

during the British occupation of Charleston. Her husband John Middleton (d. 1784) was an officer in Lee's Legion of the Continental Line, during the Revolution. In 1797, she married Pinckney, a son of Chief Justice Charles Pinckney and Eliza Lucas. He was educated at Westminster, Oxford, the Middle Temple and the Royal Academy at Caen. His first wife was a sister of Frances. The Pinckneys turned the house over to her son John Middleton in 1822. It was sold at his death in 1826 to Mrs. Barnard Elliott. Subsequently it became the headquarters of the City Water Works. According to the joint will of Thomas and Frances Pinckney, the total cost of the house was \$53,800, which at the date of the will in 1822 was more than the selling value of the house, which was \$35,000. The cruciform plan of the house, with its polygonal bays to the front and rear, is well contrived for cross-ventilation. The house has Regency style interior woodwork, with geometric decorations of carved wood. The exterior has belt courses, window cornices and a columned door surround, all of marble.

(Stoney, This is Charleston, 51. \_\_\_\_\_, N&C, March 8, 1964. Thomas, DYKYC, Oct. 9, 1967. Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 21, 1981.)

- 27 George St. -- This two and one half story frame house was probably built by Thomas Barksdale before 1817. The Regency period house was purchased in 1859 by Robert Thomlinson, a merchant, whose family Victorianized the structure between 1888 and 1893. It remained in the Thomlinson family until 1944.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 15, 1981.)

- 32 George St. -- This three story wooden house on a high brick basement originally had a hipped roof and at some point in time was given a Greek Revival parapet.

It was built for Elizabeth Robinson, who purchased the site in 1796. From c. 1801 it was the home of Peter Freneau, a prominent journalist, merchant and shipowner, and Jeffersonian politician. A New Jersey native of Huguenot descent, he was a brother of Philip Freneau, the "Poet of the Revolution." He came to Charleston in 1782 and became co-editor of the City Gazette and Daily Advertiser. He was Secretary of State of South Carolina and a state legislator, and in 1800 managed Jefferson's Presidential campaign in the state. Elizabeth Robinson died in 1812, bequeathing the property to Freneau, with the condition that he pay her niece the value of the real estate. He was unable to pay and the property was sold at auction. He continued to live here until his death, near bankruptcy, in 1813.

(Stockton, unpub. notes.)

36 George St. -- This three story red brick house was built sometime before 1834 by Edward Darrell or his heirs, Amelia Lois Lequeux and Sarah H. Lequeux. The facade has a rusticated first level with an Ionic columned entrance, and giant order pilasters at the corners, supporting a heavy molded cornice. (Allen, DYKYC, Nov. 29, 1982. Stoney, This is Charleston, 52.)

58 George St. -- This Adamesque period house, with two and one half stories of wood on a brick basement, was built c. 1803 by Barnard Elliott, a wealthy planter. It has a Regency front doorway and interior woodwork from the George Walker House, which stood at 26 George until 1912. The property is now part of the College of Charleston campus.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 14, 1977.)