Mrs. Dupre's two houses, evidently built for rental property, show how much in demand good houses for rent were in Charleston. Planters fleeing malarial rice plantations spent the summer in the city and often rented houses for their families during the stay. The servants came too, so suitable accessory buildings were provided.
- 43 SOCIETY ST. -- C. 1840 by Robert M. Venning, Christ Church planter and factor. One of several houses in the neighborhood built by Venning family.
- 44 SOCIETY ST. -- Isaac Reeves House, c. 1840. Unusual small house deep in a large garden.
- 46 SOCIETY ST. -- C. 1839 by Johan M. Venning, lumber merchant, factor, commission merchant and Christ Church Parish planter.
- 48 SOCIETY ST. -- C. 1838 by Mrs. Susan Robinson.
- 49-51 SOCIETY ST. -- The western part of this interesting building was built c. 1838 by Edward Roach. Acquired in 1883 by Roman Catholic Diocese, which established St. Peter's Colored School here and added the eastern wing after 1894. Later the convent of the Oblate Sisters of Charity. In 1973, bought and restored as private home.
- 55 SOCIETY ST. -- Old High School of Charleston. Designed by Edward  
Brickell White and built about 1842. White also designed the portico  
which was added in 1850. Its terra cotta Corinthian capitals were  
lost in the earthquake of 1886. The school moved from here in 1881.

H.S. & Chas  
 1842 - 1881

- 56 SOCIETY ST. -- Built in 1840 by Dr. Joseph Johnson, medical scientist, astronomer, historian and Intendant of Charleston. Notable interiors with spacious drawing rooms and handsome stairhall.
- 59 SOCIETY ST. -- Jonah M. Venning built this three-story house for income purposes, c. 1839.
- 62 SOCIETY ST. -- C. 1850.
- 64 SOCIETY ST. -- Notable antebellum house.
- 66 SOCIETY ST. -- William T. Hieronymous House, c. 1839. Unusual cast iron piazza details.

#### SOUTH BATTERY

SOUTH BATTERY. The street now called South Battery, originally was named "Fort Street," obviously having been so-called because of the forts which covered the area in early days. "Fort Street" was a small, narrow lane between Church Street and what is now East Battery. When the street was widened and extended, not all at once, but gradually, to what is now Lenwood, it was named SOUTH BAY, and ended in a break-water extending the width of the street and the pavements. As the land east of King Street and south of South Bay was developed into a park, and the sea-wall along what we now call High Battery was continued to join the wall in front of (south) the park, which ended at King Street, the park although officially named "WHITE POINT GARDEN", generally was called "THE BATTERY", and the street from East Battery to King Street became "SOUTH BATTERY". From King Street west, however, the street was named and called "SOUTH BAY" up to the time the Boulevard was created (1911-15). Now the name "South Battery" is applied the full length of the street from East Battery to Tradd Street.

2 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1905 by O'Neill sisters -- Miss Mary J. O'Neill, Mrs. Elizabeth Pendergast and Mrs. Isabella O'Connor. Rear portion was part of carriage house of 1 East Battery, c. 1849 by Thomas Coffin.

4 SOUTH BATTERY -- Villa Marguerita. Built 1894 in "Italian Renaissance" style. Became hotel called Villa Marguerita in 1905. The house was built by Maj. Andrew Simonds, president of the First National Bank and commodore of the Carolina Yacht Club.

8 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1768 by Thomas Savage. Bought in 1785 by Col. William Washington, a Virginian and kinsman of the first President. According to tradition, Col. Washington met his future wife, Miss Elliott when he stopped at her family plantation near Rantowles on his way to the Battle of Eutaw Springs. He had no flag for his command, so Miss Elliott made him one from her mother's damask curtains. The banner, known as the Eutaw Flag, was presented to the Washington Light Infantry by Mrs. Washington. Col. Washington is buried on the Elliott plantation near Rantowles.

20 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1843 by Samuel N. Stevens, altered c. 1870.

22 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1858 by Nathaniel Russell Middleton, planter.

26 SOUTH BATTERY -- Col. John Algernon Sydney Ashe House, built by 1853, Edward C. Jones, architect. House is in Italian villa style. The interior has rounded corners. Col. Ashe, a bachelor, was a son of Col. John Ashe who built 32 South Battery.

32 SOUTH BATTERY -- Col. John Ashe House, c. 1782. Valuable Adam interiors. Note cupola.

39 SOUTH BATTERY -- Moreland House, c. 1827. Floating foundation of palmetto logs makes house earthquake proof. Second story piazza is an old addition.

?? Daddy  
Broose vlt  
during 1901  
at 80

Henry  
Ford  
reflected in  
Ford - swimming  
pool

- 44 SOUTH BATTERY -- Notable antebellum house.
- 48 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1846. Excellent Greek Revival in Charleston tradition.
- 49 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1760 by Col. James English. Occupied by six generations of his descendants and a portrait of the builder hangs in the drawing room. An old sea wall remains across the rear of the property.
- 50 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1890 by Mrs. Charles Drake, in style then prevailing in Washington, D.C., from which she came.
- ✓ 56 SOUTH BATTERY -- Post-Revolutionary house with picturesque ironwork and exterior woodwork.
- 58 SOUTH BATTERY -- John Blake House, c. 1793.
- ✓ 64 SOUTH BATTERY -- William Gibbes House, c. 1772. Gibbes, a merchant, shipowner and planter, built this house overlooking his wharf. Remodeled in Adam style c. 1800 by Smith family. After 1826 the home of Thomas Smith Grimke, lawyer, writer and inventor of simplified spelling. Later residence of Rev. John Grimke Drayton, who adopted his mother's name to inherit Magnolia Plantation. Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, widow of builder of Brooklyn Bridge, created the beautiful garden.
- ✓ 68 SOUTH BATTERY -- C. 1797 by John Harth, planter and lumber merchant. In 1816 sold to Henry Augustus Middleton who enlarged it. It remained in his family until 1917, when Dr. and Mrs. W.J. Pettus bought property and created the notable garden on filled marshland.

#### SPRING STREET

- 68 SPRING ST. -- St. James' United Methodist Church. Founded in 1797 as St. James' Chapel on upper King Street. Present structure begun in 1856 as Spring Street Methodist Church. The official name of

St. James' was restored in 1946. Completion of structure delayed by Confederate War, and the unfinished structure was used as a Confederate medical storehouse. After the Confederate War, the church was given to a black congregation, but restored to St. James' congregation by order of the President of the U.S. Louis J. Barbot and John H. Seyle were architects for the building, designed in the Greek temple form with Corinthian columns.

124 SPRING ST. -- Plymouth Congregational Church. Black members of the Circular Congregational Church formed their own church in 1867. A church at Pitt and Bull Streets was dedicated in 1872. The present building was built in 1957-58.

#### STATE STREET

State Street was originally called Union Street, in commemoration of the Union of England and Scotland. It became State in 1812.

7 STATE ST. -- Union Insurance Co. Building, early 19th Century.

Note marker in pediment.

11 STATE ST. -- Notable post-Revolutionary building.

12 STATE ST. -- Valuable antebellum single house.

13 STATE ST. -- Valuable post-Revolutionary building.

21 STATE ST. -- C. 1796 by Frederick Wolfe. Moved from adjacent lot

to north and restored by Preservation Society of Charleston, 1973-74.

25 STATE ST. -- C. 1815 by Robert Dorrill.

27 STATE ST. -- C. 1796.

27 1/2 STATE ST. -- C. 1813 by John G. Wurdeman.

22-24 STATE ST. -- Notable double tenement, c. 1843.

36 and 38 STATE ST. -- Valuable post-Revolutionary structures.

42 STATE ST. -- C. 1816. Restored by Robert N. Whitelaw, late director of Gibbes Art Gallery.

44-52 STATE ST. -- See LODGE ALLEY WAREHOUSES.

#### STOLL'S ALLEY

7 STOLL'S ALLEY -- C. 1745 by Justinus Stoll, blacksmith. -

9 STOLL'S ALLEY -- Valuable pre-Revolutionary house.

*wrong in  
gates*

#### THOMAS STREET

6 THOMAS ST. -- C. 1832 by James Legare. Home, 1856-63, of Robert Barnwell Rhett, "Father of Secession," U.S. Senator who composed the "Address to the Slaveholding States." Legend says gates on Vanderhorst Street side were locked by a young lady of the house who swore she would not open them until her husband returned from the Confederate War. He did not return, and the gates have remained closed.

12 THOMAS ST. -- C. 1836 by James Legare, wealthy planter and cotton factor; he also built 6 Thomas.

13 THOMAS ST. -- C. 1823 by Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, who also built 89 Warren St.

14 THOMAS ST. -- St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Congregation organized 1865. This lot purchased in 1875. Building erected 1878 by Devereaux Brothers. Dr. A. Toomer Porter, founder of Porter Military Academy, was rector, 1878-1888. Louis J. Barbot is said to have been the architect.

15 THOMAS ST. -- C. 1839-42 by Samuel Mills, native of Massachusetts. This house and twin at 86 Warren St. show New England influence in design.

#### TRADD STREET

✓ TRADD STREET. The northwest corner of Tradd Street and East Bay, and adjacent lots were owned by a man named Robert Tradd, who, according to tradition, was the first white male child born in Charles Town.



Records of early deeds to property on Tradd Street mention it as "the little street that runs from Cooper River past Mr. Tradd's house." It seems to have been a common custom in the Province to name streets after persons living, or owning property, on them, so it is presumed that was the way this street got its name.

EAST END OF TRADD STREET. Within the last two decades the extreme East end of the street has been transformed from a strictly commercial district of old warehouses and wharves into attractive modern apartments and homes. At one time all of Tradd Street between Church and East Bay had become a slum area, but in the past quarter century it gradually has been reclaimed, and the houses beautifully restored, so that now the street is one of the most attractive in the City. There are a few houses of outstanding architectural or historical significance, but the majority of them are old with easily recognized features of either Pre-Revolutionary or Post-Revolutionary construction. Many have iron bolts which indicate the presence of earthquake rods, put in to reinforce and strengthen the buildings which were damaged in the earthquake of 1886. Some of the houses have deep lots with lovely gardens, which are hidden behind them, but this insures privacy to the owners.

1 TRADD ST. -- C. 1785. During remodeling in 1927, three cannon balls were found embedded in brickwork, believed to have been from federal bombardment of 1863-74.

5 and 7 TRADD ST. -- C. 1727.

6 TRADD ST. -- Beofre 1789. Notable Georgian interiors.

8-10 TRADD ST. -- C. 1726. Notable double tenement with unusual roofline.

12-16 TRADD ST. and 2 BEDON'S ALLEY -- Humphrey Sommers, a subcontractor of St. Michael's Church, willed the westernmost three of these tenements to his daughters in 1788, with instructions and money to build No. 12.

13 TRADD ST. -- Notable house, c. 1781.

15 TRADD ST. -- Valuable pre-Revolutionary structure.

17 TRADD ST. -- C. 1750 by Charles Warham. Roofline altered.

19 TRADD ST. -- C. 1745 by John McCall. Site owned c. 1698 by Mary Fisher Crosse, Quaker preacher, the great-grandmother of McCall. Rectory of Grace Church, 1948.

23 TRADD ST. -- C. 1797-1800 by William Bell, merchant.

25 TRADD ST. -- C. 1748 by Maj. William Boone.

26 TRADD ST. -- C. 1785, Robert Ewing's House.

28 TRADD ST. -- Post-Revolutionary.

32 TRADD ST. -- Post-Revolutionary.

38 TRADD ST. -- C. 1718. Studio and residence of Elizabeth O'Neill

✓ Verner, native Charleston artist whose etchings have won her international fame.

40 TRADD ST. -- C. 1718.

41-43 TRADD ST. -- C. 1746. Jonathan Badger's Tenements.

44 TRADD ST. -- Notable pre-Revolutionary structure.

✓ 46 TRADD ST. -- C. 1770 by James Vanderhorst. Home of the late Alfred Hutty, well known artist, an adopted Charlestonian from Woodstock, N.Y.

49 TRADD ST. -- Valuable pre-Revolutionary building.

51 TRADD ST. -- C. 1737 by Alexander Hext.

53 TRADD ST. -- C. 1736.

54 TRADD ST. -- Postmaster Bacot House, c. 1740. Said to have been  
Charlestown's first Post Office.

56 and 58 TRADD ST. -- Valuable pre-Revolutionary houses.

60 TRADD ST. -- C. 1732 by George Ducat, shipbuilder, for his daughter,  
 Margaret, on her marriage in 1732 to Dr. William Cleland of Crail,  
 Scotland.

61 TRADD ST. -- C. 1731 by Jacob Motte, Royal Treasurer of the Province.  
Original paneling from drawing room is in the City Arts Musuem, St.  
Louis, Mo. Greek Revival piazzas.

62 TRADD ST. -- John T. Marshall, baker and rice and cotton planter,  
 built this structure c. 1852 as a bakery with a dwelling upstairs.  
 Second floor has fine drawing room of the period. Outbuildings  
 included a bake house and quarters for bakery workers. Bakery  
 continued in operation into the 1880s. Acquired 1879 by Dr. Andrew  
 Simonds, banker; owned today by a descendant.

64 TRADD ST. -- William Ellis's Eastern Tenement, c. 1771. Western  
 Tenement has Meeting Street address.

65 TRADD ST. -- Notable pre-Revolutionary building.

70 TRADD ST. -- Judge Robert Pringle House, 1774. Pringle was a merchant  
 and Assistant Justice of the Province. His house, with handsome  
 Georgian interiors with excellent carved wood decoration, continued  
 to be owned by his descendants to 1886. The family of Arthur Rut-  
 ledge Young has owned it since 1909.

72 TRADD ST. -- Valuable double residence, c. 1765 by Dr. Alexander  
 Fothringham and Dr. Archibald MacNeill, two physicians who married  
 granddaughters of Robert Wright, Chief Justice of the Province.  
 Note jerkin head roof. Now converted into single residence.

75 TRADD ST. -- Valuable antebellum house.

78 and 80 TRADD ST. -- Notable antebellum houses.

92 TRADD ST. -- Notable antebellum house.

100 TRADD ST. -- Valuable 18th Century house.

101 TRADD ST. -- Notable 18th Century house.

103 TRADD ST. -- C. 1797. Was a tavern and a music school.

102 TRADD ST. -- Notable pre-Revolutionary house, Greek Revival piazzas.

106 TRADD ST. -- Col. John Stuart House, built before 1772. Portions

of interior now in Minneapolis Museum of Art. A model of the drawing room is in Charleston Museum. The builder, Royal Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the area from Virginia to West Florida, was a Tory and his property was confiscated by Patriot authorities. In 1934, John Mead Howells, New York architect, bought and restored the house and created the garden.

123 TRADD ST. -- C. 1800. Valuable.

125 TRADD ST. -- C. 1807 by Capt. William Morrison, sea captain and merchant.

126 TRADD ST. -- C. 1732. Mrs. Peter Fayssoux House.

128 TRADD ST. -- C. 1765 by Humphrey Sommers, English born builder.

West wing added before 1788. Home of Judge William Drayton, designer of the County Courthouse and U.S. District Court Judge. From 1830, home of Elizabeth Lowndes, widow of Hon. William Lowndes, statesman. Birthplace 1832 of Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, author of "Charleston, the Place and the People." Greek Revival piazzas added c. 1840 by Judge Edward Frost, in whose descendants the ownership remains. Interior has fine cypress paneled drawing room with elaborate Georgian chimneypiece and beautiful staircase with Palladian window.

129 TRADD ST. -- Joseph Winthrop House, c. 1797. A merchant from Boston, Winthrop married Mary Fraser, sister of artist Charles Fraser.

Long line of outbuildings included a doctor's office.

131 TRADD ST. -- C. 1805 by Mrs. Ruth Lowndes Simmons, wife of Francis Simmons who built 14 Legare St. She resided here, while he resided on Legare Street, the entire period of their marriage.

143 TRADD ST. -- Tobias Bowles built a house here between 1797 and 1801.

Solomon Legare Jr. remodeled the house c. 1855, in the fashion of the time.

172 TRADD ST. -- C. 1836 by Alexander Hext Chisolm, mill owner. Also known as the John Ashe Alston House.

✓ WEST END OF TRADD -- Chisolm's Rice Mill, c. 1830. Was both a rice mill and lumber mill. 1914, used by Lighthouse Service; since 1939 part of U.S. Coast Guard station.

