



122 Meeting Street Charleston, SC

Pamela M. Kendrick
MSHP 2013 College of Charleston/Clemson University
HSPV 611 Research Methods
November 17, 2011

Table of Contents

Introduction	Page 3
The Settlement of Charles Town	Page 4
Meeting Street: A History of Greatness	Page 6
An Architectural Description: 122 Meeting Street	Page 8
The History of 122 Meeting Street: The Early Years	Page 11
Otis Mills.....	Page 12-13
The Bulow Family	Page 13-14
The Years of Destruction.....	Page 17
The Great Fire of 1861.....	Page 17
The Calm After the Storm	Page 21
The Earthquake of 1886	Page 23
The Resurrection Years	Page 25
The Rutledge Family	Page 27
Conclusion	Page 31
Bibliography	Page 32
Appendix A	
Caption List for Figures 1-29; Maps	
Appendix B	
Chain of Title, Deed Images, Miscellaneous Documents	

Introduction

Charleston, South Carolina is a thriving city renown for its southern grace, historic charm, and its pivotal roles in American political history. This paper is the result of a semester long attempt to research the history of the city, with emphasis on properties affected by the Great Fire of 1861, in order to gain a better understanding of the events that have helped to shape Charleston into the success it is today. Assigned by Katherine Saunders, adjunct Professor for the Graduate Program of Historic Preservation at Clemson/College of Charleston, this paper focuses on 122 Meeting Street. Nestled quietly in the shadows of many of Charleston's most infamous buildings, 122 Meeting Street has had an array of prominent owners, a number of intriguing uses, and has overcome numerous calamities like the Great Fire of 1861. For these reasons and more, this property deserves to be showcased.

The Settlement of Charles Towne

In 1663, King Charles II granted all the land between present day Virginia and Florida to eight English noblemen, referred to as the Lords Proprietors. English colonists, eager to join the Lords Proprietors in the new settlement, set out for the Americas aboard three vessels; the *Carolina*, the *Port Royall*, and the *Albermarle*, led by Governor Sayles.¹ In April 1670, Governor Sayles and his Englishmen arrived at Kayawah, now known as Albermarle Point, on the western bank of the Ashley River and created Charles Towne. The settlers soon found the location to be unsatisfactory, and many left to create a second settlement at a point of confluence between the Ashley River and the Cooper River. The settlers had a formal town plan laid out for the new location by John Yeamans, then Governor, on July 20, 1672. The new settlement was named Oyster Point Town, and by 1677 it had superseded Albermarle Point as the most important settlement of the Carolinas, and thus was renamed New Charles Town. In 1680 New Charles Town was designated as the official seat of government and renamed Charles-Town. Soon thereafter the settlement at Albermarle Point was abandoned in favor of the greater settlement of Charles Town². New Charles Town was selected for its potential as a thriving seaport, and thus saw itself as being susceptible to attack from the French and the Native Americans. In response to this threat, the settlers enclosed the city with fortresses. By the early 18th century the city was almost entirely a walled city.

A topographic plan of early Charles Towne, as drawn by Edward Crisp in 1704 (*Fig. 1*), depicts the original 1680 layout of the walled city. In 1783, the town was incorporated and given its current name, Charleston. As many as 10 creeks flowed through the city, which have since been filled in and built upon. Small ponds and marshes once existed where Water Street and Calhoun Street meet today. The original layout of the town, known as The Grand Modell, laid out the town with the boundary to the North being located where

¹ "Charleston, SC. Its Advantages, It's Conditions, It's Prospects: A Brief History of the City by the Sea". The three vessels arrived in Ireland on August 30, 1699, where they picked up seven additional passengers. On the 18th of September they left Ireland for Barbados where they arrived in late October. Together, the crews of the three ships totaled approximately 41 crew members and 92 passengers

² Nothing remains of the old settlement today. It is only identified by the name Old Town Creek, which flows through the vicinity of the Albermarle Point town. "Charleston, SC. It's Advantages, It's Conditions, It's Prospects: A Brief History of the City by the Sea".

Market Street is found presently, and the boundary to the East aligning with the banks of the Cooper River. To the South the city boundary aligned with the banks of the Vander Horst Creek, which is now Water Street, and the Western boundary was just beyond Church Street (now Meeting Street). The intersection of Broad and Church Streets was identified as the central point of the town. The Grand Modell plan for Charleston laid the city out in a grid-like pattern with eight streets and one alley. Church Street and Queen Street, were both laid out in the original Grand Modell plan.



Figure 1: Survey of Charles Towne by Edward Crisp, c. 1704

Meeting Street: A History of Greatness

Meeting Street is a main thoroughfare that runs from the south end of the peninsula, northward into the mainland. From the beginning, when it was laid out according to instructions by Lord Shaftesbury in 1672, Meeting Street was intended to be one of the “great streets” of Charles Towne and was simply known as “The Great Street that Runneth from Ashley River to the Market”³. By 1704, the great street was being referred to as Church Street on Edward Crisp’s Survey of Charles Towne because of the presence of St. Phillip’s Church, located where St. Michael’s Church sits today on the corner of Meeting Street and Broad Street. By 1725, the St. Phillip’s congregation had relocated, provoking another name change for the great street from Church Street to “Old Church Street”. In 1739, Pickney’s Map of the town referred to the street as “Meeting House Street” from the present day location of the Battery, to the present day location of Calhoun Street. The street boundaries were again expanded in 1765, this time to the present day location of George Street, and the name was shortened to Meeting Street⁴. After this, the street continued to grow in length, but the name remained the same, as did its representation of mixed use development. Parcels within the Grand Modell were granted by the Lords Proprietors over time, which lead to a gradual development of Meeting Street. *Figure 2* depicts the layout of the Grand Modell, and the timeframe in which each parcel was granted. As seen in this map, the majority of the parcels granted between the years of 1678-1679 were located along the Cooper River, and only three were granted along Meeting Street. From 1680-1689 a large portion of Meeting Street was granted by the Lords Proprietors, including Lot 79 (now 122 Meeting Street), which was granted to Mr. Jonathan Fitz (Fitch) on August 7th, 1683. During this decade parcels along Meeting Street were also dedicated to creating Proprietor Archdale’s Square and Mr. Schenckings’s Square, both of which were in close proximity to Lot 79. Lot number 79 was identified as



Figure 2: Bates-Leland 1698 Map of Charles Towne.

³ Scottish Rite California. “Charleston Streets”
http://www.scottishritecalifornia.org/charleston_street%27s_continued.htm

⁴ “Greater Charleston: Directory of Streets and Information” (Everett, Mass: Interstate Publishing Company, 1956).

being a rectangular shaped parcel on the northeast corner of Church and Queen Streets with dimensions of 22'3" along Meeting Street, and 64' along Queen Street. The dimensions of the parcel remained unchanged since the original layout in 1680, although the structures and uses of the property have changed numerous times over the course of 300 years. The evolution of 122 Meeting Street is the basis of this report.

Meeting Street soon became the hub for political, economical, and religious events in Charles Towne. Numerous churches such as the Circular Congressional Church and St. Michael's Church were located in close proximity to Lot 79. Nearby buildings of political importance like the South Carolina Institute Hall, where the Ordinance of Secession would be signed in 1860, and the Courthouse, were also located along Meeting Street. Prominent buildings such as those mentioned above, attracted small businesses which began to line Meeting Street and fill in the gaps between the monumental Charleston buildings. Wealthy homeowners were also attracted to the activity of Meeting Street, and they began to build

architectural masterpieces like the Nathaniel-Russell House. Today, Meeting Street continues to be a "great street" with numerous churches, governmental buildings, small business, and large residential houses. The focus of this paper serves to provide an in-depth study on one of the many smaller properties that rests among the architectural giants of Meeting Street (*Fig.3*).



Fig. 3: Meeting Street. 122 Meeting Street is located four doors to the right of this photo.

An Architectural Description: 122 Meeting Street

Easily recognizable by its unique decorative “stone” appearance reminiscent of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, 122 Meeting Street is a modest building, located on the North East corner of Meeting and Queen Streets. Made of rusticated concrete masonry units, the two-story, flat-roofed, rectangular building fronts on Meeting Street approximately 20 feet, and along Queen Street approximately 45 feet of façade.

The primary asymmetrical façade fronts on the East side of Meeting Street and features three unevenly spaced bays. The left bay contains the entrance to the building, which is recessed approximately three feet from the exterior wall, providing a covered



Fig 4: 122 Meeting Street, c. 1985.

alcove over the glass front door. The central and right bays on the first floor each contain a 2/2 double hung sash window with wooden window trim, concrete sills that protrude from the wall, and rectangular stone lintels that sit flush with the wall. The second store contains a 2/2 double hung sash window, identical to those on the first floor, centered above the first floor entrance in the left bay. The center bay does not have a window on the second floor, while the right bay contains another 2/2 double hung sash window identical to those on the first floor, centered above the window on the first floor. While the building currently contains a recessed entrance, it is evident through

documents from the City of Charleston, South Carolina’s Board of Architectural Review that the front door was not always recessed. *Figure 4* is 1985 photograph revealing a long, thin wooden door with a frame flush to the exterior wall. The windows were removed in 2006, and replaced with identical 2/2 sash windows⁵.

⁵ City of Charleston, Vertical Files located at the Board of Architectural Review (BAR), 1985. Charleston, SC.

On the southern façade (*Fig. 5*), fronting Queen Street approximately 45 feet, the rectangular building consists of four unevenly spaced bays. On the first floor, the left bay contains a 2/2 double hung sash window with the same wooden trim, concrete sill and lintel seen on the primary façade. The second bay on the first floor contains a 2/2 double hung sash window identical to those already described located on the right side of the bay, creating a greater distance between the window in the first bay, than the distance between the window in the third bay. The third bay on the first floor contains a 2/2 double hung sash window identical to the rest, located to the left most side of the bay. The fourth bay contains a 2/2 double hung sash window located an equal distance from the window in the third bay, as the distance between the windows in the first and second bay. The second floor is identical to the first floor layout with four unevenly spaced 2/2 double hung sash windows, all of which are centered above the corresponding windows on the first floor. A small parapet hides the low sloped roofline from view.

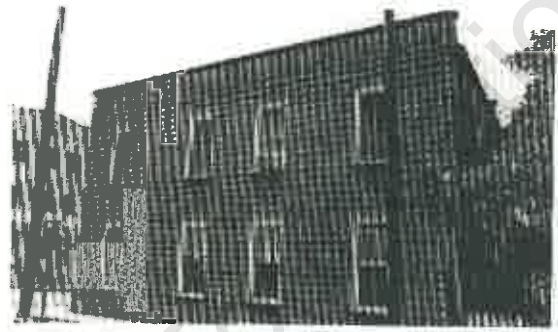


Fig. 5: Southern Façade fronting Queen Street, c. 1985



Fig. 6: Northern Façade, c. 2011

The asymmetrical northern façade (*Fig. 6*) fronts the drive to the neighboring property (124 Meeting Street). On the first floor, the two bays furthest from the street contain no openings. The two bays nearest Meeting Street contain two identical square single pane windows, with protruding concrete sills, and stone lintels set flush against the wall. On the second floor, the bay furthest from the street contains an opening identical in size to those of the windows previously described in this report. The opening has a protruding concrete sill and a stone lintel which match the other windows of the building. It is probable that this was once a 2/2 double hung sash window, but the opening has been enclosed with white wood. The second bay does not have any openings on the second floor, while the third and fourth bays

have 2/2 double hung sash windows identical to those described throughout this report. The northern façade includes a parapet which hides the low-sloping roof line from view.

The eastern façade (*Fig. 7*) acts as the rear façade of the building and consists of three bays, the first bay, located nearest to Queen Street, contains no opening on the first or



Fig. 7: Eastern Façade, c. 2006

second level. The central bay contains a six panel wooden door, with a square transom window. A concrete window sill separates the door and the transom, while a stone lintel caps the transom window. Centered above the doorway on the second floor is a 2/2 double hung sash window, with a concrete sill and stone lintel identical to the windows on the three other exterior façades. The third bay, located furthest from Queen Street, has an opening identical in size to those of the 2/2 double hung windows, and includes a concrete sill and stone lintel. The opening has been boarded up with white wood, but it is likely that this opening once contained a 2/2 double hung

sash window. Centered above the boarded opening, on the second floor, is another 2/2 double hung sash window matching those on the rest of the exterior. In 1994, then owner Robert V. DeMario, received approval from the City of Charleston's Board of Architectural Review to "place a white, wooden screen door on the back door of the building", marking the only documented change to the Eastern façade of the building⁶.

⁶ City of Charleston, Vertical Files located at the BAR (BAR), 1994. Charleston, SC.

The History of 122 Meeting Street: The Early Years

Lot 79 underwent many changes in the first three hundred years of its life, including changes in ownership, usage, and in address. When the lot was granted to Jonathan Fitch in 1683, it was located just one block away from the designated center of town. Therefore, it is likely that Mr. Fitch was a prominent Englishman who had the respect of the Lords Proprietors. Mr. Fitch owned the property for three years before the “warrant, certificate of survey, and grant for Lot 79” were given to Mr. William Sadler. Mr. Sadler was listed as deceased in the bounds of a 1694 deed for the neighboring lot, and it is unclear who the property was transferred to after his passing⁷. A two-story wooden building was built on

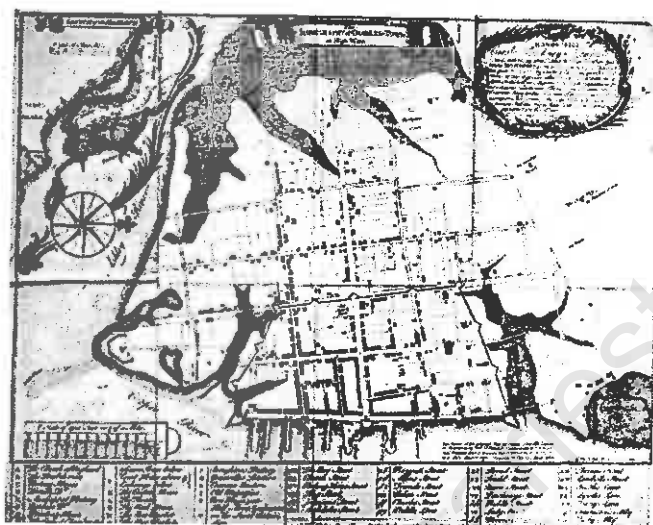


Fig. 8: 1739 Ichnography of Charles Towne

the parcel, and although the date of construction is unknown, it can be determined by studying 18th century Ichnographies of Charleston (Fig. 8) that the wooden building mentioned was constructed prior to 1739. Later maps such as the 1778 Ichnography by E. Petrie continue to show a wooden building with the same footprint as that shown in the 1739 Ichnography. This indicated that it was most likely the same wooden

building that remained on the property from early eighteenth century until mid-nineteenth century. Documentary evidence on the ownership of the property was unavailable from 1694 to 1787. In April 1787, George Archibald sold his property on the Northeast Corner of Meeting and Queen Street to Mr. Edmund Granger for “the sum of two hundred sixty pounds twelve shillings and two pence”⁸. That same year, Mr. Granger leased the property to shopkeeper Lord Andrew Mitchell of Great Britain⁹. City Directories revealed that Lord

⁷ Bates, Susan Baldwin and Harriot Cheves Leland. “Abstracts of the records of the Surveyor General of the Province, Charles Towne 1679-1698.” *Proprietary Records of South Carolina*. Volume III. McClellanville: History Press, 2007.

⁸ RMC, Deed Book Y5, Page 166, Charleston, South Carolina, 1787.

⁹ RMC, Deed Book Z5, Page 108, Charleston, South Carolina, 1787.

