

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 27 1977
DATE ENTERED *December 27/1978*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Old and Historic Charleston (Extended)
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
See continuation sheet
CITY, TOWN
Charleston VICINITY OF # 1
STATE CODE COUNTY CODE
South Carolina 045 Charleston 019

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTER OF DEEDS, ETC. Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
Corner of Meeting and Broad Streets
CITY, TOWN STATE
Charleston South Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Charleston, South Carolina: Historic Preservation Plan
DATE
June 1974 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
CITY, TOWN STATE
Columbia South Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The district, except for the College of Charleston and the eastern four blocks of Broad Street, is primarily residential and privately owned, with buildings dating from 1712 to the present. The great concentration of 18th and 19th century buildings (more than 650) give the district the flavor of an earlier America. Built of brick, stucco or clapboard, many of these buildings are Charleston "single houses", one room wide, with gable end to the street and tiered piazzas. Others are plantation style houses. Other buildings are Georgian, Regency or Classic Revival.

The streets present a kaleidoscope of two centuries of America's architectural history. In Ansonborough are complete blocks of Greek Revival masonry buildings all built in a ten year period after one of the city's great fires in 1838. On Montague and Bull Streets is a complex of Regency villas, built as suburban mansions on what was the western waterfront of the city in the early years of the 19th century.

The condition of individual buildings, as well as areas within the district, varies considerably. While the district is generally being upgraded through private investment and the efforts of Historic Charleston Foundation, there are still portions badly in need of renovation. Ten years ago these portions represented over 40% of the district. Today they represent 20 to 30%.

The majority of facades of the 18th and 19th century buildings in the district, particularly those visible from the street, have suffered few major modern alterations. Virtually all the interiors, however, have been modernized, with the addition of plumbing, wiring, heating, closets and kitchen equipment. This modernization has not necessarily harmed the interior appointments of the houses. The principal rooms of many buildings retain their original ornamentation. On the other hand, the interiors of the majority of outbuildings (stables, carriage houses, kitchen buildings) have been altered more extensively to accommodate modern needs. Almost all of them have been turned into dwellings.

Along Broad Street former residences have been made into offices. Here the majority of facades were altered in the mid and late 1800s, a number after the earthquake of 1886. Broad Street is at present undergoing a major face-lifting. It dates from the 1670's when the first settlers laid it out as part of the Grand Model for the walled town.

A Broad Street Beautification Plan sponsored by Historic Charleston Foundation began in the spring of 1968, concerned with four blocks of the street from King to East Bay Streets, the financial district of Charleston. All the principal banks have their main offices here. Lawyers, real estate agents, insurance men and stock brokers occupy most of the other buildings. On it are nationally important buildings such as St. Michael's Church, cornerstone laid in 1752; the Court House, 1792; and the Exchange Building, 1767. Many buildings used as business offices date from the 1700s, and among these are examples of commercial Victorian buildings.

The steering committee of the Broad Street Beautification Plan is composed of business and professional men who are owners or tenants on the street. A grant from The America The Beautiful Fund provided the services of a graduate student from the School of Land-

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Charleston, South Carolina, played an important role in Colonial, Revolutionary, ante-bellum and Civil War America. The city was a major Colonial seaport, an active (if later occupied) participant in the Revolution, a seat of rice and cotton culture and a leader of secession. Today much of the nation's social and architectural history can be visibly appreciated because of the great concentration of period buildings that still line the city's streets.

In the district outlined in this nomination form there are more than 650 18th and 19th century buildings valuable to architectural historians. A number of these have real significance to our national historic and/or architectural heritage. These latter include forty-six buildings listed in Historic American Buildings Survey, Records of Buildings in Charleston and the South Carolina Low Country, Harley J. McKee, Compiler, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Eastern Office, Design and Construction, Philadelphia, 1965. They are listed as follows:

