



9 Stoll's Alley

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Introduction

The history of Stoll's Alley and specifically number nine was compiled as part of a research paper assigned in a Research Methods course at Clemson University/College of Charleston by Professor Katherine Saunders in the fall semester of 2010. The assignment was to research the history of 9 Stoll's Alley which originally sat at the edge of the walled city in hopes of finding any small fragment of evidence that the wall exists under/near the lot. Unfortunately, no evidence surfaced, however starting from when the lot was a creek, moving through the owners and tenants, all the way to present day tells an interesting story through blacksmith's, boat pilots, and a complete restoration in the 1920's.

NOTE: The Neighborhood Context and Justinus Stoll sections were a joint effort with Jamie Wiedman due to both having properties on Stoll's Alley.

Neighborhood Context

By Elyse Harvey and Jamie Wiedman

In 1682 Captain James Moore and Major Maurice Mathews received the warrant, certificate of survey and grant to two town lots together; one known as lot No. 1 and “the other formerly known as the Church Yard and by the No. 102”¹. As indicated on a copy of the Bull Plat (named for Stephen Bull, surveyor general between 1673 and 1700), Lot 1 of the Grand Modell was located on East Bay Street and lot 102 adjoined it on the West side across a marsh and fronted on Church Street. Bounding both lots on the south was a small creek that reached inland from the Cooper River (see figure 1 in the Photo Appendix) called Vanderhorst Creek. This creek ran through what is present-day Water Street. If this map is a copy of the original Grand Modell drawn ca. 1672 with lot numbers added later, that would explain why no fortifications are shown².

The Bates-Leland 1686 map, shown in figure 2, shows Charles Towne as it would have appeared in 1686. Shown on the map are main streets, creeks and marshes, which crisscrossed the peninsula, as well as the holdings in the woods surrounding the main settlement. Lot numbers are given for lots for which there were certificates by 1686. The Bates-Leland 1678-1698 Tri-Color map, shown in figure 3, shows the growth of the town as reflected in the grant certificates from the Governor and surveyor general³. In both of the Bates-Leland maps, the presence of Vanderhorst Creek and the small marshland separating lots 1 and 102 is still apparent. On the latter Bates-Leland map, the bend in Church Street appears for the first time, which is useful in locating where the small alley may have been drawn if included on the map. As indicated in later deed records, the small alley is bounded on the south side by lot 1 of the Grand Modell; therefore, the alley must also bisect lot 102 to come out on Church Street.

¹ Bates, Susan Baldwin and Harriett Cheves Leland, *Proprietary Records of South Carolina: Abstracts of the Records of the Secretary of the Province, 3 Vols.* Charleston, SC: History Press, 2005-2007, 145.

² Ibid. 35.

³ Ibid. 37.

The location where the alley comes out on Church Street is located just north of the bend, where the street would have crossed Vanderhorst Creek historically. If this theory is correct, this would place both number 5 and number 9 Stoll's Alley in lot 102 of the historical Grand Modell of Charles Towne.

By 1693, Elisha Bennett had purchased lot 102 from Moore and Mathews. A half of lot 1 along with lot 102 was also purchased by Ms. Bennett, a Boston mariner, from Moore and Mathews in March 1699. Bennett sold the 1-1/2 town lots back to James Moore in December of 1699, and Moore and his wife sold the property lots to Thomas Smith in 1700⁴. Not much is documented about the development of lots 1 and 102 during the Smith ownership; however, the small passageway from the East Bay wharf to Church Street most likely began as a small private alley during this time. The 1739 Iconography of Charles Town map, shown in figure 4, shows the colonial walled fortifications constructed by this time surrounding the city. Using the known location of the Misroon House where Granville's Bastion would have been constructed, Stoll's Alley appears to have been located just within the south wall. Those property lots in the southwest portion of the alley possibly contained portions of the colonial fortification.

After the dismantling of the walled city fortifications in the mid-eighteenth century, a handful of smaller structures could have existed on portions of the alley while owned by Thomas and Mary Smith. According to legend, numerous harbor pilots lived in the alley and before it officially took the name of Stoll (after a later resident), it was called Pilot's Alley. However, no concrete records or indications of these structures, or even the name Pilot's Alley, have been found. All documentation prior to the ownership of Justinus Stoll simply describes the area in reference to Grand Modell lots 1 and 102 and as a private alley leading from Church Street to the Bay. The 1788 Iconography of Charles Town map, shown in figure 5, although from a later time period, no longer shows the fortification walls and several

⁴ Bates, *Proprietary Records of South Carolina*, 145.

small structures can be seen on lot 102. Both the inlet at the end of East Bay Street and Vanderhorst Creek still exist, and the land indicated earlier as lot 1 now belongs to Sommers.

Justinus Stoll

By Elyse Harvey and Jamie Wiedman

Justinus Stoll, Stoll's Alley's namesake, was born in 1704. He married Mary Taylor on October 22nd, 1727 and had at least one son who continued the Justinus Stoll legacy. On April 2nd, 1758, Justinus Stoll bought Stoll's Alley from Mary Smith, Thomas Smith's wife.⁵ When Justinus bought the alley, it was a private alley and did not travel the entire route from Church Street to East Bay. When Justinus died in 1778, the alley had been opened to the public the full length from Church Street to East Bay and had been officially named after him. It is inferred that the name Stoll's Alley was made official between 1762 and Justinus's death in 1778, due to a deed dated 1762 which states the land on a "Private Alley" referring to Stoll's Alley.⁶ Based on estimated construction dates from the Charleston County Auditor records, it is presumed that Justinus built several, if not most, of the structures still on Stoll's Alley today, including no. 5, no. 7, which was said to be his residence, and no. 9. It is unknown exactly which buildings Stoll inhabited as many records are missing. Stoll was a blacksmith and sold bells, nails and broadaxes from his shop along with offering the normal range of blacksmith services. A report from the vertical file at the South Carolina Historical Society states that Stoll advertised his blacksmith business in the South Carolina Gazette with "new Iron-Plates to bake Johnny-Cake or Gridel-Bread on"⁷ available at his shop. His shop was on East Bay Street next to Granville's Bastion, a bastion from the old walled city.

