

A Property History of 7 Gibbs Street

Charleston, SC 29401

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Introduction

The house at 7 Gibbes Street has stood in place for most of Charleston's history. While the exact date of construction is unknown, the house was most likely built in the first decade of the 19th century. Like so much of the Charleston peninsula, the area on which 7 Gibbes stands was once low water or marsh lands. During the Colonial period, people like William Gibbes filled in the land and developed it into a livable area.

While the structure was never the primary residence for any of the major families in developing Charleston, it did come into contact with several of them. William Gibbes originally owned and developed the property until his death in 1789. After passing hands several times, Charles Manigault owned the property as it was directly across the street from one of the Manigault family home, 6 Gibbes Street. It was also the center of Charleston life and progressive politics. Laura Bragg and Isabelle Heyward lived at the house for some time together before Isabelle died and Laura moved away. The house passed hands from one family to another after the Bragg and Heyward period before being extensively remodeled in 2007. Though it was never a site of one major event in Charleston history, the house at 7 Gibbes Street was still a witness to Charleston history, from the development of the land to women's suffrage.

Architectural Description

The property located at 7 Gibbes Street is a two-story, wood frame residential structure. The house is nestled in a narrow street in Charleston's historic South of Broad, so it is surrounded by other historic properties. The street-facing facade does not contain an entrance into the structure; the entrance is on the other side-gable facade and is only accessible via the driveway to the right of the structure. It is a side-gabled Charleston single family style home, but because it has two additions and has recently been remodeled, the current form of the house deviates from the standard Charleston single house form. One addition extends the gabled, East-facing facade of the property and the other extends from the South-facing facade. The roof to this addition mimics the original roof shape but is set several feet below in order to clearly articulate itself as an addition. The house is wood-framed but it rests on top of a slightly raised masonry foundation.

The roof has a normal pitch and there are three gabled dormers along the south end of the house. The middle dormer aligns vertically with the main entrance on the first floor, and the other two dormers are evenly spaced on either side. Each dormer contains two panes of glass for the window. There are two chimney stacks, and both are interior and set towards the gabled ends of the property. The street facing facade is nine bays, containing six bays on the original structure and three bays on the addition on the left. The windows on each floor of the structure are six-over-six, but the windows along the second floor and the window in between the two floors contain more square panes, making them shorter than the first-story windows overall. Each window has black louvered shutters on either side. The south facing facade is six bays.

There is a porch along the front of the house but only extends about half of the facade. The second floor, south facade addition extends over the porch. It projects over the porch to

create an engaged roof. The house is currently clad in weatherboard. Because it was remodeled just over ten years ago, most of the visible materials of the existing structure are new. The porch is supported by three columns, all between the end of the house to the entryway. The railing system has modern, clean lined banister and balusters.

Site History and Context

Though William Gibbes owned the property for some time before it was sold to Christopher Williman in 1799, it is not exactly clear when the current house was constructed. Some reports date it to the early 1800's¹ One of the reports that Glenn Keyes Architects produced for the Board of Architectural Review in 2007 stated that one of the additions to the house dated to the 1790's, earlier than some of the other reports of original date of construction.² Whether it was built in the late 1700's or early 1800's, the building is still one of if the only early building on Gibbes Street that is still standing today.

The 1780 map to the right shows the peninsula before an operation during the Revolutionary War. The area circled in red is where 7 Gibbes is now, then lowlands that Gibbes was developing in the 1770's and 1780's.



Figure 1

The 1790 ichnography of the peninsula by the Phoenix Fire Company shows Gibbes Wharf and some of the surrounding structures, but it is unclear if the building on Gibbes Street is in fact 7 Gibbes.



Figure 2

¹ Post and Courier article, 2010. From vertical files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

² Glenn Keyes Architects, 2007, From the Board of Architectural Review Archives, Board of Architectural Review, 2 George Street, Charleston SC.

