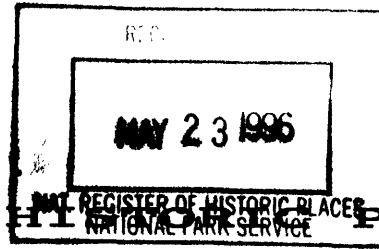


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Porter Military Academy  
other names/site number Old United States Arsenal; Medical University of South Carolina

2. Location

street & number 175-181 Ashley Avenue not for publication   
city or town Charleston vicinity   
state South Carolina code SC county Charleston code 019 zip code 29403

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 5/16/96  
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SEPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Elsan H. Beall 6-21-96

\_\_\_\_\_  
Entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

### 5. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

#### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>   </u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>   </u>	structures
	<u>1</u>	objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

N/A

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	<u>EDUCATION</u>	Sub:	<u>School</u>
	<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>Library</u>
	<u>DEFENSE</u>		<u>Arms Storage</u>
	<u>DEFENSE</u>		<u>Military Facility</u>
	<u>RELIGION</u>		<u>Religious Facility</u>
	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

#### Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	<u>EDUCATION</u>	Sub:	<u>College</u>
	<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>Library</u>
	<u>EDUCATION</u>		<u>Research Facility</u>
	<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>		<u>Museum</u>
	<u>RELIGION</u>		<u>Religious Facility</u>
	<u>INDUSTRY/PROCESSING</u>		<u>Communications Facility</u>
	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
	<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
Octagon Mode  
Second Gothic Revival

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
roof Slate  
walls Brick  
other Asphalt  
           Sandstone  
           Wood

#### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Military
- Social History
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Significant Dates**

- 1862
- 1884
- 1894
- 1902

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Porter, Dr. Anthony Toomer

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Period of Significance**

1862-1902

**Architect/Builder**

Bell, Holten  
Snook, John Butler

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: South Carolina Historical Society

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreege of Property 1.08 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	598539	3627930	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	See continuation sheet.					

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jonathan H. Poston, Director of Preservation; with assistance from Dr. Curtis Worthington, Director, Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C.  
organization Historic Charleston Foundation date 4 August 1995  
street & number 11 Fulton Street telephone (803) 792-2211  
city or town Charleston state S.C. zip code 29401

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SEPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SEPO or FPO.)

name Medical University of South Carolina  
street & number 171 Ashley Avenue telephone (803) 792-2211  
city or town Charleston state S.C. zip code 29401

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The Porter Military Academy complex is located on the western side of Ashley Avenue and bordered by Bee Street to the north. The property originally stretched to Doughty Street on the south and President Street on the west. This site was acquired in 1825 and the new United States Arsenal was placed on what had been a potter's field or pauper's burial ground since the late 1700s. When Porter Military Academy acquired the Arsenal in 1867, it used and adapted the existing arsenal buildings, augmenting these with new construction. After the purchase of the academy complex by the Medical University of South Carolina in 1965, many of the existing buildings from both the Arsenal and Porter Military complexes were demolished to make room for the heart of the Medical University campus and complex. The buildings that remain include a remnant of the first arsenal complex that was converted to a chapel for Porter Military Academy, a library designed in 1894, and a former foundry and weapons factory built in 1862 for the Confederacy. The walls on Ashley Avenue are nineteenth century walls that were apparently part of the original arsenal complex. In the green spaces between the buildings, there is the potential for archaeological resources ranging from burials in Charleston's "potter's field" of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to various ordnance and other military artifacts associated with the Federal and Confederate arsenal periods. At various times during construction by Porter Military Academy and later by MUSC, graves as well as ordnance and military artifacts have been discovered in other areas of the property.