In June 1762, Justinus and his wife, Mary Taylor sold a portion of Stoll's Alley to John Edwards. Bound on the southwest by Vanderhorst Creek, on the west by adjacent property owned by William Roper, and on the East, partly adjacent to other properties, partly to Stoll's Alley, or Private Alley as the

⁵ Wightman, John Pinckney, 1931, *A Genealogical Sketch of the Stoll Family*. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

⁶ Wightman, John Pinckney, 1931, *A Genealogical Sketch of the Stoll Family*. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

⁷ Report by Mary Ralls Dockstader. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

deed refers to it, was sold for \$4,000.⁸ Based on the description of the lot and the lot dimensions, it is speculated that no. 5 Stoll's Alley was a part of this conveyance. When Stoll died on October 17, 1778, at least a portion of the alley was kept in the family. There is supposition of at least two more generations of Stolls having lived on the alley.⁹ Justinus the third even kept in the skilled crafts occupation as per his grandfather and was a brick mason. Multiple deeds are missing after the death of Justinus Stoll and the link between him and the owner (Peter Trezevant owns no. 5 and Luke Swain owns no. 9) based on a 1792 McCrady Plat is unknown.

⁸ Wightman, John Pinckney, 1931, *A Genealogical Sketch of the Stoll Family*. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

⁹ Wightman, John Pinckney, 1931, *A Genealogical Sketch of the Stoll Family*. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

9 Stoll's Alley

After Justinus Stoll died in 1778, there is a break in the chain of title. On McCrady Plat number 1217, Figure 15, from 1792, it shows Luke Swain owning the property where no. 9 is located.¹⁰ Luke Swain owned several of the plots on Stoll's Alley and did not live in no. 9 but used it as a tenement. The Charleston City Directory in 1790 lists Sarah Good, a school mistress, having lived at 9 Stoll's Alley. There is mention of Furman School being held in 7 Stoll's Alley, so it is no surprise to find a school mistress rented the house next door. In 1796, the Directory lists a Captain William Oliver having lived at 9 Stoll's Alley.¹¹ This area was a large mariner area with a Mariner Church very close. Luke Swain was also a mariner. He was the master of a ship called Rebecca in 1786, according to a Charleston Evening Gazette advertisement illustrated in figure 10. It shows Luke Swain and the Rebecca would be going to Wilmington. Another advertisement from 1797, shown in figure 11, advertised a comfortable ride to Savannah on the Hawk with Luke Swain as master. The same advertisement indicates that Luke Swain lives in no. 3 Stoll's Alley.¹²

Luke Swain became a hero on June 10, 1797. A ship called the Three Friends got beached on a sand bar and was being beaten up. Luke Swain made two attempts to save the passengers and crew and was successful the second time. Before the hull split, Swain got everyone off the boat and to safety. The article states "It is to the spirited exertions of capt. Luke Swain, in his pilot boat, that they are indebted for their lives."¹³ Luke Swain died in 1802. This article can be seen in figure 16.

¹⁰ Plat of Stoll's Alley, McCrady Plat Collection, Charleston, S.C. Plat no. 1217, drawn 1792. [microfilm] Charleston County RMC.

¹¹ *Charleston City Directory, 1796*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.

¹² *City Gazette And Daily Advertiser*, no. 3077 (1797): 4.

¹³ "Charleston, Tuesday Jan. 10, 1797." *The City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, 1797: 3.

It is unclear from deed and plat research the link between Luke Swain and Benjamin Jenkins; however, in 1815 Benjamin Jenkins sells 9 Stoll's Alley to Bryan Hussey.¹⁴ It can be reasoned that Bryan Hussey was a friend and/or relative of Luke Swain. In an advertisement in the *South Carolina State Gazette*, Bryan Hussey is listed as one of Luke Swain's will executors.¹⁵ Also, according to City Directories, in 1796, Bryan Hussey lived at 3 Stoll's Alley. Based on newspaper articles, no.3 is the same building in which Swain lived however, we know Swain owned much of Stoll's Alley so it is likely one or the other lived in a different property. At the time of the sale, the lot size had been drastically reduced in size though not yet at modern dimensions. The lot was 29' by 134'. Bryan Hussey lived in 9 Stoll's Alley for some time. 20 years later, in the 1835-36 City Directory, Bryan Hussey, engineer, is listed to have lived at no. 9. However, in the 1840-41 City Directory, Eliza Martin is listed to have lived at no. 9.¹⁶ Bryan Hussey died in 1846 and his executors sold the property Annie S. Aldert.¹⁷

The Aldert family was another family that owned multiple houses on Stoll's Alley. An 1861 US Census shows Alderts living at no. 1, no. 7 and no. 9. The Census also shows that there were 83 white people, 41 slaves, and 10 freed color people with 134 people total living on Stoll's Alley.¹⁸

Throughout Charleston, the Civil War had a great effect on the city. All money went to the war effort so many buildings were neglected and left to deteriorate. This was no exception on Stoll's Alley. Many articles state that the alley became dilapidated and dirty. Steadily buildings became tenements and a lower class of people moved in. Several buildings were also vacant for some time. Between 1882 and 1928, ownership of no. 9 changed hands four times. In August of 1882, Annie S. Aldert sold the land to Rosalie R. White. In May of 1897, the lot had been split almost in half and Rosalie White sold the

¹⁴ Charleston County, Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC). Charleston, S.C. Deed Book R10, p.10.

¹⁵ *The South-Carolina State Gazette*, no. 68054 (4 1802): 1.

¹⁶ *Charleston City Directory*, 1840-41, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.

¹⁷ RMC, Charleston, S.C. Deed Book T11, p. 27.

¹⁸ Charleston City Council. "Census of the City of Charleston, South Carolina." The University of North Carolina, 1861.

portion with no. 9 located on it to W.T. Thompson. The resulting lot is 29' by 79' which is the modern dimensions. Thompson sold the lot to Jac D. Lessermann in March of 1907. Even fifty years after the Civil War, the city was still feeling its after effects. A 1912 book states "It [Stoll's Alley] like many other streets in this section is given over to the Negro population."¹⁹ Finally in July of 1928, Alida M. Canfield bought no. 9 Stoll's Alley and realized that Stoll's Alley had not lost the potential to be grand again, it just needed someone to find it.

¹⁹ *A Brief Sketch of Historic Charleston*. Charleston: Lanneau's Art Store, 1912.

Alida Canfield

In 1927, Alida Canfield bought 9 Stoll's Alley. It was in bad repair and would need a large amount of work to be made habitable again. According to a News and Courier article, which interviews her daughters, Mrs. Frances C. Bonsal and Mrs. Carolina C. Hanahan, while living at 50 Church Street was a fine residence, she did not have the room for a garden.²⁰ When Mrs. Canfield bought 9 Stoll's, she intended to tear it down and use the space for a garden. Her plans quickly changed when she began to see the potential of Stoll's Alley and started a massive restoration.

Mrs. Canfield's first improvement was to brick the narrow pathway. An 1894 News and Courier article calls Stoll's Alley "a narrow, dirty little lane."²¹ It had not improved much since that time. The alley was only dirt and very dusty and muddy when it rained. She managed to get the city to brick the pathway, giving the alley a substantial improvement with one change.

