

**A Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the
Upper Peninsula
Charleston, South Carolina**

Final Report

Prepared for

City of Charleston Design, Development and Preservation Department
Charleston, South Carolina

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Section I: Introduction

Name of Project

The name of the project is *A Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the Upper Peninsula, Charleston, South Carolina*.

Boundaries of Project

The project includes all of the City of Charleston on the Charleston Peninsula north of US Route 17 (Crosstown Expressway). The project starts where Spring Street meets the Ashley River, then follows the shoreline of the Ashley River north to Sunnyside Avenue. The project boundary extends east on Sunnyside Avenue, then south on Riverside Drive, then east on Mount Pleasant Street. At the intersection of Mount Pleasant Street and Meeting Street, the boundary follows Meeting Street Road north to Algonquin Road, where it turns east and follows the property boundary of Magnolia Cemetery to the Cooper River. The boundary follows the Cooper River shoreline to the south side of the Crosstown Expressway, then the south side of the Crosstown Expressway to Spring Street. Finally it follows Spring Street back to the Ashley River. The area within these boundaries is the Survey Universe. Figure 1 presents a United States Geographical Survey Topographical map of Charleston showing the Survey Universe. The project staff covered all of the public roads within the Survey Universe during these investigations.

Number of Properties

The Architectural Historian recorded 4,042 historic architectural resources within the Survey Universe. All of these resources were built before 1955 and retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places.

Geographical Area

The Survey Universe contains approximately 2,058 acres.

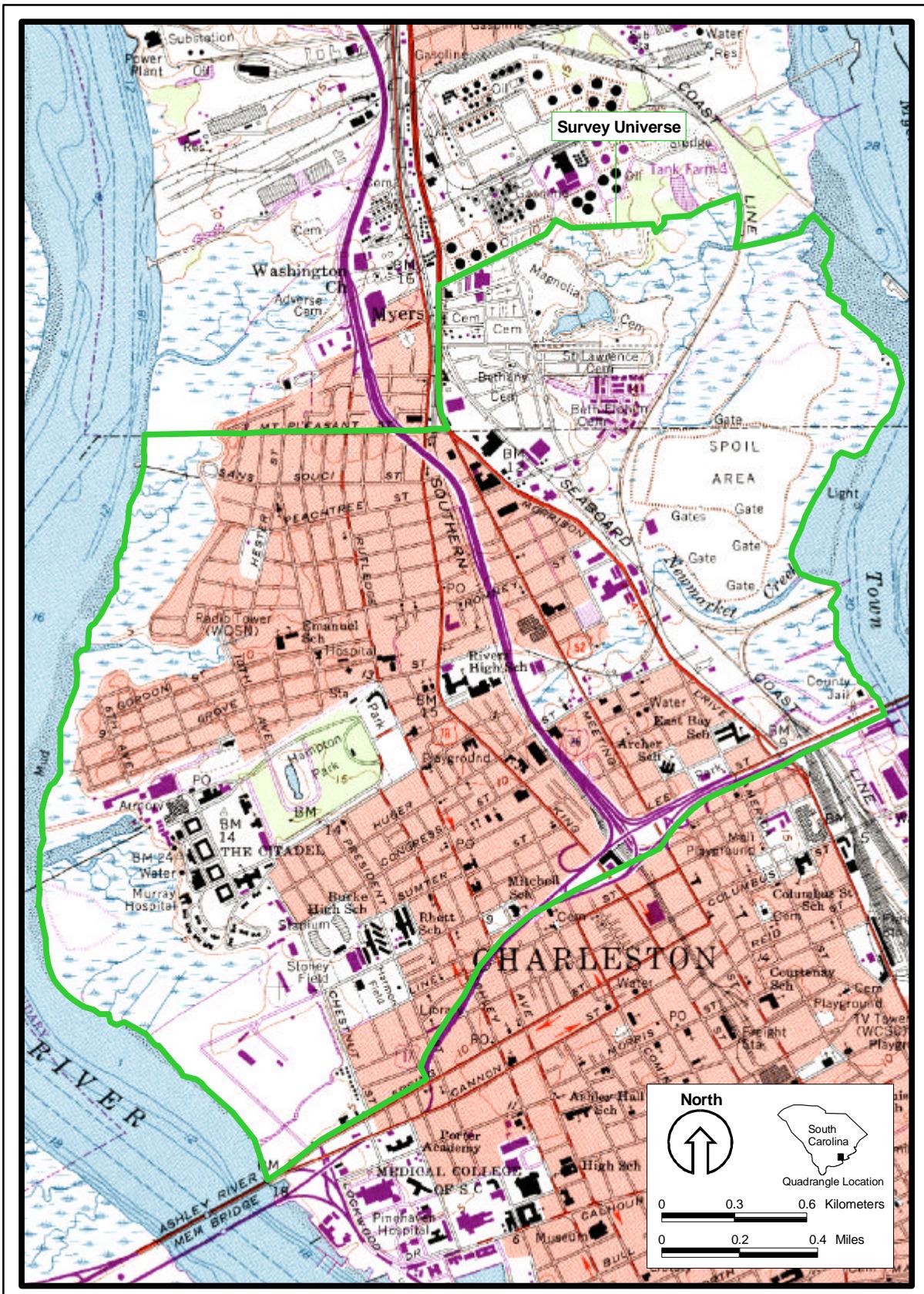


Figure 1. Location of the Survey Universe (USGS 1983 *Charleston, SC* quadrangle).

Survey Staff

The survey was conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc., located in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. Ralph Bailey, the company's Mt. Pleasant Office Manager, served as the Principal Investigator and Historian for the project. John M. Beaty, the company's Architectural Historian, conducted the field survey including architectural descriptions and photography. Bruce G. Harvey assisted in starting and organizing the project and provided information about the Charleston Exposition. Pat Hendrix conducted historical research. Susannah Munson organized and labeled photographs with assistance from Mallory Chambliss. Inna Burns created all of the project maps and graphics presented in the report. Carol Poplin edited and produced the report.

Beginning and End Dates of the Survey

Survey planning meetings, background research and public meetings for the survey started in February 2003. Intensive survey fieldwork started in March 2003 and ended in June 2003. Final survey products will be submitted by 30 September 2003.

Objective of the Survey

The objective of this survey is to identify all above ground historic architectural resources in the Survey Universe that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and field work with several goals in mind. First, the project can provide information for public officials in the City of Charleston to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on the Upper Peninsula's cultural resources, and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. Second, because the Upper Peninsula's resources are overshadowed by Charleston's original historic districts, we hope that this project will generate additional public awareness of the significance of cultural resources in the area and their value to the community. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of the Upper Peninsula's historic resources at the time of the survey; this report contains an inventory of every site recorded during the fieldwork.

This project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Places, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state, and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local designation. The Federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. The Statewide Survey of Historic Places provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the impact of projects with Federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some Federal grants for cultural resources and certain Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the Upper Peninsula gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

The City of Charleston has well-known and well-developed procedures for protecting historic resources. This report is designed to integrate with these procedures. Therefore, this report offers recommendations for areas that warrant extra protection or areas that might be endangered. This report also offers suggestions for areas that might become significant in the future as they age. These recommendations are not meant to suggest a course of action, but instead to help the city and its citizens decide on a course of action that is most advantageous for the whole community.

Method of Survey

Historic Architectural Resources Survey

This intensive architectural survey of the Upper Peninsula followed guidelines established by the SHPO and included in the Scope of Work. The project consisted of several parts, which are outlined below.

The project began with brief background research regarding the historical development of the City of Charleston, especially the Upper Peninsula. This research helped to identify, assess, and interpret the aboveground historical resources within the Survey Universe, as well as to develop the various historic contexts for the survey area. The background research consisted mostly of archival research. The survey team placed particular emphasis on sources that documented the physical growth of the Upper Peninsula, with a special focus on maps and plats, as well as research that has already been conducted regarding the Upper Peninsula's historic buildings.

This background research led to completion of a historical overview that identified important themes and patterns in the Upper Peninsula's historical development. The overview serves two important ends. First, it is an introduction to Charleston's history for the general reader. Second, it provides a context within which to identify and assess the significance of the Upper Peninsula's historic architectural resources; eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and for local designation rests to a large extent on the relations between a historic architectural resource and its historical context. This historical context also allowed the field surveyors to predict and to be alert to the presence of certain types of historic resources, and to understand their significance in the field.

The field survey began while the historic research was ongoing. The historian conducted additional research on individual properties during and after the fieldwork. A preliminary public meeting provided a base for identifying properties and individuals knowledgeable about these properties, while the surveyor attempted to talk to owners or residents regarding particular properties during the fieldwork. In addition, we conducted research on selected properties at the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance in Charleston, the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, and at the Charleston County Library, and used this information to supplement the historical overview and to provide historical background information on the survey forms.

Field survey methods complied with current State and Federal guidelines for conducting architectural surveys (Parker 1985, Vivian 2002). In accordance with the scope of work and standard South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) statewide survey practice, the architectural historian drove every street and road in the Survey Universe, and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

All historic architectural resources that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) were recorded on SCSS site forms in digital format using *Microsoft Access 2000* database application. At least one black and white photograph was taken of each resource. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on Charleston County planning maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for the SCDAH for review.

The principal criterion used to define historic architectural resources is the 50-year minimum age recommended for inclusion on the NRHP and the SCSS. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources are eligible for intensive survey. These include historic architectural resources built within the past 50 years that have exceptional architectural significance or historical associations, natural landscapes that have cultural associations, and properties that are already listed on the NRHP.

The integrity of a historic architectural resource is a primary consideration for inclusion in the SCSS, as well as in the NRHP. According to the SHPO's recent survey manual:

A property that retains its historic appearance and character is considered to possess a high degree of integrity. Such a property conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess several of these qualities (Vivian 2002: 5).

While in the field, the architectural historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

- Excellent -** All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.
- Good -** The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.
- Fair -** A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements, and the construction of non-historic additions.
- Poor -** Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

References consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions include Blumenson (1977), Longstreth (1987), McAlester and McAlester (1984), Poppeliers et al. (1983), and Whiffen (1981).

NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

We evaluated the historic architectural resources in the Survey Universe for listing on the NRHP. Federal guidelines allow four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP if it:

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

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all properties greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent properties may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce).

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps. First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history.

Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, the Antebellum era historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological sites within the Survey Universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth century farm houses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks used during this time period may not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. The National Register has defined how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence. Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale. Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or, represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987, Sprinkle and Knoerl 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine what physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question. As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farm houses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farm houses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of

the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*. If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

Charleston Architectural Ranking

In order to provide compatibility with previous historic architecture surveys in other parts of Charleston, each resource was given an Architectural Rating. The Rating system was developed in 1973 by Dr. William Murtaugh, Bernard Lemann, Carl Feiss, and Russell Wright. According to this system, resources were rated and placed into one of four groups with qualifiers:

GROUP 1: Exceptional

Buildings of the highest architectural design quality. Well proportioned, sophisticated use of architectural features—doors, window, classical orders or other period designs, chimneys, verandahs, massing, materials, textures, refined detail, craftsmanship, elegant and innovative. To be preserved and protected in situ at all costs.

GROUP 2: Excellent

High style regional architecture—fine “Charleston Style”—well designed and proportioned—good detail—spirited, dignified, frequently innovative, rare, and always attractive and interesting. Of irreplaceable importance, to be preserved in situ at all costs.

GROUP 3 Significant

Good architectural quality. Vernacular. Of less sophistication and refinement than “Excellent.” Modest, appealing, curious, interesting. To be retained and protected.

GROUP 4 Contributory

Buildings of architectural value without which the character of those buildings rated in Groups 1-3 would be lessened. To be preserved and retained.

In addition to the four groups outlined above, two qualifying symbols were used in the evaluation: a property marked with an (*) after its numerical score should be further researched, including interiors, with the (*) indicating that the score might be upgraded if new research uncovers data warranting such action; other scores include a minus sign (-),

which indicates that adverse changes to the fabric of the building under study have taken place. To remove the minus, these buildings will have to be rehabilitated.

In this survey, the architectural historian interpreted this 30-year rating system for the context of an area that developed mostly in the twentieth century. The following explains the interpretation as it was used for this survey.

A rating of 1 (Exceptional) was given only to buildings of *transcendent* significance, i.e., these resources would be important anywhere. A rating of 1- means equal importance with some changes to the original fabric.

A rating of 2 (Excellent) was given to resources of high significance, but not of transcendent importance, or to buildings that once were transcendent but have some changes to their original fabric. A rating of 2- was given to a building of high significance with some alterations to its original fabric. Ratings of 2- or higher were only given to resources that are listed in or individually eligible for the NRHP or contributing to a listed or eligible NRHP district.

A rating of 3 (Significant) was given to resources that might have a high level of integrity, but lack a high level of architectural significance. A rating of 3 might also be given to a resource that has some architectural significance but has a low level of integrity. A rating of 3- was given to resources of less importance than a 3 because of alterations.

A rating of 4 (Contributory) is more altered than a rating 4(*), but the buildings still contribute positively to the character of their surroundings. A rating of 4- represents the lowest level of resources surveyed. These resources are heavily altered from their original form and materials. With further alterations, these resources might lack sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS. Resources considered not eligible for the NRHP were given ratings of 3* or below. Also, a resource that contributed to a listed or eligible NRHP district could be given a rating of 3(*) or lower if it had multiple alterations.

One resource was given a rating of 0. This resource was surveyed initially, but later research revealed heavy alterations. It was not removed from the survey in order to maintain the SCSS numeric continuity.

Section II. Overview of the Historic Settlement of the Upper Peninsula

The purpose of this section is to provide a context for the results of the survey. A comprehensive history of Charleston, many of which have been written, is outside the scope of this report. This context instead focuses on the development of the Upper Peninsula.

A Brief Overview of European Settlement in and around Charleston

The City of Charleston lies on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. Historically, this tip of the peninsula was farther north; however, land was made by filling the marsh and small creeks to create more usable land in the developing City of Charleston. The Survey Universe (Upper Peninsula) lies approximately 1.5 miles above the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. This above discussion draws upon earlier works which provide a great deal of description and analysis of the physical development of the Upper Peninsula. These studies, however, have focused primarily on the portion of Charleston immediately adjacent to and south of what is now the Crosstown Expressway (US Route 17). A discussion focused on the Upper Peninsula in particular follows this general overview.

The Protohistoric Period

The first Spanish explorations into the region began in the 1520s. Native American groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a manner quite similar to the Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, is an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact period (Anderson 1985). However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European Slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Native populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Native groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small politically and socially autonomous semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the middle eighteenth century, very few Natives remained in the region; all were displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770, cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the Protohistoric groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern that included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting crops, and dispersal into one to three family settlements for the remainder of the year (Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal Protohistoric adaptation apparently is similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Specific accounts of the Protohistoric groups of the region, the Sewee and the Santee, are summarized by Waddell (1980). It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round, but did not have permanent, year round villages. Trinkley (1981) suggests that a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics was produced by Sewee groups in the region; his late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973), and later by Anderson et al. (1982).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the middle of the sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Seewee "tribes" near the Charleston peninsula. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah apparently resided at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670, but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century they moved south of Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island to the northeast of Charleston, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Seewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper, and extended to the north as far as the Santee River (Orvin 1973:14). Moll's map of Carolina, prepared in 1715, shows the Sampa Indians between the Cooper and Wando Rivers, and the Wando Indians and Sewel [sic] Indian Fort east of the Wando River.

Early European Explorations

Spanish exploration on the South Carolina coast began as early as 1514, and a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal vicinity (now Beaufort County) in 1520 at a spot they named Santa Elena (Hoffman 1983:64; Rowland 1985:1). From that time on, the Port Royal area was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. This was not a permanent settlement, however. San Miguel de Gualdape led the first Spanish attempt at a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast in 1526. This settlement appears to have been in the Winyah Bay area, near Georgetown (Quattlebaum 1956). The French, under Jean Ribault, also attempted to establish a settlement on

the South Carolina coast in 1562. This settlement, on Parris Island, was called Charlesfort, and also was unsuccessful.

French presence on the South Carolina coast drew the Spanish back to protect their original interest. Spanish forces attacked Charlesfort and established their own settlement of Santa Elena in 1566. Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the Spanish built their new settlement of Santa Elena on top of the destroyed French settlement (DePratter et al. 1997). Local Indians, the Cusabo, were less than friendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena until 1587 (Lyon 1984; Rowland 1978:25-57). The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena as part of a series of missions on the Sea Islands from St. Augustine, Florida, through Georgia, and into South Carolina; Spanish friars were at “St. Ellens” when William Hilton visited the area in 1663 (Covington 1978:8-9; Hilton 1664). During its twenty-year existence, Santa Elena served as the base for the first serious explorations into the interior of the state.

English Colonial Occupation

The English were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660, and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from the Port Royal Harbor in Beaufort County, northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

Settlers in the Carolina Lowcountry were caught up in and were integral parts of wide-ranging disputes and rivalries among the English, Spanish, Indians, and African slaves. These disputes and rivalries encompassed nearly all of the Lowcountry, an area that spanned hundreds of miles from Georgetown, South Carolina, to northern Florida. The Spanish had routed the French in East Florida in 1565, and established a settlement at what is now St. Augustine. This Spanish presence was a continual threat to the English settlers, particularly after the 1670s, when Spain learned of the Charles Towne settlement.

The English colony's early settlements grew slowly, and despite its geographic spread, the South Carolina Lowcountry contained only around 5,000 European and African-American inhabitants in 1700. The earliest South Carolina economy centered around the naval stores industry, beef and pork production, and the deer trade with the Native American populations. However, by the end of the seventeenth century the colonists began to experiment with rice cultivation. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. By 1715, Charles Towne exported more than 8,000 barrels of rice annually; this number increased to 40,000 by the 1730s. In the 1740s, residents in the Lowcountry began to experiment with growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. Both indigo and rice were labor-intensive, and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1974).

One of the important commercial ventures in the early settlements of the Lowcountry was the raising of cattle. The climate in South Carolina allowed year-round grazing, and the many necks of land surrounded by rivers and creeks along the coast provided naturally bounded cowpens that allowed the cattle to range freely. Cattle ranching was a low-capital industry, with a natural market in the West Indies sugar plantations. Cattle ranching in South Carolina began in the late seventeenth century in the Charleston area, and by the early eighteenth century had extended into what is now Colleton County, between the Edisto and Combahee rivers (Rowland et al. 1996: 85-88).

While cattle ranching was an ideal frontier industry, it required great amounts of open land. Large purchases of land throughout the Lowcountry created problems between the white settlers and the Yamasee Indians, whose lands were steadily and rapidly encroached upon. Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land, the Indians attacked in the Yamasee War in 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the English (Covington 1978: 12). While the Yamasee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had routed them and made the area more accessible for renewed English settlement.

With the rapidly increasing wealth in the South Carolina Lowcountry, and with the Yamasee War largely behind them, the population began to swell. By 1730 the colony had 30,000 residents, at least half of whom were black slaves. It has been estimated that South Carolina residents had imported more than 32,000 slaves by 1723 (Wood 1974:151). The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the Lowcountry. Fears of a slave rebellion, along with fears of attack from the Native Americans such as the Yamasee in 1715, led Charles Towne residents to encourage settlement in the backcountry.

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary, while wars with the Natives arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to one recent historian of colonial South Carolina, “proprietary attitudes and behavior . . . convinced many of the dissenters—who at one time had composed the most loyal faction—that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule” (Weir 1983:94). South Carolina’s legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors’ interests, and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony, as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. His scheme originally included nine townships, primarily along the major rivers in the colony. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 50 acres of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. Main plantation residences and facilities were established on the low bluffs of the rivers and readily accessible river landings. However, settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population (Wallace 1961).

Many of the early settlements and plantations in the area focused on the Cooper and Wando Rivers. These waterways provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Evidence of the many plantations along these rivers remains today primarily as archaeological sites, although some, like Rice Hope Plantation near Moncks Corner, are still occupied.

The early history of the City of Charleston and its physical development may be found in a number of published works, from the succinct delineations of various neighborhoods provided in Hudgins et al. (1994) and Stoney (1990), to the historical narratives written by Rogers (1980) and Fraser (1989), and the extensive studies of the East Side by Rosengarten (1987) and Grimes and Zierden (1988). The following overview of Charleston’s early history synthesizes these earlier works.

By 1704, Charleston had become a walled port, bounded on the west by Meeting Street, to the south by Water Street, to the north by Cumberland Street, and to the east by the waters, creeks,

and marshes of the Cooper River. The walls were partially destroyed by hurricanes in 1713 and 1714, and were dismantled (in 1717 or 1718) after the successful conclusion of the Yemassee Indian War (Coclanis 1989:5, 179-180; Rogers 1980:56). In 1739, the town line was moved northward to the vicinity of present day Beaufain and Hasell Streets. By the next year, the city's population had increased 500 percent since 1700, and its areal size had almost doubled. The number of wharves along the Cooper River, or "bridges" as they were called locally, had increased from two in 1704 to eight in 1740.

The city's first suburb was developed in 1747. Ansonborough was named for British Navy commander George Anson who served on the Carolina Station from 1724-1735. Anson acquired the land in 1726. By the mid-1760s, this area was well established as a middle class neighborhood from Hasell Street northward to George Street. In 1769, the suburb's northern boundary - and ultimately that of the city until the mid-nineteenth century - was established by the creation of Boundary Street. This new avenue was 70 feet wide, just two feet narrower than Broad Street, the city's widest boulevard. Boundary Street (presently Calhoun Street) ran from the "Broad Path," or present day King Street, east to Scarborough (now Anson) Street.

In the 1760s, two smaller subdivisions were opened adjacent to Ansonborough, toward the river and to the north and east but still south of Boundary Street. These were the lands of Henry Laurens (on the south) and Christopher Gadsden (on the north). Boundary Creek flowed eastward into the Cooper River from the foot of Boundary Street and north of Gadsden's property; marsh cut into the peninsula as far as the eastern end of the hornwork and present day Meeting Street. Beyond Boundary Creek lay the area known as the Charleston "Neck," a term which had come to identify the peninsula north of the burgeoning city. [NOTE: The term now refers to the area much further north between Heriot Street and the North Charleston City line. In this discussion, the term Neck will be used in its historic context to define the area north of Calhoun Street].

A wide band of property stretching from river to river, and between present day Calhoun and Line Streets, had been granted to Richard Cole in the earliest years of the settlement. In 1677, this tract was regranted to Richard Batten. It was subsequently subdivided, with a large portion east of the "Broad Path" becoming the property of the Wragg family. Another section, just across Boundary Creek from Ansonborough and Gadsden's Middlesex development, was the property of the Mazycks. The Village of Hampstead, a block of land belonging to Henry Laurens, was located along Town Creek just beyond present day Mary Street. In the late 1760s, Laurens attempted to develop the area along the lines of an English village, but the project failed to grow. Thus, the countryside that characterized the Neck immediately above present Calhoun Street and lands further north were open, thinly populated, pasture land for most of the eighteenth century.

Although the early colonists considered the soils on either side of the Ashley River not favorable for agriculture, the direct access to Charleston provided by the river made the area desirable for settlement by some of the wealthiest people in the region. The settlements typically were located on bluffs within a few hundred yards of the river. A 1775 map of the region shows the grand plantation settlements that existed along the banks of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers from the early 1700s to the end of the Civil War. The advent of tidal rice agriculture in the mid-1700s made the land favorable for cash crop agriculture.

The Revolutionary War

The American colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province.

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward. They returned in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). Charleston was able to offer few defenses.

With the termination of hostilities associated with the French and Indian War in 1763, the project to build defenses across the Charleston Neck had been discontinued, and the cannons on the existing hornwork dismounted (Merrens 1972:262). In 1765, two years after the war, a northern visitor described this work on "The Path" as "mounds thrown up and ditches round the back part of the town but all ruinous and nearly useless" (Merrens 1972:220). Likewise, a British informant in 1774 declared these land defenses as one of "3 apologies for fortifications belonging to Charles Town . . . no gates have been hung nor guns mounted upon it and what is built of it is now rather a nuisance [sic] than otherwise" (Merrens 1972:283).

At the beginning of the American Revolution, attention turned again to the incomplete line of defenses on the Neck. In 1776 however, the commissioners responsible for fortifying the town halted this work in favor reinforcing the harbor defenses, especially the palmetto log fort on

Sullivan's Island. In the winter of 1778, the city was "entirely enclosed with a breast work, with small fortifications at proper distances," but the breastwork was decaying. Vague references indicate that a new fortification was being erected in the rear of town (Merrens 1972:185). The next year, work continued on the defenses as the British attempted to take Charleston during a small campaign from Savannah. Two French engineers attached to the Continental Army (Col. Jean Baptiste Joseph, chevalier de Laumoy and Lt. Col. Louis Antoine Jean Baptist, chevalier de Cambray-Digny) were sent south early in 1779 to supervise the construction of the defenses. After the unsuccessful British attempt on the town that year, Lt. Col. de Cambray was congratulated by the state legislature and promoted in recognition of his service (Hemphill et al. 1970:205-206, 357; Williams 1975:49-50).

However, it was not until the American General in charge of the city, Benjamin Lincoln learned of the departure of a large British amphibious force from New York in the winter, that reinforcement of the Neck defenses began in earnest (Murdoch 1966:144). On 3 February 1780, the South Carolina House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting that the Governor order out one third of the militia of Charleston and the surrounding area to "assist in the fatigue duty wherein the North Carolina Militia are now employed on Charles Town Neck" (Hemphill et al. 1970:272, 276).

The British moved slowly and deliberately toward Charleston from their landing on the North Edisto River behind Seabrook Island. Advance units crossed the Ashley River at Drayton Hall on 20 March 1780. Nine days later, the main army crossed over the river to Charleston Neck, several miles above town. Then, on 1 April, Major James Moncrieff, chief engineer for the British Army and a veteran of several British colonial wars including the sieges of St. Augustine and Louisburg, directed the excavation of the enemy's first siege parallel 800 yards from the American works (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). Within a week of taking the city, Major Moncrieff employed more than 300 slaves and was rapidly covering the siege trenches (McCowen 1972; Murdoch 1966:152; Uhendorf 1968). The rebel South Carolinians were not prepared for an attack in this direction. They were besieged and entirely captured in May after offering a weak defense. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina. However, the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the south and forced negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English-evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

The Revolutionary War marks the beginning of a long period of decline for the once grand Colonial plantations on the Charleston' Upper Peninsula. Rice and cotton agriculture continued to play a role in the economy of Charleston's Upper Peninsula during the first half of the nineteenth century, but at a much lower extent they did in the eighteenth century, especially before the

Revolutionary War. Income likely was generated from cutting the timber lands on the interior portions of the property, with provisions and cotton produced on portions of the upland fields near the river. Cattle were raised and pastured freely in the woods.

Antebellum Period

In 1783, the year the Treaty of Paris was signed ending the war with Britain, the City of Charleston was incorporated and the city limit moved north to Boundary Street. The city's name was also changed from "Charles Town" to Charleston. As the city grew in the closing years of the eighteenth century, so did development on the Neck. In 1785, both Meeting and King Streets were extended up the peninsula. Mazykborough was laid out in 1786, bounded by the Cooper River to the east, Chapel Street to the North, Elizabeth Street to west, and Boundary Street to the south. Between 1801 and 1806, Wraggborough was developed, defined by Mazyckborough and the river on the east, Boundary Street on the south, Meeting Street to the east, and Mary Street on the north. Across Meeting Street, the City and the State exchanged the blocks on which the eighteenth century defenses had been located at present day Marion Square), a portion of it becoming the site of a tobacco inspection facility by 1790, and 35 years later, the site of the Citadel. North of Hutson Street to Mary Street, the block between King and Meeting Streets was subdivided between the heirs of John Wragg, one of whom was Christopher Gadsden.

Through the onset of the Civil War in 1861, the developed portions of the Charleston Neck lay south of Line Street, which is now immediately south of the Crosstown Expressway. A lightly developed area lay north of Line Street on the west side of King Street, leading up to the Washington Race Course, what is now Hampton Park. With exception of this scatter of houses, the Upper Peninsula was still largely plantation acreage.

While the eighteenth century proprietors may have envisioned their property as future sites of comfortable country seats, subsequent surveys and the actual evolution of the area suggests their heirs intended to turn a quick profit. As a result, the area's development has a distinct speculative character. Some wealthy merchants and professional Charlestonians, like Joseph Manigault, William Aiken, and Joseph T. Weyman, did make the new neighborhoods their homes and built mansions on the wide, spacious lots (Lerski 1983:222-223; Stoney 1990:66, 80). But, the Neck increasingly became the home of the less affluent, like the large number of African Americans, whether free (or hoping to pass as free), or slaves "working out," or servants connected to the domestic entourage of the wealthy white households. Likewise, it was an attractive place for immigrants to settle, particularly for the waves of Irish and Germans who arrived after 1840.

There were several reasons for the Neck's popularity with the lower classes. Police surveillance was minimal, an important consideration to African Americans, both slave and free, and others seeking expansion of their personal freedom. Due to the lax law enforcement, grog shops and gambling establishments abounded, and the streets of the Neck were generally known as rough and tumble, vile and boisterous crime areas. Prior to 1832, the area was policed by citizen patrols. After the establishment of the Citadel, the Citadel Guard was responsible for maintaining order, which it did with only limited success (Pease and Pease 1986:101, 105, 165-166; Rosengarten 1987:20). Thus, it is not surprising that the Neck played an important role in both the Denmark Vesey revolt in 1822, and an aborted black insurrection one hundred and two years earlier (Fraser 1989:45, 200-202).

On the Neck rents were lower, and real estate was plentiful and readily available. On the Neck, homes could be built of wood (and therefore were cheaper), something not possible within the city limits. The city building codes stipulated that homes were to be built of brick to reduce the threat of large scale fires that periodically swept the city. The fires in the lower city, like the one which destroyed much of Ansonborough in 1838, prompted large numbers of citizens to move north of Boundary Street, since the cost of rebuilding was cheaper outside of the city (Pease and Pease 1986:166).

Similarly, strict city ordinances fostered the Neck's early development as a home for the "dangerous, malodorous, or sprawling" occupations and industries, such as tanneries, butcher shops, tallow chandleries, and dairies (Rosengarten 1987:21). As King Street expanded up the Neck, the retail trade followed close behind. The street remained the city's major north/south transportation corridor, having built up a thriving commerce surrounding the needs of the carrying trade in the eighteenth century. By the 1770s, several thousand wagons a year arrived in Charleston from the hinterland. In the 1820s, 40 percent of the port city's retail concerns had a King Street address. Compared with the strictly retail nature of King Street, adjacent Meeting Street was host to only 10 percent of the city's commercial addresses. Historically, the Meeting Street blocks between Mary and Calhoun Streets displayed a mixed composition of residential dwellings, small business enterprises (particularly groceries), industries, and religious institutions. Often the residential and commercial functions were housed in the same building, with the living quarters over a first floor shop space.

The area's ethnic and racial composition was mixed as well. Initially, Wraggborough and Mazyckborough were settled by wealthy whites seeking to escape the city, while the Hampstead area above Mary Street and the interior blocks away from the major streets, like Meeting, were strongholds of African American settlement. Blocks closer to the labor intensive water-front and

railroad facilities also tended to have a greater proportion of free African American residents. This pattern may be seen on the northeast side of the intersection of Mary and Meeting Streets, and on either side of John Street, west of Meeting. The block bounded by Meeting Street on the west, Calhoun (Boundary) to the south, Elizabeth to the east and Charlotte to the north formed one of the area's larger concentrations of free African Americans, as was eastern Boundary (Calhoun) Street (particularly the south side) down to the water-front (Rosengarten 1987:76).

When the South Carolina Railroad Company laid its tracks down the center of the narrow strip of high ground between King and Meeting Streets in the 1830s, Meeting Street (and the Neck in general) took on a more industrial appearance. This was definitely the case by the 1850s after the line's completion of its multiple depot and warehouse complex on the west side of Meeting Street. Nor was this the only industry in the area. By the second quarter of nineteenth century, a rice mill operated on Meeting Street near Ann Street, and a grist mill and hay market were located at the east end of Boundary (Calhoun) Street (Rosengarten 1987:22). Down on the docks at the end of Boundary Street, on what was formerly Gadsden's enormous quay, another rice mill was in operation, as was a small foundry that produced steam engines for the lumber industry. By mid-century, this cluster of wharves was home to the East Point Rice Mill, a shipyard, and a turpentine factory that was the center of a thriving naval stores trade factory. A cooperage was located nearby at the northwest corner of Inspection and Wharf Streets.

Reflecting the area's growing importance, the City of Charleston annexed the Neck in 1849, abolishing the old parish and creating four new upper wards. The blocks east of King Street, north of Boundary (renamed Calhoun the next year), and south of Mary Street composed Ward 5. Annexation had been a sore point for well over a decade. In 1837, the Charleston Neck Association was formed to initiate stricter police surveillance through citizens vigilante organizations and stepped up militia activity, all with the ultimate view of creating an independent metropolitan area of Upper Charleston. Other Neck residents pushed for annexation, since they owned property and businesses in the city, and participated in the city elections. However, they enjoyed few of the municipal services.

The state government rejected both plans. At one point, the state legislature approved a city income tax levied on non-residents for all income earned within the city limits, which city officials believed would encourage annexation. Instead, the plan fueled the counterdrive for independent incorporation. Yet, the effort failed since Neck residents preferred low taxes to increased services (Pease and Pease 1986:106-107, 166). In any event, the Neck experienced a spurt of growth in 1850s after annexation finally occurred (Rosengarten 1987:25).

Despite the physical growth and population increase that fueled the development of Charleston Neck and the East Side, the city as a whole was stagnating when compared with the other major ports and cities of the east coast. Charleston fell from being the fourth largest city in British North America throughout the eighteenth century, to fifth (behind Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston) in 1800. And though the city's population roughly doubled between 1800 to 1860, this was not enough to keep Charleston from falling into twenty-second place among U.S. cities in 1860. By the turn of the twentieth century, the city was the sixty-eighth largest in the nation (Coclanis 1989:114-115).

Postbellum Period

The Civil War brought hardships to the Neck residents, as it did to all Charlestonians, but the area emerged from the war with a new importance. The Union bombardment of the city had not devastated the Neck as it had the lower wards. In fact, it was fairly late in the war before shells fell on the area above Calhoun Street. As a result, citizens swarmed into the upper wards seeking shelter and new homes. A number of wayside hospitals and other relief facilities were located there, as were prisoner of war camps. The railroad and wharf installations remained operable until Confederate troops abandoned the city in mid February of 1865. Thus, physical damage to the Neck as a result of the war was slight.

The immediate postwar effect on the East Side was a population boom. The population of the entire city grew as freed slaves flocked to the city. Most of these African Americans gravitated toward the East Side. Ward 5 reported an African American population of 65 percent in 1870 compared with a total black population of 52 percent in 1860 (Rosengarten 1987:144). This pattern of African American domination of the East Side wards continues today. Exemplary of these newly freed Charlestonians was blacksmith Peter Simmons, mentor of Philip Simmons, the current dean of Charleston blacksmiths. When Peter opened his first shop on eastern Calhoun Street in 1890, he was one of nine African American owned smiths in the city, and one of four in a five block area along the water-front. He presumably worked out of the yard behind his simple two-story wood frame dwelling at 37 Calhoun Street, on the south side of the block between East Bay and Washington Streets. By the time young Philip Simmons had apprenticed himself to Peter, the shop had relocated to the foot of Calhoun Street near the river's edge. Peter performed all aspects of blacksmith work including repairing wagons, wagon wheels, truck parts, farming implements, coal buckets used on the Johnson Coal Company's wharf, and making boat iron and drays used to hoist ships' cargos (Vlach 1992).

In many ways, the East Side in the 1870s and 1880s resembled not only its prewar appearance, but that of the older portions of the city as well. Spatial patterns on the Neck resembled those found in Charleston's southern neighborhoods, even though the original plans for the northern subdivisions were conscious efforts to relieve the congestion common in the older sections. Lot sizes on the Neck in 1800 were larger than those in the older sections of the city; but by 1880, they had been subdivided to such an extent that they were smaller on the average. The overall range of lot sizes and spatial configuration of structures within the lots was similar above and below Calhoun (Boundary) Street. The typical dwelling on the Neck was a multistory wooden single house located on a lot configuration similar to those found in the older portions of the city. By 1880, a variant residence type appeared: a one story, single house with few architectural flourishes (Rosengarten 1987:29-34). There were also many smaller dwellings, dependencies that served as servants quarters, and employee housing for railroad hands and industrial operatives (Rosengarten 1987).

From the late nineteenth century until World War II, the City's Neck and East Side continued to be characterized by a mixed pattern of residential and industrial properties, principally dominated by the railroad and shipping industry. A zoning map of Charleston business properties, published by the *News and Courier* on 1 February 1931 indicates that Meeting Street retained its mixed use character, while King Street continued to be completely dominated by retail businesses, just as it had been a century earlier. Yet, the more things stay the same the more they change. The map also shows that Meeting Street had four "Gasoline Service Stations" and four "Public Garages," a sign of the city's adaptation to the automobile and perhaps a portent of the late twentieth century tourism industry.

But the modernity implied by the automobile service facilities mapped in 1931, belied the city's backward housing conditions. A federal survey in 1934, declared Charleston's housing facilities to be the worst in the nation. Of 22,369 housing units surveyed, 21.7 percent had no running water, compared with a nation average of five per cent. Nearly half (48.9 percent) had no indoor toilets (the national average for no indoor plumbing was 17.9 percent), and one quarter (25.8 percent) were without electricity (8.1 percent was the national average in this category). As a result of this report, a number of federally funded housing projects were built. The first such project in Charleston, Meeting Street Manor-Cooper River Court, was constructed in 1933 under the New Deal's Public Works Program. Located in the northeastern section of the city, Meeting Street Manor was composed of 75 white only units; Cooper River Court had 137 black only units. The ensuing projects were funded by the federal government, but constructed and owned by the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston. In 1938, the United States Housing Authority granted the City of Charleston an additional \$2,000,000 for black housing projects. The appropriation was timely due to the destruction caused by several tornados in September of that year, causing 32 deaths and

several million dollars worth of property damage. This intensified the already serious housing shortage. The next year ground was broken for two East Side projects, Anson Borough Homes and Wragg Borough Homes.