#### VANDERHORST STREET

8 VANDERHORST ST. -- C. 1855 by Walter Steele, hat merchant on King Street. Home of late Gustave J. Knobloch, City Councilman and State Representative.

13 VANDERHORST ST. -- Site of Charleston Orphan House Chapel, c. 1802, designed by Gabriel Manigault. Demolished 1953 for Sears parking lot.

64 VANDERHORST ST. -- John Bickley House, c. 1824. Regency style.

Bickley was lumber factor and rice planter at Goose Creek.

#### VENDUE RANGE

Vendue Range takes its name for the "vendue masters" or auctioneers who had their establishments here. Street has notable rows of antebellum commercial buildings, many built by merchants and vendue masters of French

origin.

15-17 VENDUE RANGE -- Built in 1830s by Thomas Napier, Scottish merchant.

#### WALL STREET

1 WALL ST. -- C. 1849 by T.D. Wagner.

3 WALL ST. -- C. 1795 by George Nelson, house carpenter.

#### WARREN STREET

64 WARREN ST. -- Notable antebellum plantation style house.

86 WARREN ST. -- C. 1839-42 by Lawrence A. Edmondston, brother-in-law  
of Samuel Mills who built 15 Thomas St.

89 WARREN ST. -- Built after 1823 by Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, a native  
of Massachusetts who became Chancellor of the S.C. Equity Court  
of Appeals and Chief Justice of South Carolina.

#### WATER STREET

2 WATER ST. -- C. 1812. Mansard later.

14 WATER ST. -- C. 1769 by Thomas Young. Note fire insurance marker  
on Church Street side.

#### WENTWORTH STREET

Eastern end of Wentworth was early called Trott Street. Street  
named for Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquess of Rockingham.

7-15 WENTWORTH ST. -- Winslow Tenements. Built 1841-42 by Edward Winslow.

No. 11 is the "Lucinda Bouson House." Mrs. Agatha Bouson Hoyt  
left it in trust as memorial to her mother, and it was devised to  
Historic Charleston Foundation.

8 WENTWORTH ST. -- John T. Henery built this house in 1850. Small house  
set far back on deep lot.

10 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1856 by Charles W. Seignious. Single house with  
attached kitchen building.

- 12 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1852 by William G. Armstrong, manager of Bennett's Rice Mill. Boyhood home of James Campbell Armstrong, Confederate hero. Imposing double parlors originally opened on piazzas facing street.
- 15 WENTWORTH ST. -- Christopher Myers House, c. 1847.
- 18-20 WENTWORTH ST. -- Double residence, c. 1839 by David Lopez. He also built Beth Elohim synagogue.
- 19 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1847 by William Lebby, engineer and machinist. Unusual double-ell construction allows maximum air and light to all rooms. Notable cast iron fence.
- 22-24 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1840. Double dwelling built by Francis Q. McHugh, attorney. Historic Charleston Foundation acquired 1966. Note palmetto trees in cast iron parapet insets.
- 23 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1843 by James J. Jefford.
- 30 WENTWORTH ST. -- William Thompson House, c. 1843.
- 32 WENTWORTH ST. -- Also built by Thompson, c. 1843.
- 34-36 WENTWORTH ST. -- St. Katherine's Convent. Built 1968 for Oblate Sisters of Providence. Designed by David LeRoy Parrott, architect. Site of building of Shearith Israel Congregation, built 1847 and remodeled in 1866 as St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.
- 38 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1847 by William C. McElheran. In 1880s was part of C.D. Franke Carriage Factory. Restored 1974-75 as residence.
- 43 WENTWORTH ST. -- St. Andrew's Lutheran Church. Built in 1834 as Wentworth Street Methodist Protestant Church (the only church of that sect in the state). Rebuilt after great fire of 1838. In 1866 the congregation merged with Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church,

making the church a landmark in ecumenism. The Zion Church had begun as a mission of St. John's Lutheran in 1851 and dedicated a building on Morris Street. Sale of the Morris Street building furnished money for renovating the Wentworth Street one. Interior remodeled extensively in 1908, but original galleries and nave are retained.

46 WENTWORTH ST. -- Notable small antebellum building in Greek Revival style.

60 WENTWORTH ST. -- Centenary Methodist Church. This Doric temple with a hexastyle portico was designed by architect Edward Brickell White, who quarrelled with the building committee about the placement of the small doors on either side of the main entrance. He lost, and the doors were installed "in violation of architectural propriety and good taste," according to White. Built as the Second Baptist Church. Sold in 1866 to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nine of the first 12 pastors of Centenary were white.

88-90 WENTWORTH ST. -- (See COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON).

87-89 WENTWORTH ST. -- Double residence built before 1788 on land leased from St. Michael's Church. No. 87 had top floor expanded and exterior remodeled in mid-19th Century, but retains Georgian mantels on all floors. No. 89 retains original jerkin head roof, 18th Century facade and one story piazza.

92 WENTWORTH ST. -- Built c. 1850 on land leased from St. Philip's Church. House formerly faced Wentworth Street. After 1881, Jacob Knobloch, flour dealer, turned the house sideways to the street and thoroughly remodeled the exterior, replacing the original weatherboarding with German siding, adding a mansard roof and



new piazzas and entrance door. The house, however, retains its original interiors of c. 1850.

97 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1830 to 1840 on land leased from St. Michael's Church. A twin stood at 95 Wentworth until 1964.

99-111 WENTWORTH ST. (See COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON).

✓ 100 WENTWORTH ST. -- Grace Episcopal Church. Organized 1846. Church built 1848, designed by Edward Brickell White. One of his most beautiful Gothic Revival buildings. In 1865, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, was ordered to pray for the President of the United States, and federal soldiers stood by to enforce the order. Dr. Pinckney complied, stating, "I know of no one who needs praying for more than the President of the United States." Repairs after the 1886 earthquake cost more than the original cost of the building.

112-114 WENTWORTH ST. -- (See COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON).

120 WENTWORTH ST. -- John Burckmeyer, butcher, built this house c. 1796. Piazzas later.

122 WENTWORTH ST. -- Built after 1791 by John Burckmeyer, who lived here while building No. 120. Henry Muckenfuss, after 1845, added the third floor, rear wing and piazzas to accommodate his large family.

128 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1850 by Henry Cobia, wealthy merchant. Elaborate interior plaster work.

✓ 138 WENTWORTH ST. -- Charles Kerrison House, c. 1842. Charles and his brother Edwin Kerrison founded the South's oldest department store. Design of the house has been attributed to architect Russell Warren of Rhode Island. The front door is copied from Minard LeFevre's book on Greek Revival architecture, while the columns show Egyptian

influence. Notable octagonal bathhouse in rear is retained, can best be seen from Pitt Street. From 1947 to 1970, headquarters of Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina. Restored recently as private residence. Gates and semicircular driveway are new.

144 WENTWORTH ST. -- Tradition says this Adam style house was built at Dorchester, S.C. and dismantled and rebuilt on this site about 1865. Miss Mary Jane Ross leased the house to the Red Cross during World War I and willed it to the organization in 1922.

✓  
149 WENTWORTH ST. -- Rodgers' Mansion. Built 1885-87 by Francis Silas Rodgers, wealthy cotton factor, phosphate manufacturer and coast-wise shipper. Daniel G. Waynes, architect, designed house in Second Empire style, named for the reign of Emperor Napoleon III of France. Interior is elaborately finished in mahogany, oak and walnut, with tile floors and plaster decorations, marble mantels and crystal chandeliers which were designed for the house. Rodgers, a member of City Council and Chairman of the Board of Firemasters for 31 years, organized Charleston's first paid professional fire department. He liked to watch for fires from the cupola of the house and attended every fire in the city until shortly before his death. Cotton, the source of much of his wealth, is memorialized in the bas-relief cornice over the front bay window, which depicts cotton plants. After his death, the building became the Scottish Rite Temple and the star of that order is set into the sidewalk at the front gate. Headquarters of Atlantic Coast Life Insurance Co. since 1940.

★

150 WENTWORTH ST. -- Site of home of Christopher Gustavus Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of Confederacy. Recently demolished.

- 151 WENTWORTH ST. -- Built c. 1849 by Benjamin Lazarus, member of prominent Sephardic Jewish family. Home of educator Miss Henrietta Aiken Kelley, founder of Charleston Female Seminary. Altered c. 1917 when remodeled into apartments.
- 154 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1836 by Henry Muckenfuss, master mason.
- 156 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1851 by James T. Sanders, mason. Facade c. 1910.
- 157 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1853 by Mrs. Eleanora Wilkinson, widow. She was mother-in-law of C.G. Memminger.
- 164 WENTWORTH ST. -- Built after 1889 by Carsten Wulbern, wholesale merchant. North portion built c. 1820 by Dr. Joseph Glover and Dr. Francis Porcher. During Confederate War, owned by George A. Trenholm and John B.F. Lafitte, blockade runners.
- 166 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1809 by Job Palmer, native of Falmouth, Mass., builder-carpenter, deacon in Congregational Church. Two of his sons and four grandsons became ministers. Retains Adam style interiors. Diamond-cut inscription in dining room window pane says, "Jan. 9, 1861, the first guns for Southern liberty fired at Morris Point."
- 169 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1837 by Dr. John Beaufain Irving, physician and author of "A Day on Cooper River" and "History of the Turf in South Carolina." Born in Jamaica, Irving was Sheriff of the Charleston District, a factor, assistant cashier of the Southwestern Railroad and for 30 years secretary of the South Carolina Jockey Club.

#### WRAGG PLACE

- 2 and 4 WRAGG PLACE -- Survivors of Aiken's Row, seven identical rental houses built after 1832 by Gov. William Aiken. Also known as the "Seven Days of the Week," because, in theory, each of the houses

supported Gov. Aiken's house at 48 Elizabeth St. for one day of the week.

#### ZIG ZAG ALLEY

This alley, running north from Atlantic Street, halfway between East Battery and Church Street, was named for its "zig zag" course through its one short block. The name was changed to Lightwood Alley for a number of years and recently regained its original name. Shape followed shore line of an 18th Century boat basin.

## MAJOR PARKS

"THE BATTERY", or WHITE POINT GARDEN

WHITE POINT GARDEN, the park at the south end of the City, is better known as "THE BATTERY." The earliest records of Charles Town gave the names of both "WHITE POINT" and "OYSTER POINT" to the site of the second and permanent location of the City. These names probably were derived from the great amount of whitening oyster shells found on the point of the peninsula. Because of this "WHITE POINT GARDEN" seems a logical name for the park. Oyster shells were here in such quantities they were made use of by the colonists. One of the earliest laws passed in the 1690's ordered crushed oyster shells to cover the streets, and this material was used for paving thoroughfares as well as sidewalks throughout the succeeding years until well into the second decade of this century. Crushed oyster shells were used for the walks through the Battery until Murray Boulevard was extended and connected with High Battery in 1915.

The park probably was called, unofficially, "THE BATTERY" because of the fortifications and batteries placed along the sea-front on both the south and east sides of the city from earliest times. In 1739 Fort Broughton covered the south end of "WHITE (or OYSTER) POINT" - during the Revolution, Fort Wilkins occupied the same site - in the War of 1812 guns were mounted on the sea-front, and during the Confederate War earthworks were thrown up at the point of "THE BATTERY," with guns commanding both the Ashley River and the Harbor.

It is not generally known that as early as 1855 (just a little over one hundred years ago), the City Fathers planned to extend White Point Garden, and have a "grand waterfront park along the entire south front

of the City." For that purpose they secured the property south of "SOUTH BAY STREET" (now called South Battery), and west of King Street. After the War Between the States, however, needing funds to support public institutions and charities, they sold off the water front property to private parties, and used the proceeds for the purposes stated above.

CANNON placed at WHITE POINT GARDEN represents the cycle of American Wars in which Charleston has participated. Some of these cannons, used in both Revolutionary and Confederate battles were made in South Carolina at the Hill Foundry at York, S. C. One of the Confederate cannons has stamped on the barrel a plametto tree between the letters "S" and "C". Plates and inscriptions identify the various field pieces.

MONUMENTS:

SERGEANT JASPER, and the BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRIE, JUNE 28, 1776, in center walk near East end of The Battery.

TO THE DEFENDERS OF FORT SUMTER, 1861-1865. Said to be the only insured monument in the United States. Funds to keep up the insurance premiums were left by the donor of the monument.

ANDREW BUIST MURRAY, for whom MURRAY BOULEVARD is named. This memorial stands at the S.E. end of the Boulevard, facing FORT SUMTER.

SUBMARINE MONUMENT - to the HEROIC MEN OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY AND NAVY who died in the service of the FIRST SUBMARINE AND TORPEDO BOAT USED IN MARINE WARFARE - 1863-1865. Called the Hunley, it sunk the Union ship Housatonic in 1864. On the north side of the Battery in the center walk, facing Meeting Street.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, native poet, historian and novelist -1806-1870 - In middle walk, west of Jasper Monument.

PIRATE MARKER. Near East end of north walk. See inscription.

CAPSTAN of the U.S.S. MAINE. At East end of middle walk.

U.S.S. HOBSON. At S.W. Corner of The Battery.

THE BANDSTAND, placed in center of The Battery by Mrs. Waring P. Carrington, as a memorial to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williams.

#### CHARLES TOWNE LANDING

The Landing is a state-operated historical theme park on the site of the establishment of Charlestown in 1670.

It was developed initially for the South Carolina Bicentennial celebration in 1970, but continued to be used and improved after that celebration.

In addition to a palisade at the site of the original settlement, a full-scale model of a 17th Century trading ketch, the Adventure, may be visited.

A theatre for showing of the movie, "Carolina" and other features of historical interest, an exhibit pavilion which tells the story of South Carolina's first century and a geodesic dome where concerts and other activities are held are in the Visitors' Center.

The Animal Forest features animals native to South Carolina seen in their natural habitat. The forest was developed by Jim Fowler of the "Wild Kingdom" television series.

An experimental garden featuring crops that the first settlers grew, and a Crafts Area, where early town crafts are demonstrated, more than 200 picnic tables, and bicycle paths through acres of landscaped gardens and natural woods, are also among the offerings.



Concerts and other entertainments, banquets, conventions, dances, stage productions, craft and pet shows are among the regular events which take place at the Landing.

#### COLONIAL LAKE

The lake and its park were part of the Commons established by an Act of the Commons House of Assembly in 1768, setting aside the area forever for public use. ✓

The tradition that the lake was developed as a small boat harbor for planters has apparently no foundation in fact. Most likely, it served as a mill pond for a succession of sawmills which stood on the site of Baker Hospital.

For many years the lake was known as the Rutledge Street Pond. It acquired the name, Colonial Lake, in 1881, in honor of the "Colonial Commons" established in 1768. Some residents still call it "The Pond."

The park around the lake was developed in 1882-87. The fountains were added in 1973, not only for decorative purposes, but also to aerate the water to prevent fish kills on hot summer days.

"Gala Week" used to be held in the fall of the year, with a fireworks display on the west side of The Pond. As there were no buildings on that side of the lake, there was no danger of houses catching fire from the fireworks shot over the river. The park gave plenty of room for spectators and the lake provided room for boatloads of others.

Now the embankment has been pushed farther westward and the area west of the lake has been developed.

## HAMPTON PARK

Hampton Park, at the north end of Ashley Avenue, was developed after the close of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition which was held in 1901-02. The park site was part of the 250-acre grounds of the Exposition, in which 31 states and territories and several foreign countries participated and at which President Theodore Roosevelt was guest of honor. The dome-roofed bandstand and portions of the gardens remain from the Exposition.

Mary Murray Drive, the encircling drive which borders the park, approximates the Washington Race Course, the great race track laid out by the South Carolina Jockey Club in 1792. The track was the third and last owned and operated by the club. The first was the York Course, 1735-1760, located about six miles from the city; the second, the New Market Course, laid out east of King Street between present-day Huger and Line streets, 1760-92. Race Street gets its name from the proximity to the New Market Course. The Washington Course, except for suspension of races during the Confederate War, when the Confederates used it for a military prison, was not closed until 1895.