Mitchell located his shop at 103 Meeting Street in 1790, and opened a second location at 105 Queen Street in 179. This indicated that Lord Mitchell had achieved financial success through the use of his Meeting Street property for commercial purposes¹⁰. Lord Mitchell continued to own the property until October 1796, when the property was mortgaged to Thomas Gordon by James Charles and Thomas Forsyth, executors of Andrew Mitchell (deceased) for 565 Guineas¹¹. Mr. Gordon, a local Grocer, conducted his business in the two story wooden house located on the Northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Street, known as 98 Meeting Street in 1796¹². By March of 1797 Mr. Gordon had fulfilled his mortgage obligations to Andrew Mitchell¹³ and by 1801 he had relocated his grocery business to East Bay Street, and rented out his unoccupied Meeting Street property to commercial tenants for additional income. He sold the property through conveyance to Claudius (Claude) Samory, another local Grocer, in August of 1802. Unlike the previous owners, Samory never used the property on Meeting Street to conduct his business; instead he chose to remain at 19 Queen Street from 1802 to 1807. Six years after purchasing the property, in January 1808, Claude Samory released the parcel to Joseph Dupont, a native of France, for three thousand dollars. At the time of purchase Dupont was listed as a Grocer, with his business located at 181 Meeting Street on the corner of Meeting and Queen Streets. In 1816 Mr. Dupont had expanded his skill set to include Shoe and Boot repair, and located this second business just a few doors down from the grocery. In 1819, he closed the grocery and the shoe repair companies, in exchange for a crockery business which remained at the corner of Meeting and Queen Street until 1825¹⁴. In 1836, Mr. Dupont sold his property through conveyance to the prominent Charlestonian, Otis Mills for \$3400, to include the lot of land and the two-story wooden structure located within the property boundary¹⁵. Otis Mills (*Fig. 9*), owner of O. Mills & Company and Mills, Beech & Co., was a wealthy merchant,

¹⁰ *Charleston City Directories, 1782-1802*. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

¹¹ RMC, Deed Book U7, Page 162, Charleston, South Carolina, 1796.

¹² *Charleston City Directories, 1782-1802*. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Library. Charleston, SC.

¹³ RMC, Deed Book T6, Page 19, Charleston, South Carolina, 1797.

¹⁴ *Charleston City Directories, 1803-1813*. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Library. Charleston, SC.

¹⁵ RMC, Deed Book L10, Page 375, Charleston, South Carolina, 1836.



Fig. 9: Portrait of Otis Mills

builder, and real estate mogul in the Charleston area. Born into a prominent New England family on May 8, 1794, Otis Mills moved from Massachusetts to Charleston at a young age. Mills entered into the grain business after he married Charleston native, Sarah Miller. As a grain merchant, Mills prospered financially, which afforded him the ability to acquire property throughout the Charleston area. His purchases included several parcels along Meeting Street and three Atlantic Wharfs, which he remodeled after purchasing. Mills also took on the role of

builder and constructed a large residence at 48 Meeting Street, which was later used by the First Baptist Church as a school building. His most notable contribution as a builder was the Mills House Hotel, constructed in 1853 on the lot of land catty-corner to 122 Meeting Street. The Mills House was one of the largest commercial projects of its time, and was known to be one of the finest hotels of the South, which made the nearby property of 122 Meeting Street a highly valued piece of real estate¹⁶. The idea that the Northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets had become highly desirable is supported further with the purchase of the property by John J. Bulow in April 1839 for \$5000¹⁷.

The Bulow Family

John Joachim Bulow was a wealthy Charlestonian whose intriguing history began with his father, Major Charles Wilhelm Bulow (Fig. 10), of Charleston. Major Bulow was a successful Charleston planter, who extended his business down to Florida when he purchased a 6000 acre plantation. After purchasing the property, Major Bulow left for Florida, bringing with him 300 slaves from the Long Savannah Plantation in Charleston County, SC. He directed the slaves to clear fifteen hundred acres for the production of sugar cane, a thousand acres for the production of cotton, and two smaller areas for the production of



Fig. 10: Portrait of Major Charles W. Bulow

¹⁶ Thomas, W.H.J. "Otis Mills Known as "Jacob Astor" of Charleston". *The News and Courier*. October 12, 1970. From Vertical Files in South Carolina Room, Charleston County Library. Charleston, SC.

¹⁷ RMC, Deed Book Z10, Page 500, Charleston, South Carolina, 1839.

indigo and rice. Bulow also directed his slaves to construct a number of buildings including a spring house, several wells, a sugar mill and a grand plantation home for Major Bulow and his family. The plantation, renamed Bulowville, had just begun to thrive when Major Bulow died at just forty-four years of age, leaving behind a widow and two children, son John Joachim and adopted daughter, Emily Ann.¹⁸ In his will, Major Charles Bulow left a number of his properties to his son John, including Bulowville Plantation¹⁹.

John Joachim Bulow had been sent to Paris to receive a formal education. Upon his return, he took over the daily operations of Bulowville and managed to increase the family finances significantly. John Bulow became a prominent planter in his own right. He was well known in elite social circles and entertained many famous guests at his plantation. In addition to established positive relationships with the social elite, John also successfully maintained strong relationship with the local Seminole Indians from whom he purchased fresh meats. When authorities attempted to force the Indians westward, John Bulow came to their defense. He even went so far as to fire his cannon at Major Putnam and his troops as they encroached on the plantation. For this act, John Bulow was arrested and forced into service for Putnam's troops while they converted his plantation into their camp, and raided his crops. Eventually Putnam and his troops abandoned Bulowville, but the Seminoles, sought revenge and burned Bulowville, along with six others plantations, to the ground (Fig. 11).



Fig.11: Ruins of the Sugar Mill at Bulowville.

In numerous articles regarding the lost plantation of Bulowville, it has been suggested that upon seeing his home in ruins, John J. Bulow gathered his family and moved back to Charleston where he used his great wealth to purchase a number of properties around the city. Those purchases included the lot of land on the North East corner of

Meeting and Queen Streets from Otis Mills, and the two parcels directly north of it. John Bulow and his family continued to reside in Charleston until his death on June 23, 1841 at

¹⁸ Marc Matrana. *Lost Plantations of the South*. (University Press of Mississippi, 2005), Pg. 129-131.

¹⁹ Stone, Edwin H. "The Bulow Empire: Kingdom in the Wilderness." October, 1973. From Vertical Files at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Library, Charleston, SC.

the age of 76. City Directories indicated that he and his family never lived at 122 Meeting Street and instead used the property as rental income²⁰. When John Bulow died, he left most of his fortune and property to his son Thomas Lehre Bulow²¹. The inheritance included the three adjacent parcels along Meeting Street North of the intersection of Queen Street (Fig.12), containing a three story brick house on the first lot, a three story wooden house on the second lot, and a two story wooden house on the third lot (presently 122 Meeting Street)²². Although a deed was not found for the transfer of the property from John Bulow to Thomas Bulow, it can be inferred through the elder Bulow's will and death notifications, that the property changed hands around 1841.

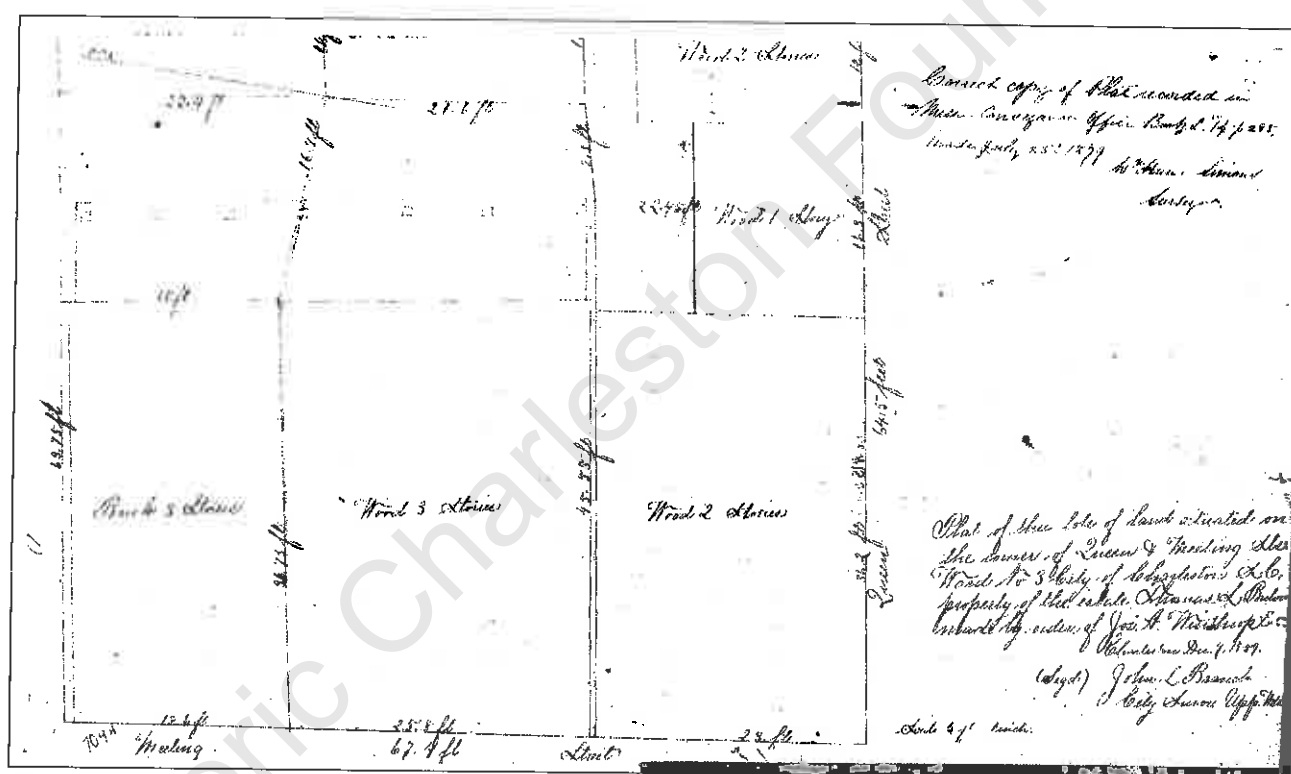


Fig. 12: Plat showing three adjacent parcels, owned by Thomas Lehre Bulow, recorded in 1859 by John Branch.

²⁰ Charleston City Directories, 1839-1842. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Library. Charleston, SC.

²¹ Last Will and Testament of John J. Bulow, 1841. From Vertical Files at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

²² The Plat, recorded by John L. Branch, City Surveyor in December 1859, is found attached to the deed of the center parcel in Deed Book L14, Page 285 at the Charleston County RMC, or in the McCrady Plat Collection Bulow, Thomas. "Plat of three lots at the corner of Meeting and Queen Streets," McCrady Plat Collection, Charleston, SC. Plat no. 7094, original 1859, redrawn 1879.

Under Thomas Bulow's ownership, the three parcels continued to increase in property value, but none proved to be as valuable as the corner parcel, which was the smallest in size and contained the least impressive building of the three lots. In 1852, 66 Meeting Street, with the two story wooden building, was assessed at \$3500, and by 1856 the property had risen to an estimated value of \$6000. 68 Meeting Street, with the three story wooden building, appraised at \$2000 in 1852 and rose to just \$3000 by 1856. 70 Meeting Street with the three story brick building assessed slightly higher than 68 Meeting Street at \$3000 in 1852, and \$3300 by 1856, but it still fell short of the assessed value of 66 Meeting Street²³.

Although Thomas Bulow owned the properties along Meeting Street, he was listed as a Planter in St. Andrew's Parish at Long Savannah Plantation, and a resident at the corner of King and Cannon Streets in the city directories of the 1850's²⁴. This meant that he could use the properties along Meeting Street, including 122 Meeting Street, as rental



Fig. 13: Death Card for Thomas Lehre Bulow

income. Although Thomas Bulow was successful as a planter and a landlord, he experienced great troubles in his personal life. On January 24, 1855 Thomas Bulow and his wife Martha Carolina filed for divorce, an action that was greatly criticized by their peers. The legal documents banned Thomas from having any further interaction with Martha, which implied that the relationship between the husband and wife was not a pleasant one. The legal documents also named Thomas as the sole custodian of their two young children, and allowed Martha Carolina to marry another man²⁵. Just two years later, Thomas L. Bulow died on July 14, 1857 (Fig. 13) at the age of thirty five years old, leaving two young children to be cared for by Thomas' uncle and ex-wife. In his will, Thomas Bulow had named Joseph A. Winthrop as executor of his last will and testament²⁶. By 1860, Jonathan Winthrop petitioned to the courts to sell a number of Thomas Bulow's property, including 122 Meeting Street, in order to provide

²³ City of Charleston. City Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, S.C., Ward 3, 1852-1856, pg. 31.

²⁴ Charleston City Directories, 1852-1859. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Library. Charleston, SC.

²⁵ Divorce Papers for Thomas Bulow and Martha Carolina Bulow, 1855. From vertical files at SCHS, Charleston, SC.

²⁶ Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Bulow, 1855. From Vertical Files at SCHS, Charleston, S.C.

sufficient financial support for the two young children. Winthrop was given approval and the parcel with the two-story wooden house was mortgaged to George Kriete for \$5650, ending the properties association with the infamous Bulow Family²⁷.

The Years of Destruction

George Kriete purchased the property from Thomas Bulow (deceased) on February 16, 1860. Unlike many of the previous property owners, Kriete chose to make the two-story wooden building his residence, rather than lease the property as rental income to commercial tenants. There was no way for George Kriete to predict that less than a year after he purchased the property (then 66 Meeting Street), his life and his city would be changed forever.

The Great Fire of 1861

Conditions on December 11, 1861 were balmy and dry, which made for a pleasant evening to stroll the streets of Charleston. Unfortunately, conditions also created an ideal setting for what would come to be known as The Great Fire of 1861. Emma Holmes' firsthand account of the Great Fire, painted a clear picture of the role the weather had in fueling the fire:

"The terror! the misery, & desolation which has swept like a hurricane over our once fair city will never be forgotten as long as it stands...Those three days were as warm and balmy as if it were June, with scarce a breath of air to ripple the calm waters of the Ashley. All was fair and smiling till a quarter before nine at night when the mournful sound of the alarm bell fell on our ears, followed by the cries of fire...Till then, the wind was still, but, as the fire rose, so did the wind, showering sparks & flakes around or bearing them far aloft in the air where they floated like falling stars."²⁸

The Fire was rumored to have begun at the Russell & Co. Sash Factory at the foot of Hasell Street, and it continued to rage across the City until it extinguished itself in the Ashley River

²⁷ RMC, Deed Book H14, Page 324. Charleston, SC, 1860.

²⁸ Marszalex, John F. Jr. "The Charleston Fire of 1861 as Described in the Emma E. Holmes Diary," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 76, No. 2 (April 1975), pg. 60-67.

(Fig. 14). A comparison of the 1861 fire path to those of previous fires, clearly explained why this particular disaster came to be known as “The Great Fire of 1861” (Fig. 15). It affected nearly every neighborhood of Charleston, stretching from one end of the peninsula to the other, taking down numerous prominent buildings and architectural gems as it passed.



Fig. 14: A map of the fire path of the 1861 fire (shown in purple) overlaid onto a map of the Charleston Peninsula at present-day. Photo Courtesy of the Historic Charleston Foundation.



Fig. 15: A comparison of the fire paths for the fires of 1740 (blue), 1788 (pink), 1796 (orange), 1838 (green), and 1861 (purple). Photo Courtesy of the Historic Charleston Foundation.

While the weather helped to stimulate the fire, it was not the only factor that assisted in the rapid spreading of the flames. As Fire Chief Moses Henry Nathan stated in his reports:

“The fire would have been checked but the Palmetto Co. did not have hose enough to reach....The last building burned was at Logan Street. At this fire the Pioneer Steamer just finished was on duty and did some good, but so severe was the gale that water was of no use. I attribute the extent of the fire to the neglect of the police then having charge [of the] tidal drains. When they were needed in Meeting Street near Queen, there was no water in them. The fire could have been checked at that time but for the want of water.”²⁹

²⁹ Ferrara, Marie. “Moses Henry Nathan and the Great Charleston Fire of 1861” *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 104, No. 4 (Oct., 2003), pg. 276-277.