Mrs. Canfield enjoyed 9 Stoll's Alley so much that instead of tearing it down, she used it as an antique shop. Her daughter said that her mother got carried away with the desire to restore the alley and never got around to her garden. An article from the South Carolina Historical Society states that Mrs. Canfield had been looking for a place to open an antiques shop and saw through the dirt and neglected alley.²² As you can see in Figure 6 and 7 in the Photo Appendix, a sign projected from the building that stated "Stoll's Alley Shop: Antiques, Gifts, Tea." In an advertisement from a guide book, figure 8, the shop emphasized antiques but also advertised lunch, tea and gifts.²³ It is uncertain how long the shop was open, the only evidence being pictures of the building with the sign that date from 1929-

²⁰ Amrhine, Karen. "Stoll's Alley Reflects History of the South." *The News and Courier*, 1973.

²¹ Amrhine, Karen. "Stoll's Alley Reflects History of the South." *The News and Courier*, 1973.

²² Report by Mary Ralls Dockstader. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

²³ *What to See, Where to Go in Historic Charleston*. Savannah: W.W. De Renne, 1929. 11.

1930. The building needed extensive work and the shop closed before the renovations had completely finished.

When Mrs. Canfield bought the house, it was not in good shape. The alley had been neglected for many years and the building had rotten wood, a leaky roof, and plaster escaping from the walls and ceiling. With the help of an experienced carpenter, Mrs. Canfield renovated the house giving it new life. She replaced doors, moldings, cornices and stairs. In the attic, the roof beams even had several small cannon balls from the Civil War lodged in them that had to be removed as part of the renovation.²⁴

No. 9 was not the only house on Stoll's Alley that Mrs. Canfield renovated. She bought and renovated No. 5; No. 7; the building facing No. 7; No. 7 ½; and No. 3. Each building in very bad condition and each building was fully restored. No. 7 ½ was renovated and turned into a home for her daughter Mrs. Carolina C. Hanahan. No. 5 was one of the most difficult to renovate. Almost nothing on the interior of the original building was in fact it was converted into a commercial laundry facility at some point in its life. Mrs. Canfield restored all the rooms to their original purpose and then lived in it as her summer home. The building across from No. 7 was renovated and was used as a dress shop for Mrs. Canfield's daughters, however it is no longer open. When Alida Canfield died in 1982, she willed No. 9, along with several of the other properties to her three daughters, Frances C. Bonsal, Alida C. Sinkler, and Carolina C. Hanahan.²⁵ 9 Stoll's Alley today owned under the name Bonsal Family Limited, which is Frances C. Bonsal and Alida C. Sinkler's company name.

²⁴ Amrhine, Karen. "Stoll's Alley Reflects History of the South." *The News and Courier*, 1973.

²⁵ Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, S.C. Dead Book V130, p.114.

Architectural Description

9 Stoll's Alley is a rectangular, one and a half story, masonry house capped with a substantial gambrel roof. Measuring 79' by 29' the building faces north onto Stoll's Alley and is attached to 7 Stoll's Alley on the east side. The three bay, English bond north façade has a central entry with a window on each side. A small porch steps out from the front door then turns right and descends four steps to the street. The door surround is flanked by pilasters with a pediment above. The tin roof extends another half story with three corresponding shed dormers above the door and the windows. The brick chimney extends from the center of the east wall rising five feet above the roofline. The windows are nine over nine with louvered shutters. On the east and west walls, the upper half story is clapboard.

Statement of Significance

9 Stoll's Alley is significant to both the historic district as well as individually. Thought to have been built in 1760, the masonry structure is one of the oldest in the city. It is located where the original walls of the fortified city ran and although no clue was revealed in extensive research, only archaeological evidence will know for sure if 9 Stoll's Alley holds a clue to where the walled city ran. Several notable people lived on the alley throughout its history. In 1758, Justinus Stoll bought the alley and eventually opened it to the public and gave it, its name. This was a big change for the small pathway. Luke Swain owned property on the alley after Stoll and as well, greatly affected Charleston. Having been a ship captain, Swain ran boats up and down the east coast. In 1797, he saved several people from a boat that had been stranded and was badly damaged. The building changed owners several times and then was struck by Civil War poverty and became dilapidated and vacant. It remained this way for several decades and in 1928, Alida Canfield bought 9 Stoll's Alley and began an extensive renovation of the entire alley, bringing it back to its pre-Civil War glory years.

9 Stoll's Alley today is still a small alley running from East Bay Street to Church Street. This alley gives the walker a new experience of the city. The cobblestone path, the creeping fig crawling up the side of the wall and the charm of the little houses along the alley give a true small town, Charleston experience. A Historic Charleston Foundation employee has stated that they will walk down the alley when things aren't going as planned to relax and calm their nerves. There are only a few alleys of this size left in the city and because this one is located within the old walled city, with numerous, possibly original buildings, this alley is very important. 9 Stoll's Alley contributes to this atmosphere and importance. Its full north façade faces the alley making it a large influence to the walker. With its brick façade, red tin roof, and small stature, the building makes the quant, authentic atmosphere (see figure 14 as well as the cover page for recent photographs of the building and of the alley).

Conclusion

9 Stoll's Alley has a broad and complex history. Thought to have been built in the 1760's, the building has accumulated 230 years of narrative. When Charleston became a town in 1670, Stoll's Alley was still a creek bed. After the land was filled in, it passed hands to Justinus Stoll. Stoll lived on the alley and at his death in 1778, the "private alley" had become a public passage from Church Street to East Bay and was officially titled Stoll's Alley. From Luke Swain, the hero; to tenement renters; to Alida Canfield, restorer of Stoll's Alley; the goal of the assignment was to find out as much as possible about the location. Although no record of the fortification walls was discovered, an exciting, motivating history of 9 Stoll's Alley was revealed.