The present St. Luke's Chapel building was part of the original range of arsenal structures at the corner of Bee and Ashley Avenue and served as an artillery shed. In 1884, the roof of the building was raised to a Gothic Revival-style gable and arched openings were filled with stained glass windows. The original brickwork is still visible, as well as the rougher brickwork of the 1800s changes. The original walls of St. Timothy's, now St. Luke's, Chapel are Flemish-bond brick. The original arched brick openings on the north side of the building were filled in the mid-1880s with brick infill and arched stained glass windows. On the south side of the building, two arched windows have been set into the original brick arches, as well as two entry doors. On the east or Ashley Avenue elevation, the central arch was filled and finely crafted lancet windows, as well as a surmounting bullseye or circular window in the gable, were added in the renovations. An addition placed in the late nineteenth century on the southeast corner remains, as well as a portion of an addition on the west and southwest corners added in the mid-twentieth century. The building is surmounted by a steeply pitched, High Victorian Gothic, gable roof, covered with gray slate, trimmed with open-raked, verge boards. On the interior, the roof is supported by Victorian-style cross beams terminating at a bracketed Italianate-style cornice and frieze. A larger Gothic lancet window on the east surmounts the altar. The stained glass was installed in memory of John Toomer Porter by his father, Porter Military Academy founder Dr. A. Toomer Porter, and it is flanked by memorial windows to Theodore D.

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Wagner and George Alfred Trenholm, the former Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. These windows, dating from the 1880s, have been attributed to the studio of Henry Sharp of New York. Other stained glass includes a window by Henry Wynd Young of New York to St. Michael and Gabriel, installed in 1925. In September 1989, the St. Luke's Chapel was nearly destroyed by Hurricane Hugo when its roof was lifted and virtually inverted. Hundreds of stained glass window fragments were recovered as were other structural portions and details of the interior. The cross beams are new but replicate the originals, even in Victorian paint finish. Much of the brickwork survived, excepting the gable end areas on the east and west as well as the southeast addition. Thanks to the restoration work of Dr. Virginia Raguin and Shenandoah Studios, 96% of the original windows were saved and reassembled. The pew ends are original, as well as the altar. One original late nineteenth century iron light fixture was saved and copies were made for use in the restoration. The scored concrete floor, which has been present since the early twentieth century, was replicated, as well as the cornice and frieze. New additions included a new pipe organ in period style in place of the former organ that was destroyed and a small window commemorating Hurricane Hugo. In a portion of the southeast corner addition, original tongue-and groove, diagonally-laid, beaded boards survive.

Colcock Hall, a Greek Revival-style rectangular building, was completed in 1862. It is built of brick laid in three-to-one common bond. The seven bays across its south or entry front are recessed with brick. These were originally tall, flat-arched openings which allowed for the vertical passage of cannon tubes into the building. After the acquisition of the campus by Porter Military Academy in 1867, the foundry was converted into a classroom building by partially bricking in these openings to form two levels of tall, now casement, windows with cast sills. Although Colcock Hall has new partitions on the interior, its original central staircase with handsome Victorian balustrade survives, as well as large, two-story, masonry Doric columns. The brick cornice is formed by three graduated rows of brick corbelling. The hipped roof was replaced in the twentieth century with a succession of synthetic roof materials, most recently asphalt shingles.

The Waring Library, formerly known as the Hoffman Library of Porter Military Academy, is an octagonal Gothic or Gothic Revival building constructed with funds raised by Reverend Charles Frederick Hoffman, an Episcopal priest of New York. It was designed by J.B. Snook and Company of New York City, and the design, according to tradition, was taken from sketches drawn by Drs. Hoffman and Porter. The one-story wings on alternating sides of the octagon give the building a cross shape from above. The Hoffman Library, renamed the Waring Library and now housing the historical collections of MUSC and the Medical Society of South Carolina, is built of pressed brick. Its central tower as well as its wings are surmounted by crenellated parapets. Belt courses and window heads as well

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as a cross on the entry side and the caps of the crenellations are of rough-cut sandstone. Stone steps lead to the front entry door on the southwest side of the central tower. Inside, the Waring Library retains much of its original interior. Floor to ceiling shelving covers the walls and the coffered ceiling is sheathed in tongue-and-groove beaded boards that have been grained. The window surrounds have Victorian-style surrounds with circular corner blocks. The second story is approached by its original Victorian staircase. The carved newel, accented by strap work, is surmounted by a pedestal sphere. The second story, an octagonal library room with its original chandelier, shelving, and tongue-and-groove beadboard ceiling accentuates the original quality of much of the Library building.