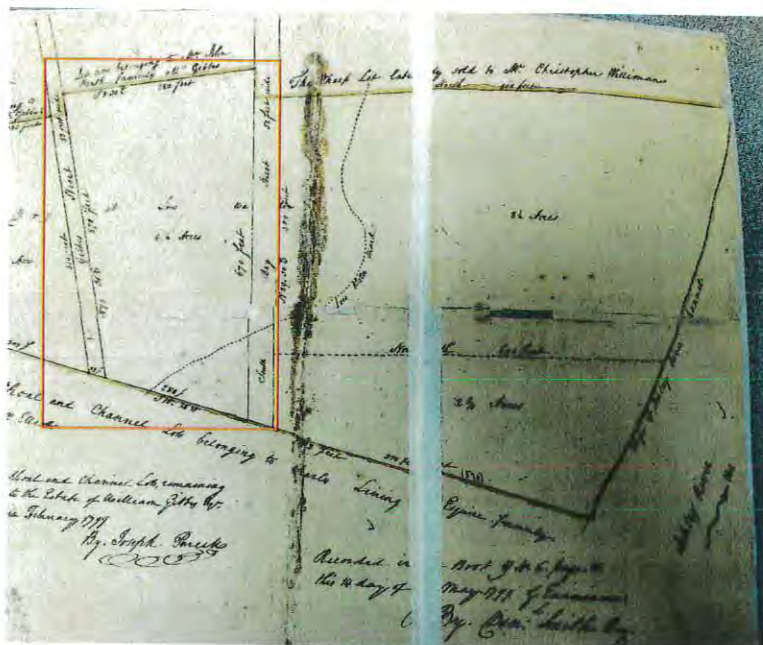


Figure 3

The 1799 deed confirming the sale of the property to Christopher Williman includes a plat of the property but no mention of the building. The area where 7 Gibbes exists is labeled as low water land that is to be sold to Williman. To the side of the property is labeled as belonging to Mr. John Harth, so it is

not surprising that the Harth family buys the property when it becomes available in 1820.

The famous 1872 Bird's Eye map of Charleston shows the structure standing at its current location. The land west of the house at the very end of Gibbes Street was still mostly water or marshland when the Bird's Eye map was created. After the 1886 earthquake, the city of Charleston surveyed the peninsula for damage to the area. They reported that the property at 7 Gibbes Street was in good condition and not affected by the earthquake.

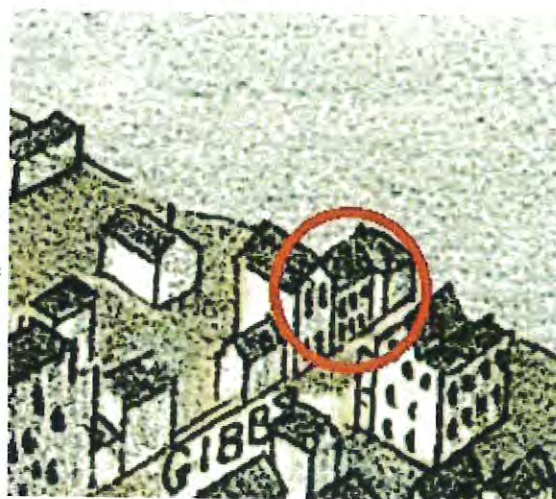


Figure 4

It also reported that it had a slate roof.³

The 1888 Sanborn map shows the beginning of the development of that land. The 1888 Sanborn maps show the structure is a two-story, wood frame structure with a two-story piazza. The two circles in the left two corners of the image indicate the house had plumbing installed.

³ Division of Records Management Historical File, from South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Gibbes street at this point still only extended just past the 7 Gibbes residence, with an additional side street to the west of the residence.