Annotated Chain of Title

Chain-of-Title Record

Property Address: 9 Stoll's Alley
 Date: 10/14/2010

Historic Charleston Foundation Archives

Date	Book & Page	Grantor	Grantee	Type	Lot Size	Plat	Comments
December 3, 1982	V130/114	Alida M. Canfield	Frances C. Bonsai, Alida C. Sinkler, Carolina C. Hanahan	Will	29' x 79'		
February 28, 1938	E40/263	George Dana Canfield	Alida M. Canfield	Conv.			Lots of family members with partial interest for several properties on Stoll's including 5, 7, and 7 1/2
September 28, 1937	S39/426	Exec. For estate of Frances Canfield	George D. Canfield	Will			Ditto
July 13, 1928	H34/26	F.K. Meyers	Alida M. Canfield				
May 1, 1919	H29/22	Jac D. Lesermann	Alida M. Canfield	Conv.	29' x 79'		Ward Book #110, pg. 83
March 18, 1907	T24/237	W. T. Thompson	Jac D. Lesermann	Conv.	29' x 79'		
May 13, 1897	E23/227	Rosalie R. White	W. T. Thompson	Conv.	29' x 79'		Sold portion of bigger lot
Aug. 23, 1882	K18/286	Annie S. Aldert	Rosalie R. White	Conv.	29' x 134'		
May 6, 1845	T11/27	Bryan Hussey	Annie S. Aldert	Title, deceased	29' x 134'		Deceased
Nov. 10, 1815	R10/10	Benjamin Jenkins	Bryan Hussey	Release, conv.	29' x 134'		
1792		Luke Swain	-				McCrady Plat 1217

Annotated Chain of Title: 9 Stoll's Alley

1793

Grantor: Luke Swain

McCrady Plat 1217

November 10, 1815

Grantor: Benjamin Jenkins

Grantee: Bryan Hussey

Book & Page: R10/10

Type: Release

Lot: 29' x 134'

The lot was conveyed from Benjamin Jenkins to Bryan Hussey.

May 6, 1845

Grantor: Bryan Hussey

Grantee: Annie S. Aldert

Book & Page: T11/27

Type: Title

Lot: 29' x 134'

Hussey passed away and the property was sold to Annie S. Aldert.

August 23, 1882

Grantor: Annie S. Aldert

Grantee: Rosalie White

Book & Page: K18/286

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 29' x 134'

The lot was conveyed from Annie S. Aldert to Rosalie White.

May 13, 1897

Grantor: Rosalie R. White

Grantee: W.T. Thompson

Book & Page: E23/227

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 29' by 79'

The former lot of 29' by 134' was divided and 9 Stoll's alley becomes 29' by 79' when it is conveyed from Rosalie R. White to W. T. Thompson.

March 18, 1907

Grantor: W. T. Thompson
Grantee: Jac D. Lessermann
Book & Page: T24/237
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 29' x 79'

The lot is conveyed from W. T. Thompson to Jac D. Lessermann.

May 1, 1919

Grantor: Jac D. Lessermann
Grantee: Alida Canfield
Book & Page: H29/22
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 29' x 79'

The lot is conveyed from Jac D. Lessermann to Alida Canfield.

September 28, 1928

Grantor: Exec. for the estate of Frances Canfield
Grantee: George D. Canfield
Book & Page: S39/426
Type: Will
Lot: 29' x 79'

Frances Canfield dies and leaves multiple family members with partial interest of multiple lots on Stoll's alley including 5, 7, 7 1/2, and 9 Stoll's Alley.

February 28, 1938

Grantor: George D. Canfield
Grantee: Alida M. Canfield
Book & Page: E40/263
Type: Conveyance
Lot: 29' x 79'

Again, multiple lots are owned with partial interest in the Canfield family. 9 Stoll's Alley is conveyed from George D. Canfield to Alida Canfield.

December 3, 1982

Grantor: Alida M. Canfield
Grantee: Frances C. Bonsal, Alida C. Sinkler, and Caroline C. Hanahan
Book & Page: V130/114
Type: Will
Lot: 29' x 79'

Alica M. Canfield passes and wills multiple properties to her daughters including partial interest of 9 Stoll's Alley.

Picture Index



Figure 1 (above): Bull, Stephen. Bull Plat. Copy of the Grand Modell of Charles Towne, c.1672. From files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

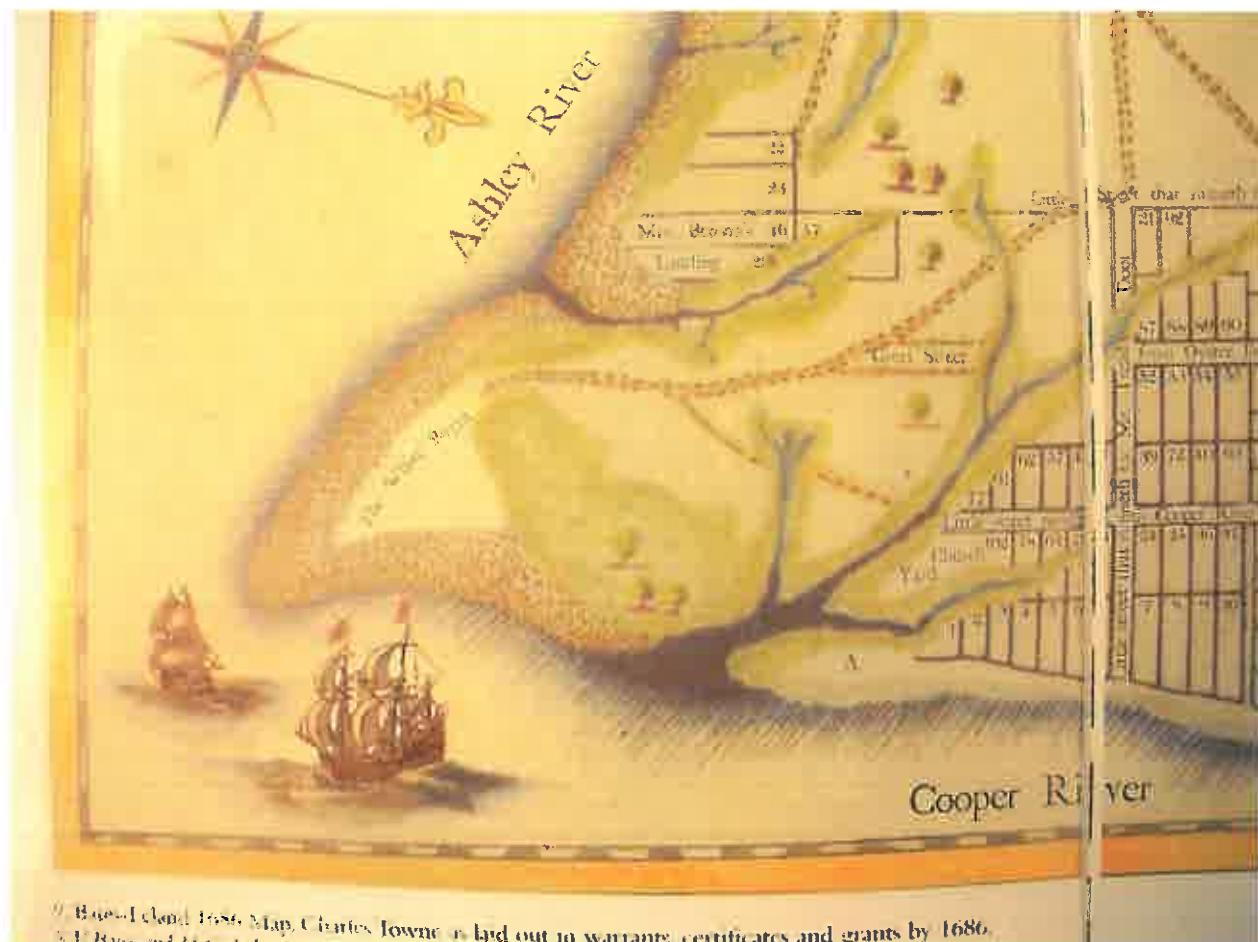


Figure 2 (above): Bates-Leland. Charles Towne Laid out in Warrents, Certificates and Grants, 1686. From files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