Nathan also recorded that approximately 1300 houses were destroyed in the fire, including outbuildings, for an estimated total of \$5,000,000 in damages³⁰. Nathan placed the blame of the vast area of destruction on the Charleston Police and their failure to maintain storm drains adequately. It is interesting to note that he indicated the fire could have been stopped near the area of Meeting and Queen Street if there had been adequate water levels maintained in the storm drains. If the drains had been maintained, the history of 122 Meeting Street could have been severely altered, as would the history of the Charleston peninsula southwest of Meeting and Queen Streets (Approximately 2/3 of the total fire path). Unfortunately, the combination of dry, windy weather and inadequate water supply combined to create the "perfect storm". A December 28, 1861 article from Harper's Weekly described the intensity of the fire, and the scope of destruction left in its wake:

*"Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American Continent. The Theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the Express office, the old Executive Building, and all the houses between that point and Queen Street, are burned. The whole of one side of Broad Street is destroyed, from Colonel Gadsden's residence to Mazyck Street. A considerable portion of the city, from East Bay to King Street, is destroyed. Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrew's halls, Theatre, Catholic Cathedral, and the Circular Church."*³¹



Fig. 16: A View of Meeting Street looking South, after the Fire of 1861.

From this description it is evident that the area surrounding 122 Meeting Street was decimated

³⁰ Ferrara, 276.

³¹ "The Burning of Charleston," *Harper's Weekly*, December 28, 1861. Special Collections, Addlestone Library, Charleston, S.C.

by the fire. Buildings nearby on Meeting Street were left in ruins (*Fig. 16*), including the Circular Church and Institute Hall, where just one year earlier the State of South Carolina signed the Ordinance of Succession (*Fig. 17*). The Mills House hotel was miraculously spared, as was the Charleston Hotel (*Fig. 18*) further South on Meeting Street.

Portions of the street were unrecognizable after the fire, with nothing but left but piles of smoldering rubble.



Fig. 17: The Charleston Hotel was spared by the Fire of 1861, but later demolished. Photo Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Fig. 18: View from the Mills House Hotel looking North on Meeting Street.

George Kriete's Meeting Street property was not so lucky. As *Figure 19* shows, nothing but the chimney remained of the two story wooden house that once sat upon 122 Meeting Street (then 66 Meeting Street).



Fig. 19: Remnants of the chimney in front of 122 Meeting Street. In the background to the left sits the Mills House Hotel.

After the fire, the property remained in George Kriete's name, but it was no longer used as his residence. Prior to the fire of 1861, Kriete was a successful real estate investor, who purchased many properties throughout Charleston for which he collected rents. The Great Fire of 1861 destroyed much of Kriete's properties, which drastically decreased his income from rental properties. In addition to the Great Fire of 1861, Charleston was amidst Civil War, for which they were considered a prime target due in large part to the signing of the Ordinance of Succession at Institute Hall in 1860, just five doors down from 122 Meeting Street. The combination of the fire and the war created a catalyst for economic instability for the citizens of Charleston, and George Kriete was not exempt from this effect. Unable to afford reconstruction, he held on to the vacant lot for five years, before finally being forced to sell the land for a source of income.

The Calm after the Storm

By 1865 the Civil War had ended, and the City of Charleston sat defeated and empty. Many of the city's citizens had fled during the war, which left the streets empty and destitute. The damage left by The Great Fire of 1861 had not been repaired, since the City needed to focus on protecting its grounds from bombardment by the Union Troops until 1865. With the war over, Charlestonians began to return to their beloved City, but little had the funds necessary to repair the damages ensued by fire and war. The years that followed the war were marked by a quiet resilience driven by a deep desire to restore Charleston, but a lack of means by which to do so.

In May 1866, Mr. Henry Campbell was able to secure \$6000 to purchase the corner parcel from George Kriete through a mortgage, but evidence indicated that he did not have the funds to construct a building on the property. The City tax assessments for 1871 indicated no structure on the property. Therefore, it is likely that Mr. Campbell did not build upon the land in the 1860's. Another indicator is that the assessed value of the property was only \$1680 in 1871-182, which was significantly less than its assessed value before the fire³². It is probable that a new building on the property would have increased the assessed tax value.

Mr. Campbell passed away in 1869, and left his wife Annie to maintain the finances. Unfortunately, Annie was unable to make the payments on the property, and George Kriete

³² Ward Books, 1871-1875, Page 50.

filed a complaint against the Campbells on August 24, 1869 for bond and mortgage on the property. Mr. Kriete won his complaint, and on March 15, 1870 the property was sold at public auction. Nicholas Fehrenback purchased the property for \$1900 from the auction,



Fig. 20: 1872 Bird's Eye View of Charleston, close-up of the intersection of Meeting and Queen Streets.

but only retained the property for two years before he sold it to Adams, Damon & Co. through mortgage for \$7000 on February 2, 1872. The purchase price for the property in 1872 seems extraordinarily high, as all evidence suggested that it still remained a vacant lot. The City Tax Assessments made no mention of an existing structure at the time of purchase. Additional evidence

from the 1972 Bird's Eye View of Charleston (*Fig.20*) clearly showed that the lot on the North East corner of Meeting and Queen Streets was empty³³. Adams, Damon & Co., made up of Warner S. Adams, Quincy A. Damon, and Richard S. Long, found themselves unsatisfied with the contractual obligations to Mr. Fehrenback so they filed suit against Mr. him in 1875. The courts however, sided with Mr. Fehrenback and on August 18, 1875 the property was put up for purchase through public auction again. Mr. William Nelson, Jr. bought the lot of land for \$1175, well below the 1873 assessed value of \$2000³⁴. The value of 122 Meeting Street experienced a steady decline during Mr. Nelson's ownership. One year after he purchased the property it experienced a decline in value, with its assessment equaling \$1125. In 1878 the value dropped to \$1100, and in 1879 it fell again to \$1000³⁵. During this time the lot remained vacant, which most likely prohibited it from gaining in value. The tax assessment value of 122 Meeting Street held steady at \$1000 throughout the early 1880's³⁶, before it dropped to \$800 in 1885³⁷. In a stroke of good fortune, Mr. Nelson

³³ Figure 18 is a close-up section of a larger map which shows the entire Charleston peninsula. The full map shows a diagonal swath of empty lots in the shape of the 1861 Fire Path, proving that much of the buildings destroyed by the fire had not yet been rebuilt by 1872. 1872 Bird's Eye Map of Charleston. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Library, Charleston, S.C.

³⁴ Ward Books 1871-1875, Ward 3, Page 50.

³⁵ Ward Books 1876-1879, Ward 3, Page 50.

³⁶ Ward Book 1881-1882, Ward 3, Page 54.

had neglected to replace the building lost by the fire of 1861, as evidenced by the Sanborn Map of 1884 (*Fig. 21*)³⁸. Had he chosen to rebuild on his corner lot, the building would most likely been destroyed soon after completion.

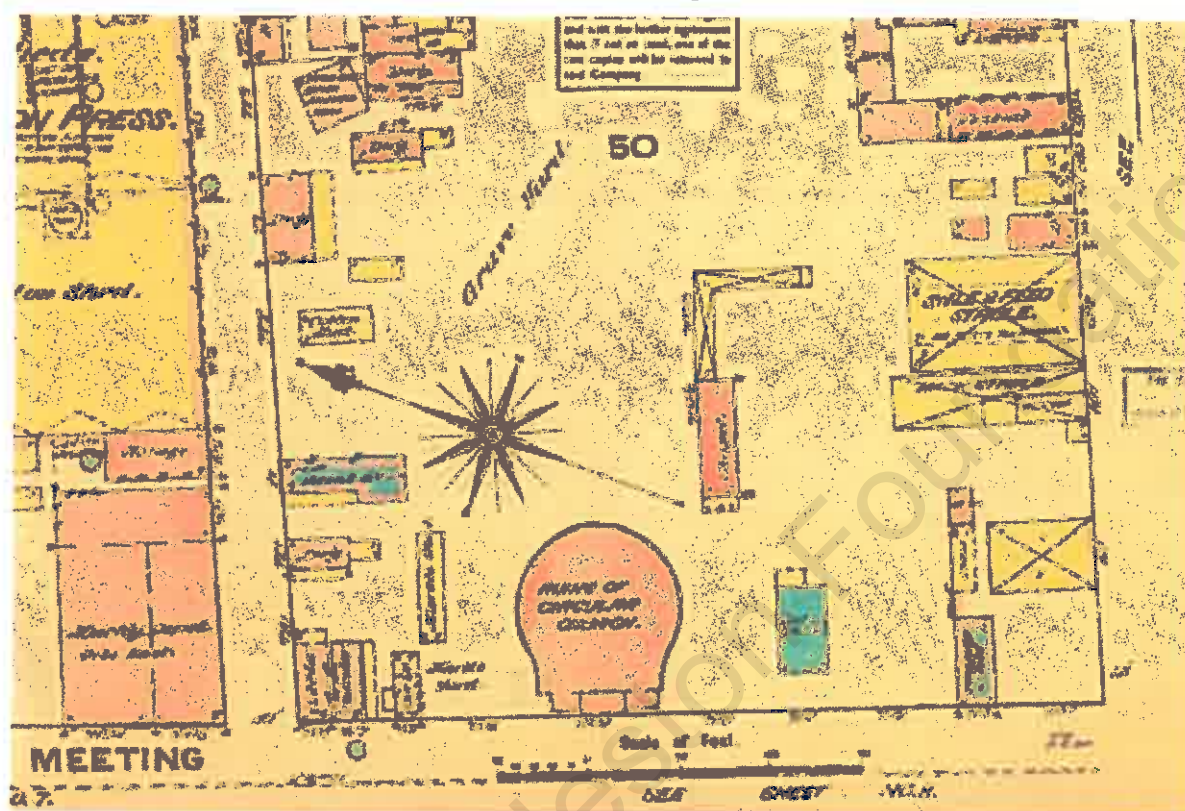


Fig 21: 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows an empty lot on the corner of Meeting and Queen Streets (lower right corner of photo).

The Earthquake of 1886

Twenty-five years after the Great Fire of 1861, and twenty-years after the end of the Civil War, Charleston was still in a state of reconstruction. The events of the 1860's had annihilated the city and not all Charlestonians had been fortunate enough to rebuild by the 1880's. Those who had however, would soon face another devastating set back. On August 31, 1886 Charleston was struck by the most damaging earthquake to have ever affected the Eastern United States. The initial shock lasted a full minute, causing massive destruction throughout the city³⁹. Approximately 60 people perished and nearly every building on the

³⁷ Ward Book, 1883-1886, Ward 3, Page 58.

³⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Charleston, S.C., 1884, Sheet 11.
<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/sanborn.html>

³⁹ "Charleston Earthquake 1886" South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD)
http://www.scecmd.org/news/publications/EQ%20Guide%202008/1886_EQ_New_08.html

peninsula was either damaged or destroyed⁴⁰. At the time of the earthquake, William Nelson, Jr. still owned the vacant property on the corner of Meeting and Queen Street. Unlike Nelson, the neighbors to the north had chosen to construct new buildings after the war was over. Earthquake damage assessment reports showed that 68 Meeting Street was owned and occupied by Dr. C. W. Shepard Jr. The parcel contained a brick building with a tin roof, which was used as a laboratory and dwelling by Dr. Shepard. The building held up relatively well through the earthquake, and only required the chimney to be rebuilt. Dr. Shepard's neighbor, the South Carolina Society Hall at 70-72 Meeting Street, was not as lucky. Before the earthquake, there stood an impressive brick and stone building on the parcel. After the earthquake, damage assessment reports indicated that the North wing was beyond repair and needed to be demolished, as was the South wing, the East wall and the chimney. The West wall, while badly cracked, was not marked as being required to come down. The damage estimates were valued to be between \$6000 and \$10,000. Properties to the south of Mr. Nelson also suffered from the effects of the quake. On the South East corner of Meeting and Queen Street, J.H. Doweber owned 58 Meeting Street, where he lived and worked as a Grocer. The damage assessment reports indicated that his brick building with the slate roof suffered approximately \$300 worth of damage. The North wall was slightly



Fig. 22: Earthquake damage to the portico of the Old Guard House on Meeting Street.

cracked, as was the West Wall. The Chimney tops had fallen down, but were otherwise in stable condition. H.E. Ravenel lived at 54 Meeting Street, just two doors south of Mr. Doweber, in a brick house with a slate roof. The damages for his house were assessed at \$2200 as the East wall required demolition, and the West wall needed to be removed down to the first floor⁴¹. The earthquake of 1886 destroyed numerous prominent buildings throughout the city.

⁴⁰ "Historic Earthquakes" United States Geological Survey (USGS)
http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/events/1886_09_01.php

⁴¹ Report of Committee on Condition of Buildings after the Earthquake with a List of Buildings that Should Come Down. (microfilm) 1886. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, S.C.

On Meeting Street buildings like the Old Guard House (*Fig. 22*) and St. Michael's Church (*Fig. 23*) suffered damages. Ward books indicated that the property address was renumbered after the earthquake, from 66 Meeting Street to 122 Meeting Street⁴².



Fig. 23: Earthquake Damage to St. Michael's Church on Meeting Street, looking down Broad Street.

The earthquake had devastating long term economic, political and social impacts on the city. The effects on the people of Charleston, with regards to their vitality and tenacity, were anything but devastating.

⁴² Ward Books, Ward 3, 1886-1890 (microfilm), South Carolina Room, Charleston County Library, Charleston, S.C.

The Resurrection Years

After the earthquake in 1886, Charleston set out to rebuild the city, yet again. After numerous fires, civil war, and the worst earthquake ever recorded in the South East, Charlestonians were left with very little in the way of money and possessions. What they did possess was an amazing sense of tenacity and a stubbornness that was admired by all. The owners of 122 Meeting Street were no exception.

William Nelson, Jr. held on to the property, even as tax assessment values plummeted further, down to \$740 in 1887. It was not until after he passed away on April 3, 1905, that the property was sold by the executors of his will. Evidence suggested that the lot remained void of any structures during the entirety of Mr. Nelson's ownership (*Fig.24 and Fig. 25*).

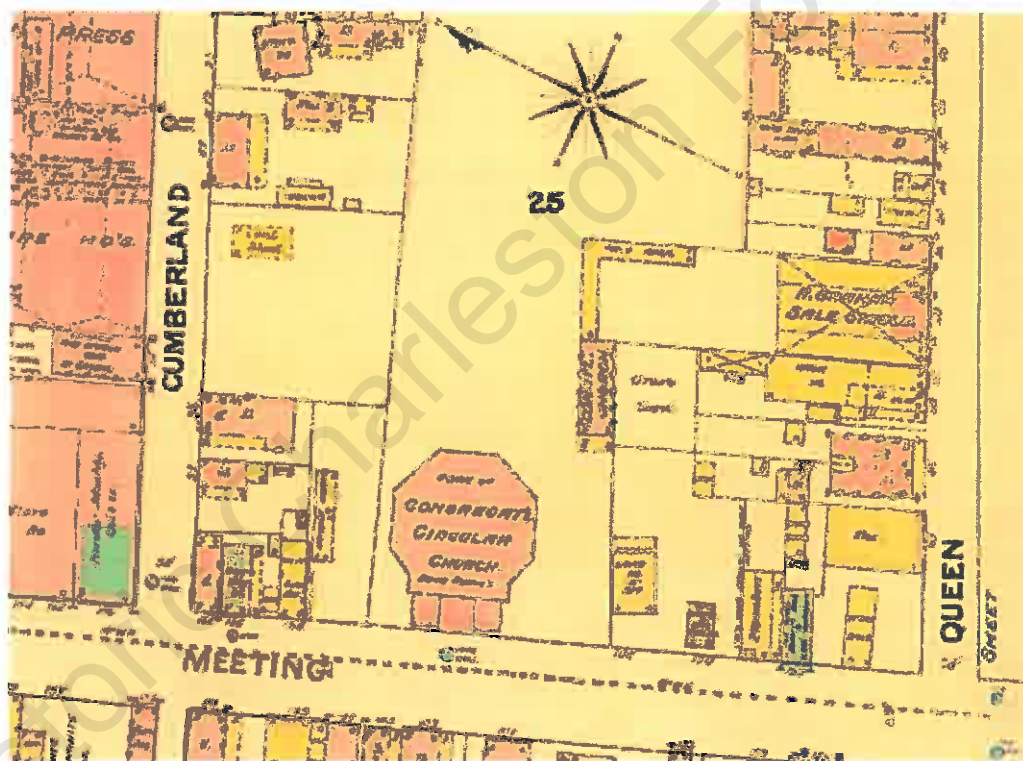


Fig. 24: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1888, shows the North East corner of Meeting and Queen Streets contain no buildings or structures.