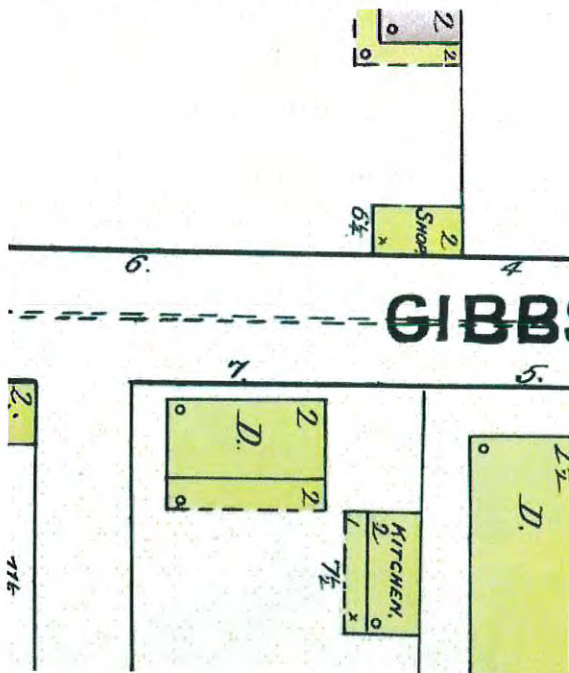


Figure 5

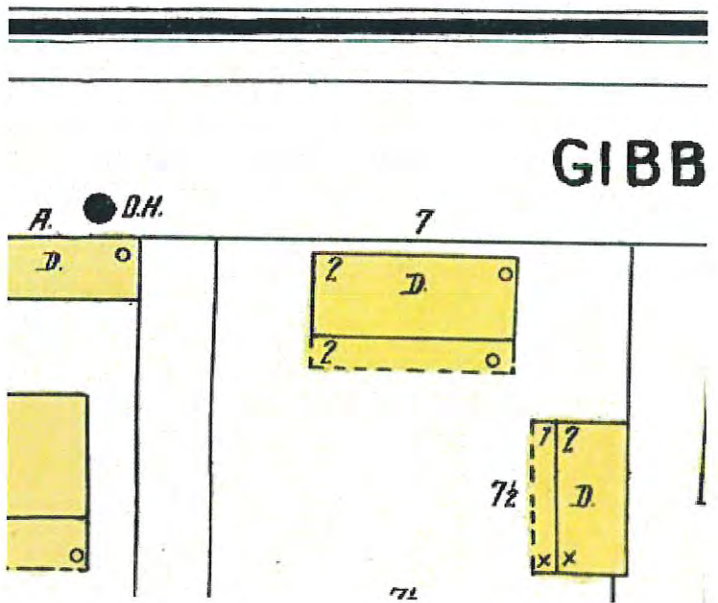


Figure 6

The 1902 map is much the same at the 1888 Sanborn. It is still a two-story, wood frame structure with a two-story piazza and indoor plumbing. The sale in 1905 included a plat of the property, confirming the size of the lot from the 1902 Sanborn.

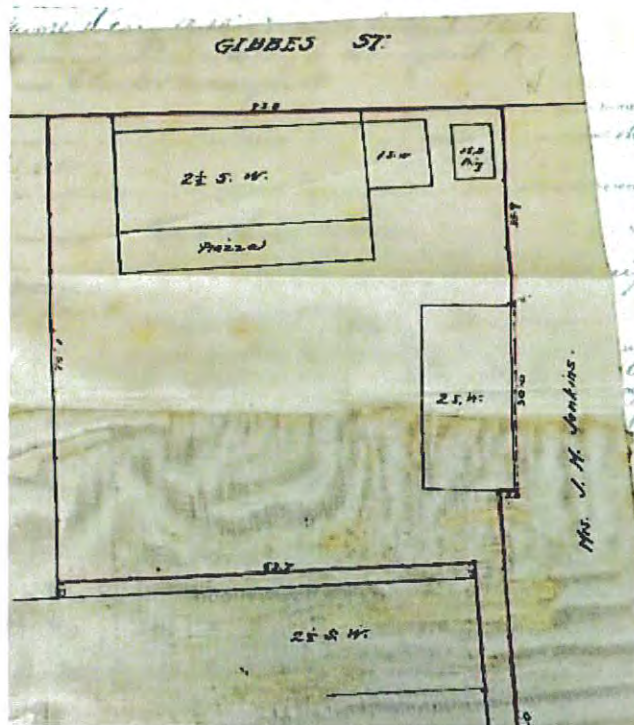


Figure 7

The 1944 map shows some changes in the structure. It is still a two-story wood frame dwelling, but it no longer has a marked piazza. It also has two additions on both the east and west ends of the house. The west addition is two-stories and the east addition is one-story. The 1951 and 1955 maps are the same in regards to the property at 7 Gibbes and do not show any changes to the building.

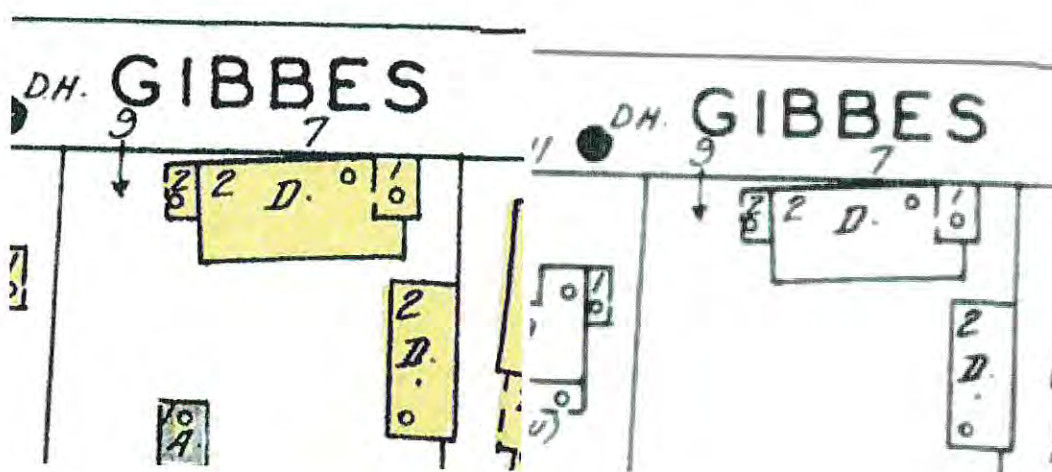


Figure 8

Figure 9

The 2007 renovations to the structure resulted in the removal of a large amount of original or at least, very historic material. Due to a significant amount of rot and structural damage to the floors and the roofing system, they were forced to retire much of the remaining historic fabric for the very reasonable necessity of safe living. The porch was also screened in, and so the architects removed the screens and modified the columns on the porch. The image to the right shows a photo from Glenn Keyes Architects during the remodeling process. During the renovations, Glenn Keyes Architects were able to restore four fireplaces in the house to working

condition. Much of the historic materials, especially flooring and roofing materials, were replaced to make the structure a safe, habitable space.⁴

