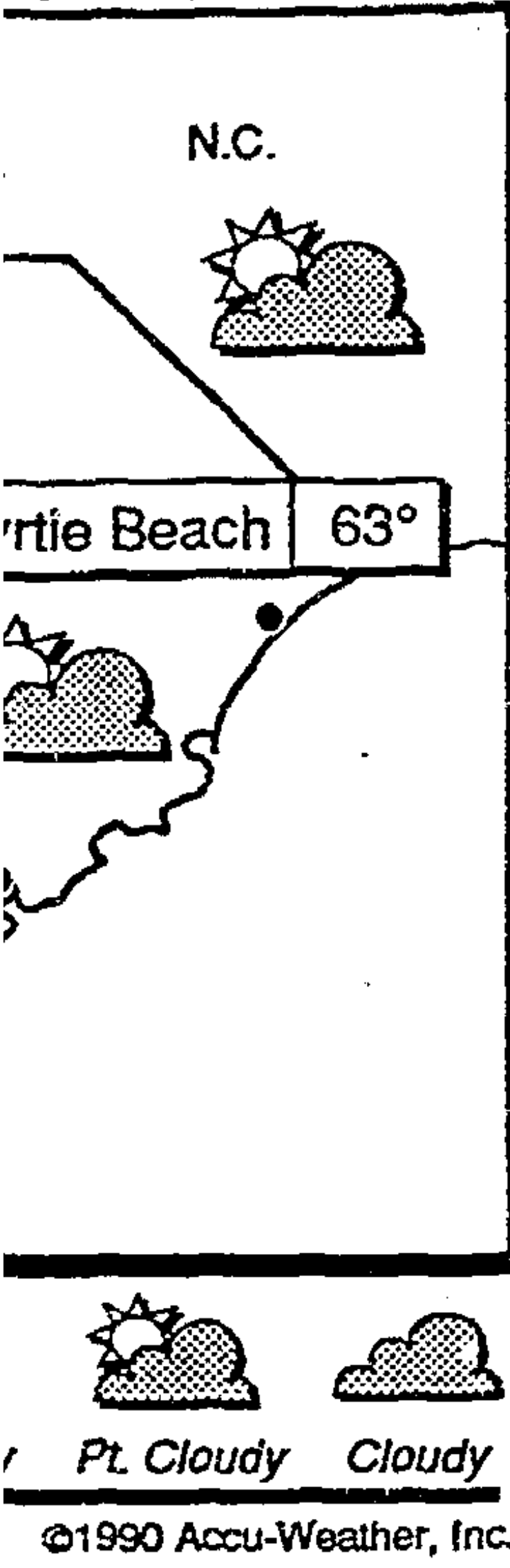


March 5, 1990

high temperatures



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Set	Rise	Set
6:20	12:42p	2:48a
6:21	1:48p	3:40a
6:22	2:54p	4:25a
6:23	3:58p	5:02a
6:23	4:59p	5:34a
6:24	5:58p	6:03a
6:25	6:55p	6:30a