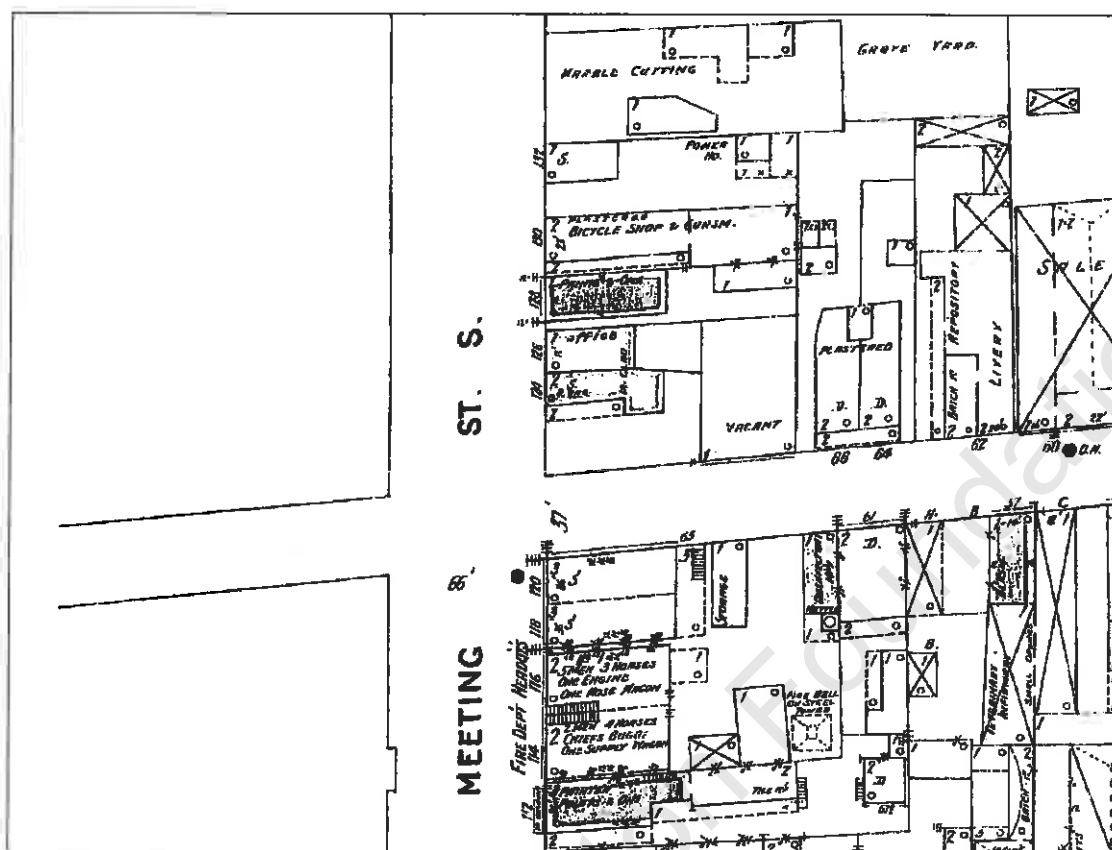


Fig. 25: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1904. North East corner of Meeting and Queen Streets contains no buildings or structures.

When William Nelson, Jr. passed away he named Marie Nelson, Horatio Nelson, and Charles Wanniger as the executors to his estate. Nearly a year after his death in February 1906, the executors sold the property to Edward Rutledge for \$1310⁴³. With this transaction 122 Meeting Street once again found itself in the hands of a prominent Charleston family.

The Rutledge Family

Edward Rutledge was born in Charleston, in June 1870. His father, Benjamin Huger Rutledge, was a successful lawyer, and his mother was a member of the famous Middleton family. Edward graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1891, and received his doctorate from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1896. After he graduated from medical school, he traveled across the country studying in California and New York. When he returned to Charleston in 1899, he immediately earned a name for himself as a

⁴³ RMC, Deed Book F25, Page 2, Charleston, S.C., 1906.

hardworking physician and surgeon⁴⁴. In October of 1906, Dr. Rutledge (*Fig. 26*) married Miss Lillie Huger Wells⁴⁵, and together they had three daughters; Anna Wells, Ella Middleton, and Eliza Huger. His career continued to prosper, and from 1926-1928 he acted as President of the Medical Society of South Carolina⁴⁶.

When Dr. Rutledge purchased 122 Meeting Street in 1906 it was a vacant corner lot. The building that is currently seen on the property (described earlier in this report) was constructed by Dr. Rutledge during the time of his ownership. The building was built prior to 1927, as it is seen in *Figure 27*, from 1927.



Fig. 26: Dr. Edward Rutledge, c. 1926



Fig. 27: In 1927 the Circus announced their arrival with a parade down Meeting Street. 122 Meeting Street is shown in the background.

⁴⁴ Yates Snowden and Harry Gardner Cutler, eds. *History of South Carolina*, Vol. 3. (Lewis Publishing Company, 1920), pg. 57.

⁴⁵ Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association, Volume 2. New York: D. Appleton & Company (2006), pg. 342.

⁴⁶ "Portrait of Edward Rutledge, M.D", *Lowcountry Digital Library*, http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/msc&CISOPTR=397&CISOBOX=1&RE=1 (accessed Nov. 1, 2011).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1927 (*Fig. 28*) provided additional evidence that Dr. Rutledge built the two story “imitation stone” structure before this time.



Fig. 28: 1904 Sanborn Map with 1927 revisions added.

Dr. Rutledge used 122 Meeting Street as a rental property and often leased the building to Doctors and Lawyers for office space. On February 2, 1942 Dr. Rutledge passed away, leaving the property in trust to the Carolina Savings Bank⁴⁷. In May 1960, Dr. Rutledge’s eldest daughter, Anna Wells, purchased the property for \$9,025 through conveyance⁴⁸.

Anna Wells Rutledge (*Fig. 29*) was a prominent Charlestonian, a successful writer, and South Carolina’s leading art historian⁴⁹. Miss. Rutledge worked at the Charleston Museum, the Valentine Museum in Richmond, Virginia, and the Gibbes Art Gallery. She also worked for the National Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian Institute, and various other art institutes in Baltimore, New Haven and Philadelphia. In 1954 she was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to travel to Great Britain and further her studies. She published a number of articles for the American Philosophical Society, catalogues of various art collections, and numerous articles for magazines such as “Magazine Antique”, “William and Mary Quarterly”, and “Gazette des Beaux-Arts”. In 1965, Miss Rutledge initiated a series of programs to educate the public on Charleston’s historic churches, in conjunction with the Gibbes Art Gallery and the South Carolina Historical



Fig. 29: Anna Wells Rutledge

⁴⁷ Carolina Savings Bank merged with First National Bank of Carolina, which then acted on behalf of Edward Rutledge on future transactions. RMC, Deed Book Q70, Page 36, Charleston, S.C., 1960.

⁴⁸ RMC, Deed Book Q70, Page 36, Charleston, S.C., 1960.

⁴⁹ Stephen Hoffius, “In Memoriam: Anna Wells Rutledge, 1907-1996”, *Carologue*, 1996.

Society⁵⁰. In 1978, she was awarded the Simms Award, sponsored by the University of South Carolina, for her extensive research on South Carolina's art history⁵¹.

Miss Rutledge used 122 Meeting Street as rental property, and used her 44 South Battery property as her primary residence. She developed a close relationship with her nephew, Donald Duncan McPherson, who would assist her in daily tasks whenever she needed the help. In 1978, Miss Rutledge sold the 122 Meeting Street property to her nephew for \$5 through conveyance⁵². In 1996, Miss Rutledge suffered the most unfortunate of fates, when at the age of 88, she fell out of her window and died⁵³.

Under the ownership of Donald McPherson little changed with 122 Meeting Street. The property was still rented out to tenants, primarily for office use by doctors, dentists, and lawyers. In December 1992, Mr. McPherson sold the property to D&L Partnership through conveyance for \$180,000⁵⁴. D&L Partnership leased the property as commercial office space for sixteen years, before selling the lot to 122 Meeting Street, LLC in 2008 for \$472,000⁵⁵. Currently, the property is used as office space for two Charleston attorneys.

⁵⁰ "Historic Church Programs Begins Sunday At Gallery", *News & Courier*, November 5, 1965.

⁵¹ "Anna Rutledge Receives Simms Award", *News & Courier*, June 6, 1978.

⁵² RMC, Deed Book W115, Page 257, Charleston, S.C., 1978.

⁵³ Edward C. Fennell, "Art Lover Accidentally Falls From Her Window and Dies", *Post & Courier*, June 15, 1996.

⁵⁴ RMC, Deed Book P222, Page 090, 1992.

⁵⁵ RMC, Deed Book PF623, Page 623, 2008.

Conclusion

Charleston has had a history of turmoil, through fires, war and other natural disasters. They have also had a history of perseverance, reverence, and pride. The essence of Charleston was summed up by one admirer of the great City:

"The buoyant characteristics of her populace has doubtless had much to do with the city's rapid recovery from recurring calamities; certainly pluck and indomitable energy have time and again, been well illustrated in the conduct of her citizens after great reverses."

122 Meeting Street is no exception to this Charleston way of life. The significance of this property dates back to its inclusion in the Walled City of Charles Town. The property's importance is further explained through the people who have owned the property, and the events it has overcome. The powerful members of Charleston society who helped to propel the town lot through time have shaped the history of Charleston we know today and therefore, it is important to understand the development of 122 Meeting Street.

Bibliography

"An Historical and Descriptive Review of the City of Charleston and her Manufacturing and Merchantile Industries: Including Many Sketches of Reading Public and Private Citizens," Vol. I. New York: Empire Publishing Company, 1884.

"Anna Rutledge Receives Simms Award," June 6, 1978. *Post and Courier*. From Vertical Files located at South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Bates, Susan Baldwin and Harriot Cheves Leland. "Abstracts of the records of the Surveyor General of the Province, Charles Towne 1679-1698." *Proprietary Records of South Carolina*. Volume III. McClellanville: History Press, 2007.

Bulow Family Papers: Divorce Papers for Thomas Bulow and Martha Carolina Bulow. From Vertical Files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

Charleston City Census, 1861 (microfilm). South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

Charleston City Directory, 1782-1802. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Charleston City Directory, 1803-1813. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Charleston City Directory, 1816-1829. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Charleston City Directory, 1841-1855. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC. Deed Book Y5, Page 166.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC. Deed Book Z5, Page 108.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC. Deed Book U7, Page 162.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC. Deed Book T6, Page 19.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book N7, Page 238.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book W7, Page 310.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book L10, Page 375.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book Z10, Page 500.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book H14, Page 324.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book L14, Page 224.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book Q14, Page 300.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book D15, Page 585.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book B16, Page 321.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book G16, Page 92.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book F25, Page 2.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book Q70 (microfilm), Page 36.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book W115 (microfilm), Page 257.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book P222 (microfilm), Page 90.

Charleston County. Records of the Register Mesne Conveyance (RMC), Charleston, SC.
Deed Book F653 (OnBase), Page 623.

"Charleston Earthquake of 1886," *South Carolina Emergency Management Division*.
http://www.scemd.org/news/publications/EQ%20Guide%202008/1886_EQ_New_08.html, (accessed Nov. 16, 2011).

"Charleston: Its Advantages, Its Conditions, Its Prospects: A Brief History of the 'City by the Sea.'" 1898. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library.

Charleston Mercury. "Full List of Destroyed Homes," December 20, 1961. Charleston, SC.

Charleston Streets: L-Z. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library.
 Charleston, SC.

City of Charleston, Vertical Files located at the Board of Architectural Review (BAR).
 Charleston, SC.

City of Charleston, Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, SC. Ward Book 3, 1852-1856 (microfilm), page 31. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

City of Charleston, Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, SC. Ward Book 3, 1871-1875 (microfilm), page 50. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

City of Charleston, Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, SC. Ward Book 3, 1876-1879 (microfilm), page 52. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

City of Charleston, Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, SC. Ward Book 3, 1880 (microfilm), page 43. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

City of Charleston, Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, SC. Ward Book 3, 1881-1882 (microfilm), page 54. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

City of Charleston, Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, SC. Ward Book 3, 1883-1886 (microfilm), page 58. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

City of Charleston, Tax Assessment Ward Books, Charleston, SC. Ward Book 3, 1886-1890 (microfilm), page 58. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library.

Fennell, Edward C. "Art Lover Accidentally Falls From Her Window and Dies," June 15, 1996. *Post and Courier*. From Vertical Files located at South Carolina Room.
 Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

Ferrara, Marie. "Moses Henry Nathan and the Great Charleston Fire of 1861," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 104, No. 4 (Oct., 2003): pg. 276-277.

Greater Charleston: Directory of Streets and Information. Everett, Mass: Interstate Publishing Company, 1956.

"Historic Church Program Begins Sunday at Art Gallery," November 5, 1965. *Post and Courier*. From Vertical Files at South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

"Historic Earthquakes," United States Geological Survey.
http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/events/1886_09_01.php
 (accessed Nov. 16, 2011).

Hoffius, Stephen. "In Memoriam: Anna Wells Rutledge, 1907-1996," 1996. *Carologue*.
 From Vertical Files located at South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library.
 Charleston, SC.

"Ichnography of Charles Towne surveyed by Edward Crisp." 1704. Maps of Charleston County. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

"The Ichnography of Charles Towne at High Water." 1739. Maps of Charleston County. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association, Vol. II. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 2006.

"Last Will and Testament of John Joachim Bulow." From Vertical Files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

"Last Will and Testament of Thomas Lehre Bulow." From Vertical Files located at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, SC.

Marszalex, John F. Jr. "The Charleston Fire of 1861 as Described in the Emma E. Holmes Diary," *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 76, No. 2 (April 1975): pg. 60-67.

Matrana, Marc. *Lost Plantations of the South*. University Press of Mississippi, 2005.

Mayo, Lawrence Shaw. *The Winthrop Family in America*. Boston: The Massachusetts Historical Society, 1948.

Otis Mills Estate Account. From Vertical Files at the South Carolina Historical Society. Charleston, SC.

"Portrait of Dr. Edward Rutledge, 1926-1926," *Medical Society of South Carolina*. Lowcountry Digital Library, <http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/> (accessed Nov. 1, 2011)

Poston, John. *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press. 1997.

Report of Committee on Condition of Buildings After the Earthquake, with a List of Buildings that Should Come Down (microfilm). c. 1886. South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

Scottish Rite California. "Charleston Streets."

http://www.scottishritecalifornia.org/charleston_street%27s_continued.htm.
(accessed Oct. 27, 2011).

