

139 Ashley Ave. -- This small two and one-half story, stuccoed brick single house has terra cotta cornices over its windows. It was built by Edward Sebring, president of the State Bank of South Carolina, who also built and lived in the large residence at 268 Calhoun Street, to the south of this house. Sebring probably built this house as a tenement, after he purchased the site in 1836. (Stockton, DYKYC, Nov. 21, 1977. Stoney, This is Charleston, 6.)

171 Ashley Ave. -- U.S. Arsenal and Porter Academy Buildings, Medical University of South Carolina. The United States Arsenal was built here in 1844, with a main building designed by Charleston architect Edward Brickell White, who may also have designed the auxiliary buildings. The main building was demolished after the Medical College of South Carolina bought the property in 1963, but two arsenal buildings remain in the northeast corner of the Medical University campus. They are St. Luke's chapel (a remodeled artillery shed) and Colcock Hall, a two story brick building with a clerestory roof. The arsenal was occupied by South Carolina troops on Dec. 30, 1860, ten days after the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession. It was an important prize for the Confederacy because it contained nearly 18,000 muskets, about 3,400 rifles, more than 1,000 pistols, and several large pieces of ordnance, including five 24-pound field howitzers -- arms enough to equip three divisions. The arsenal was reoccupied in 1865 by Federal troops who remained until all occupying troops were withdrawn from South Carolina in 1879. The abandoned arsenal was leased by the Federal government in 1879 to the Rev. A. Toomer Porter for 99 years at \$1.00 a year, for the use of the Holy Communion Church Institute. Ten years later, title to the property was conveyed to the school. The Holy Communion Church