Housing was not Charleston's only problem during the 1930s. The city, like the rest of South Carolina, was hard hit by the Great Depression. Shortly after Congress established the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in May 1933, a quarter of the state's population was receiving relief in the form of work, clothing, and food. Charleston's unemployment rate rose to 20 percent. During the Depression, South Carolina received over \$400,000,000 in federal aid, of which \$34,780,966 was earmarked for Charleston (Edgar 1992:71, 74; Fraser 1989:380). An additional \$6.6 million was spent on the Charleston Navy Yard between 1933 and 1939.

The outbreak of World War II, and the expansion of the Charleston Navy Yard, proved the city's salvation from the ravages of the Great Depression. In 1941, 80 percent of the \$136.8 million allocated to South Carolina by the federal defense program went to the Charleston Area (Fraser 1989:387). In Charleston, the average per capita income rose to \$856.60, nearly three times the average for the rest of the state (Fraser 1989:387).

Overview of the Upper Peninsula

The present overview draws primarily on plats and maps from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Its purpose is to provide a brief overview of the chronology and location of developments in the Upper Charleston Peninsula, principally north of the Crosstown Expressway.

The two prepotent facts of this area are its rural nature, which continued into the late nineteenth century, and its marshy nature, which was drained and filled during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Through the onset of the Civil War in 1861, the developed portions of the Charleston peninsula principally lay south of Line Street, which is now immediately south of the Crosstown Expressway.

Early Settlement

On the same day that a warrant to lay out modern Charleston was issued, the land of the Upper Peninsula was warranted to individuals by the Lord's Proprietors. This land was given in

parcels that stretched river to river and in successive rows north of the city. A warrant is an area of land to be surveyed, and a grant is the actual land given after the survey is completed. Although 12 recipients were named, the Survey Universe is included in the grants to Joseph Pendarvis, Henry Simonds, Thomas Thompson, George Beadon and Hugh Carterett, Joseph Dalton, and Richard Cole. Warrants were given to occupants of the first ship to the area, either intended settlers or ship's crew (Smith 1988: 25-44). If the land was not occupied and improved, its ownership returned (escheated) to the Lords Proprietors and was regranted.

The land of the Upper Peninsula was not part of the city of Charleston and therefore was not densely settled. Generally, the land was used for farming or plantations (Smith 1988: 29). Figure 2 is a 1780 map of Charleston showing this pattern of land use. Some grantees did develop their property, establishing country houses outside of the city. Figure 3 shows the various plantations that were within the current Survey Universe.

The Lowndes Grove land is an example of a grant that was developed. By the early eighteenth century, Patrick Scott amassed acreage from the original Dalton and Beadon/Carterett grants by grant and purchase (Smith 1988). The property was in the possession of John Gibbes by 1769 when he obtained a grant of Ashley River marsh fronting the tract. Gibbes named the 232 acre plantation Orange Grove, though it was generally known as the "Grove" thereafter. The house and other buildings are visible in Figure 2. The plantation house, with its large garden of exotic plants was destroyed during the Siege of Charleston by the British in 1780. The original plantation house stood some distance to the southwest of the present house, which was built before 1790 by George Abbott Hall. The present house was remodeled in the Adamesque or Federal style after 1804 when it was acquired by Congressman William Lowndes. The front piazza, with the Gothic Revival arches on the ground level, was added in 1830 by the Rose family. Later, this was the home of Captain Frederick W. Wagener, a local wholesale grocery merchant. With the exception of the area around Grove Plantation and other plantation settlements, the area remained a largely undeveloped in last decade of the nineteenth century (Stoney 1990; Smith 1988).

By the late eighteenth century, two villages had developed north of Line Street. Newmarket lay between King Street and Town Creek just north of Line Street. A horse-racing track was located here, just outside the city limits, and a village began to grow up around it (Rogers 1980:64; Ravenel 1922:129). While no map showing the track was identified during research, the 1780 map of Charleston and its defenses shows "New Market" settlement located east of King Street, between Line Street and Newmarket Creek (see Figure 2). According to Figure 2, New Market was little more than an enclosed set of fields. North of Newmarket Creek, the land was largely undeveloped with scattered enclosed fields.

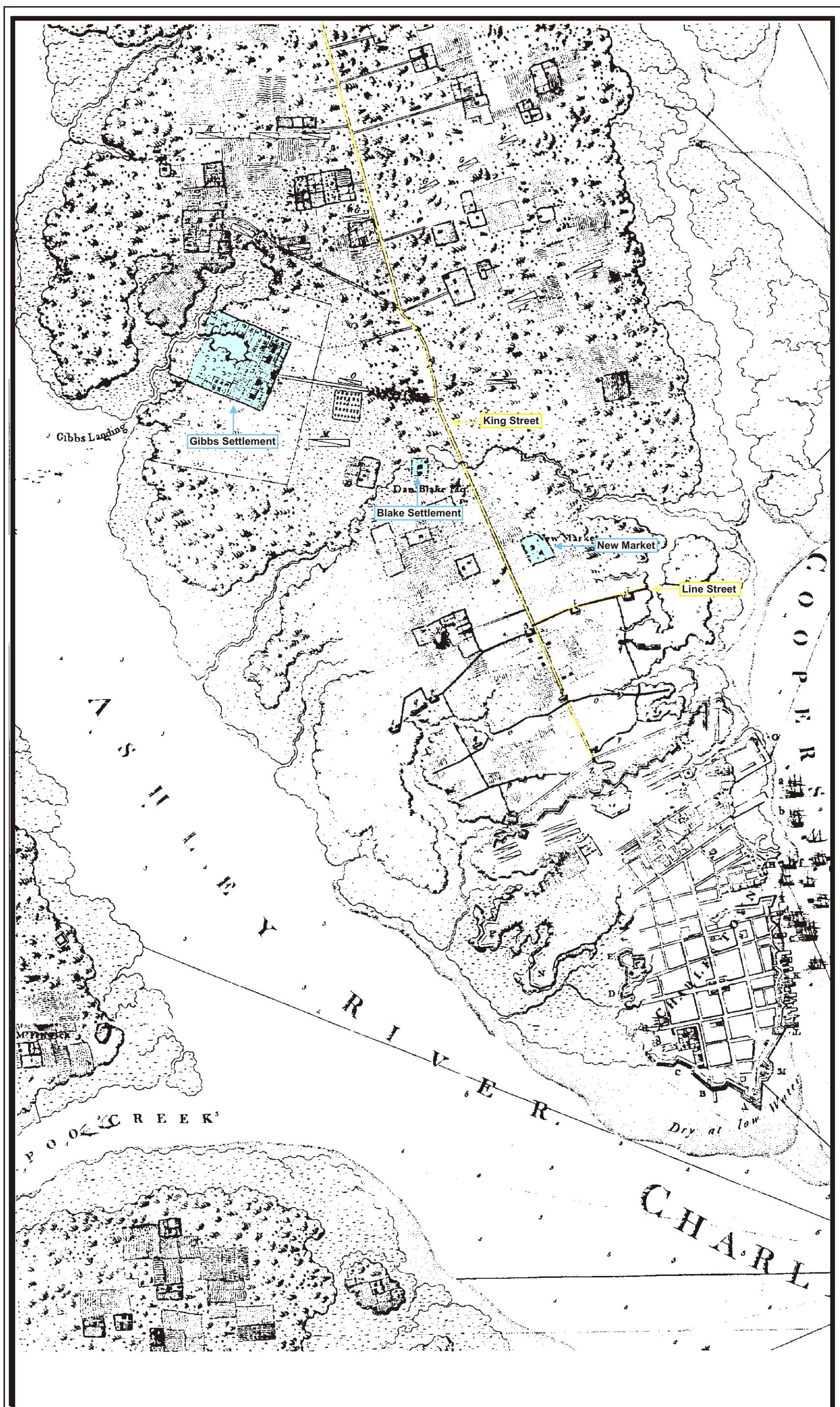


Figure 2. A 1780 map of Charleston showing multiple plantation settlements above Line Street (Clinton 1780).

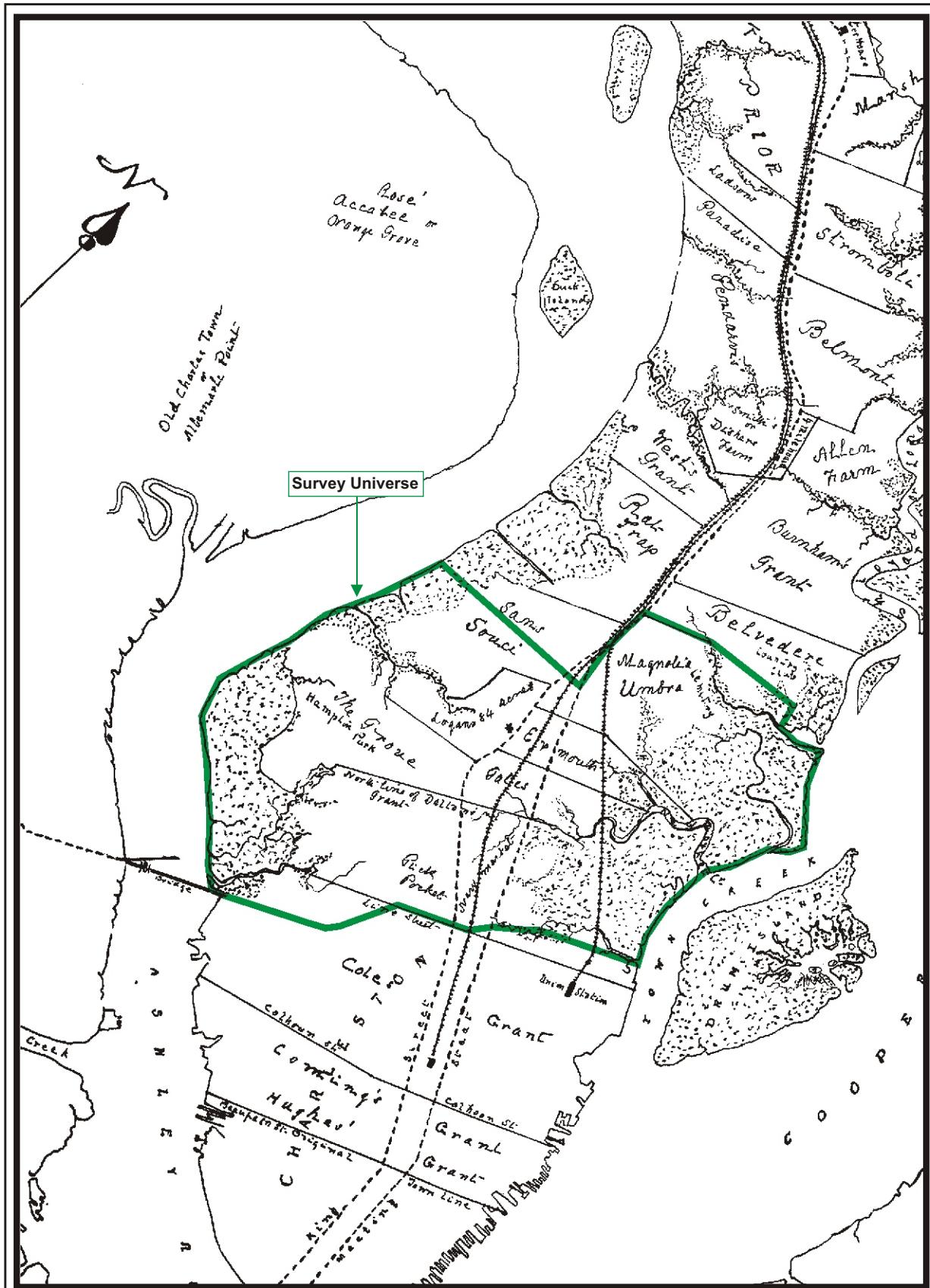


Figure 3. A map of eighteenth century plantations in the Upper Peninsula (Smith 1988).

The second village north of Line Street was Washington. The Washington Race Course was on the grounds of Grove Plantation. Because of this newer course, the New Market Race Course was abandoned by 1794 (Smith 1988:37). Both race tracks were clearly post-Revolutionary War features, as neither appear on the 1780 map (see Figure 2). Figure 4, an 1852 map of Charleston, shows the Washington Race Course with a well-developed pattern of streets immediately to the south, though with few buildings.

Antebellum Development

Rumney Village. The unplanned growth of villages in the Upper Peninsula would eventually lead to the development of planned neighborhoods before the war years. One antebellum neighborhood was Rumney, or Romney Village. According to Smith (1988:38-40), Romney Village lay on land originally granted to Hugh Cartwright in 1676. By the 1730s this land was in the hands of the Honorable John Colleton and called Exmouth; Colleton had a residence near Town Creek. Colleton's son, Sir John Colleton, sold the land to Thomas Boone, the Royal Governor of South Carolina, who in turn sold the land to a partnership comprising Aaron Loocock, Nathaniel Russell, and Andrew Lord in the late eighteenth century. The "Rumney Distillery" was created during this period. Loocock bought out his partners and sold the portion of the land east of Meeting Street, including the old plantation house, to John Langstaffe; Langstaffe's son Benjamin in turn sold the land in 1823 to the State of South Carolina for use as an arsenal.

The portion of the plantation which lay west of Meeting Street was laid out into streets and squares, and called Rumney Village. According to Smith (1988:40), this village was bounded to the east by Meeting Street, to the west by King Street, to the north by Isabella Street, and to the south by Huger Street. Apparently sales of lots in Rumney Village did not take off; Figure 4 shows the land between Meeting and King Streets largely vacant, much of it in the hands of the Blake family. One of the few named streets in the area is Rumney Street, which crosses the South Carolina Rail Road line between Meeting and King Streets. Even more intriguing is the Rumney Coffee House, a lone urban outpost located at the southeast corner of Rumney and King Streets.

Cool Blow Village. The only other antebellum neighborhood in the Survey Universe was Cool Blow Village. Josiah Payne, owner of what he called Cool Blow Farm, sought to subdivide his farm into Cool Blow Village in 1857. The Payne family long held land adjacent to the Langstaffe land. An 11.5 acre property, bounded to the north by Langstaffe, to the east by Romney Creek, to the south by New Market Creek, and to the west by Meeting Street, was part of a marriage settlement in 1791 between William Payne and Maria Margaret Touens. Josiah Payne then acquired

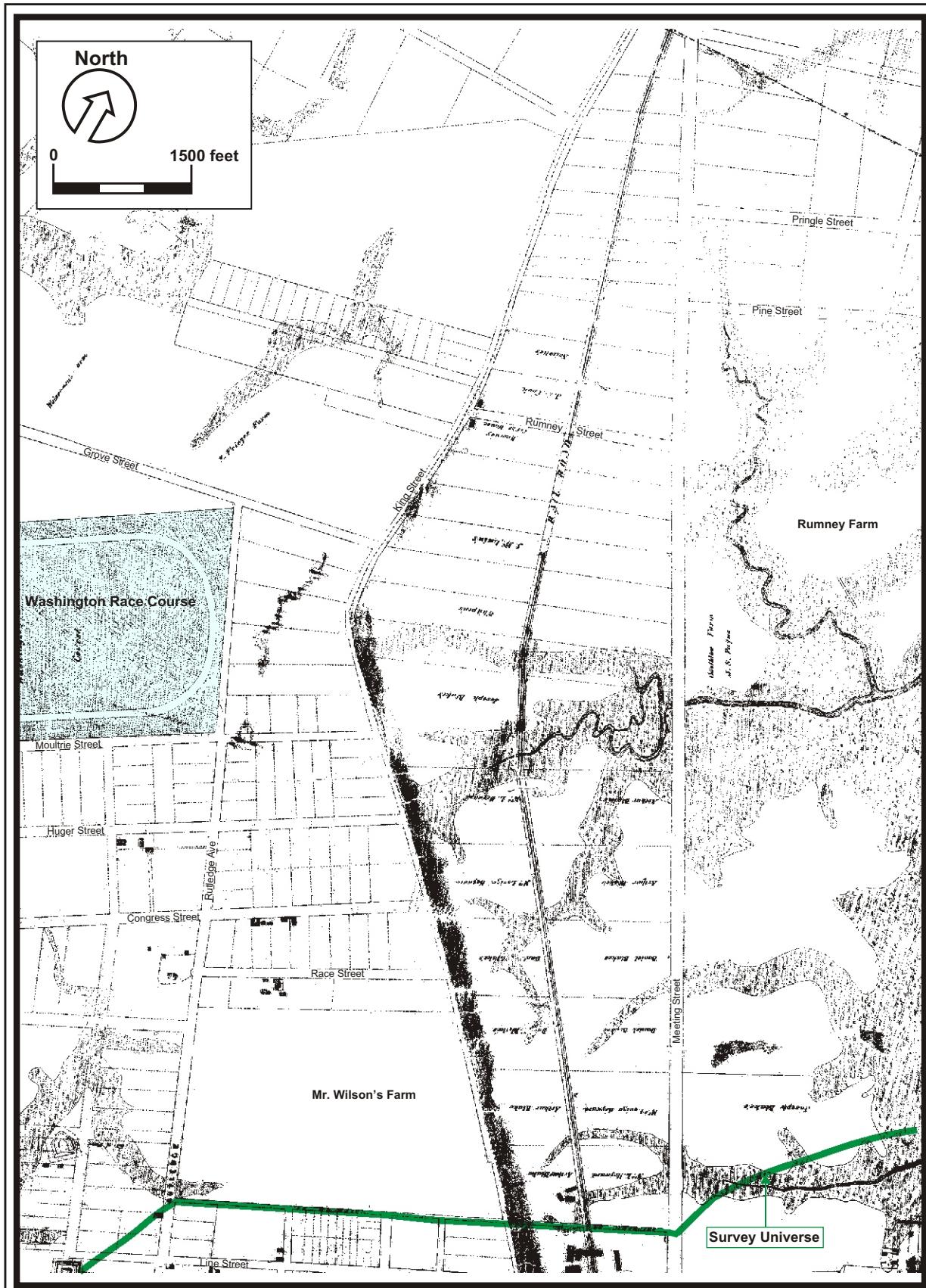


Figure 4. A portion of an 1852 map of Charleston showing the project area (Bridgens and Allen 1852).

the land in 1834 from his co-owners of the land, presumably heirs of William Payne (Charleston County Deed Book [CCDB] G10:466). Payne had the plantation platted in 1835. The plat, presented in Figure 5, shows a “settlement” on a point of land north of the marshes of Town Creek and east of Meeting Street. Figure 4 shows the land east of Meeting Street still identified as Rumney Farm, by then owned by J.S. Payne.

Cool Blow Village was the northern portion of Payne’s farm. Josiah Payne apparently died in the late 1850s, as his heirs sold portions of the village to Thomas Waring in 1860 (CCDB L14:260). Payne’s widow retained the lower portion of the plantation containing the main house, however, eventually selling it to Edward Plenge (Charleston County Plat Book [CCPB] C:44). Figure 6 is an 1884 plat commissioned by Plenge subdividing the remaining portion of the farm into 96 lots. This proposed development was bounded to the north by Cool Blow Street, to the east by Hanover Street, to the south by Newmarket Creek, and to the west by Meeting Street. The eastern portion of this land, however, was marsh that had to be filled in order to lay out the streets. Figure 6 shows the main plantation house, facing south, with a cistern, kitchen, and barn immediately adjacent, located on a point of land jutting into the marsh. A causeway and two dams extend into the marsh.

Figure 7, a plat from 1857 (CCPB A:142), shows 225 lots bounded by Williman Street to the north, Drake Street and the marsh to the east, Cool Blow Street to the south, and Meeting Street to the west. Only one small building is shown within the proposed Cool Blow Village, located northwest of the intersection of Hanover and Cool Blow Streets. Other buildings and structures lie immediately adjacent to the proposed settlement. The “Laystaff” House, no doubt a house associated with the Langstaffe family, lay southeast of the intersection of America and Cool Blow Streets, near the western edge of the line of the North Eastern Railroad. The four circular towers located on the eastern edge of the town lots, adjacent to the marshes are related to the arsenal on land sold by Langstaffe (see above). According to Smith (1988:39), the City of Charleston had “a number of circular shaped brick powder magazines;” the remains of these magazines were still visible when Smith wrote his article in the early twentieth century (Smith 1988:39).

Development apparently did not proceed smoothly with either part of the proposed Cool Blow Village, particularly the northern portion. An 1891 plat resurveyed the northern portion of the area, between Williman Street and Rumney [sic] Street, extending from Meeting Street to the marsh (CCPB D:174). This area was surveyed again in 1920 (CCPB C:165). The most cursory examination of these plats shows the likely cause of these delays was the marsh. A large area of wetland covers much of the area between Hanover and Meeting Streets. The marsh was not drained and the land filled until later in the twentieth century.

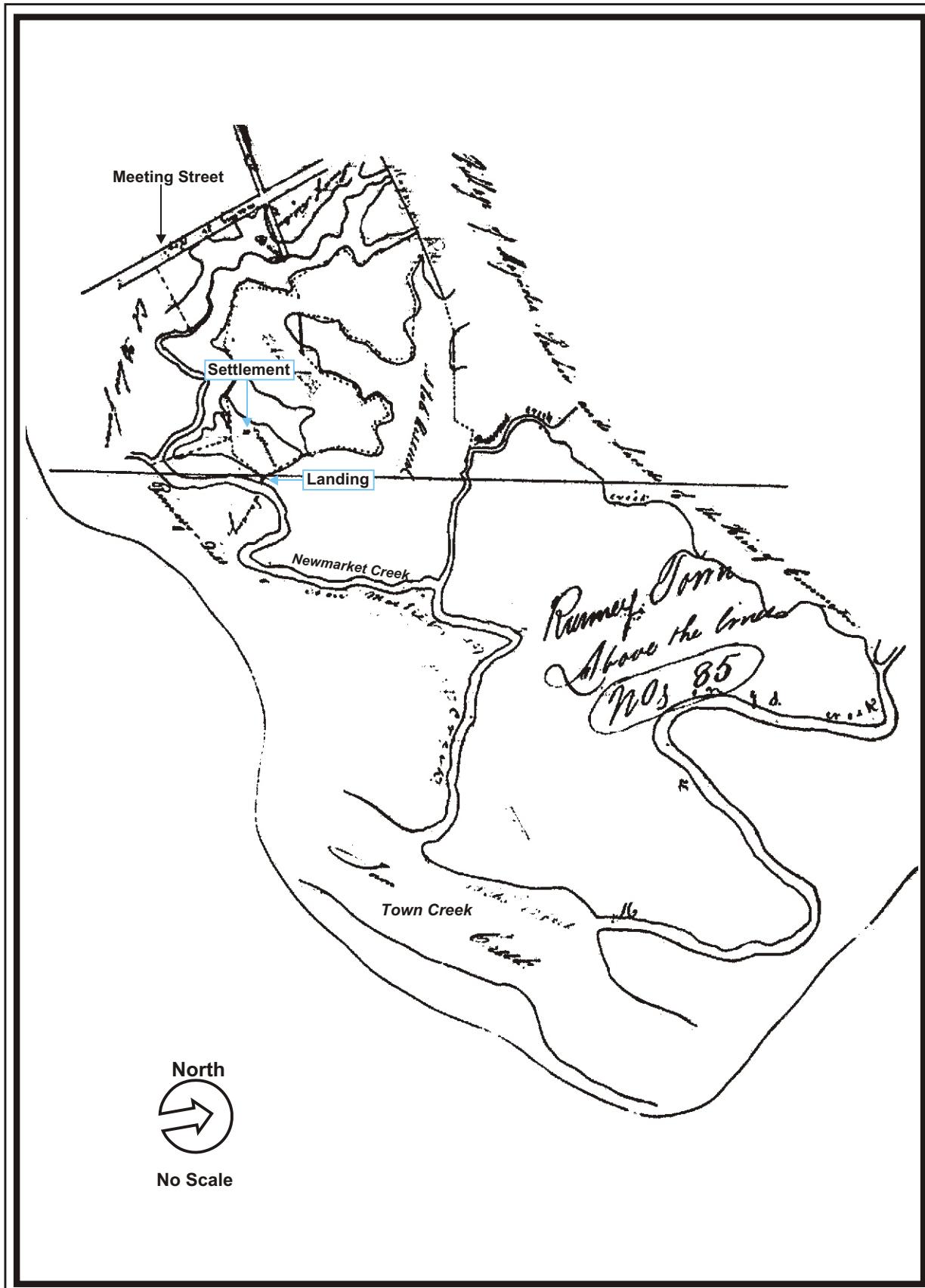


Figure 5. An 1835 plat showing the plantation of J. S. Payne (McCrary No. 8025, SCDAH, Columbia).

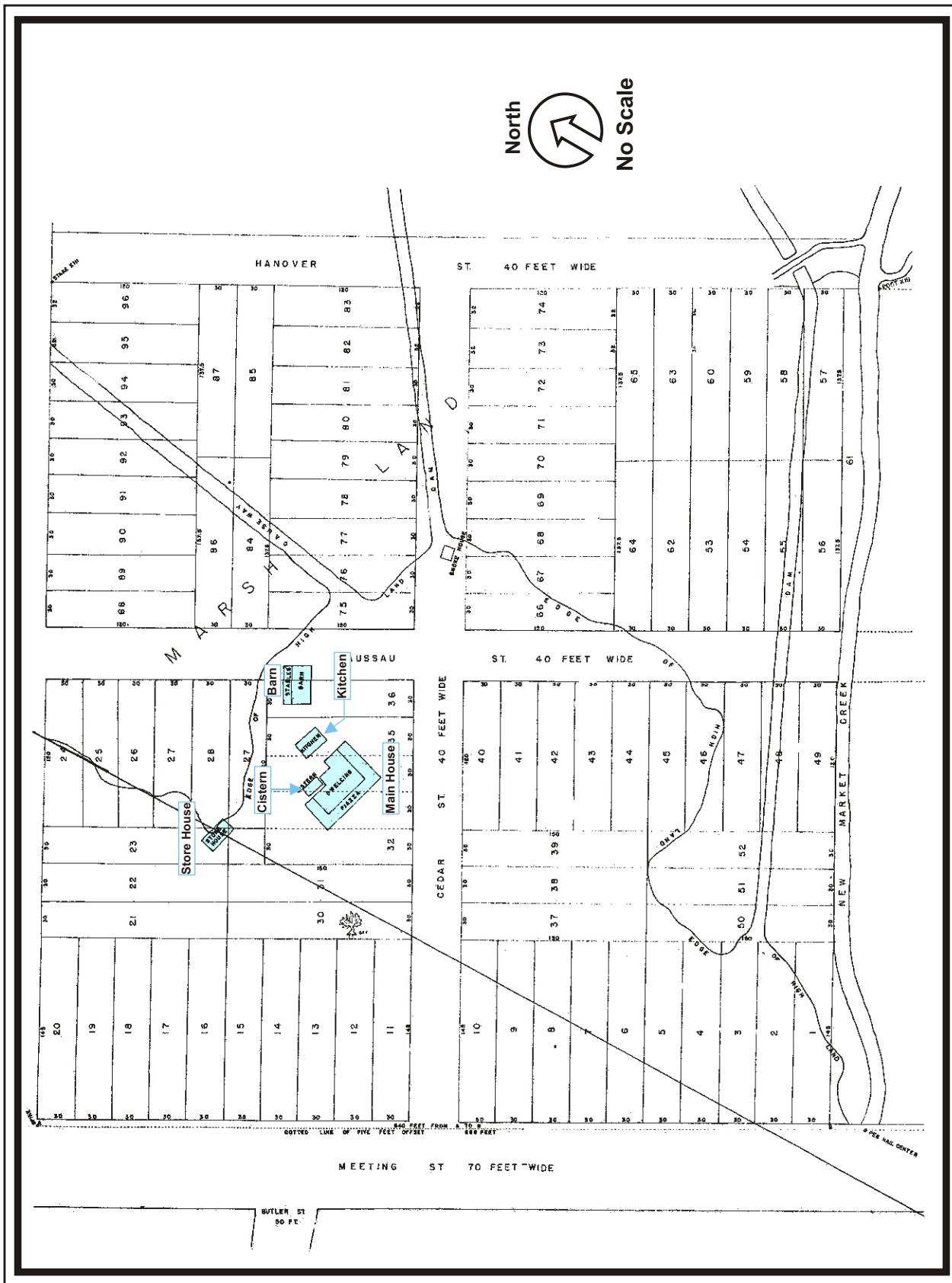


Figure 6. An 1884 plat showing the proposed Cool Blow Village (CCPB C:44).

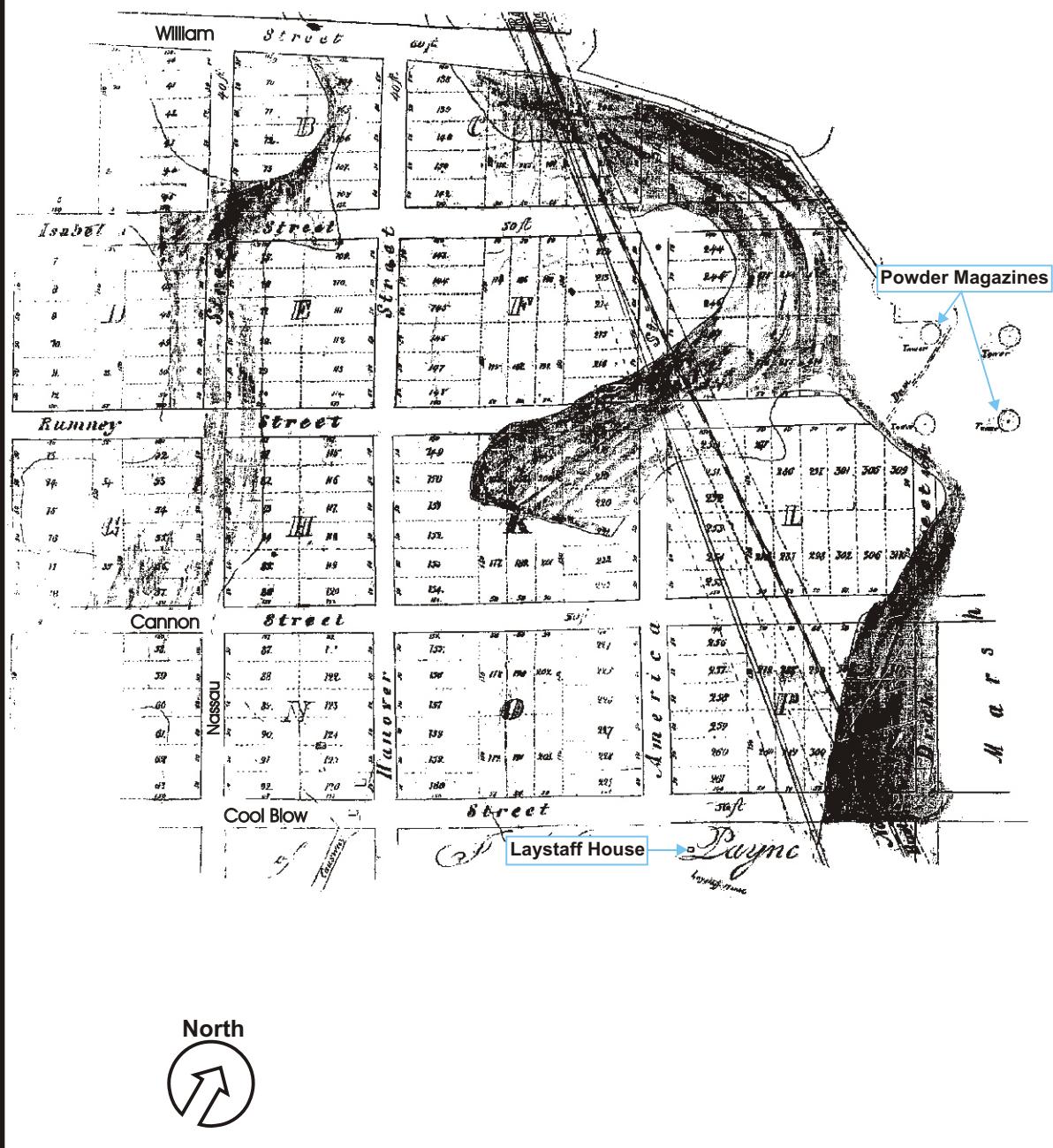


Figure 7. An 1857 plat showing the proposed Cool Blow Village (CCPB A:142).

The lower portion of Cool Blow Village, containing the remains of the Payne's plantation house, did not face the same obstacles. The plantation house was built on a point of high ground at the edge of the marsh, and Cedar Street, the main avenue of the development, ran the length of this point. The buildings identified during the intensive architectural survey of this area support the argument that this lower portion was developed first, with houses which date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The eastern portion of this land, however, had to wait to complete the development until the marsh was filled in the twentieth century.

Magnolia Cemetery. In the years preceding the Civil War, one other major development was planned in the Upper Peninsula on the grounds of the Magnolia Umbra Plantation. The plantation, established under the ownership of Elizabeth Lindrey in 1701 (CCDB N6:501), went through a succession of owners before being purchased in 1781 by William Cunningham (CCDB F5:203). Cunningham had the property surveyed and subdivided into "farms, streets and sold out in parcels" (Smith 1988). The north boundary of the tract was Moultrie Street to Belvedere Creek and down the creek to the Cooper River. The west boundary was Meeting Street and the south boundary was Williman Street. (Smith 1988).

By the early nineteenth century, a number of lots were purchased on Magnolia Umbra Plantation for burial grounds, the most notable being the 92 acre Magnolia Cemetery at the western edge of the Survey Universe. Figure 8 shows Magnolia Cemetery, as originally laid out by planner Edward C. Jones, included 45 acres around a marsh along with multiple ponds. The original 1850 plan included a chapel, formal gardens, a keeper's house, a receiving tomb, winding paths, and monuments. In addition, a house dating to the early nineteenth century survived from the Magnolia Umbria Plantation settlement and was incorporated into the cemetery and used as the superintendent's house.

Magnolia Cemetery was created as churchyards in the lower wards became overcrowded in the mid-nineteenth century. City officials had complained for decades that burials in the city were partially to blame for Charleston's high mortality rates. The combined pressure of crowded graveyards and health concerns compelled eight stockholders to begin looking for a new site outside the city. The stockholders eventually decided on the location of Magnolia Umbria Plantation. Magnolia Cemetery's original 1,407 plots were laid out by 1850 when the cemetery was formally dedicated (Timrod and Simms 1851).

The shift from churchyard burial grounds to secular, park-like cemeteries reflected profound social changes brewing in Europe and America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as new theories of disease and sanitation. One factor in the garden cemetery trend, both in America's

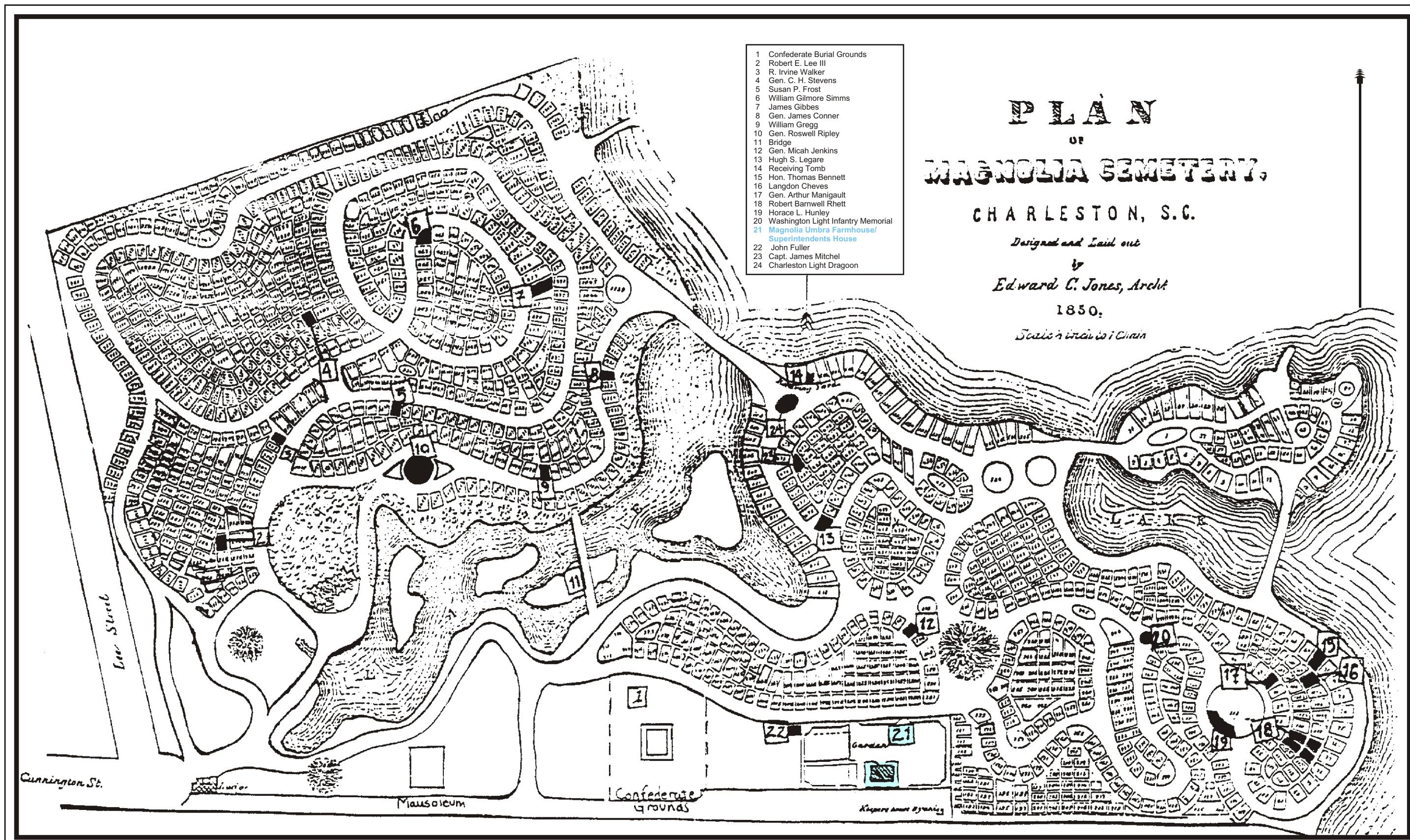


Figure 8. An 1850 plan of Magnolia Cemetery (National Register nomination form, SCDAH, Columbia).

growing cities and in Europe's long-crowded ones, was public health. Reformers on both sides of the Atlantic, convinced that "noxious effluvia" from the overflowing graves in city churchyards were causing disease, agitated to locate cemeteries outside the city where abundant foliage would, according to the beliefs of the time, cleanse the air and reduce the risk of contamination. In Charleston, Magnolia was the first of the city's cemeteries to move beyond the heavily settled center for sanitary reasons. Citizens hoped the move would alleviate the risk of yellow fever, which had periodically ravaged the South from the time of its earliest white settlers.