The Dental Museum, built after the Medical University of South Carolina acquired the Porter Military Academy complex in 1965, is a noncontributing property within the boundaries of this district.

In the landscape between the buildings are several large, old live oak trees. This setting and the surrounding brick walls buffer this remnant of the Arsenal and Military Academy from the busy traffic and the bustle of the modern Medical University complex.

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The Porter Military Academy property, in Charleston, South Carolina, comprises the northeast corner of the present main campus of the Medical University of South Carolina. This property has served as an early burial ground, a United States Arsenal, a Confederate munitions foundry and weapons factory, a chapel, a school classroom building, and a school library. Its association with major events in Charleston's early history, the Civil War and Reconstruction, and with important individuals give the property importance on numerous levels. The former artillery shed from the original range of the Arsenal dates from the late 1820s and was renovated into a Chapel in the 1880s through the vision of the founder of Porter Military Academy, Dr. A. Toomer Porter, and the work of Holten Bell, a prominent African-American builder. Much of the brick wall surrounding the complex is the work of the latter contractor. Colcock Hall, a two-story brick building, is one of two known buildings in South Carolina constructed by the Confederate government for military uses. The Hoffman Library is a unique example in South Carolina of an octagonal, Gothic edifice designed by a prominent New York architect for the Porter Military Academy with the influence of its donor, a leading clergyman in New York City in the late nineteenth century. The whole site in its present form is also significant for its association with Dr. Porter, a leading clergyman and educator in nineteenth-century Charleston and an important figure in its antebellum and postbellum society.

The United States Arsenal in Charleston was situated on high ground at Ashley Avenue and Bee Streets. The lot is marked on a city plat of 1804 as one of Charleston's early potter's fields. The federal government acquired use of the land in 1825 and constructed a building to house an arsenal and gun-carriage house for field artillery. The year of the construction of the buildings remains in question, but plans were made in 1838 for an enlargement of the facility based upon an 1836 Act of Congress. An 1838 sketch from the National Archives of the Charleston Arsenal shows a view of the U-shaped complex "facing inward to the Square of the U.S. Arsenal, Charleston, as it Stands March 1837." This sketch is part of a larger set of plans drawn for an enlargement of the facility based upon an Act of Congress in 1836 for that object.

The architect's preface to his 1838 designs for the arsenal complex states:

The foregoing is a Plan for enlarging the U.S. Arsenal, Charleston, S.C. and rendering it a Citadel of great convenience. . . . The Plan represents a simple extension of the old Arsenal, by adding a Building to the rear, corresponding with that so as to embrace a structure 280 x 200 feet, fronting South, and having within the enclosure, an open area of 208 x 128 feet. The plans make provisions for the new buildings to be placed "100 feet on [the] Potter's Field" and opposite the "Residence of [the] Superintendent of [the] Burial Ground."



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Although archaeological evidence cannot substantiate that the proposed 1838 enlargements were ever made, the plans are insightful for two reasons. First, the plans provide a sketch of the old United States Arsenal buildings as originally constructed. Second, they substantiate the supposition that the location served as one of Charleston's early potter's fields.