The annual Race Week, held in February, brought thousands of people to the course, where wealthy planters raced their thoroughbred steeds. Grand prizes were offered, but many competed "solely for the honor that a horse of their own breeding and training should distinguish himself." Elegantly dressed ladies watched from the Italianate style Grand Stand which Charles F. Reichardt, the architect of the Charleston Hotel, designed; the rest of the spectators enjoyed the spectacle and betting from the sidelines. Race Week was so popular that courts of justice adjourned, schools let out and businesses on Broad and King streets closed.

The park today presents a quiet contrast to those occasions, except for an occasional jazz or rock music concert. The gardens reach their peak in the spring when azaleas, roses, wisteria and dogwood are in bloom.

#### MARION SQUARE

MARION SQUARE was previously known as The Citadel Green. At one time, it was bisected by Lowndes Street and divided into building lots. Some houses remained on the King Street side of the square until the latter part of the 19th Century. Lowndes Street has disappeared, but Tobacco Street, which runs along the north side of the square in front of the Old Citadel, remains a dedicated public street. According to an agreement with the City of Charleston, the central portion is to be kept open forever as a parade ground for the Sumter Guards and the Washington Light Infantry.

THE OLD CITADEL stand on the site of the Tobacco Inspection, a group of buildings erected in 1790 by the State of South Carolina for the storage and inspection of tobacco before shipment. The central portion of the Old Citadel was erected for the State Guards following the attempted black revolt led by Denmark Vesey in 1822. Designed by architect Frederick Wesner, it was first built as a two-story brick building with a wooden parapet, with two-story arches, supported on massive pillars, around the rectangular courtyard. It was completed in 1830. The arsenal in 1843 became the home of the South Carolina Military Academy, also

called The Citadel. The college remained here until 1922. During that time, the original building was twice made higher and wings were added. The two wings were added in 1850 by Edward B. White, who also Gothicized the exterior of the main building. Only the eastern of White's wings remains. The main building was made higher again in 1910. The Old Citadel now houses county and school district offices and the Family Court.

60  
1813  
#8 47  
J.N. is  
Wedding

JOHN C. CALHOUN STATUE, on the Calhoun Street side of the square, memorializes that antebellum statesman. Calhoun was an outstanding member of Congress from his first term of service in 1813 in the House of Representatives, and was famous as Secretary of War in James Monroe's Cabinet, as Vice President in Andrew Jackson's administration, and as Senator from South Carolina for 14 years, having been elected to that office five times.

HORN-WORK REMNANT. Large block of tabby, enclosed in an iron fence, stands on the square near the Bandstand. This is a remnant of the city's Revolutionary fortifications, which extended across the peninsula from river to river. The Hornwork enclosed the city gates which stood in the middle of what is now King Street, then called the Broad Path.

BANDSTAND, designed by architect Augustus Constantine, was erected in the 1940s as a memorial to Charleston citizens who served in the armed forces. The back of the bandstand contains an artesian fountain. Another artesian fountain in a more traditional style, is on the opposite side of the square.

MONUMENT TO GEN. WADE HAMPTON, C.S.A., honors the Confederate military hero, South Carolina governor and U.S. Senator, who was born in Charleston.

INSTITUTIONS

OF

HIGHER

LEARNING

## THE CITADEL

The Military College of South Carolina's first home was the sturdy fortress still known as the Old Citadel, on Marion Square. The first Corps of Cadets, consisting of 20 young men, arrived there in March, 1843.

In 1861, Citadel cadets on Morris Island fired the first shots of the Confederate War, a series of warning shots at the federal supply ship Star of the West, to prevent it from aiding federal troops at Fort Sumter.

In 1865, federal troops occupied The Citadel and it did not reopen as a college until 1882.

The City of Charleston, in 1918, gave The Citadel its present site on the banks of Ashley River, and the college moved here in 1922.

The main entrance to the college is the Lesesne Gate, named for Thomas Petigru Lesesne, a 1901 graduate who was instrumental in moving the college to this campus. The pedestrian gates on either side of the large one were made by Christopher Werner for the City Guard House about 1835.

Buildings of the college are grouped around the Parade Ground, where each Friday at 3:45 p.m., October through May, the Dress Parade of the entire Corps of Cadets (some 1,800 strong) is held. Major points of interest, going around the Parade Ground counter-clockwise, are:

SERAPH MONUMENT -- Honors the submarine which served both the United States and British Navies in World War II and took Gen. Mark Clark on a hazardous spy mission to North Africa just prior to the 1942 invasion there.

CITADEL MEMORIAL LIBRARY and MUSEUM -- The library contains more than 125,000 volumes and can accommodate 250,000. Murals and portraits are displayed in the library. The museum contains exhibits on Citadel and military history.

SUMMERALL CHAPEL -- Named for Gen. Charles P. Summerall, president of the college from 1931 to 1954. Inside are displayed the 50 state flags.

CARILLON TOWER -- Bells were cast in the Netherlands. The tower is named for Maj. Thomas Dry Howie, a 1929 graduate who was the famous World War II hero, the Major of St. Lo.

MARK CLARK HALL -- The student activities building. It is named for Gen. Mark W. Clark, president of The Citadel, 1954-65, now president-emeritus.

JENKINS HALL -- The military science building, it is thought to be the first ever constructed for ROTC instruction. Named for Gen. Micah Jenkins, C.S.A.

THOMPSON HALL -- The physical education department. Named for Hugh S. Thompson, twice Governor of South Carolina and the first commissioner of the U.S. Civil Service.

ALUMNI HALL -- Built with gifts from alumni. Its top floor houses the Gadsden Gymnasium, scene of fierce basketball competition between The Citadel and the College of Charleston in the 1930s.

LeTELLIER HALL -- Civil Engineering Department. The first engineering school accredited in South Carolina.

MCALISTER FIELD HOUSE -- Named for a 1924 Citadel graduate, Col. David S. McAlister, the field house contains basketball courts and an olympic swimming pool, and converts into an auditorium seating up to 6,000, largest in the Charleston area.

BARRACKS ROW -- Four large buildings with quadrangle courts, the barracks house the Corps of Cadets.

COWARD HALL -- To the rear of the barracks, this building is the Mess Hall, named for Col. Asbury Coward, C.S.A.

DUCKETT HALL -- Named for former Citadel President Maj. Gen. James W. Duckett, this is a modern biology facility.

BYRD HALL -- Named for Col. Ralph M. Byrd, the chemistry building.

BOND HALL -- The administration building, also contains classrooms and laboratories. Named for Col. O.J. Bond, former Citadel president.

CAPERS HALL -- Named for Ellison Capers, Episcopal bishop, Confederate general and chancellor of the University of the South.

The campus also contains a yacht basin, indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, tennis courts and a hospital. The college also maintains a beach club on the Isle of Palms.

The Citadel is a liberal arts military college, a state supported institution. Its daytime student body is all male and includes 1,800 cadets in uniform and 300 veteran students. The Evening College has 1,000 co-eds, mostly graduate students in the Master of Arts in Teaching and Master of Business Education programs.

#### COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

Efforts to establish a college in Charlestown before the Revolution were not successful, owing perhaps to the prestige of sending one's young men north or to England for their education. An endowment for a college was established in 1770. It was not until 1785 that the College of Charleston was established by an Act of the General Assembly.

1785  
1837



1837  
 The infant college was given the old Free School Lands (which see) and was housed in the old barracks there. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, the first Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, was President of the college trustees, 1786-89 and Principal of the Faculty, 1790-97. In 1826, the City of Charleston began providing financial support, and in 1837 the college officially became a municipal college, the oldest in the United States. It became co-educational in 1918. The college became a private institution in 1949 and a state supported institution in 1970. Soon after becoming a state college, the institution began the expansion program which is still in progress (1975). The expansion program has included the construction of several new buildings and the restoration of more than 40 historic structures and their adaptation for college use.

The campus consists of the following buildings:

66 GEORGE ST. -- The old campus. Includes Harrison Randolph Hall, the old main building. The central portion, designed by architect William Strickland, was built 1826-28. The portico and wings were added in 1850 by Edward Brickell White. The wings were damaged in the 1886 earthquake and rebuilt following the designs of Dr. Gabriel Manigault. Simons and Lapham, architects, designed an extension of the west wing, built in the 1930s. Currently, Randolph Hall is is being restored to house administrative offices and classrooms, preserving the tradition that classes always be taught in the main building. A new portico is being added on the north side, facing the College Mall. In front of White's Greek Revival style portico on the south side is the Cistern, used for graduations and other ceremonies, and a daily gathering place for students. Also on the old campus is the Towell Library, named for a former dean. Completed

in 1856, this Italianate style structure was designed by architect George E. Walker. It has been restored and adapted into a learning resources center, containing language laboratories, recording studios and audio-visual equipment. The main entrance to the old campus is the two story, arched porter's lodge, built c. 1852 and designed by Edward B. White. White also designed the iron fence, made by Christopher Werner, around the old campus.



- 24 GEORGE ST. -- College Athletic Center, built 1938-39. Gates remain from the Thomas Radcliffe House, c. 1803, which for many years was the High School of Charleston.
- 26 GEORGE ST. -- Former YMCA Building, built 1912-13, now used by college for classrooms and athletic activities. Behind this building and the gymnasium are the tennis courts.
- 28 GEORGE ST. -- Two and one-half story brick residence on high basement, built c. 1833 for Mrs. Sarah Arms, whose detailed specifications for its construction still exist. The rear wooden portion dates from the 1780s when it was the home of Capt. John Morrison, mariner and merchant. Now used for student housing.
- 58 GEORGE ST. -- Adam style house built c. 1803 by Barnard Elliott, planter. Contains woodwork from the George Walker House, a Regency period mansion which was demolished in 1912 for the YMCA building at 26 George St. Now used for administrative offices.
- 72 GEORGE ST. -- Built c. 1837, this Greek Revival single house was turned 90 degrees to make room for the new science center. Now houses the music department.
- 74 GEORGE ST. -- Greek Revival single house, c. 1837, was also moved to make room for the science center. Houses art department.

- 67 GEORGE ST. -- Built in the 1850s, houses the campus ministry.
- 71 GEORGE ST. -- Theodore S. Stern Student Center, named for current president of college. Completed in 1975, houses ballroom, theatre, pool, lounges, snack bar, campus store, game and meeting rooms.
- 6 GLEBE ST. -- Built in 1770 as St. Philip's Parsonage and named for its first resident, Bishop Robert Smith. Now the college's President's Mansion.
- 9, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 20 GLEBE ST. -- Houses built before 1855 on land leased from St. Philip's Church. Now used for sorority and faculty housing.
- 22 GLEBE ST. -- Built c. 1905, now faculty housing.
- 26 GLEBE ST. -- Built before 1888, now faculty housing.
- 2-8 BULL ST. -- Rental units built in 1907 by E.M. Hacker. Restored as administrative offices.
- 12 BULL ST. -- Built in 1851 by Hugh P. Cameron, crockery merchant. Initials of a later owner, David Bentschner, appear in cast iron gate. Restored as a faculty residence.
- 18 BULL ST. -- William Blacklock House, c. 1800. One of America's most important Adam style houses. Home of Emil H. Jahnz, German consul, during World War I. Landscaped garden and Goth Revival outbuildings in rear. Now the College of Charleston Club. Has faculty dining and lounge and reception facilities.
- 24 BULL ST. -- C. 1858 by Benjamin Lucas, builder. Faculty residence.
- 5, 7 and 9 COLLEGE ST. -- These three single houses were built between 1826 and 1835 by Abiel Bolles, schoolmaster, who had his academy at No. 5. Now faculty offices.
- 11 COLLEGE ST. -- Built in 1890 by Samuel H. Wilson, merchant and banker.

The fine Victorian structure was from 1912 the home of the Albert Sottile family. Now a women's residence.

- 13-15 COLLEGE ST. -- Rivers Womens' Residence Halls, new.
- 28 COMING ST. -- C. 1835 single house. Women's residence.
- 29 COMING ST. -- Built 1907 by J.A. Hesse. Fraternity house.
- 32 COMING ST. -- Built 1908 by H.T. Jacharias. Sorority house.
- 34 COMING ST. -- Eighteenth Century single house with Victorianized roof, sorority house.
- 36 COMING ST. -- C. 1842 by Charles Graves, planter, on land leased from St. Philip's Church. Masked piazza adds interest. Women's residence.
- 38 COMING ST. -- C. 1770 by John Scott. Sorority.
- 40 COMING ST. -- C. 1851 by William James Rivers notable Charleston author and teacher. Now houses student clinic and administrative offices.
- 43 COMING ST. -- C. 1800, fraternity house.
- 59 COMING ST. -- Built 1879 by Francis A. Ryan. Was a grocery, now psychology labs.
- 69 COMING ST. -- Built before 1817 by Nathaniel Farr and wife, Mrs. Katherine Blacklock Farr. Outbuildings at 71 Coming St. Women's residence.
- 70 and 72 COMING ST. -- Antebellum single houses, now women's residences.
- 2 GREEN ST. -- C. 1817 by James Martindale, planter. From 1844, residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, a "free person of color," and her descendants. Record books of the Brown Fellowship Society (See 52-54 Pitt St.) were found inside the house when it was being restored by the college. Administrative offices.

- 4 GREEN ST. -- Built before 1817. Administrative offices.
- 6 GREEN ST. -- C. 1815. This small "West Indian" style house was moved in 1967 to permit creation of the College Mall, and moved in 1971 from the new library site. Administrative offices.
- 10 GREEN ST. -- C. 1841 by Gov. William Aiken as rental unit. Hallway contains fine example of hand-graining wall decoration. Administrative offices.
- 14 GREEN ST. -- C. 1846 by Mrs. Catherine Knox. Home of Albert Oseola Jones, mulatto clerk of the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1868-77. Later the Lesesne residence. Women's residence. Iron piazzas unusual.
- 15, 17, 19 ST. PHILIP and 88 and 90 WENTWORTH ST. -- John S. Riggs' Tenements, c. 1859-60. These five Italianate style single houses are to become administrative offices. College is currently (1975) negotiating to buy them.
- 25 ST. PHILIP ST. -- Built c. 1798 by James Denton, on lot leased from St. Philip's Church. Denton operated the Fish Market Wharf on East Bay. Later Victorianized. This house is to be moved in 1977 to vacant lot on Wentworth Street and the two late Victorian houses to the south of it will be demolished to make room for a classroom building.
- 44 ST. PHILIP ST. -- Built after 1770 by Edward McCrady, Patriot and tavern keeper. To be moved to vacant lot on George Street before the proposed Fine Arts Center is constructed.
- 62 ST. PHILIP ST. -- Small antebellum building, also to be moved to George Street to make room for Fine Arts Center.
- ST. PHILIP and GEORGE ST., SW CORNER -- Craig Union Dormitory. Built in the 1960s as men's dorm and student union, now women's residence.

99-105 WENTWORTH ST. -- Built in 1910 as rental units by the Mutual Real Estate Co., these late Victorian houses are now fraternity houses.

107 WENTWORTH ST. -- C. 1858 by William Johnson, dealer in grain, building materials and coal, on lot leased by his family since 1771 from St. Philip's Church. Facade rebuilt after earthquake of 1886.

During the earthquake the Johnson women sat on the roof and prayed for Grace Church's steeple not to fall. In 1890, the family purchased the lot from St. Philip's. Home, 1873-1934, of Dr. William Henry Johnson, who started the orthopedic school at the Medical College and brought the first X-ray to Charleston. Dr. Johnson exercised by throwing an anvil about the yard and invented a pressure cooker which fitted on the radiator of his automobile. Building under restoration, 1975.

112 WENTWORTH ST. -- Two-story masonry store building, built before 1888, will house faculty offices.

114 WENTWORTH ST. -- Two story wooden building, formerly a grocery, restored for the Urban Studies Department.

COMING and GEORGE STREETS -- Science Center -- classrooms, labs, offices and the Physician's Memorial Auditorium which seats 516. Opened 1974.

MARINE SCIENCE LABORATORIES -- New facility being completed at Fort Johnson.

#### MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Founded in 1824 as the Medical College of South Carolina, this institution first occupied the Charleston Theatre on Broad Street, then in 1826 completed its building at Queen and Franklin Streets. Since

then, the campus has been expanded northward and westward for several blocks. The institution became the Medical University of South Carolina in 1969.