Snowden, Yates and Harry Gardner Cutler, eds. *History of South Carolina*, Vol. 3. Lewis Publishing Company, 1920.

Stone, Edwin H. "The Bulow Empire: Kingdom in the Wilderness," October, 1973. From Vertical Files located at the South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

"The Burning of Charleston," *Harper's Weekly*, December 1861.

<http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1861/december/charleston-fire.htm>, (accessed Nov. 14, 2011).

Thomas, W.H.J. "Otis Mills Known As 'Jacob Astor of Charleston.'" *The News and Courier*. October 12, 1970. From Vertical Files located at the South Carolina Room. Charleston County Public Library. Charleston, SC.

Appendix A

Caption List for Figures 1-29

Maps

Historic Charleston Foundation

Caption List: Figures 1-29

- 1: A 1704 Topographic Map of Charles Town as surveyed by Edward Crisp.**
Charleston County Maps. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.
- 2: Map of the Grand Modell, with the properties color coded to the timeframe for which they were granted by the Lords Proprietors.**
Eates, Susan Baldwin and Harriott Cheves Leland (Editors). "Proprietary Records of South Carolina, Volume Three: Abstracts of the Records of the Surveyor General of the Province of Charles Towne 1678-1698" December 2007.
- 3: Photo of Meeting Street depicting Institute Hall and the Circular Church. 66 Meeting Street is four doors down from Institute Hall to the right.**
"The Burning of Charleston" Harper's Weekly. December 28, 1861.
<http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1861/december/charleston-fire.htm>
- 4: Primary façade of 122 Meeting Street, situated on the East Side of Meeting Street, c. 1985. The front door has since been altered, as shown in the photograph on the front cover of this report, and as described in the architectural description.**
City of Charleston. Vertical Files from the Board of Architectural Review (BAR), Charleston, SC.
- 5: Southern façade of 122 Meeting Street, fronting Queen Street, c. 1985.**
City of Charleston. From Vertical Files at the BAR. Charleston, SC.
- 6: Northern Façade of 122 Meeting Street, c. 2011.**
Photo by Pamela M. Kendrick
- 7: Eastern façade of the building, showing the location of the screen door addition, c. 2006.**
City of Charleston. From Vertical Files at the BAR. Charleston, SC.
- 8: 1739 Ichnography of Charles Towne at high water. From this map, it can be seen that a wooden building was constructed on the property for 122 Meeting Street.**
Charleston County Maps. South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.
- 9: Portrait of Otis Mills.**
From Vertical Files at the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S.C.

10: Portrait of Major Charles Wilhelm Bulow.

"Major Charles Wilhelm Bulow" Florida Memory: Division of Library and Information Services. <http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/154978>, (accessed Nov. 14, 2011).

11: Ruins of the Sugar Mill at Bulowville Plantation after the burning of the property by the Seminole Indians.

National Park Services. <http://www.nps.gov/history/goldcrest/sites/bupl.htm>, (accessed November 14, 2011).

12: Plat showing three parcels owned by Thomas Lehre Bulow, as recorded by John Branch, City surveyor in December 1859, and copied in 1879.

Bulow, Thomas. "Plat of three lots at the corner of Meeting and Queen Streets," McCrady Plat Collection, Charleston, SC. Plat no. 7094, original 1859, redrawn 1879.

13: Death Card for Thomas Lehre Bulow.

Death Card Catalogues found at the South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.

14: Map of the Fire Path of the 1861 Fire overlaid onto the present-day Charleston Peninsula.

"Charleston Historic Fires: Fire of 1861" Map. *Historic Charleston Foundation*. http://www.historiccharleston.org/experience/charleston_fires.html, (accessed November 5, 2011).

15: Map of the Fire Paths of 1740, 1788, 1796, 1838, and 1861 overlaid onto a map of present-day Charleston Peninsula.

"Charleston Historic Fires: Map of Fire Paths of Fires of 1740, 1788, 1796, 1838 and 1861" *Historic Charleston Foundation*. http://www.historiccharleston.org/experience/charleston_fires.html, (accessed November 5, 2011).

16: A View of Meeting Street looking South, after the Fire of 1861. The Circular Church Ruins are shown to the left, the Mills House is shown in the background on the right.

Library of Congress, www.loc.gov, (accessed October 10, 2011).

17: The Charleston Hotel on Meeting Street.

Library of Congress, www.loc.gov, (accessed October 10, 2011).

18: View from the Mills House Hotel looking North on Meeting Street.

Library of Congress, www.loc.gov, (accessed October 10, 2011).

19: Photo of 122 Meeting Street with the Mills House in the background. All that remains of the two story wooden building is the chimney.

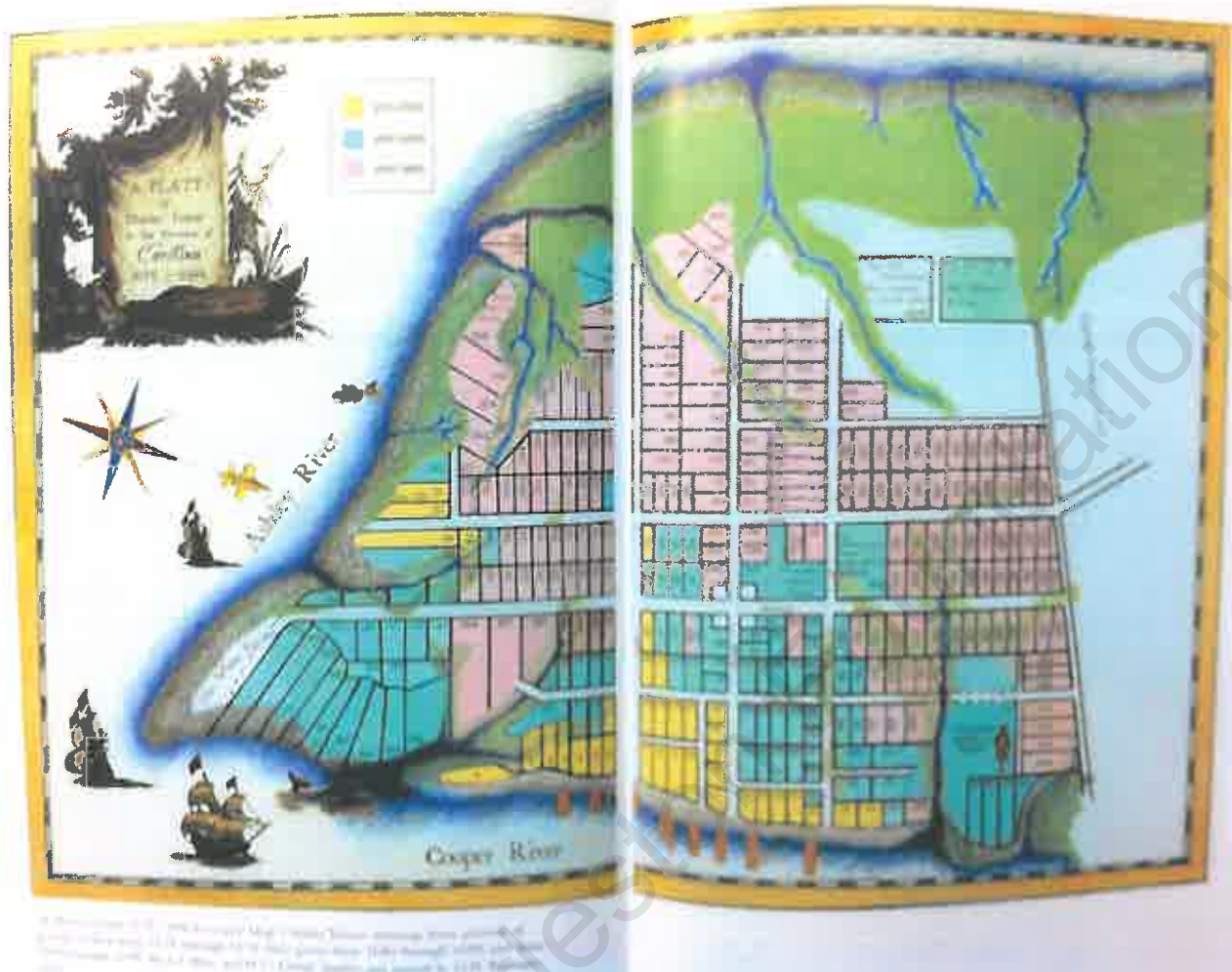
Library of Congress, www.loc.gov, (accessed October 10, 2011).

- 20: 1872 Bird's Eye View: Close up of Meeting and Queen Street intersection.**
Charleston County Maps, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, SC.
- 21: Sanborn Map, Sheet 11, May 1884.**
University of South Carolina.
<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/SFMAPS/id/672/rec/1>, (accessed September 24, 2011).
- 22: Earthquake damage to the portico of the Old Guard House at the corner of Meeting and Broad Streets.**
C.C. Jones, Plate 15. U.S. Geological Survey Annual Report 9 (1887-88). Image File:
[/htmlib/batch05/batch05j/batch05z/hjk0014a.jpg](http://htmlib/batch05/batch05j/batch05z/hjk0014a.jpg), (accessed November 7, 2011).
- 23: Earthquake damage to St. Michael's Church on Meeting Street.**
C.C. Jones, Plate 16. U.S. Geological Survey Annual Report 9 (1887-88). Image File:
[/htmlib/batch05/batch05j/batch05z/hjk00002.jpg](http://htmlib/batch05/batch05j/batch05z/hjk00002.jpg), (accessed November 7, 2011).
- 24: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 8, June 1888.**
University of South Carolina.
<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/SFMAPS/id/641/rec/1>, (accessed September 24, 2011).
- 25: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1904.**
Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.
<http://sanborn.umi.com/sc/8124/dateid-000006.htm?CCSI=4883n>,
(accessed September 24, 2011)
- 26: Portrait of Dr. Edward Rutledge as President of the Medical Society of South Carolina, c. 1926-1928.**
"Portrait of Edward Rutledge, M.D", *Lowcountry Digital Library, Addlestone Library*.
http://lowcountrydigital.library.cofc.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/msc&CISOPTR=397&CISOBX=1&RRE=1 (accessed Nov. 1, 2011).
- 27: The Circus announced its arrival into Charleston in 1927 with a parade down Meeting Street. 122 Meeting street is shown in the center.**
Levkoff, Alice F, *Charleston-Come Hell or High Water* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1976), pg. 135.

Maps



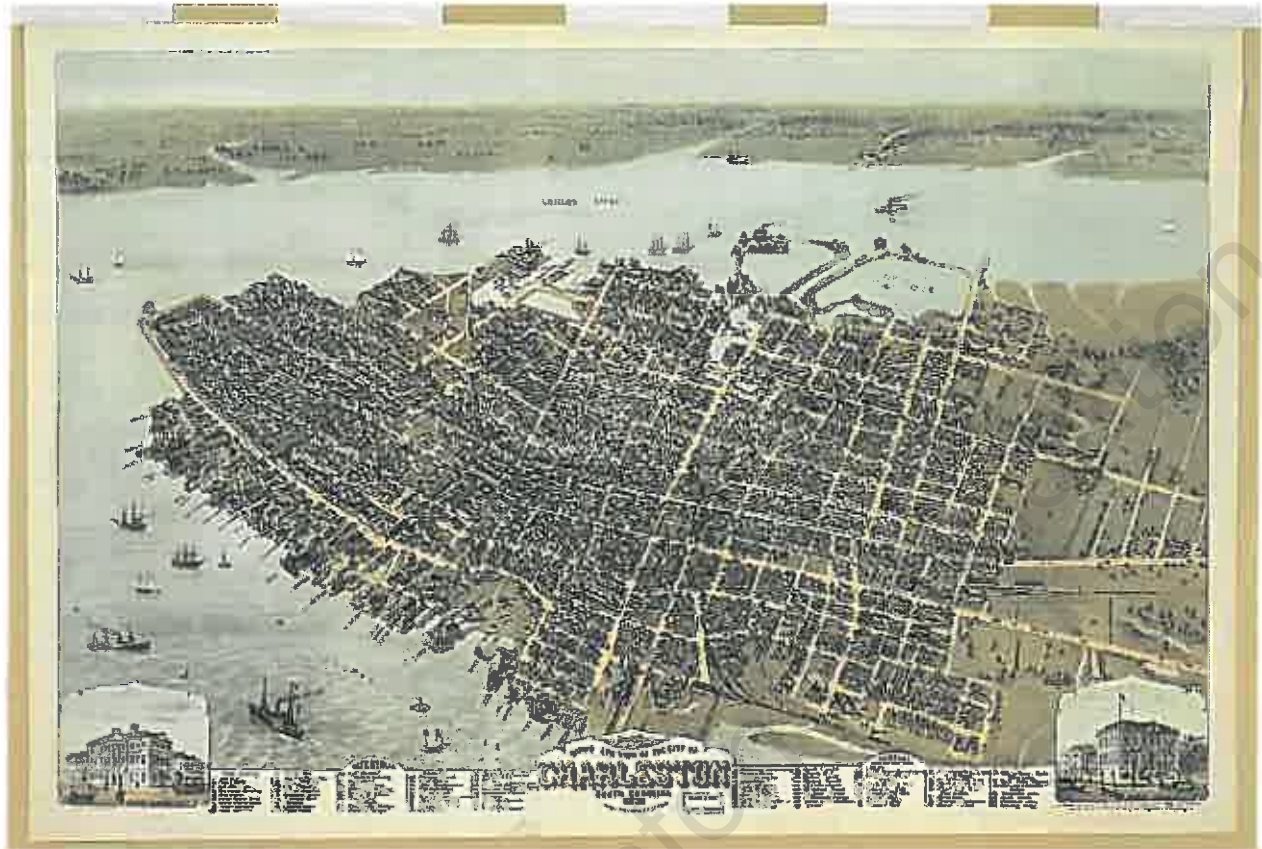
1704 Topographic Map by Edward Crisp. A Close-up of Charles Town (seen on the right) is provided in the report (*Fig. 1*).