The primary purpose of the new cemetery style, however, was not to improve sanitary conditions but to deliver a moral message. Garden cemeteries like Magnolia and Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts convey as much information in the style of their spacious grounds, deliberately melancholy vistas, and classical monuments as in the names, dates, and lofty epitaphs carved upon the tombstones. The lushly planted grounds were modeled on the idyllic, late eighteenth century landscape gardens of England's wealthy elite, who first fashioned these lavish burial parks for strolling in mournful contemplation of humanity's fleeting existence.

In November 1850, Magnolia Cemetery was formally dedicated with music, a religious ceremony, and an address by Charleston's renowned miniaturist, Charles Fraser. The burial ground became a popular area for walks and day trips. A letter written in 1856 tells of an afternoon sketching scenes at Magnolia Cemetery "Till sunset we remained out; there was little temptation to return home for dinner" (National Register nomination form, SCDAH, Columbia). The white tablets in regimented rows marking the graves of Confederate soldiers grew out of the efforts of the Ladies' Memorial Society, which formed after the war to protect Confederate dead. Fearing the bodies of Southern soldiers would not be properly honored in the Northern battlegrounds where they fell, the zealous women exhumed corpses from Gettysburg and shipped them home in piano cases, the only large crating they could find in the aftermath of war.

The Confederacy's poet laureate, Henry Timrod, lamented that because money was so scarce in that time of hardship, no markers were placed on the graves of the first Confederate soldiers buried in Magnolia Cemetery. Within the decade following the war, the now gray-streaked marble and granite tablets were culled from stone set aside to build the state capitol. In another quarter of the cemetery, backed up against the marshes, sits the grave of Horace Hunley, who put up the money to build the Hunley submarine, which was deployed, and sunk, in the defense of Charleston Harbor in 1863. More than a century would pass before the first crew of the *C.S.A. Hunley* would be interred in Magnolia Cemetery.

The remains of Charleston native J. Waties Waring, who died in 1968, lie beside those of his wife on a shady spot farther down the lagoon. Waring, the first federal judge to rule against the segregationist “separate but equal” doctrine, was a mentor to Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Several other contiguous cemeteries were established around Magnolia Cemetery. Many of these cemeteries were founded by fellowship societies representing African Americans. Fellowship societies were established in Charleston for several purposes. A recurring theme found in the fellowships and often reflected in their names is “unity.” In the years following emancipation, one of the stated goals of the black church was to create a feeling of unity. From black churches spawned educational institutions to teach blacks to read thereby opening up a new world of economic opportunities. A variety of societies were formed within the church to provide assistance to the black population. Burial societies became insurance companies and cemetery associations became mortuaries. These societies and associations were extensions of the church and were intended to provide opportunity, independence and dignity.

Perhaps the most notable of these groups, though perhaps the last to bury on the Upper Peninsula, was the Brown Fellowship Society. It was founded in 1790 by free African Americans and racially mixed men that were members of St. Philip's Episcopal Church. While they were not considered slaves, they were at the same time denied many other rights and privileges of the white members of the church. One of the denied privileges was the right to be buried in St. Phillip's cemeteries. The Rector of St. Phillips, Thomas Frost, persuaded these free “brown” parishioners to organize themselves, buy some property for a burial ground, and build a meeting house to transact their business. In addition, the Brown Fellowship Society provided support for needy orphans and adults. Land for a hall was purchased in 1794, and a cemetery was consecrated on the grounds the same year. The chosen site for the meeting house was on Liberty Street. The site chosen for the burial ground was located between Boundary (now Calhoun), Pitt, Coming, and Bull Streets. A contract to erect a brick building on the site was signed in 1804. The Society, which changed its name to the Century Fellowship Society in 1890, ceased regular meetings in 1916.

In 1843, Thomas Smalls, a free black man, applied for membership in the society and was turned down because of the darkness of his skin, apparently not able to prove adequate European ancestry. Smalls, a member of the Circular Congregational Church, organized his own group calling it “The Society for Free Blacks of Dark Complexion” and later renamed the Brotherly Society. Obviously annoyed by his rejection, Smalls purchased property adjacent to the Brown Fellowship Graveyard and named the burial ground MacPhelah. To be a member of this society and to be buried

in the graveyard members had to be of pure African descent. Thomas Smalls also opened another cemetery for the black members of the Circular Congregational Church and named it, Ephrath.

In 1943, an ordinance was passed prohibiting private organizations from maintaining graveyards in the city. In 1945, two elderly descendants of the Century Fellowship (formerly The Brown Fellowship) sold the Calhoun Street graveyard property to the Catholic Diocese. In 1957, Bishop England Secondary School expanded and paved over the graveyard. Bodies were never removed; only three large obelisk stones and several other larger stones were moved and placed in one of the fellowship graveyards on the Upper Peninsula. In recent years, many of these bodies were discovered during the construction of the College of Charleston's library and were subsequently reconsecrated on upper Meeting Street.

The burial grounds that were founded around Magnolia Cemetery were not exclusively for African Americans. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, St. Lawrence Catholic Church buried a large number of Irish immigrants on the Upper Peninsula. One those immigrants was Brent Holcomb, who resided at 66 Calhoun Street. Michael Patrick O'Connor (1831-1881) was a first generation South Carolinian who served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876 and in the United States House of Representatives. He was the Second District predecessor of Christopher Columbus Bowen, a Rhode Island Republican and leader in the Reconstruction Government. Despite their divergent political views, both Democrats and Republicans were buried as Catholics at St. Lawrence Cemetery.

St. Matthews Lutheran Church originally founded Bethany Cemetery as the burial ground of families of German ancestry, particularly those who migrated from Hanover during the 1880s. One of those buried in Bethany Cemetery was Hanche Wayne Gissell, who served in the South Carolina First Regiment during the Civil War. The Jewish community founded the Congregational Brit Sholom Magnolia Cemetery in 1856. The burial ground replaced the Jewish cemetery at 189 Coming Street, America's largest colonial Jewish cemetery.

Post-War Development

The end of hostilities found lower Charleston heavily damaged. However, the city turned its attention to rebuilding, and offered low-interest loans for buildings constructed of brick in the bombed and burned lower wards (Fraser 1989:282). This focus limited growth in the Upper Peninsula, which was still largely undeveloped. Figures 9 and 10 are maps from the late 1870s and



Figure 9. An 1879 map of Charleston showing the limited development in the Upper Peninsula (Walker et al. 1879).

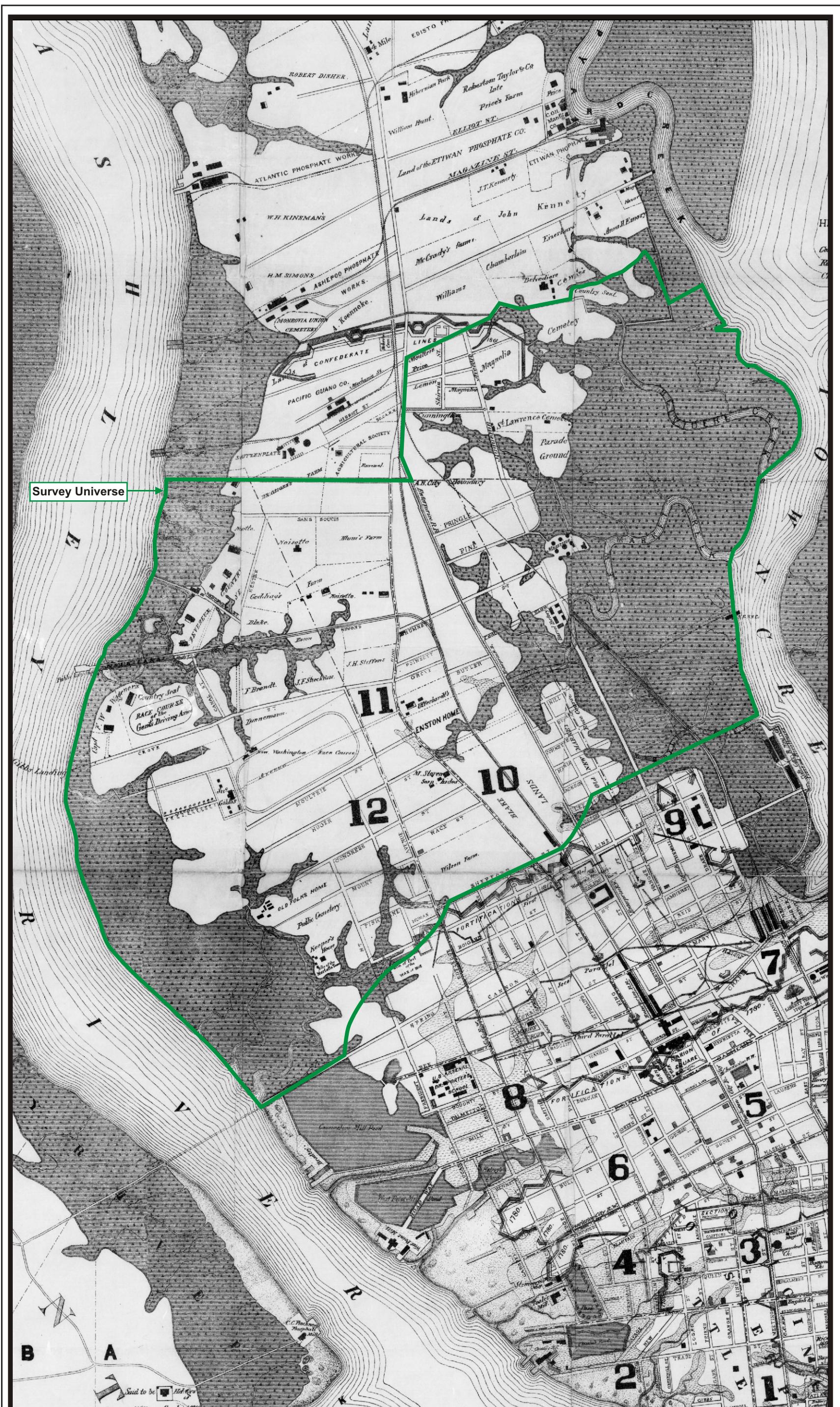


Figure 10. A portion of an 1883 map of Charleston showing the limited development in the Upper Peninsula (Courtenay 1883).

early 1880s, respectively, showing the absence of development in the Survey Universe compared to the area of the peninsula immediately south of the Survey Universe.

The block bordered by Fishburne Street, St. Philips Street, Carolina Street, and King Street was once part of a larger block bordered by Shepard Street, Rutledge Avenue, Race Street, and King Street, remained undeveloped into the late nineteenth century. This appears to have been something of a rural outpost surrounded by suburban developments; the lone development was Christ Church on the east side of Rutledge Avenue. Figure 11 shows the church at the intersection of Mount Street in the mid 1850s. Figure 12, a Bird's Eye View map of Charleston, shows the undeveloped state of this block in 1872.

An 1852 map of Charleston (see Figure 4) identifies this large block as “Mrs. Wilson’s Farm.” The farm remained undeveloped into the early 1890s, when Simons & Holmes platted a tract of land “Formerly of Mrs. Sophia F.S. Wilson” (Figure 13). Development of the land apparently was uneven; Joseph Barnwell forced the sale of a portion of her property in 1902 (CCDB F23:333). At the same time, the Equitable Real Estate Company re-platted the lots facing King Street between Shepard and Race Streets, and the lots facing Rutledge Avenue between Sheppard and Sumter Streets (CCPB D:187).

According to the 1902 plat of the Equitable Real Estate Company’s property, the western half of the lot bordered by Fishburne Street, St. Philip Street, Sheppard Street, and King Street, remained in Joseph Barnwell’s ownership. By 1903, a number of bungalows and Charleston single houses of modest construction were built by working class African Americans (Reed et al. 1992:80-89). African American immigration into Charleston dramatically increased as mechanization in agriculture forced laborers into industry on Charleston’s Upper Peninsula.

The Enston Home Complex. The area north of the Wilson Farm Tract was developed by the City of Charleston in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The facility was funded by William Enston, who wished “to make old age comfortable” (National Register nomination form, SCDAH, Columbia). Enston made his fortune in the furniture business and his association with a steamship company that operated between Charleston and New York. He bequeathed funds to the city, and nineteen cottages were constructed and furnished on upper King Street for whites “advanced in age” (Fraser 1989). Additional structures were constructed in 1893, 1927 and 1933. Figure 14 is a modern plan of the Enston Home taken from the National Register nomination form (SCDAH, Columbia).

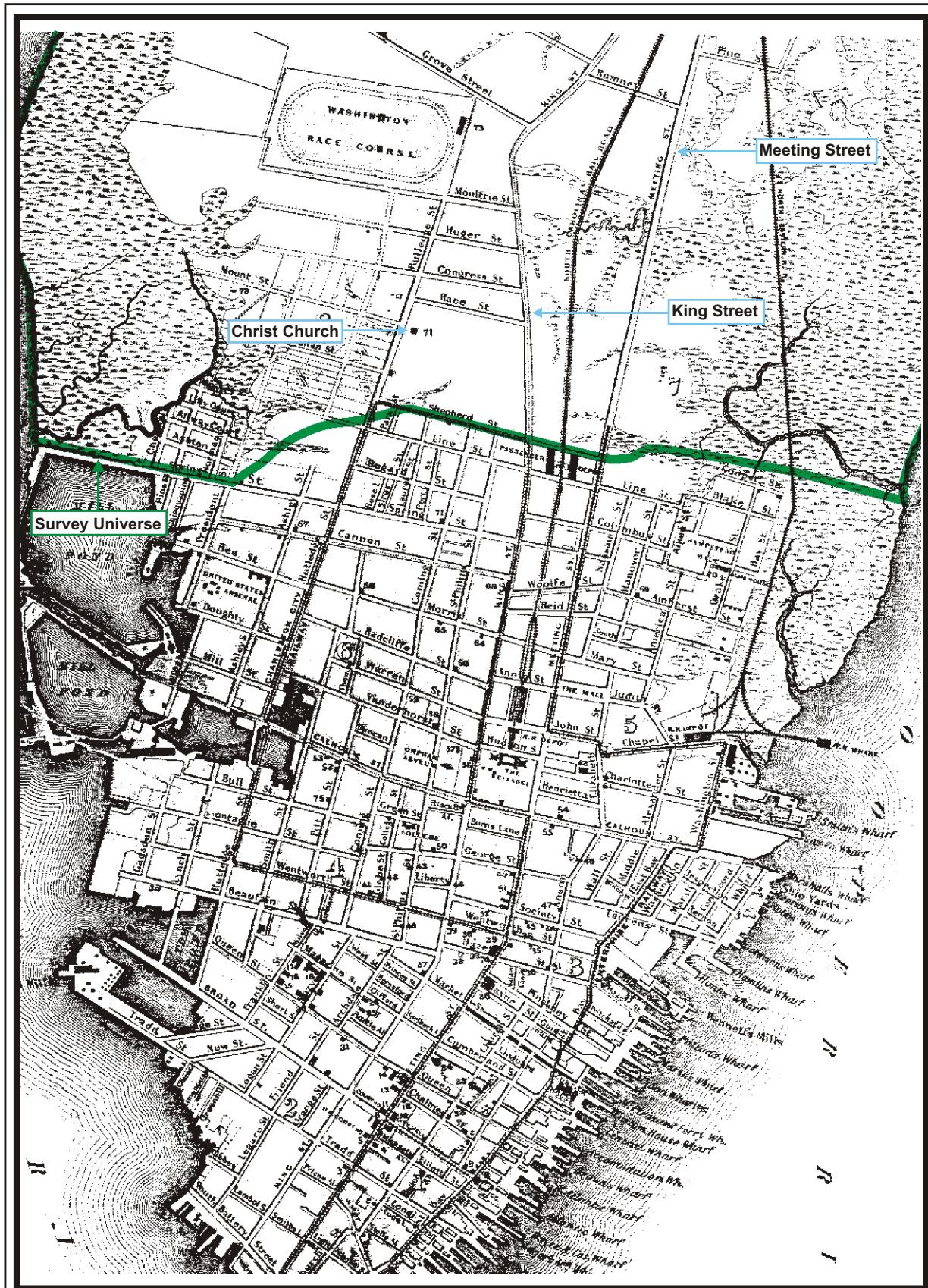


Figure 11. A portion of an 1855 map of Charleston showing the project area (Walker et al. 1855).

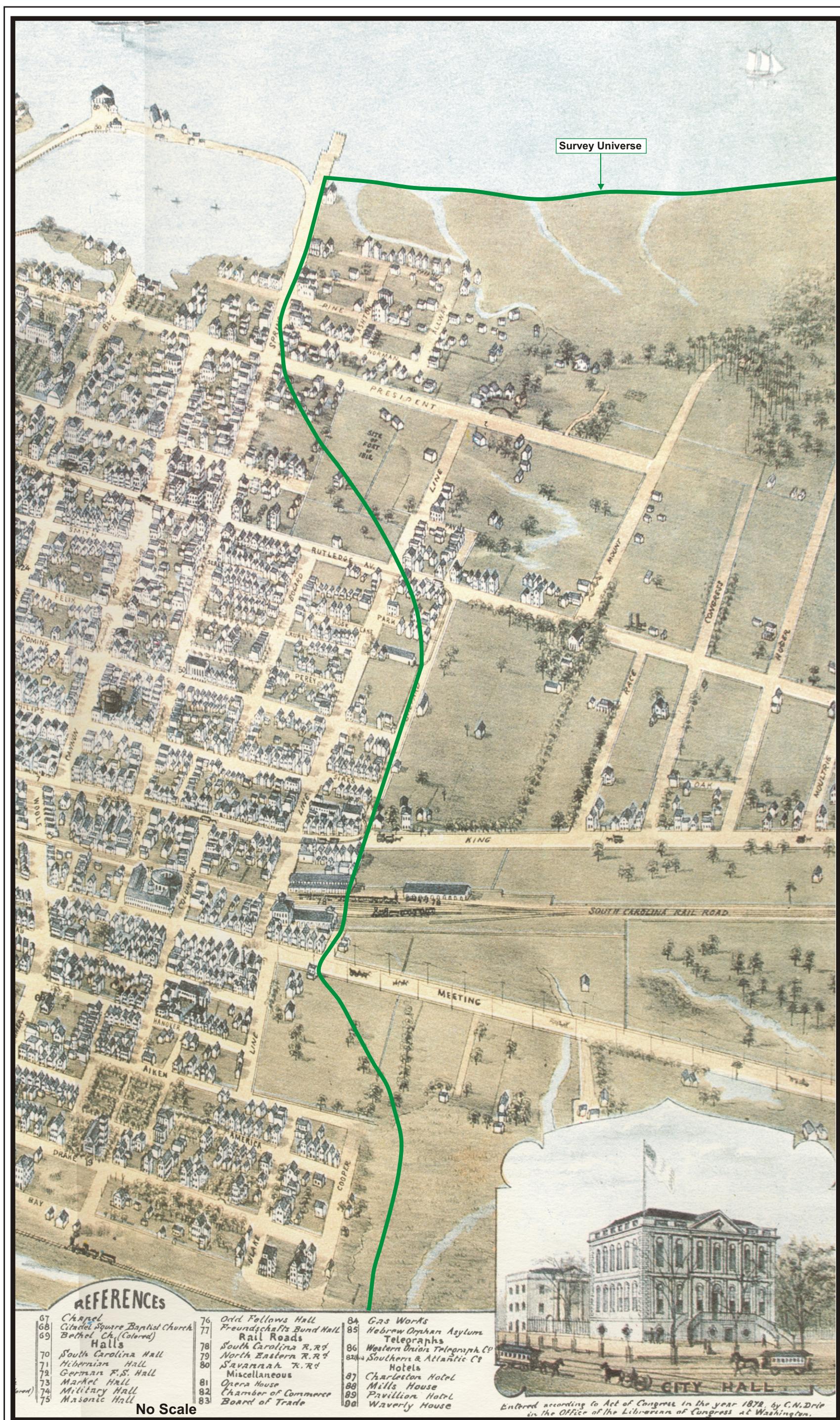


Figure 12. A portion of an 1872 Bird's Eye View of Charleston showing a portion of the Survey Universe (Drie 1872).

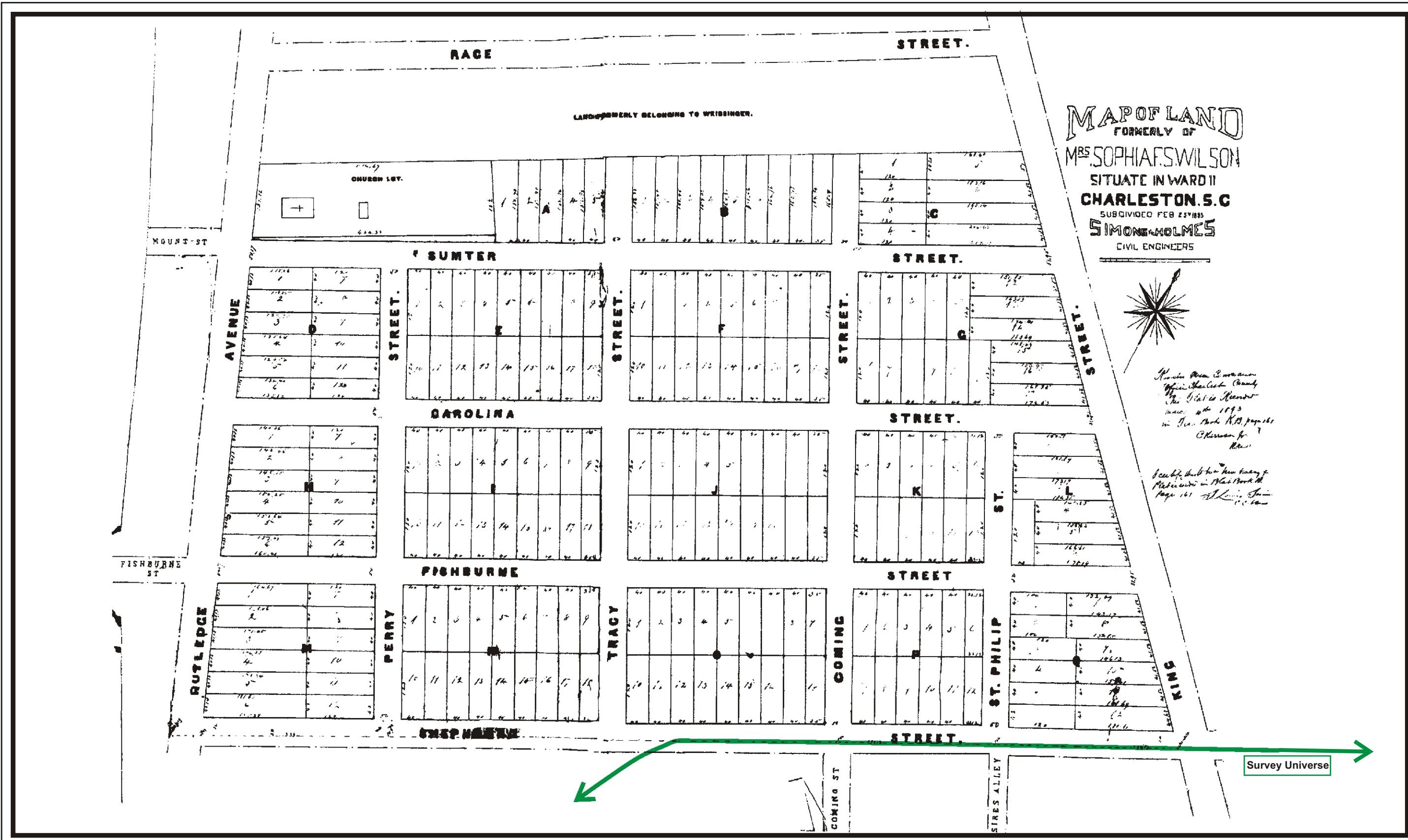


Figure 13. An 1893 plat of the Sophia Wilson Tract (CCPB B:161).

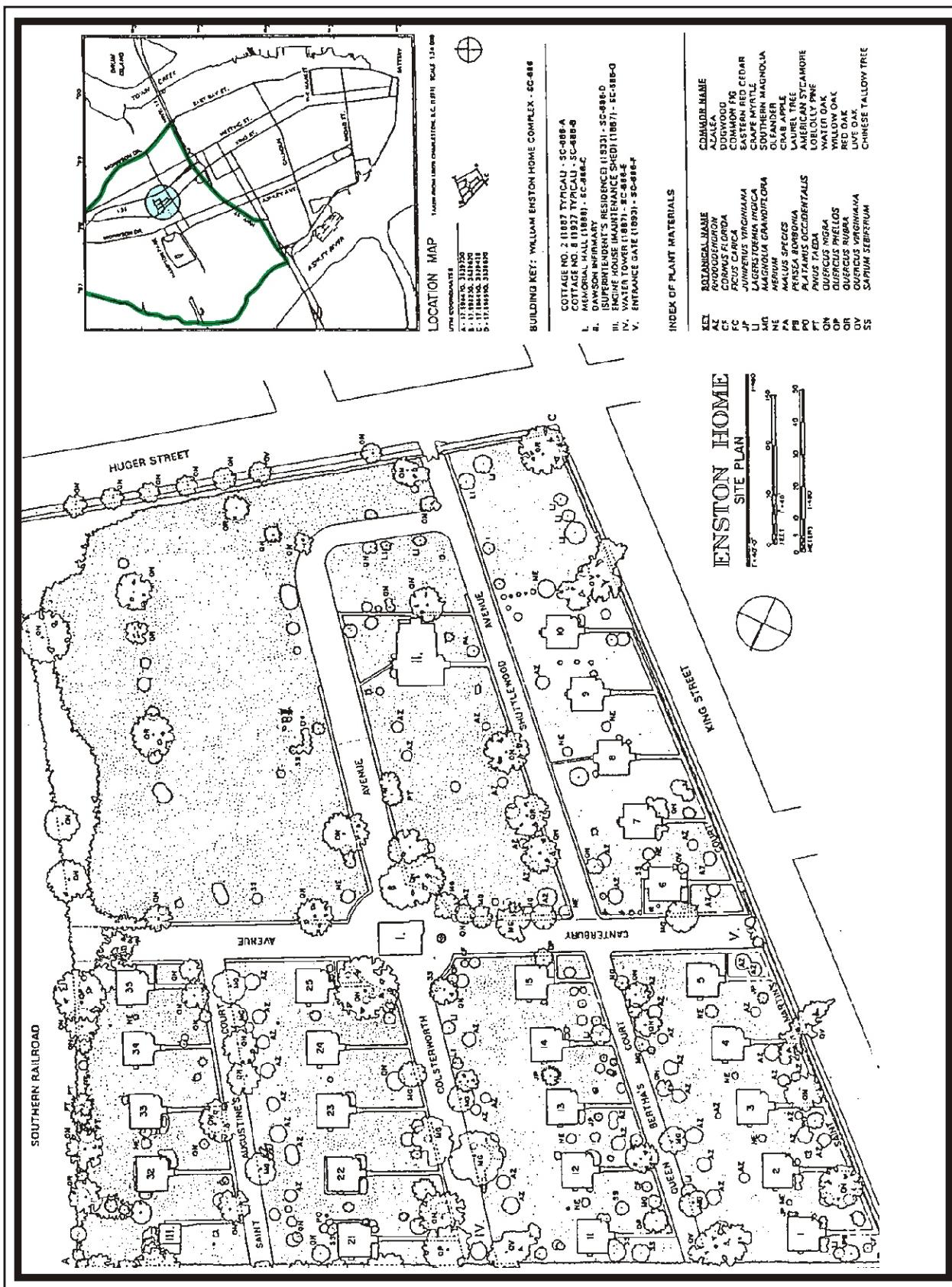


Figure 14. A plan of the Enston Home complex (National Register nomination form (SCDAH, Columbia)

William Enston originally immigrated to Charleston from Canterbury, England in the early nineteenth century. His donation was probably a response to the epidemic of poverty created by Charleston's moribund post-Civil War economy. Most charity was funneled to "deserving" whites by whites. Mayor William A. Courtenay worked with the mayor of Enston's native Canterbury to developed the Enston complex based on a "model village" which would serve as an example for new subdivisions in Charleston. Enston's concept was to build a charitable institution based on nineteenth century British social reform. The Enston complex was built on the nineteenth century Storen Plantation. The Upper Peninsula was an attractive area for new development because it was inexpensive and still largely rural. The City of Charleston purchased 12 acres and hired Charleston architect W.B.W. Howe. Construction was supervised by Charleston contractors Collin P. Grant and Robert McArrel. In a first for Charleston, the complex was equipped with a model sewage and plumbing system by Philadelphia engineer Rudolph Hering. Originally 40 cottages were planned though only 24 were actually constructed during three separate building episodes. The complex was principally double cottages surrounded by landscaped green space along streets paved in Belgian block and bearing names relating to Enston's native England. The construction of buildings in Romanesque Revival architecture was unusual in Charleston where poverty stymied demolition of antebellum structures.

Twentieth-Century Development

The Seabreeze Motel. In 1900 the Blake Marsh, directly south of the Enston Home complex, was purchased by the Federal Government for the construction of an immigration center. However, the attempt by the Port of Charleston to become the "Ellis Island of the South Atlantic states" collapsed. The state had hoped that it could fill its idle farmlands and textile mills with European immigrant labor. In 1912, the Federal government completed a building at the eastern edge of the Survey Universe called Immigration Station, believing that it could divert the heavy flow of immigrants entering New York. Only one shipload of immigrants reached the port during the period of solicited immigration.

For the next five decades the building went through a secession of owners and uses. Bell Manufacturing leased the building in 1919 to make coveralls, but only three years later the building was vacated and fell into disrepair. Charleston County acquired the property from the Federal government in 1939, and a year later the building was converted into a jail. The jail could accommodate 158 prisoners and was nicknamed "The Seabeeze Motel" because of its waterfront location. Inmates are said to have originally called the facility "Bennett's Island" after County

Sheriff Harold Bennett. In order to transport prisoners back and forth to the property a new road was constructed across the marsh using dredge spoil, rocks and other types of fill.

The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. By 1900, Charleston's businessmen were looking for some way to revitalize the deteriorating economy through expositions, festivals, conventions, and a national advertising campaign. Chairman Samuel H. Wilson looked at several options and settled on a plan incorporating the old Washington Race Course, recently sold by the South Carolina Jockey Club to the Charleston Library Society, and the adjacent farm of Exposition President, F.W. Wagener (Harvey 1998). Wagener generously allowed the Exposition Company to have unlimited access to his land, including the Grove Plantation house. Bradford L. Gilbert of New York was chosen as the chief architect for the Exposition and was given broad authority in its design (Chibbaro 2001).

The buildings which he designed were a blending of the Colonial South and a vaguely Spanish baroque theme, drawing on the West Indian concept of the fair itself.

Gilbert's plan separated the large 250 acre plot into two roughly equal areas that met at a small neck, forming a figure eight-like pattern. The main entrance was located at the neck, and from there visitors would be able to enter either of the two aforementioned areas (Chibbaro 2001)

The Grove house was used as the Women's Building by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, who served Summerville tea. President Theodore Roosevelt had dinner here, during his visit to the Exposition. With funds provided by the state, Frederick W. Wagener and a few other community leaders organized the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, which opened in December 1901 (Chibbaro 2001).

Figure 15 shows the Exposition's "Ivory City." It was built around a man-made lake, named Juanita Lake, that was created by the construction of a dike that sealed off a cove of the Ashley River. The Exposition site occupied about 160 acres of land on the bank of the Ashley River, with a frontage of 2,000 feet along the river (Chibbaro 2001). The architecture of the buildings followed closely the styles introduced at the Chicago World's Fair. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* declared:

"There are many picturesque features, and the mild and equable climate beckons to the dwellers in the North. The Spanish style of architecture, the red tiles, the skillful use of bright colors, and the sunken gardens with flowers and foliage in bloom, make the 'Ivory City' a pleasing picture, and the Southern people, Southern ways, the horse-races on the grounds, the barbecues, and characteristic features of the Southland Exposition are likely to give it a peculiar charm" (Harvey 1998).



Figure 15. View of the Exposition's Ivory City (Chibbaro 2001:42).

The general features of the Exposition plan are sketched in contemporary press despatches:

There are eleven great departmental buildings: The Cotton and Commerce, Palace, the Hall of Agricultures, Minerals, and Forestry Buildings and structures devoted to woman, art, the Negro, transportation, and machinery. The Administration Building occupies a commanding site. The Cotton Palace covers 50,000 square feet of ground area, the Commerce Palace contains 43,000 square feet of floor space, the Palace of Agriculture the same area, the Administration Building, 16,000 square feet, and the Transportation and Machinery Building each about 20,000 square feet. A commodious auditorium seats about four thousand people. The Court of Palaces, around which the main Exposition buildings are grouped, is 1,200 feet in length and over 900 feet wide. This court contains 1,650,000 square feet, and one of its unique features is a sunken garden filled with tropical plants grouped around an electric fountain (Harvey 1998).

The Charleston Exposition closed 31 May 1902 and was widely recognized as a spectacular financial failure. Most Charlestonians tried to put the best face on the situation and no effort was made to determine the ultimate losses: "The Exposition was not a financial success, but its losses were not overwhelming by any means," reported the *Charleston Post*, for "they should not be considered otherwise than as investments, just as advertising is" (Chibbaro 2001). *The State* reported:

There can be little doubt that the exposition, difficult as it was to draw crowds to it, did pay the people of Charleston -- who did not contribute to it. There's the pity! The business man who was cautious and selfish, who risked nothing and gave nothing, or but little, received good returns from the patriotic investments of his neighbors. Many of the contributors, no doubt, were well rewarded; but many more, we fear, did not profit as they should have done. Nevertheless, it is likely that the community as a whole received as much from the exposition as it expended. It may even have received more, for it is testified that the retail business increased from 50 to 75 percent during the exposition (Harvey 1998).

Hampton Park and The Citadel. Within months, the Exposition buildings were pulled down and sold to satisfy public debts, legend being that materials were used to construct homes in Hampton Park Terrace. The Charleston Library Society had retained title to the old Washington Race Course, which formed the Art Section of the Exposition, while leasing it to the Exposition Company (Harvey 1998). The Library Society offered to sell the land to the city for use as a park in 1902; they asked \$38,000, and accepted the City's bid of \$32,500. The *News and Courier* approved of the decision noting that:

The City needs a large park within its limits and needs it badly, and the need would have become more and more pressing with the growth of its population. The area available for such a park has been narrowing every year with the advance of the building line northward, and the coast of a suitable tract has been advancing at the same rate (*News and Courier* 29 May 1902).

In 1903, the park was dedicated to General Wade Hampton. In developing the park, Charleston created roads, built a railway station, and extended electricity and telephone wires. Dan Hope, Charleston Director of Leisure Services, added better lighting and security to Hampton Park. Under the progressive administration of Mayor John Grace, the city spent \$42,000 on the park over several decades. This figure included the Rhett Farm, which the city also bought from the Library Society. This was the Natural Section of the grounds, and it gave the park access to the Ashley River (Chibbaro 2001). The city never developed this section, however, and agreed to convey it to the state for use as the new Citadel campus in 1918.

The Citadel had outgrown its campus on Marion Square at Calhoun and Meeting Streets, despite numerous building additions, and could accommodate only 325 students. In all, the City of Charleston gave the State of South Carolina 176 acres of land on the banks of the Ashley River for a new campus. The cornerstone of the first Citadel building was laid in 1920, and students began classes at the old exposition grounds in the autumn of 1922 (Harvey 1998). Figure 16 is an aerial view of the campus taken in the late 1920s. Figure 17 is a 1959 plan of the new Citadel campus.

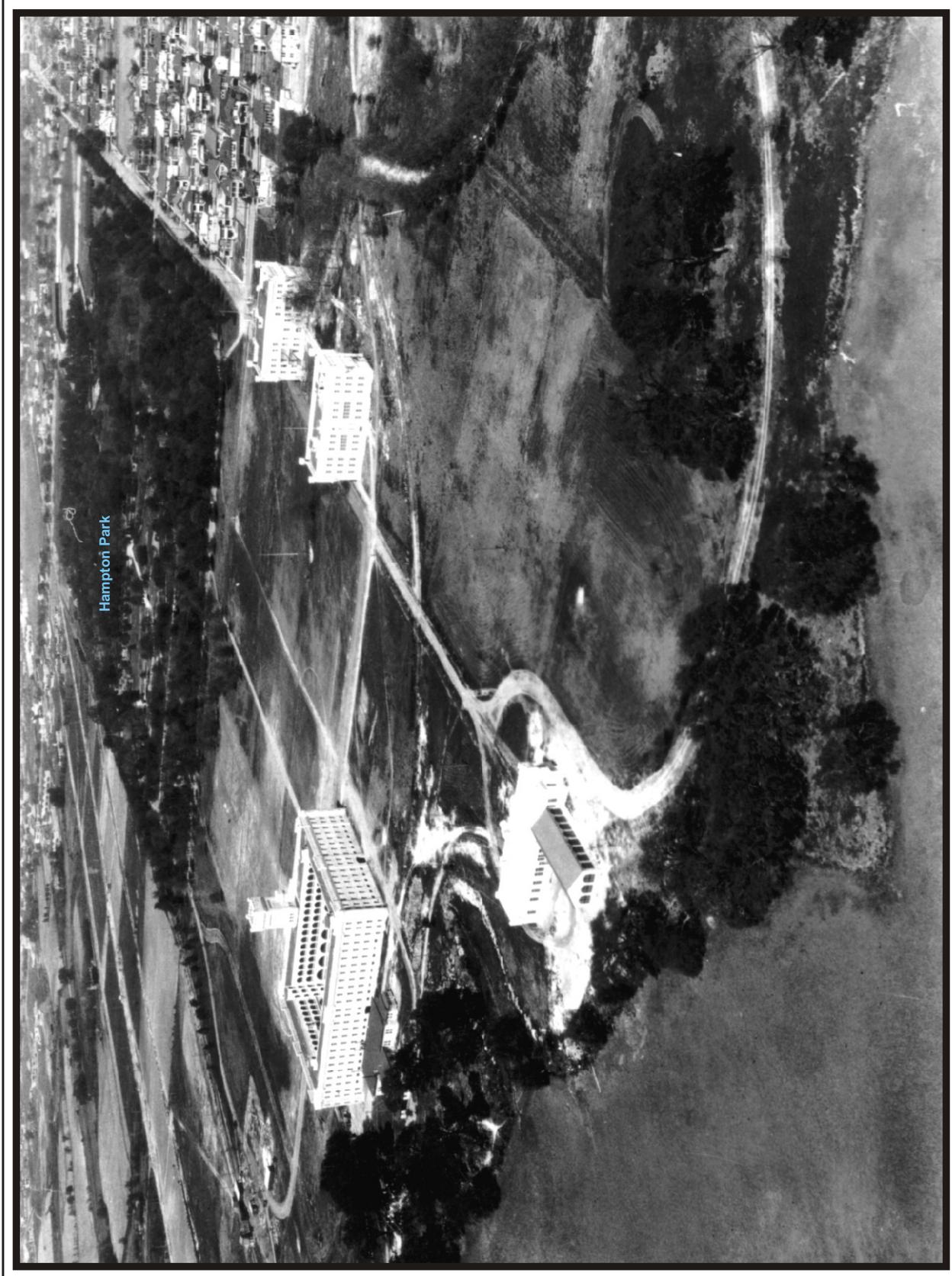


Figure 16. An aerial view of the Citadel campus taken in the late 1920's (Citadel Archives, Charleston).