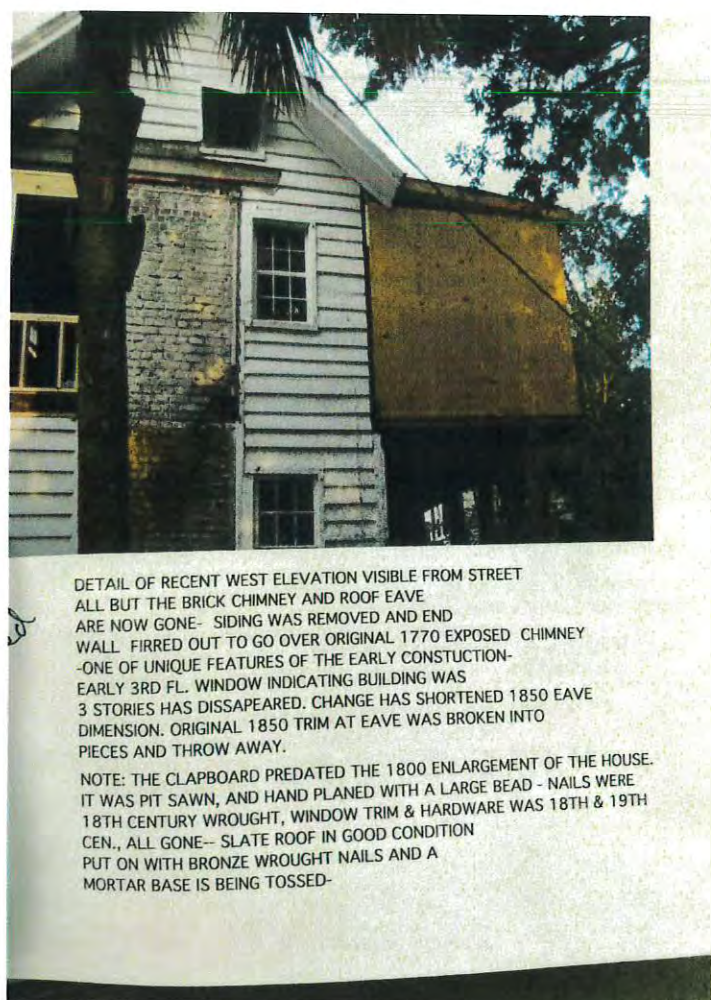


Figure 10

⁴ Post and Courier article, 2010. South Carolina Room.

William Gibbes and William Hasell Gibbes

William Gibbes built his wharf and filling in the surrounding area by 1772.⁵ During the late 18th century, Gibbes Wharf was a center of commerce like all of the other Charleston area ports and wharfs. Gibbes developed the land, filling in what was mostly marsh land and establishing his own wharf. He also built his family house on another part of his property and what is now 64 South Battery. The British occupied the area and took over his property during the Revolutionary War, but he was able to recover his wharf in 1782.⁶ An advertisement in the newspaper from 1783 states that Gibbes has repaired his wharf and his stores at south bay. During his repairs he created a "large, convenient and safe yard for lumber, naval stores and wood."⁷ During the next few years they were relatively prosperous, selling everything from rice to entire ships.⁸

William Gibbes died in March 1789, and his first born son William Hasell Gibbes was one of the executors of his estate and inherited much of his property, including the property that became 7 Gibbes Street.⁹ William Hasell Gibbes took on his father's business after he passed away in 1789, though he was already an established member of Charleston himself. He maintained his career as a lawyer, and was often representing the wills and orders of different Charlestonians in the newspapers and courts. William Hasell Gibbes often appeared in the newspapers doing his own business as well.

⁵ Walter J. Fraser Jr., *Charleston! Charleston! The History of a Southern City*, University of South Carolina Press: Columbia, 1991, p. 129.

⁶ "O7. Gibbes Wharf and City Market." *Halsey Map: Alfred O. Halsey Map 1949* online.

