

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina	
COUNTY: Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Colonel John Stuart House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
106 Tradd Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Charleston

STATE: South Carolina CODE: COUNTY: Charleston CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C. Barkey, Jr.

STREET AND NUMBER:
104-106 Tradd Street

CITY OR TOWN: Charleston STATE: South Carolina CODE: 29401

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Register of Mesne Conveyance

STREET AND NUMBER:
Charleston County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Charleston STATE: South Carolina CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1965 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE:

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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built by Colonel John Stuart about 1772, the Stuart House is a three-story frame structure with hipped roof, captain's walk, and one interior chimney. The house is 34 feet or three-bays wide and 50 feet or five-bays deep. The narrow south facade is flush boarded and the other elevations are clapboarded. First and second story windows in the narrow facade are flanked with dog-ear trim and crowned with bracketed triangular pediments. All first-story windows have exterior paneled shutters and second-story openings are decorated with louvered shutters. The fanlighted entrance is located on the left bay of the front elevation. Its frontispiece is high-lighted by corinthian pilasters and a denticulated pediment. The two-story piazza along the west side was added in the 19th century. Bedroom and service additions of two stories were also added at a later period.

The entrance in the main house opens into a long side hall that runs along the west wall to the rear door. Divided at midpoint, the rear portion of the hall serves as a stairhall, with the stair located against the west wall. To the right of the hall are two rooms: the reception room in front and, behind this, the original dining room. The first floor plan is repeated on the second floor, except that the large front drawing room occupied all three bays. Behind the drawing room is a bedroom and the third floor contains additional chambers. In 1930 the Minneapolis Museum of Art purchased and removed the elaborate Georgian woodwork and mantels of the two most important rooms in the house, the first floor reception room and the second floor drawing room. About 1936 the residence was acquired by the New York City architect and historian John Mead Howells, who had the missing woodwork accurately reconstructed and restored the octagonal wing to eliminate Victorian features. The Colonel John Stuart House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

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SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1772-1779**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Colonel John Stuart was appointed the King's Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District in 1762. By 1765 he obtained full imperial status for his department and was active in handling the Indian affairs of East and West Florida. In 1770 he was named "councillor extraordinary" to advise the governors of Virginia, the provinces and their boards on Indian affairs.

Stuart was arrested early in June 1775 on the charge of attempting to incite the Catawba and Cherokee in the British interest. He fled from Lady's Island, South Carolina, to Florida, where he remained until his death on March 25, 1779, at Pensacola.

John Stuart built the three-story frame structure about 1772. Used as a private residence, the house is not open to visitors.

History

John Stuart was born in Scotland around 1700 and came to America about 1748. In 1757 he was commissioned a captain in the South Carolina Provincials. In 1762 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District, with a salary of 1,000 pounds and 3,000 pounds for Indian presents and other expenses. At first he was without definite powers and a staff, and he was subservient to the governors, who had largely handled Indian affairs themselves. Following the proclamation of 1763, he became responsible to the secretaries of state in England, though still cooperating with the governors and commander-in-chief. In 1765 he obtained full imperial status for his department and was active in handling the Indian affairs of East and West Florida. In April 1770 Stuart was named "councillor extraordinary" to advise the governors of Virginia, the provinces and their boards on Indian affairs. Thus he was able to extend his influence widely.

Early in June 1775 his arrest was ordered by the Assembly of South Carolina on the charge of attempting to incite the Catawba and Cherokee in the British interest. He fled from Lady's Island, South Carolina, to St. Augustine, Florida, where he arrived on June 21, 1775.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Albert Simons and W.H. Johnson Thomas, "An Architectural Guide to Charleston, South Carolina, 1700-1900," (Mimeographed, Historic Charleston Foundation, South Carolina, N.D.).
South Carolina, A Guide to the Palmetto State (American Guide Series), (New York, 1946), 199.
Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. XVIII, 172-173.
 Frank B. Sarles, Jr. and Charles E. Shedd, Colonials and Patriots, (Washington, 1964), 224.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		32	46	27
SE	° ' "	° ' "		79	56	02
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **1/10 acre**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian**

ORGANIZATION: **Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service** DATE: **1/24/73**

STREET AND NUMBER: **1100 L Street, N.W.**

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D.C.** CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
South Carolina	
COUNTY	
Charleston	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) Col. John Stuart House

He remained a refugee in Florida until his death on March 25, 1779, at Pensacola. In order to carry out Sir William Howe's directions about the management of the Indians, Stuart had moved to Pensacola in July 1776.

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