The main buildings of the campus are:

ADMINISTRATION-LIBRARY BUILDING. -- Completed in 1971, this building, facing the entrance mall on Ashley Avenue, houses the offices of the President and other administrative offices, the library and student activities facilities.

BASIC SCIENCE-COLLEGE OF DENTAL MEDICINE BUILDING -- This seven story building, to the north of the Administration-Library Building, was completed in 1970. It houses teaching facilities, laboratories and office space in one half, and the College of Dental Medicine in the other half. A first floor auditorium seats 300.

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL -- Completed in 1955 and subsequently expanded, this facility is South Carolina's principal teaching hospital. It has ten stories, 500 beds and a house staff of 290 interns and residents. The hospital also employs 1,909 persons in health and supportive services.

CLINICAL SCIENCES BUILDING -- Under construction (1975) on the west or Barre Street side of the hospital. This eight-story structure will connect by corridor with each floor of the hospital. It will be used for a number of clinical and research purposes.

ALBERT FLORENS STORM MEMORIAL EYE INSTITUTE -- Under construction (1975) on the east or Ashley Avenue side of the hospital. Initially it will be five stories tall and will be devoted to the research on and treatment of diseases of the eye.

THE QUADRANGLE -- The oldest portion of this complex, a three story brick building with an engaged Classic portico, was built in 1914 on Barre Street. It was added to repeatedly until in 1952 the Laboratory Clinic Building was constructed, completing the Quadrangle. The Quadrangle houses the College of Medicine and College of Pharmacy, Baruch Auditorium, the Cancer Clinic and other facilities. Future plans are to demolish all but the eastern portion of the Quadrangle, which will be retained for the College of Pharmacy, and to construct a central energy plant, cafeteria and laboratories.

RESEARCH BUILDING -- This eight-story building was completed in 1962.

Its first floor is an extension of the outpatient clinics, with the remaining floors devoted entirely to research activities.

COLLEGE OF NURSING BUILDING -- Built in the 1950s, this building has administrative offices and classrooms and the computer center.

It stands at Barre and Doughty streets.

VINCE MOSELEY CLINIC -- Small contemporary building houses the diagnostic clinic for the South Carolina Retarded Children's Habilitation Center at Ladson. The clinic is at Bee and President streets.

COLCOCK HALL -- This antebellum brick building, designed by Edward Brickell White, was built about 1844 as part of the United States Arsenal. In the latter part of the 19th Century, the Arsenal became the campus of Porter Military Academy, later Porter-Gaud School. The Medical College acquired the Porter-Gaud campus in 1963 and the school moved to Albemarle Road. All but three of the former Porter buildings have been demolished for expansion of the university. Colcock Hall now houses administrative offices. It stands



on the northeast corner of the campus, near Ashley Avenue and Bee Street.

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL -- This building at the corner of Ashley and Bee started its existence as an artillery shed. It was converted into St. Timothy's Chapel for Porter Military Academy. Now it is an inter-denominational chapel named for the patron saint of medicine.

WARING HISTORICAL LIBRARY -- Built in 1894 for the Porter Military Academy library, this crenellated Gothic building on Ashley Avenue was designed by the New York architect, J.B. Snooks. Renamed for Dr. Joseph I. Waring, Medical University professor and medical historian.

MACAULAY MUSEUM OF DENTAL HISTORY -- Housed in new building behind the Waring Historical Library.

FAMILY PRACTICE CLINIC -- Occupies the former Riverside Nursing Home on Calhoun Street, across from Roper Hospital. Houses the new Family Practice Department, created in 1970 to increase the state's supply of family physicians.

ALUMNI MEMORIAL HOUSE -- Three story building on Courtenay Drive, provides dormitory and cafeteria facilities for single students. Built in the 1950s.

INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT -- A facility including a maternity and child care hospital, will be housed in the building presently occupied by the High School of Charleston at 147 Rutledge Ave.

1824

## HARBOR FORTS

FORT JOHNSON, James Island. Stockade and lookouts were placed at "Windmill Point" on James Island in 1704. First fort there was built 1708; repaired and added to in 1737. When captured in September, 1775 from the British, who had taken it before it was occupied by local Americans, it was then and there that THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG TO REPLACE THE BRITISH FLAG IN AMERICA was raised. That flag was designed by Colonel (afterwards Major-General) William Moultrie to match the color of the troops uniform and the silver clasp worn on their caps, viz.: a blue field with a white crescent in the upper dexter corner. The Palmetto Tree was added in 1861 when it was made the Confederate National Flag. In 1865 this same flag was adopted for the State Flag.

On April 12, 1861, the first shot fired against Fort Sumter was fired by the Confederates at Fort Johnson. The fort was evacuated February 17, 1865, after active participation in the war. The property next was used for a U.S. Quarantine Station until 1948. About 1952, or 1953, the 90-acre tract was turned over to the College of Charleston and the South Carolina Medical College by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, for research laboratories. The projects of the two institutions were operated entirely separately. Now the property is owned by the College of Charleston which maintains its MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY there, and by the S.C. Wildlife and Game Commission which has its Marine Research Laboratory there.

MARSHLANDS, home built by John Ball in 1810, was on the area acquired by the U. S. Naval Base, and was used by the Navy at first for

officers' quarters, later as an office building until 1961. The site then being needed for an essential naval unit, the house had to be moved or destroyed. The College of Charleston acquired the building which was rolled from its foundations onto a dredge, and moved by water to its present site at Fort Johnson, the operation requiring two years to effect the transfer. The building now is used for offices of the Wildlife Commission, and also provides suitable accommodations for official entertainments.

June 28  
1776

FORT MOULTRIE. Original palmetto fort was started in 1776. It had not been completed when Colonel William Moultrie defeated Admiral Sir Peter Parker's fleet and General Henry Clinton's land forces on Long Island (now the Isle of Palms), on June 28, 1776. This date is known as CAROLINA DAY. The fort had no name until after the Battle, when the fort was named "FORT MOULTRIE" in honor of Colonel William Moultrie, in command of the fort at the Battle. This was one of the most important battles of the American Revolution, and was the first decisive victory of the Americans over the British. Edgar Allen Poe was stationed at Fort Moultrie when he wrote his famous story, "The Goldbug".

In 1860 the fort was occupied by United States Army force under Major Robert Anderson. Under cover of night, on December 26th, 1860, Major Anderson spiked the guns, burned the gun carriages, and moved over from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. Later on the guns at Fort Moultrie played an active part in the defense of Charleston. After the Confederate War the Fort was again occupied as a regular Army Post until 1948. In 1950 the Marshall Reservation was sold to the Sullivan's Island Commission, and approximately

ten acres around Fort Moultrie were deeded to the State of South Carolina for a public, historical park. It is in the custody of the State Sinking Fund Commission which has jurisdiction over the State's public lands. During its long life Fort Moultrie has participated in five wars - the American Revolution, the War Between the States, the Spanish-American War, and World Wars I and II. It is one of the most historic spots in the state and nation. The Federal Government recently has recognized this by making the area a National Monument under the National Park Service. Expansion of the visitor facilities and restoration of the fort area relevant to its several periods of military history is underway (1975).

FORT SUMTER is one of a series of coastal fortifications built by the United States. It was named for the patriot, Thomas Sumter, whose nickname was "The Gamecock". Begun in 1829, it was almost but not entirely completed when on the 26th December 1860, Major Robert Anderson, under cover of night, moved his force from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. When the U.S.S. Star of the West tried to come into the harbor to re-inforce Fort Sumter with men and provisions, the ship was turned back by Citadel cadets firing from a battery on Morris Island. Negotiations to evacuate the Fort were begun April 11, 1861, nearly four months after Anderson had moved in. He refused to leave the fort, but after it was bombarded he accepted an offer of truce April 13th, and moved out. Two years later, forces blockaded the harbor and from then - April, 1863 until February 17, 1865, the Confederates and Fort Sumter were subjected to murderous bombardment from both land and sea forces -

April 1861 -  
Feb. 1865

587 days of continuous fighting - the longest siege by land and sea forces in the history of wars. But the defenders of the Fort never capitulated. It was not until the city and the fort were completely surrounded and the opposing ready to move in that the brave men at Fort Sumter evacuated on February 17, 1865.

Fort Sumter was established as a National Monument under the National Park Service, under the authority of Act of Congress, approved April 28, 1948.

CASTLE PINCKNEY stands on an island granted to Colonel Alexander Parris about 1711. In 1746 the property was purchased by a Quaker named Joseph Shute, and it became known as Shute's Folly, for some unknown reason. After his death in 1752 the island remained unoccupied until 1780 when a Battery, called the MUD FORT, was built there. The next fortification was built in 1797 in anticipation of War with Great Britain, and was named "CASTLE PINCKNEY" in compliment to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, ambassador to France, who returned home just about that time. That "fort" was washed away, and in 1811, the last structure was built for the War of 1812. At the beginning of the Confederate War, U. S. Army engineers prepared to fortify it, but were surprised by S. C. militia, who took the fort. It played only a minor part during the War, being used to house prisoners-of-war, and for storage. Like Fort Sumter's, this garrison never surrendered, but evacuated Castle Pinckney on February 18, 1865. After the war a lighthouse station was maintained there until 1916, but after that was little used until made a National Monument in 1934. There has been no appropriation for its up-keep, however, and for a few years it was "loaned" to the U. S. Engineer Department,

but was transferred back to the National Parks Service in May, 1954. A bill to abolish the Castle Pinckney National Monument was passed in May 1951, but no further action had been taken in 1956. Later the U. S. Government offered the property for sale, and it was acquired by the City of Charleston. Now owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans who plan to restore it as a museum.

## MARKERS

## MARKERS

The bronze markers placed or approved by the Historical Commission of the City of Charleston, with a few exceptions have at the top of each, one of the three official seals used in the three distinct periods of government in the history of the city. The first seal is the seal of the Lords Proprietors, 1670-1719. The second is the seal of Great Britain used during the Colonial Period, from 1719 until the Revolution. (John Rutledge, President of the Independent Republic of South Carolina, set up in the Old Exchange Building on March 26, 1776, used his personal seal bearing his coat-of-arms as the official seal for that interim government. That, however, was a temporary seal for a temporary government, which is not used on our markers.) The third is the present seal of the City of Charleston, dating from the incorporation of the City, August 13, 1783.

Charles Town in the beginning was not the seat of a crown colony (that is it was not under the protection of the English Government, as the other colonies were), but was started as a business venture by eight English Noblemen, to whom Charles II of England had given large grants of land in Carolina. These eight men were granted a charter and certain powers to govern the territory they held in Carolina, and they sent out ships and people to settle and hold that land for them,



1676-1719  
1719-1776

financing the expeditions with funds raised by them. Their names are familiar to us because of the counties and places to which they have been applied. They were: the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord John Berkley, Lord Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley and Sir John Colleton. They called themselves the LORDS PROPRIETORS, and sold shares in their enterprise. They did not concern themselves very much with their infant settlement overseas--they were interested chiefly in the financial returns they hoped to get from it--and they soon became inattentive to the problems and needs of the colonists. As a result, by 1719 the people in Carolina became disgusted by the Proprietary form of government and the indifference of the Proprietors to their requirements. The colonists stirred up so much trouble, the matter ended by the Crown buying out the Lords Proprietors and taking over the government of the Province. Proprietary rule ended then, 1719, although it was ten years later before the matter was completely settled.

The Colonial period which followed lasted only until the American Revolution. With the end of that war, our present government began. Thus there have been three distinct periods and kinds of administration at Charleston. For each one there has been a distinctive Great Seal for use on official documents.

The first, the Seal of the Lords Proprietors was designed about 1663. On the obverse in the lower center there is a shield showing two crossed cornucopias, or horns of plenty. The figure of a woman stands at the left, one hand resting on the top of the shield, an infant

in her other arm, a small child standing at her knees. At the other side of the shield, the figure of a man stands with one hand resting on the shield, a spear in his other hand. At their feet a scroll bears the words: DOMITUS CULTORIBUS ORBIS. At the top of the shield is the figure of a stag standing on some embossed decorations. Around the edge are the words: MAGNUM SIGILLUM CAROLINAE COMINORUM. This face is the one used on the markers. On the reverse side were the Coats of Arms of the eight noblemen listed above. In reality there were only seven designs, because the seals of the two Berkeleys were identical. This seal of the Proprietors was used until replaced by the Great Seal of South Carolina under the Royal Government. That, the second seal, was a representation of the Great Seal of Great Britain with a reverse charged with a sovereign conferring liberty upon a subject, beneath which is the word: NOSTRAE, and encircling are the words: SIGILLUM MAGN. AUSTRALIS PROVINCIAE NOSTRAE CAROLINAE (Our great seal of our Southern Province of Carolina). As you will note, the words of the Seal of the Lords Proprietors are very similar to this motto.

After the Revolution the name of the city was changed from Charlestown to Charleston when the city was incorporated on August 13, 1783. A seal was needed and the accepted design is described as follows: On the right in the foreground is a female figure, her right arm raised and forefinger pointing, her left arm down and left hand holding a sceptre; on the left is a ship under full sail; in the background is a water view of the city, with the steeples towering; immediately below the female figure are the words: "CAROLOPOLIS CONDITA A.D. 1670" (Charlestown founded 1670).

Encircling the whole are the following inscriptions in Roman capitals: AEDES MORES JURAQUE CURAT (SHE GUARDS HER BUILDINGS CUSTOMS AND LAWS)

and CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1783 (MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED A.D. 1783). Crossed palm fronds are below the seal which rests upon a pile of books and scrolls, a feathered pen and a covered inkwell are on the top of the books and scrolls. This is the seal which has been in continuous use since August 13, 1783.

The seal at the top of the marker will identify at once the period of the event, person or place recorded by the marker.

There is one other most important marker, to which attention already has been directed in the INTRODUCTION. That is the Plaque recently placed on the East side of the Entrance to City Hall. The inscription states that:

HISTORIC CHARLESTON

HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A

REGISTERED NATIONAL

HISTORIC LANDMARK

Under the Provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935

This Site possesses Exceptional Value in Commemorating and Illustrating  
The History of the United States

U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

MARKERS PLACED OR APPROVED BY THE HISTORICAL  
COMMISSION OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

AIKEN HOUSE, WILLIAM	456 King Street
BASTION MARKERS	
Carteret	Cumberland, N.E. Cor. Meeting
Colleton	W. side Meeting, S. of Tradd
Craven	U. S. Customs House, East Bay
Granville	Omar Temple, N. end High Battery
BETH ELOHIM TEMPLE	78 Hasell Street
BROAD STREET, No. 88	Corner of Court House Square
CIRCULAR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	138 Meeting Street
CITY HALL	Broad, N.E. Cor. Meeting
CITY MARKET	Market Hall, Market and Meeting
COUNTY COURT HOUSE	Meeting, S.E. Cor. Mary Street
EVELEIGH HOUSE, GEORGE	39 Church Street
FIREPROOF BUILDING	Meeting, S.E. Cor. Chalmers
FORT MECHANIC	19 East Battery (on wall)
LIBRARY, FIRST PUBLIC LENDING	Memminger School Wall St. Philip Street
LINING HOUSE, DR. JOHN	Broad, N.W. Corner King Street
MANIGAULT HOUSE, JOSEPH	350 Meeting Street
MARION SQUARE	King Street, S.W. Cor. Marion Square
ORPHAN HOUSE	Near Calhoun Street entrance to Sears, Roebuck & Co. Building
PIRATE (Granite, no seal)	E. end N. Walk, The Battery
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIRST	Meeting, S.W. Corner Tradd
RIVIERA THEATRE	Market St. side of Building. N.W. Corner of King

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY HALL

Fence, No. 118 Broad Street

ST. JOHN HOTEL

Meeting, S.W. Corner of Queen

SALVADOR, FRANCIS

East Wall, Washington Square

SOCIETE FRANCAISE

98 King Street

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK

16 Broad Street, Cor. State

SOUTH CAROLINA POWER COMPANY

141 Meeting Street

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL

20 Franklin Street

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL COMPANY

East Bay Entrance, south of Broad

WEST POINT RICE MILL

West end of Calhoun Street

## MARKER INSCRIPTIONS

## THE BATTERY

PIRATE MARKER

(Granite - No seal)

Near this spot in the autumn of 1718, Stede Bonnet, notorious "Gentleman Pirate" and twenty-nine of his men, captured by Colonel William Rhett, met their just deserts after a trial and charge, famous in American history, by Chief Justice Nicholas Trott.