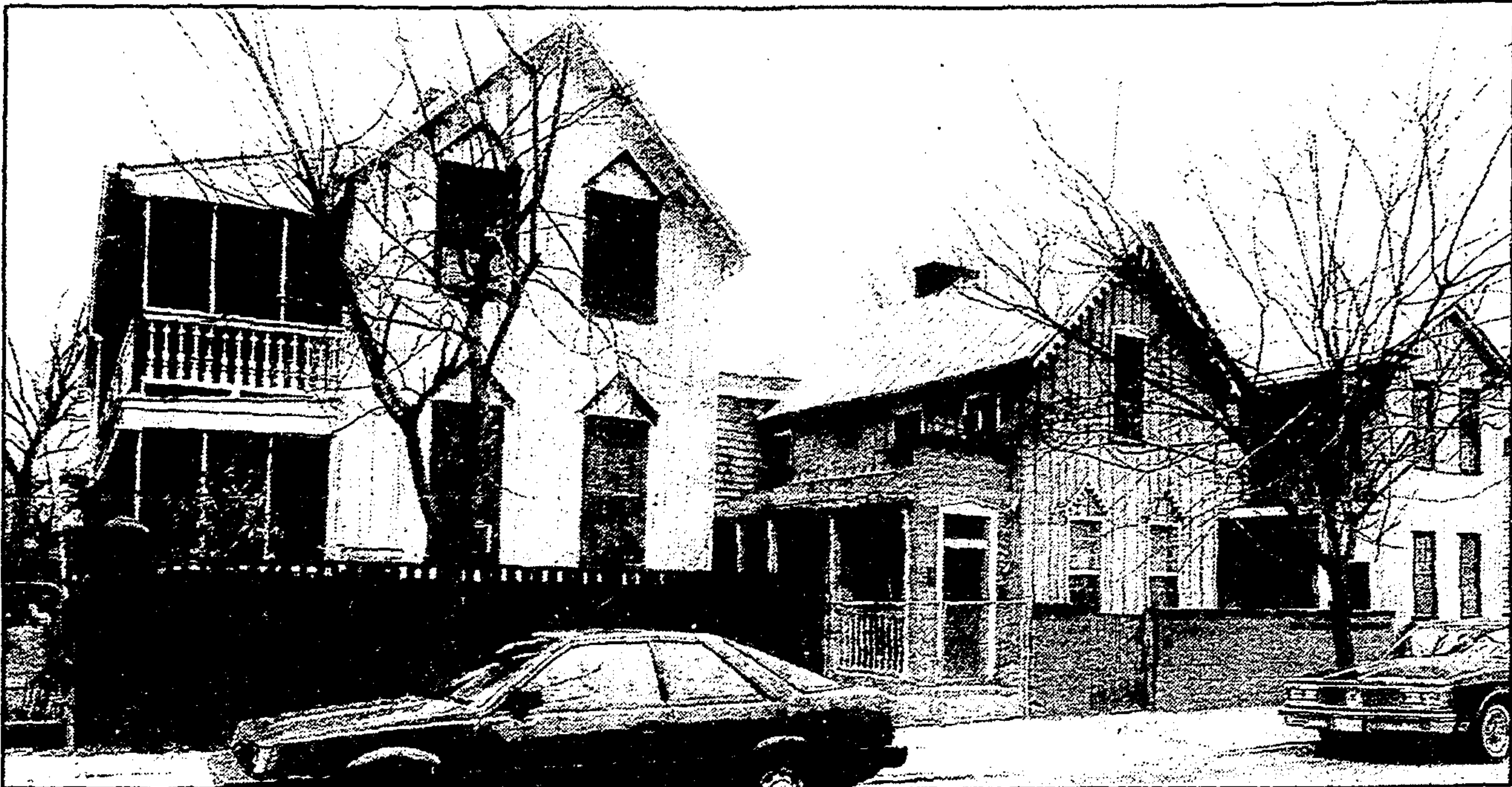
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AM	Feet	PM	Feet
2:37	5.4	3:09	4.4
9:03	0.7	9:12	0.2
3:45	5.4	4:16	4.6
10:06	5.5	10:17	0.0
4:47	5.5	5:15	4.8
11:04	0.3	11:14	-0.1
5:42	5.6	6:09	5.1
11:54	0.1		
6:31	5.7	6:55	5.4
12:07	-0.3	12:38	-0.1
7:14	5.6	7:37	5.5
12:52	0.4	1:19	-0.2
7:52	5.5	8:15	5.6
1:37	-0.4	1:56	-0.2

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High, -25 minutes. Low,
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Staff Photo by Brad Nettles

Cottages at 77, 79 and 81 Nassau St.

Cottages On Nassau Street Share Ties With Graniteville Buildings

Three cottages at 77, 79 and 81 Nassau Street are a legacy of two historic cross-currents which affected Charleston in the antebellum era: the Gothic Revival movement and the Industrial Revolution.

It is no accident that the three houses are closely related in design and construction to buildings in the mill village of Graniteville in Aiken County.