- Bank of South Carolina, 50 Broad St.
- Bank of United States, NE corner Broad and Meeting Sts.
- Bennett, Thomas, House, 89 Smith St.
- Blacklock, William, House, 18 Bull St.
- Blacklock, William, Carriage House
- Blacklock, William, Gazebo
- Blake, Daniel, Tenements, 2-4 Court House Square
- Bocquet, Major Peter, Jr., House, 95 Broad St.
- Charleston County Court House, NW corner Broad and Meeting Sts.
- Chisholm, Alexander Robert, House, 6 Montague St.
- College of Charleston, 66 George St.
- County Records Building, 100 Meeting St. at Chalmers St.
- Exchange Building and Custom House, 122-26 East Bay St.
- Farmers' and Exchange Bank, 141 East Bay St.
- Gate, 96 Ashley Ave.
- "Glebe House", 6 Glebe St.
- Glebe Street Presbyterian Church, 7 Glebe St.
- Glover, Dr. Joseph, House, 81 Rutledge Ave.
- Harvey-Lining House and Pharmacy, Broad St. at King St.
- Hibernian Hall, 105 Meeting St.
- House ("Pink House"), 17 Chalmers St.
- House, 74 Rutledge Ave. at Wentworth St.
- House, 95 Rutledge Ave.
- House, 59 Smith St.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic American Buildings Survey.

Huger Smith, Alice R. and D.E. The Dwelling Houses of Charleston, S.C. 1917; rpt. New York: Diadem Books, n.d.

(Continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 770

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	60,06,4,0	3,62,89,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
c	1,7	59,92,0,0	3,62,58,4,0

B	1,7	60,08,6,0	3,62,60,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	1,7	59,83,2,0	3,62,79,00

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
.			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. S. Henry Edmunds
Historic Charleston
Original nomination

Robert P. Stockton
ORGANIZATION

DATE

S. C. Department of Archives and History
STREET & NUMBER

November 4, 1977
TELEPHONE

1430 Senate Street
CITY OR TOWN

(803) 758-5816
STATE

Columbia

South Carolina 29211

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Charles E. Lee 12/15/77

TITLE Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 27 1977
DATE ENTERED	<i>James ... 2/14/78</i>

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 2

PAGE 1

The district includes certain areas all located in peninsular Charleston south of a line drawn from the Ashley River through the center line of Bee, Morris, and Mary Streets and extending eastward to the Cooper River. This area is zoned "Old and Historic Charleston" according to Charleston Ordinance, July 15, 1975.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 27 1977
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

scape Architecture, University of Georgia. They secured the advice of Henry A. Judd, Chief, Department of Restoration, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. A sketch of every building has been made showing recommended color. On important buildings the color is kept as true to the original as possible. Owners are now repainting according to the color chart.

Equally important in the overall plan are the voluntary control of signs as established by the committee, the planting of trees, and the placing of electrical wires underground. The Mayor and the local power company have pledged their cooperation with the underground wiring project.

The aim is to upgrade and restore a street that is unique in America, to make it increasingly important as a business center, and as a vital part of Charleston's living history.

OLD AND HISTORIC CHARLESTON (EXTENDED)

The boundaries of the extended National Register Historic District coincide with the already zoned "Old and Historic Charleston District," as established in 1975 by Charleston City Zoning Ordinance. This area includes the historic district already listed in the National Register and an expanded area which contains architecturally and historically important commercial and residential areas. Major areas added to the "Old and Historic" District in 1975 are:

1. The Murray Boulevard neighborhood and two adjacent historic neighborhoods. Murray Boulevard is a mile-long waterfront drive, created in 1909-11 when a seawall was built and some 47 acres of mud flats were filled in and surveyed into building lots. Substantial private homes, many of excellent design, were built in the area during the subsequent 20 years. (Photo No. 1). The area has remained a prime residential neighborhood. North of this area is the western Tradd Street, Greenhill and Savage streets area, with scattered 18th and early 19th Century residences and a large number of late 19th Century houses, many of which are Victorianized versions of the distinctive Charleston "single house" with side piazzas. (Photos 2 & 3). To the west and north are the historic City Lands, set aside as a Commons in 1768 and opened to residential development in the 1850s. Most houses in the area, however, were built in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The most important, architecturally, are a group of houses, exhibiting a range of styles from ca. 1855 to ca. 1905, on the Rutledge Avenue side of Colonial Lake. (Photo No. 4). This body of water, historically known as the "Rutledge Street Pond," was renamed Colonial Lake in 1881 and a park was developed around it in 1882-87. Moultrie Playground, on the Ashley Avenue side of Colonial Lake, is a large green space owned by the City. Many homes in the historic