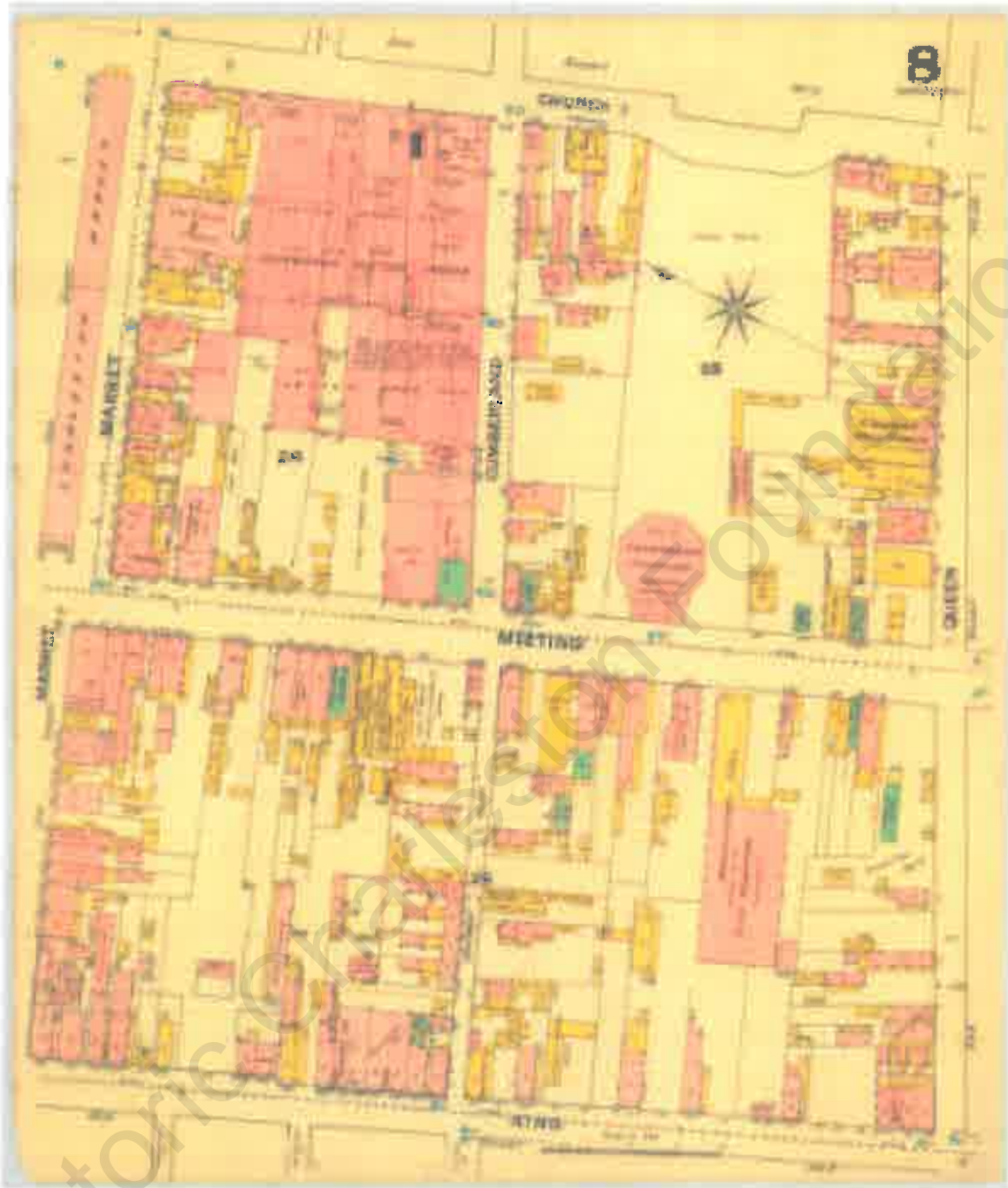
Bates-Leland 1698 Map of Charles Towne. The Map is color coded to indicate what time period each lot was granted in by the Lords Proprietors. A close-up of Lot 79 (122 Meeting Street) is provided in the report (*Fig. 2*).



1788 Plan of Charleston from a survey taken by E. Petrie.



1872 Birds Eye View of Charleston, SC. A close-up of the corner of Meeting and Queen Streets is provided within the report.



1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 8. A close-up of the North East Corner of Meeting and Queen Streets is provided within the report.



1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 8. A close-up of the North East corner of Meeting and Queen Streets is provided within the report.



122 Meeting Street, c. 2011 viewed with Google Maps.

Appendix B

Annotated Chain of Title

Deed Images

Miscellaneous Images

Historic Charleston Foundation

Annotated Chain of Title

August 7, 1683

Grantor: Lords Proprietor's

Grantee: Jonathan Fitch (Fitz)

Book & Page: No.A, 87

Type: Grant

Lot: Lot #79

In 1683 the Lords Proprietors granted to Jonathan Fitz (Fitch), Sr. town lot 79.

1689

Grantor: Jonathan Fitch

Grantee: William Sadler

Book & Page: unknown

Type: Unknown

Lot: Lot 79

In 1689 Mr. William Sadler received the warrant, the certificate of survey and the grant for lot 79. The bounds at the time were south on the street, [north] on lots not laid out, east on the lot of Isaac Morris, deceased and west on the street. By 1694 Sadler was listed as deceased owner of the lot in bounds of a neighboring lot. Later in the same year lot 79 was described as a lot not laid out in neighboring bounds.

1689-1787: It is unclear how the property was transferred from Sadler in 1689 to its eventual owner, George Archibald in 1787. Attempts have been made to check Cross and Direct Indexes, City Directories, Wills, Marriage Records and Deed Abstracts, but I was unable to locate the missing property transactions at this time.

April 14, 1787

Grantor: George Archibald

Grantee: Edmund Granger

Book & Page: Y5, 166

Type: Lease

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

"This Indenture made the fifteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven between George Archibald of the City of Charleston in the State of South Carolina of the one part and Edmund Granger of (Exector?) in the Kingdom of Great Britain Merchant of the other part Whereas the aforesaid George Archibald with James Lynch in and by...Bonds or obligations duly executed under their hand and seals and bearing date on the eleventh day of April in the year aforesaid are firmly bound jointly....unto the said Edmund Granger...in the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds twelve shillings and two pence with Interest those on from the date with conditions thereunder written for the payment of the three several sums of one hundred and thirty

pounds six shillings and one pence...All that Lot of Land situate lying and being on the East side of Meeting Street in the City of Charleston aforesaid measuring and containing in front on Meeting Street aforesaid twenty two feet three inches and on the back line twenty two feet three inches and in depth from West to East sixty four feet Butting and Bounding to the West on Meeting Street aforesaid to the North on a lot belonging to William Mills to the East on a Lot belonging to John Perly and to the South on a lot belonging to Thomas Phillips."

May 29, 1787

Grantor: Edmund Granger (executor)

Grantee: (Lord) Andrew Mitchell

Book & Page: Z5, 108

Type: Lease

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

William Brailsford, executor for Edmund Granger, sold the property to Lord Andrew Mitchell of Great Britain for five shillings sterling.

October, 1796

Grantor: Andrew Mitchell (executors)

Grantee: Thomas Gordon

Book & Page: U7, 162

Type: Mortgage

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

"This indenture made the ____ Day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Six...Between James Charles and Thomas Forsyth of the City of Charleston and State aforesaid Executors of the last Will and Testament of Andrew Mitchell deceased late of the said City of Charleston and State aforesaid of the one part and Thomas Gordon of the said City and State aforesaid of the other part...the said James Charles and Thomas Forsyth Executors as aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred and Sixty Five Guineas to them in hand paid by the said Thomas Gordon at and before the sealing and delivery here of the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and thereof (considered?) of every part and parcel therefor doth hereby acquire....by the Presents have granted bargained sold and released and confirmed and by these Presents do clearly and absolutely grant bargain sell release confirmed.... All that Lot of Land situate lying and being on the East side of Meeting Street and North side of Queen Street being the North East Corner...and containing in front on Meeting Street aforesaid Twenty two feet three inches more or less and on the back line Twenty two feet three inches and in Depth on Queen Street aforesaid Sixty Four Feet more or less. Butting and Bounding to the West on Meeting Street aforesaid to the South on Queen Street aforesaid..."

March 3, 1797

Grantor: Thomas Gordon

Grantee: Andrew Mitchell

Book & Page: T6, 19

Type: Mortgage

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

"Whereas the said Thomas Gordon by his bond or obligation duly executed bearing even date with there presents stands bound unto the said James Charles and Thomas Forsyth in the sum of six hundred and fourteen pounds conditioned for payment of three hundred and seven pounds with lawful interest for the same to be paid at the different period in the condition of the said Bond for that purpose mentioned as by the same reference thereunto being had will more fully appear Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Thomas Gordon in consideration of the said debt or sum of three hundred and seven pounds and for better securing payment of said sum with interest unto the said James Charles and Thomas Forsyth or their Executors administrators or assigns according to the conditions of the said bond and also in consideration of the further sum of five shillings like money to him the said Thomas Gordon by the said James Charles and Thomas Forsyth at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents unto and truly paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted bargained sold remised released and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell remise release and confirm...bargain and sale to him thereof more by indenture of lease having date the day rest before the day of the date of there premises in the form of one year commencing from the day before..."

August 21, 1802

Grantor: Thomas Gordon

Grantee: Claude Samory

Book & Page: N7, 238

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

Thomas Gordon sold the property to Claudius (Claude) Samory through conveyance for \$3000.

January 6, 1808

Grantor: Claude Samory

Grantee: Joseph Dupont

Book & Page: W7, 310

Type: Release

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

Claude Samory sold the property to Joseph Dupont through release for \$3000.

February 2, 1836

Grantor: Joseph Dupont

Grantee: Otis Mills

Book & Page: L10, 375

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

"The State of South Carolina. Know All men by these Presents that I Joseph Dupont in the State aforesaid Merchant in consideration of the sum of three thousand four hundred dollars to me in hand paid by Otis Mills for the State aforesaid Merchant have granted bargained sold and released and by their Presents do grant bargain sell and release unto the said Otis Mills...All that Lot of Land situate lying and being on the East side of Meeting Street and North side of Queen Street being the North East corner measuring and containing in Front on Meeting Street aforesaid twenty two feet three inches more or less and on the back line twenty two feet three inches and in depth on Queen Street aforesaid sixty four feet more or less."

April 30, 1839

Grantor: Otis Mills

Grantee: John J. Bulow

Book & Page: Z10, 500

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 22'3" x 64' x 22'3" x 64'

"The State of South Carolina Know all Men by these County that I Otis Mills of Charleston in the State aforesaid Merchant, in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars to me paid by John J Bulow of Charleston in the State aforesaid esquire; have granted, bargained, sold, and released, and by those presents, Do Grant, bargain, sell and release unto the said John J Bulow All that Lot of land situate lying and being in the City of Charleston, on the East side of Meeting Street and North side of Queen Street, being the North East corner measuring and containing in front on Meeting Street aforesaid twenty two feet three inches, more or less, and on the back line twenty two more or less, feet three inches more or less, and on Queen Street aforesaid sixty four feet more or less. Butting and bounding to the West on Meeting Street aforesaid, to the south on Queen Street aforesaid to the North on a lot of Land now or formerly of Thomas Phillips and to the East on a lot of Land being number seven in a plan of contains lands lying in the Parish of St. Phillips in the City of Charleston..."

June 30, 1841 (Approximate)

Grantor: John Joachim Bulow

Grantee: Thomas Lehre Bulow

Book & Page: Unknown

Type: Will

Lot: Three adjoining lots

No deed can be found for the transaction between John J. Bulow and his son, Thomas L. Bulow. John J. Bulow willed the property now known as 122 Meeting Street, among several others, to his son Thomas in his Last Will and Testament. John J. Bulow passed away on June 23, 1841, and the document was justified by the executor of John Bulow's will (Joseph A. Winthrop). It can be assumed that shortly after John Bulow passed, the land was legally transferred to Thomas Bulow.

In John Bulow's last Will and Testament he leaves three adjoining parcels to his son, Thomas Lehre Bulow stating "Also all that other lot on the East side of Meeting Street (illegible) the No. ___ measuring 22 ft in front and 90 ft in depth with a three story brick house thereon. All that lot situated on the East Side of Meeting St aforesaid adjoining the Lot last above mentioned to the South with a three story wooden house thereon. All that Lot in Meeting Street adjoining the above to the South with a wooden house of two stories and a half thereon which I purchased from Otis Mills."

The last lot described in the above mentioned description is the lot currently known as 122 Meeting Street. A plat recorded by John Branch, City Surveyor, in December 1859 shows these three parcels and the structures mentioned in John Bulow's will, as being owned by Thomas Bulow.

February 16, 1860

Grantor: Thomas Bulow

Grantee: George Kriete

Book & Page: L14, 224

Type: Mortgage

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

"Know all men by these Presents, That I, Joseph A. Winthrop, the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas L. Bulow, deceased and late of Charleston in the State aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars to me paid by George Kriete of Charleston in the State aforesaid, have granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these Presents, Do grant, bargain, sell and release unto the said George Kriete...all that lot of land with the two story wooden building, at the North East corner of Meeting and Queen Streets in the City of Charleston."

The deed references a plat recorded on December 7, 1859 by John Branch, City Surveyor. The Plat is attached to the deed for the neighboring parcel on Meeting Street owned by Jas McConkey (L. No. 14-285).

February 16, 1860

Grantor: George Kriete

Grantee: Joseph A. Winthrop, executor of Thomas Bulow

Book & Page: H14, 324

Type: Mortgage

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

"To all whom these presents may concern, I George Kriete of the City of Charleston, in the state aforesaid, send Greeting. Whereas, I the said George Kriete, in and by my certain Bond or Obligation bearing the [date] stand firmly held and bound unto Joseph A. Winthrop, Executor of the last will and Testament of T. L. Bulow, deceased, in the penal sum of seven thousand and five hundred and thirty four dollars, conditioned for the payment of the full and just sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty seven (3767)..."

On May 3, 1862 a note was attached to the deed (H14, 324) stating that George Kriete had sufficiently paid the bond, and was signed by Joseph A. Winthrop, as executor of Thomas Bulow.

May 4, 1866

Grantor: George Kriete

Grantee: Henry Campbell

Book & Page: Q14, 300

Type: Mortgaged

Lot: 23' by 64'5" by 22'9" x 64'5"

George Kriete sold to Henry Campbell, the parcel of land on the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets with the dimension of 23 feet along Meeting Street by 64'5" along Queen Street by 22'9" by the same dimensions on the west line, as shown on the plat recorded by John Branch, City Surveyor, on December 7, 1959. The property was mortgaged to Campbell for six thousand dollars (\$6000).

On the bottom of the deed, a note has been added that says "The words with the two story wooden building being first erased".

March 15, 1870

Grantor: Sheriff, (Henry Campbell)

Grantee: Nicholas Fehrenback

Book & Page: D15, 585

Type: Auction

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

On August 24, 1869 George Kriete filed a complaint against Annie Campbell and Henry Campbell (deceased) for bond and mortgage. The Court ruled in favor of Kriete, resulting in the property being sold at public auction by the local Sheriff (name illegible) on March 15, 1870. Nicholas Fehrenback purchased the property at public auction for one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$1900).

The parcel is described as the northeast corner of Meeting Street and Queen Street with the dimensions as shown on the plat recorded by John Branch, City Surveyor, on December 7, 1859.

February 19, 1872

Grantor: Nicholas & Antoinette Fehrenback

Grantee: Adams, Damon & Co.

Book & Page: B16, 321

Type: Mortgage

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

Nicholas and Antoinette Fehrenback mortgaged the property on the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Street, as described in the December 7, 1859 plat, to Adams Damon & Co. for seven thousand dollars (\$7000). Adams, Damon & Co. consists of Warner S. Adams, Quincy A. Damon, and Richard S. Long.

August 18, 1875

Grantor: C.C. Bowen, Sheriff (Adams, Damon & Co.)

Grantee: William Nelson

Book & Page: G16, 92

Type: Auction

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

Adams, Damon & Co. filed a complaint against Nicholas and Antoinette Fehrenback. The Court ruled in favor of the defendant, and the property was sold at public auction on May 11, 1875 to William Nelson, Jr. The property is described as having the dimensions and locations as shown on the December 7, 1859 plat recorded by John Branch, City Surveyor.

February 19, 1906

Grantor: William Nelson, Jr.

Grantee: Edward Rutledge

Book & Page: F25, 2

Type: Will

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

"Whereas William Nelson departed this life on or about the 3rd day of April 1905, leaving of full force and effect his last Will and Testament, which was duly admitted to probate in the County of Charleston on the --- day of --- wherein and whereby his duly appointed Marie C. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and Charles Wanniger his executrix and executors, giving unto them full power of sale over the premises hereinafter described and...Now know all men, that we, Marie C. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and Charles Wanniger, Executrix and Executors are aforesaid, in the consideration of the premises and of the sum of thirteen hundred and ten dollars (\$1310) to us in hand paid, before the delivery of these presents by Edward Rutledge and pursuant to and by force and virtue and in exercise and execution of the power and authority to us, the said Marie C. Nelson, Horatio Nelson and Charles Wanniger

limited by the hereinbefore in part recited Will and of every or any other power or authority in anywise us enabling in their behalf have granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell and release unto the sold Edward Rutledge, all that lot piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets in the City of Charleston, County of Charleston, State of South Carolina."

May 30, 1960

Grantor: Edward Rutledge

Grantee: Anna Wells Rutledge

Book & Page: Q70, 36

Type: Will

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

Edward Rutledge, M.D., listed the trustee of his last Will and Testament as Carolina Savings Bank. On December 20, 1956 Carolina Savings Bank and the First National Bank of South Carolina of Columbia were consolidated under the charter and title of "The First National Bank of South Carolina of Columbia", which became the trustee under the will of Edward Rutledge, M.D.