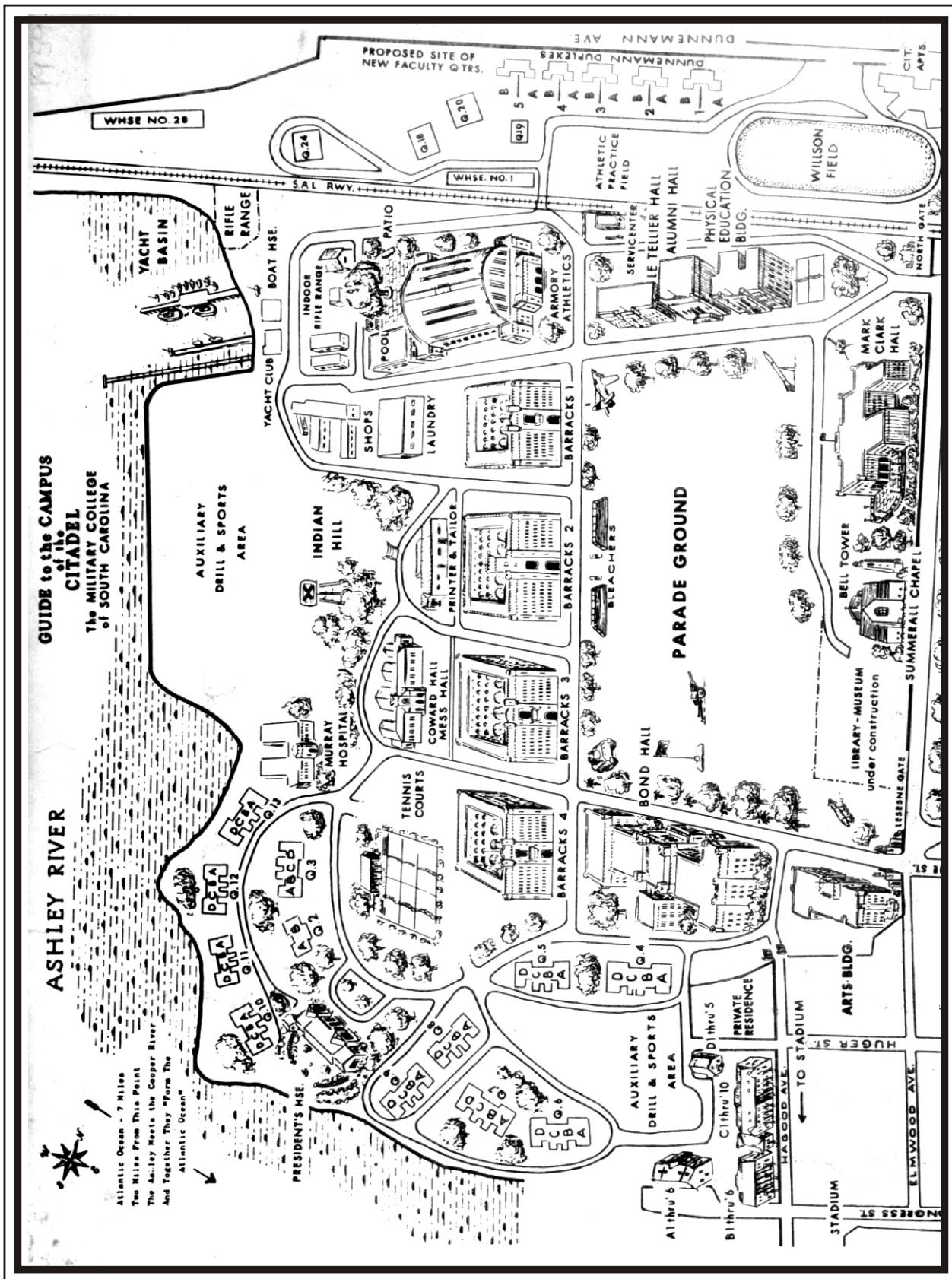


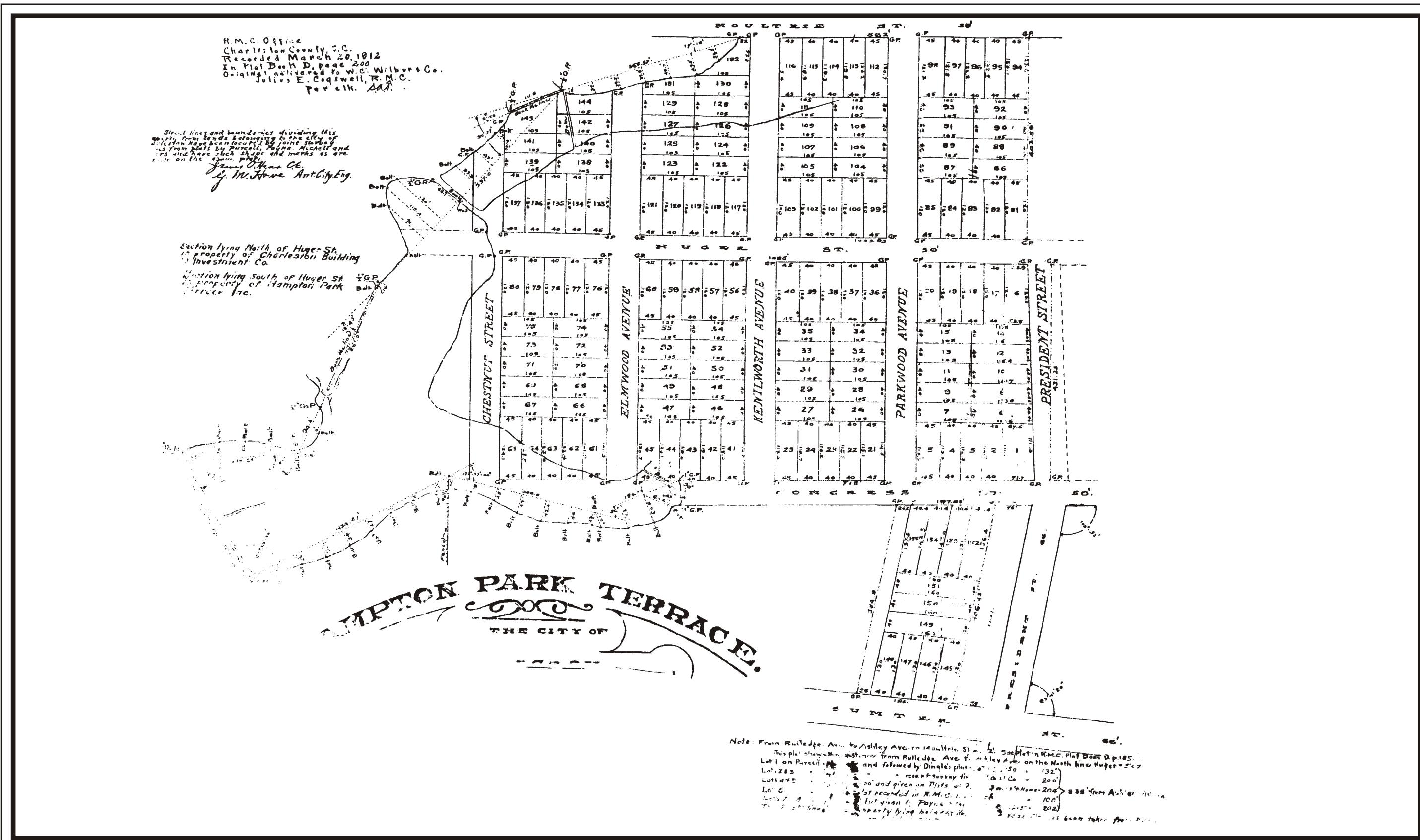
Figure 17. A 1959 map of the Citadel's campus (Citadel Archives, Charleston).

Hampton Park Terrace. Less than decade after the exposition's failure, neighborhoods were constructed around Hampton Park. The first to be built was Hampton Park Terrace subdivision constructed primarily between 1910 and 1945; approximately 200 buildings were erected between 1914 and 1922. An additional 30 buildings were constructed between 1922 and 1930, and less 10 were constructed since 1945. Figure 18 shows Hampton Park Terrace as it was laid out in 1912; advertising actually began one year earlier. In December 1911, W. C. Wilbur and Company offered "150 home sites, 10' higher than the Boulevard and never overflowed by tides...The ideal home site overlooking both river and park" (Fick 1997).

Marketing appealed to the burgeoning middle class tired of Charleston's decaying lower wards: "It's just a step - from the noise of the city, from its confinement, its crowds and bad air - to the open fresh beauty of Hampton Park Terrace" (Fick 1997). Covenants included in the deeds indicate that segregation played a role in the development of the neighborhood. Dwellings were required to cost at least \$1,800 and there would be no sale or rental of property to "persons of African descent" (Fick 1997). Figure 19 indicates that new streets were created between Rutledge Avenue, Congress Street, Huger Street, and President Street to create rectangular blocks. Covenants included in the original deeds "required houses to be built with a minimum setback from the street" and prohibited commercial development (Fick 1997). Construction companies often sold the lots and could plan, finance, and even construct the dwellings (Fick 1997).

The two primary developers of Hampton Park Terrace were James Allan and W. C. Wilbur and Company. The Allan family, owners of the jewelry business James Allan & Company, owned considerable acreage within the proposed subdivision. James Allan and W. C. Wilbur entered into a partnership to acquire and develop the remaining property in Hampton Park Terrace under the names Charleston Building and Investment, Hampton Park Terrace Inc., and W. C. Wilbur and Company. Both families eventually moved to the neighborhood: James Allan lived at 497 Huger Street, then 20 Kenilworth Avenue; Richard H. Allan lived at 429 Huger Street; W. C. Wilbur lived at 518 Huger Street; and T.S. Wilbur at 56 Parkwood Avenue (Fick 1997).

The Allan and Wilbur partnership did not include construction; building construction was done principally by Greg T. Trescott and Fred J. H. Haesloop. Trescott was involved in real estate and construction and is credited with construction of 600 houses in Charleston. George and Esther Trescott moved to Hampton Park Terrace in 1914. Fred Haesloop was owner of Palace Stables and also worked as a US Mail contractor. By 1921, Haesloop appears to have concentrated on construction and real estate. During the peak years of construction in Hampton Park Terrace, Haesloop moved his family from Calhoun Street to a new residence at 531 Huger Street (Fick 1997).



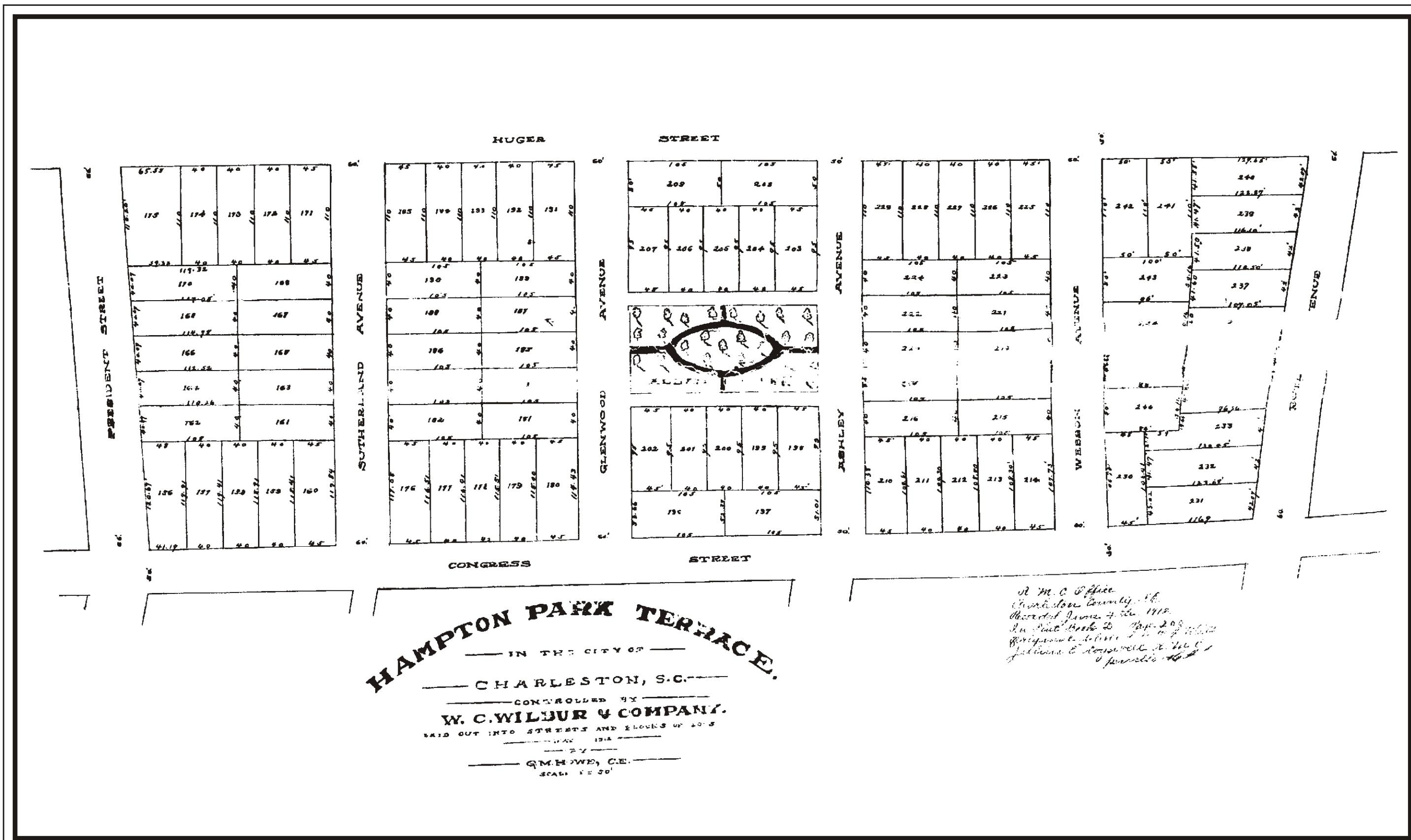


Figure 19. A 1912 plat of the eastern portion of Hampton Park Terrace (CCPB D:200).

Among those to purchase homes in Hampton Park Terrace was Gus Rittenburg who owned a grocery in St. Stephens, South Carolina. Though he was killed in automobile accident in 1924, the Rittenburg family held onto the house for another 50 years. Their neighbor at 518 Huger Street was the Reverend Wallace R. Rogers, a pastor of Citadel Square Church in the 1950s. Recent arrivals from northern states also found Hampton Park Terrace an attractive place to live. James and Margaret Mahoney of Boston moved to Charleston in 1924 and remained for the rest of their lives. Mr. Mahoney became director of the South Carolina National Bank and the Fort Sumter Hotel and the Seaboard Air Line. He was on the Board of Commissioners for the Charleston Orphan House, served as president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and was elected to the Board of Directors for SCE&G in 1952.

Perhaps the best known Charlestonian to choose Hampton Park Terrace as his home was Mayor Thomas P. Stoney. Elected mayor in 1922, Stoney was the youngest person to serve in that office and remained for two terms. Stoney took an active interest in Charleston's Upper Peninsula, committing large public expenditures in the beautification of Hampton Park, construction of Johnson Hagood Stadium, Harmon Field and the Charleston Industrial Fair Building. After serving as mayor, he remained the dominate political adviser in Charleston until his death in 1973. Thomas and Beverly Stoney lived for 30 years at 573 Huger Street in house that is now used as the Citadel Placement Office (Brenner and Brenner 2000).

Due to covenants concerning lot size and building placement, Hampton Park Terrace was almost entirely residential. The two exceptions are the First Church of Christ, Scientist, built 1955 on Moultrie Street, and a grocery at the corner of President and Congress Streets. In 1931, Harold Jacobs began selling flavored snow balls, bread, milk and kerosene on this corner in a modest wood frame building. He named the operation Harold's Cabin. In the first years, Jacobs relied on his mother to operate the store in the afternoons while he finished high school. Jacobs rebuilt the aging building and added a living space above the store for he and his wife, Lillian. Over the next two decades, the couple steadily increased their business and added gourmet items to the selection. Because they stayed open on Sunday afternoons, the store was frequented by the Upper Peninsula's sizable Jewish community. Jacobs eventually relocated his business to a new building at 84 Wentworth Street. Later, this was the home of Captain Frederick W. Wagener, a local wholesale grocery merchant, who maintained his own race course on Grove Plantation.

Wagener Terrace. Another neighborhood founded at the conclusion of the Exposition was Wagener Terrace. The Wagener Farm was acquired in 1917 by James Sottile who developed it into building lots and streets, leaving the Grove House within an entire block of grounds. Figure 20 indicates that James Sottile platted the area under the name Wagener Terrace in 1918. The first

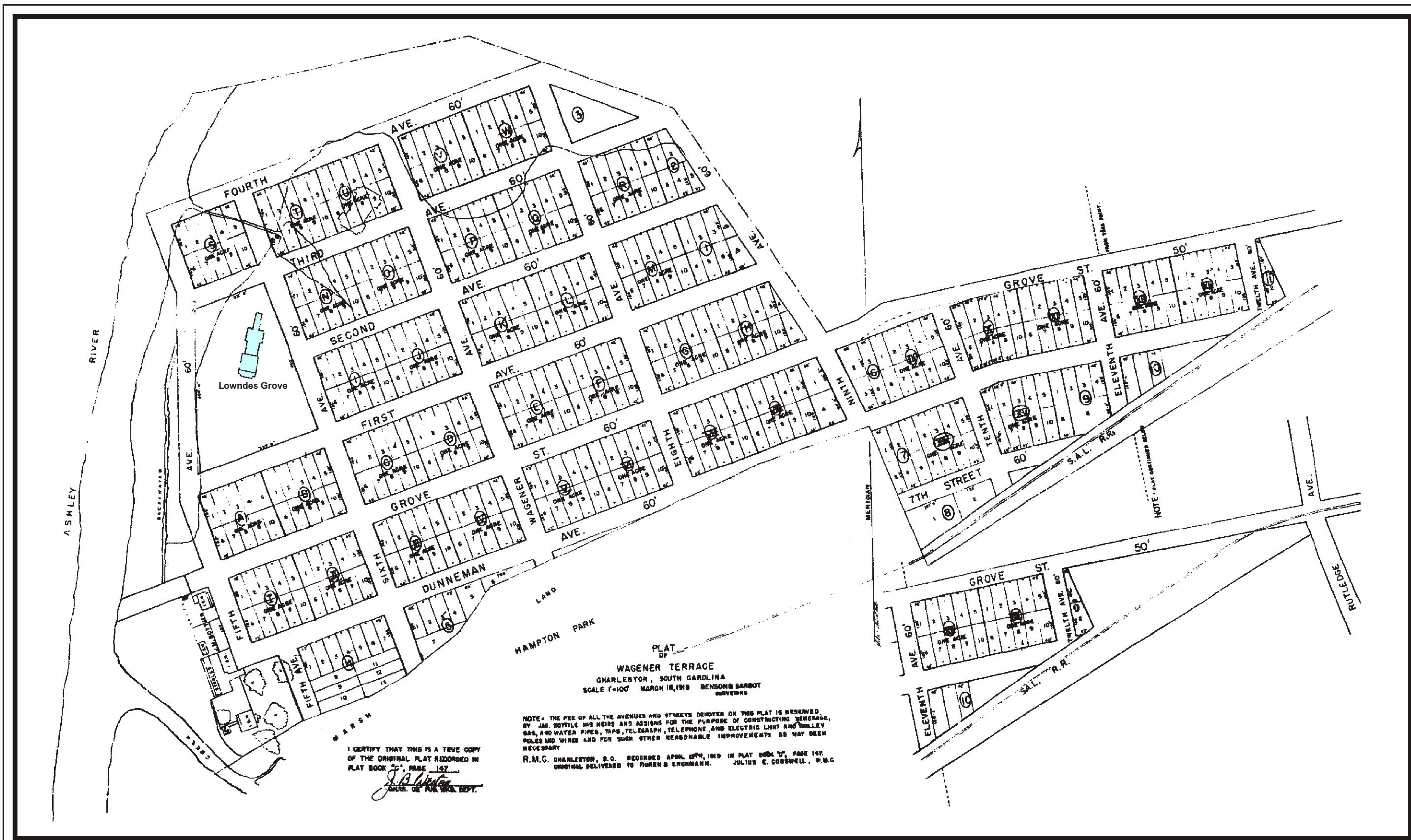


Figure 20. A 1918 plat of Wagener Terrace (CCPB C:147).

houses were not built until the early 1920s, well after Hampton Park Terrace was established. This was due primarily to the fact that large wetlands covered the northern sections of the proposed subdivision. The slow but steady development continued for thirty years. Figure 21 is a 1936 aerial photograph of the area showing several houses in Wagener Terrace.

Among the first buildings to be constructed in Wagener Terrace was the Florence Crittenton Home on 19 St. Margaret Street. Set among a few residences, the Florence Crittenton Home was established to provide support for unmarried expectant mothers. The mission originally operated from a building on Washington Street and was supported by the city and private donations. After using the Washington Street house for two decades, the stewards of the Florence Crittenton Home purchased a “large suburban lot” in Wagener Terrace and hired architect John D. Newcomer to design a new building. The building was constructed opposite a St. Margaret’s Home, a sanitarium for the terminally ill built in 1910.

In 1923, the contract to build the Florence Crittenton Home was awarded to Leonard D. Long Construction Company. Construction was delayed by a downturn in the economy and the building sat unfinished while the mission raised funds. The work was resumed on a piecemeal basis by General Contractor, M. L. Stephenson. The home officially opened in April 1932 and was praised as “a beautiful structure, modern in every particular” (National Register nomination form, SCDAH, Columbia).

One of the primary builders in Wagener Terrace was James Charles “J. C.” Long. Long is best known in the Charleston area as the founder of The Beach Company, created when he purchased the Isle of Palms in 1945 and oversaw its planning and development as a residential community and family vacation destination. In addition, Long developed Ashley Forest, one of the first Charleston communities west of the Ashley River, and the Sergeant Jasper high rise, a well-known landmark on Charleston’s lower west side. Before the end of his career, Long was one of the largest property owners and taxpayers in South Carolina.

Most of the people who bought houses in Wagener Terrace were middle class whites that worked on the Peninsula. Outside Protestant whites, members of the Greek and Jewish communities tended to move to Wagener Terrace in the most significant numbers. Among the early residents of the subdivision was William J. Kangeter, a longtime detective with the Charleston Police Department who built a house at 110 Grove Street sometime before 1940. His wife, Carrie Axson Kangeter, lived in Wagener Terrace until 1960. Their neighbors, Jesse and Ruth Orvin, built a house at 118 Grove Street sometime during the 1930s. Jesse W. Orvin moved to Charleston in 1925 and co-founded the Atlantic Coast Life Insurance Company and served as an alderman in the Maybank



Figure 21. A 1936 aerial photo showing Wagener Terrace (Citadel Archives, Charleston).

Administration. Another resident in Wagner Terrace was Emerson Rabon who lived at 227 Grove Street. After a stint in the Navy during World War II, Rabon became a hair stylist and owner of several beauty salons on King Street. His wife was a local artist and taught at the local YMCA. They sold their house after a few years to George S. Croffead, a popular ophthalmologist and leader in the Greek Orthodox Church.

Maverick Street Neighborhood. Another area developed out of the Grove Plantation acreage was the block between King Street and Rutledge Avenue, including Oswego, Francis, Maverick and Cleveland Streets. Figure 22 shows that the western portion of the plantation was subdivided by Frederick J. Smith in 1893, though construction appears to have come slowly over the next 20 years. The area was settled primarily by African Americans.

Among those to make this area their home was Julia and T.M. Boyce who operated Harkans Liquor Store at 1 Cleveland Street. Martin Middleton built a house at the corner of Oswego and Cleveland Streets before 1920. Middleton was a foreman for Henry Oliver, a building contractor who was the great grandfather of Mayor Joseph P. Riley. He was born in Chester County at the conclusion of the Civil War and moved to Charleston where he met his wife Caroline Julia Parker. They lived at 26 Cleveland Street for over 40 years when the house passed to his daughter Helen Middleton. She was a graduate of the Avery Institute and Duquesne University and lived for two decades in Washington DC. She returned to Charleston at age 56 and operated a real estate business in the house on Cleveland Street.

The Rutledge Avenue Improvements Neighborhood. The areas on either side of King Street between Cypress Street to the north, the railroad line to the east, Romney Street to the south, and Rutledge Avenue to the west were subdivided separately but at roughly the same time. The Rutledge Avenue Improvements Company subdivided 146 lots on the west side of King Street in 1912. The Carolina Florida Realty Company subdivided 92 lots on the east side of King Street in 1918. Figures 23 and 24 respectively show these subdivisions. Because of their geographic and temporal proximity, these two subdivisions merged into a single community.

The Johnson Hagood Stadium Area. The area directly south of the Exposition site had contained a retirement facility, then referred to as the Ashley River Asylum (ca. 1850), and a scatter of homes along Mount Street (now Congress Street) and Rutledge Avenue. Figure 25 is a plat made in 1894 showing the retirement community (labeled “Old Folks Home”), “Potters Field,” and “Sailors Burying Ground.” When South Carolina seceded from the Union, the Charleston Mariner’s home donated its burial ground to the state for use as a military cemetery. It was used in that capacity until 1865, when the war ended. The Naval and Marine Cemetery was maintained by the

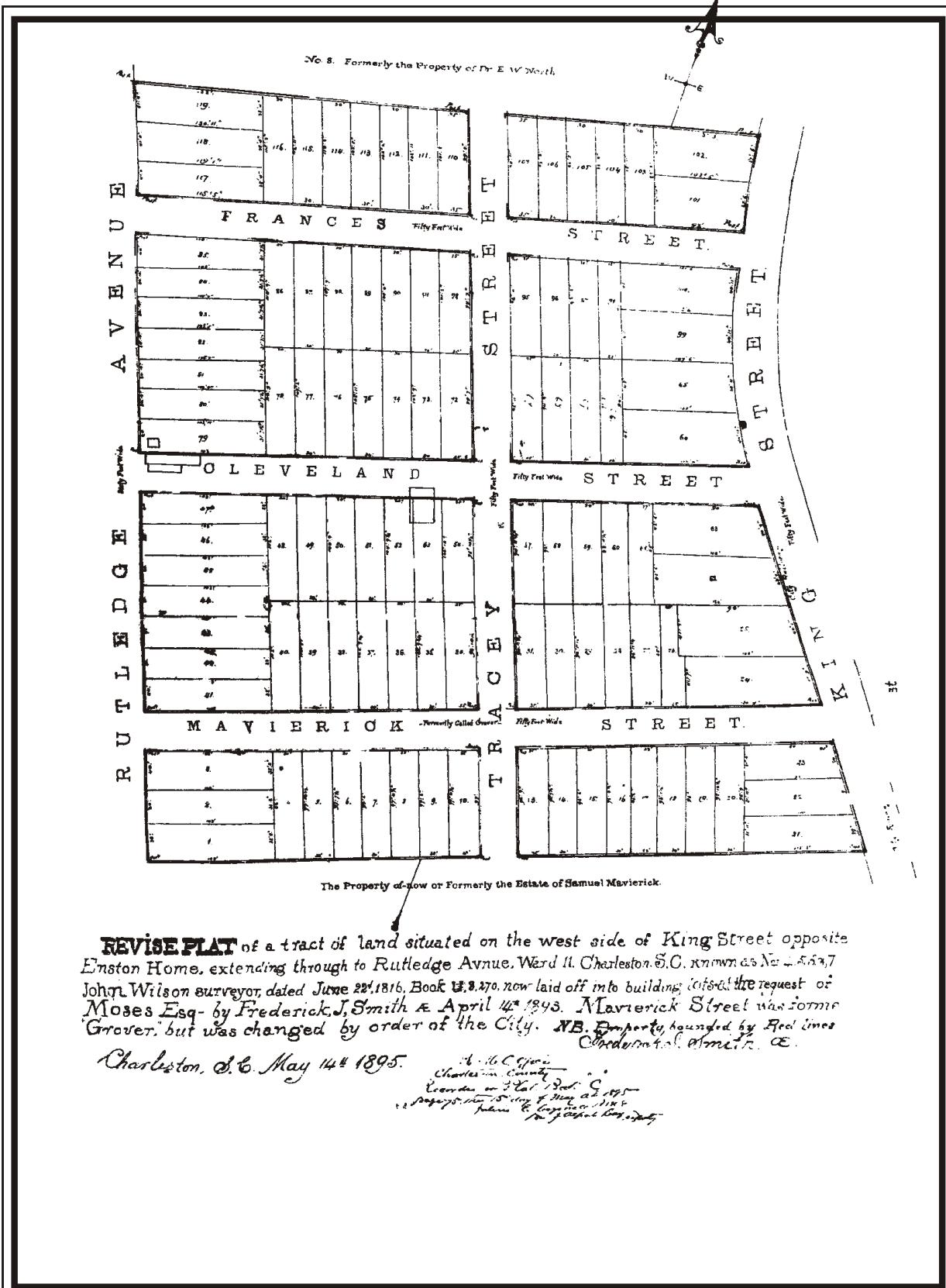


Figure 22. An 1895 plat of a subdivision between King Street and Rutledge Avenue (CCPB E:203).

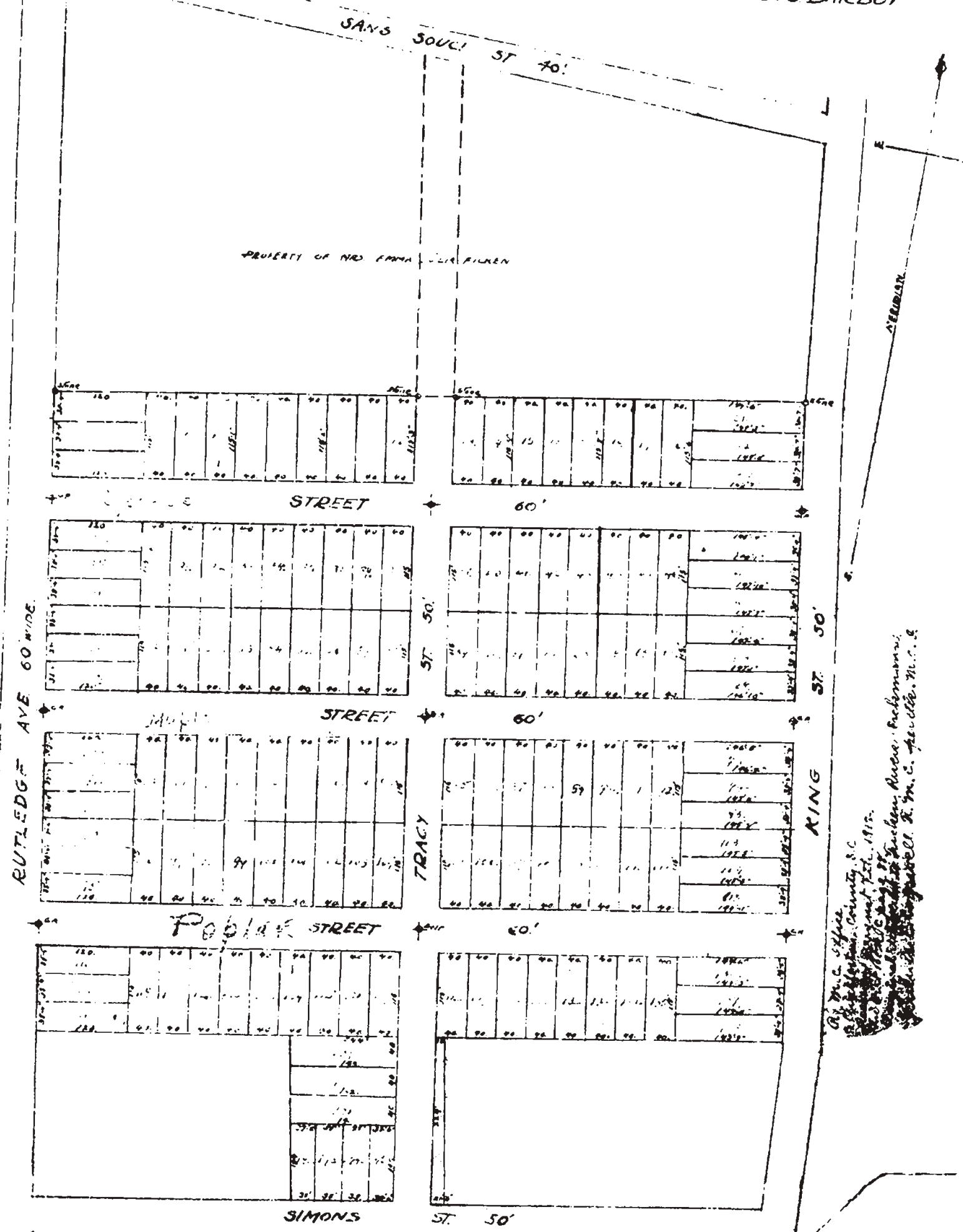
PLAT
OF PROPERTY OF THE
RUTLEDGE AVENUE IMPROVEMENT CO.

SITUATE NORTH OF SIMONS STREET
CHARLESTON, S.C.

DIVIDED INTO 146 LOTS, AT THE REQUEST OF THE OWNERS.
SCALE 1"=100'
MARCH - 11 - 1912.

BY

D.C. BARBOT



BY AND MEASURE
REMINGTON
FIREARMS
AND SUPPLIES
ARE THE PROPERTY
OF THE COMPANY
IN THE TRADE
1 2 3 4 5
REMINGTON
FIREARMS
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REMINGTON
FIREARMS
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Figure 23. A 1913 plat of the Rutledge Avenue Improvements Company tract (CCPB C:88).

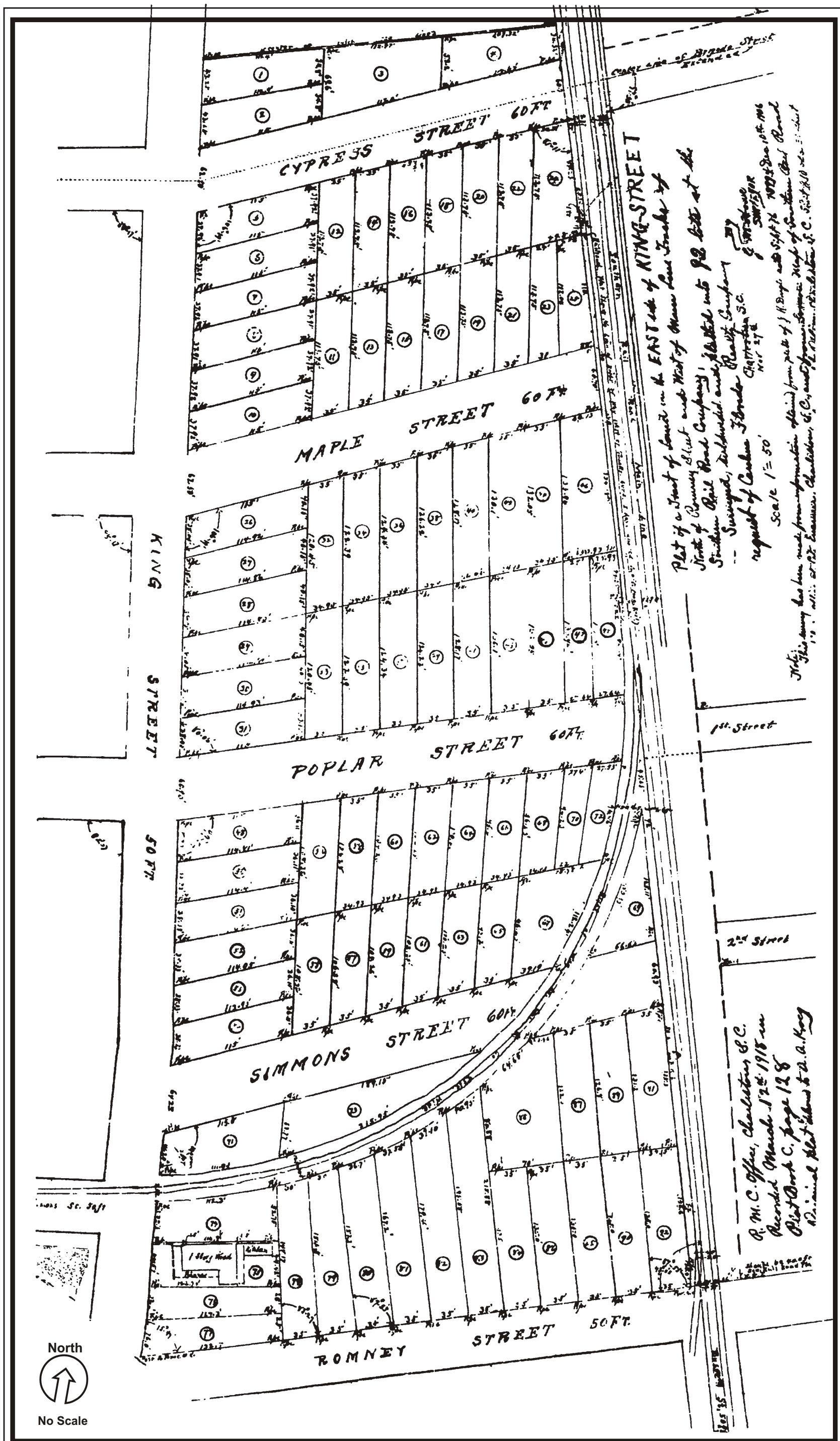


Figure 24. A 1918 plat of the Carolina Florida Realty Company subdivision (CCPB C:128).