Later nineteen of Richard Worley's crew, captured by Governor Robert Johnson, were also found guilty and hanged. All were buried off White Point Gardens, in the marsh beyond low-water mark.

At East end of North Walk of The Battery.

## BROAD STREET

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK

This building erected in 1817 for a Branch of the Second Bank of the United States was acquired in 1835, and has been occupied continuously since that date by the Bank of Charleston, whose name was changed in 1926 to the South Carolina National Bank. This was the only bank in the State to resume business after the war of currency issued prior to that war.

(Inscription was approved by the Historical Commission although not so stated on this marker. The small oval seal at the top of the marker is not one of the seals used by the Commission.)

16 Broad Street, N.E. Corner of State

CITY HALL

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C. 1783

CITY HALL. This building, designed by Gabriel Manigault and built in 1801 for the Charleston Branch of the First Bank of the United States stands upon the site which was set apart as a market place in 1672 and used for that purpose until 1796 when the old "Beef Market," as the place was then known, was destroyed by fire. Purchased by the City in 1818 it has been occupied as the City Hall since that time. Erected by the City of Charleston April 20, 1938.

On City Hall, N.E. corner of Broad and Meeting Streets

#88 BROAD STREET

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1783

This building erected in the post-Revolutionary period was occupied by the Charleston Branch of the First Bank of the United States prior to 1800. Acquired in 1833 by the Hebrew Orphan Society, it served as the Society's Hall, also for a time as the meeting place of the K.K. Beth Elohim Congregation, and during a later period as the Hebrew Orphanage. /Placed 1949./ Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

#88 BROAD STREET, N.W. CORNER OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE

HOME OF DR. JOHN LINING

SEAL OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1670 - 1719

HOME OF DR. JOHN LINING who made the first systematic weather observations with instruments in America January 1738, February 1753. In this building, which probably antedates the year 1715, Dr. Lining

lived, made observations of the weather, and may have conducted an apothecary shop. It is certain that it has been used for this last purpose since 1780. Erected by the City of Charleston, January 11, 1936.

106 Broad Street, at N.W. Corner of King.

SITE OF THE ST. ANDREWS HALL

SEAL OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, 1719 - 1775

SITE OF THE ST. ANDREWS HALL. Designed by Hugh Smith for the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston, S. C. Founded in 1729, the oldest benevolent organization in the State of South Carolina. Corner stone laid July 4, 1814. Building destroyed by fire December 11, 1861. Here such societies as the South Carolina Jockey Club, the St. Cecilia Society, and the Hebrew Benevolent Association held their meetings: Here President James Monroe and the Marquis de Lafayette were lodged as guests of the city; and here on December 20th 1860 was passed the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession. Erected by the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston, S. C. 1947. Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

(At bottom of marker is a replica of the hall in relief.)

On fence at #118 Broad Street.



## CALHOUN STREET

CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C. 1783

CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE. Oldest municipal orphan house in the United States. Founded October 18th, 1790. Corner stone laid November 12th, 1792 on site of Revolutionary Horn-Work Fortifications. Main building completed and occupied October 18, 1794. Among the hundreds of its graduates who have become useful citizens, many have achieved high honor in the state and some have been distinguished men of national importance. Placed by the City of Charleston October 18, 1938. (This marker formerly was on the wall left of the Calhoun Street entrance to the Orphan House grounds. The Orphan House sold to Sears Roebuck & Company in 1952, was razed and the new store of that company was opened on this site September 30, 1954. The above marker was placed near the Calhoun Street entrance of Sears Roebuck & Company's Store, and just beneath it, the following explanatory marker:)

The Charleston Orphan House stood on this site from 1794 to 1952, at which time it was moved to its present location at Oak Grove. The above plaque from the old building was placed here by the present owners of the property, September 30, 1954.

#100 Calhoun Street, near King Street.

WEST POINT RICE MILL

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

WEST POINT RICE MILL, one of the three great rice mills operated in Charleston during the nineteenth century. Erected in 1861-1862 on site of mill built by Thomas Bennett Lucas, which was destroyed by

fire in 1860. Used chiefly for storage purposes during the War Between the States. Operation of the mill was resumed in 1876 and continued until 1920 when changing conditions rendered it unprofitable. Property acquired by the City of Charleston in 1926. Designated as a seaplane base 1936. Placed by the City of Charleston December 18, 1939.

Marker on waterfront side of the Rice Mill. The Mill for a while was converted into an office building for the U.S.N. Minecraft Base. At present the building is used chiefly for offices, but also has a lounge for yachtsmen from visiting craft moored at the Marina.

#### CHURCH STREET

#### GEORGE EVELEIGH HOUSE

SEAL OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, 1719-1775

GEORGE EVELEIGH HOUSE. One of the few houses built about 1743 remaining in Charleston. It has the thick walls and finely paneled rooms typical of the period. The land on which it stands, granted 1692, is in the area then known as White Point, bordering Vander Horst Creek (now Water Street). The property was conveyed to George Eveleigh in 1743. The house was bought in 1875 by R. Maynard Marshall in whose family it has remained. Placed 1948. Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

On wall in front of house at #39 Church Street.

#### CUMBERLAND STREET

#### SITE OF CARTERET BASTION

SEAL OF THE LORD PROPRIETORS, 1670-1719

THE SITE OF CARTERET BASTION. (Reproduced above these words is a map of Charles Town, 1708-1711, based on Edward Crisp's map of 1704,

followed by the legend of the fortifications.) The plan of Charles Town prepared by Edward Crisp about 1704 gives the location of the several bastions.

- |              |                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Granville | F. Blakes                          |
| B. Craven    | G. The Half Moon                   |
| C. Carteret  | H. The Drawbridge in the Line      |
| D. Colleton  | K. The Drawbridge in the Half Moon |
| E. Ashley    | L. The Palisades                   |

Other Places (References differ slightly from Crisp's 1704 map.)

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Q. The English Church | S. The Presbyterian Meeting House |
| R. The French Church  | T. The Ana Baptist Meeting House  |
|                       | W. The Court of Guard             |

Placed by the City of Charleston, 1940.

On Cumberland Street at S.E. corner of Meeting Street.

(The other three bastion markers are identical except for name and location, which are given. The inscription is not repeated.)

#### EAST BATTERY AND EAST BAY

#### FORT MECHANIC

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C. 1783

SITE OF FORT MECHANIC so named because local mechanics gave their services for much of its construction. Originally a timber structure built in 1794, during the Wars of the French Revolution, it was replaced in 1809 by a fort of masonry. It was garrisoned by United States forces until after the War of 1812 and was razed about 1818. Erected 1948.

Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

On south side of wall between #19 and #21 East Battery.

#### SITE OF GRANVILLE BASTION

SEAL OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1670-1719.

THE SITE OF GRANVILLE BASTION. (For inscription see SITE OF CARTERET BASTION, Cumberland Street, MARKERS.)

On Omar Temple, at north end of High Battery.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL COMPANY

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL COMPANY distinguished for achievement as stationers, book binders, and printers, since its founding in 1821 by John C. Walker. Appointed Lithographers and Printers to the Confederate Government in 1861. The Company in this building produced stamps, bonds, bank notes, certificates of stock, executive documents, medical publications and military manuals until 1863. Stock and machinery then were removed for safety to Columbia, and were destroyed when Columbia was burned in 1865. After the War business was resumed in Charleston, and has continued without interruption to the present time. 1953. Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

On Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company's building, East Bay, south of Broad Street.

SITE OF CRAVEN BASTION

SEAL OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1670-1719

THE SITE OF CRAVEN BASTION. (For inscription see MARKERS.)

On column south of steps at U. S. Custom House, East Bay.

FRANKLIN STREET

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL. This building, designed by Robert Mills, widely known architect, was erected 1833 for the care of sick and disabled merchant seamen. It served also as a teaching clinic for the

Medical College of South Carolina, and after 1860 was a military hospital for the Confederacy. Following the War, a free school for negro children, staffed by white Southern women, was conducted here. From 1895 to 1939 it was occupied by the Jenkins Orphanage for Negroes. In 1939 the building was remodeled for the administrative offices of the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston. Placed by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C. 1954.

On wall south of building at #30 Franklin Street

HASELL STREET

BETH ELOHIM TEMPLE

SEAL OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, 1719-1775

KAHAL KADOSH BETH ELOHIM (HOLY CONGREGATION HOUSE OF GOD). Founded 1750. The Cradle of Reform Judaism in the United States, 1824. Jews who settled in Charleston as early as 1695 worshipped informally until the founding of this congregation in 1750. First Synagogue on this site, 1780-1792, was a converted cotton gin. A second, built 1792, burned in 1838. The Sunday School begun in 1838 was the second Jewish Sunday School in the United States, and oldest in continuous use. The Tabernacle was built 1938 on the site of the old Tabernacle (1838-1948). George Washington wrote the Congregation in 1790: "May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me, rest upon your congregation." Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

On fence, right of entrance to Synagogue at #90 Hasell St.

KING STREET

THE SOCIETE FRANCAISE

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C. 1783

THE SOCIETE FRANCAISE was organized June 17, 1818 by men who came from

France to aid America in the Revolution and by refugees from the French Revolution and Uprisings in Santo Domingo. The Societe was founded in the "Long Room" of the Chevalier Pierre de Fayolles, Soldier of France, and Friend and Companion of the Marquis de Lafayette, in a building which stood on this site. Designed to "give succor to those in misfortune," the Societe has functioned in this capacity ever since. Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C. 1955.

No. 98 King Street.

#### THE RIVIERA THEATRE

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C. 1783

THE RIVIERA THEATRE built 1939 by Albert Sottile stands on the site of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC for seventy years after its opening in 1869, one of America's best known theatres, and noted for the perfection of its acoustics. In this older theatre appeared such famous artists as Theodore Thomas's Orchestra, Maurice Barrymore, The Grau Opera Company, John Drew, The Booths, Joseph Jefferson, Mrs. Fiske, Lillian Russell, Otis Skinner, Irving & Terry, Weber & Fields, Bernhardt, Schumann--Heinck, Maude Adams, Paderewski and other world-renowned performers in all the range of professional entertainment. Erected 1942. Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston.

On Market Street side of Riviera Theatre building, N.W. corner of King Street.

#### MARION SQUARE

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C. 1783

MARION SQUARE. Named in honor of General Francis Marion. At the time of the Revolution the town-gates stood near this spot across what

is now King Street originally the High Way into Charles Town and formerly called the "BROAD PATH." In 1780 these gates were enclosed in the "horn-work," the post of honor in the city's land defenses extending from river to river and known as "The Lines." The "Tobacco Inspection" - warehouses established for the inspection and storage of tobacco before exportation - stood north of the Square between Tobacco and Hutson Streets. The buildings now on that site include the Arsenal erected for the Municipal Guard after the attempted slave uprising of 1822, and subsequently named the "Citadel." In 1842 they were occupied by the South Carolina Military Academy. In 1937 these buildings were converted into county offices. Ceded in 1833 to the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade, the Square was and still is held as a public mall and a parade ground. It has long been known as the "CITADEL GREEN." Erected by the City of Charleston, 1941.

Attached to a granite column at S. W. corner of Marion Square on King Street, near the intersection of Calhoun.

WILLIAM AIKEN HOUSE

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

WILLIAM AIKEN HOUSE. Built between 1807 and 1811. The East wing was added after 1831. Residence of William Aiken, First President (1828-1831) of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company. This Company inaugurated the American Steam Railroad era at Charleston, Christmas Day, 1830, by using for the first time on this continent a steam locomotive in regular service to pull a train of cars on a track. It also was the first in this country to carry the mail. The property was inherited by Governor William Aiken, Jr., who sold it in 1863 to the South Carolina Railroad Company, which later became a part of the

Southern Railway System. The building now is used for division headquarters of the Railway. Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

#456 King Street, S. E. corner of Ann Street.

#### MEETING STREET

#### SITE OF COLLETON BASTION

SEAL OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1670-1719.

THE SITE OF COLLETON BASTION. (For inscription see MARKERS, Cumberland Street.)

Tablet on south post of fence of First Presbyterian Church, S. W. corner Meeting and Tradd Street.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(No seal used)

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHARLESTON. Organized 1731. Incorporated 1784. This building dedicated 1814. Originally founded by twelve Scottish families, it was familiarly known in its early history as the Scots' Kirk. The present church replaced an earlier one, which had been enlarged once before the American Revolution and twice afterwards. This building was damaged severely by the earthquake of 1886 and to a lesser extent by the tornado of 1938. Erected 1940.

(Inscription was approved by the Historical Commission prior to placing the tablet, although not so stated on the marker.)

On fence near entrance to Church, S. W. corner of Tradd & Meeting.

#### COUNTY COURTHOUSE

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783.

CHARLESTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE. Probably designed by Judge William Drayton. Erected in 1792 on the foundations of the First South Carolina



South Carolina State House, destroyed by fire in 1788. The Capital having been removed to Columbia in 1790, the building was made the Courthouse of Charleston District (now County).

The North extension, designed by David B. Hyer, was added in 1941. Erected by the County of Charleston 1947. Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

Meeting Street at N. W. corner of Broad Street.

#### FIREPROOF BUILDING

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

FIREPROOF BUILDING. Erected 1826. The first public building in America specifically designed to protect important records from the hazard of fire. State and county records were housed here until the completion of the addition to the courthouse in 1942. Since that date it has been occupied by the South Carolina Historical Society. The building was designed by Robert Mills, widely known architect, whose work included the Washington Monument and the United States Treasury Building. Erected by the County of Charleston/1947/ Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

Meeting Street side of building, S. E. corner Chalmers Street.

#### ST. JOHN HOTEL

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783.

THE ST. JOHN HOTEL stands on the site of Archdale's Square granted 1683 to John Archdale, Quaker Governor of Carolina, 1695-1696. The original house was built prior to 1768. It has been a hotel almost continuously since 1801 when it was The St. Mary's Hotel, followed by The Planter's Hotel 1803-1809. Purchased by Otis Mills in 1836.

Leased for a United States Courthouse 1837-1844. Designated The Mansion House until 1853 when it was enlarged and renamed "THE MILLS HOUSE." It received its present name in 1901. /Placed 1948 / Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

Meeting Street at S. W. corner of Queen Street.

CIRCULAR CHURCH

(Wooden marker - no seal)

CIRCULAR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Organized about 1681. The first building, known as the "White Meeting House" from which Meeting Street took its name, was succeeded by a building of brick, completed 1732, enlarged 1759. The third building, designed by Robert Mills, circular in shape and completed in 1804 was destroyed by the fire of 1861. The chapel in the rear was used for services until the dedication of the present structure, the fourth building on this site, January 17, 1892. / Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

In Churchyard, on wooden support. #135 Meeting Street.

SOUTH CAROLINA POWER COMPANY

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

THIS BUILDING, erected in 1878 by the Charleston Gas Light Company, a pioneer in public service, was designed by Edward Brickell White- Soldier - Engineer - Architect. The South Carolina Power Company is the outgrowth of the Charleston Gas Light Company, the oldest member body in its corporate history, which was founded 102 years ago on December 18, 1846. Placed by the South Carolina Power Company 1948. / Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

On Column, near N. Entrance to building at #141 Meeting St.

CITY MARKET

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

CITY MARKET. Here was erected between 1788 and 1804 a public market on land ceded to City Council by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney et al. Work of filling in low ground and creek completed in 1806; and six blocks of building constructed extending from Meeting Street to the Cooper River; in order, the Beef Market, three buildings for Vegetables, Fruit and other Provisions, a market for Small Meats and the Fish Market. Market Hall erected 1841, now houses the Confederate Museum. / Placed by the City of Charleston, November 2, 1939.

On Market Hall at Meeting and Market Street entrance.

JOSEPH MANIGAULT HOUSE

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1783

THE JOSEPH MANIGAULT HOUSE. An outstanding example of the Adam style of architecture in Plan, Interior Detail, and Decoration. The house was designed by Gabriel Manigault, Charleston's most famous amateur architect, for his brother, Joseph Manigault, who acquired the lot in 1802 and built the house a short time later.

The lot, which was part of a tract formerly known as Wraggsborough, had belonged to Joseph Manigault's mother, Mrs. Peter Manigault, to whom it had come by inheritance from her father, Joseph Wragg.