"Now, know all men by these presents, that The First National Bank of South Carolina of Columbia, as trustee under the will of Edward Rutledge, M.D., in consideration of the sum of Nine thousand and twenty-five (\$9,025.00) Dollars to it in hand paid at and before the sealing of these presents, by Anna Wells Rutledge, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) has granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these Presents does grant, bargain, sell and release, unto the said Anna Wells Rutledge; all that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being at the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets..."

May 24, 1978

Grantor: Anna Wells Rutledge

Grantee: Donald Duncan McPherson

Book & Page: W115, 257

Type: Conveyance

Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Anna Wells Rutledge, in the State aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of five and no hundredths (\$5.00) dollars, to me in hand paid at and before the sealing of these presents by ___ in the State aforesaid my nephew, Donald Duncan McPherson, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these Presents do grant, bargain, sell and release unto said Donald Duncan McPherson, his heirs and assigns: All that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being at the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets, in the City of Charleston, County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, measuring and containing in front on Meeting Street, twenty-three (23) feet and on the east line twenty-two (22) feet nine (9) inches, and having such measurements on the north line and generally such shape and form as is more particularly shown on a plat

thereof and of two other lots sold by Joseph A. Winthrop – plat made by John L. Branch, City Surveyor, on December 7th, 1859, and attached to the conveyance of the center lot to Jas. McConkey (L. No. 14-285)".

Tax Map Number is 159-09-01-934. The Grantee lives at 103 East Bay Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

December 31, 1992

Grantor: Donald Duncan McPherson

Grantee: D&L Partnership

Book & Page: P222, 090

Type: Conveyance

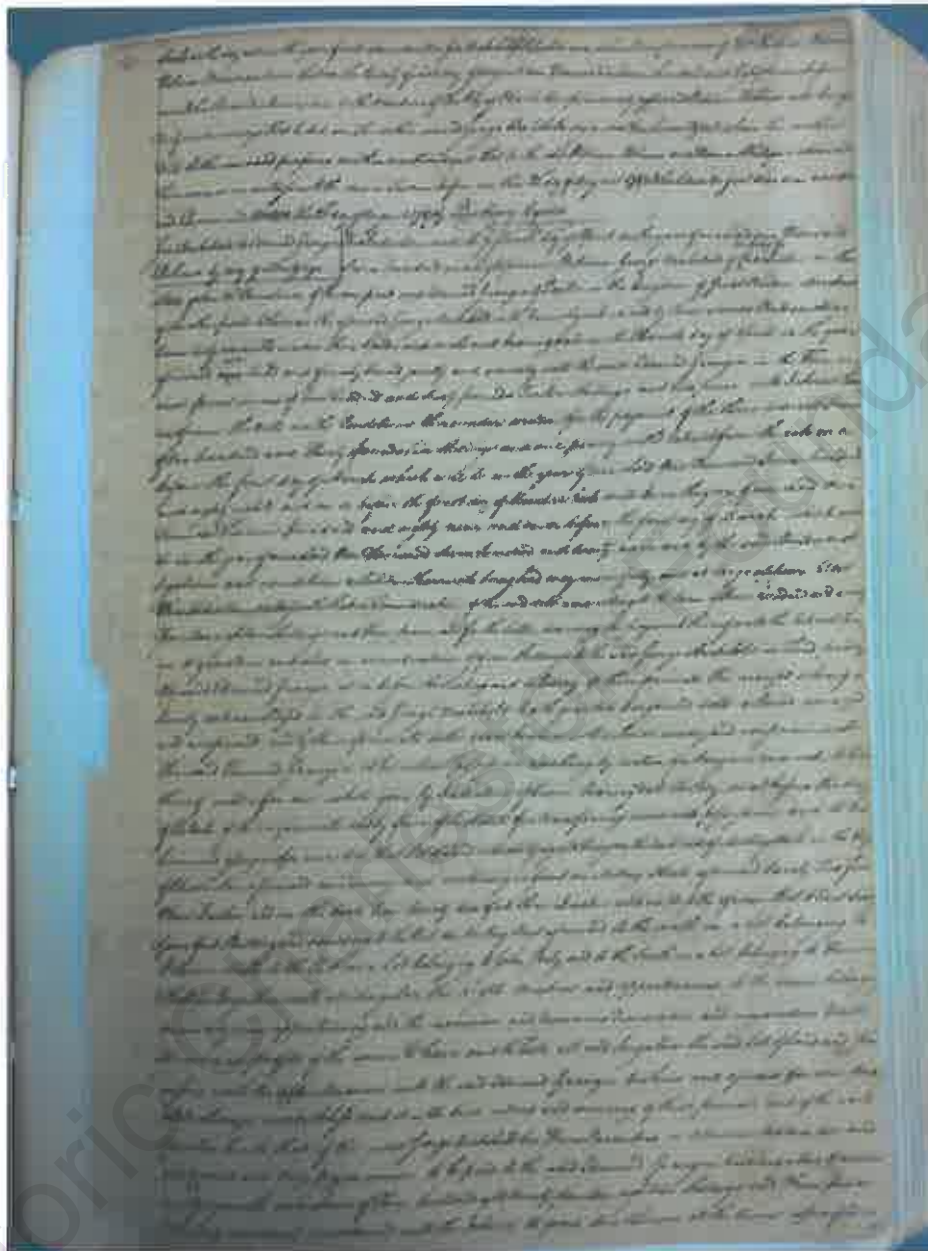
Lot: 23' by 22'9" x Measurements on 12/7/1859 Plat

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Donald Duncan McPherson in the State aforesaid, for/and in consideration of the sum of one hundred eighty thousand (\$180,000.00) dollars to me in hand paid at and before the sealing of these presents by D&L, A Partnership in the State aforesaid for the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and released and by these Presents do grant, bargain, sell and release unto the said D & L, A Partnership, its successors and the Assigns, the following described property; All that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being at the Northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets, in the City of Charleston, County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, measuring and containing in front on Meeting Street, twenty-three (23) feet and on the east line twenty-two (22) feet nine (9) inches, and having such measurements on the north line and generally such shape and form as is more particularly shown on a plat thereof and of two other lots sold by Joseph A. Winthrop – plat made by John L. Branch, City Surveyor, on December 7, 1859, and attached to the conveyance of the centre lot to Jas. McConkey (L. No. 14-285)."

Property is butting and bounding north on center lot of Jas. McConkey, east on land formerly of James Preston, south on Queen Street, and west on Meeting Street.

TMS #458-09-01-084.

Deed Images



George Archibald to Edmund Granger on April 14, 1787.

24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525
 526
 527
 528
 529
 530
 531
 532
 533
 534
 535
 536
 537
 538
 539
 540
 541
 542
 543
 544
 545
 546
 547
 548
 549
 550
 551
 552
 553
 554
 555
 556
 557
 558
 559
 560
 561
 562
 563
 564
 565
 566
 567
 568
 569
 570
 571
 572
 573
 574
 575
 576
 577
 578
 579
 580
 581
 582
 583
 584
 585
 586
 587
 588
 589
 590
 591
 592
 593
 594
 595
 596
 597
 598
 599
 600
 601
 602
 603
 604
 605
 606
 607
 608
 609
 610
 611
 612
 613
 614
 615
 616
 617
 618
 619
 620
 621
 622
 623
 624
 625
 626
 627
 628
 629
 630
 631
 632
 633
 634
 635
 636
 637
 638
 639
 640
 641
 642
 643
 644
 645
 646
 647
 648
 649
 650
 651
 652
 653
 654
 655
 656
 657
 658
 659
 660
 661
 662
 663
 664
 665
 666
 667
 668
 669
 670
 671
 672
 673
 674
 675
 676
 677
 678
 679
 680
 681
 682
 683
 684
 685
 686
 687
 688
 689
 690
 691
 692
 693
 694
 695
 696
 697
 698
 699
 700
 701
 702
 703
 704
 705
 706
 707
 708
 709
 710
 711
 712
 713
 714
 715
 716
 717
 718
 719
 720
 721
 722
 723
 724
 725
 726
 727
 728
 729
 730
 731
 732
 733
 734
 735
 736
 737
 738
 739
 740
 741
 742
 743
 744
 745
 746
 747
 748
 749
 750
 751
 752
 753
 754
 755
 756
 757
 758
 759
 760
 761
 762
 763
 764
 765
 766
 767
 768
 769
 770
 771
 772
 773
 774
 775
 776
 777
 778
 779
 780
 781
 782
 783
 784
 785
 786
 787
 788
 789
 790
 791
 792
 793
 794
 795
 796
 797
 798
 799
 800
 801
 802
 803
 804
 805
 806
 807
 808
 809
 810
 811
 812
 813
 814
 815
 816
 817
 818
 819
 820
 821
 822
 823
 824
 825
 826
 827
 828
 829
 830
 831
 832
 833
 834
 835
 836
 837
 838
 839
 840
 841
 842
 843
 844
 845
 846
 847
 848
 849
 850
 851
 852
 853
 854
 855
 856
 857
 858
 859
 860
 861
 862
 863
 864
 865
 866
 867
 868
 869
 870
 871
 872
 873
 874
 875
 876
 877
 878
 879
 880
 881
 882
 883
 884
 885
 886
 887
 888
 889
 890
 891
 892
 893
 894
 895
 896
 897
 898
 899
 900
 901
 902
 903
 904
 905
 906
 907
 908
 909
 910
 911
 912
 913
 914
 915
 916
 917
 918
 919
 920
 921
 922
 923
 924
 925
 926
 927
 928
 929
 930
 931
 932
 933
 934
 935
 936
 937
 938
 939
 940
 941
 942
 943
 944
 945
 946
 947
 948
 949
 950
 951
 952
 953
 954
 955
 956
 957
 958
 959
 960
 961
 962
 963
 964
 965
 966
 967
 968
 969
 970
 971
 972
 973
 974
 975
 976
 977
 978
 979
 980
 981
 982
 983
 984
 985
 986
 987
 988
 989
 990
 991
 992
 993
 994
 995
 996
 997
 998
 999
 1000
 1001
 1002
 1003
 1004
 1005
 1006
 1007
 1008
 1009
 1010
 1011
 1012
 1013
 1014
 1015
 1016
 1017
 1018
 1019
 1020
 1021
 1022
 1023
 1024
 1025
 1026
 1027
 1028
 1029
 1030
 1031
 1032
 1033
 1034
 1035
 1036
 1037
 1038
 1039
 1040
 1041
 1042
 1043
 1044
 1045
 1046
 1047
 1048
 1049
 1050
 1051
 1052
 1053
 1054
 1055
 1056
 1057
 1058
 1059
 1060
 1061
 1062
 1063
 1064
 1065
 1066
 1067
 1068
 1069
 1070
 1071
 1072
 1073
 1074
 1075
 1076
 1077
 1078
 1079
 1080
 1081
 1082
 1083
 1084
 1085
 1086
 1087
 1088
 1089
 1090
 1091
 1092
 1093
 1094
 1095
 1096
 1097
 1098
 1099
 1100
 1101
 1102
 1103
 1104
 1105
 1106
 1107
 1108
 1109
 1110
 1111
 1112
 1113
 1114
 1115
 1116
 1117
 1118
 1119
 1120
 1121
 1122
 1123
 1124
 1125
 1126
 1127
 1128
 1129
 1130
 1131
 1132
 1133
 1134
 1135
 1136
 1137
 1138
 1139
 1140
 1141
 1142
 1143
 1144
 1145
 1146
 1147
 1148
 1149
 1150
 1151
 1152
 1153
 1154
 1155
 1156
 1157
 1158
 1159
 1160
 1161
 1162
 1163
 1164
 1165
 1166
 1167
 1168
 1169
 1170
 1171
 1172
 1173
 1174
 1175
 1176
 1177
 1178
 1179
 1180
 1181
 1182
 1183
 1184
 1185
 1186
 1187
 1188
 1189
 1190
 1191
 1192
 1193
 1194
 1195
 1196
 1197
 1198
 1199
 1200
 1201
 1202
 1203
 1204
 1205
 1206
 1207
 1208
 1209
 1210
 1211
 1212
 1213
 1214
 1215
 1216
 1217
 1218
 1219
 1220
 1221
 1222
 1223
 1224
 1225
 1226
 1227
 1228
 1229
 1230
 1231
 1232
 1233
 1234
 1235
 1236
 1237
 1238
 1239
 1240
 1241
 1242
 1243
 1244
 1245
 1246
 1247
 1248
 1249
 1250
 1251
 1252
 1253
 1254
 1255
 1256
 1257
 1258
 1259
 1260
 1261
 1262
 1263
 1264
 1265
 1266
 1267
 1268
 1269
 1270
 1271
 1272
 1273
 1274
 1275
 1276
 1277
 1278
 1279
 1280
 1281
 1282
 1283
 1284
 1285
 1286
 1287
 1288
 1289
 1290
 1291
 1292
 1293
 1294
 1295
 1296
 1297
 1298
 1299
 1300
 1301
 1302
 1303
 1304
 1305
 1306
 1307
 1308
 1309
 1310
 1311
 1312
 1313
 1314
 1315
 1316
 1317
 1318
 1319
 1320
 1321
 1322
 1323
 1324
 1325
 1326
 1327
 1328
 1329
 1330
 1331
 1332
 1333
 1334
 1335
 1336
 1337
 1338
 1339
 1340
 1341
 1342
 1343
 1344
 1345
 1346
 1347
 1348
 1349
 1350
 1351
 1352
 1353
 1354
 1355
 1356
 1357
 1358
 1359
 1360
 1361
 1362
 1363
 1364
 1365
 1366
 1367
 1368
 1369
 1370
 1371
 1372
 1373
 1374
 1375
 1376
 1377
 1378
 1379
 1380
 1381
 1382
 1383
 1384
 1385
 1386
 1387
 1388
 1389
 1390
 1391
 1392
 1393
 1394
 1395
 1396
 1397
 1398
 1399
 1400
 1401
 1402
 1403
 1404
 1405
 1406
 1407
 1408
 1409
 1410
 1411
 1412
 1413
 1414
 1415
 1416
 1417
 1418
 1419
 1420
 1421
 1422
 1423
 1424
 1425
 1426
 1427
 1428
 1429
 1430
 1431
 1432
 1433
 1434
 1435
 1436
 1437
 1438
 1439
 1440
 1441
 1442
 1443
 1444
 1445
 1446
 1447
 1448
 1449
 1450
 1451
 1452
 1453
 1454
 1455
 1456
 1457
 1458
 1459
 1460
 1461
 1462
 1463
 1464
 1465
 1466
 1467
 1468
 1469
 1470
 1471
 1472
 1473
 1474
 1475
 1476
 1477
 1478
 1479
 1480
 1481
 1482
 1483
 1484
 1485
 1486
 1487
 1488
 1489
 1490
 1491
 1492
 1493
 1494
 1495
 1496
 1497
 1498
 1499
 1500
 1501
 1502
 1503
 1504
 1505
 1506
 1507
 1508
 1509
 1510
 1511
 1512
 1513

State of South-Carolina.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That *Joseph and Nathaniel*
Hay, Messrs. and Executors, of the last Will and Testament of
Thomas S. Hay, deceased, are, like a Charleston,
in the State aforesaid *legally*, in consideration of the sum of

There, thousands, but thousands, and happy seems to see
 good his young, the king of the world.

in the state of mind.

[illegible]

Together with all and singular, the Rights, Members, Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the said **Premises** belonging, or in anywise incident or appertaining.

