

13 Franklin St. -- George W. Cooper, an attorney, built this two and one-half story clapboard house in the Carpenter's Gothic style. It has a mid-19th century town house plan and unusual open work columns on the portico and piazza.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 7, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 49.)

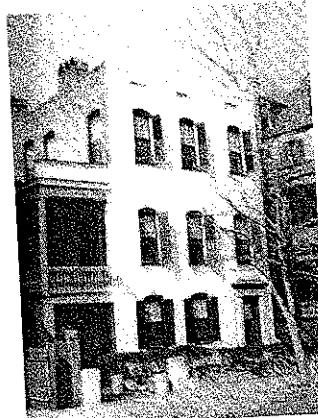
15 Franklin St. -- Built c. 1850 by Etienne Poincignon, a prosperous tinsmith and real estate developer, this three story brick house has a stuccoed facade, a parapet roofline and a town house plan. DuBose Heyward, the author, lived here as a child.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 14, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 50.)

17 Franklin St. -- Theodore A. Whitney, a broker and commission merchant, built this three and one-half story brick Italianate structure, stuccoed, with brownstone window sills. In the 1870s and '80s, it was the home of Paul Dejardin, the French consul. A room in the basement was constructed as a wine cellar. During a hurricane in the 1940s, it is said that a large quantity of French wine bottles floated from under the house. There are two noteworthy outbuildings in the rear.

(Thomas, DYKYC, July 21, 1969. Stoney, This is Charleston, 50.)

20 Franklin St. -- The old Marine Hospital was designed by architect Robert Mills. Begun about 1831 and completed in 1834, it was the city's earliest Gothic Revival style building. It was built for the Federal government for the care of sick and disabled merchant seamen of American and foreign ships. It served also as a teaching hospital for the Medical College of South Carolina and as a military hospital for the Confeder-



15 Franklin Street  
c. 1850. Notable



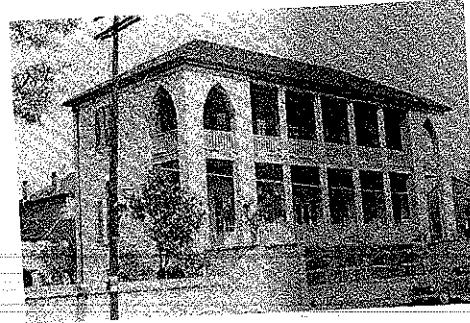
4 Gadsden Street  
Ante Bellum. Notable



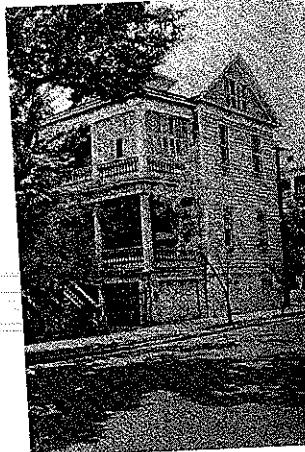
17 Franklin Street  
Ante Bellum. Notable



19 Gadsden Street  
Ante Bellum. Notable



Old Marine Hospital  
20 Franklin Street  
1833. Nationally Important. Restored  
as part of Robert Mills Manor and used  
by the Housing Authority of the  
City of Charleston  
Robert Mills, architect



31 Gadsden Street  
Ante Bellum. Notable  
GONE

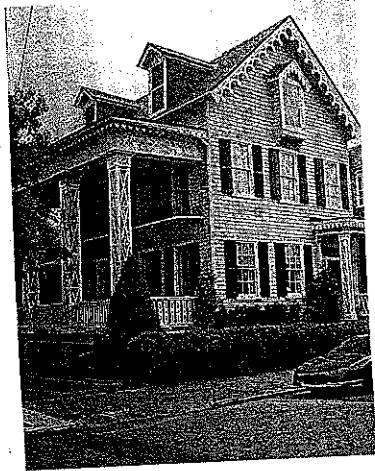


two-story, gable-ended house with a side-hall entry a few years before the Civil War. Pressley's house reflects the transition between the Greek Revival style, evident in its double-tiered piazza with fluted Doric columns, and the Italianate style, as demonstrated through the bracketed cornice and bracketed door hood, which shelters a fanlighted transom. The eclectic mix of elements on Pressley's house contrasts with the smaller-scaled detailing of the residence at 11 Franklin Street.

### 13 FRANKLIN STREET, GEORGE WASHINGTON COOPER HOUSE

*Constructed circa 1850*

Adding to the mix of romantic styles utilized in the building of this part of Franklin Street in the antebellum period, George Washington Cooper, owner of 180 Broad Street, selected a Carpenter Gothic style for this 1850s house. Sheathed in narrow-width siding, the side-hall-plan house boasts an entry portico and two-story side piazza with lattice columns, decorative verge board on its gable, and a cantilevered third-story window with harmonious gable trim.



### 15 FRANKLIN STREET, ETIENNE POINCIGNON HOUSE

*Constructed circa 1850; rebuilt 1886-87*

The wealthy tinsmith and real estate baron Etienne Poincignon built this simple three-story masonry house in the side-hall plan in 1850 and shortly thereafter conveyed it to Caroline McNulty. Only the arched windows, the upper cast-iron grilles with anthemion motifs, and the decorative brick parapet interrupt the general austerity of the design, probably owing to the severe damage inflicted on the house by the earthquake of 1886, requiring that "all walls be rebuilt above the first story."