/ Placed by the City of Charleston, S. C. 1953.

At S. end of garden wall #350 Meeting Street.

COURTENAY PUBLIC SCHOOL

SEAL OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., 1763

PRIOR TO THE ERECTION ON THIS SITE in 1852 of the FIRST FREE SCHOOL BUILDING in Charleston, School Rooms were maintained at various places

in the city at the expense of the teachers. This school opened with 69 female scholars under Mrs. Isabella Blari, who served 31 years. In 1899 a new building erected on the same site was named the COURTENAY SCHOOL in honor of MAYOR WILLIAM ASHMEAD COURTENAY who was actively interested in public education. Placed by the City of Charleston, S. C., 1952.

On White column of piazza of school, facing Meeting Street gate, near Mary Street.

#### ST. PHILIP STREET

#### FIRST PUBLIC LENDING LIBRARY

SEAL OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS, 1670-1719

#### SITE OF THE FIRST PUBLIC LENDING LIBRARY IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

This land, granted 1680 to John Coming is part of the Glebe given in 1698 to the English Church by Mrs. Affra Coming. The PROVINCIAL LIBRARY established in 1698 was in ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH PARSONAGE which stood on this site until 1858 when a girls' school, later named MEMMINGER was built thereon. The property was conveyed to ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH in 1797 and by it to the City Board of School Commissioners in 1899. Placed by The Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C., 1955.

On Memminger School fence on St. Philip Street, half-way between Beaufain and Wentworth Streets.

#### WASHINGTON SQUARE

#### FRANCIS SALVADOR

SEAL OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, 1719-1775

COMMEMORATING FRANCIS SALVADOR, 1747-1776. First Jew to hold office in the early government of this country and to die for American Independence. He came to Charles Town from his native London in 1773 to develop

extensive family land holdings in the frontier District of Ninety-Six. As a deputy to the Provincial Congresses of South Carolina, 1775 and 1776, he served with distinction in the creation of this State and Nation. Participating as a volunteer in an expedition against Indians and Tories, he was killed from ambush near the Keowee River, August 1, 1776. Born an aristocrat, he became a Democrat; an Englishman, he cast his lot with America; True to his ancient faith, he gave his life for new hopes of human liberty and understanding. Erected at the time of the Bicentennial Celebration of the Jewish Community of Charleston 1950.  
/ Approved by the Historical Commission of Charleston, S. C.

On the East wall of Washington square, just south of the Beauregard monument.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA



## MISCELLANEOUS DATA

## EARLY CHARLES TOWN - TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, ETC.

## WHAT CHARLES TOWN'S FIRST SETTLERS FOUND

(And what they had to put up with!)

In dealing with Charleston's early days, one comes across bewildering descriptions of creeks, marshes, etc., within a city that now is dry land (unless there's a heavy rain on a high tide!). Soon one has the impression that Charleston, like most Dutch cities, has been won from the waters of Cooper and Ashley Rivers and from marshes, creeks, etc., which formerly bounded streets and lots. Just what was the peninsula like in its earliest days? And why was Charles Town situated there? Who placed us where we are?

In The Shaftesbury Papers, pp 378-9, there is a long letter from Joseph Dalton to Lord Ashley, written January 20, 1671, from "Charles Towne on the Ashley." The new name was already in use for the first settlement. Dalton had come on the Carolina in 1670, was Secretary of the Council and held many other responsible positions. He is explaining why the first settlement at Albemarle Point was made so near the mouth

of Ashley River, therefore subject to Spanish attack and not further inland where, he explained, they would have "laid a way to have ourselves blockt in and to have our relief intercepted." But he added it would be too much to expect that the "Spaniard has forgott his sullenness." Therefore:

"It will become us to erect townes of safety as well as of Trade to wich purpose there is a place between Ashley and Wandoo river (early settlers called the Cooper "Wandoo") about six hundred acres left vacant for a towne and fort by the direction of the old Governor Coll Sayle for that it commands both the rivers. It is not above a Mile between River and river with a bold landing free from any Marsh soe as many ships as can may ride before the Towne at once and as many ships as can come into the River under the protection of the fort if one should be there: It is as it were a Key to open and shutt this settlment into safety or danger.."

Since Sayle was anything but popular, Dalton would scarcely give him credit for having selected this site unless he really had done so.

The plan of the new town, the so-called Grand Modell, is mentioned in a letter from four Proprietors, Craven, G. Carteret, Ashley and P. Colleton, written from White Hall (the old palace in London, destroyed by fire in 1698, leaving only its great Banquet Hall standing. The letter is addressed to the Governor and Council of Ashley River and orders (pg 323):

"When ye place for ye Town is chosen & ye Surveyor shall lay out



streets according to ye model herewith sent as near as ye particular scituation of ye place will admit..." (They also ordered scale maps of the district to be made.)

But the "scituation of ye place" made considerable adjustment of the model necessary in view of the Proprietors' orders that "... ye Model of ye Town... was of streets runing strait, whereof ye largest was 80 foot, ye back street to 40 foot, ye next, 60 foot, & ye back street 30, with streets divided the Towne into squares, each of whose sides was 600 foot." These directions were evidently on the map itself, for the quotation just given was in the hand of Lord Ashley's secretary, John Locke, as a notion to the letter.

Oldmixon, a British historian, commented acidly that, "A model of a town was sent, which it will be well if the people of Carolina are able to build 100 years hence."

The earliest real map of Charles Town and surrounding territory was made in 1704 by Edward Crisp. It shows Charles Town already with fortifications, bastions, walls, etc., and apparently all solid ground except for the arm of a long creek which snakes under palisades at about the intersection of Water and East Battery Streets, to the southeast corner of Tradd and Church Streets. This was a most misleading sketch, judging from the description of the early topography of Charles Town, in Volume II of Dr. David Ramsay's History of South Carolina, pp 70-72:

"The site of Charlestown in its natural state was a slip of land stretching southeastwardly, between two rivers, and projecting into the harbor formed by their junction and divided into a number of peninsulas by creeks and marshes; indenting it on three sides so as to

leave but little unbroken high land in the middle. The first buildings extended along East Bay-street, and had a marsh in their whole front. A considerable creek, named Vanderhorst's creek, occupied the foundation of Water-street; and passing beyond Meeting-street, sent out a branch to the northward nearly to the Presbyterian Church. Another creek stretched northwestwardly nearly parallel to East Bay-street, from the neighborhood of Macleod's lots, through Longitude Lane and to the north of it. The same kind of low grounds ran up Queen-street, then called Dock-street, beyond the french church, and through Beresford's alley until it approached Meeting-street. The north end of Union-street was planted with rice about the middle of the 18th century. Another very large creek occupied the site of the present central market, and extended westwardly beyond Meeting-street, which diverged southwardly almost to the independent church, and northwardly spreading extensively, then dividing into two branches; running to the north-west and to the north-east so as to cover a large portion of ground. Besides the marsh and these creeks which nearly environed three sides of the improved part of Charlestown, there was another creek a little to the southward of what is now Water-street, which stretched westwardly over Church-street; and another which ran northwardly up Meeting-street, and then extended across westwardly nearly to King-street. A creek ran from the west near where Peter Smith's house now stands, and nearly parallel to South Bay till it approached the last mentioned creek, and was divided from it by King-street and a slip of land on each side. Six other creeks ran eastwardly from Ashley river, three of which stretched across the peninsula so as to approximate to King-street. There were also ponds and low grounds in different parts of the town. One of these extended on the east side of King-street almost

the whole distance between Broad and Tradd streets... There was also a large body of low grounds at the intersection of Hasell and Meeting-streets." A footnote on pg 72 describing flooding after a hurricane adds: "Persons now living (1809) remember that they have heard the deceased Samuel Prioleau, who was born in or about 1718, say that he had swam in the line of Meeting-street, from the west end of the present Water-street to the site of the present national bank."

Not unreasonably did George Chalmers, in his political annals of the united colonies, printed in 1780, declare that, "Charlestown was long unhealthful. From the month of June to October, the courts of justice were commonly shut up. No public business was transacted. Men fled from it as from a pestilence, and orders were given to inquire for situations more friendly to health." (In other words, a healthier place to spend the summers.)

Descriptions of the heat of those early days almost passes belief. Charles Town's inquiring doctors hung thermometers in the open, in the halls of their houses, down their wells, recording temperatures as high as 131 degrees in summer. And Dr. Lionel Chalmers' account of the weather and diseases in South Carolina, printed in London in 1776, declares:

"I cannot convey a better idea of the heat we perceive in passing along the streets at noon in summer, than by comparing it to that glow which strikes one who looks into a pretty warm oven; for it is so increased by reflection from the houses and sandy streets as to raise the mercury sometimes to the 130th division of the Thermometer, when the temperature of the shaded air may not exceed the 94th... Nay, I have seen a beef-steak of the common thickness so deprived of its juices when laid on a cannon for the space of twenty minutes as to be overdone

according to the usual way of speaking..."

Excessive heat brought violent storms and lightning. Dr. Chalmers reported several dramatic deaths by lightning, after a heat wave and drought in 1752.

These descriptions by men who had lived through the events and encountered the conditions they describe, or who had known people who had gone through them serve to show the toughness, courage and energy of Charleston's first citizens, who took a mass of mud, bogs and creeks and turned them into the lovely city that we know.

#### COBBLESTONES

Ships coming to America from British and European ports often travelled with holds half-empty, to have room for cargoes going home. But ballast - some heavy, bulky material - was needed in the ships to make them steadier to handle and increase the vessel's stability. Much of the ballast that came to Charleston was heavy stone and many of the streets were paved with it in early times. The vessels would depart with cargoes from Carolina that demanded a maximum amount of space - timber, bales of hides, barrels of rice, etc., which would be enough to steady a ship by their weight on the return trip.

The stones on the outward voyage would cost the ship's owners nothing except the labor needed to find and load them. Crushed oyster shell was also used to pave other Charleston streets, up to comparatively recent times. Early letters, diaries and newspapers contain complaints about the dust of Charleston's streets in summer.

When the city began to pave the streets, the City Fathers decided to leave one street with its original cobblestone paving, as a relic of other days. Chalmers Street's cobbles lay just as they always had

until it was necessary to run a new water line down Chalmers Street in 1967. The cobblestones, laid in sand, were removed. But when the time came to replace them, it was discovered that nobody now living understands just how to do this - at least nobody now living in Charleston- so the stones with much trouble were relaid, not in sand, but in a weak mortar mix. When it was necessary, in November 1972, to disturb the stones again, with a new sewer connection to the Fireproof Building, the City took no chances. Before the old stones were touched, a photograph was made of the section to be disturbed, the stones were marked, and later replaced in order.

#### CHURCH SERVICES TIMED BY THE TIDES

Before the Huguenot settlers living up the Cooper River had their own churches, they came to Charles Town for services in the first Huguenot Church, then as always, situated at the corner of Queen and Church Streets. The only way into town by land was long and dangerous, both because of possible Indian attacks and because of the natural hazards of travel through wild, unsettled country. Besides, it would have taken too long for a family to get into town for a morning service, on foot or horseback.

The Huguenots therefore came to town by water in canoes or peri-augers, a kind of canoe dug out of a single huge log. These craft were difficult to manage against the tide, especially when laden with passengers, so the settlers came down on the ebb tide, attended services, and went home on the flood tide. The church services were timed accordingly.

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Their light-draft boats could come right up past the church and be moored very near it since, in early times, a creek came up what is now Queen Street, then called Dock Street. In those days, sermons were preached in the morning and again in the afternoon, so the Sunday trip lasted all day. When, in 1692, the Council of the Province ruled that all churches in Charles Town must begin their morning services at 9:00 a.m., and their afternoon worship at 2:00 p.m., the Huguenots appealed to the Lords Proprietors themselves in London, asking indulgence for "the convenience of such (worshippers) they begin their devine worship earlier or later as the tide serves." The Lords assented, adding that in this "we would not have them molested."

#### EARTHQUAKE BOLTS AND RODS

These were made necessary by the terrible earthquake of August 31, 1886, one of the most destructive quakes ever to strike the eastern part of this country. At 9:53 p.m., when most of Charleston's inhabitants were in bed, the first of five severe tremors struck the city, wrecking entire blocks, shearing away the fronts of houses (and often leaving the furniture undisturbed!) and wreaking havoc on some of the city's most historic structures. In many places, wells became miniature geysers, the upward force of their water knocking off well-covers and emptying the wells themselves. Wide, deep fissures opened in the earth, and sand of odd colors from the lower strata came in the streams of water. Fires broke out and destroyed many houses.

An old scrapbook in the Charleston Library Society tells the story graphically. The city had not recovered from a disastrous cyclone which had occurred on August 26, 1885. There had been light shocks before the severe ones, as early as August 27, 1886, and the shocks continued with diminishing force until September 30, 1886.

Newspaper pictures show the ruin. St. Michael's Church showed massive cracks in the walls. The porch, or portico, was wrenched from the body of the church. Down the middle aisle, a deep fissure appeared, as though a plow had been run down the center of the church, and water gushed from the crevice. St. Michael's steeple settled eight inches during the quake.

St. Philip's Church lost the part of the steeple directly under the spire, and pictures taken immediately after the quake made it look as though a pointed witch's hat sat on a series of unended broomsticks above the body of the steeple. Inside, the "News and Courier" called the destruction "indescribable."

Several entire blocks of Market Street were so ruined that the "News and Courier" declared there was nothing to do but pull them all down and rebuild. Roper Hospital was badly hit. The picture of King Street between Broad and Queen Streets looks like a block in Pompeii. The Unitarian Church tower fell inwards, crushing not only the roof but the organ inside. The Hibernian Hall on Meeting Street, lost its massive columns and the pediment was sheared off cleanly, as though with a giant knife. The main Police Station on the site of the present Post Office at the corner of Broad and Meeting Streets, a ponderous building with six massive Doric columns in front, was a complete wreck and had to be taken down entirely.

The refugees swarmed into Washington Square, which was shortly a mass of improvised tents and shelters, mattresses lying on the ground, etc. Even after conditions seemed back to normal, many refused to go back into any building. Hysteria spread as the rumor sped that this was Judgement Day and the end of the world.



Freakish survivals of buildings and monuments were numerous. Charleston's churches were hard hit, but the Academy of Music, on the northwest corner of King and Market Streets - typical of secular amusement - remained unharmed.

In the historic Miles Brewton home, only a little plaster fell, and the chief damage was a few old china ornaments broken. While the ponderous walls of the old Citadel, on "The Green" (Marion Square) were cracked and broken, the unfinished Calhoun Monument stood firm.

Casualties were light. Nine white people were either killed outright or died from injuries later, and 27 blacks. Damage to the city was estimated at \$5,000,000. Help came from all over the United States and from abroad.

In repairing houses whose walls had parted, or were weakened, great iron bolts were passed through the entire house (usually between floor and ceiling) and the whole structure was screwed back together. It is the ends of these earthquake bolts, in the shape of flat, round buttons, lion heads, crossed bars, etc., on exterior walls which show the building was damaged in the quake, and mark its age - sometime before 1886. (There are sets of phony bars on some new buildings, the final touch in "antiquing" a structure.)

Shortly after the quake, Charleston newspapers carried ads for "Earthquake Dust" in small bottles, priced ten cents each with a "cabinet" of 12 bottles, each containing a different color of sand, at \$1.00 postpaid. For years there were few Charleston whatnots or mantels which did not display phials of such dust, in shades of pink, lavender, yellow and gray, liberally sprinkled with mica. Underground Charleston had made its own souvenirs!

## FIRE MARKS

High on walls or gables of several old Charleston houses are metal plaques, or "fire marks" indicating that the house was insured against fire. Often these plaques were brightly painted, probably to make them more easily seen, and bore touches of gilt. Each insurance company issued its own distinctive plaque, and nearly all early fire insurance companies had their own fire brigades, whose helmets, trumpets, buckets, etc. bore the company's insignia. In case several houses blazed up—which often happened—the insurance fire brigades concentrated on saving those dwellings bearing their parent company's fire mark. Several early Charleston fire marks, pieces of equipment, etc., are on display at the Charleston Museum.