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 27 1977
DATE ENTERED	<i>J. ... 7/16/78</i>

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

neighborhoods adjacent to the Murray Boulevard area have been well maintained over the years; others are benefiting from on-going restoration activities. Recent townhouse and apartment developments have been subject to design control requirements of "Old and Historic" District zoning and are generally in scale and architectural harmony with nearby historic structures.

2. A portion of Cannonsboro, developed as a suburb in the late 18th and early 19th centuries by Daniel Cannon and his heirs. The rezoned portion includes a group of important antebellum houses on the north side of Calhoun Street. (Photos No. 5 & 6). The area included south of Calhoun Street was, until the latter part of the 19th Century, mostly covered by Bennett's Mill Pond, an impoundment of Coming's Creek created by Gov. Thomas Bennett to power his rice and lumber mills. Most structures, consequently, date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (Photo No. 7). The Beaux Arts style Charleston Museum building, built in 1899, stands in Cannon Park, a green space, on the west side of Rutledge Avenue, created in 1875. Bennett Park, between Barre and Gadsden Streets, was given to the public by Gov. Bennett's family; the portion facing Gadsden Street is in the expanded district.

3. Radcliffeboro, an historic residential neighborhood extending north from Calhoun Street and east of the Medical Complex. The major portion of this area was laid out as a suburb by Thomas Radcliffe and his heirs in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Also in the expanded district is an adjacent portion of Cannonsboro, bounded by Rutledge, Ashley, Bee and Doughty Streets. The Radcliffeboro and Cannonsboro areas are characterized by large, mostly antebellum houses, interspersed with smaller Victorian residences. (Photos No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13). The Cathedral of St. Luke and St. Paul (Photo No. 14) and St. Mark's Episcopal (Photo No. 15) are two of several important religious structures in the area. The area declined in the early 20th Century but has begun to recover in the 1970s, mainly through private restoration efforts.

4. Wraggborough and Mazyckborough, two historic residential suburbs developed, respectively, by the Wragg and Mazyck families in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. They form a cohesive area, extending north from Calhoun Street, east from Meeting Street and west from East Bay Street. They are characterized by large antebellum houses and churches, interspersed with smaller, mostly Victorian, residences. (Photos No. 16, 17, 18, 19). Wragg Square, in front of the Second Presbyterian Church (Photo No. 20), and Wragg Mall, on the north end of Wraggborough (Photo No. 21), are oak-shaded small parks donated to the public by the Wragg family. Wraggborough-Mazyckborough declined in the early 20th Century; recovery began in the late 1960s, with private investment encouraged by purchases of key historic properties by Historic Charleston Foundation.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 27 1971
DATE ENTERED <i>January 11/42</i>