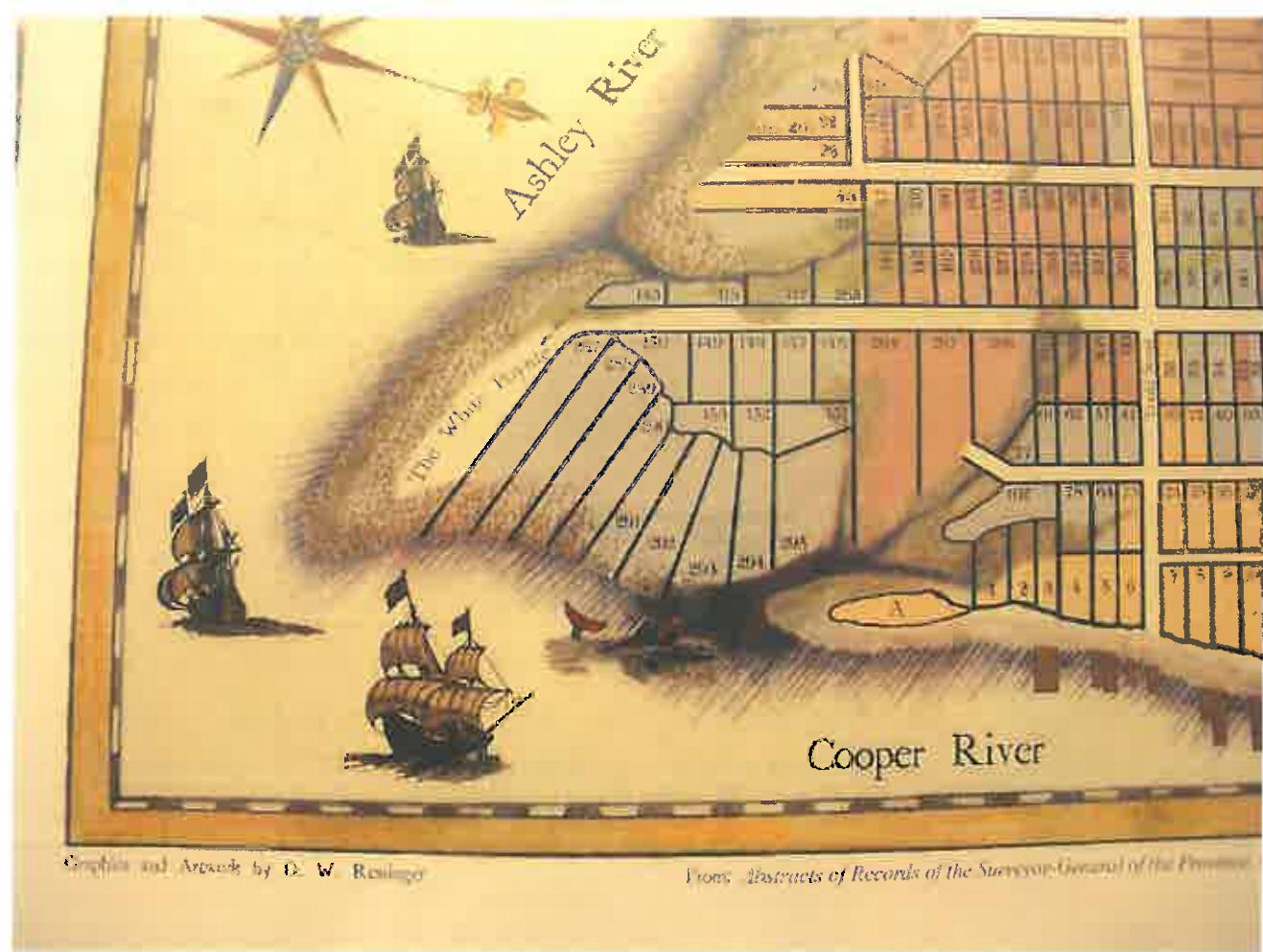


Figure 3 (above): Ressinger, D.W. *Abstracts of Records of the Surveyor-General of the Province*. 1698. From files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.



Figure 4 (above): Iconography of Charles Town map, 1739. From files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.