Original fire marks still in Charleston include one on the Church Street side of the house at the northeast corner of Church and Water Streets. The other is in the gable of No. 7 State Street. The latter bears the mark of the PHOENIX FIRE COMPANY, of London, which is still in operation. There was a time, however, when American buildings could not be insured in Great Britain, and this led to the formation of possibly the earliest fire insurance company in America, THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR THE MUTUAL INSURING OF HOUSES AGAINST FIRE. (This organization has NO connection with the German Friendly Society).

Fire insurance had come about in London after the great fire of 1666, which raged unchecked from September 2nd to September 5th, 1666, destroying more than 90 churches, 14,000 dwellings and priceless works of art and architecture. (King Charles II and his brother, later James II, had worked in the bucket brigades, which soon were helpless.) Charleston's close-built wooden houses posed an obvious danger. In

1735, the Friendly Society was organized at the home of "Captain William Pinckney on the Bay" and the list of the first "subscribers" - organizers of the company and themselves insured - contains some of the leading names of the Province.

According to an article in Volume VIII, pages 46-53 of the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, the first notice of the organization was announced in the SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE on November 21, 1735. The last mention of it was on February 21, 1741. A copy of the long agreement to be signed by prospective policy-holders appeared in the GAZETTE'S first announcement, and indicate just how the Friendly Society was set up. Those putting their signatures to the agreement, which was to be seen at Captain Pinckney's were to be freeholders - that is, completely owners - of the properties insured against fire alone. Apparently, the contents of the buildings were not to be protected. The first article set forth the reason why a local insurance company was necessary:

".... whereas, by reason of our Distance from Great Britain, no Insurance Office there, will upon any Terms or Conditions, insure any House in this Town from Loss by Fire." There were too many uncertainties and too much chance of fraud, and this is implied in the article but never openly stated, in order not to offend the gentlemen insurers.

The Society was a mutual fire insurance company. It prayed the Lieutenant Governor (then Thomas Broughton) and the General Assembly to grant the company powers to "purchase Lands, Houses, and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, and lend out Money, in order to have and establish a Fund, always to make good any Loss or Demand..." No property outside Charleston could be insured. Properties which in the opinion of the

fire chief, should be blown up with gunpowder to arrest the spread of a fire, or pulled down before the flames took it were to be replaced by the Society as though they had been destroyed by fire. (Early companies all had fire-hooks, for pulling down beams, etc.) Dependent buildings as well as main dwellings were covered, since the description of the properties includes the now obsolete word, "Messauges" which means the premises attached to a house. Servants' quarters, stables, the "Necessary House," etc. were thus safeguarded.

No house could be insured for less than 250 current money or more than 4,000. "Current Money" meant the money of the Province, as opposed to the Pound Sterling. At that time, about 5 in current money was equal to the 1, sterling. Values varied with years, wars, etc.

On signing the agreement, which made him an insured person, each subscriber gave his bond (promise to pay) of 100, payable with 10% interest for the next 12 months. Anybody insuring property up to 1,000 in value had to pay 10 for his policy. The sums thus paid in were loaned out at interest. In case an insured person's house was destroyed or damaged by fire, all the other members had to pay a pro rata part of what they owed at that time, or all of it, depending on how much was necessary to make the damage good. Subscribers were warned that if premiums went unpaid for three months, protection ceased, and the policy lapsed. Report on a loss had to be made within three days of its occurrence. Members were also on the Board of Directors, with a voice in the company's policies. Other persons could join, if proposed by a member, and anyone giving bond and not paying it on time, could be sued by the Society!

On November 18, 1740, a fire consumed at least half of Charles Town. The loss has been estimated at \$1,500,000 and 300 houses were destroyed. In all probability this marked the end of the Friendly Society for on February 19, 1741, an announcement in the GAZETTE asked all members to pay what they owed the Friendly Society.

All this information may seem lengthy now, but early Charleston business is a fascinating subject, and the city now is expecting conventions from all sorts of businesses which may in future include insurance companies. Bear in mind that an attempt was made in Boston, Mass. to form a fire insurance company in 1728, but it was apparently unsuccessful. Bear in mind also, that replicas of old fire marks are being widely sold by gift and specialty companies, and affixed to houses, often quite modern, which have no right to bear them. Be careful which marks you indicate as genuine.

Charleston had fire engines as early as 1776, for General William Moultrie, in his memoirs, tells of how these engines were concentrated in the lower part of the city, which would be the first attacked by the British in case they passed Sullivan's Island. These engines had leather hoses and were hand-pumped. They were fed from firewells, cisterns under certain streets, whose locations are shown on many old maps of the city.

After the 1740 fire, Parliament sent 20,000 to the stricken town - only a fraction of its loss. Laws were passed, forbidding the erection of a wooden house in Charles Town. Following this fire and others which have plagued the city, Charles Town possessed a number of fire companies whose members often enjoyed the social standing of the various exclusive military companies. Membership was by invitation.

Uniforms were bought by the members and were elaborate and colorful. These early firemen drew no salaries; instead, they paid dues to their organizations. In the absence of a central fire station, the alarm was rung on St. Michael's bells and watchmen in the steeple held out lanterns on staves in the direction of the blaze.

#### GATEWAY WALK

This walk begins at St. Philip's West Churchyard, follows westwardly through the adjoining Churchyard of the Circular Church, crosses Meeting Street to continue along the north side of the Gibbes Art Gallery, past the fence and through the gate from the William Aiken House at #456 King Street, continuing along the south side of the Charleston Library Society, and coming out by the hitching posts at the edge of the Library grounds, again crossing a street, this time King, to the gateway opposite through which the walk continues on to and through the yard of the Unitarian Church, to emerge on Archdale Street.

#### CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

THE CONFEDERATE HOME, 62 Broad Street - This building has been a private residence, a department store, a hotel and a boarding school, and the section on Chalmers Street was used as a United States Court-house. (It now houses the headquarters of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, its office, research library and mailing room. A few apartments are also in this section.)

Today the Home is operated by the Ladies Memorial Association, to carry on the work of caring for the widows and daughters of Confederate soldiers and sailors, which began in this building in 1866. A school for the daughters of Confederates, known as the Confederate College, was also established here in 1867 by Mrs. Mary Amarinthia

Snowden and her sister--two of the most devoted Confederate women who ever lived, apparently, for there seems to have been no work in the Confederacy's behalf (from nursing to importing supplies through the blockade to literally wearing concealed in their clothing the securities destined to build the Calhoun Monument on Marion Square) that the sisters did not accomplish. With education in the post-bellum South at a standstill during the darkest time of Reconstruction, Mrs. Snowden decided that the daughters of her country's defenders (and mothers of the future South Carolina) should be educated. She rented the building and in order to pay, mortgaged her own and her sister's residence for the first year's rent. Friends came forward and subscribed enough to carry on the school and home and to pay off the Snowden mortgage.

Mrs. Snowden, nee Yeates, was born in Charleston in 1819 and died, honored by the whole city, in 1898. Originally the home she founded was for the mothers, widows and daughters of Confederate soldiers. She was founder and, for her lifetime, the president of the Ladies Memorial Association of South Carolina. The school was badly damaged by the earthquake of 1886, but was restored with contributions from all over the United States. The story is told briefly but literally in the marble inscription over the entrance: RUINED BY THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1886 - RESTORED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION - 1887. The building is no longer used as a school but is divided into rental units occupied, no doubt, by many Confederate descendants still.

WILLIAM ENSTON HOME, 900 King Street at Huger Street - This interesting collection of brick Victorian cottages is modeled about as closely on their British charitable prototypes as one can imagine. It was founded by English-born William Enston "to make old age comfortable"

as stated in his will. Scores of cities and towns throughout Great Britain possess such refuges for the aged and infirm, endowed for several centuries and still functioning as their founders intended. These institutions are generally called "Hospitals" from the Latin word "hospes", a guest.

William Enston, born in Canterbury in 1808, came of an old family in that county of Kent which had long been connected with charitable projects. William's father was a cabinet maker whose shop was in the shadow of Canterbury Cathedral and within an easy walk of the Hospital of St. John (founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084 for the lame, the weak and the infirm--it still houses twelve Brothers and thirteen Sisters). A similar institution, Jesus Hospital, not far away, was endowed by a maternal ancestor of William Enston, Sir John Boys, towards the end of the 16th century.

In 1825, Daniel Enston moved to Philadelphia. His son William (eldest of seven children) was apprenticed at age 14 to learn "chair ornamental painting and gilding." His apprenticeship finished at 21, William stayed in Philadelphia until his adored invalid mother died, then set out to make his fortune. In 1832 he arrived in Charleston, got a job at a furniture store kept by "a French lady" and, a year later, went back to Philadelphia to marry Hannah Shuttleworth, of Colsterworth, England. They returned to Charleston and Enston gave not only his whole life to the city, but his heart as well. "I soon identified myself with the people," he wrote, "and entered into all their sympathies. From that time, my march was onward."

It certainly was, for by the 1840's he had a large furniture store in King Street, owned a half interest in the Charleston Hotel, and a



share of a steamship line into Charleston and from the city to New York and Havana. He died March 23, 1860 leaving a fortune of close to \$1,000,000. There were no children. His wife was his sole executor. Aside from funds left for Mrs. Enston's maintenance, William Enston willed his entire fortune to the City of Charleston for a home for "old and infirm persons" of good character but few means and not under the age of 45. By the end of the war, his fortune had dwindled considerably, but there was enough to construct 24 cottages with a potential occupancy of 96 people. It was constructed on Storen's Farm, in a quiet area far up Charleston Neck. High walls guard the quiet precincts, shaded by old trees. Streets and courts are named for Enston's memories of England and of Canterbury: Canterbuy Avenue for his own birthplace; Colsterworth for his wife's birthplace in Lincolnshire; St. Martin's Court for the Church of St. Martin in Canterbury (a Saxon church with an unbroken record of 1,300 years of worship within its walls); St. Bertha's Court for that Christian queen of Kent who, with her husband, welcomed St. Augustine to Britain in 597 A.D. There is also St. Augustine's Court, named for one of the earliest Christian missionaries to Britain. (Who the first one was, nobody knows.)

In the Enston Home, occupied not only by single people but by some married couples, Charleston possesses a fine example in social pioneering and probably one of the earliest in this country. The Enston Home is designed for people who are over 45 years of age, able-bodied, and with a small independent income. No one over the age of 75 may enter, but occupants who reach 75 and are still able to care for themselves and their quarters, cook their own meals, etc., may remain as long as they require no special care. (Several there now are 90 but still going strong.) Utilities are furnished together with a stove

for cooking and one for heating, but occupants provide their own furniture, etc., just as they would do if they were in their own homes or apartments. Units consist of one room and a kitchenette and the two occupants on each floor share the bath. An old set of rules still posted up in the halls states that if two occupants have a disagreement which cannot be solved between themselves, they must take it to the manager, who, if SHE can't solve it, must lay it before the Board of Trustees. So far as anyone remembers, no Enston Home disagreement has ever gone that far.

CANTERBURY HOUSE -- A new high-rise apartment building for retired persons, operated by the Episcopal Church. Located at 175 Market St.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME -- Currently located at the N.E. corner of Bee Street and Ashley Avenue, provides for members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A new 132-bed facility is to be built at the N.W. corner of St. Philip and Vanderhorst Streets, which will provide intermediate nursing care for the people of Charleston.

FRANKE HOME -- 261 Calhoun St., is for members of the Lutheran Church, but also accepts persons from other denominations if room is available.

COLLIN MCKAY GRANT HOME on Meeting Street, just South of Huger Street, is for members of the Presbyterian Church.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH HOME -- Church Street, N.E. Corner of Queen, is for members of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church.

### REBELLION ROAD

REBELLION ROAD, anchorage off Mt. Pleasant, opposite the south end of the city. The name is very ancient. A letter from Francis Yonge about 1721 or 1722 to the Lords Proprietors says that Rebellion Road is so called because a ship lying there is beyond the reach of the guns of any of the forts, and so no ship is allowed to lie at anchor there over 24 hours without the Governor's written permission. Defiance of orders created the name.

### SOUTH CAROLINA GAMECOCK

That was the nickname given GENERAL THOMAS SUMTER for whom Fort Sumter was named. He was born in Virginia in 1734, died 1832, and is buried at Stateburg, S. C. He was a soldier, planter, Congressman and one of the founders of the first American Republic.

### THE SWAMP FOX

THE SWAMP FOX was the name given GENERAL FRANCIS MARION. He was born about 1732, died 1795, and is buried at the plantation he owned, "Belle Isle," just south of the Santee River on what used to be called the "River Road," a neighboring road leading to Eutawville from Highway #52.

The two nicknames "GAMECOCK" and "SWAMP FOX" seem to have originated partially from a remark reported in correspondence of Cornwallis Banastre Tarleton, British Colonel, was trying to capture General Francis Marion when Cornwallis sent for him to go after General Sumter at Ninety-Six. Tarleton had been following Marion on a seven hour chase through the swamps for several miles and had just reached a swamp above King's Tree (now the town of Kingstree, about 75 miles from Charleston). He is said to have called off his men with the remark: "Come my boys! Let us

go back, and we will soon find the gamecock, but as for this damned old fox, the devil himself could not catch him!"

STATE BIRD: The Carolina Wren.

STATE FLOWER: Yellow Jasmine or Jessamine.

STATE MOTTO: Dum Spiro Spero (While I breath I hope) and Animus Opibusque Parati (Prepared in Spirit and Wealth). Another translation is:  
(Prepared in minds and resources).

STATE TREE: The Palmetto.

#### TRANSLATIONS OF LATIN MOTTOES

##### OFTEN SEEN IN CHARLESTON

(Or Encountered in Research)

Note that a seal usually has two sides; the obverse, or most important side, and the reverse. Mottoes are generally in Latin since the language admits of great compression and was for long the universal language of diplomacy and learning, thus understood by most educated people in the Western World.

#### Seal of the State of South Carolina

Obverse - A palmetto tree, emblem of the victory at Sullivan's Island, with two shields just below its fronds. On the right one is inscribed the date, "March 26th," the date of the ratification of the Constitution by South Carolina. On the left shield is "July 4th" date of the Declaration of Independence. The tree stands on a torn, uprooted oak tree, symbol of British power. Twelve spears, representing the 12 states first acceding to the Union, are bound together crosswise at the base of the palmetto, with a streamer marked "Quis separabit," "Who shall separate (us)?" Above the tree are the words, "South Carolina." Below, the motto: "Animis Opibusque Parati," "Prepared

in Spirit and Wealth" (or, Prepared in Mind and Resources"). This side of the great seal of the state was designed by William Henry Drayton.

The reverse side of the seal is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton, one of the Signers of the Declaration. A robed woman bearing a laurel branch (token of honor and victory) is walking over a collection of swords and daggers, symbols of danger, but looking towards the sunrise. The work, "Spes" identifies her "Hope." Above her are the words, "Dum Spiro Spero" ("While I breathe, I hope"). Obverse and reverse now appear upon the Great Seal of the State together.

#### Seal of the City of Charleston

A female figure holding a laurel wreath and carrying something that is either a spear or a small banner looks across the harbor towards Charleston, which a full-rigged ship, symbol of commerce, is approaching. Above the figure are the words, "Aedes Mores Juraque Curat" ("SHE GUARDS HER CUSTOMS, HER BUILDINGS AND HER LAWS").

Below the figure is her name, "Carolopolis." "Carolus" is Latin for "Charles." "Polis" is Greek for "City." Below, more latin: "Civitatis Regimine Donata A.D. 1783." "Granted by the Government of the City, A.D. 1783" - the date when Charles Town became Charleston.

1783  
This seal appears also, in modified form, upon the small metal award plaques given by the Preservation Society of Charleston for outstanding restoration and preservation of old buildings. On these "house-medals" the word "Condita 1670" appears. It means "Founded." Add dates in ancient Rome were reckoned "Ab Urbis Condita," "From the Founding of the City"...so many years.

#### Seal of the South Carolina Society

(Founded 1737)

This is one of the oldest Charleston benevolent societies organized

to provide schooling for the city's indigent boys and girls. Often a large, light blue flag hangs from the portico of the Society Hall at 72 Meeting Street. On that flag, within a wreath, an outstretched hand holds a small slip, or cutting, just a leaf or two, with the suggestion of a root. The Latin motto reads, "Posteritati" ("To Posterity" or "For Posterity"). The Society hands on the small plant of learning which those who shall come after may cultivate.