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

5. The historic commercial core, including the King-Meeting streets commercial "corridor," the eastern end of Calhoun Street, the Market Street area, and historic warehouses west of Concord Street and at East Bay and Lodge Alley. King Street, above Broad Street, was the "Broad Path" which connected Charleston with the interior settlements from the late 17th Century onward. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, it became the major retail street. It retains a large number of early 19th Century commercial buildings, many of which have facades rebuilt in the Victorian taste after the 1886 earthquake, and a large number of Victorian and early 20th Century commercial buildings. (Photos No. 22, 23, 24, 25). Meeting Street, above Cumberland Street, developed in the early 19th Century, as a wholesale and manufacturing district, while the portion above Society Street developed residentially in the late 18th and early 19th Centuries, as part of Ansonborough and Wraggborough. By the early 20th Century, the entire stretch became mostly commercial. The area of Meeting Street rezoned "Old and Historic" contains numerous 19th Century and early 20th Century commercial buildings (Photo No. 26) and several early 19th Century residences, mostly converted to commercial use. The upper portion of the King-Meeting Streets "corridor" within the expanded district includes Marion Square, a large green space (Photo No. 27); the Old Citadel (begun ca. 1829); part of an important complex of antebellum railroad structures; and a late 19th Century bagging factory converted into apartments. Meeting Street and cross streets between Meeting and King retain several religious structures of major historical and architectural importance, such as Citadel Square Baptist Church (Photo No. 27) and Trinity Methodist Church (Photo No. 28); and residential and commercial buildings dating from the late 18th to early 19th centuries. Calhoun Street, east from King, contains 19th Century residences, mostly converted to commercial use, 19th Century commercial buildings, a 19th Century church and the ca. 1970 Gaillard Municipal Auditorium and its landscaped parking lot (Photo No. 29). The Market Street area includes the City Market (Photo No. 30), developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and adjacent streets which were developed commercially in the early 19th Century and substantially rebuilt after a fire of 1861. South of the Market area and included in the expanded district is a group of warehouse structures, dating from the 1790s through the 1930s, on Lodge Alley, State, Cumberland and East Bay streets. The extended district also includes several 19th Century commercial buildings west of Concord Street, on Vendue Range and Prioleau Street, many of which have been renovated as restaurants and offices. Ongoing renovation work in the Market Street area is transforming former warehouses into shops, restaurants and other tourist-oriented uses. The Lodge Alley warehouse complex is slated for recycling as shops, luxury townhouses and a small hotel, all to be built within the old structures. The block extending north from Market Street, between Meeting and King, is scheduled for redevelopment as a convention center-hotel-parking garage complex.

Surroundings: The Charleston "Old and Historic" District covers most of the lower Charleston peninsula. It is bordered on the south by the Ashley River and on the

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 27 1977
DATE ENTERED	For use as appropriate 1/16/78

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

southeast by the Cooper River; the two rivers converge at Oyster Point on the tip of The Battery, from which there are views of Charleston Harbor, Fort Sumter, Sullivan's Island, Patriot's Point, James Island and other points of historical significance. To the east of the district, stretching northward from Vendue Range, are facilities of the State Ports Authority, various light industries and railroad facilities, with public housing developments, scattered historical structures and a high-rise luxury condominium complex interspersed. To the north of the district are several historic suburbs (Hampstead, Cannonsboro, Elliottboro, etc.), not yet zoned "Old and Historic" but containing concentrations of mostly 19th Century buildings. Also to the north of the district is the continuation of the King-Meeting streets commercial corridor, with an arm extending to the west along Spring and Cannon streets; these areas retain large numbers of mostly 19th Century commercial buildings and a group of mid-19th Century railroad buildings and (along Spring and Cannon) numerous 19th Century residential buildings. Another group of 19th Century railroad buildings are located at East Bay and Chapel streets, northeast of the district.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 27 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 6

Lance Hall, 138 Meeting St.
Levy, Moses C., House, 301 East Bay St.
Middleton-Pinckney House, 14 George St.
Mikell, I. Jenkins, House, NE corner Rutledge Ave. and Montague St.
Mikell, I. Jenkins, Servants' Quarters
Morris-Gadsden House, 329 East Bay St.
Moultrie, Dr. James, House, 20 Montague St.
Old Jewish Orphanage, 88 Broad St.
Old Marine Hospital, 20 Franklin St.
Pelzer House, 107 Ashley Ave.
Porcher, Philip, House, 19 Archdale St.
Primerose House, 332 East Bay and Vernon Sts.
Ramsay, Dr. David, House, 92 Broad St.
Ravenel, Daniel, House, 68 Broad St.
Rhett, Colonel William, House, 54 Hasell St.
St. John's Lutheran Church, 10 Archdale St. at Clifford St.
deSaussure, Chancellor, House, 18 Montague St.
Shrewsbury, Stephen, House, 311 East Bay St.
Steele, William, House, 89 Beaufain St.
United States Custom House, 200 East Bay St.
United States Post Office Building, SW corner Broad and Meeting Sts.