⁷ "Advertisement." *South-Carolina Weekly Gazette* (Charleston, South Carolina) I, no. 8, April 5, 1783: [3]. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

⁸ "Advertisement." *Charleston Evening Gazette* (Charleston, South Carolina) I, no. 120, November 29, 1785: [3]. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

⁹ "Advertisement." *Columbian Herald* (Charleston, South Carolina), no. 474, March 26, 1789: [3]. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

He often sent out advertisements either selling or renting out the people he enslaved.¹⁰

He also owned a tavern off of Champney's wharf, getting his license in April 1799.¹¹

Later that year in July, William Hasell Gibbes created an advertisement for his new tavern, letting the people of Charleston know about his most recent import of rum from St. Croix.¹² William Hasell Gibbes and his mother Mary Gibbes had tried to sell much of the property William Gibbes had left to them, including the wharf and their family home. But they had difficulties

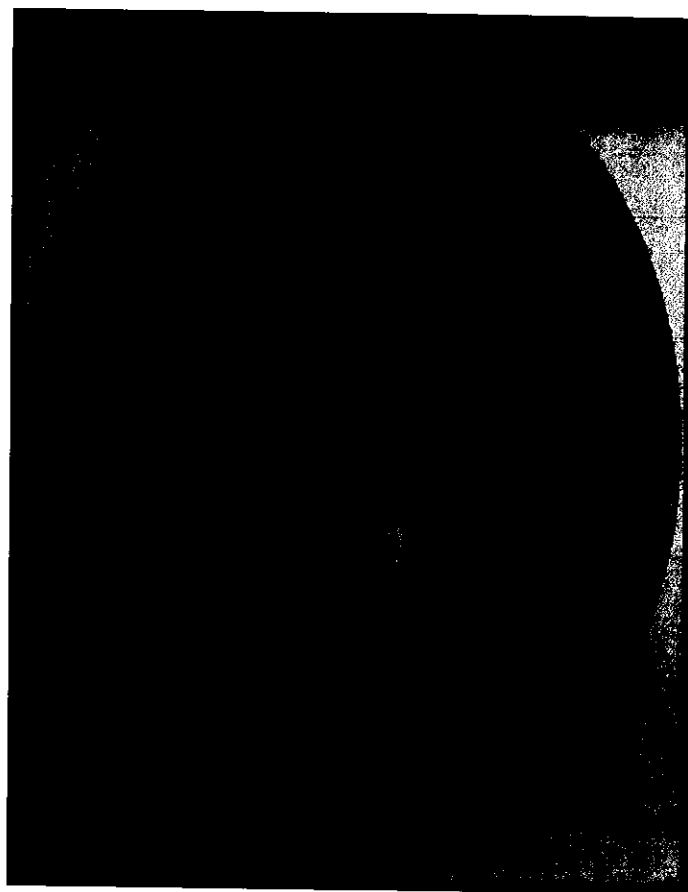


Figure 11

getting it sold and the wharf declined in value because of it. They eventually sold their home to Mrs. Sarah Smith in 1794. It was not until 1798 that they were able to sell the wharf. The gentleman who bought the property was Christopher Williman then bought more property from the Gibbes the following year. It was the 1799 sale of the lowlands just north of the wharf that included the 7 Gibbes property.¹³

¹⁰ "Advertisement." *South-Carolina Weekly Gazette* (Charleston, South Carolina), no. 239, October 15, 1785: [1]. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

¹¹ "Advertisement." *City Gazette* (Charleston, South Carolina) XVII, no. 3712, July 6, 1799: [4]. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

¹² "Advertisement." *City Gazette* (Charleston, South Carolina) XVII, no. 3713, July 8, 1799: [1]. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

¹³ "O7. Gibbes Wharf and City Market." *Halsey Map*.

Williman, Harth, and Manigault

It was at some point between the 1799 sale and the 1820 sale that the house at 7 Gibbes was built. Williman sold his property to William Harth whose family owned the lumber yard next door. Several years later he sold the property to Archibald E. Miller and Neil McNeill as trustees for his family. It appears they rented out the space and gave some of the profit to the Harth's. In the deed, it is specified that a portion of their annual profits are to go to the education of Harth's grandchildren.¹⁴ In 1831 Miller and McNeill owned the property as trustees for the Harth family. That year there was a fire next door at the lumber yard that caused extensive damage to the property but it did not damage the house at 7 Gibbes.¹⁵ The trustees sold the property to Charles Manigault in 1846.¹⁶

Charles Manigault was another member of the famous Manigault family in Charleston. It does not seem that Charles Manigault lived at this location in Charleston. He may have had some other residence in the city, but it seems that he lived mostly in Columbia and in Savannah. The newspaper in Columbia often mentioned his coming home and leaving for Charleston and Savannah, so it is unclear.¹⁷ It is also unclear as to which Charles Manigault owned the property. It is likely the elder Charles Manigault who bought the property, but he could not have been the Charles Manigault to sell the property given his death in 1874. His younger relative, also named Charles Manigault, would have been alive to sell the property to Maria Heyward but was not alive when it came into the Manigault family.