#### Seal of the College of Charleston

This oldest municipal college in the United States carries above the figures in the center the words, "Sapientia Ipsa Libertas." This sentence can be read several ways, and perhaps was intended to be. It can mean either "Wisdom is Freedom Itself" or "Wisdom Itself is Freedom," or even backward as "Liberty Itself is Wisdom." Below, the Charleston motto is repeated, "Aedes Mores Juraque Curat."

#### Seal of St. Michael's Church

This appears on pamphlets issued by the church. In the center of an oval is the church itself, seen from the Meeting Street side. The Latin motto says, "Discite Non Temnere Deum," "Teach Ye Not to Despise God" ("Despise" in the sense of "Reject" or "Slight").

#### CHARLESTON TODAY

Information Furnished in 1970 by the

U. S. Bureau of the Census

U. S. Department of Commerce

#### Population

In April, 1975, there were approximately 79,000 persons living in the city. This represents 22% of the total population of the metropolitan area, which is 275,000.

### Racial Composition

There were 36,695 white persons living in the city, or 54.8% of the population. White persons represented 68.3% of the population of the metropolitan area.

There were 30,225 Negroes living in the city in 1970, constituting 45.2% of Charleston's population. They represent 31.2% of those in the metropolitan area.

### Foreign Stock

In Charleston proper there were in 1970 3,385 persons enumerated in the 1970 census who were themselves foreign-born or were children of foreign-born parents. Foreign Stock accounted for 5.1% of the city's population and 4.1% of the metropolitan area. The largest foreign stock groups came from Germany and Poland.

### Educational Attainment

Of the population of the city 22 years old and over, 29.3% had a grade school education or less, 51.4% were high school graduates, including 27.6% who had completed some years in college. About 16.2% of the population of the city, 25 years old and over had completed four years of college or more. There were 20,163 persons from age 3 to age 34 years enrolled in schools throughout the city, including nurseries and kindergartens, grade schools, high schools and 3,389 enrolled in college. Negroes comprised 66.3% of the public school enrollment.

## Employment

In 1970 the labor force of Charleston numbered 26,005 persons or 55.5% of all persons 16 years old and over. Females constituted 45.3% of the city's civilian labor force, and 40.1% of the civilian labor force of the metropolitan area. Negroes comprised 40.4% of the civilian labor force.

The total labor force of both sexes, in the city was 46,822 persons 16 years old and over. In the metropolitan area, 198,684.

## Major Industries

In Charleston there were more persons employed in professional and related services than in any other industrial category. The second and largest related industries were wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing respectively. The median income in 1969 of families in Charleston was \$7,920.00. This means that one half of the families in the city had incomes below this value and one half had incomes above it. The median income of Charleston Negroes was \$4,771. Of the 15,865 families in Charleston, 3,475, or 21.9% had incomes below the 1969 low-income or poverty level. This was about \$3,700 for a family of four, in 1969. A total of 17,609 persons below the low-income level were in Charleston in 1969. Of these, 13,761, or 78.1% were Negroes.

## Housing

In 1970, there were in Charleston 23,432 year-round housing units of which 21,213, or 90.5% were occupied. Of these, 41.6% were owner-occupied. Negroes occupied 8,413 of the housing units of the city.



## FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND TREES

## FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND TREES

The great variety of plant life in Charleston gives color to the city every month of the year. There is a constant procession of beautiful flowers, shrubs, and trees which displays an ever changing pattern of bloom and hue. A list of some of these lovely flowers and trees is arranged alphabetically on the following pages. It does not pretend to be complete, but the ones named are among those the tourists usually ask about. Of course, we all should know and take pride in the flowers named for or by Charlestonians, and some of those developed or imported here. The ones Charleston may be said to have a special claim to are the following:

1. GARDENIA
2. HUGUENOT FERN
3. NOISETTE TEA ROSES: CLOTH OF GOLD, DEVONIENSIS, LAMARQUE,  
MARECHAL NEIL.
4. POINSETTIA

Among imported plants there are:

1. AZALEAS
2. CAMELLIA JAPONICA
3. CHINESE CANDLE-BERRY, or TALLOW TREE

(This also is known by the local name of "POP-CORN BERRY")

4. GINKGO TREE

Brief notes on these and on a few others have been arranged in alphabetical order, on pages following the list.

1. Altheas
2. Atamasco Lillies
3. Azaleas
4. Banana Shrub
5. Bay
6. Bignonia, Yellow, Purple
7. Bridal Wreath
8. Camellia Japonica
9. Cassena Berry
10. Cherokee Rose
11. China Berry (Pride of India)
12. Chinese Candle-Berry, Tallow, or "Pop-Corn" tree
13. Coral Vine
14. Crab-Apple
15. Crepe Myrtle
16. Ficus, or Fig Vine
17. Fig Tree
18. Flowering Almond
19. Forsythia
20. Gardenia
21. Ginkgo Tree
22. Hawthorne
23. Hibiscus
24. Holly
25. Honeysuckle
26. Huguenot Fern
27. Jasmine, or Jessamine

28. Japanese Yew
29. Judas Tree
30. Lady Banksia Rose
31. Ligustrum
32. Loquat, or Japanese Plum
33. Magnolia Grandiflora
34. Mimosa
35. Mock Orange
36. Nandina
37. Noisette Tea Roses: Cloth of Gold, Devoniensis,  
Lamarque, Marechenal Neil
38. Oaks: Live, Willow
39. Oleanders
40. Opopanax
41. Palmettos
42. Parkinsonia
43. Pittosporum
44. Plumbago
45. Poinsettia
46. Pomegranate
47. Privet
48. Pyrus Japonica (Flowering Quince)
49. Spanish Moss
50. Spikenard
51. Strawberry Shrub
52. Spirea



Sweet wine  
grass

Spartinia patens is the name of the grass used by the Negro women in making baskets.

It is said to be found in marsh near Charleston, in cypress swamps, and near old plantation storehouses.

AZALEAS are both native and imported. They grow wild in many parts of the country, and are too well-known and numerous to need comment here.

BIGNONIA has both yellow and purple flowers. These plants are American, mostly tropical, climbing shrubs, with large trumpet-shaped flowers which begin blooming in the early spring. They can be seen throughout the City on walls, fences, and houses. They are particularly effective on the brick house just back from the corner of Broad and New Streets. Another particularly effective site used to be on the wall of the house immediately north of the Quaker Churchyard on King Street. There must be many more places which will come to mind in the spring.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. Henry Middleton invited Andre Michaux, celebrated French botanist, to visit Middleton Place, and through him procured the first Camellia Japonica ever brought to America. Three of the four plants set out by Michaux at Middleton Place Gardens are still living.

CASSENA is the Indian name of a species of holly tree native to the southern United States. It is also known by another Indian name, YAUPON, sometimes written Yapon, Youpon, Yupon. The berry is bright red, and the small smooth leaves formerly were used by the Indians to make what they called the "Black Drink." The U. S. Government once conducted experiments here at Charleston in making tea with Cassena leaves. The experiments were made by one of Charleston's native sons,

Mr. George Mitchell, who at that time was an expert "tea taster" for the government.

CHINA BERRY. This plant, like the Chinese Tallow Tree, is an Asiatic tree, as the name implies. It is known also by other names such as Pride of India, Pride of China, Bead Tree, Indian or Persian Lilac, etc. It is planted as a shade tree in the southern United States and tropical countries. The pink flowers grow in large clusters, and are followed by yellow drupes, a drupe being a sort of over-ripe, wrinkled olive-like pod, which contains the seeds. The tree blooms in warm weather.

CHINESE CANDLE-BERRY or TALLOW TREE. The berries of this tree are called by the negroes "pop-corn berries," because they say the berries not only look like pop-corn, but because if they are picked with the hulls on them, you can hear the hulls "pop" when they open. The berries are also called "Candle-berries," and the tree the "Tallow Tree," because of the waxy coating on the berries, which is used in the native land of China for making candles.

The tree is an Asiatic shrub, a native of China. It was brought to Charleston not long after the Revolution by Andre Michaux, French botanist and horticulturist, who was sent to America by the French Government to collect trees and plants to be transplanted to France. This was one of the plants he had collected in his travels over the world, and which he planted at the French Botanic Garden he had here. It was located at Ten Mile Hill, near the present Municipal Airport, and contained 120 acres.

The botanical name of this shrub is SAPIUM: the local variety was named STILLINGIA SEBIFERA by Michaux. The tree grows to a height of

approximately forty feet, with the largest and lowest branches from six to eight feet long. The branches are very much smaller in diameter than the trunk, which measures from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. The leaves are heart-shaped, green in the spring and summer, turning into a beautiful reddish-yellow in the autumn just before they drop. The berries, which are white, grow at the very tips of the smallest twigs and have a black pod covering them which does not open until late in the fall. The leaves grow so close to the berries as to almost hide them. The tree has a flower, white, but very small and insignificant. In winter the tree never has a leaf left on it and very few, if any, berries. Yet the berries will remain on the picked branch for years when kept indoors, if the stems are not placed in water. They can be washed off from time to time, to get off dust, allowed to dry, and continued to be used. Formerly some of these trees were planted in avenues in the grounds of the Charleston Orphan House. There is one on Franklin Street near Queen, one on Meeting at Lamboll, and elsewhere in the City. They are more numerous in the rural areas now, and in the Summerville section will be found in abundance.

CORAL VINE or "BLEEDING HEART", has a coral-colored flower which grows in airy clusters, with twining tendrils. It is a lovely decorative plant. It usually comes into flower in late summer, but has been known to bloom as early as June.

CREPE MYRTLE is a very decorative tree which is being planted more and more throughout the city, on streets as well as in gardens. The colors vary from a lovely pale pink to deep water-melon pink and purplish red. There also is a white variety. This is another summer favorite



*for China*

blooming all through the hot weather. The flowers look as if made of old-fashioned crinkled crepe paper, which perhaps accounts for the name.

GARDENIA was named by Linnaeus, the Swedish scientist and botanist, for Dr. Alexander Garden, native physician and distinguished naturalist who conducted scientific experiments in botany. Dr. Garden died in 1791, when he was only 61 years old.

GINKGO TREE. The history of this tree is said to be as old as the dinosaurs of very ancient times. These trees were found in Bavaria, western Greenland, the Yukon territory - in England, Italy, Turkestan, Scandanavia and Austria, Mongolia, and Patagonie - Europe, Asia, Africa, North & South America, Australia. Cultivation of the tree is said to have begun in the Netherlands, got firmest foothold in England, and from there spread over the world. Today in America it is almost common. Some streets in Brooklyn are lined with ginkgos, at least one street in Richmond, Virginia is planted with them. In Charleston, there is a very lovely one in the yard at 15 Meeting Street, and there are two, one on either side of the entrance at the Charleston Library Society, 164 King Street. There are also others in the City.

The first one in this country is said to have been planted in what is now Philadelphia's Woodland Cemetery, in 1784.

Before the now generally accepted name of ginkgo became common, it was also called "elephant ear tree," "fan leaf tree," and because of a superficial resemblance to the maiden-hair fern, the "maiden-hair tree." "Fanleaf tree" was probably best, because the leaves look like an old-fashioned fan.

The veins of the leaf radiate from the stem, like the ribs of a fan. The shape of the tree is primitive. The slender tapering trunk develops

a number of large branches, but smaller branches are missing. Twigs grow directly from the large branches, and both branches and twigs are covered with numerous little barrel-shaped "short shoots" an inch long or less. The leaves and fruits grow in clusters from these "short shoots."

The ginkgo's fruits hang in clusters like cherries. Their numbers are such that fallen fruits will form a thick carpet under the tree. The "fruits" look like wrinkled apricots - about an inch in diameter.

Unless an earthquake or a roadbuilder interferes, a young ginkgo has an excellent chance of growing up - it is resistant to fungus diseases, insect pests fail to bother it - even Japanese beetles take off after the first tentative bite; smoke from coal fire does it no harm, neither do gasoline fumes. As one expert put it: "No one has ever seen a dead branch on a ginkgo tree."

Japanese called them TEMPLE TREES - they got them first from the Chinese who had planted them around their temples.

HUGUENOT FERN is so-called because it is said to have been brought to Carolina by the early Huguenot settlers. It grows usually in damp places, against and between bricks and stone walls. It can be found against the walls and fences of St. Michael's, St. Philip's, and the Huguenot Churchyards, and in similar environments elsewhere in the City.

LIGUSTRUM with its lovely purple or white flowers is used extensively for decorative purposes in southern states. It is also called PRIVET and used for hedges.

LOQUAT or JAPANESE PLUM is a Japanese evergreen tree with large oblong leaves and fragrant white flowers, which bloom in the fall. The

fruit which follows and ripens in the spring is shaped somewhat like a small orange or yellow pear. The tree is used extensively for ornament in mild climates and is rarely found north of this latitude.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. We all know this stately, handsome tree with its beautiful large, brown-backed glistening dark green leaves. The tree was named for a French professor of botany, Pierre Magnol, who lived in the 16th and 17th centuries. There are a number of varieties and related plants, such as the laurel bay, the sweet bay, etc. These bear white, pink and purple blossoms. The deeply-scented large, velvety white blossoms of the MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, the predominant variety here, begin opening in May. A specimen was sent from Charleston by Dr. Alexander Garden to the scientist Linnaeus. At that time, before the Revolution, it took many months for a package to travel from America to Sweden, and by the time the plant reached Sweden, it was oderiferous! Linnaeus named it MAGNOLIA FOETIDA, which means evil-smelling! However, he later called it the MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, and this is the tree we have here in Charleston and throughout the Low Country.

NOISETTE TEA ROSES: CLOTH OF GOLD, DEVONIENSIS, LAMARQUE, MARECHAL NEIL. These roses were developed and named by Phillip Stanislaus Noisette, a Frenchman, whose father had been head gardener to Louis XVIII. Noisette was commissioned by the French Government to propagate flowers from this climate suitable to France, and he settled in Charleston. He had his rose farm and experimental gardens at his home on what is now upper Rutledge Avenue, ~~not far from the present City Limits.~~ Noisette took an active part in civic life, was a member of the Societe Francaise, which is still an active club, and died and was buried here.

OAKS: Of the many varieties the best known in Charleston are the LIVE OAK and the WILLOW OAK, as its name implies, is an evergreen, and has small, smooth green leaves. The WILLOW OAK sheds its leaves in winter. In the spring its young new leaves have a lovely, rosy tint which makes it very colorful.

OLEANDERS are natives of the East Indies, but they grow in great profusion here and are very lovely, showing a great diversity of color from pure white through pink to deepest red, with creams and yellows adding to the total of more than 32 known varieties found here. It is known that every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous, and for that reason is not permitted to be planted in certain localities, especially on farms where cattle and live-stock might get at it. The lovely flowers are a favorite here in this City, however. The bloom starts early in the spring if the weather is warm, and gives beauty through most of the summer months.

PALMETTO. The native palmetto is noted for its tough, impenetrable fibrous growth. It grows in profusion on the coastal islands and throughout the Low-Country. This is the tree which in 1861 was added to the first South Carolina flag - a blue field with a white crescent in the upper left hand corner - first used in 1775. The flag in its original design, minus the palmetto tree but containing the crescent, was the FIRST NATIONAL OR STATE FLAG TO BE FLOWN IN THE UNITED STATES, according to General Moultrie.

PARKINSONIA. Although named after an English botanist who lived here three centuries ago, this tree has not been in Charleston many years.

It has become very popular however, for its unusual beauty. It has lovely, feathery yellow blooms, and sometimes is called the "Golden Rain Tree."

PITTOSPORUM. This evergreen shrub used so lavishly throughout the city for hedges and shaped decorative borders, etc., is another imported shrub brought from Asia or Africa. The flowers are white or yellow, very often fragrant, and are succeeded by berries with seeds within them.

POINSETTIA is the flower brought to Charleston from Mexico in 1830 by Joel Roberts Poinsett, native Charlestonian. He had been Minister to Mexico, and although not popular there, the flower is called poinsettia in that country as well as elsewhere.

Signers of Dec of Ind. for S.C.

Edward Rutledge

Thomas Heyward

Thomas Lynch

Arthur Middleton

Signers of Constitution for S.C.

for Char. men

John Rutledge St. M.

Prince Butler

Char. Pinckney

Char. Cotesworth Pinckney St. Michael's