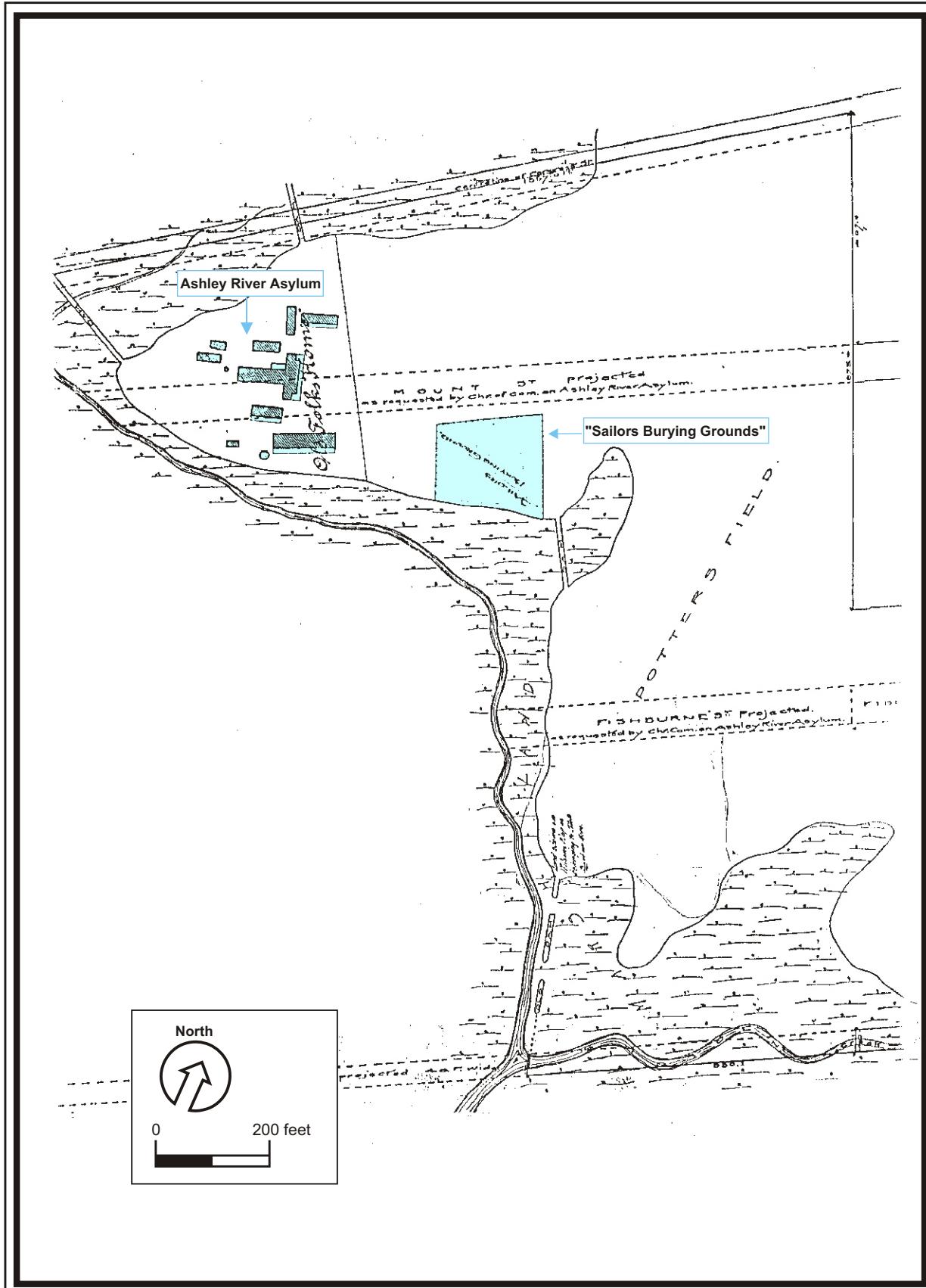


Figure 25. An 1894 plat of the City of Charleston Potter's Field (City Engineers' Map and Plats, City of Charleston Archives and Records, Charleston).

“Ladies of Charleston” and was surrounded by a fence made of white concrete pillars and black iron rails. An obelisk, which enumerated the names of the fallen soldiers, was added in 1922. The monument also noted there were 10 “unknowns” and “four torpedo boatmen” from *H.L. Hunley* buried at the site.

Beginning in 1900, the area surrounding the cemetery was used as a fairground and livestock exhibit by the City of Charleston. The “Colored Old Folks Home” at the end of Congress Street was demolished in 1930 after Mayor Stoney condemned the building as “a horrible and dilapidated building . . . and a disgrace to the city” (Fraser 1989). Charleston Industrial Fair Building was constructed on the site. Labor to build the building was provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, part of the Federal Government’s New Deal Projects. More than 60 skilled laborers were employed during the construction of the building--a modest boost during the Great Depression. The building was used primarily for commercial, agricultural and floral exhibits for the annual county fair but also “accommodated basketball games, boxing matches, mass meetings, evangelistic services and automobile and food shows” (Brenner and Brenner 2000). The building seated between 3,000 and 4,000 people.

Mayor Stoney, who believed “there is nothing more invigorating than wholesome, clean athletics. . . for the community as a whole,” advocated the construction of new athletic facilities in the Upper Peninsula (Fraser 1989). A city dump in the northwestern peninsula was cleared and, with a grant from the W. E. Harmon Foundation of New York, Harmon Field playground was built in the 1920s. Another addition to the Upper Peninsula was Johnson Hagood Stadium, a steel and brick structure constructed by the City of Charleston in the location of the Naval and Marine Cemetery. Figure 26 indicates the military cemetery was clearly marked in 1941 when the contentious decision was made to refurbish and expand the stadium. The City of Charleston negotiated with the developer to reconsecrate the burials at another location. Unknown to city officials, the developer moved the obelisk to Magnolia Cemetery and left the bodies buried at Johnson Hagood Stadium.

The stadium was named for Brigadier General Johnson Hagood, Citadel 1847, who was chairman of the Board of Visitors from 1877 to 1898 and “one of the most distinguished officers of the Confederacy” (Fraser 1989). On 15 October 1927, the Citadel played Oglethorpe University in football at the Johnson Hagood Stadium. Stadium improvements were finished during the 1948-49 academic year with seating capacity expanded to 22,000. Eventually the stadium proved too costly for tight-fisted city leaders and the stadium was purchased by the Citadel in 1963 (CCDB O76:118).

The marshland associated with this portion of the Survey Universe area was filled, changing the landscape of the area. Witt’s Boatyard, located along the Ashley River, was dismantled during

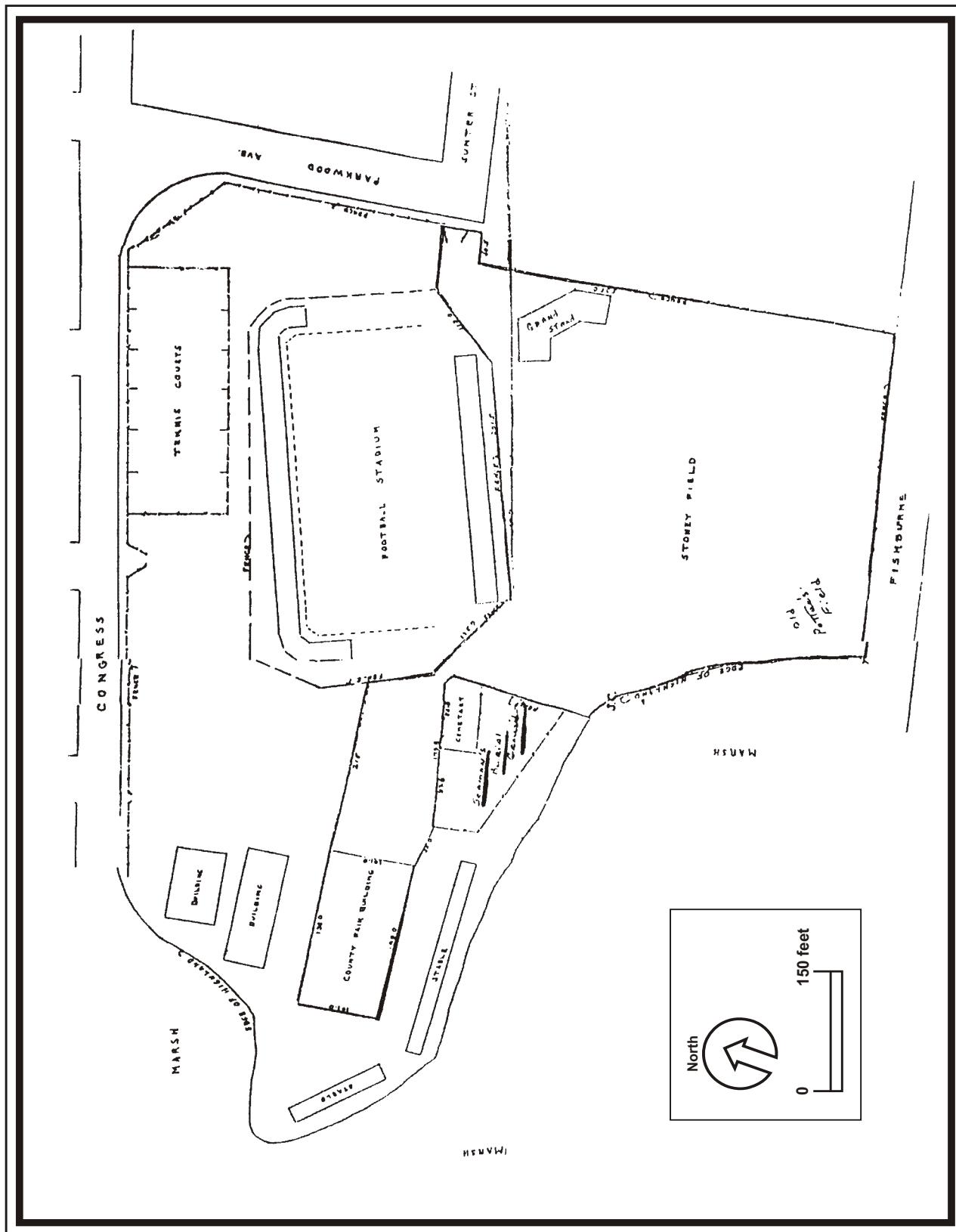


Figure 26. A 1941 map of Johnson Hagood Stadium (City Engineers' Maps and Plats, City of Charleston Archives and Records, Charleston).

the 1960s and the National Guard Armory was constructed on the area of filled land shortly thereafter. The residents in the area were primarily African American with a few white families scattered in between.

Riverside Park. The northeast portion of the Survey Universe contains one of the last neighborhoods to be developed in the Upper Peninsula. The neighborhood was portion of Sans Souci Plantation, the country seat of George Marshall. A 1765 account describes Sans Souci:

Rode out to Mr. George Marshall's country seat 3 miles from town on Ashley River: dined there: viewed his plantation: saw his rice and indigo growing in the field. . .Mr. Marshall is a Scotch gentleman of great humanity and courtesy, very happy in his plantation & of a fine agreeable temper: he has a very beautiful orangery & fine garden with a variety of fine vegetables of he growth of the climate, as oranges, chickesaw plumbs, catalpas, nectarines, figs && (Smith 1988:43).

The property remained a truck farming operation until 1917 when the farm was subdivided for residential development. Figure 27 indicates Riverside Park was carved from the historic boundaries of Sans Souci Plantation, then known as Mt. Pleasant Farms. Leonard D. Long, brother of J.C. Long, was one of the primary real estate developers and contractors in Riverside Park. He built himself a house at 95 Darlington Avenue before 1930 and lived there briefly before selling it to Ferris and Mary Basha (Brenner and Brenner 2000). In addition, he was the builder of the Darlington Apartments which was one of the early “high rise apartment buildings” in the city. The building has since been converted to a housing unit for the elderly and disabled known as *Floyd Manner*.

Riverside Park was settled almost exclusively by middle-class whites. Among those to build in the subdivision was George E. Campsen who built a house at 101 Darlington Avenue in 1940. He left the house to his wife, Estelle Miller, while he served as a civil engineer in World War II. His neighbor at 160 Darlington Avenue was Anthony “Tony” Esposito, a Charleston Motorcycle squad member, “always pleasant and skilled when called on for escort service for parades, or funerals, and capable officer in handling traffic situations” (Brenner and Brenner 2000). Blanch Darby, sister of US Congressman Mendel Rivers, lived at 980 Ashley Avenue from 1940 to 1980 and operated a flower shop at 354 King Street.

Mt. Pleasant Farm. The area north of Riverside Park was platted in 1936 under the name Subdivision D, Mt. Pleasant Farm. Figure 28 is a plan of the subdivision. Development of the property was handled primarily by the Narva Corporation which methodically filled marshes of the Ashley River to build habitable upland. The east side of King Street to Sans Souci Street was

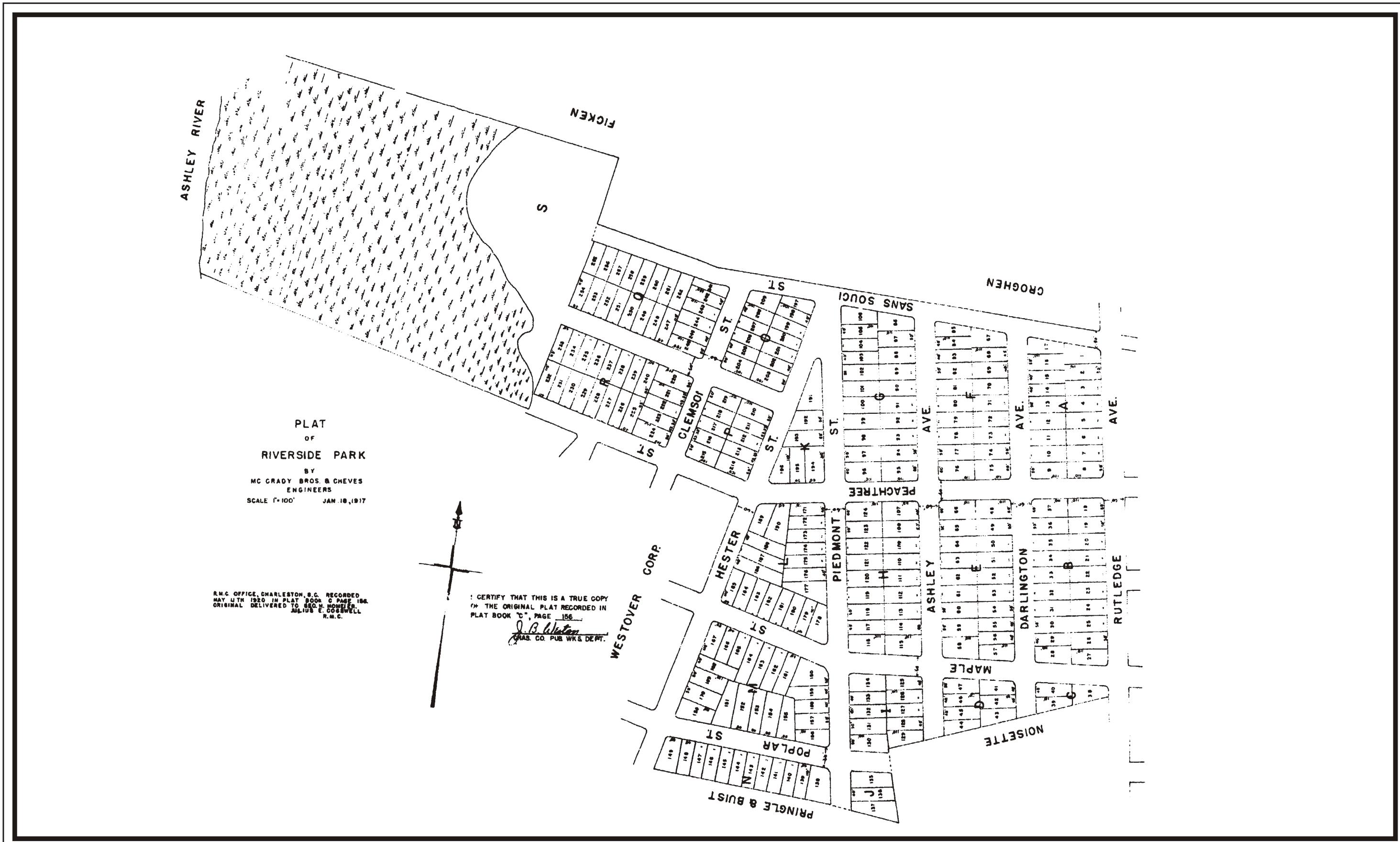


Figure 27. A 1917 plat of Riverside Park (CCPB C:156)

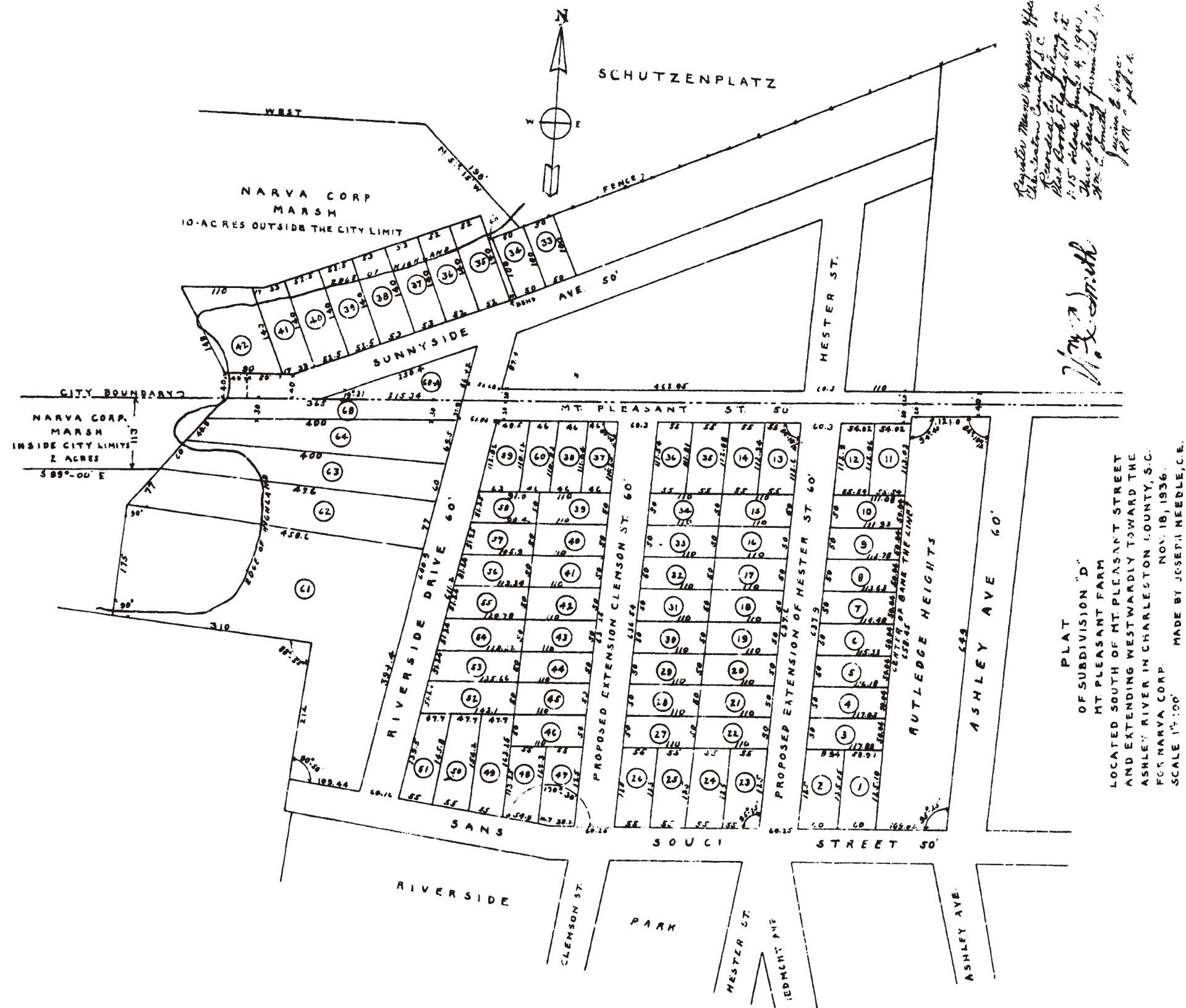


Figure 28. A 1936 plat of Subdivision D, Mt. Pleasant Farm (CCPB F:61).

subdivided and sold by Thetis and Garner Real Estate. Devereaux Street was perhaps the last road to be laid out in the area. George M. Hughes was the first to build along Devereaux Street in the 1940s. Hughes operated a trucking company that specialized in petroleum, fruit, and ammunition during the second World War.

Summary of the Upper Peninsula Settlement History

The Survey Universe remained rural and largely undeveloped throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. With the exception of a few plantation/farm settlements the area was devoid of residences during this period. A few industrial sites, including an arsenal and barrel factory, and cemeteries dotted the landscape.

Development of the Upper Peninsula began in earnest in the early twentieth century and continued through the mid-twentieth century. Residential neighborhoods were conceived, and the roads and lots were drawn, marked on the ground, and then developed. The Citadel, Magnolia Cemetery, and a few light industrial sites along Meeting Street are the extent of the non-residential components of the Upper Peninsula.

Section III. Previously Identified Historic Architectural Resources

Properties Listed on the NRHP

The Survey Universe currently contains one historic district and four individual resources listed on the NRHP. The Hampton Park Terrace Historic District lies just south of Hampton Park and was listed on the NRHP in 1997 (Fick 1997). The district contains approximately 282 contributing buildings including outbuildings, one contributing site, and 88 non-contributing buildings. The four individual resources include Lowndes Grove, the Enston Home, Magnolia Cemetery, and the Florence Crittenton Home. Lowndes Grove (Resource 0073), is an antebellum plantation house at the western end of St. Margaret Street, and was listed in 1978. The Enston Home (Resource 0075), is a home designed originally for aging Presbyterians. It consists of 24 cottages and five related buildings and structures at the intersection of King and Huger Streets. Magnolia Cemetery (Resource 0077) is a large cemetery on the Cooper River east of Hugenin Street. It was listed in 1978 and contains about 92 acres. Finally, the Florence Crittenton Home (Resource 0104), a home for unwed mothers at the eastern end of St. Margaret Street, was listed in 1997. All of these resources are discussed in detail in Section IV.

Properties that are Eligible/Potentially Eligible for the NRHP

The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) determined that five individual resources within the Survey Universe are eligible for the NRHP. The first is the Immigration Center (Resource 2809) on Immigration Street. The second is the Colin McKissick Grant Home (Resource 2810), a collection of six buildings for the aged. The third resource is the Charleston Fire Department Engine Number 8 Building (Resource 2888). The fourth resource is the Street Car Barn near the west end of Cool Blow Street. The fifth Resource is located at 74 Fishburne Street (Resource 2065). In addition, the SHPO determined that four districts within the Survey Universe are potentially eligible for the NRHP. The first district is the North of 17 District which is roughly bounded by the Crosstown Expressway to the south, Perry Street to the west, the houses on the north side of Sumter Street to the north, and King Street to the east. The other three districts are one block districts that include all houses facing the one block. These blocks are Carondolet, Dingle, and North Tracy Streets. These four individual resources and the four potential historic districts within the Survey Universe are discussed in detail in Section IV.

Previous Architectural Surveys within the Survey Universe

Since the late 1980s, several cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Survey Universe. These studies are associated with the replacement of the existing US Route 17 Grace and Silas Pearman Bridges over the Cooper River. These previous studies, with the exception of the Cooper River Bridges Approaches study by Harvey and Bailey (2000), are summarized by Slater (1996) and Garrow (1992) and are recapitulated below. Figure 29 summarizes previously recorded architectural resources.

An Architectural, Archaeological, and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of Charleston and Mt. Pleasant: Grace Memorial Bridge Replacement, Charleston, South Carolina.

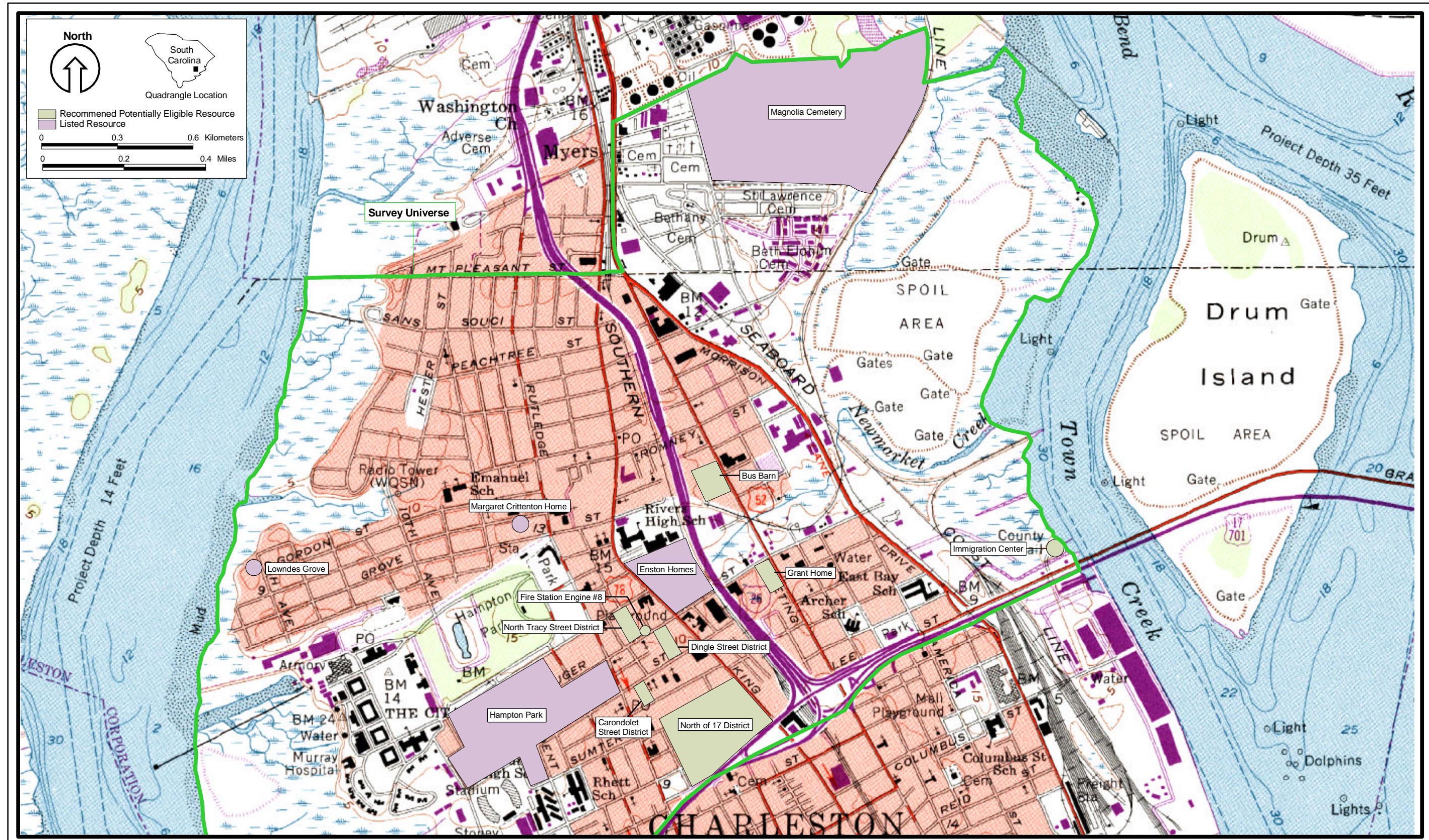
Garrow and Associates, Inc., conducted an architectural, archaeological, and historic survey of selected portions of the Charleston and Mt. Pleasant sides of the Grace/Pearman Corridor (Reed et al. 1988; Reed et al. 1992). This work was conducted prior to the creation and ultimate adoption of the New Market Corridor. Investigators conducted an architectural survey of the project area in Charleston which resulted in the completion of approximately 850 architectural survey forms; however, no architectural site numbers were assigned. In addition, the Garrow study identified five potentially eligible NRHP districts (see above). These resources are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Historic Architectural Resources Identified by Reed et al. (1988 and 1992).

<u>Site</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u>
1	The City Incinerator	Eligible
2	The Tennent Home, 729 East Bay Street	Listed
3	Enston Home, 24 brick cottages	Eligible
4	The Colin McK. Grant Home, six buildings	Eligible
5	Immigration Center	Eligible
6	Grace Memorial Bridge	Listed
7	Fire House, Engine Number 8	Potentially eligible
N/A	Five potential districts	Potentially eligible

Phase II Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural Investigations in the Grace and New Market Alignments: Grace Memorial Bridge Replacement, Charleston, South Carolina

Investigators conducted an architectural survey of the area from the south side of Cedar Street east to Morrison Drive, south to the north side of Huger Street, and west to the west side of Meeting Street. Cobb et al. (1992) recommended the Enston Home and the Street Car Barn eligible for the



NRHP, but stated that there would likely be no effect to either property by the project as currently designed.

Additional Archaeological and Architectural Investigations for the Grace Memorial Bridge Replacement, Charleston, South Carolina

Architectural investigations conducted by Cassedy et al. (1992) consisted of architectural survey and evaluation of the Colin McKissick Grant Home and the Immigration Center/County Jail. Investigators recommended the Grant Home complex eligible for the NRHP, but noted there would be no effect as a result of construction and use of the approaches to the New Market Corridor (Cassedy et al. 1992:77-78). Investigators recommended the Immigration Center/County Jail not eligible for the NRHP (Cassedy et al. 1992:77); however, the property is considered eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO (Chandler 1999).

Cultural Resource Assessment and Assessment of Effects Pursuant to 36 CFR 800 for the Replacement of the Bridges on US 17 over the Cooper River and Town Creek, Charleston County, South Carolina

In addition to summarizing the previous investigations for the Cooper River bridge replacement project, Slater (1996) conducted an assessment of effects to the historic properties that lay within the APE of exit ramps at the proposed new intersection of I-26 and the Cooper River Bridge.

Based on a review of previous investigations and additional work on properties recommended eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP, Slater (1996) provides a list of NRHP listed or eligible properties within the areas of potential effect.

Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Documentation of the Proposed Cooper River Bridge Approaches Charleston County, South Carolina

Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed Cooper River Bridge approaches in the City of Charleston (Harvey and Bailey 2002). The Architectural Historian identified 27 historic architectural resources, eight of which were previously identified by Reed et al. (1992). Five documented buildings were determined to contribute to an NRHP eligible historic district. Table 2 summarizes the historic architectural resources recorded in the Survey Universe.

Table 2. Historic Architectural Resources in the New Cooper River Bridge Project.

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u>
089 2063	308 St. Philip Street	Single dwelling	1912 ca.	Contributes
0892064	306 St. Philip Street	Single dwelling	1912 ca.	Contributes
089 2065	74 Fishburne Street	Single dwelling	1903 ca.	Eligible
089 2066	72 Fishburne Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Contributes
089 2067	68 Fishburne Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Contributes
089 2068	26 Lenox Street	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2069	6 Lenox Street	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2070	3 Brigade Court	Single dwelling	1920 ca.	Not eligible
089 2071	3 Maple Street	Single dwelling	1920 ca.	Not eligible
089 2072	12 Riker Street	Single dwelling	1920 ca.	Not eligible
089 2073	Riker Street, south side	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2074	Indian Street, north side	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2075	100 Romney Street	Single dwelling	1920 ca.	Not eligible
089 2076	95 Romney Street	Single dwelling	1920 ca.	Not eligible
089 2077	Romney/Addison Street	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2078	12 Addison Street	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2079	Addison Street, south side	Single dwelling	1920 ca.	Not eligible
089 2080	Addison Street, south side	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2081	Poinsett Street, north side	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2082	Poinsett Street, north side	Single dwelling	1910 ca.	Not eligible
089 2083	Nassau Street, west side	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible
089 2084	Cedar Street, cor. Nassau	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible
089 2085	34 Cedar Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible
089 2086	40 Cedar Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible
089 2087	612 Meeting Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible
089 2088	610 Meeting Street	Multiple dwelling	1925 ca.	Not eligible
089 2089	606 Meeting Street	Single dwelling	1900 ca.	Not eligible

Section IV: Survey Results

The Architectural Historian identified 2,042 historic architectural resources in the Survey Universe. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The identified historic architectural resources are dispersed throughout the Survey Universe. These resources are presented on Charleston County tax maps in Appendix B. We assessed all of the historic buildings that we included in the survey of the Upper Peninsula for NRHP eligibility and for the Charleston Architectural Rating system discussed above.

The Upper Peninsula's architectural resources can be divided into several different categories. Residences, both grand and modest, are only one among many types of historic buildings found in the Upper Peninsula. Other resources included sites, structures, and objects. Within these types, variations in function, material, and style account for varying visual qualities. An examination of the Upper Peninsula's historic resources in reference to these types will provide the best basis for understanding the significance of the resources that remain. Relatively few buildings identified in this survey could be clearly assigned a stylistic label such as Federal, Craftsman, or Italianate. Even those "folk" buildings that have no identifiable academic style, however, can still be usefully categorized according to plan and the external clues as to how the interior space of the building is organized.

Many of the houses defy the nomenclature of style. This survey uses the descriptive terminology recommended by McAlester and McAlester (McAlester 1988:88-101) to include these buildings in an analysis of the historic architectural resources in the Upper Peninsula. These types include front gable, gable front and wing, massed plan side gable, hall and parlor, I-house, and pyramidal. This approach, which relies principally on plan rather than style, permits organization and categorization, and thus comparison, which is not possible with a reliance either on academic styles; an analysis based on style would result either in most of these buildings being left out, or in the use of vernacular terminology, which would be so inclusive as to become meaningless. The principal differences among the buildings are in plan and form, not in style. The comparisons that this approach allows will make possible future inquiries in the search for meaning to these differences.

The remainder of this section discusses the range of above-ground historic resources that we identified in the survey of the Upper Peninsula. It is organized by building type, or function. Within the types, the discussion is organized both chronologically and, where applicable, by style or plan.

Residential Resources

By far, the greatest number of historic architectural resources we identified are houses. Of the 2,042 resources identified in the Survey Universe, 1,958 (95.9 percent) are residences. Most of these are single family houses. Only 138 buildings designed as multiple dwellings were identified, and many of these are duplexes which look like single family homes.

The survey includes houses that date from the early nineteenth century nearly continuously through to the middle of the twentieth century. As Table 3 indicates, there are extant houses in the Upper Peninsula for every decade since the 1870s. The table also confirms the Upper Peninsula's history as a twentieth century residential area.

Table 3. Construction Dates of Dwellings by Decade.

<u>Decade</u>	<u>Number of Houses Surveyed</u>
1780-1790	1
1870-1879	1
1880-1889	8
1890-1899	46
1900-1909	91
1910-1919	277
1920-1929	544
1930-1939	312
1940-1949	461
1950 and later	217
Total	1,958

Over three-quarters of the houses surveyed in the Upper Peninsula could not be assigned to a particular academic style. The buildings that were given stylistic designations are important in showing the Upper Peninsula's uses and adaptations of national styles; the different styles represented in the Upper Peninsula will be discussed in this section. A discussion of the houses for which no stylistic designation could be given, broken down by house type follows this section.

National Styles

Federal. This style, often known as the Adam style after the Scottish architect Robert Adam, is characterized by restraint, delicacy of lines and details, and attenuation of vertical members. Ornament tends to be low relief and geometrical. An archaeologically-derived knowledge of specific classical prototype buildings greatly influenced the Federal style, compared to earlier styles with

classical influence. This knowledge was spread through books of drawings of ancient ceramics and buildings by Robert Adam, and James Nicholas Revett. They published the finds of archaeological excavations at Pompeii and Athens. In the Upper Peninsula, Lowndes Grove (Resource 0073.00, Figure 30) has many features of the style, and probably had more before alterations for its use in the 1901 West Indian Exposition.



Figure 30. Lowndes Grove (Resource 0073.00), southeast elevation, an example of the Federal style.

Greek Revival. This is the style that is often associated with the splendor of antebellum plantations. We identified five houses with elements of the Greek Revival style in the Survey Universe. Greek Revival houses usually feature symmetrical facades with central doorways surrounded by rectangular transoms and sidelights, and porches with classical porch supports. Because of the period in which most of its development occurred, the Upper Peninsula has very few Greek Revival influenced houses. The only Greek Revival example surveyed is at 295 Ashley Avenue (Resource 2188), and it only has a few characteristic details, such as sidelights and transoms. Figure 31 presents a view of Resource 2188.

Italianate. This was primarily a Victorian style, coming into favor in the years surrounding the Civil War and lasting until the turn of the century, again before the major building periods in the Upper Peninsula. Nationally, it was a flexible style capable of being used for both small scale cottages and larger, more formal and urban houses. Italianate houses generally are two or three stories tall with shallow roofs and wide overhanging eaves which often feature decorative brackets.

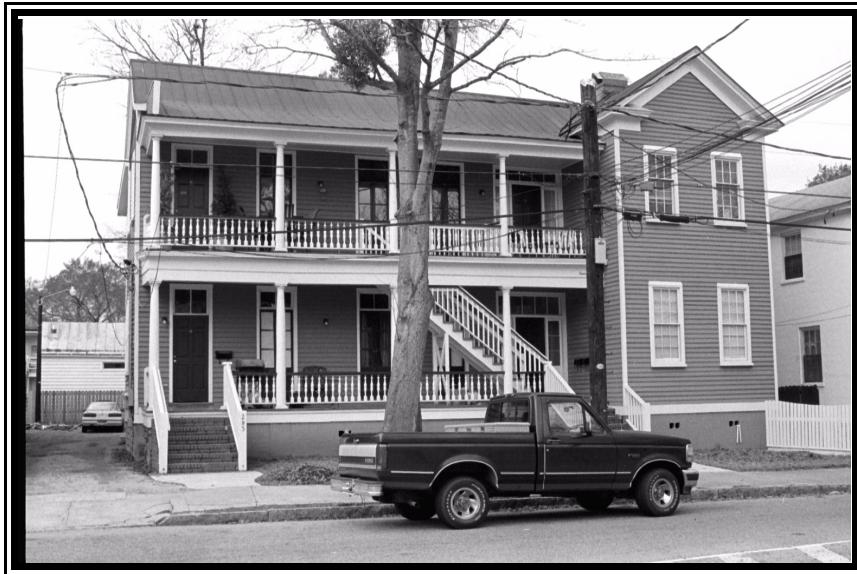


Figure 31. Resource 2188, east elevation, an example of the Greek Revival style.