Also insightful are the Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers from the National Archives and Records Service (Record Group 77, Subgroup B) entitled "Proposed Arsenal for Charleston, S.C." These documents present an 1842 plan for enlarging the arsenal in which the buildings were "to form a square of 260 feet, on the N. East corner of the ground purchased in Cannonsboro...Four principal buildings to be placed on the four sides of the Square, the Arsenal and principle Store house on the East side; the workshops on the west, the Officers Quarters on the North and the Barracks on the South Side, the remainder of the Square to be enclosed by a wall 18 feet high with watchtowers at the angles." A survey of the northeast corner of the property does not suggest, however, that a 260 foot square arsenal complex with an 18 foot high wall stood on the site. In fact, the sketches, photographs, and remains of the portion of the building used for St. Luke's Chapel match the 1838 architect's view of the early arsenal buildings. Furthermore, the low brick wall bounding the northeast corner does not appear to have been added to or altered during the nineteenth century. One must conclude, therefore, that the original arsenal buildings as depicted in 1838 were not substantially altered until they came under possession of the Holy Communion Church Institute in 1880.

Regardless of any structural or architectural alterations which may have been made to the United States Arsenal buildings, their historical significance still remains. The Federal Arsenal buildings originally constructed on the corner of Thomas (now Ashley) and Bee Streets served the U.S. government until 1860 when the arsenal became one of the first properties seized by South Carolina militia. The arsenal, first occupied in November 1860, just before South Carolina's secession, remained under guard by both Federal and South Carolina troops until December 30, 1860, after the state had seceded from the Union. The arsenal remained in Confederate possession until Charleston fell in 1865, its steam-powered workshops serving as a munitions foundry and weapons factory where thousands of cartridges for the Confederacy were produced daily. The need for larger and heavier ordnance resulted in the construction of a new building for that purpose in 1862 for rifling, banding, and rebanding cannon, while the building on the northeast corner (now known as St. Luke's Chapel) served as a shed for the manufacture of caissons and gun carriages for field artillery.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Information courtesy of Charleston scholar Thomas L. Ilderton from his research files on the history of the United States Arsenal and the Porter Military Academy.

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The arsenal building was little used after the war, and its threatened abandonment sparked the interest of the Rev. Anthony Toomer Porter, founder of the Holy Communion Church Institute (later called Porter Military Academy). Porter, a rice planter until he decided his destiny would most appropriately be fulfilled by entering the ministry, sought to bring order out of the confusion and chaos which prevailed in the South following the Civil War. It was in mourning the death of his eldest son, John Toomer Porter, that Dr. Porter and his wife determined to open a school to educate young boys left orphaned or destitute by the war. In the preface to his autobiography Led On! Step by Step, Porter writes:

The schools existing before the war had been swept away. The mere youth, the seed corn, as Mrs. Jefferson Davis called them, had been taken into the army and for four years they had not been to school-- those who had survived. In addition many children were orphaned and destitute.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Porter declared that his educational mission for the state of South Carolina was, in his own words, "to save for the Church and the country at large the representative families of the State."<sup>3</sup> Porter's Holy Communion Church Institute opened in December 1867.

By 1879, Dr. Porter sought additional buildings for use by his school, and through the aid of General William Tecumseh Sherman acquired the old United States Arsenal buildings. Sherman strongly endorsed Dr. Porter's proposal, not only because of the practicality, but also because of the General's affection for the minister. Such affection grew out of Porter's wartime acquaintance with a Union officer, Lt. John A. McQueen, who assisted the minister in securing a safe haven from the pillaging and destruction of Sherman's troops on more than one occasion. Responding to Porter's amazement and thanks, McQueen stated: "I do not wonder that you have the worst opinion of every member of this army but we are not all like this-- there are some gentlemen and Christians among them yet. God help them if it was not so, for surely such a mob as this has been would be swallowed up by your army in a few days."<sup>4</sup> Porter repaid McQueen's act of generosity by saving the Union officer's life later in the war, and receiving commendation from General Sherman for doing so. Dr. Porter's aim to convert the former Federal Arsenal in Charleston for educational purposes,

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<sup>2</sup>A. Toomer Porter, Led On! Step by Step: Scenes from Clerical, Military, Educational and Plantation Life in the South 1828-1898, repr. ed. (New York: Arno Press, 1967), p. 1.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 236.