Other buildings in the district having national historic and/or architectural significance include:

Dr. Joseph Johnson House, 56 Society St., c. 1840. The builder of this Greek Revival house was a medical scientist, an astronomer, and author of Traditions of the American Revolution.

High School of Charleston (now private residence), 55 Society St., c. 1840. Designed by E. B. White. Portico added in 1850.

House, 71 Anson St., c. 1805. Two-story house on high basement, built of Carolina grey brick. Adam woodwork. Restored and interior somewhat altered in 1959.

Gaillard-Bennett House, 60 Montague St., c. 1800. Two-story clapboard on high basement. Adam decorations. Regency portico, side balconies of cast iron and outbuilding at north end added 1819. Gen. Robert E. Lee was guest here in 1870, a few months before his death.

House, 76 Ashley Ave., c. 1855. Two-story brick double house on high basement. This house was used by the congregation of St. Mary's Catholic Church on Hasell St., when that building was imperiled by the Federal bombardment.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 27 1977

DATE ENTERED

J. C. ...
11/11/78

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 7

Grace Episcopal Church, 100 Wentworth St., 1848. Designed by E. B. White in Gothic Style.

Confederate Home, 60-64 Broad St., c. 1800. Constructed as private residence, subsequently used as hotel, department store, home for Confederate dependents, girls' school. In 1845 the rear section facing Chalmers St. served as offices for a U. S. Court. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, the Court closed down. Now residential apartments operated by the Confederate Home Association.

Vander Horst Row, 76, 78, 80 East Bay St., c. 1800. This brick apartment house has three separate dwelling units with 28 inches thick dividing walls. It was built by a wealthy merchant, Arnoldus Vander Horst, who was Governor of South Carolina from 1792-94.

French Coffee Shop, 120 East Bay St., c. 1800. Once known as Harris' Tavern, this building has wine cellars that extend underground for almost half a block.

Circular Congregational Church, 150 Meeting St., c. 1890. Richardson Romanesque. Built on the site of the White Meeting House (1681), whose congregation of Huguenots, Presbyterians and Congregationalists comprised nearly two-thirds of Charleston's white population. This group formed the first organization of the Dissenters south of Virginia.

Building, 141 Meeting St., 1876. Classic Revival. Designed by E. B. White. Now main Charleston office of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company. Originally erected by this Company's oldest member body, the Charleston Gas and Light Company.

The district also encompasses a more than six block area known as Ansonborough which is of prime interest to preservationists. It is here that Historic Charleston Foundation initiated one of the nation's pilot projects in area restoration. The Foundation's method of "area rehabilitation" financed by a "revolving fund" has been adapted by a number of historic cities elsewhere.

When the district described herein is added to the district already registered as a historic district in the National Register, the total area corresponds to the "Old and Historic District" delineated in the new zoning ordinance of the City of Charleston, ratified August 16, 1966. The total area would include approximately 80% of all the period buildings in the city.

(continued)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 9 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

OLD AND HISTORIC CHARLESTON (EXTENDED)

Areas included in the "Old and Historic" District, as expanded by an amendment to the city zoning ordinance in August, 1975, contain nearly 400 buildings of major architectural and historical importance. That number includes 24 structures rated in Group 1: "Exceptional" in the Historic Architecture Inventory of 1974, 82 structures rated in Group 2: "Excellent;" and 292 in Group 3: "Significant."

Inclusion of the historic commercial core in the expanded district reflects a growing appreciation of Charleston's large number of 19th Century commercial buildings and a concern for preserving such structures. Several historic residential neighborhoods were also included because of their concentrations of historically and architecturally valuable buildings. These neighborhoods possess the unique visual appeal of old Charleston, a picturesqueness created by the close proximity of buildings, in a wide variety of architectural styles. There is a general harmony in terms of height, scale, proportion, materials, textures, colors and characteristic forms (such as the side piazzas). The Murray Boulevard neighborhood is a valuable residential area with substantial early 20th Century structures, some of which are of excellent design and most of which are compatible with nearby historic structures.