The windows of Italianate houses are often round-headed with crowns, while roofs are often surmounted by a square cupola or tower. The Upper Peninsula has no good examples of the style. Two houses have elements of the style. The house at 307 Sumter Street (Resource 2657) has doubled shaped brackets along its eaves and a round-headed vent in its gable end. Figure 32 presents a view of this resource. The house at 17 Allway Street also has the round-headed vent, and it has shaped window surrounds on its facade, but it lacks the brackets along the eaves.



Figure 32. Resource 2657, northwest elevation, showing Italianate details.

Queen Anne Revival. This is the house style that many people associate with the term “Victorian.” It is perhaps the most picturesque of the styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and can be the most irregular in plan. The surfaces of these houses were enlivened through a variety of means, including projecting bay windows, patterned shingles, spindles, and half-timbering. The great interest of Queen Anne houses is in the details, where decorative work can appear at nearly any juncture or on nearly any surface. Roof lines of Queen Anne houses can be very complex, with multiple cross gables often creating a jumbled appearance, while towers of various shapes rise above the roofs. One-story porches tend to appear on Queen Anne houses, and often wrap around several sides of the house. The porches offer additional avenues for decoration, including elaborate turned work, decorative brackets, and single or grouped columns of varying sizes. The Queen Anne Revival style was most popular between 1880 and 1910, which is before most of the development in the Upper Peninsula.

The Upper Peninsula lacks a single good example of the Queen Anne Revival Style. The closest in major details are 28 Maple Street (Resource 3136) and 1130 King Street (Resource 3126), both of which have towers and multiple bay windows. 529 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2225) displays surface ornamentation typical of the style, while 555 Huger Street (Resource 2352) has the complex roof line and projections that are part of the style definitions. In all, approximately 16 houses show some influence from the style, most of which are found south of Huger Street. Figure 33 presents a view of Resource 3136.



Figure 33. Resource 3136, southwest elevation, an example of the Queen Anne Revival style.

Romanesque Revival. Often called Richardsonian Romanesque because the style was popularized in the United States by Henry Hobson Richardson, this style applies to masonry buildings. Typical features include conical towers, parapeted gables or dormers, use of rough-faced (ashlar) stone work, and heavy, round arches on squat columns or in the wall surface. The only example found in the Upper Peninsula is the Enston Home (Resource 0075).

All of the buildings and structures that comprise the Enston Home complex show some influence of the style, whether it's the squat porch arches of the cottages and the infirmary or the heavy arches over the ribbons of round-headed windows on Memorial Hall. Figure 34 presents a view of one of the cottages at the Enston Home.

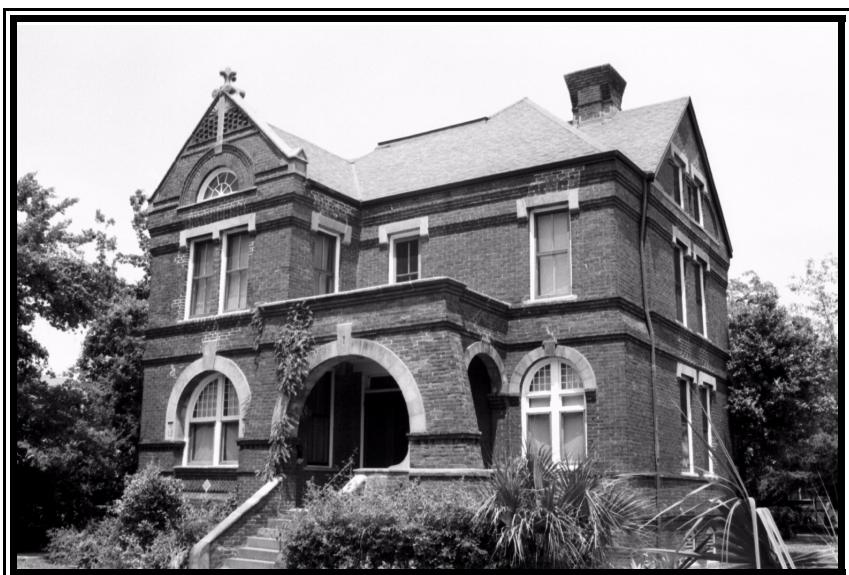


Figure 34. Enston Home Cottage #1 (Resource 0075.01), northeast elevation, an example of the Romanesque Revival style.

Folk Victorian. This is a style that is applied to simpler (folk) houses built generally in the late nineteenth century that feature some of the decorative elements of the Italianate or Queen Anne styles. The Upper Peninsula has 28 houses that fit this style. Most examples of this style are folk house types that have been embellished with spindlework or jigsawed details. Notable examples are Resource 2624 at 90 Fishburne Street and Resource 2653 at 18 Carolina Street. In total, 15 buildings in the Survey Universe show a strong influence of this style. Figure 35 presents a view of Resource 2624.

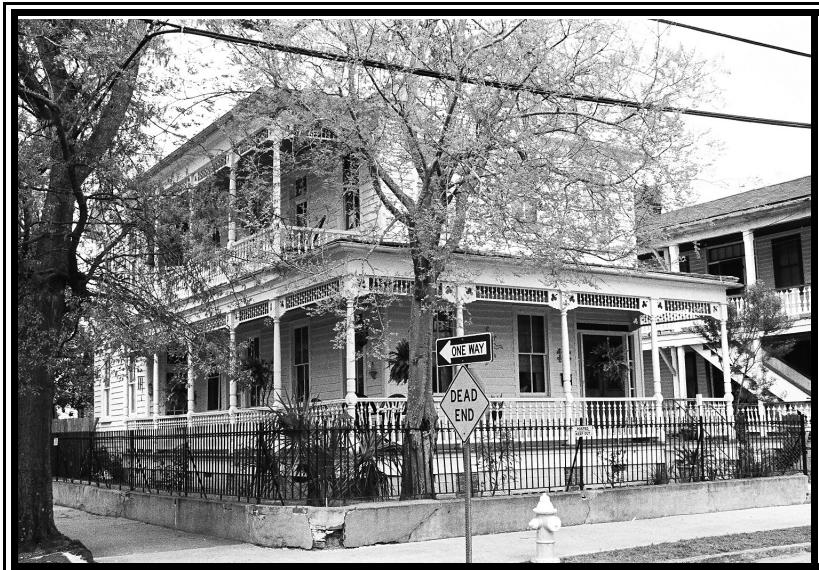


Figure 35. Resource 2624, southwest elevation, an example of the Folk Victorian style.

Colonial Revival. Popular from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style grew out of the Queen Anne Revival style. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, Colonial Revival had moved from more rustic examples to draw inspiration from the higher Georgian style of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This is a ubiquitous house style that is associated with a wide range of meanings. In the late nineteenth century, for a variety of reasons, architects and homeowners began to look to America's colonial past for inspiration. This was part of a wider cultural movement that sought to find meaning and value in the specifically American past. This style, which included both decorative arts and architecture, emerged in the face of sweeping changes in American society that included increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration, as well as a greater interest in the both sentimental and scientific study of history.

The Upper Peninsula has houses that mix Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles, such as 3 Kenilworth Avenue (Resource 2358). Later houses feature accentuated front doors with projecting pediments, pilasters, fan and side lights, and topped with cornices or segmental arches. Other, more elaborate houses may have additional details such as dormer windows, prominent cornices with dentil moldings, and quoins at the corners. Notable examples include 842 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3160), 165 Maple Street (Resource 3641), and a vernacular example at 18 Benson Street (Resource 2770). The style was very popular in the Upper Peninsula; we found nearly 200 examples of dwellings that are good examples or display strong influence from the style. Figures 36 and 37 present view of Resources 3160, and 2770, respectively.



Figure 36. Resource 3160, northwest elevation, an example of the Colonial Revival style.



Figure 37. Resource 2770, southwest elevation, an example of the Colonial Revival style.

Neoclassical Revival. This style is clearly related in inspiration and motivation to the Colonial Revival style. It too, was popular in the late nineteenth and especially the early twentieth centuries. Whereas the Colonial Revival style drew upon eighteenth century styles, especially Georgian, the Neoclassical style of the turn of the century drew upon houses of the early and middle nineteenth century, particularly the early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles. Charleston's lot shapes and sizes may have limited the style's popularity, and we only found two examples in the Upper Peninsula. A reserved example is at 164 Maple Street (Resource 3632), and a Victorian-inspired exuberant example is found at 143 Moultrie Street (Resource 2443). Figure 38 presents a view of Resource 3632.



Figure 38. Resource 3632, southwest elevation, an example of the Neoclassical Revival style.

Tudor Revival. This style draws on images of medieval England for its inspiration. The vogue for houses in a more or less accurate medieval style was relatively brief, lasting from the turn of the century to the late 1930s or early 1940s. Houses in this style tend to be one or one-and-a-half story houses with cross gabled roofs. They often have false half-timbering on the exterior walls, generally on the second half-story. Occasionally these houses will have multi-pane casement windows and relatively large chimney piles. The survey of the Upper Peninsula found 21 examples of houses with elements of the Tudor Revival style. No single house is an outstanding example, but Resource 4098 at 285 Grove Street has many of the elements. Other representative examples include Resource 2474 at 471 Huger Street and Resource 3565 at 954 Ashley Avenue. A view of Resource 4098 is presented in Figure 39.



Figure 39. Resource 4098, northwest elevation, showing elements of the Tudor Revival style.

Craftsman. Craftsman style houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front or side gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and occasionally with decorative brackets or beams. Generally, these houses have projecting porches supported by wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are surmounted by either side or front gabled roofs; occasionally, there are hip or cross gable roofs. The vogue for this style lasted from about 1900 to the early 1930s.

The Survey Universe contains approximately 150 houses that display elements of this style. These houses were built between c. 1905 and the early 1940s. Resource 2328 at 10 Parkwood Avenue has almost all of the defining details of the style; a view of this residence is presented in Figure 40. Other very good examples can be found at 7 Elmwood Avenue (Resource 2333) and 66 Sans Souci Street (Resource 3340). Figure 41 presents a view of Resource 3440. Many practitioners of the Craftsman style were greatly influenced by the arts of Asia, particularly Japan. Resource 2450 at 491 Huger Street (Figure 42) provides a good example of this variant; a view of this resource is presented in Figure 42.

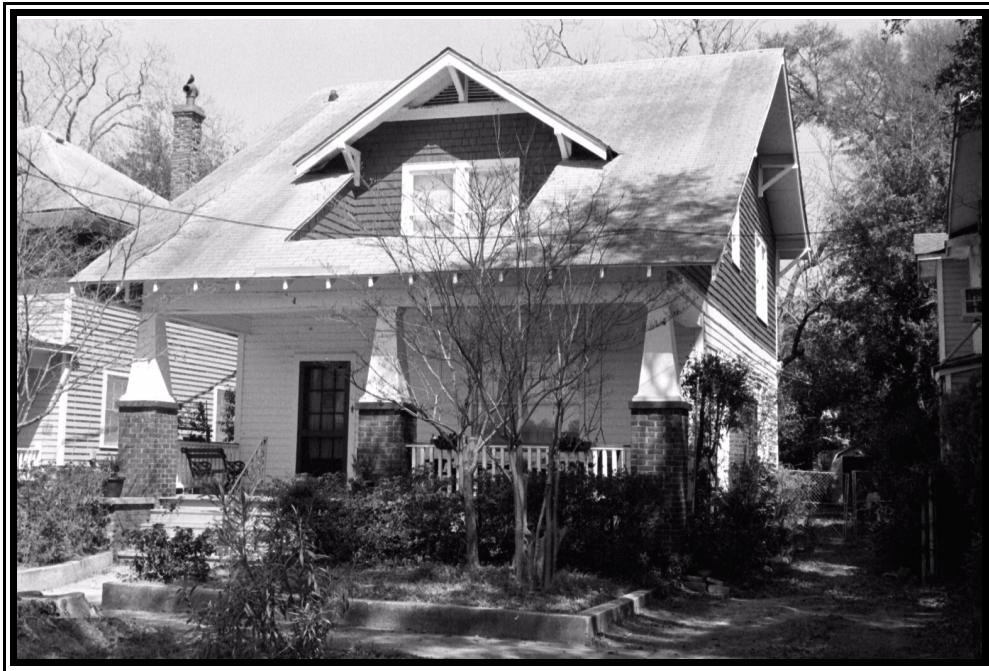


Figure 40. Resource 2328, southwest elevation, an example of the Craftsman style.



Figure 41. Resource 3340, southwest elevation, an example of the Craftsman style.



Figure 42. Resource 2450, northwest elevation, an example of Asian-influenced Craftsman style.

Prairie. The Prairie style arose from the Prairie School, a group of Chicago architects. Frank Lloyd Wright often is credited as its master. The popularity of the Prairie style was short-lived, from about 1900 until about 1920, and was concentrated in the American Midwest. Defining features of the style are low-pitched, hipped roofs, emphasis on horizontal elements, and massive rectangular porch supports. The house at 887 Rutledge (Resource 3297) is a good example of this style. There are about 17 residences in the Survey Universe that show some influence of the style. Figure 43 presents a view of Resource 3297.

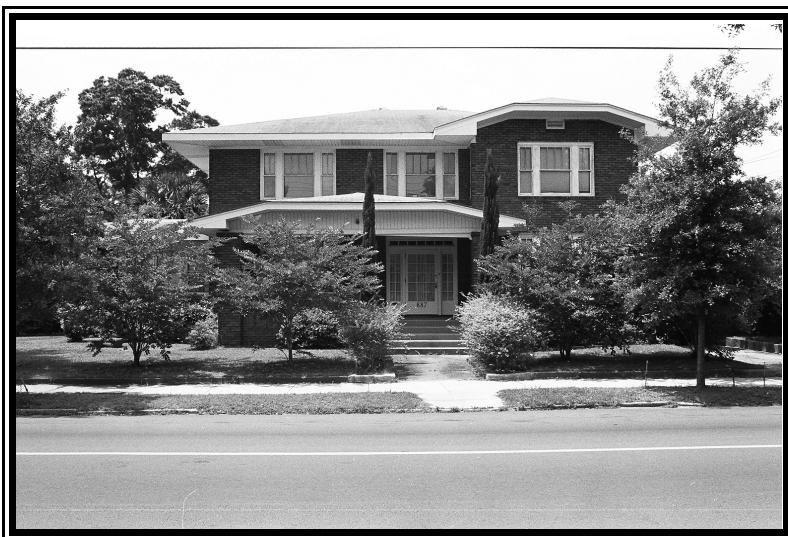


Figure 43. Resource 3297, east elevation, an example of the Prairie style.

Italian Renaissance. Although not as popular as the Classical and Colonial-inspired styles above, the Italian Renaissance style had adherents between 1890 and 1935. Based more accurately on Italian predecessors, buildings usually feature wide overhanging clay tile roofs, round arched window and door openings, and arched porches that often are recessed. The cottages that form the Colin McKissick Grant Home (Resource 2801) are adherents to this style; Figure 44 presents a view of the Grant Home.

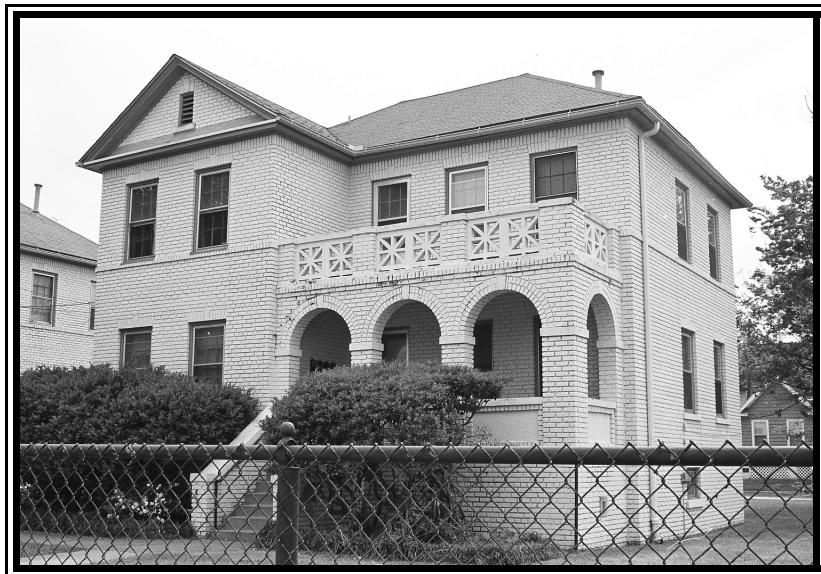


Figure 44. The Grant Home, Resource 2810.01, northeast elevation, an example of Italian Renaissance style.

Spanish Colonial Revival. This is a general category that covers more specific style labels, namely Mission, Monterey, Pueblo Revival, and Spanish Eclectic. The style is based on Spanish Colonial precedents in the Western and Southwestern United States. Early designs were popular in the late nineteenth century and simplified later plans maintained popularity into the 1950s. Features can include Mission-shaped parapets, clay tile roofs, stucco walls, cantilevered porches, arched porch openings, and Spanish Baroque details such as twisted columns. In total, only seven dwellings have some influence of the style. An example with some of the elements is Resource 3933 at 183 Grove Street; a view of this resource is presented in Figure 45.

International. This style derives its name from the European architects who first advocated it, including Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, and Mies van der Rohe. Initially, the style had some popularity in the 1920s, and that limited popularity continues. Its defining features include flat roofs, smooth unadorned walls, flush windows, and asymmetrical facades. Neither of the Upper



Figure 45. Resource 3933, northeast elevation, an example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Peninsula's two examples are strong adherents of the style, but the house at 186 Sans Souci Street (Resource 3503) is more strongly influenced by the style; Figure 46 presents a view of this resource.



Figure 46. Resource 3503, south elevation, and example of the International style.

Minimal Traditional. Particularly in the years after WWII, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester and McAlester (1988), however, define a national style under which many of the new suburban houses built between the 1930s and after WWII can be categorized. Their name for this group of houses is “Minimal Traditional.” These tend to be one-story houses with a prominent off-center gable on the front, and often are constructed of brick. Their inspiration is roughly Tudor Revival, given the roof configuration, but they lack any other identifiable visible style. Given the tight time frame within which they often were built, they tended to be built in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions. Not so much an urban style as are many of the earlier national styles, Minimal Traditional houses are predominately suburban. Approximately 50 houses in the Survey Universe are identified as have elements of this style. A good example executed in brick is Resource 3566 at 962 Ashley Avenue; Figure 47 presents a view of this resource. Other good examples include 914 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3384) and 95 Sans Souci Street (Resource 3288) with asbestos shingle siding.



Figure 47. Resource 3566, southwest elevation, an example of the Minimal Traditional style.

Folk House Types

The foregoing discussion of national styles represented in the Upper Peninsula’s historic single dwellings is useful in understanding the impact of broader cultural and artistic trends in the area. However, 76.8 percent of the houses in the Survey Universe could not be given any stylistic

designation. Thus, the majority of the dwellings in the Upper Peninsula are left out of a stylistic analysis. In order to bring these houses into the analysis of the County's historic architecture, the survey team drew upon folk housing types elaborated by McAlester and McAlester (1988). A discussion of these types is presented below.

Front gable. These houses can have one or two stories with one to three bays across the facade. Craftsman and bungalow-influenced houses are the most prominent twentieth century examples of this pervasive type. Unlike the buildings described in the Craftsman section above, however, many of these buildings lack architectural details and therefore are included in this folk section. Based on the survey findings, front gable houses were a popular form of folk housing in the Upper Peninsula. We found 637 examples of the form ranging in dates from the 1890s to the 1950s.

Massed plan side gabled. These houses, which are at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep, became popular as a folk form after the Civil War. These houses gained popularity after light weight roof framing could span houses that were more than two rooms deep (McAlester 1988: 28). Historically, this form is very popular. The Upper Peninsula has 388 surviving examples. The houses range in date from the 1890s to the 1950s.

Gable front and wing. These houses feature a front gable section with a side gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip roof porch often was added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to have been altered over the years, the cross gable sections often were built as a unit. We identified 220 examples of the gable front and wing plan in the Upper Peninsula, ranging in age from approximately 1870 to approximately 1955.

I-house. This house type also was a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century. These side gable houses were two rooms wide with a central hallway, and one room deep. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South, and drew upon notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Charleston and the South Carolina coast interpreted this form for use on narrow lots. Called the Single House, it is an I-House turned sideways on its lot so that its gabled side faces the street. The Upper Peninsula has 111 examples of I-Houses, of which 109 are Single Houses. These range in age from approximately 1885 to approximately 1930.

Hall and parlor. This type includes houses that have a simple side gabled roof covering a plan that is two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a traditional British form that was an early implant in the American colonies. This plan remained the basic housing form throughout the southeast into the early twentieth century. Like the Single House mentioned above, coastal South

Carolina has a unique variant. The Freedman's Cottage is a Hall and Parlor turned sideways on its lot so that its gabled side faces the street. In the Survey Universe, the 110 examples of the Hall and Parlor form range in date from the 1880s to the 1940s. Of these 110 Hall and Parlors, 105 are Freedman's Cottages.

Pyramidal. This house type is square in plan and features four-sided hipped or pyramidal roofs. This plan and form became popular in the South in the early twentieth century. The Upper Peninsula has 467 examples of this form, and, except for Lowndes Grove (1786 ca.), they date from the 1880s to the 1950s.

Some dwellings, such as large apartment buildings, are larger scale than typical houses and therefore do not fit into recognized folk forms. There are 25 buildings identified in the Survey Universe that do not fit into the above categories.

Commercial Resources

The Upper Peninsula was primarily rural until nineteenth and twentieth century neighborhoods developed. This development was almost exclusively residential, with the commercial aspects of the city left in the existing lower wards. Therefore, the Survey Universe contains only 18 buildings built for commercial uses.

Some commercial buildings reflect the same national styles as contemporary houses. Because the Upper Peninsula has so few commercial buildings, few styles are represented. The Botzis Building at 698 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2948) has some elements of the Colonial Revival style, especially in the door surround on its Cleveland Avenue door. The Coca-Cola Building at 823 Meeting Street (Resource 2860) and the Coplestons Laundry Building at 537 Meeting Street (Resource 2801) have elements of the Art Moderne style, which is not reflected in the Upper Peninsula's houses. Elements of the Art Moderne Style include smooth stucco walls, vertical elements, and flat roofs with coping.

Like houses, most commercial buildings adhere to a few particular forms. Because of the limited number, only three types, as defined by Richard Longstreth in his book, *The Buildings of Main Street*, were present in the Upper Peninsula's commercial district. One of these is the one-part commercial block, which is simply a one-story building with a door and windows that fit into a front wall. We identified six one-part commercial blocks in the Survey Universe. The one-part commercial blocks appear to have been built between 1940 and 1955. The second principal

commercial type found in the Upper Peninsula is the two-part commercial block. This type represents the addition of a second floor with living or office space above the first-floor commercial area. We identified four two-part commercial buildings in the Survey Universe. The apparent construction dates of these buildings range from 1905 to 1942. The central block with wings is the final type, which features an emphasized central section with lesser sides. The three examples of this type appear to have been built between 1940 and 1948. Finally, five historic buildings built for commercial use do not fit into these categories. Most of these appear have the scale and massing of houses with the lower story open for commercial use. Unlike traditional commercial buildings, these are designed to be free standing.

Institutional Resources

Institutional buildings, including churches, government buildings, schools, and libraries, are vital to the health of a community. Because Charleston is a significant city, the Survey Universe contains buildings designed for many different institutional needs. These resources represent the systems that cement a civilization. Architecturally, institutional resources often represent the closest approximation to national, academic styles in rural areas; more money and effort is put into their design and construction than into other buildings.

Churches are usually the center of a community, and they can be its most architecturally elaborate buildings. Churches often show elements of the Gothic Revival style, which does not appear in the Upper Peninsula's houses. The lancet windows, trefoils, and roof elaborations of the Gothic Revival style appear in seven churches: the Salem Baptist Church on Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2693), the Sacred Heart Church on King Street (Resource 2811), the Union Baptist Church on Meeting Street (Resource 2839), the Asbury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church on Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2904), and probably the best example of the style, the Saint Barnabas Evangelical Lutheran Church (Resource 2904) on Rutledge Avenue. In addition to these five churches, the Rutledge Avenue Baptist Church (Resource 2630) mixes Gothic Revival with Romanesque Revival, and the Citadel's Summerall Chapel has a mix of Spanish Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival. Colonial Revival elements appear in the First Church of Christ Scientist on Moultrie Street and the Tabernacle of Praise and Worship Church on King Street. Architecturally, the Greek Orthodox Church on Race Street (Resource 2715) has some Romanesque influence, but defies standard American classification. Seven more churches are utilitarian buildings with few if any architectural details. In total, we surveyed 16 buildings that were built as houses of worship. One resource was historically used as a church but looks more like a house. The building at 981 King Street (Resource 2967), was originally used by the Sunbeams, a group of Baptist missionaries,

and it has elements of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. Figures 48 and 49 present views of Resources 2811 and 2630 respectively.



Figure 48. Sacred Heart Church (Resource 2811), northwest elevation.

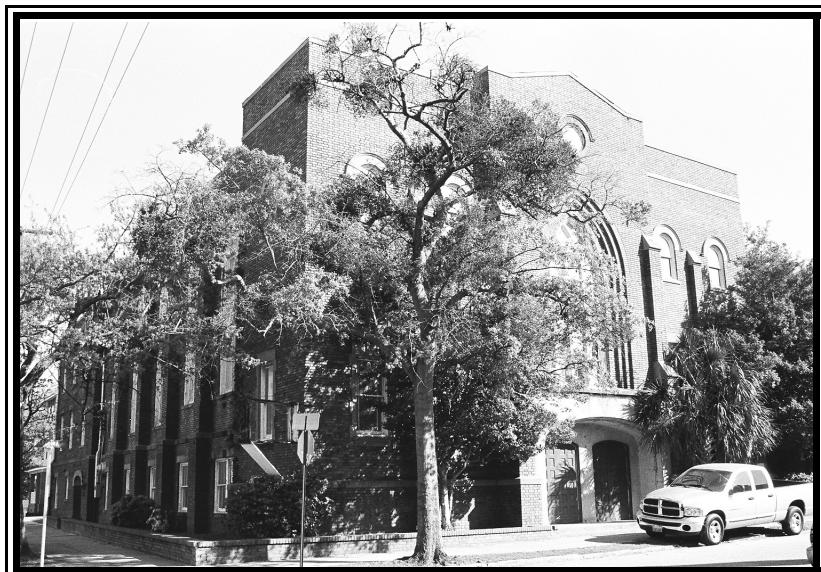


Figure 49. Rutledge Avenue Baptist Church (Resource 2630), southwest elevation.

Cemeteries, often related to churches, are an important community tie to its personal history. We found 21 historic cemeteries in the Survey Universe. The Wilson Family Cemetery (Resource 2691) behind the Salem Baptist Church is the oldest (ca. 1808). The remaining cemeteries are all clustered at the northwest corner of the Survey Universe on land once belonging to Magnolia Umbra Plantation. These cemeteries (Resource 0077 and Resources 2865-2883) are both large and small and range in opening dates from the 1850s to the 1950s. They include: African American cemeteries not associated with particular churches such as the Brotherly Association Cemetery (Resource 2874); African Methodist Episcopal Church cemeteries such as the Morris Brown A.M.E. Church Cemetery (Resource 2882); Jewish Cemeteries; a Catholic Cemetery; a German Protestant Cemetery; a Greek Cemetery; and a western-European Protestant Cemetery. This large collection of cemeteries in one area reflects Charleston's development and the desire to locate burials away from the city for sanitary reasons.

Schools ensure continuity of knowledge from one generation to the next. Nine buildings and one structure are related to education. The Rivers High School (Resource 2966), the James Simons Elementary School (Resource 2907) which has elements of the Tudor Revival Style, and the Henry P. Archer School (Resource 3408) which is a good example of Colonial Revival, are all public schools. The Charleston Catholic School (Resource 2812) is a private school with elements of Tudor Revival. Three buildings and a structure on The Citadel's campus all feature the Citadel's trademark Gothic Revival elements. These buildings and structure are Bond Hall (Resource 2699), Capers Hall (Resource 2700), LeTellier Hall (Resource 2703), and Howie Carillon (Resource 2826). Finally, two small buildings, one on Cleveland Street (Resource 2560) and one on Sheppard Street (Resource 2565) are associated with nearby playgrounds.

Hampton Park (Resource 2562) is an important landscape. It was originally designed as a race course in the eighteenth century. Later, it was used for the West Indian Exposition and had hardwood allees and an artificial lake added; Figure 50 presents a view of Hampton Park. We identified two other significant landscapes in the Upper Peninsula. The Citadel Parade Ground (Resource 2561) is a rectangular ground framed by scattered hardwoods along its fringe. It is the center of the Citadel Campus and is surrounded by the Citadel's buildings. Allen Park (Resource 3409) was designed in the early twentieth century as part of the Hampton Park Terrace neighborhood. It has diagonal walks, a center fountain, and oak trees scattered throughout.

We identified two fire stations in the Survey Universe. The Engine Number Eight building (Resource 2888) at 370 Huger Street takes the form of a two-part commercial block. The other fire station at 1095 King Street (Resource 2809) is no longer used by the Fire Department. One other



Figure 50. Hampton Park (Resource 2562) facing north.

public building was identified. The former Immigration Center on the Cooper River (Resource 3909) was originally for immigrants coming to Charleston and was later used as a jail. It is now privately owned and used for commercial purposes. Figures 51 and 52 present views of the Engine Number Eight building and the Immigration Center, respectively.

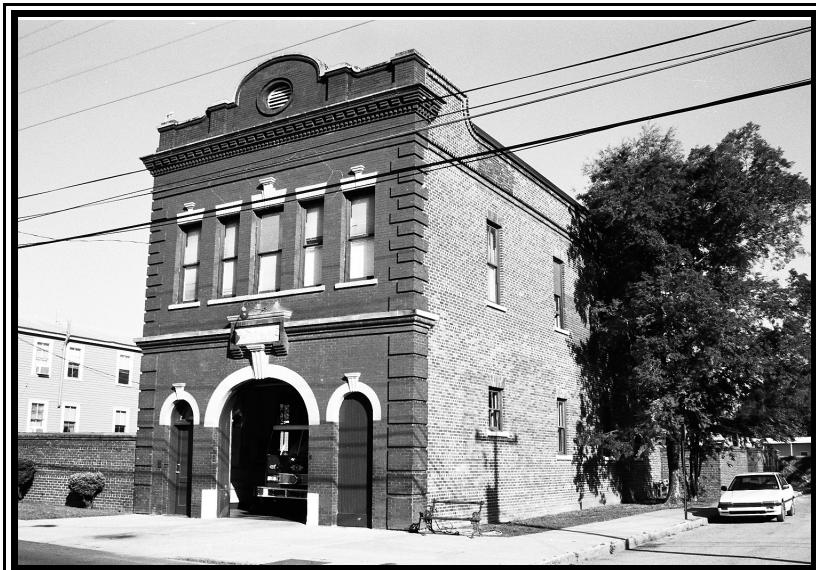


Figure 51. Engine Number 8 Building (Resource 2888), southeast elevation.



Figure 52. Immigration Center (Resource 2809), northwest elevation.

The Upper Peninsula has one historic building designed for civic and social groups. The Masonic Lodge (Resource 2973), which takes the form of a two-part commercial block, sits at 1001 King Street.

Two resources were designed to entertain people. The first is the County Hall Building (Resource 2964) at 1000 King Street. This building, designed for large indoor events, is the best example of the Art Deco style in the Survey Universe. Currently, the building is used as apartments. A view of the resource is presented in Figure 53. The other resource is the Johnson Hagood Stadium at Congress Street and Hagood Avenue. It consists of two semi-circular bandstands and a field in between. Originally, it was designed for outdoor events such as football games, and now is owned by the Citadel.

Finally, one resource (2965) does not fit easily into any of the above categories. This highway marker in front of Rivers High School was placed by the City of Charleston and the Charleston chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1947. It commemorates the naming of King Street part of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Highway.



Figure 53. County Hall (Resource 2964), southwest elevation.

Transportation Resources

The Upper Peninsula has always served as a connection between the City and Port of Charleston and the interior of South Carolina. This leads to the obvious development of roads and railroads. Architecturally, there are few buildings historically associated with transportation above US Highway 17. The most significant is the Charleston City Railway Car House (Resource 2830). This two-story brick building was built in 1897; a view of the resource is presented in Figure 54. Currently, the building is not used. At the easternmost part of the Survey Universe, the Seaboard Coastline Trestle (Resource 4138) extends into Town Creek. Abandoned, it is mostly intact and still has an associated building (Resource 4139). Just to the south stand three buildings (Resources 4140-4142), also abandoned. One appears large enough to be a small warehouse, the other two are smaller. They appear to be buildings related to river trade on the peninsula. Two other remaining historic resources (Resources 3364 and 3369) appear to be free-standing former automobile garages that have been converted into houses.



Figure 54. City Railway Car House (Resource 2830) northeast elevation.

Manufacturing Resources

The Upper Peninsula of Charleston historically was rural. While there are buildings associated with manufacturing in the Survey Universe, few of the buildings or structures are over 50 years of age. We found no resources directly related to manufacturing or industry that are survey eligible.

Data Gaps

All portions of the Survey Universe were accessible to the Architectural Historian. There were no data gaps in the survey.

Section V: Recommendations

National Register Listed Properties

The Hampton Park Terrace Historic District

This district maintains its historic character. No buildings have been demolished or substantially altered, and the streetscapes remain intact. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Hampton Park Terrace Historic District.

Lowndes Grove (Resource 0073.00)

This historic resource remains intact (see Figure 30). The house and property have not been greatly altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the Lownde's Grove's NRHP eligibility or boundaries.

The Enston Home (Resource 0075)

The Enston Home remains mostly unaltered (see Figure 34). It maintains all of its original buildings in the their original locations. Some architectural elements were replaced during repairs to buildings after Hurricane Huge. These replacements do not adversely affect the eligibility of the buildings. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Enston Home.

Magnolia Cemetery (Resource 0077.00)

Magnolia cemetery is altered only by the addition of new graves. These burials do not detract from the existing graves and are consistent with the historic use of the cemetery. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of Magnolia Cemetery.

The Florence Crittenton Home (Resource 0104)

This historic resource has not been altered since its recent nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Florence Crittenton Home.

National Register Eligible Properties

The North of 17 Historic District

This district maintains its historic character and streetscapes (see Figure 29). We recommend the following changes. First, because the name is ambiguous, we recommend changing the name to The Sophia Wilson Historic District. Second, we recommend modification of the southern boundary to exclude the school at the intersection of Fishburne and Perry Streets, and extension of the western boundary to Rutledge Avenue. The Sophia Wilson Historic District is a very late nineteenth century to early twentieth century residential neighborhood. This area originally was owned by Sophia Wilson; it was subdivided in 1893. Although the original plat included one more road to the south, the boundaries for the recommended district are Rutledge Avenue on the west, King Street on the east, the lots on the south side of Fishburne Street on the south, and the lots on the north side of Sumter Street on the north. Generally, the neighborhood is characterized by two-story houses, a 10 to 15 foot setback, closely spaced houses, and some street trees. It is a good example of a Charleston neighborhood in the transition between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Therefore, we recommend the Sophia Wilson Historic District remains eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Carondolet Street Historic District

This district contains approximately 12 houses (see Figure 29). During the present survey, we found only two houses (Resources 2728 and 2729) that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS. In addition, a newer apartment building occupies the southeastern fourth of the district. Because of the modern intrusion and the few historic architectural resources, we recommend the Carondolet Historic District not eligible for the NRHP.

The Dingle Street Historic District

This district contains 14 houses (see Figure 29). During the present survey we found only seven houses (Resources 2784-2790) that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS. Three of these seven houses have low levels of integrity (below a rating of 3-). Because there are so few historic architectural resources that could contribute to the district, we recommend the Dingle Street Historic District not eligible for the NRHP.

The North Tracy Street Historic District

This district contains 16 houses (see Figure 29). During the present survey, we found only eight houses (Resources 2891-2898) that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the SCSS. Three-quarters of the houses on the eastern side of North Tracy Street were not included because of inappropriate alterations. Three of the eight historic architectural resources surveyed have low levels of integrity (below a rating of 3-). With minimal restoration, most houses on North Tracy Street could contribute to a district. However, because only half of the houses currently contribute, we recommend the North Tracy Street Historic District not eligible for the NRHP.

74 Fishburne Street (Resource 2065)

The resource at 74 Fishburne Street is a two-story frame house built around 1903 (see Figure 29). This house's windows have been covered with plywood, but it has no other recent alterations. It retains a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend that 74 Fishburne Street remains eligible for the NRHP.