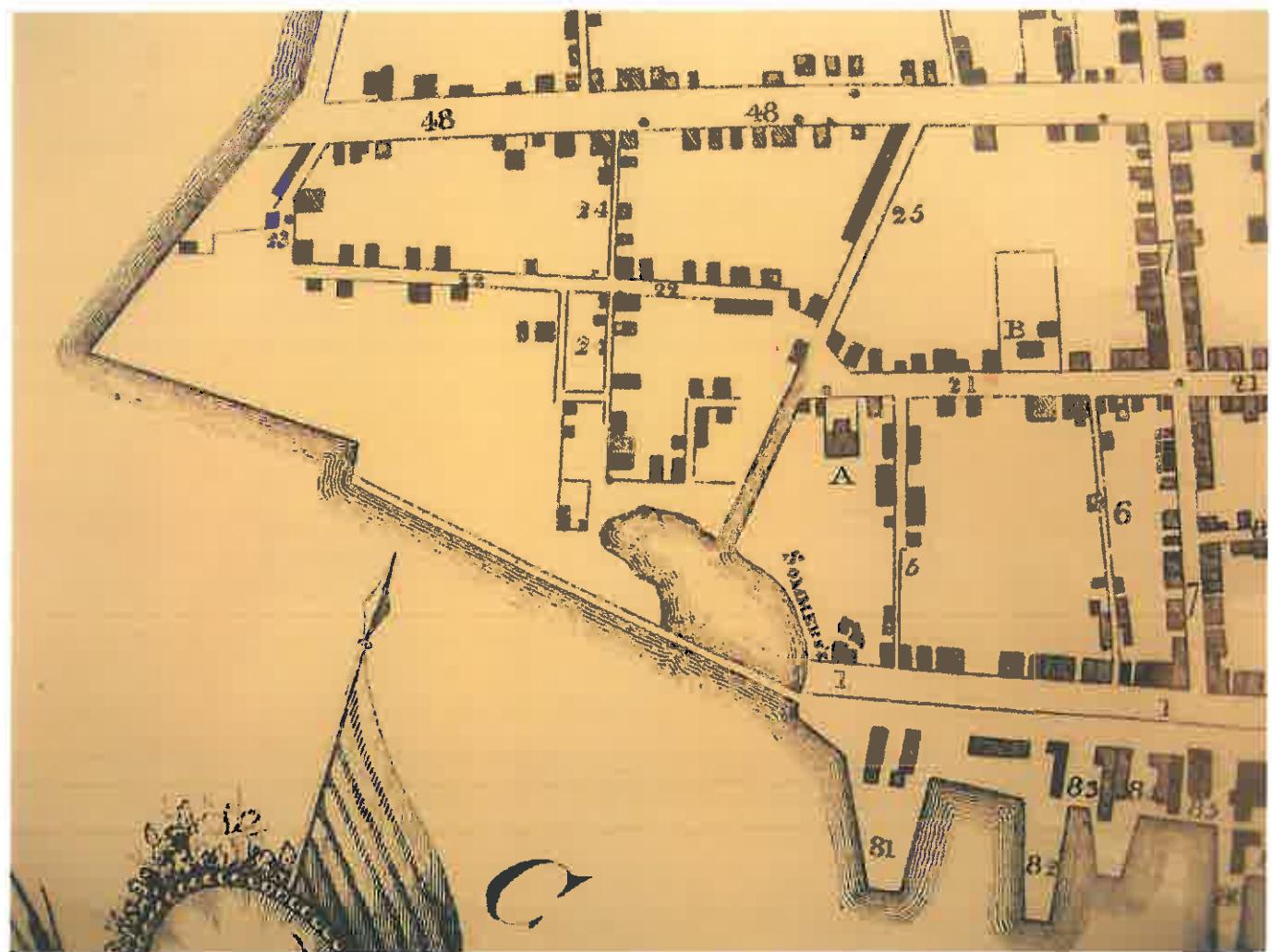


Figure 5 (above): Iconography of Charles Town map, 1788. From files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.



Figure 6 (above):Paine, M.B. 9 Stoll's Alley. The Charleston Museum.



Figure 7 (above): Paine, M.B. 9 Stoll's Alley. c. 1932. The Charleston Museum.

CHARLESTON 11

A **STOLL'S**
ANTIQUE **ALLEY** **SHOP**
L **U** **N** **C** **H**
T **E** **A**
I **G** **F** **T** **S**

④

9 STOLL'S ALLEY
(Church Near Water St.)

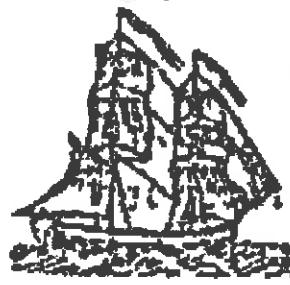
④

Telephone 4942

Figure 8 (Left): *What to See, Where to Go in Historic Charleston*. Savannah: W.W. De Renne, 1929. 11.



Figure 9 (above): Johnston, Frances Benjamin. *Stolls Alley, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Charleston.



For WILMINGTON,
THE SCHOONER
RE'B. E'C'C'A,
LUKE SWAIN, Master;
WILL Sail on Monday next,
Wind and Weather permitting. For
Freight or Passage apply on Board, at Prio-
leau's Wharf.
N. B. Letter-Bag bangs at the Intelligence-
Office.

Figure 10 (above): *The Charleston Evening Gazette* 1, no. 171 (1786): 4

The PILOT BOAT
H A W K,
Luke SWAIN, Master,
Is now established as a Packet
to ply between this city and, Sa-
vannah; she has good Accommodations for
Passengers. As this Boat is noted for being a
fast sailer, those Gentlemen and Ladies who
choose this conveyance may depend upon be-
ing but a few hours at sea, even with a head
wind. For Freight or Passage apply at No. 3,
S. C. L. L's Alley. LETTERS or PACKAGES,
left at this Place, will be duly attended to.
June 6.

Figure 11 (above): *City Gazette And Daily Advertiser*, no. 3077 (1797): 4.



Figure 12 (above): Johnson, G. W. Stoll's Alley Before Restoration, 1905-1925



Figure 13 (above): Stoll's Alley Postcard. <http://cgi.ebay.com/SC-CHARLESTON-STOLLS-ALLEY-SHOP-ALBERTYPE-EARLY-T6093-/150511636877> {accessed November 29, 2010}.



Figure 14 (above): Picture taken by Elyse Harvey, November 27, 2010.