¹⁴ Charleston County. Register of Deeds Office, Charleston SC. Deed Book N9, p. 418

¹⁵ "From the Charleston Courier, May 18." *BALTIMORE PATRIOT & MERCANTILE ADVERTISER*. (Baltimore, Maryland) XXXVII, no. 123, May 24, 1831: [2]. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

¹⁶ Charleston County. Register of Deeds Office, Charleston SC. Deed Book W11, p. 115

¹⁷ "Coming and Going. People You Know and People You Don't -- Personal and Social." *State* (Columbia, South Carolina), May 16, 1897: 8. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

Isabelle Heyward and Laura Bragg

According to the City Directories for Charleston, Laura Bragg lived at 7 Gibbes from 1916 to 1927. Maria E Heyward owned the property through 1916, and through some process of Maria's will, the ownership of the property turned to Isabelle Heyward in 1917.¹⁸ Isabelle Heyward owned the property after Maria Heyward, most likely through her will. The Charleston newspaper announced the death of Maria Heyward in January 1916, saying she passed away at the age of 73.¹⁹ In the 1945 deed in which Nan Cain Porcher sells the property, they mention that the house passed down from Maria Heyward to Isabelle to Joseph Faber Porcher and then to her all through different wills, so it can be assumed this is what happened.²⁰ The city directories indicate that she owned the house from 1917 through her death in 1926, but she most likely gained ownership of the property after Maria died in 1916.²¹ Sometimes referred to as Isabelle, Isabel, or Belle, she was mostly referred to as Belle by those who knew her.

Laura Bragg lived at 7 Gibbes, renting from Maria then Isabelle Heyward family from 1916 to 1917, but lived in Charleston from 1909 to 1932. She graduated from Simmons College in 1906 with a degree in Library Science, becoming one of the few women during her time to earn a college degree. She moved to South Carolina to work for the Charleston Museum in 1909, the oldest museum in the United States, becoming the first woman to be the director of the Charleston Museum.²² She moved in 1932 to work at another museum in Massachusetts, but she eventually moved back to Charleston in 1940

¹⁸ City Directories 1915-1927. From the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

¹⁹ *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), January 11, 1916: 9. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

²⁰ Charleston County. Register of Deeds Office, Charleston SC. Deed Book M45, p. 671.

²¹ City Directories 1915-1927. From the South Carolina Room.

²² Louise Anderson Allen, 1999. From the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

to retire.²³ During her time in Charleston, Bragg became very involved and utilized her position at the museum to create educational programs for the community. Under Bragg's direction, the museum became the first in the United States to develop educational programs. She led field trips for Charleston area children through the Natural History Society.²⁴ She was interested in natural history and horticulture and herbology.²⁵

In 1921 the year after she took over as head of the museum, she changed the rules of the establishment and opened the museum to people of color, reversing the trustee's decision



Figure 12

to exclude people of color.²⁶ While she was working at the library, she was a huge advocate for education, creating a free library within the museum in 1917. Bragg helped to found the Charleston Public Library, saying "I was brought up in the North where there are public libraries everywhere..." After she was able to create the Charleston County Public Library in 1930, it quickly branched out into nearby areas like Mount Pleasant, Edisto Island, generating enough

²³ News and Courier article, 1940, from vertical files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

²⁴ News and Courier article, 1971, from vertical files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

²⁵ Charleston Museum Newsletter, 2007, from vertical files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

²⁶ Allen, Louise Anderson, *A Bluestocking in Charleston: The Life and Career of Laura Bragg*, Columbia: University of South Carolina, 2001, p.2

interest for a book mobile.²⁷ She also created a rotating educational program called Bragg Boxes that would travel between schools in the area, helping to educate students both black and white using visual tools and non-traditional methods.²⁸



Figure 13

Laura Bragg created a Poetry Society with some of her fellow Charleston women, including Josephine Pinckney, in the late 1910's. They would sometimes meet with another society led by John Bennett, but decided to merge their groups into one society in 1920. They would regularly hold their meetings at Bragg's 7 Gibbes residence. They extended an invitation to join the Poetry Society to all South Carolinians, creating their first yearbook of poetry in 1921.

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²⁷ Louise Anderson Allen, 1999. From the South Carolina Room.

²⁸ Fraser, *Charleston!*, p. 372

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 367.