Structures in the expanded district, rated in Group 1: "Exceptional: To be preserved and protected in situ at all costs" in the Historic Architecture Inventory are:

1. 178 Ashley Ave.--An outstanding Greek Revival mansion, built c. 1850 by John Hume Lucas, wealthy planter. The house is being restored by the Medical University of South Carolina as a center for official receptions.
2. 200 East Bay St.--U.S. Custom House, built on the site of a colonial bastion. Begun in 1853, it was completed in 1879. The Roman Corinthian style building was designed by Ammi Burnham Young, co-architect of the Boston Custom House. (Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, October 9, 1974.)
3. 214 Calhoun St.--Built c. 1834 by Frederick Shaffer, prosperous house carpenter, this is a notable example of Greek Revival architecture in Charleston. A double house with two tiers of piazzas, built on a high basement, reminiscent of Beaufort houses.
4. 274 Calhoun St.--Margaret Cannon House, built c. 1802 by Daniel Cannon, lumberman and builder, for his daughter. Fine Adamesque interiors. Cannon and his heirs developed the area above Calhoun and west of Rutledge Avenue as Cannonsboro, an early suburb. (Photo No. 6)

(continued)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED DEC 27 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 9

5. 16 Charlotte St.--Large brick house with Greek Revival piazzas, curving exterior staircases and fine pre-Civil War interiors; built after 1834 by Robert Martin, successful King Street merchant.

6. 20 Charlotte St.--Robert Martin also built this fine Greek Revival mansion, as a wedding gift to his daughter, in 1848, on her marriage to Joseph Daniel Aiken. The design has been attributed to James M. Curtis, architect-builder.

7. 126 Coming St.--Cathedral of St. Luke and St. Paul, built 1811-16 as St. Paul's, Radcliffeboro. James and John Gordon were the architects-builders. Exterior shows the influence of Jeffersonian classicism. The weight of the original tower caused cracks in the walls; it was dismantled and replaced with the present Gothic parapet. The interior is notable for fine Regency details. (Photo No. 14).

8. 22 Elizabeth St.--Fourth Baptist Church. Gothic Revival structure, designed by architect Francis D. Lee for St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Begun in 1859, construction halted by Civil War; tower never built. The building has the shape of a Greek cross, with a single Gothic window, 37 feet high, on each side. The center of the vaulted ceiling is 55 feet above the floor. (Photo No. 19).

9. 48 Elizabeth St.--Gov. William Aiken House. Built c. 1817 by John Robinson, the house was purchased in 1826 by William Aiken, Sr., father of the Governor. Gov. Aiken remodeled and enlarged the house considerably, beginning in the 1830s. The Charleston Museum has acquired the mansion for restoration as a house museum. (Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, November 21, 1977.)

10. 90 Hasell St.--Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim, built in 1840-41 to replace a c. 1792 synagogue which burned. Designed by Cyrus L. Warner, a New York architect. The congregation was organized in 1749. (A National Register nomination has been prepared for this structure by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.)

11. 405 King St.--St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, built in 1867-72 in the "German Gothic" style, with a 265-foot spire. Designed by architect John Henry Devereaux. The congregation was organized in 1840 by German speaking Lutherans.

12. 409 King St.--Aimar Building, an early 19th Century structure. At one time the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs Seminary for Girls. G. W. Aimar & Co., druggists, has occupied the ground floor since 1852. The upper floors were formerly a hotel, the Aimar House. (Photo No. 22).

13. Marion Square--The Old Citadel. The central portion was built as an arsenal for the State Guards, c. 1829-32. Designed by Frederick Wesner, it was a two-story building. In 1843, it became the home of the S. C. Military Academy (The Citadel).

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 10

Architect Edward Brickell White gothicized the exterior and added two wings in 1850. White's east wing survives. The main building was raised in height again in 1910. The college moved in 1922 and the Old Citadel now houses county and school district offices. (Listed in the National Register, July 16, 1970).