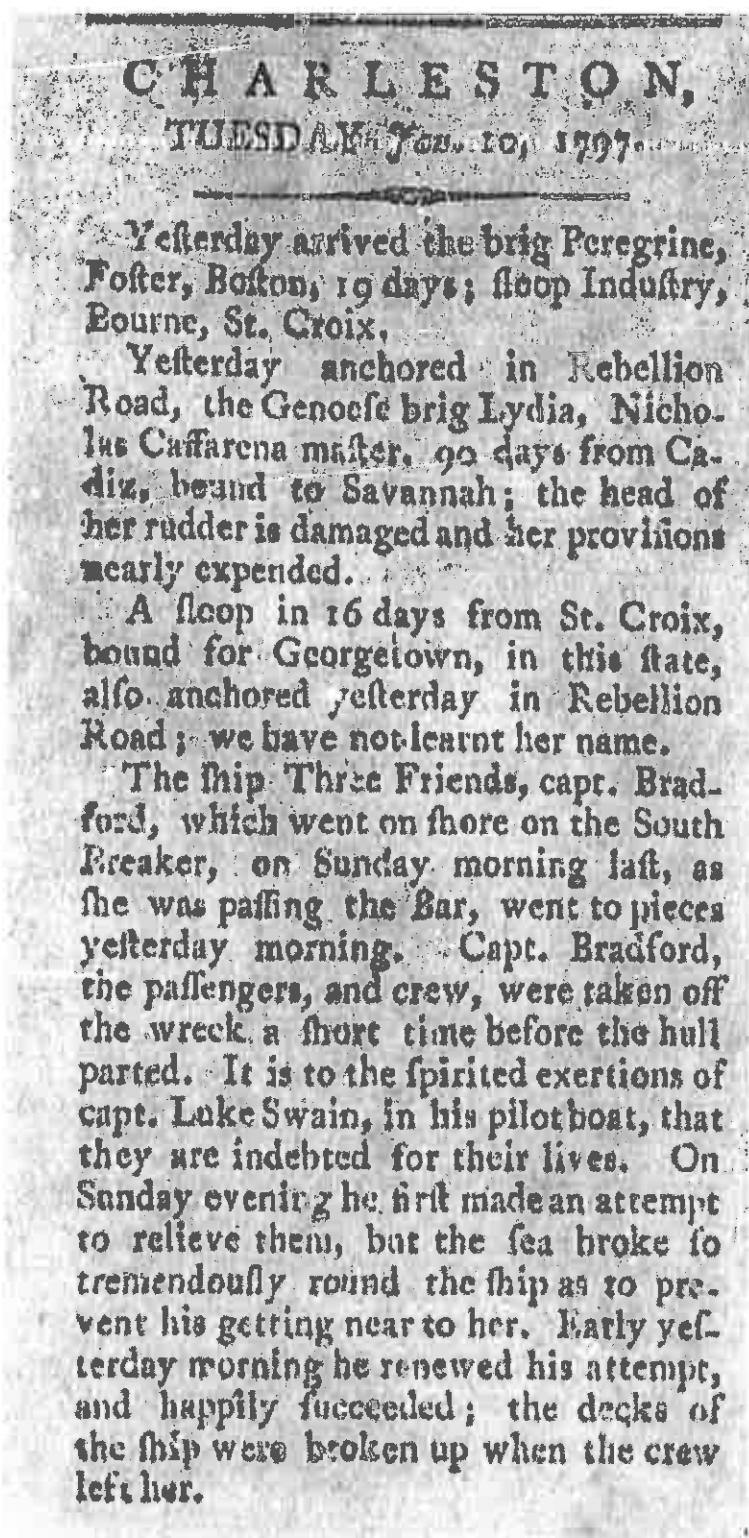


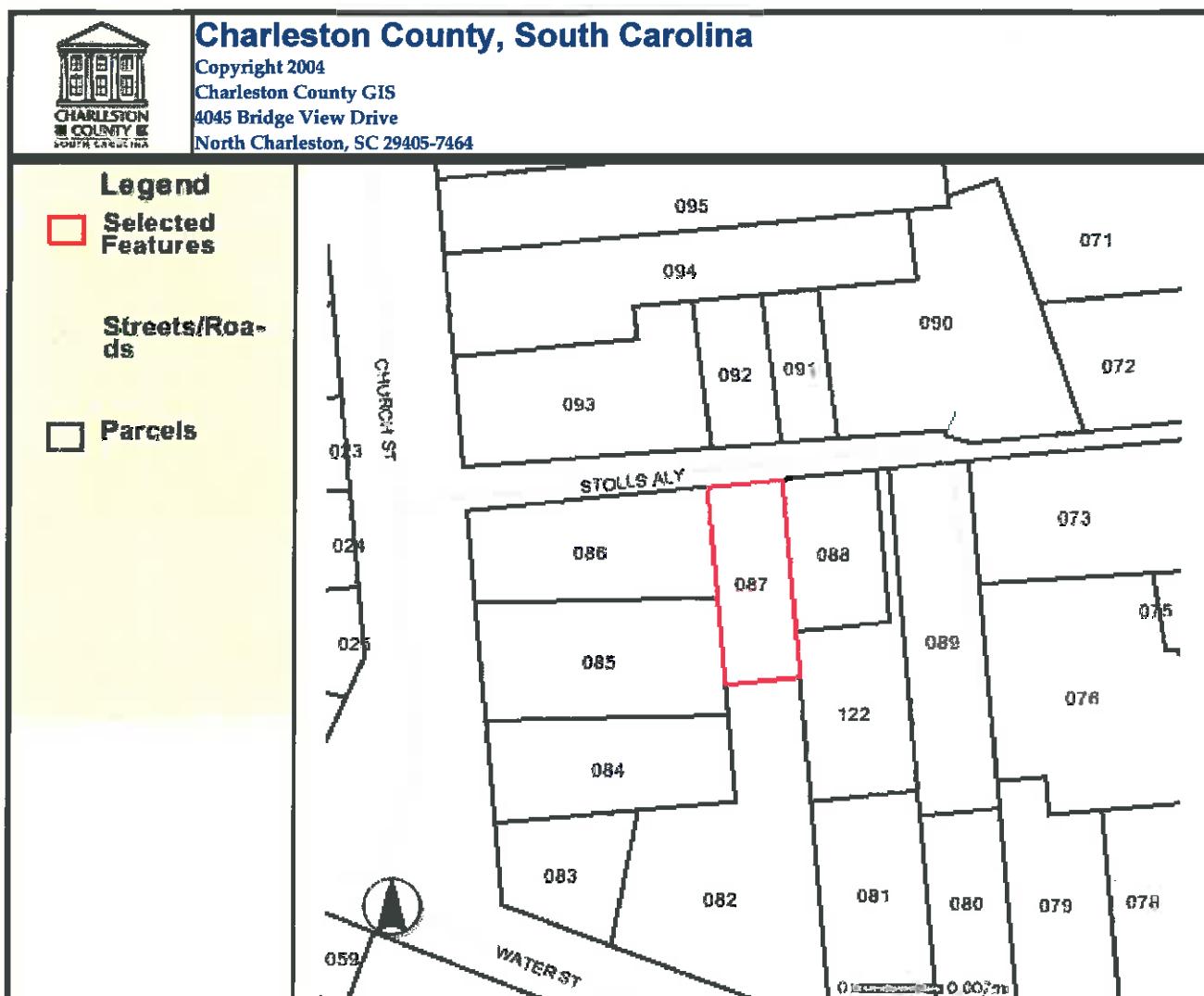
Figure 16 (left): "Charleston, Tuesday Jan. 10, 1797." *The City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, 1797: 3.

Figure 15: McCrady Plat 1217

Plat of Stoll's Alley, McCrady Plat Collection, Charleston, S.C. Plat no. 1217, drawn 1792. [microfilm]
Charleston County RMC.

Figure 17: Charleston County Parcel Map.

