

In 2008, Memminger reopened after a complete renovation by the City of Charleston and Spoleto Festival USA. It is now the venue that supports the Memminger Concert Series of the annual Spoleto Festival held during May and June in Charleston. Memminger Auditorium is available for rent throughout the year for performing arts, special events, weddings and corporate functions. The 10,000 square foot “black box” space can be set up with or without theatrical seating.

### **59 Beaufain Street**

#### **Francis Quinlan McHugh House**

*Constructed c. 1850*

This notable antebellum house, two and a half stories of stuccoed brick on a raised basement, was built by attorney Francis Quinlan McHugh. Interesting details include vermiculated quoins. The building was preserved by incorporation into the Robert Mills Manor public housing project in 1938-39.

### **64 & 66 Beaufain Street**

#### **Francis Quinlan McHugh Tenements**

*Constructed c. 1850-1853; rehabilitated mid-1980s*

*Thomas Divine, builder*

These two three-story Greek Revival style brick houses with brownstone lintels were built for investment purposes by Francis Quinlan McHugh. McHugh also built 63 Beaufain St. The facade of 64 Beaufain fell in 1981 and was rebuilt. Today 64 Beaufain is a triplex unit, while 66 Beaufain remains single family.

### **68 Beaufain Street**

*Constructed 1851-52*

*Thomas Divine, builder*

Thomas Divine, a mason and contractor of the neighboring Francis Q. McHugh Tenements, built this two-story brick single house in 1851-52 as his residence. The pressed tin cornices on the parapet and windows are later additions, probably from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **71 Beaufain Street**

#### **Site of Calvary Episcopal Church**

*Constructed c. 1847-49*

Calvary Episcopal Church was built on this site by the Episcopal Diocese to provide a church for black communicants. Before the church was finished, however a mob who objected to a separate church for Blacks marched upon it. 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 Classical Revival structure may have been designed by Charleston architect E.B. White. The congregation left the structure in 1940. It was subsequently sold to the Housing Authority of Charleston, which demolished it in 1961.

### **72, 74, 76 Beaufain Street**

*Oldest sections dating to the 1790s; 19<sup>th</sup> centuries additions; relocated 1975*

Six historic structures were moved to make way for a new city parking garage 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 20<sup>th</sup> century. The oldest portion was built in the 1790s by Norwood Conyers, a Patriot who was exiled to St. Augustine during the British occupation of Charles Town in 1780-81.

74 Beaufain St. formerly stood at 30 St. Philip St. and was erected by 1793. It was apparently built by Anthony Gabeau. 76 Beaufain was formerly a two-story kitchen house at 34 St. Philips St. built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by Bazile Lanneau. Its main house was moved to 2 Pitt St. Other structures moved from the construction site can be found today at 4 Pitt St. and 30 Rutledge Ave.

### **89 Beaufain Street**

#### **William G. Steele House**

*Constructed 1815-1819*

William G. Steele purchased a large lot from Dr. Samuel Wilson and his sons in September 1815. Dr. Wilson had acquired the land by marriage