

12 Thomas Street

James Legare Tenement

Constructed 1837-40

James Legare also built this three-story frame Greek Revival house after purchasing the site in November 1836. Legare was a well-to-do planter and a cotton factor in partnership with John Colcock. He built this house as his residence, but later moved to Broad and Logan streets.

13 Thomas Street

Benjamin F. Dunkin Tenement

Constructed 1823-28

Built by Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, chancellor of the Equity Court of Appeals, this is one of the oldest houses in Radcliffeborough. Dunkin evidently built this house as an investment while building his large residence at 89 Warren St. Both are in the Regency style.

14 Thomas Street

St. Mark's Church (Episcopal)

Louis J. Barbot, architect

Constructed 1875-78

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, a chaste example of the Greek Revival style, exhibits the persistence of interest in style after the Civil War. Louis J. Barbot, a prominent local architect, designed the structure. It was built by the Devereux Brothers, one of the city's largest contracting firms, at a cost of about \$15,000.

The wooden structure has served a black congregation for more than a century. Organized in 1865, the congregation met at the Orphan House Chapel on Vanderhorst Street before purchasing this site in 1875. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, founder of Porter Military Academy, was its rector for many years. The interior, which is similar in some respects to his Church of the Holy Communion, shows Porter's taste for "High Church" influences.

15 Thomas Street

Samuel S. Mills House

Constructed c. 1840

Samuel S. Mills built this two-story frame house, while his brother-in-law, Lawrence A.

Edmondston, built an identical house at 86 Warren St. Mills and his family were from Massachusetts, and the two houses have many features customary in New England houses, including shiplap board facing, Ionic pilasters at the corners, broad cornices, and recessed entrances. The house has four chimneys, which are brought together on arches in the attic so that only two chimney stacks come through the roof.

TRADD STREET

Tradd Street, which stretches from the Ashley to the Cooper rivers, is one of the original streets laid out in the 1680 "Grand Modell" of Charles Town. Its two easternmost blocks were in the original walled city.

Tradition says that Tradd Street was named for Robert Tradd, who supposedly was the first child of European descent born in the province. It is more likely that it was named for his father, Richard Tradd, who was living at the northeast corner of present-day Tradd and East Bay by 1679. Early deeds refer to "the little street that runs from Cooper River past Mr. Tradd's house."

Today, this neighborhood contains the greatest concentration of early 18th century houses in the city, many of which were once home to seafaring merchants, royal office holders and gentry.

1 Tradd Street

Thomas Barksdale House

Constructed c. 1785; restored 1927

This elegant three-story, stuccoed brick single house has restrained interior woodwork typical of the 1780s. A building owned and occupied by Robert Wells, bookseller and editor of the Loyalist newspapers, *South Carolina and American General Gazette* and *Royal Gazette*, previously occupied the site. After the Revolution, he and his son published a newspaper in Nassau.

By 1927, the house was occupied by an auto shop. It was purchased and renovated by Mrs. T.W. Punnett, a cousin of President Franklin

Delano Roosevelt. The wrought iron balcony on the East Bay side was a present to Mrs. Punnett from her daughter.

5-7 Tradd Street

Allen-Hext Tenements

Construction partially dating from 1727 with rebuilding in 1743 and 1782-85; renovated 1937 and 1952

A double tenement belonging to Andrew Allen was heavily damaged by fire in 1740 and again in 1778. Each time the tenement was apparently rebuilt following along the same lines. David Hext, who rebuilt the double tenement after the 1740 fire, separated ownership of the two halves in 1743. It is possible that James Cook began to rebuild 5 Tradd St. after the 1778 fire and that the work was completed by Robert Brown.

6 Tradd Street

John Fabre Jr. House

Constructed before 1788; restored before 1920
This three-story, stuccoed brick single house was built after the 1778 fire. Its drawing room on the second level has cypress paneling and a mantel in the Georgian Chippendale style. As Tradd was a commercial street, the first level probably had a counting house or store. At the time that pioneering preservationist Susan Pringle Frost purchased and rehabilitated the building c. 1920, it housed a school for black children. She added the present entrance and the balcony.

8-10 Tradd

Lamboll's Tenements

Constructed by 1726; rehabilitated mid 1980s
A double tenement with a first level of stuccoed brick and a second level of wood under an unusual gambrel roof, this house is believed to have portions built c. 1726 that survived the fires of 1740 and 1778. This type of roof form was fairly common in Charleston in the early 18th century, however, few examples survive. The double tenement was built by Thomas Lamboll, a merchant and noted horticulturalist.

12-16 Tradd Street & 2 Bedon's Alley

Lightwood-Sommers House (12 Tradd)

Constructed 1748-50; rebuilt 1789-96 (12 Tradd)

Humphrey Sommers, a subcontractor of St. Michael's Church, bequeathed in his 1778 will the three westernmost tenements of this row to his daughters with instructions and money to build 12 Tradd St. (See 2 Bedon's Alley.)

13 Tradd Street

William Hopton Tenement

Constructed c. 1778-82; altered c. 1860

This three-story, stuccoed brick house is thought to have been constructed a few years after the 1778 fire by wealthy merchant William Hopton. Hopton's daughter, Sarah, married merchant Nathaniel Russell (see 51 Meeting St.) and brought this property with her into the marriage. It remained in the Russell family until the 1850s.

17 Tradd Street

Charles Warham House

Constructed c. 1750 or post- 1778

A house that Charles Warham built here c. 1750 may have survived or been rebuilt after the fire of 1778.

19 Tradd Street

John McCall House

Constructed c. 1745; possibly rebuilt after 1778; renovated late 1800s, 1948

John McCall built a house c. 1745 on this site, which he inherited from his great-grandmother, Mary Fisher Crosse, the Quaker preacher. The two-and-a-half story brick house may have survived or been rebuilt after the fire of 1778.

23 Tradd Street

The William Bell House

Constructed c. 1800; restored 1931

Merchant William Bell is credited with building this three-story, stuccoed brick house.

25 Tradd Street

William Boone House

Constructed c. 1750

William Boone, who was born in South Carolina in 1696 and married Jane Wilkinson, acquired this site in 1748. Their daughter was born on Antigua in 1735. Maj. Boone had a Johns Island plantation and represented St. John's Parish in the Commons House of Assembly. In his 1750 will,