14. 188 Meeting St.--The City Market. The Market Hall, built in 1841, was designed by Edward Brickell White in the Roman Revival style. The market sheds, extending four blocks behind the hall to East Bay Street, are single story brick-piered structures, some of which retain their original tile roofs. Established and built between 1788 and 1804, the market sheds were rebuilt several times after fire and tornado damage. (National Historic Landmark, April 4, 1974).

15. 229 Meeting St.--Commercial building, built c. 1850, with cast iron store front on ground level and elaborate plasterwork on upper facade. One of an important row of commercial buildings dating from c. 1840 to 1915, many with cast iron store fronts. (Photo No. 26 -- 229 Meeting is fourth from right).

16. 273 Meeting St.--Trinity Methodist Church, c. 1850, designed by Edward C. Jones, architect. A notable Greek Revival structure, built as the Central Presbyterian Church. (Photo No. 28).

17. 342 Meeting St.--Second Presbyterian Church. Built in 1809-11, this is the fourth oldest church structure in the city. The brothers, James and John Gordon, were the architects-builders. The influence of Jeffersonian classicism is evident in the design. (Photo No. 20).

18. 350 Meeting St.--Joseph Manigault House, c. 1803. Designed by the owner's brother, Gabriel Manigault, "gentleman architect," this is one of Charleston's most important houses in the Adamesque style. The house and garden have been restored as a branch of the Charleston Museum. (National Historic Landmark, April 7, 1974).

19. 57 Pitt St.--Bethel Methodist Church, c. 1853. Greek Revival edifice by an unidentified architect. The congregation purchased this site in 1797 and built upon it; the original building was moved to 222 Calhoun St. and is still in use by a group of black Methodists who separated from Bethel after the Civil War. (Listed in National Register, November 20, 1974).

20. 172 Rutledge Ave.--Patrick Duncan House, c. 1816, an example of Regency style architecture. It has been speculated that William Jay was the architect. Ashley Hall, a school for girls, has been located there since 1909. (Listed in National Register, August 30, 1974).

21. 179 Rutledge Ave.--Brown-Wagener House. Begun in 1874 by Edmonds T. Brown, a contractor, it was completed 12 years later. George A. Wagener was the first to

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 11

occupy it, in 1887. An excellent Victorian version of the traditional Charleston style house with side piazzas. (Photo No. 13).

22. 172 Tradd St.--Chisolm-Alston House. Greek Revival mansion built c. 1836 by Alexander Hext Chisolm, prosperous mill owner. Later the home of John Ashe Alston, wealthy planter. Design of the house is thought to have been influenced by LeFevre's work on Greek Revival architecture.

23. 64 Vanderhorst St.--Regency style villa with encircling piazzas, built c. 1824 by John Bickley, prosperous lumber factor and rice planter. The original grounds extended over half a city block. (Photo No. 8).

24. 60 Wentworth St.--Centenary Methodist Church, c. 1842. Doric temple style building with hexastyle portico, designed by architect Edward Brickell White. Originally the Second Baptist Church.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 12

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 13

This district includes certain areas all located in peninsular Charleston south of a line drawn from the Ashley River through the center line of Bee, Morris and Mary Streets and extending eastward to the Cooper River. The boundaries of the proposed district are as follows:

"Starting at the intersection of the south line of Murray Boulevard and the center line of Tradd Street, the point of beginning,

(1) Thence east along the center line of Tradd Street to the center line of Chisolm Street;

(2) Thence north along the center line of Chisolm Street and its prolongation to the south line of Broad Street;

(3) Thence diagonally across Broad Street to the western property line of Moultrie Playground;

(4) Thence north and west around the perimeter of Moultrie Playground to the Intersection of the south line of Canal Street and the east line of Gadsden Street;

(5) Thence west along the south line of Canal Street to the center line of Shaftesbury Lane;

(6) Thence north along the center line of Shaftesbury Lane and the west or back line of properties fronting on the west side of Gadsden Street extended to the north line of Bennett Park;

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