To have and to hold, all and singular the Premises before mentioned, unto the said
George Mealey
 forever. And *George Mealey* do hereby bind *Myself* *My* Heirs, Executors and Administrators
 to warrant and forever defend all and singular the said Premises unto the said *George Mealey*
George Mealey His Heirs and Assigns

[illegible]

WITNESS, My Hand and Seal this Seventeenth day of February
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Seventy
and in the Eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America
Franklin

[illegible]

Francis B. Huntington
Abbott, B. A. L.

Joseph A. Whittington
Esq. of Newbury

Thomas Bulow (Joseph Winthrop, executor) to George Kriete, February 16, 1860.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or be made known,
Or whom the same may in any wise Concern, I, *J. B. Brown, Sheriff* of the
County of *Charleston* in the said State, SEND GREETING:

[illegible]

State of South Carolina,

Form 14-Title to Real Estate
5/1/78
Record 1028
BOOK W115 PAGE 257

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT

I, Anna Wells Rutledge,

in the State aforesaid for and _____ in consideration of the sum of
_____ five and no hundredths (\$5.00) DOLLARS,

to me _____ in hand paid at and before the sealing of these presents by _____

my nephew, Donald Duncan McPherson, _____ the receipt whereof is hereby

acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and
release unto the said Donald Duncan McPherson, his heirs and assigns:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being at the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets, in the City of Charleston, County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, measuring and containing in front on Meeting Street, twenty-three (23) feet and on the east line twenty-two (22) feet nine (9) inches, and having such measurements on the north line and generally such shape and form as is more particularly shown on a plat thereof and of two other lots sold by Joseph A. Vinthron - plat made by John L. Branch, City Surveyor, on December 7th, 1850, and attached to the conveyance of the centre lot to Jas. McPherson (L. No. 14-285). Putting and bounding north on said centre lot, east on land formerly of James Preston; south on Queen Street, and west on Meeting Street.

The said property is the same conveyed by The First National Bank of South Carolina of Columbia, as Trustee under the Will of Edward Rutledge, to Anna Wells Rutledge by deed dated May 30, 1964, that was recorded in the R. M. C. Office for Charleston in Book Q 70 at page 36 on May 31, 1960.

The Tax Map Number is 150-79-01 7th.

The Grantee lives at 103 East Bay Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

Form 14-Title to Real Estate
Anderson's Inc., Charleston, S.C. 29402 Revised 1995

EX P 222PG090

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT

I, DONALD DUNCAN MCPHERSON

In the State aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of
One Hundred Eighty Thousand and 00/100 (\$180,000.00) DOLLARS,
to me in hand paid at and before the sealing of these presents by D & L A Partnership

In the State aforesaid for the receipt whereof is hereby
acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these Presents do grant, bargain, sell and
its Successors and Assigns,
release unto the said D & L A Partnership, the following described property:

ALL that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon,
situate, lying and being at the Northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets, in the
City of Charleston, County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, measuring and containing
in front on Meeting Street, twenty-three (23) feet and on the east line twenty-two (22)
feet nine (9) inches, and having such measurements on the north line and generally such
shape and form as is more particularly shown on a plat thereof and of two other lots
sold by Joseph A. Winthrop - plat made by John L. Branch, City Surveyor, on December 7,
1859, and attached to the conveyance of the centre lot to Jas. McSorley (L. No. 14-285).
Butting and bounding north on said centre lot; east on land formerly of James Preston;
south on Queen Street and west on Meeting Street. *Edgley*

This being the same property conveyed to Donald Duncan McPherson by Deed of Anna Wells
Ratlidge dated May 24, 1978 and recorded in the REC Office for Charleston County in Book
W115, Page 257 on May 24, 1978.

REC #458-09-01-084

Grantee's Address: P.O. Box 1107
Charleston, SC 29402

*The said property also has such size, shape, dimensions, *Edgley*
buildings and boundaries as will appear on a current
and accurate survey thereof.

1886 Earthquake Damage Assessment Report

[illegible]

MEETING STREET—Continued.

WEST SIDE, WARD No. 5.

No.	BRICK.	WOOD.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.
297		1	Albert Terre.	Albert Terre.
299		3	Lewis M. Hatch & Son.	Char'n Fertilizer factory.

EAST SIDE, WARD No. 1.

2		1	Henry Gourdin.	Henry Gourdin.
4	1		James H. Ladson.	James H. Ladson.
6		1	Thomas Middleton.	Thomas Middleton.
8		1	Andrew McDowall.	Andrew McDowall.
10			Samuel G. Barker.	Unoccupied.
12	1		Rev. Thomas Smyth.	Rev. Thomas Smyth.
14	1		Mrs. M. L. Lowndes.	John F. Pyatt.
16		1	George Kinloch.	Mrs. Minna Peterman.
18	1		Mrs. Elizabeth P. Smith.	Mrs. Elizabeth P. Smith.
20	1		Dr. Hezekiah M. Haig.	Lee Howard.
22		1	Tr. Estate Mary Brown.	John Fraser Matthewes.
24	1		Mrs. Isabella M. Huger.	Mrs. Isabella M. Huger.
26		1	Charles A. De Saussure.	Charles A. De Saussure.
28		1	E. and A. Sloman.	E. and A. Sloman.
30		1	Mrs. Mary Peterman.	Free Persons.
32		1	Do.	E. M. Lehmkaht.
34		1	Robert Adger.	Unoccupied.
36	1		James Adger.	James Adger.
38	1		Dr. Edmund Ravenel.	John Berkley Grimball.
40	1		Trust Estate Mrs. Alexander Gordon.	Alexander Gordon.
42	1		Alonzo J. White, trustee.	James Hasell Ancrum.
44		1	Est. Alexander England.	William Brunkard.
46	1		Madam R. Acelie Togno.	Madam R. Acelie Togno.
48	1		South Carolina Society.	S. Carolina Society Hall.
50		1	Miss Gracia Bay.	Miss Gracia Bay.
52		1	Hon. Mitchell King.	Arthur M. Huger.
54			Mrs. — Van Winkle.	Peter Gowan.
56	1		Bernard O'Neill.	Bernard O'Neill.
58	1		Peter Gowan.	Miss Susan Ker.
60			Mrs. Mary Raymond.	Unoccupied.
62	1		Estate John Hunter.	Schroder Brothers.
64	1		George F. Meldau.	George F. Meldau.

EAST SIDE, WARD No. 3.

66		1	George Kriete.	George Kriete.
68	1		James McKonkey.	Unoccupied.

1861 City of Charleston Census, George Kriete listed as owner/occupant at 66 Meeting Street.

The State of South Carolina

In the name of God. Amen. I John Joachim Bulow, being of sound disposing mind thanks be to God for the same make this my last will and Testament - In the first place I do not allow my just debts to be fully paid and satisfied. Item I give and bequeath to Alexander Bulow the following family of negroes that is to say Hannah her daughters Elizabeth and Sam and Martha and Sam the children of Sam and their future issue - Item I give bequeath to Miss Jane Stanyard One thousand Dollars to be paid immediately after my decease, Also I give and bequeath to the said Jane Stanyard the sum of One thousand dollars per annum, as long as my daughter Caroline Amelia Bulow may live with her by her husband and the board of my daughter and of her husband, and I recommend both care and instruction of the said Jane Stanyard during her minority. Item I give to my great Nephew John Bulow Campbell the sum of Five thousand dollars, to be paid by my Executors into the hands of his Father D. O. Campbell in trust for him, and to the said D. O. Campbell's Receipt for the same shall be a good payment by my Executors, after such account of any monies he may owe me and a sufficient discharge by my Executors for the said legacy. Item I give devise and bequeath to my Nephew Charles Bulow besides during his life the use of the plantation in St. Andrew Parish which I purchased from the Estate of James Ladson with the land in severalty thereon and the use of two Negro Slaves that are now working in the house named Joe & Laester, the said plantation I give, at the decease of the said Charles Bulow besides to be distributed as the residue of my Estate in his last directed will. Item I give bequeath to my sister Ann Elizabeth besides One thousand dollars, to be paid immediately after my decease. Item - In the year 1820 I caused surveyances for the lands of the Bories respectively, of the following lands in Beaufort - District I purchased that is to say Is Nancy Griffin a tract of One hundred and thirty nine Acres situated on the Waters of Quiddle's Creek - to Patty.

has all that lot of land situated on the East side of King St. Road on Charles
 - track measuring 72 ft in front 200 ft in depth with a three story brick
 house, kitchen & back store thereon formerly belonging to Samuel & David
 Wesley which I purchased from the estate in Equity. - Also all that
 lot of land situated on the East side of St. Philips St. on Charles two tracks
 measuring in front 57 feet and 202 ft in depth
 with a wooden dwelling house and outbuildings thereon. - Also all that
 lot of land situated on the West side of St. Philips Street aforesaid known
 by the No 76 measuring in front 57 ft and in depth 190 ft
 with a wooden dwelling house and outbuildings thereon. - Also all that
 lot situated at the Corner of Melling and Meeting St. on Charles two tracks
 measuring in front on Meeting St. 99 ft and in depth 180 ft with a
 two story wooden house thereon. - Also all that lot situated in Annapolis
 Hampshire measuring in front 80 ft and 280 ft in depth
 with a two story double tenement thereon. - Also all that lot situated on
 the East side of King St. known by the No 77 measuring 28 ft in front
 and 152 ft in depth with a three story wooden house thereon. - Also all
 that lot situated on the West side of King St. known by the No 78 measuring
 30 ft front 101 ft in depth with a two story wooden house
 thereon. - Also all that other lot on the East side of Meeting St. known by
 the No 79 measuring 22 ft in front & 90 ft in depth with a three
 story brick house thereon. - Also all that lot situated on the East side
 of Meeting St. aforesaid adjoining the lot last above mentioned to the
 South with a three story wooden house thereon. - Also all that lot in Meeting
 St. adjoining the above to the South with a wooden out house of four
 doors and a half thereon which I purchased from Otho Mills. -
 Also all that lot situated on the North side of Melling St. known by the No 80
 measuring 30 ft in front & 80 or 90 ft in depth with a two story brick
 house thereon with them and cash and all of their appurtenances
 in trust for the life of and for the sole and separate use of my daughter
 Caroline Amelia Bulow during her natural life and from the special trust
 that the said trustees do pay on the rents issues and profits of the said
 houses and lots to her and her heirs as long as she may live and

after her decease in trust for her child a childless living at the time of her
 death, to him her or their issue. the issue of a deceased taking by representation. But if my said daughter should die without having issue living
 at the time of her death, then I give and devise all of the said houses
 lots to my son James Edwin Bulow and his heirs forever
 I give to the same trustees and upon the same trusts for my said

South Carolina

In the name of God, Amen
I, Thomas Bulow, of Charleston,
being of sound and disposing mind and
memory, do make, publish and declare
this to be my last will and testament, here
by cancelling and revoking all former wills
and testaments in me heretofore made.

I order and direct my just and lawful debts
to be paid as soon after my decease as may
conveniently be, and by will all my just and lawful
debts of every kind and nature, as to my children,
living at the time of my death, to be equally
divided between them.

I give, devise and bequeath all the real and
personal estate of my estate, real and personal, of
every kind and nature, which I have in
possession, possession or expectancy, unto
them, to be used and enjoyed by them
in their several and respective shares, as to the
administration and administration of the
same, in the same manner as I have done,
the same issues and profits thereof, and to
apply so much of the same as they in the
opinion of their may deem expedient for
the maintenance, education and support
of the children and children whom I may have
surviving me, during minority, and upon
my death, until attaining the age of twenty
years, in trust to divide my said estate
into two equal parts and to pay the net
income thereof, in each kind of them suc-
cessively, until the age of twenty, and then in
his natural life, if he be one child, then
the whole to such child, and upon the

death of such child or children, leaving
issue, I give him and bequeath his
or their share thereof and among
such issue as he or they may beget, issue,
there surviving to be equally divided
between them absolutely paid and discharge
of and free of further Trusts & barter.
But if either of my children should die
this life without leaving issue at the
time of his death, I then give, devise and
bequeath his share to his surviving brother
upon the same Trusts and limitations as
are herein before expressed or declared.
I have both of my children devised
this life without leaving issue in
them. I then give devise and bequeath
unto my wife Thomasa the sum
of Fifth thousand dollars and the
rest and residue of my Estate real
and personal & my right of title by
Mortgage &c. if the said Thomasa be
not living at that time, then the
whole of my said real & personal
said right of title.

Witness

I authorize and empower my Executor
or surviving Executor, to sell and dispose
of all or any part of my Estate real or
personal as they or he may deem most
advantageous for and to invest the
proceeds money in such other opo-
rtunity real or personal as they or he may
deem most beneficial to the interest
thereof.

Last sig.

I nominally constitute and appoint
Thomasa Bulow Testamentary Guardian
of my children during their minority and
after his death I appoint & constitute

Testamentary. Given under my
said childless during their
minority
and without revocation I have hereunto set
my hand and seal this twenty ninth day
of January in the year of our Lord One
thousand eight hundred and fifty five
(signed) Thomas Leese Bulow
Signed, sealed and published by the Testator
as his last Will and Testament in our
presence who in his presence, at this and
and in the presence of each other have
subscribed our names in testimony
of the due execution thereof
(signed) H. A. De Laune, Wm. M. Lawton, Wm. G. De La

Codicil
I do hereby declare this to be a codicil to
my last Will and Testament. I give and
bequeath unto my Uncle Col. Thomas
Leese the sum of One thousand dollars
thence my hand and seal this Twenty-
ninth (day of January in the year of
our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and
fifty five.

(signed) Thomas Leese Bulow
Signed, sealed and published as a codicil to his
Will by the Testator in our presence who in
presence and at his request have hereunto
subscribed our names in testimony
of the execution thereof (signed)
H. A. De Laune, Wm. M. Lawton, Wm. G. De Laune.

Proven Will & Codicil before Geo. Bird D.C.
July 1857. Qualified Thomas Leese D. J. N. W. D. R. J.
I Dec. 4th 1857. July 30 1857.

No.	Age	Sex	Name	Age	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
61	11"	♂	2200	11"	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
62	11"	♂	2200	11"	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
70	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
72	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
74	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
76	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
78	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
80	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
82	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
84	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
86	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
88	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
90	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
92	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
94	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
96	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
98	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
100	B 3	♂	2200	B 3	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200

78	W 2	James Caldwell	18. 40	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600
80	B 2	Walter K. Richardson	18. 38	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
82	B 2	Frank St. Margaret's Hall Martin	18. 38	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
84	B 2	Alex. Caldwell	18. 38	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
86	B 2	W. H. Douglas	17. 50	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
Cumberland Ave									

[illegible]

East Side of <i>Meeting</i> <i>from Church Street</i>										TOTAL VALUE					
No.	Name of Owner	Kind of		Dimensions of		Value of	House	1871	1873	1875	1876	1878			
		G	W	Front	Depth									Land	
X	W. Schrenbach	-	-	23	60			1650	1650	2000			X		
/	H. Henry Reist	-	-	25	50			950	950	1500			/		
X	W. Harrison	-	-	18	60			675	675	950			X		
X	D.	-	-	24	60			900	900	1250			X		
X	W. Schrenbach	-	-	57	120			4500					X		
X	Q. W. Egan	-	-	50	130			6000					X		
X	Q. W. Egan	-	-	125	260								X		
X	W. Mendicai	-	-	36	142			2000					X		
X	E. A. Jackson	-	-	15	55			675		675			X		
X	D.	-	-	15	55			675		675			X		
X	D.	-	-	15	55			675		675			X		
X	J. H. Lilienthal	-	-	17	54			5600		5600			X		
<i>Cumberland Street</i>															
X	Hammeron Turkey & Co.	-	-	57	100			10000		10000			X		
X	D.	-	-	10	100			600		600			X		
X	John A. Wightman	-	-	50	100			5000		5000			X		
X	D.	-	-	50	100			5000		5000			X		
X	Wick	-	-	50	100			5000		5000			X		

Ward Book, Ward 3, 1871-1875