<sup>4</sup>David B. Chesebrough, "He Came Among Us an Enemy; He Left Us a Brother: The Story of the Remarkable Friendship of Lt. John A. McQueen and the Rev. A. Toomer Porter," Carologue, newsletter of the South Carolina Historical Society (Autumn 1992).

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therefore, received a warm and hearty approval from Sherman, who suggested to the minister that an Act of Congress would ensure that the property remain in the possession of the school. With Sherman's assistance, a joint resolution was passed in Congress on December 19, 1879, which transferred the Charleston Arsenal to the trustees of the Holy Communion Church Institute, provided the property be used for educational purposes. Formal possession of the site by Dr. Porter took place on January 8, 1880, at which time the school was relocated to the premises.

Within the first years of possession by the Holy Communion Church Institute, the large artillery shed from the arsenal building was reformed into the school's chapel. A Gothic roof replaced the shed's earlier one, the height of the walls was increased four feet, and stained glass windows were inserted into the structure. These changes were made around 1883 to create a chapel for use by the school for weekday services. Holten Bell, a member of a prominent African-American family in Charleston and a post-war contractor, designed, and with his crew executed, the alterations. The building was known as St. Timothy's Chapel and became one of the most used of any Episcopal church in the Diocese of South Carolina.

When the Porter Military Academy merged in 1964 with the Gaud School for Boys and the Watt School, the newly formed Porter-Gaud School moved to Albemarle Point, and the Medical University of South Carolina purchased the Porter Military Academy campus in the same year. MUSC preserved St. Timothy's Chapel, but renamed it for St. Luke, the patron saint of the healing arts. Dedicated as the Chapel of St. Luke on April 17, 1966, the structure is now used as a nondenominational assembly hall for convocations, academic ceremonies, musical programs, and religious services such as weddings and funerals. The outline of the large rounded arches which gave access to the federal arsenal artillery shed are, however, still easily visible from both sides of the building.

After suffering considerable damage from Hurricane Hugo on September 21, 1989, the structure required repairs to the exterior and roof, pews, altar, stained glass, organ, electrical system, and internal furnishings. Through the support of private donors, gifts, the South Carolina Insurance Fund, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the MUSC employees' Yearly Employee Support (YES) campaign, the structure was restored as closely as possible to its original condition. Original bricks and wood were both preserved and reused, while at the same time improvements were incorporated. As stated by Dr. Virginia C. Raguin of the College of the Holy Cross, "The chapel is a superb example of a building used and reused over time, each time with modification reflecting the priorities of the new owners but with a retention of the significance of the past."<sup>5</sup> Clearly, the

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<sup>5</sup>Virginia C. Raguin, "St. Luke's Chapel Rededicated: Restoration of Campus Landmark is Complete," Auctus, newsletter of the Medical University of South Carolina (Spring/Summer 1994), p. 4.

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history surrounding the use of the building on the northeast corner of Ashley Avenue and Bee Street is rich and goes to all periods of significance.

The Confederacy's need for heavy ordnance resulted in the construction of what is now Colcock Hall in 1862, built for modifying and restoring cannon to use. Rifling and banding and rebanding were carried out in it, and it may have been used for casting, although the last is not certain. These functions were a significant contribution to the Confederate war effort.<sup>6</sup>

As soon as finances allowed after Dr. Porter acquired the property for his school, he converted this building into a schoolhouse, "changing its use from moulding bullets into moulding brains and hearts and characters."<sup>7</sup> The building was first named Butler Hall for Confederate General M.C. Butler, later a U.S. Senator from South Carolina, who assisted in obtaining the Arsenal for Dr. Porter.<sup>8</sup> The name was later changed to Colcock Hall in honor of Charles J. Colcock, an early headmaster of the school.<sup>9</sup>