The Colin McKissick Grant Home (Resource 2810)

The Grant Home is a collection of six identical multiple-dwellings lined up along Meeting Street at its intersection with Huger Street (see Figures 29 and 44). Additionally, an arched gate stands on the Meeting Street side of the buildings. The buildings retain a high level of integrity and have few alterations. Recently, six small cottages have been built behind the houses, but they are small, designed like Freedman's Cottages, and have no adverse affect on the Resource 2810. Therefore, we recommend that the Colin McKissick Grant Home remains eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Immigration Center (Resource 2809)

The Immigration Center is a two story masonry building used briefly for immigration, later for a jail and a warehouse, and currently for commercial purposes (see Figures 29 and 52). This building has been altered from its original use, and all of its windows have been replaced. However, the building is in its original location and it still has most of its historic fabric. The building has historical interest because of its multiple uses in the past. Therefore, we recommend that the Immigration Center remains eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

The Charleston Railway Bus Barn (Resource 2830)

The Charleston Railway Bus Barn is a two-story brick building built in 1897 to house Charleston's street cars (see Figure 29). Currently abandoned, it has some additions and alterations, mostly historic, and it has sustained some damage. However, the building's original form is still apparent and it maintains most of its original fabric. Therefore, we recommend that the Charleston Railway Bus Barn remains eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

The Charleston Fire Department Engine Number Eight Building (Resource 2888)

The Engine Number 8 Building is a two-story brick building that takes the form of a two-part commercial block (see Figure 29). It has almost no alterations and retains many architectural details. Therefore, we recommend that the Engine Number Eight building remain eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Districts Recommended Eligible

During the present survey, we encountered areas that are concentrations of significant historic architectural resources. Sometimes, these areas coincide with designed spaces or neighborhoods, and sometimes they are small parts of larger wholes. We defined boundaries for these districts to include all of the linked resources while excluding intrusions as much as possible. We found six districts that we recommend eligible for the NRHP. These districts are shown in Figure 55. In many cases, the SHPO did not concur with our NRHP recommendations for districts or individual properties made in the draft report and repeated here. Readers should refer to the SHPO determination of eligibility letter presented in Appendix C.



Figure 55. Location of the proposed and previously recorded historic districts in the Survey Universe (USGS 1983 Charleston, SC quadrangle).

The Citadel Parade Ground Historic District

This proposed district is the core of the Citadel's campus; it encompasses the Parade Ground itself (Resource 2561) and the adjacent buildings and structures including Bond Hall (Resource 2699), Capers Hall (Resource 2700), Stevens Barracks (Resource 2701), Law Barracks (Resource 2702), Le Tellier Hall (Resource 2703), Summerall Chapel (Resource 2704) and the Howie Carillon (Resource 2826). The district also encompasses seven buildings that are non-contributing because of their age, but do not detract from the district because they are built with similar materials, details and scales as the existing buildings or are exact copies of historic buildings. Figure 56 presents a view of the proposed district. The Citadel, chartered in 1842, is a statewide institution and has produced many national, state, and local leaders. It has been at this location since 1922. The building tradition of smooth stucco walls and Gothic Revival castellations along the roof parapets was brought from the original campus on Marion Square.

Because of its associations with the history of South Carolina, and its unique architectural traditions, the Citadel Parade Ground Historic District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The SHPO determined that this district not eligible for the NRHP; however they did determine the Summerall Chapel and the Howie Carillon individually eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

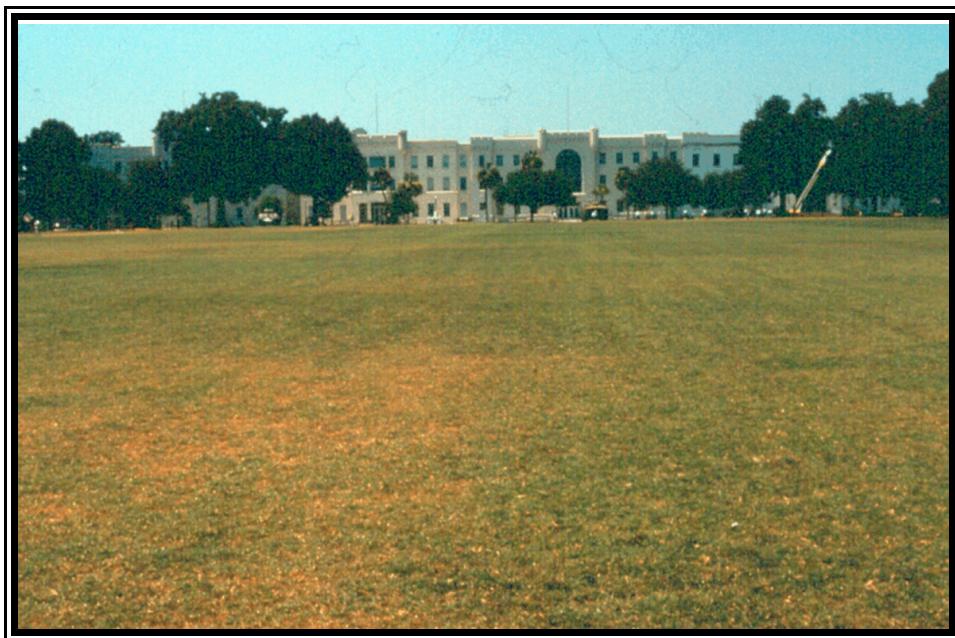


Figure 56. Citadel Parade Ground Historic District (Parade Ground) facing north.

The Citadel Officers' Quarters Historic District

This proposed district is a collection of 12 two story quadraplexes that surround the President's house and were built for the Citadel by the WPA in 1939, and also includes the President's house and the Mary Murry Infirmary at its northwestern end. All buildings contribute to the district. It also includes picturesque curving roads, Live Oak trees, and a view of the marsh to the southwest. Figure 57 presents a view of the district. This district has historic ties to both the Citadel military college, and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal program. The buildings themselves have some minor loss of integrity, such as screened porches and window replacements, but the overall integrity is high. Therefore, we recommend the Citadel Officers' Quarters Historic District eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The SHPO disagrees with this recommendation and determined that this district is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).



Figure 57. Citadel Officers' Quarters Historic District (Hammond Avenue) facing northeast.

The Magnolia Umbra Cemetery District

This proposed district is a collection of 20 cemeteries located on land that once belonged to Magnolia Umbra Plantation. The district encompasses Resource 0077 and Resources 2865-2883,

all cemeteries that are separated only by roads, walls or vegetative borders. Founded between the 1850s and 1950s, the cemeteries represent different religious and secular affiliations, as well as ethnic origins. In the district, six cemeteries (Resources 2869-2872, 2874 and 2880) are secular cemeteries for African Americans. Five cemeteries (Resources 2876-2879, 2882, and 2883) are affiliated with African Methodist Episcopal Churches. Three cemeteries (Resources 2865, 2875, and 2878) are Jewish. One is Greek (Resource 2873), one is Catholic (Resource 2876), one is Lutheran (Resource 2866), and one is western European Protestant (Resource 0077). The largest, Magnolia Cemetery (Resource 0077), covers about 58 acres and is already listed on the NRHP. Several of the cemeteries have winding walks and ornate funerary architecture and sculpture, but some have simple stones without definite rows. Figure 58 presents a view of the district.

The cemetery district reflects the both the high-style and vernacular ideas of cemetery design that began in the 1850s. The district also reflects the segregation of races and religion that existed in the antebellum United States and continues to this day. Therefore, we recommend the Magnolia Umbra Cemetery District eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The SHPO concurred with this recommendation (see Appendix C).

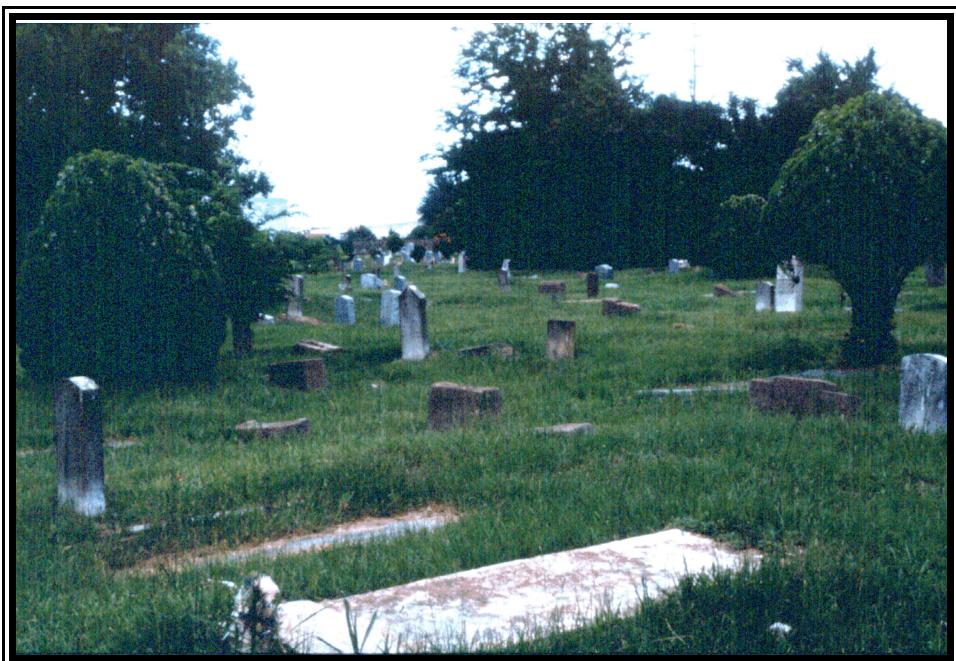


Figure 58. Magnolia Umbra Cemetery District (Lemon Street) facing northeast.

The Rutledge Avenue Improvement Historic District

This proposed district is an early twentieth century neighborhood. The approximate boundaries of this district are Rutledge Avenue on the west, Interstate 26 on the east, the lots on the south side of Poplar Street on the south, and the lots on the north side of Cypress Street on the north (see Figure 55). The majority of the neighborhood was subdivided in 1912 by the Rutledge Avenue Improvements Company. The sections to the east of King Street were subdivided in 1918 as the Carolina Florida Realty Tract. The neighborhood is characterized by a uniform spacing between houses and a 30 foot setback. There are few intrusions into this house pattern. Mature hardwoods such as Crepe Myrtles, Dogwoods, and Live Oaks line the streets. Figure 59 presents a view of this district. The neighborhood's earliest houses appear to have been built just after the land was subdivided, and the latest contributing house was built around 1940. The vast majority of the houses appear to have been built between 1920 and 1930. The majority of the houses are two stories, and all of the houses are a massed plan, either a four-square or bungalow type. Five of the houses are good enough examples of their type or style to be considered individually eligible (Resources 3125, 3136, 3154, 3160, and 3112). In total, the district contains 166 individually eligible or contributing resources. We recommend the Rutledge Avenue Improvements Historic District eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and they determined that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP; however, the City currently is conducting research to determine if the proposed district may be eligible under Criterion A or B.



Figure 59. Rutledge Avenue Improvements District (Maple Street) facing east.

The East Riverside Park Historic District

This proposed district includes a small collection of houses on Ashley and Darlington Avenues between Peachtree and Sans Souci Streets (see Figure 55). This area is part of the Riverside Park neighborhood that was platted in 1917 and 1920. This proposed district includes 29 buildings, including Resources 3555-3563 and Resources 3565-3584. There are only two non-contributing buildings in the district. These houses appear to range in date from the 1930s to the early 1950s. Most of the buildings are one or one and one-half stories, and all are a massed plan. The neighborhood has some uniformity in setback and some street trees. Figure 60 presents a view of the district. None of the buildings are individually eligible for the NRHP. When considered together, the district represents a 1930s to 1950s neighborhood with a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend the East Riverside Park Historic District eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and they determined that this proposed district is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).



Figure 60. East Riverside Park Historic District (Ashley Avenue) facing south.

The West Grove Street Historic District

This proposed district is a group of houses along Grove Street between Fifth and Eighth Streets (see Figure 55). The district includes Resources 4075-4112, and most of the houses date from ca. 1940 to ca. 1950. There are 38 contributing and four non-contributing buildings. One house, 308 Grove Street (Resource 4091), is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP. The parcels were subdivided in 1919 as part of the Wagener Terrace neighborhood. These houses are unified by their brick veneer siding. There are only three contributing buildings that do not have brick veneer siding. The street has some street trees and the houses have a somewhat uniform setback. Figure 61 presents a view of the district. The West Grove Historic District represents a mid-twentieth century neighborhood with some architectural unity and high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend the district eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and they determined that this proposed district is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).



Figure 61. West Grove Street Historic District (Grove Street) facing east.

Individual Resources Recommended Eligible

541 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2249)

This residence sits at 541 Rutledge Avenue, and was built around 1920. This one and one-half story frame house rises from a tall brick foundation. Its exterior walls feature three-over-one windows and wood drop siding. The facade also has a tripartite window. Brick posts on brick piers support the pedimented porch which dominates the facade. The porch also has inset polychromatic bricks in the piers and shaped brackets at the porch corners. A small, three-pane window above the porch lights the attic. A front-oriented, clipped gable, asbestos cement shingle roof covers the house, and each side of the house has an interior brick chimney. Figure 62 presents a view of Resource 2249. This house is well designed and retains an high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 2249 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Past occupants of the home include Anna Holmes, an African American domestic, and owner Charles T. Canady, who worked as a conductor for the Southern Railway in the 1930s and 40s (City Directory: 1922, 1923, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and consider this resource not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

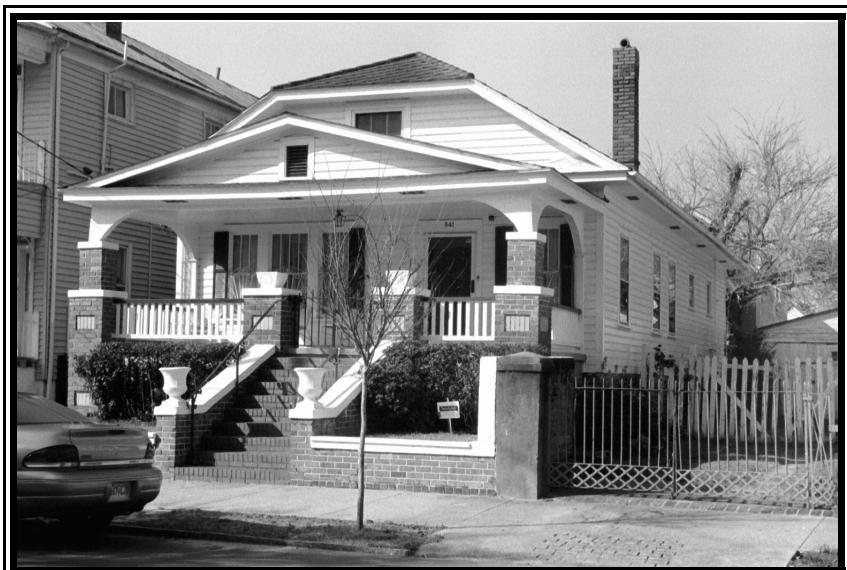


Figure 62. 541 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2249), northeast elevation.

167 Congress Street (Resource 2309)

This dwelling was built around 1915 at 167 Congress Street. The two-story frame house has a hipped standing seam metal roof and a central hipped dormer with two, six-pane awning windows. An exterior brick chimney rises through the roof on the right side. Wood drop siding covers the exterior walls, broken only by the six-over-one windows. The hip porch roof has eave brackets like the main and dormer roofs. Brick posts standing on the brick apron wall support the porch roof. The apron wall and porch posts have concrete details. The front door sits in a bayed projection with sidelights on the canted sides. A filled brick pier foundation supports the dwelling. Figure 63 presents a view of Resource 2309. This house is a well designed with interesting details. It also retains a very high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 2309 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The house was occupied in the 1930s and 40s by H.U. Seabrook, an African American physician (Brenner 2000). The current occupant claims that Dr. Seabrook built the house, and that his office on Cannon Street was the first African American doctor's office in Charleston. The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

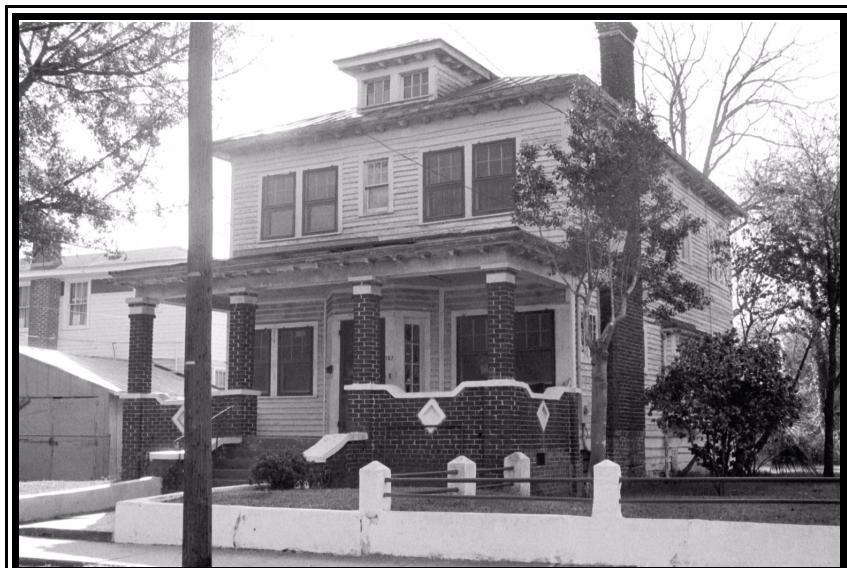


Figure 63. 167 Congress Street (Resource 2309), northwest elevation.

10 Parkwood Avenue (Resource 2328)

This one and one-half story house at 10 Parkwood Avenue was built around 1919 (see Figure 40). A large, side gable asphalt shingle roof with a large inset central gabled dormer predominate the facade. Wood diagonal knee braces line the open eaves on the gable sides and the dormer. One-over-one windows light the interior, and the frame walls are covered by wood shingle siding on the upper story and dormer and wood drop on the lower story. The large roof comes down to cover the inset front porch with battered wood post on brick pier porch supports. The facade has a glazed door and a large eight-over-one window. The house rests on a filled brick pier foundation. The house has good integrity and is a very interesting example of a house in the Craftsman idiom. Resource 2328 is within the Hampton Park Terrace Historic District. We recommend Resource 2328 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). The house has had numerous occupants, including machinist L.L. Robinson, banker R.E. Muckenfuss Jr. and Edward M. Fischer, the secretary/treasurer of the A.H. Fisher Company (City Directory: 1918, 1919, 1922, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

573 Huger Street (Resource 2336)

This house sits at 573 Huger Street. An asphalt shingle, hipped roof punctuated by hipped dormers with nine-pane windows on three sides surmounts this two and one-half story frame house. A right side brick exterior chimney breaks through the bracketed roof eaves. Wood clapboards cover the upper story and dormers, and veneer brick covers the lower story. The house has three-over-one windows. The gabled front porch roof is barrel-vaulted and has false half timbering in its tympanum. Brick piers, with concrete diamonds at their tops, support the corners of the porch, and small wood columns on the brick apron wall support the porch roof at the springers of the barrel vault. The apron wall has a concrete coping and round-arched openings with concrete keystones. Sidelights and a transom surround the glazed front door. A shed-roof porte-cochere with similar porch supports and a small balcony above projects from the left side. Figure 64 presents a view of Resource 2336. This house has many layers of architectural detail, and is well executed. It also maintains a high level of integrity. Resource 2336 is within the Hampton Park Terrace Historic District. We recommend Resource 2336 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is

individually eligible (see Appendix C). This house was owned by Thomas P. Stoney, who was elected mayor of Charleston in 1922 and served two terms (Brenner 2000).

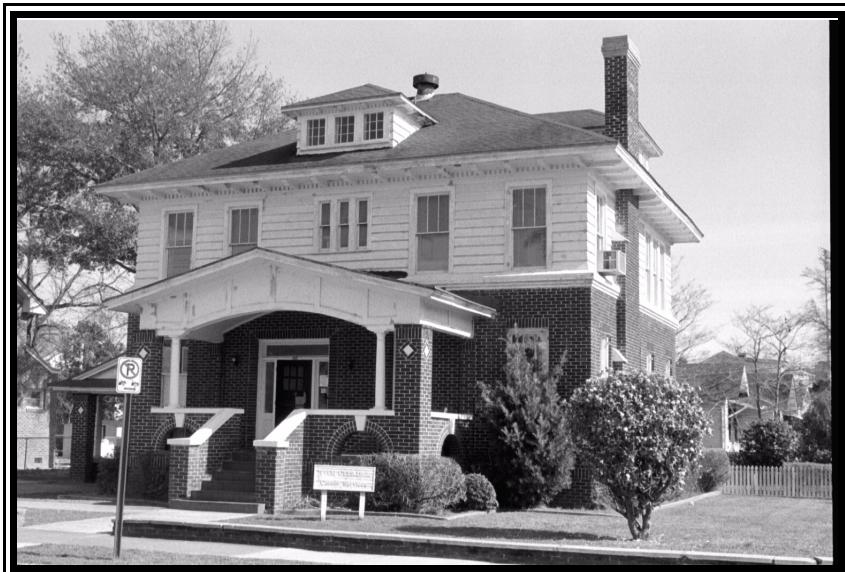


Figure 64. 573 Huger Street (Resource 2336), northwest elevation.

555 Huger Street (Resource 2352)

This resource is a two and one-half-story house at 555 Huger Street. Built in 1918, this frame dwelling has a hipped, standing seam metal roof and an irregular shape that includes a projecting left facade pedimented gable, a two-story left side gabled squared oriel projection, and a right side gabled full-height bay projection. An exterior right side brick chimney and a gabled dormer accentuate the roof line. All of the building's eaves have brackets. The walls hold nine-over-one windows and wood weatherboard siding. Doubled and tripled slender wood columns on brick piers support the hipped porch roof, and geometric-pane sidelights and a transom surround the front door. Figure 65 presents a view of Resource 2352. This house is well executed and has many architectural details. It also maintains a high level of integrity. We recommend Resource 2352 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). E.C. Sanders, who worked for S.C. Robinson, was an early owner, and his widowed continued to live here after his death. Later owners include John T. Leonard Jr. who owned John T. Leonard Jr. Inc., and

his son, John T. Leonard III, who was in the Army during World War II (City Directory: 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

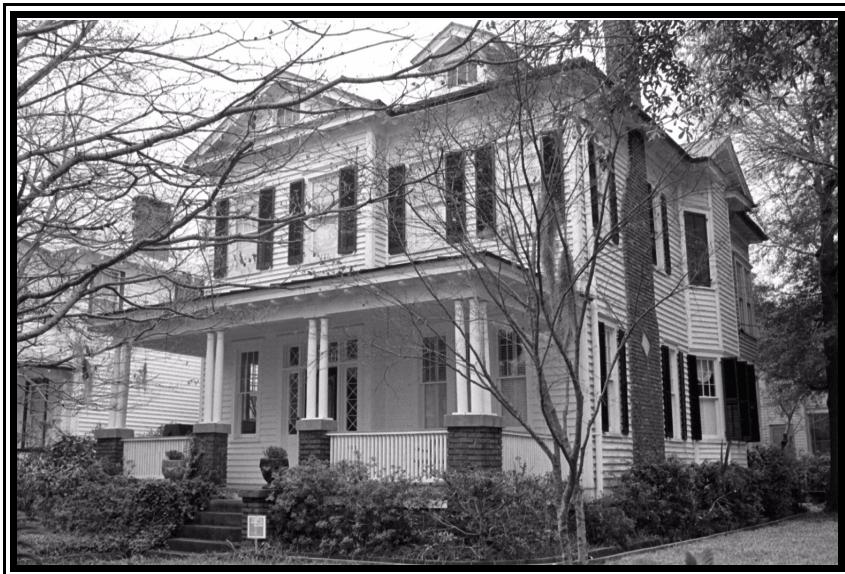


Figure 65. 555 Huger Street (Resource 2352), northwest elevation.

39 Parkwood Avenue (Resource 2403)

This resource is a two story frame house standing at 39 Parkwood Avenue. The dwelling's main roof is hipped and covered in slate. Two lower projecting front gables predominate the facade. Two gables, a small gabled dormer above and a shed wall dormer below, sit between the two front gables. Likewise, the front door, surrounded by a transom and sidelights, sits in a small inset porch between the front gables. This porch has fluted Doric column supports with an eastern-inspired cross member. The gable dormer roofs slide down to side porches with large gabled dormers above. The upper story has tooling stucco siding, and the lower story has veneer brick siding. Most windows are nine-over-ones except the shed wall dormer, which has six-over-sixes. The right side porch has brick arch porch supports and French doors. Figure 66 presents a view of Resource 2403. The right side porch has been filled with vinyl siding. This alteration does some damage to the house's integrity, but it does not hide the fact that the house is architecturally unique and very well designed. We recommend Resource 2403 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually



Figure 66. 39 Parkwood Avenue (Resource 2403), southeast elevation.

eligible (see Appendix C). James G. Sherrer, who was the president and treasurer of the Ashley Ice Cream Company, owned this house for many years starting in the late 1920s. Before him, the house was owned by Walter B. Wilbur with the Miller, Huger, Wilbur and Miller firm, and George S. Brantly, the president and manager of the White Swan Laundry (City Directory: 1919, 1922, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

491 Huger Street (Resource 2450)

This two story frame house at 491 Huger Street shows some Asian influence (see Figure 42). The front section of the house is one story and has a shallow, standing seam metal, cross gable roof with sideways gabled projections. The rear section is two stories with a shallow, standing seam metal, front gabled roof. All roofs have extremely wide eaves, and the gable ends have knee braces and vergeboards with shaped ends. The second story has wood shingle walls and six-pane casement windows. The lower story has stuccoed walls and six-over-one windows. The integral front porch has stuccoed pier supports, a stuccoed apron wall, shaped extended purlins and vergeboards, and a crossing open support work in the gable end that also is eastern-shaped. A porte-cochere extends to the right side, and sidelights flank the glazed door. This house shows the strong Asian influence that characterizes some examples of the Craftsman style. This house is well designed and executed, and maintains a high level of integrity. We recommend Resource 2450 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner;

however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). Its earliest occupant was Miguel Bofill, who was a real estate agent. Starting in the mid-1920s, the house was owned by William H. Hand, a mechanic, tool maker, and inspector at the Navy Yard (City Directory: 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

117 Moultrie Street (Resource 2494)

This residence sits at 117 Moultrie Street. It is a one and one-half story frame dwelling. A brick chimney and an inset gabled dormer with six-pane casement windows decorate the front slope of the house's side gabled asphalt shingle roof. Knee braces line the eaves of all gables. The right side of the facade features a partially engaged gabled porch with brick post supports, a brick apron wall, and shaped brackets at the top of the porch supports. The porch roof continues rearward as a pent roof over a right side extension. A hipped bay windows with knee braces covers the left facade. The house has a mix of four-, six- and eight-pane casement windows. Wood shingle siding covers the house's exterior walls. Figure 67 presents a view of this resource. This dwelling has many interesting architectural details and it maintains a high level of integrity. We recommend Resource 2494 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). The house was owned by J.C. Beckman, a physician, until the 1950s (City Directory: 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

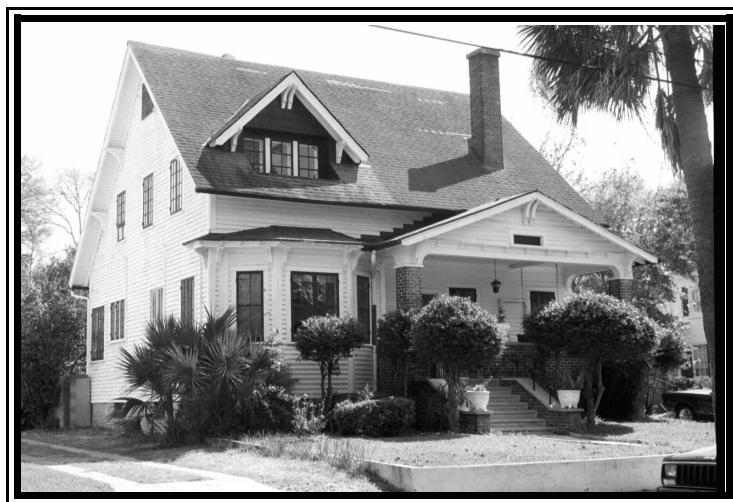


Figure 67. 117 Moultrie Street (Resource 2494), northeast elevation.

463 Huger Street (Resource 2497)

This resource is the two-story masonry house at 463 Huger Street. Rising from a brick foundation, the house has stucco walls and three-over-one windows. Brick “pilasters” rise the full height of the building at the corners, and are topped with doubled, shaped knee braces. The hipped porch roof has similar brick pilaster and knee brace supports. Sidelights flank the front door. A small window planter with a shaped open structure sits under the tripartite window over the front porch. A metal, hipped roof with very wide eaves covers the building. A porch with brick pier supports, a brick apron wall, and shaped open eaves sits on the right side of the house, and a similar porte-cochere once sat on the left side. The front door opens to a patio with brick posts and balustrade. Figure 68 presents a view of Resource 2497. The porte cochere has been filled in, and the right side porch has been windowed in. These changes damage the dwelling’s historic integrity, but they don’t hide the historic character of a very architecturally interesting house. We recommend Resource 2497 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). This house has had many occupants, including George Stauss, Henry O. Hasselmeyer, Blake H. Jenkins, and Benjamin and Lula Sasportas (Brenner 2000).



Figure 68. 463 Huger Street (Resource 2497), northwest elevation.

Hampton Park (Resource 2562)

Hampton Park consists of an enclosed lake with a fountain and gently sloping banks at its western end (see Figure 50). Two oak allees in the center section converge on a bandstand (Resource 2562.01) located on the eastern side of the park. A paved drive, named Mary Murry Drive, encircles the park. This park was the c. 1794 Washington Race Course, and Mary Murry Drive follows the race course. The park was the center of the 1901 Charleston Exposition, and the lake and bandstand were constructed for the exposition. Although there are alterations to the lake and the bandstand, the historic landscape is still visible. Therefore, we recommend Hampton Park eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The SHPO concurs with this recommendation (see Appendix C).

540 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2568)

This resource is a two and one-half story brick duplex at 540 Rutledge Avenue. A right side exterior brick chimney with chimney pots rises above the ridge of the hipped, Spanish tile roof. Segmental arch dormers interrupt the roof slope on the front, left side and rear of the building. Brackets line the roof's wide eaves. The upper fenestration includes six-over-six windows and a Palladian-shaped entry with sidelights, fanlight, and a glazed door that opens onto an open balcony on the front porch roof. The facade under the front porch features two tripartite windows and two front doors under a fan-shaped wood panel. Brick posts with glazed tile decorations support the front porch roof, and the brick apron wall has decorative diagonal bricks with concrete details. A two-story porch with two-story brick arch supports partially covers the right side of the house. A porte-cochere with brick post on brick pier supports extends from the rear right side of the house. The house rests on its brick foundation. Figure 69 presents a view of Resource 2568. This house has elements of the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles, and is well designed. It also maintains a high level of integrity despite having its side porch screened. Resource 2568 is in the Sophia Wilson Historic District. We recommend Resource 2568 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). This house was originally owned and occupied by William J. Condon Sr., who worked for several companies including the Condon Baking Company, the Condon Cake Company, Citizens Bank, Aladan Motor and Tire Company, and Quaker Realty and Investment Company. Later occupants include: F.A. Conway, who worked at F.A. Conway and Sons and Thornley's Garage; Ben B. Bodne, who worked at Ben B. Bodne Coal Company, Bodne

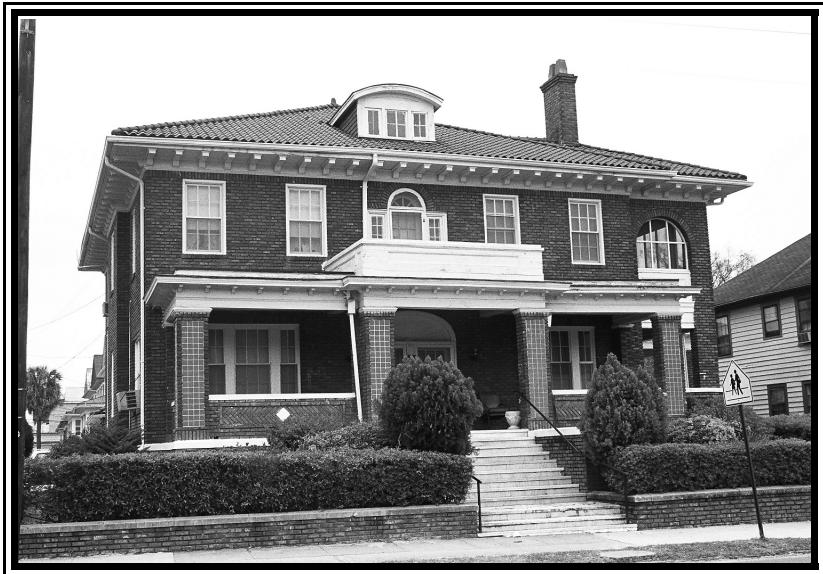


Figure 69. 540 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 2568), northwest elevation.

and Sons Service Station, and Bodne's Truck Terminal; Isadore Lesser, who worked at I. Lesser and Company and Lesser's Credit Jewelry; and Arthur B. Foreman who was in the US Army (City Directory: 1922, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

90 Fishburne Street (Resource 2624)

This dwelling, built around 1890, sits at 90 Fishburne Street (see Figure 35). Its two-story frame rises from a filled brick pier foundation. The front porch wraps around the left side of the house and features turned post supports, a turned balustrade and a frieze consisting of jig-sawn shamrock designs at the posts and a beaded spandrel between. The facade has two-over-two windows and a transom and sidelights bordering the glazed double entry doors. A leaded, stained glass window on the dwelling's right side lights the room behind the entry doors. Another porch sits above the main porch on the left side of the house. A front gabled, standing seam metal roof with cornice returns and a right slope brick chimney surmounts the house. This house is a good example of a vernacular house type with Victorian wood detailing. Its details are intact and it retains a high level of integrity. Resource 2624 is located in the Sophia Wilson Historic District. We recommend Resource 2568 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). This house appears to have been rented for many years and has had many past

occupants. J.P. Jervey, a clerk for the Standard Oil Company lived there in the early 1920s. In the late 1920s and early 30s, Thomas K. Lee, a clerk with South Eastern Express occupied the house with others. Mark Nathan, who started as a manager at Bodne's Truck Terminal and later at Southern Truck Terminal, lived in the house in the late 1930s and early 1940s along with others (City Directory: 1922, 1923, 1927, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

298 Sumter Street (Resource 2678)

This resource is a ca. 1895 two story frame house at 298 Sumter Street. Doubled brackets line the eaves and cornice returns underneath the front gabled standing seam metal roof. The house's original windows are two-over-twos, but six-over-sixes are used on a later rear ell. The house has a wrap around lower porch, and a second story porch on the left side. The porches feature friezes with jig-sawn "X" patterns at the posts and beaded spandrels between. The turned post porch supports have brackets at the frieze/post junction, and a turned balustrade follows the edges. A projection front pediment decorates the lower porch as well. Square transoms sit over both the upper and lower doors. A filled brick pier foundation supports the dwelling. Figure 70 presents a view of this resource. The house has a rear gabled addition, but this does not detract from its intense Victorian detailing. Resource 2678 is a good example of the Folk Victorian style. Resource 2678 is in the Sophia Wilson Historic District. We recommend Resource 2678 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as well. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C). This house also has been rented for many years. Long term past occupants include: J.M. Wise, a carpenter, who lived there in the 1920s and early 1930s; and Howard M. Walters, a manager at Bailey's Meat Market, who lived there in the mid-1930s into the mid-1940s (City Directory 1918, 1919, 1922, 1923, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

The Greek Orthodox Church (Resource 2715)

The Greek Orthodox Church on Race Street is a two story masonry church features a round nave with a set-back second story and a large, standing seam metal dome roof. Two octagonal towers with dome metal roofs stand at either side of the flat-roofed narthex. The narthex parapet features a concrete plaque with Greek writing above the triple, round-headed doorways with heavy concrete surrounds and fanlights over the wooden double doors. The two towers have small first story round-headed windows, but they are the only windows on the front. The first story of the nave

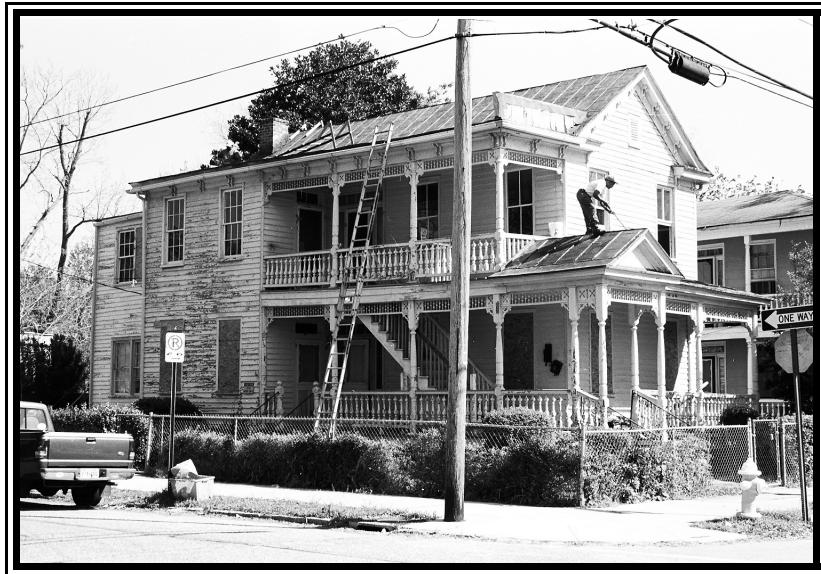


Figure 70. 298 Sumter Street (Resource 2678), southwest elevation.

has doubled, rounded headed stained glass windows with Doric column mullions. The second story nave windows are single, round-headed stained glass. The roof between nave stories is covered in clay tiles. The brick veneer walls have decorative diagonally-laid brick courses. Behind the nave is a rectangular wing with a set-back second story and a corbeled cornice. Figure 71 presents a view of the Greek Orthodox Church. The church has an architectural design unique in Charleston, and maintains a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 2715 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The SHPO concurs with this recommendation (see Appendix C).



Figure 71. Greek Orthodox Church (Resource 2715), south elevation.

Bethany Cemetery (Resource 2866.00)

The Bethany Cemetery covers more than 26 acres. Originally, it was designated for German-descended Protestants (Lutherans). The cemetery has many statues, obelisks and orbs, but no mausoleums. Paved and unpaved roads traverse the grounds, some of which are very narrow and curvy. It also has a ca. 1880 single transept wood frame Gothic Revival chapel with a square spire (Resource 2866.01). Two stone veneer towers with an arch between frame the northernmost entry to the cemetery. The southern half of the cemetery is filled with newer graves or is yet to be used. Figure 72 presents a view of the cemetery. Its land was purchased in 1856, but its first burial did not occur until 1858. Resource 2866.00 is a contributing element of the recommended Magnolia Umbra Cemetery District. We recommend Resource 2866.00 individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its design, funerary statuary, and its evolution from a mid-nineteenth century cemetery. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C).



Figure 72. Bethany Cemetery (Resource 2866.00) facing east.

