UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

NAME William Gibbes House HISTORIC AND/OR COMMON William Gibbes House **2** LOCATION #64 South Battery STREET & NUMBER NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Charleston 001 VICINITY OF STATE CODE COUNTY CODE South Carolina 45 Charleston 019 **3 CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY **OWNERSHIP PRESENT USE** STATUS DISTRICT ___PUBLIC XOCCUPIED ___AGRICULTURE __MUSEUM X_BUILDING(S) X_PRIVATE __UNOCCUPIED __COMMERCIAL ____PARK ----STRUCTURE ___ВОТН -WORK IN PROGRESS __EDUCATIONAL **XPRIVATE RESIDENCE** PUBLIC ACQUISITION SITE ___RELIGIOUS ACCESSIBLE __ENTERTAINMENTOBJECT IN PROCESS ___YES: RESTRICTEDGOVERNMENT ___SCIENTIFIC __BEING CONSIDERED ___ YES: UNRESTRICTED _INDUSTRIAL ___TRANSPORTATION XNO ___MILITARY __OTHER **4** OWNER OF PROPERTY NAME Mr. and Mrs. J. Ashby Farrow STREET & NUMBER #64 South Battery STATE CITY, TOWN Charleston VICINITY OF South Carolina **5** LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION (RMC) Registrar of Nesnes and Conveyances COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 726 CITY, TOWN STATE Charleston South Carolina **6** REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE DATE ___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS CITY, TOWN STATE



CONDITION

XEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED
G00D	RUINS
FAIR	UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE UNALTERED

X.ALTERED

CHECK ONE

__MOVED

X_ORIGINAL SITE DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Gibbes House, built sometime between 1772 and 1779, and probably before the Revolution, is a large, two-story, frame house, built upon a high English basement of carefully dressed stone. The carefully modulated rhythms of this consummately robust Georgian facade are highlighted by triangular forms and by a series of consoles. The elevation is centered on an attic-story triangular pediment which itself is centered on the triangular pediment of the door surround. The latter is part of a perfectly proportioned little aedicule, composed of four wooden pilasters, the triangular pediment, with mutules, and a carefully carved frieze, with triglyphs and guttae. These larger triangles are echoed in the four windows of the first floor, two on either side of the entrance. The console chord is sounded most forcefully in a pair of heavy and richly-carved consoles with acanthus leaves supporting the base of the attic pediment. It is then reflected diminutively beneath each of the windows at both the first and second floors.

The modillions at the cornice level are carried around all sides of the building, and the building is roofed by a tiled hipped roof. The double staircase is graced by a fine iron rail, the whole of this approach being added about 1794.

The Gibbes House has the usual Georgian four-room double-pile floor plan, known in Charleston simply as a double house. The entrance hall from the south extends through the house and is divided near midpoint by marbellized columns, while the stair hall is located at the north end of this most impressive room. The stairway there is lit by a large palladian window, and features a slender rail with iron ballusters dating from the Civil War period. The beautiful interiors, including doors and mantels, were generally redone in the Adam style, about 1794. The south rooms on both floors, however, are fully panelled, while the north rooms have plaster and wallpapers. The most elaborate room is probably the 20' X 34' Ballroom on the upper floor, where a coved ceiling has its focus in the plaster ceiling medallions and corner fans.



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

SPECIFIC DATES 1772-1779, 1794

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The William Gibbes House, built sometime shortly after 1772, and redecorated in 1794, is one of the finest two-story frame residences in America. The grandeur of its classical Georgian elevation is rivalled by the elegance of its very sophisticated Adamesque interiors, featuring richly carved wooden elements, fireplaces and mantles, plaster ceilings, and a dramatic upper floor ball-room, all integrated into the well-known Charleston "double-house" floor plan.

HISTORY

The William Gibbes House is essentially a fine Georgian house to which has been added somewhat later (c. 1794) Adamesque interior decoration, and a new (1928-30) six-foot extension at the north end of the building.

The lots upon which the house stands were acquired in 1772, and sometime between then and 1779, the house was completed. The forceful heaviness of the Georgian exterior is typical in feeling of the houses of this style during this period. The contrast we find on the interior is remarkable then with its essentially more delicate and detailed grace. This interior feeling was created by the redecoration of the house in 1794 by Mrs. Sarah Smith who acquired the residence for 25000 pounds, and was eager to make the place as up-to-date as possible. By this date, 1794, the fashion for so-called Adamesque decoration had passed from England to her former colony and become well-established.

The development of Charleston along the peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers took place as creeks dried up or were blocked off and land was gradually reclaimed. Although one cannot point at a given time to the exact shoreline of the end of the peninsula, it is well-known that it moved further and further South. The Gibbes House for instance was, in the late 18th century, near the very tip, with the nearby bank providing a river entrance to the house. What we see today as the main facade, from the street called South Battery, may have been the secondary entrance for a time, with a much more formal entry at the north, or land, side. There, the graceful steps overlooked an oval carriage turn-around in a space created by long flanking outbuildings to the north of the house. Unfortunately, that formal composition is lost today since only one of the outbuildings remains and the roadway

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIP	TION		
(See Continuation Sheet	.)		
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
James Dillon, Architect ORGANIZATION Historic Sites Survey,	·····	iervi ce	DATE 4/23/76
STREET & NUMBER	National Park S	ervice	4/23/76 TELEPHONE
1100 L Street NW.			202-523-5464
CITY OR TOWN Washington			STATE
		N OFFICED CEDT	D.C. 20240
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NATIONAL		-	LOCAL
	31A	1 E	
As the designated State Historic Pres hereby nominate this property for in- criteria and procedures set forth by th	clusion in the National ne National Park Service	Register and certify that it has	
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATUR	····		
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LANDMARKS)

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William Gibbes House

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entrance from the north is blocked by other residences. The floor plan of the house argues against this somewhat, as the entrance hall we wee is certainly placed for maximum effect when entered from the south, rather than under the stair as was the case if entered from the north.

The house passed through the Civil War without injury and passed into the hands in this century of the widow of Washington Roebling, the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge. The house remains in the hands of her descendants today, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ashby Farrow.

In 1928, Mrs. Roebling had the house extended by about seven feet at the north side. While this is clearly visible while standing in the garden, the extra space on the inside has been smoothly integrated into the double-pile Georgian plan.

The double marble stairway at the South entrance was added about 1800, by which time we might assume that the land reclamation in that area had progressed far enough to make that entrance a rival to the other land entrance. Access from South Battery then must have been fairly simple by 1800. Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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William Gibbes House CONTINUATION SHEET

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William Gibbes House					
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The William Gibbes House, at #64 South Battery, Charleston, lies within the residentially developed old section of the city, near the southern tip of the Charleston peninsula. Part of a reclaimed area of harbor, the 18th century structure formerly had its formal entrance at the north, its business entrance near the water at the south.

William Gibbes acquired the lot on which the house and its stable-laundrykitchen block stand in 1772. That piece of land, which is the official boundary of the national landmark consists of that known as #64 South Battery. Frontage on South Battery is approximately 100 feet, while the lot is approximately 200 feet deep. Total acreage is approximately 1/2. Houses stand adjacent to the Gibbes lot at the north, east, and west sides.