While on a trip to New York in 1892 seeking funds in support of his school, The Rev. A. Toomer Porter visited with the Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Rector of All Angels Church, who had heard of Dr. Porter's almost single handed work. Dr. Hoffman inquired of Dr. Porter if his school had a library building. Dr. Porter "told him that the struggle for bread and for teachers' salaries had been so great that while I hoped some time a library would come, my hope was far in the distant future."<sup>10</sup> Dr. Hoffman instructed Dr. Porter to "go to Messrs. J.B. Snooks & Co., 12 Chambers Street, and tell them what you wish, and direct them to furnish plans, and I will pay for it."<sup>11</sup> Dr. Hoffman did not like the architect's plans and asked if Dr. Porter had any idea what kind of building he wanted. Porter sketched a plan he envisioned. Dr. Hoffman looked at Dr. Porter's sketch, then pulled a drawing from his desk and said, "Which is yours and which is mine?" They had made almost the same design without consultation. The architects drew elevations and plans according to the ministers' sketches. On October, 19, 1893, the cornerstone was laid, and on June 26, 1894, the library was formally opened. The building cost \$7500 and Dr.

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<sup>6</sup>Ilderton files on the United States Arsenal and the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.

<sup>7</sup>Porter, p. 352.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 390.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., 433.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 433.

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Hoffman gave Dr. Porter a check for it.<sup>12</sup> From 1894 until 1969 the octagonal castle-like structure was the Hoffman Library of Porter Military Academy and served the students of the Academy. The library was acquired by the Medical University with the other properties of the Porter campus, and in 1966 it was refurbished to become a department of the library of the University in which the rare books and historical objects are housed. In 1969 the Hoffman Library was renamed The Waring Historical Library to reflect its new use and honor the first director, Joseph Ioor Waring, M.D.

The Waring Historical Library of the Medical University of South Carolina is worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of its situation on the site of the Federal Arsenal, its service as the Library for Porter Military Academy from 1894 until 1965, and its unique Victorian architecture--a gem in the crown of the Medical University of Charleston and of the United States.

The history of the property possesses a continuity in its various uses. The site provides insight into the military history of both the Union and the Confederacy, and speaks of the benevolent acts of South Carolinians during and after Reconstruction. It is associated with important events such as early military defenses, the Civil War, and Reconstruction; and particularly with the life of Dr. A. Toomer Porter, an important Charlestonian clergyman and educator. The property's varied buildings from the Chapel, the brick foundry that became Colcock Hall, and the crenellated Gothic Library provide distinctive architectural characteristics and possess high artistic values. The United States Arsenal/Porter Military Academy complex is also an excellent example of adaptive reuse of buildings for an appropriate purpose while retaining historic integrity.

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<sup>12</sup>Ibid., pp. 433-34.

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National Park Service

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the line marked "Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S.C.," on the accompanying sketch map, drawn at a scale of 1"=20'.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the portion of the Porter Military Academy complex with the highest integrity, consisting of three historic buildings and a historic wall and landscape.



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The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Porter Military Academy  
Location of Property: 175-181 Ashley Avenue, Charleston  
Charleston County, South Carolina

1. View looking North along Ashley Avenue showing 19th-century Brick Wall  
Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original  
Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.
2. View from the Southeast showing Brick Wall, Waring Historical Library,  
and (noncontributing) Dental Museum  
Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original  
Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.
3. View looking North including Waring Historical Library and  
(noncontributing) Dental Museum  
Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original  
Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.
4. Waring Historical Library  
Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original  
Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.

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National Park Service

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Porter Military Academy  
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5. Waring Historical Library  
South and Southwest elevations, detail of Brickwork and Stone Trim

Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.

6. Waring Historical Library  
View from Southwest corner

Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.

7. Waring Historical Library  
Northwest elevation

Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.

8. Waring Historical Library  
West elevation

Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.

9. Waring Historical Library  
Southeast elevation

Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.

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10. West elevation of 19th-century Brick Wall along Ashley Avenue

Name of Photographer	Carroll Ann Bowers
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original	
Negative	Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston, S.C.