Belle Heyward was also an active member of Charlestonian society, participating in different clubs and organizations like the Thursday Club, the Ladies Memorial Association, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.³⁰ Sometimes the women would hold meetings for these clubs at their homes, taking turns every meeting. Heyward hosted them at 7 Gibbes as well, one time reading aloud her own writings including one titled "The Negro. A National Problem."

³¹ But she was a part of organizations that from today's perspective were more progressive.

Heyward was also a part of other organizations geared towards bettering the city. For example, she was a member of the steering committee to help create new sanitation plans for the city.³²

She was a member of the Equal Suffrage League in Charleston and was elected president of the league in 1918.³³ In March of that year, Heyward held the annual Equal Suffrage League

meeting at the Charleston Museum where Bragg worked.³⁴ Though Laura Bragg did not hold office in one of the local suffrage organizations, she was a member of the Equal Suffrage

League, and would host their meetings at her museum. She and many of the other suffragettes in Charleston would post in the newspaper about their attempts to petition their congressmen,

publicly stating their support for suffrage.³⁵ In 1915 Bragg represented the Charleston chapter of the league at the annual state convention in Columbia.³⁶

Given the closeness in their friendship and their living together for years, many speculate that they were in a relationship, especially when Bragg confirmed in 1971 that Isabelle Heyward

³⁰ *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), January 19, 1920: 8. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

³¹ *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), June 10, 1921: 2. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

³² *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), July 28, 1920: 7. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

³³ *Charleston News and Courier* (Charleston, South Carolina), January 8, 1918: 8. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

³⁴ *Charleston News and Courier* (Charleston, South Carolina), March 6, 1918: 2. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

³⁵ *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), June 26, 1915: 16. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

³⁶ *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), October 22, 1915: 10. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

was a lesbian. While Heyward was out of the country on a European trip, she sent Bragg many letters, addressing Bragg as “my dearest Laura.”³⁷ Talking about her relationships with women in 1971, Bragg said that she did not consider herself a lesbian because a lesbian should be a woman who loves women, and Bragg saw herself not as a woman but as a person.³⁸

But Belle Heyward’s life was cut short suddenly in 1926. Heyward’s cause of death was accidental asphyxiation from a gas leak in her 7 Gibbes home. Though it was ruled an accident, others both now and at the time speculated otherwise. Bragg herself believed Heyward’s death was a murder, believing Faber Porcher was the one responsible for her death. Porcher boarded the house like Bragg and he was some distant family member of Isabel’s. Porcher did apparently inherit the property, and Bragg thought he had already made two other attempts in the past. Others shared the same theory; Josephine Pinckney even created a play depicting Isabel’s death as a murder.³⁹

However, others have supposed that she in fact committed suicide. Belle came back to Charleston for a short period during which Bragg discovered her unconscious, almost dead from asphyxiation due to gas. Bragg was able to call the doctor and revive Belle. She returned to Europe again for a short while, returning to Charleston just before Bragg’s 45th birthday. Just eleven days later, she had died. Because it was not the first time she had suffered from gas inhalation, it may be that Belle Heyward had attempted to take her life on more than one occasion.⁴⁰ Whether it was an accident, a murder, or a suicide, the death was still very sudden and unexpected. Her death was mentioned in the newspaper in an announcement that she would

³⁷ Allen, p. 105-107

³⁸ Ibid., p. 57

³⁹ Ibid., 105-107

⁴⁰ Ibid., 105-107

be honored at the usual Thursday Club meeting.⁴¹ There was a second mention of her passing in the newspaper, but only went so far as to list the executors of her estate which included Porcher.

⁴² After Belle's death in 1926, the ownership turned over to Joseph Faber Porcher. At some point within that year, Laura Bragg moved to 38 Chalmers Street.⁴³

⁴¹ *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), November 5, 1926: 15. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

⁴² *Evening Post* (Charleston, South Carolina), December 6, 1926: 12. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*.

⁴³ City Directories 1915-1927, From the South Carolina Room.

Conclusion

Though a significant amount of information is known about the people who lived at 7 Gibbes and who owned the property, further research is needed to understand some important details about the history of the house. One major question is when exactly the house was built and who built it. The evolution of the house is well documented, but it would be interesting to know the earliest days of the property.

The nature of Isabelle Heyward and Laura Bragg will never be known exactly, but their letters and testimonials from their friends at the time indicate that the two were deeply connected, and Bragg suffered a great loss when Heyward passed away. The exact reason for Heyward's death could also inspire future investigation, but given the culture surrounding death and women at the time, it is not likely that concrete evidence can be found.

