

464. Ravenel, Architects, 218. Rogers, Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys, 91-92. McCrady, 2:245-247. Williams, St. Michael's, 48. Stockton, N&C, Aug. 5, 1972. _____, unpub. notes. Mazyck & Waddell, illus. 21.)

22 Beaufain St. -- Memminger Auditorium, built in 1938, was designed by Charleston architect Albert Simons after the manner of the 19th century Charleston architect Robert Mills. The massing and the portico flanked by stairs are akin to such features in Mills' many South Carolina court houses and the Fireproof Building, while the two Greek Doric columns in antis in the portico are akin to Mills' Monumental Church in Richmond, Va.
(Waddell & Lipscomb, 15)

63 Beaufain St. -- This notable antebellum house was built c. 1849 by F. Q. McHugh, an attorney. It has two and one-half stories of stuccoed brick, on a raised basement, and interesting details including the vermiculated quoins at the corners. The building was preserved by incorporation into the Robert Mills Manor public housing project, in 1938-39.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 9, 1970.)

65 Beaufain St. -- This three-and one-half story brick house, stuccoed, was built c. 1815 by Richard Brenan, a local merchant. The cast iron window cornices were probably added much later, in the mid-to-late 19th century.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 9, 1970.)

64 and 66 Beaufain St. -- Two three-story brick, Greek Revival style houses of brick with brownstone lintels were built for investment purposes by Francis Quinlan McHugh, attorney, c. 1851-52. Thomas Divine, a mason, was the builder. McHugh also built 63 Beaufain St. The facade of 64 Beaufain fell in 1981 and was rebuilt.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 16, 1970. N&C, May 29, 1981.)

68 Beaufain St. -- Thomas Divine, a mason, built this two story brick single house in 1851-52, as his residence.

Divine was also the building contractor for Francis Quinlan McHugh's two houses at 64 and 66 Beaufain St. The pressed tin cornices on the parapet and windows are later additions, probably late 19th century.

(Thomas, DYKYC, May 16, 1970.)

71 Beaufain St. -- Site of Calvary Episcopal Church, built for black communicants by the Episcopal Diocese, 1847-49. The unfinished church was marched upon by a mob objecting to a separate church for blacks. The mob was halted by James L. Petigru, the prominent Charleston attorney and Unionist, who persuaded them to submit the question to the arbitration of a committee. The committee decided that a church for blacks was a worthy project, and the church was completed. The simple Classic Revival style structure may have been designed by Charleston architect Edward Brickell White. The black congregation left the structure in 1940. It was subsequently sold to the Housing Authority of Charleston, which demolished it in 1961. (Carson, Life, Letters and Speeches of...Petigru, 280. Ravenel, DYKYC, July 22, 1940. _____, Architects, 202. Barbara J. Stambaugh, DYKYC, April 4, 1961.)

72 Beaufain St. -- One of six historic structures moved from the city parking garage site at St. Philip and George Streets in 1975 by the Preservation Society of Charleston, 72 Beaufain St. formerly stood at 32 St. Philip St. The building is composed of several old buildings joined together in the early 20th century; the oldest portion was built in the 1790s by Norwood Conyers. The other structures moved from the construction site are now at 74 and 76 Beaufain, 2 and 4 Pitt St. and 30 Rutledge Ave. Conyers was among Charles Town patriots who were exiled to St. Augustine during the British occupation of Charles Town in 1780-81.

(Stockton, DYKYC, March 25, 1974.)