11. View looking Northeast across parking area showing Colcock Hall,  
(noncontributing) Dental Museum, and Waring Historical Library

Name of Photographer	Carroll Ann Bowers
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original	
Negative	Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston, S.C.

12. Waring Historical Library  
First floor room

Name of Photographer	Dr. Curtis Worthington
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original	
Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

13. Waring Historical Library  
First floor view showing Staircase

Name of Photographer	Dr. Curtis Worthington
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original	
Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

14. Waring Historical Library  
Staircase Detail

Name of Photographer	Dr. Curtis Worthington
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original	
Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

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15. Waring Historical Library  
Second Floor Room

Name of Photographer	Dr. Curtis Worthington
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

16. Colcock Hall  
Southeast corner and surrounding Landscape

Name of Photographer	Carroll Ann Bowers
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original Negative	Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston, S.C.

17. Colcock Hall  
South (principal) elevation

Name of Photographer	Dr. Curtis Worthington
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

18. Colcock Hall  
South elevation, Detail of First Floor Entrance

Name of Photographer	Dr. Curtis Worthington
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

19. Colcock Hall  
East elevation

Name of Photographer	Dr. Curtis Worthington
Date of Photograph	1995
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

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20. Colcock Hall  
North elevation

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

21. Colcock Hall  
First Floor, Detail of Original Column

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

22. Colcock Hall  
First Floor, Central Staircase

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

23. Colcock Hall  
First Floor, Detail of Door to West Room

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

24. Colcock Hall  
Interior, First Floor, West Room

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

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25. St. Luke's Chapel  
South elevation

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

26. St. Luke's Chapel  
Southeast elevation showing South Wing

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

27. St. Luke's Chapel  
View from the Northeast

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

28. St. Luke's Chapel  
East elevation, Detail of Closed Central Doorway

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

29. St. Luke's Chapel  
East elevation

Name of Photographer  
Date of Photograph  
Location of Original  
Negative

Dr. Curtis Worthington  
1995

Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

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30. St. Luke's Chapel  
West elevation of West addition

Name of Photographer Dr. Curtis Worthington  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original  
Negative Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

31. St. Luke's Chapel  
View of Southeast Wing, looking Northwest to 19th-Century Brick Wall and  
Bee Street

Name of Photographer Carroll Ann Bowers  
Date of Photograph 1995  
Location of Original  
Negative Historic Charleston Foundation,  
Charleston, S.C.

32. St. Luke's Chapel  
Southeast Corner, showing damage from Hurricane Hugo

Name of Photographer Unknown  
Date of Photograph September 22-December 31, 1989  
Location of Original  
Negative Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C. Charleston, S.C.

33. St. Luke's Chapel  
South elevation, showing damage from Hurricane Hugo

Name of Photographer Unknown  
Date of Photograph September 22-December 31, 1989  
Location of Original  
Negative Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C. Charleston, S.C.

34. St. Luke's Chapel  
South elevation, showing damage from Hurricane Hugo

Name of Photographer Unknown  
Date of Photograph September 22-December 31, 1989  
Location of Original  
Negative Waring Historical Library, Medical  
University of S.C. Charleston, S.C.

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35. St. Luke's Chapel  
Historic Photograph of Interior

Name of Photographer	Unknown
Date of Photograph	ca. 1946
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

36. St. Luke's Chapel  
Interior, Detail of Altar

Name of Photographer	Unknown
Date of Photograph	pre-Hurricane Hugo, 21 September 1989
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

37. St. Luke's Chapel  
Interior View

Name of Photographer	Unknown
Date of Photograph	pre-Hurricane Hugo, 21 September 1989
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.

38. St. Luke's Chapel  
Interior View, Central Aisle looking East

Name of Photographer	Unknown
Date of Photograph	pre-Hurricane Hugo, 21 September 1989
Location of Original Negative	Waring Historical Library, Medical University of S.C., Charleston, S.C.