<http://ccgisweb.charlestoncounty.org/website/Charleston/viewer.htm>



PARCEL NUMBER : 4581301087

PARCEL ID: 4581301087
 STREET NUMBER: 9
 STREET NAME: STOLLS ALY
 PROP UNIT:
 PROP CITY:
 PROP ZIP: 29401
 SITE NAME:
 GENERAL USE: ROW
 MOBILE HOMES: 0
 SUBDIVISION:
 LEGAL DESCRIPTION: 9 STOLLS ALLEY
 LGL HI ACRES: 0
 LGL MAR ACRES: 0
 LGL WATER ACRES: 0
 LGL SWAMP ACRES: 0
 LGL TOTAL ACRES: 0
 TAX DISTRICT: 71
 JURISDICTION: CTA
 PLAT BOOK: NONE
 OWNER ON 1ST: BONSAL FAMILY LIMITED
 OWNER2 ON 1ST: PARTNERSHIP

CURRENT OWNER1:**CURRENT OWNER2:****SALE DATE:** 3/15/1996**DEED BOOK:** O267-316**WILL CODE:****WILL DATE:****C O NAME:****MAIL STREET NUMBER:** 5**MAIL STREET NAME:** STOLLS ALY**MAIL UNIT:****MAIL CITY:** CHARLESTON**MAIL STATE:** SC**MAIL ZIP:** 29401-2516**MAIL COUNTRY:****MAIL POSTAL CODE:****SALE PRICE:** 1**MULT LOT:** 2**SPLIT CODE:****MLOD GROUP:****FINAL VALUE:** 723000**BUILD COUNT:** 1**AG USE VAL:** 0**AG MARKET TOT:** 0**LR APPROVE:** N**YEAR BUILT:** 1760**BEDROOMS:** 2**FULL BATHS:** 1**THREE QTR BATHS:** 0**HALF BATHS:** 0**TOTAL FINISH AREA:** 1764**LIVING AREA:** 0**CONDO-BEDROOM:** 0**CONDO FULL BATH:** 0**CONDO H-BATH:** 0**CONDO YR BUILT:** 0

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

1. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, May 1884.

<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/SFMAPS&CISOPTR=672&REC=18> {accessed September 7, 2010}.

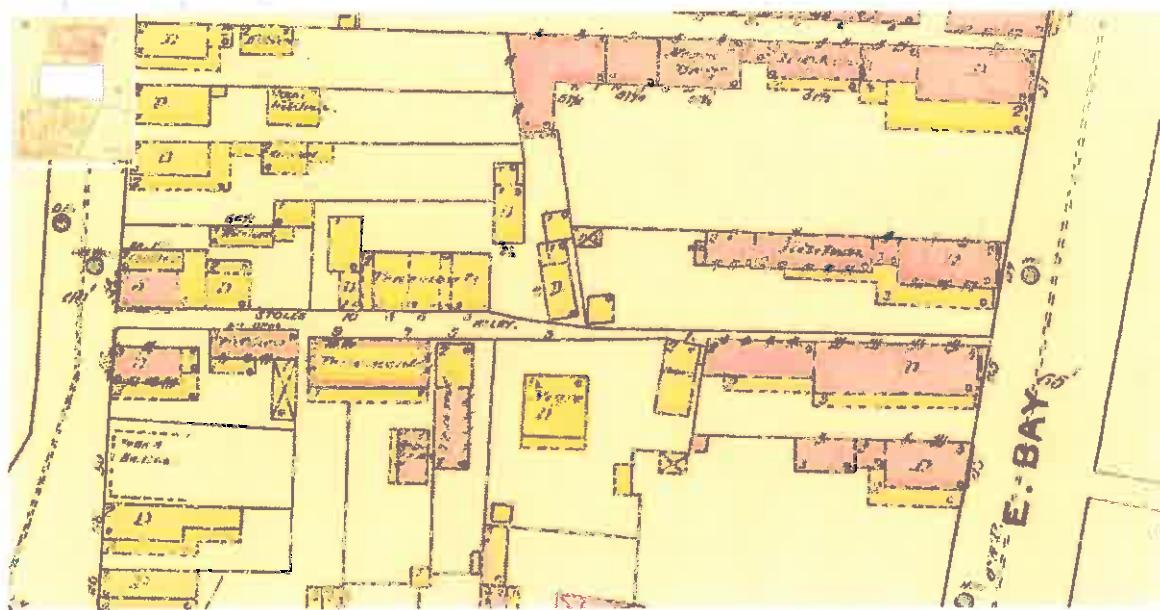
2. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1888.

<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/SFMAPS&CISOPTR=641&REC=6> {accessed September 7, 2010}.

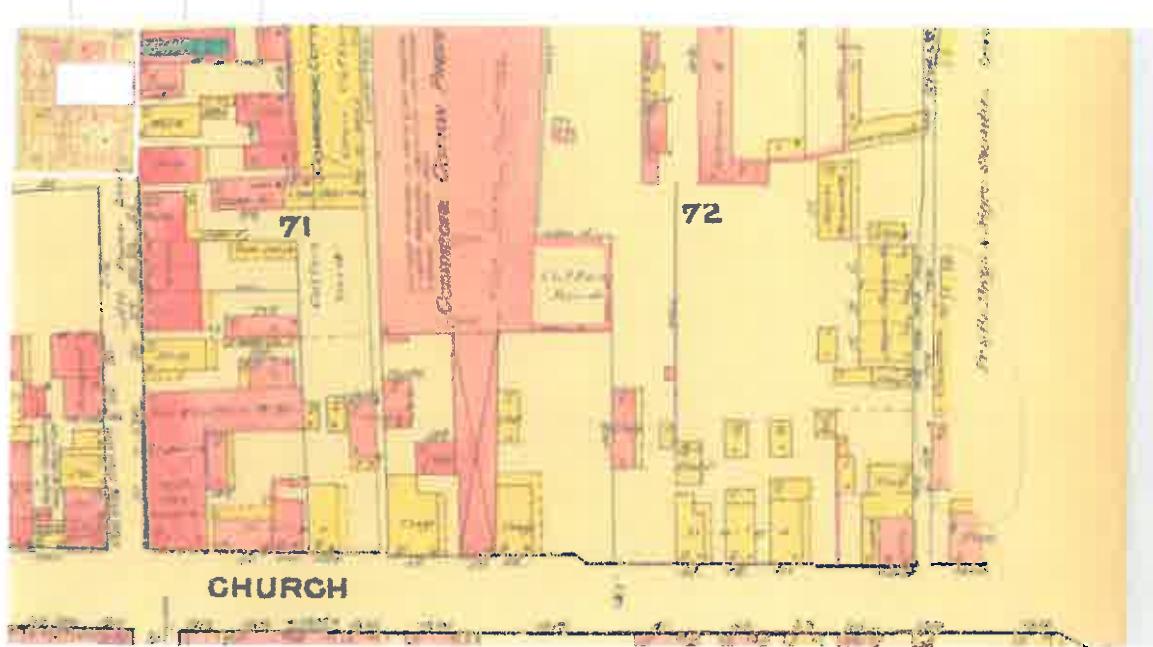
3. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, February 1902.

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June 1888



May, 1884





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