Appendix A

Chain of Title for 7 Gibbes, Charleston SC

March 6, 1799

Grantor: William Gibbes

Grantee: Christopher Williman

Book and Page: Y6 pg. 81

Type: Conveyance

This 1799 sale is confirmed by the Preservation Society of Charleston's report of Gibbes Wharf. It is unclear exactly how William Gibbes acquired the property, but he owned a significant amount of land along the edge of the peninsula. He passed in 1789, so it would have been his son William Hasell Gibbes that sold the property to Christopher Williman.

July 18, 1820

Grantor: Commissioners in Equity

Grantee: William Harth

Book and Page: F9 pg. 328

Type: Conveyance

There were issues with the division of Christopher Williman's properties after his passing in 1820. Because the issues could not be resolved, the Commissioners in Equity seized the property and sold it to William Harth.

March 2, 1825

Grantor: William Harth

Grantee: Archibald E Miller and Neil McNeill (as trustees)

Book and Page: N9 ph. 418

Type: Conveyance

This deed states that Miller and McNeill are purchasing the property from Harth but as trustees for Harth. Because the Harth family owned the surrounding lumber yard and businesses, it may be that they were unable to tend to the 7 Gibbes property and wanted trustees to manage the property for them. The deed requires that part of the profits Miller and McNeill make off of the property go back to the Harth family, specifically toward the education of the youngest Harth's.

September 21, 1846

Grantor: Archibald E Miller and Neil McNeill (as trustees)

Grantee: Charles Manigault

Book and Page: W11 pg. 115

Type: Conveyance

April 20, 1905

Grantor: Charles Manigault

Grantee: Maria Heyward

Book and Page: T24 pg. 38

Type: Conveyance

The title of real estate for this sale states that Nan Cain Porcher received the property of 7 Gibbes from Joseph Faber Porcher. Joseph Faber Porcher received the property from Isabelle Heyward who received the property from Maria Heyward, all presumably by will. Isabelle became the property owner in 1917 but passed away in 1926. Joseph Faber Porcher, a distant relative, inherited the property after her passing. Nan Cain Porcher then received the property from him.

February 5, 1945

Grantor: Nan Cain Porcher

Grantee: Robert L. Kerr

Book and Page: M45 pg. 671

Type: Conveyance

December 14, 1953

Grantor: Robert L. Kerr

Grantee: Louise Kerr

Book and Page: X58 pg. 19

Type: Conveyance

Robert Kerr sold the 7 Gibbes Property to his wife for a sum of just \$5.00. Reasons are not clear as to why Robert Kerr decided to transition the property to his wife, but it is clear that he made this choice while they were still married and both alive.

Appendix B Images

Figure 1

Sir Henry Clinton. Copy of *Sketch of the Operations before Charleston the Capital of South Carolina Fortifications, out works and ships of the enemy*. 1780. From the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

Figure 2

Petrie, Edmund, Adam Tunno, and Phoenix Fire-Company Of London. Ichnography of Charleston, South-Carolina: at the request of Adam Tunno, Esq., for the use of the Phoenix Fire-Company of London, taken from actual survey, 2d August. [London: E. Petrie, 1790] Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/80692362/>.

Figure 3

Charleston County. Register of Deeds Office, Charleston SC. Deed Book Y6, p. 81

Figure 4

Drie, C. N. Bird's eye view of the city of Charleston, South Carolina. [N.P, 1872] Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/75696567/>.

Figure 5

1888 Sanborn Map. From the Charleston County Public Library. Online. <https://www.ccpl.org/fire-insurance-maps-online>

Figure 6

1902 Sanborn Map. From the Charleston County Public Library. Online. <https://www.ccpl.org/fire-insurance-maps-online>

Figure 7

Charleston County. Register of Deeds Office, Charleston SC. Deed Book T24, p. 38.

Figure 8

1944 Sanborn Map. From the Charleston County Public Library. Online. <https://www.ccpl.org/fire-insurance-maps-online>

Figure 9

1955 Sanborn Map. From the Charleston County Public Library. Online. <https://www.ccpl.org/fire-insurance-maps-online>

Figure 10

Glenn Keyes Architects, 2007, From the Board of Architectural Review Archives, Board of Architectural Review, 2 George Street, Charleston SC.

Figure 11

“William Hasell Gibbs.” *Find a Grave* online. November 30, 2005.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/12549641/william-hasell-gibbes#source>.

Figure 12

Picture of Laura Bragg, 1912. From biographical files located at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Figure 13 *Charleston News and Courier* (Charleston, South Carolina), February 5, 1914: 5.

Readex: America's Historical Newspapers. <https://infoweb-newsbank-com.ezproxy.ccpl.org/apps/readex/doc?p=EANX&docref=image/v2:13CCA871AD118D5A@EANX-1444A0CADF7DCECA@2420169-1444690AEAD6300D@4-1444690AEAD6300D@>

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