The key to the relationship, pointed out by Margaretta Pringle Childs in her "East Side History Notes," is James H. Taylor. Taylor, who owned two of the Nassau Street house sites, was an official of the Charleston Cotton Factory and the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, both of which were connected with William Gregg, his close friend and business associate.

Gregg and Taylor urged the development of Southern manufacturing in essays written for the Charleston newspapers in the 1840s. Their efforts helped to make Charleston the South's third industrial city, after Richmond and New Orleans, in the antebellum period.

In 1845, Gregg organized the Graniteville Company and began to build the factory and mill village in Aiken County. Taylor became treasurer of the company.

Gregg also was influential in the establishment of the Charleston Cotton Factory, of which Taylor became the agent. The factory, designed by Charles Tillinghast James, a Rhode Island architect, was built in 1847-48 at the southeast corner of Columbus Street and Hampstead Mall.

The site was in the Village of Hampstead, which became part of the city of Charleston in 1849. The factory failed in 1852 and was converted into the Alms House.

Nearby on Nassau Street were two vacant lots which Taylor purchased from Richard N. Lord on April 22, 1851, for \$425. A year later, Taylor mortgaged the two properties for \$1,600 each, indicating that he had built upon the two lots in the interval.

The property adjacent to the

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south was purchased on March 31, 1851, by Charles F. Levy from Elizabeth L. Gruber. The purchase price for the lot "with the buildings thereon" on Nassau Street and a vacant lot on Columbus Street, was \$1,100, a low price probably indicating the low value of the buildings

On June 1, 1852, Levy mortgaged the Nassau Street lot, "with the buildings thereon," for \$1,600. The monetary amount indicates a substantial improvement in the value of the property.

The documentary evidence indicates that the three present houses were built in 1851-52, the one at 77 Nassau by Levy, the two at 79 and 81 Nassau by Taylor. They possibly housed workers for the Cotton Factory.

Materials for the Nassau Street cottages undoubtedly came from the Graniteville sawmill which provided the wood for the mill village. The Nassau Street cottages and their Graniteville counterparts share the same board and batten construction and Gothic architectural details.

The design source for the Nassau Street cottages and the Graniteville buildings is problematical.

Gregg wrote that he designed the Graniteville factory "without the aid of manufacturing engineers." He did not reveal whether he also had designed the mill village without the aid of an architect.

Gregg said the operatives' cottages, in "the old Gothic style," cost the company \$400 each. The ornamental work was a small portion

of the cost, "while it was intended to give to the inhabitants a taste for the beautiful."

Gregg also gave sites to church denominations on the condition that they "erect churches designed by good architects." Broadus Mitchell, Gregg's biographer, said the Gothic style Methodist Church was designed by "J.B. White, a Charleston architect."

Mitchell probably meant Edward B. White, who, as the designer of the Huguenot Church and Grace Episcopal Church in Charleston, was the city's premier Gothic Revivalist in the 1840s. White also, in 1854, designed the board and batten Chapel of the Cross at Bluffton, which is similar to the Graniteville church.

There is room for speculation about whether White designed the other Gothic structures at Graniteville, and by implication, the Nassau Street houses.

The Nassau Street cottages and the Graniteville buildings probably reflect the influence of the New York architect, Alexander Jackson Davis, whose Gothic designs were published by Andrew Jackson Downing in his book, "Cottage Residences," published in 1842. The house at 79 Nassau is the least changed of the three houses, which once were identical. Each had two stories under a steep gable roof, covered with wood shingles, two rooms on each floor with a central chimney and tiny entrance hall, a one story piazza, and Gothic style scalloped vergeboards, eave trim and window pediments.

The roof of 81 Nassau was altered following a fire on June 15, 1871, which damaged the house and destroyed three other houses adjacent to the north.

Today, 77 Nassau is the home of Mrs. Josephine Palmer; 79 Nassau is the home of Mrs. Mary Watson; and 81 Nassau is owned by Beulah L. Riley.

Robert Stockton is an architectural historian and an adjunct professor of history at the College of Charleston.

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