Saint Lawrence Cemetery (Resource 2867)

The Saint Lawrence Cemetery covers nearly 18 acres. Originally, the cemetery was designated for Catholics. Roads drive by some mausoleums, obelisks, and statuary, but most burials

are marked with headstones. The entrance features an iron arch and a large iron crucifix sculpture. Figure 73 presents a view of the cemetery. The earliest grave found dates to 1854. The cemetery is still in use, and newer graves are generally placed toward its eastern end. Resource 2867 is a contributing element of the recommended Magnolia Umbra Cemetery District. We recommend Resource 2687 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its design, funerary statuary and its evolution from a mid-nineteenth century cemetery. The SHPO does not distinguish resources in this manner; however, we feel it is important because the status of the district could change without changing the status of a resource that is individually eligible (see Appendix C).



Figure 73. Saint Lawrence Cemetery (Resource 2867) facing northwest.

Saint Barnabas Evangelical Lutheran Church (Resource 2904)

The Saint Barnabas Evangelical Lutheran Church, completed in 1921, is located on Rutledge Avenue. The church was designed by David B. Hyer. A front gabled asphalt shingle roof covers the one and one-half story masonry building. Veneer brick walls rise up to form roof parapets with stone coping. The narthex projects forward with a central gable and two horizontal “wings.” It is decorated with a quatrefoil window high in the gable, a large central window, two flanking windows, two windows on the sides, and a limestone belt course. These windows are gothic arched stained glass with limestone hood molds like the windows along the sides of the nave. The small vestibule also features a central gable with flat wings. Its opening and the doors at the sides of the nave are

also gothic arched. The doors, openings and narthex central window all feature Gibbs surrounds. Decorative buttresses line the walls, and some have pointed limestone “capitals.” A stuccoed water table foundation supports the building. Figure 74 presents a view of the church. It is a well designed example of the Gothic Revival style and maintains a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 2904 eligible for the NRHP. The SHPO concurs with this recommendation (see Appendix C).

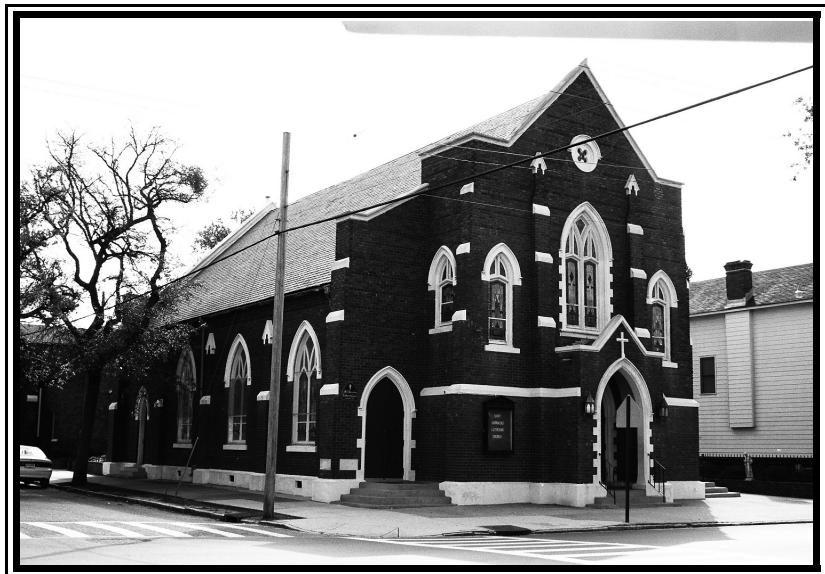


Figure 74. St. Barnabas Lutheran church (Resource 2904), northeast elevation.

County Hall (Resource 2964)

County Hall, a three story masonry civic entertainment building, is located at 1000 King Street (see Figure 53). Currently used as apartments, the circa 1935 building was used for large public events such as wrestling. The stuccoed walls rise from a stuccoed foundation. The facade has two parts; a slightly taller flat-roofed tower on the left, and the main, segmental-arched roof core on the right. The tower is broken into three bays by four simple projecting vertical elements. These “pilasters” extend past the parapet line to give a castellated feel. Between the pilasters, large 15-pane metal awning windows cover the walls of the second and third stories. The core also has pilasters, but also has a central projecting pavilion with polychromatic fluted pilasters. The pavilion and two flanking bays have vertical polychromatic elements with fluted details, six-over-six windows, and geometric floral relief designs. Four of the other facade bays have fifteen-over-fifteen windows, and a polychromatic coping surmounts the stepped parapet. A sign reading “COUNTY HALL” is at the

bottom of the pavilion. The front porch has geometric metal supports and a stepped parapet covering its flat roof. Two cubical, flat-roofed former ticket windows stand at either end of the porch. This building is a rare example of the Art Deco style in Charleston. Despite its change of use, it retains exterior architectural integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 2964 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C; however the resource was previously determined not eligible for the NRHP because of recent exterior and interior alterations (see Appendix C).

981 King Street (Resource 2967)

This building sits at 981 King Street, and was built in 1915. Until recently, it was used as a church. A rear slope brick chimney and a pyramidal tower roof surmount the cross gabled asphalt shingle roof of the T-shaped building. The three story tower sits in the front ell, and its third story and the building's gables are covered with decorative half-timbering and louvered vents. The tower roof is further decorated with gabled wall dormers on the front and left sides. Shaped knee braces sit at the bottom of all gables. Veneer bricks cover the lower stories. The front and left side wings end with two stories of windows separated between stories by raised wood panels. All windows are diamond-pane casements. The front steps end at a small stoop covered by a bracketed entry porch with open stickwork in the gable and double front entry doors. The one-story right side hipped wing wraps around to the rear. A plaque on the raised foundation reads “Erected 1915 by the Sunbeams of South Carolina as a memorial to the life of Eliza Yoer Hyde, Baptist city missionary in Charleston and pioneer Sunbeam leader in the state.” Figure 75 presents a view of Resource 2967. This building has elements of the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles. It maintains a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 2967 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The SHPO concurs with this recommendation. Originally used by the Sunbeam Memorial Baptist Church, the building was later occupied by the King Street Baptist Church and the Hampton Park Baptist Church (City Directory: 1922, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45).

807 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3061)

This house, built around 1925, is at 807 Rutledge Avenue. The two and one-half story frame house rises from a continuous brick foundation. Wood weatherboard covers the walls and six-over-one windows admit light to the interior. An open deck stretches across the facade. The door has a fanlight above. The complicated door surround includes: doubled square Doric pilasters, a barrel-vaulted, segmental-arched entry porch on square Doric supports with wall returns over the outside pilasters, and a “parapet” over the porch between the outer pilasters that extend above the returns.



Figure 75. 981 King Street (Resource 2967), southeast elevation.

Square Doric corner boards rise the full height of the corners. The building has eight-over-eight windows in the high gable ends, and the asphalt shingle roof features cornice returns and right side interior brick chimney. Figure 76 presents a view of this residence. This house is a good example of the Colonial Revival style and has interesting architectural details. The only obvious alteration is the addition of window awnings. Therefore we recommend Resource 3061 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Past occupants include W.R. Rowan, Navy Yard employee, William P. Williams, chaplain at the Navy Yard, Ralph R. Kuhn, chief clerk at Carolina Wood Preserving Company, Claude C. Farmer, commanding officer of the USS Umpqua, Donald C. Davis, Century Service Station employee, and Lucien E. Drake, a salesman at Waites Motor Company (City Directory: 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

809 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3062)

This resource is a brick house at 809 Rutledge Avenue. This house features a front slope brick chimney, clipped gables, and cornice returns on the side gabled asphalt shingle roof. The high gable windows are eight-pane casements, but all other windows are six-over-sixes. The front porch has a flat roof, a parapet wall, brick pier supports, and extends into a porte-cochere on its left side. The openings over the front door and porte-cochere are segmental-arched, and the parapet wall above

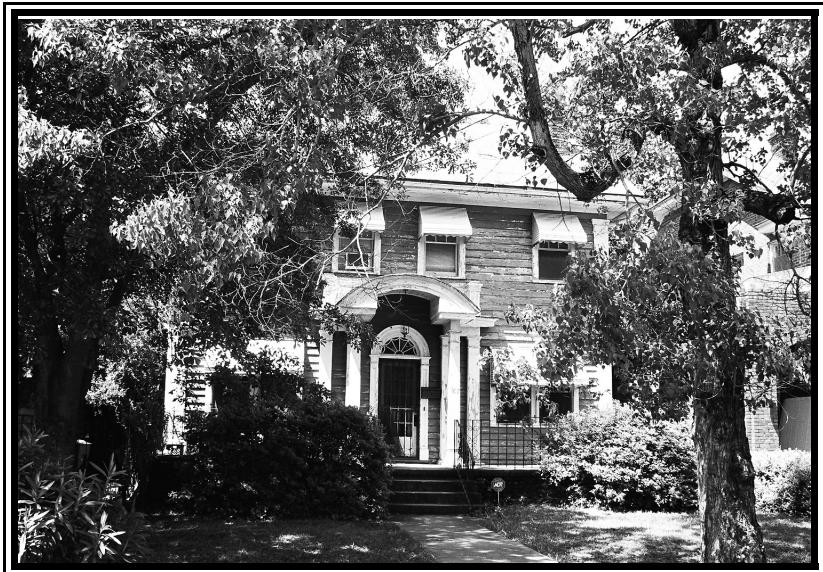


Figure 76. 807 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3061), east elevation.

is topped with concrete “pediments.” Wood greek key patterns are set in the parapet wall between the segmental openings. The fanlight tops the glazed front door and the sidelights. Figure 77 presents a view of this residence. Because it maintains a high level of integrity and its unique interpretations on Colonial Revival detailing, we recommend Resource 3062 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. J.T. Baugh, a crane engineer at Consumers Coal Company lived in the house in the early 1930s. Allen M. Lawhorn, a master machinist for Southern Railway, lived here in the late 30s. During World War II, the house was occupied by Mike Xidas, who worked for the consolidated fruit store, and his wife Theresa and daughters Mitsa and Mary (City Directory: 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

1126 King Street (Resource 3125)

This house, sitting at 1126 King Street, was built around 1925. A cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof covers the house. Wood knee braces line the roof’s open eaves. The front porch gable is covered with wood shingles and is supported by brick pier porch supports. Wood drop covers the rest of the frame walls. The frame walls have wood drop siding and hold one-over-one windows. A hipped bay window projects from the right side of the house. Figure 78 presents a view of



Figure 77. 809 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3062), southeast elevation.

Resource 3125. The only obvious alteration is the filling of the brick pier foundation. This house



Figure 78. 1126 King Street (Resource 3125), southwest elevation.

has a high level of integrity, and is a very good example of a Craftsman-inspired bungalow. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3125 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3125 is a contributing element to the recommended Rutledge Avenue Improvements Historic District. This house has had a number of occupants, including John Reid, a warrant officer in the US Navy, L.E. Drake, a traveling salesman for the Brown Shoe Company, William O.R. Duc, a projectionist

at the Gloria Theater, and J.B. Weaver, who was a signal man for the Seaboard Airline Railway (City Directory: 1922, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

28 Maple Street, Resource 3136

The resource is a two-story frame house at 28 Maple Street (see Figure 33). Rising from brick foundation, this house features Queen Anne elements such as the gable-on-hip front porch roof and the octagonal oriel tower at the front right corner. Wrought iron posts on brick piers support the porch roof. The right side of the facade under the porch is gabled, and the front door has a transom over it. A hipped bay window projects from the right side. The tower has knee braces below and a small finial at its roof peak. The main front-gabled asphalt shingles has cornice returns. Alterations to the house include the replacement of the windows and the porch posts. This house is architecturally interesting because it is a very late (ca. 1920) example of a house with major Queen Anne Revival details. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3136 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3136 is a contributing element to the recommended Rutledge Avenue Improvements Historic District. Two employees of the Standard Oil Company, William M. Kelly and F.T. Reed, lived in the house in the early 20s. F.H. Thames, who worked at the Navy Yard lived here in the late 1920s and early 30s. Other occupants include A.T. Dunn, who repaired watches, Parnell G. Stivender, Liberty Life Insurance Company, William K. Jordan, a carpenter, and Julian M. Burn, a sheet metal worker at the Navy Yard during World War II (City Directory: 1922, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

60 Poplar Street (Resource 3154)

This dwelling sits at 60 Poplar Street. The two-story frame starts at a brick foundation and has walls covered in wood weatherboard and holding multi-pane-over-one windows on the facade and two-over-twos on the sides. The right side stairway window is leaded stained glass. The left side of the facade under the porch has a tripartite window, while the right side has a transom and a glazed front door. Wood columns support the hipped front porch roof. The left side hipped ell features an eight-pane casement window. A standing seam metal roof accented with a central hipped dormer and a right side interior brick chimney surmounts the house. Figure 79 presents a view of this resource. This house has a high level of integrity, and it has many architectural details, making

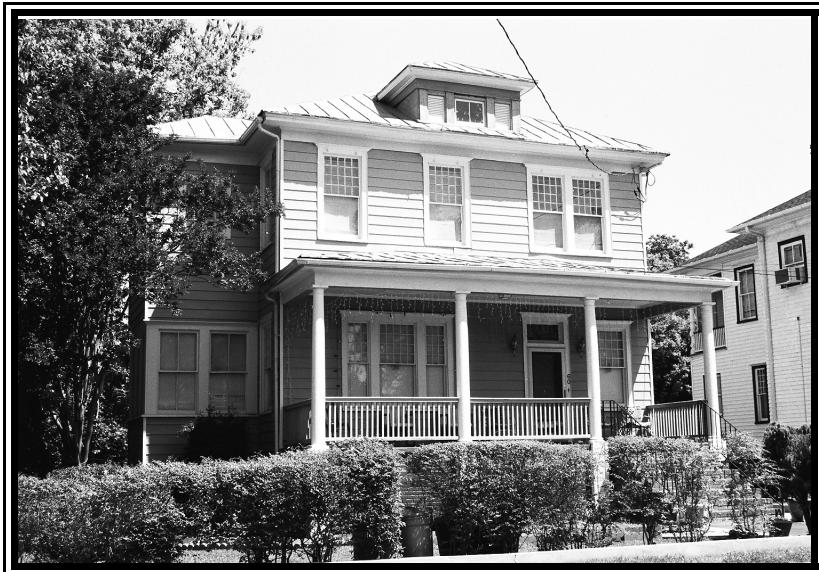


Figure 79. 60 Poplar Street (Resource 3154), southwest elevation.

it a distinct example of a Foursquare. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3154 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3154 is a contributing element to the recommended Rutledge Avenue Improvements Historic District. Unlike many houses in the area, this house historically was owned by one person. Matthew A. Condon lived in and owned the house into the 1940s. He was the secretary for James F. Condon and Sons, and also worked for the First Federal Savings and Loan Associations, Condon Oil Company, JFC Realty, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Boy Scouts (City Directory 1922, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

842 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3160)

This resource is a one and one-half story frame house located at 842 Rutledge Avenue (see Figure 36). Built around 1925, the dwelling is topped by lateral gambrel asphalt shingle roof and a central brick chimney. A central inset gabled dormer with four-pane casement windows and a glazed door sit over the engaged front porch with wood drop post supports and brackets. The gabled ends hold wood shingle siding, half-lunette casement windows, six-over-six windows, and circular vents. Wood drop covers the walls below the open eaves. A small squared, shed bay window projects from the rear right side of the dwelling, and a stuccoed masonry foundation supports the building. This house is a well-designed modest example of a Colonial Revival bungalow.

Therefore, we recommend Resource 3160 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3160 is a contributing element to the recommended Rutledge Avenue Improvements Historic District. This house was occupied for many years by the family of William Brown, the foreman in the pipe shop at Standard Oil Company, which included his wife, Amanda, son John, also employed by Standard Oil, and grandson John L. Brown, Jr., a marine during World War II. However, by 1944, William C. Stauss, who worked at Hanover Beer Parlor, occupied the house (City Directory: 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

31 Cypress Street (Resource 3212)

This residence, located at 31 Cypress Street, was built around 1925. Rising from a filled brick pier foundation, the two-story frame walls have wood drop siding and four-over-two windows. A unique, gambrel front porch highlights the facade. Its framework is open, with extended purlins, queen posts, and sunburst supports in the gable. Twinned square posts on brick piers support the porch lintel, which is three parts with shaped ends. The facade around front door is slightly inset. Paralleling the porch, a gambrel wall dormer defines the front eave lines. Wood knee braces line the wide eaves of the side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof. A left side exterior brick chimney transcends the roof surface. Figure 80 provides a view of this dwelling. Resource 3212 has many interesting architectural features and retains a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3212 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3212 is a contributing element to the recommended Rutledge Avenue Improvements Historic District. As a rental property, this house has had many different tenants. They include John Strobel and Robert J. Wailer, who worked at the Navy Yard, J.F. Hass and D.A. Tyler, who worked at Standard Oil Company, James Griffin, a salesman for Charleston Oil Company, Archie L. Moore, a route driver for the Southern Ice Company, and many others (City Directory: 1922, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

887 Rutledge Avenue (Resource 3297)

This resource is a circa 1925 two-story, brick veneer house at 887 Rutledge Avenue (see Figure 43). Exterior chimneys on either side of the house top the hipped, asphalt shingle roof. The front gabled projection at the house's left facade is clipped. All eaves are boxed and extremely wide.

Four-over-one windows adorn the house, except the facade, which has tripartite windows. The front porch roof, on brick pier supports, copies the clipped front gable of the front projection. A multi-



Figure 80. 31 Cypress Street (Resource 3212), northwest elevation.

pane transom and sidelights surround the glazed front door. The left side features a one-story, clipped gabled, glassed porch. A clipped gabled porte-cochere with brick pier supports stands at the right side. The Prairie style is well represented in this house, which retains a high level of integrity. Therefore, Resource 3297 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Leonard D. Long owned this house into the 1950s. Mr. Long worked on the boards of several companies including: president and treasurer of Marine Oil Company, United Company Inc., Southern States Oil Company, Long Construction Company, L.D. Long and Company, and the Nafair Corporation (City Directory: 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

66 Sans Souci Street (Resource 3340)

This resource is a circa 1925 one-story house at 66 Sans Souci Street (see Figure 41). The one story walls stand on a filled brick pier foundation. Wood drop covers the walls, and one-over-one windows light the interior. Massive stuccoed piers support the engaged porch roof, which shades the glazed door and sidelights. Wood knee braces line the open, wide eaves of the clipped, side gabled asphalt shingle main roof. A central shed dormer and brick exterior chimney surmount the roof. This house is good example of Craftsman ornamentation on a folk house, it has a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3340 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Past occupants of the house include Henry W. Couch, who was a clerk at the Navy Yard, and Isadore Cohen, who worked at Boston Shoe Store (City Directory: 1942, 1944-45).

164 Maple Street (Resource 3632)

Located at 164 Maple Street, this resource is a two-story brick veneer house built around 1925 (see Figure 38). The continuous brick foundation supports walls with six-over-six windows. A fanlight tops the front door and sidelights. Above the fanlight is a wrought iron balcony and glazed double doors. The center three bays are covered by a two-story pedimented front porch with massive fluted Doric columns. All eaves have full entablature with dentils, including the porch pediment and the cornice returns on the side gabled standing seam metal roof. Brick exterior chimneys rise up both sides of the house through the roof. This house has been altered by the addition of metal fire escapes in the gables. Although spare on details, it is a textbook example of the Neoclassical style. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3632 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This house was owned by Jesse W. Orvin, who was president of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Southern Printing and Publishing Company, and the secretary/treasurer of the Atlantic Coast Life Insurance Company (City Directory: 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).

165 Maple Street (Resource 3641)

This resource is a two-story stucco house located at 165 Maple Street. Built around 1925, only a right side exterior stucco chimney tops the side gabled, asphalt shingle roof. Dentils and a full entablature line the eaves and cornice returns, and stucco covers all walls. A two-story gabled pavilion with cornice returns highlights the facade. The house has eight-over-eight windows, while the pavilion has a six-over-six window above and a gabled door surround with a semi-circular opening. The partially inset entry has a fanlight over the front door and flanking sidelights. Figure 81 presents a view of this resource. The house is a well designed example of the Federal Revival sub-style of the Colonial Revival. The house also has a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3641 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Historically, this house was owned by George M. Canady, a building contractor (City Directory: 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).



Figure 81. 165 Maple Street (Resource 3641), northwest elevation.

187 Grove Street (Resource 3932)

This resource was built around 1931 at 187 Grove Street. The steeply pitched, asphalt shingle, front gabled roof is the paramount feature of the one and one-half story brick veneer house. The roof is broken by a left side gabled wall dormer, a left side exterior chimney, and a right side crossing gable with a room above and a porte-cochere below. The window high in the gable end has a four-over-one configuration. Remaining windows have a six-over-one, except the tripartite window on the facade. The porte-cochere and the engaged front porch have brick pier supports, and the brick foundation supports the entire dwelling. Figure 82 presents a view of Resource 3932. This house is simple and dramatic. It is well executed and retains a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 3932 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This house was built and owned by William G. Doran who started as a stevedore, and became general manager, and then vice president of the James Doran Company, which became the James Doran Stevedoring Company and the Overseas Transport Company (City Directory: 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C).



Figure 82. 187 Grove Street (Resource 3932), northeast elevation.

308 Grove Street (Resource 4091)

This resource is a two-story brick veneer house at 308 Grove Street. It has an asphalt shingle hip roof with wide eaves and a right-side exterior brick chimney. The circa 1935 home features a right-side facade with a front projection that is barrel-vaulted under its gable roof. The left-side facade has a flat roof with a one-story projecting glassed porch. A small brick arched entry porch sits in the space between the two facade projections, and its balcony above has a brick-shaped parapet. A pent roof follows the right projection's barrel-vault arch, curving down over the entry door and joining the flat roof of the left projection. Two traditional tripartite windows are on the left facade, and an arched-top tripartite window is on the right projection. The remaining windows are four-over-ones except the glassed porch windows, which are sixteen-over-sixteens. In the entry porch, a round fanlight tops the glazed front door. Figure 83 presents a view of Resource 4091. This house takes a simple form and uses details to produce a very unique house. It is well designed and retains a high level of integrity. Therefore, we recommend Resource 4091 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This house is a contributing element to the West Grove Street Historic District. This house was built and owned by J. C. Long, who was an important developer of the neighborhood. He was also the Vice President of United Laundry and Dry Cleaners (City Directory: 1942, 1944-45). The SHPO does not concur with this recommendation and determined that the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (see Appendix C); however, the City is currently conducting research to determine if 308 Grove Street may be eligible under Criteria A or B.



Figure 83. 308 Grove Street (Resource 4091), south elevation.

Recommendations for Future Consideration

Endangered Areas

When considering dangers to the historic character of a neighborhood or an area, three basic threats must be considered. The most obvious is demolition of existing historic architectural resources. Destruction of historic buildings or their removal from an area removes character and leaves only voids. The second threat is construction of new structures that are visually incompatible with existing resources. These intrusions stand out in stark contrast to the historic character of the streets on which they are built. The third and least obvious threat comes from historically inappropriate alterations and additions to historic architectural resources. Often small, these changes eventually can completely change a building and obscure its historic qualities. When enough historic resources are destroyed or altered, an area's historic character is lost.

Three areas appear to be endangered by demolition and incompatible new construction. The most endangered area is east of Interstate 26. Except for the area west of Meeting Street, this area has lost most of its once-residential character. Many small islands of houses have become isolated. Much of the land has been converted to commercial and light industrial uses, and many large new

buildings have been built. Many of the remaining houses are heavily altered or abandoned, and some are nearing structural failure.

The King Street corridor is also endangered by the development of new commercial buildings. These new buildings require demolition of existing structures and often their design is not compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods.

The land along the Ashley River may be endangered by the high value of waterfront property. Recent development at the western end of Sunnyside Avenue and the development of the Longborough Neighborhood requiring removal of many houses along Alberta, Amelia, and Deveraux Avenues reflect this danger.

The threat of inappropriate alterations and additions is a general danger throughout the Upper Peninsula. Because of the rising property values in Charleston, there is a strong pressure to maximize interior space in existing houses. This pressure can lead to inappropriate additions and enclosure of porches. New owners, especially those seeking to rent properties, are especially susceptible to this as they seek maximum property value on recent purchases.

Areas that May Be Eligible in the Future

In this report, we did not recommend certain areas eligible either because of alterations that adversely affect the historic character or because the area is not of sufficient age at this time. Changes to historic character usually occur as a result of the three threats listed above, but these changes can be reversed. Enclosed porches can be opened, synthetic sidings can be removed, and new construction can be compatible with existing designs. An area that currently lacks sufficient historic character to be eligible could become eligible in the future. Also, as a neighborhood grows older, its historic character becomes more significant simply because of its age.

The North Tracy Street Historic District is an example of an area that has lost eligibility because of substantial alterations to the historic fabric of the buildings. It could regain its eligibility if minor restorations are performed in the block, especially on the houses on the eastern side of the street. Minor restoration could include re-opening porches and removing inappropriate siding. Also, its boundaries could be expanded to include parts of Moultrie Street, Homel Place, and Rutledge Avenue, which also have historic houses that are of similar scale and time period. This new boundary could increase the number of houses that contribute to the district.

Another area that could regain its historic character is a large block of houses bounded by St. Margaret Street on the north, Rutledge Avenue on the east, Dunnemann Avenue on the South, and Tenth Street on the west. The area contains a large number of houses in relatively good condition. Although not architecturally or historically unified, the houses retain respectable integrity. This area may gain significance if houses that are substantially altered are restored and no new intrusions are built in the area.

Much of the Survey Universe was built later in the twentieth century. The historic value of these neighborhoods and houses will continue to increase with time. For this reason, much of the Riverside Park neighborhood could be on the cusp of eligibility; especially the area north of Peachtree Street, south of Mount Pleasant Street, and west of Darlington Avenue.

Areas that may Warrant Protection or Special Attention

Some areas that we surveyed have retained their historic character despite the threats outlined above. The current homeowners appear to want to protect the historic character of their neighborhoods. Two neighborhoods, the Hampton Park Terrace neighborhood, and the neighborhood that we defined as the Sophia Wilson Historic District, retain their respective historic characters despite recent changes in property values and population. Threats to these neighborhoods likely will increase as new homeowners come into these neighborhoods. The city should consider attempting to protect these neighborhoods from intrusive commercial development and homeowners who neglect or abandon property.

Survey Summary

During the course of the survey, we identified 2,042 historic architectural resources, of which 1,958 are houses or apartments. Four of these resources are listed in the NRHP. The Hampton Park Historic District contains eight recommended individually eligible resources and 211 contributing resources. The previously identified Sophia Wilson Historic District (North of 17 Historic District) contains one eligible resource, three recommended individually eligible resources and 128 contributing resources. The recommended Citadel Parade Ground Historic District contains eight contributing resources. The recommended Citadel Officers' Quarters Historic District contains one contributing resource. The recommended Magnolia Umbra Cemetery Historic District contains one resource listed on the NRHP, two recommended individually eligible resources, and 17 contributing resources. The recommended Rutledge Avenue Improvements District contains four recommended

individually eligible resources and 160 contributing resources. The recommended East Riverside Park Historic District contains 29 contributing resources. The recommended West Grove Street Historic District contains one recommended individually eligible resource and 37 contributing resources. In addition, 18 resources that are not part of any district are eligible or recommended individually eligible. The remaining 1,410 resources are not eligible for the NRHP. The SHPO does not concur with many of these recommendations. The reader is directed to Appendix C for specific SHPO determinations of eligibility.

Appendix A.

Inventory of Surveyed Resources

Survey Inventory

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 0073.00	Lowndes Grove	266	Saint Margaret St	1-	1786 ca.	Listed
89 0073.01	Lowndes Grove Carriage House	266	Saint Margaret St	4	1910 ca.	Listed
89 0073.02	Lowndes Grove Servant's Quarters	266	Saint Margaret St	3	1920 ca.	Listed
89 0075.01	Enston Home Cottage #1	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.02	Enston Home Cottage #2	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.03	Enston Home Cottage #3	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.04	Enston Home Cottage #4	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.05	Enston Home Cottage #5	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.06	Enston Home Cottage #11	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.07	Enston Home Cottage #12	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.08	Enston Home Cottage #13	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.09	Enston Home Cottage #14	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.10	Enston Home Cottage #15	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.11	Enston Home Cottage #21	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.12	Enston Home Cottage #22	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.13	Enston Home Cottage #23	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.14	Enston Home Cottage #24	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.15	Enston Home Cottage #25	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.16	Enston Home Cottage #32	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.17	Enston Home Cottage #33	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.18	Enston Home Cottage #34	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.19	Enston Home Cottage #35	900	King St.	1	1888 ca.	Listed
89 0075.20	Enston Home Cottage #6	900	King St.	1	1927	Listed
89 0075.21	Enston Home Cottage #7	900	King St.	1	1927	Listed
89 0075.22	Enston Home Cottage #8	900	King St.	1	1927	Listed
89 0075.23	Enston Home Cottage #9	900	King St.	1	1927	Listed

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 0075.24	Enston Home Cottage #10	900	King St.	1	1927	Listed
89 0075.25	Memorial Hall	900	King St.	1	1889	Listed
89 0075.26	Water Tower	900	King St.	1	1889	Listed
89 0075.27	Infirmary	900	King St.	1	1933	Listed
89 0075.28	Engine Room	900	King St.	4-	1888	Listed
89 0075.29	Enston Home Gate	900	King St.	1	1893	Listed
89 0077.00	Magnolia Cemetery		Huguenin St.	1	1850	Listed
89 0077.01	Magnolia Cemetery Gatehouse/Chapel		Huguenin St.	2	1890 ca.	Listed
89 0077.02	Magnolia Cemetery Superintendent's House		Huguenin St.	4-	1805 ca.	Listed
89 0104	Florence Crittenton Home	19	Saint Margaret St.	4	1924-1932	Listed
89 2063		308	Saint Phillip St.	4	1912 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2064		306	Saint Phillip St.	4-	1912 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2065		74	Fishburne St.	2-	1903 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2066		72	Fishburne St.	4-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2067		68	Fishburne St.	4-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2086		40	Cedar St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2100		76	Fishburne St.	4-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2112		194	Spring St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2113		198	Spring St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2114		4	Hagood Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2115		14	Hagood Ave.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2116		16	Hagood Ave.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2117		42	Ashton St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2118		41	Ashton St.	4-	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2119		38	Ashton St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2120		33.5	Ashton St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2121		33	Ashton St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2122		32	Ashton St.	4-	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2123		30	Ashton St.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2124		26 a	Ashton St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2125		21	Ashton St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2126		22	Ashton St.	4-	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2127		17	Ashton St.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2128		13	Ashton St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2129		11	Ashton St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2130		9	Ashton St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2131		7	Ashton St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2132		5	Ashton St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2133		10	Norman St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2134		14 a	Norman St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2135		14	Norman St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2136		18	Norman St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2137		5	Allway St.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2138		9	Allway St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2139		13	Allway St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2140		17	Allway St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2141		25	Allway St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2142		27	Allway St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2143		35	Allway St.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2144		161 a	President St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2145		163	President St.	4	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2146		166	President St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2147		29	Kracke St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2148		26	Kracke St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2149		56	Kennedy St.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2150		54	Kennedy St.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2151		55	Kennedy St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2152		51	Kennedy St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2153		48	Kennedy St.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2154		47	Kennedy St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2155		47 c	Kennedy St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2156		43	Kennedy St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2157		41	Kennedy St.	0	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2158		25	Kennedy St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2159		23	Kennedy St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2160		22	Kennedy St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2161		179	Line St.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2162		188	Line St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2163		191	Line St.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2164		193	Line St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2165		194	Line St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2166		197	Line St.	4-	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2167		198	Line St.	4	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2168		209	Line St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2169		212	Line St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2170		216	President St.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2171		85	Nunan St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2172		67	Nunan St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2173		79	Nunan St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2174		65	Nunan St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2175		63	Nunan St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2176		59	Nunan St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2177		58	Nunan St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2178		35	Nunan St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2179		31	Nunan St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2180		25	Nunan St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2181		40	Nunan St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2182		279	Ashley Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2183		275	Ashley Ave.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2184		283	Ashley Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2185		285	Ashley Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2186		287	Ashley Ave.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2187		291	Ashley Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2188		295	Ashley Ave.	4-	1870 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2189		295.5	Ashley Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2190		301	Ashley Ave.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2191		1	Woodall Ct.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2192		9	Woodall Ct.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2193		20	Woodall Ct.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2194		232	President St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2195		1	Killians St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2196		8	Killians St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2197		10	Killians St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2198		214	Fishburne St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2199		203	Fishburne St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2200		206	Fishburne St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2201		202	Fishburne St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2202		200	Fishburne St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2203		198 Fishburne St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2204		190 Fishburne St.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2205		22 Orrs Ct.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2206		20 Orrs Ct.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2207		16 Orrs Ct.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2208		8 Orrs Ct.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2209		30 Orrs Ct.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2210		307 Ashley Ave.	4-	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2211		309 Ashley Ave.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2212		319 Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2213		321 Ashley Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2214		323 Ashley Ave.	3	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2215		325 Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2216		10 Nunan St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2217		505 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2218		511 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2219		294 Ashley Ave.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2220	Graham Chapel	179 Fishburne St.	4	1953	Not Eligible
89 2221		178 Fishburne St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2222		170 Fishburne St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2223		167 Fishburne St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2224		531 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2225		529 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2226		527 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2227		519 Rutledge Ave.	4	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2228		515 Rutledge Ave.	3	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2229		310 Ashley Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2230		312 Ashley Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2231		314 Ashley Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2232		320 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2233		324 Ashley Ave.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2234		328 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2235		332 Ashley Ave.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2236		23 Larnes St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2237		17 Larnes St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2238		15 Larnes St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2239		16 Larnes St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2240		14 Larnes St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2241		13 Larnes St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2242		11 Larnes St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2243		6 Larnes St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2244		4 Larnes St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2245		2.5 Larnes St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2246		2 Larnes St.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2247		533 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2248		539 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2249		541 Rutledge Ave.	3	1920 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2250		543 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2251		545 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2252		547 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2253		549 Rutledge Ave.	4	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2254		553 Rutledge Ave.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2255		555 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2256		557 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2257		559 Rutledge Ave.	4	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2258		563 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2259		567 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2260		374 Sumter St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2261		376 Sumter St.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2262		378 Sumter St.	4	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2263		382 Sumter St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2264		379 Sumter St.	4	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2265		390 Sumter St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2266		395 Sumter St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2267		400 Sumter St.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2268		404 Sumter St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2269		397 Sumter St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2270		414 Sumter St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2271		418 Sumter St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2272		420 Sumter St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2273		422 Sumter St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2274		432 Sumter St.	0	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2275		436 Sumter St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2276		438 Sumter St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2277		440 Sumter St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2278		296 President St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2279	Isiah Mikell House	298 President St.	4	1909 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2280		304 President St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2281		312 President St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2282		316 President St.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2283		237 Congress St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2284		231 Congress St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2285		225 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2286		7 Court St.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2287		10 Court St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2288		8 Court St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2289		6 Court St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2290		473 Race St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2291		469 Race St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2292		466 Race St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2293		464 Race St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2294		462.5 Race St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2295		457 Race St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2296		455 Race St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2297		456 Race St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2298		Ashley Ave. at Race St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2299		353 Ashley Ave.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2300		335 Ashley Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2301		217 Congress St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2302		346 Ashley Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2303		439 Race St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2304		437 Race St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2305		430 Race St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2306		421 Race St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2307		575 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2308		573 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2309		167 Congress St.	2-	1915 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2310		173 Congress St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2311		177 Congress St.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2312		444 Sumter St.	4	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2313		287 President St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2314		291 President St.	4	1919	Contributes to Listed District
89 2315		293 President St.	4	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2316		295 President St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2317		299 President St.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2318		301 President St.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2319		303 President St.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2320		305 President St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2321		307 President St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2322		251 Congress St.	4-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2323		253 Congress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2324		255 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2325		257 Congress St.	4-	1925	Contributes to Listed District
89 2326		14 Parkwood Ave.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2327		12 Parkwood Ave.	3	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2328		10 Parkwood Ave.	2-	1919 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2329		6 Parkwood Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2330		4 Parkwood Ave.	4	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2331		3 Elmwood Ave.	3	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2332		5 Elmwood Ave.	4	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2333		7 Elmwood Ave.	3	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2334		9 Elmwood Ave.	3-	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2335		565 Huger St.	3-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2336		573 Huger St.	2	1919 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2337		567 Huger St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2338		80 Haygood St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2339		78 Haygood St.	4	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2340		76 Hagood St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2341		74 Haygood St.	3	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2342		314 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2343		312 Congress St.	4	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2344		310 Congress St.	4	1920	Contributes to Listed District
89 2345		306 Congress St.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2346		304 Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2347		2 Elmwood Ave.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2348		4 Elmwood Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2349		6 Elmwood Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2350		8 Elmwood Ave.	4-	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2351		10 Elmwood Ave.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2352		555 Huger St.	2-	1918	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2353		551 Huger St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2354		549 Huger St.	3-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2355		545 Huger St.	4-	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2356		541 Huger St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2357		5 Kenilworth Ave.	2	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2358		3 Kenilworth Ave.	3	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2359		1 Kenilworth Ave.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2360		286 Congress St.	4	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2361		288 Congress St.	4-	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2362		292 Congress St.	4	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2363		294 Congress St.	4	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2364		296 Congress St.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2365		11 Kenilworth Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2366		13 Kenilworth Ave.	3-	1923 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2367		15 Kenilworth Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2368		17 Kenilworth Ave.	3	1914-1915	Contributes to Listed District
89 2369		167 Moultrie St.	4-	1924 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2370		171 Moultrie St.	3-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2371		18 Elmwood Ave.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2372		16 Elmwood Ave.	3-	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2373		14 Elmwood Ave.	4	1920	Contributes to Listed District
89 2374		554 Huger St.	3	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2375		550 Huger St.	4-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2376		548 Huger St.	4-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2377		542 Huger St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2378		14 Kenilworth Ave.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2379		16 Kenilworth Ave.	4-	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2380		18 Kenilworth Ave.	4	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2381		20 Kenilworth Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2382		163 Moultrie St.	4-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2383		161 Moultrie St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2384		157 Moultrie St.	3-	1917	Contributes to Listed District
89 2385		53 Parkwood Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2386		49 Parkwood Ave.	3	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2387		530 Huger St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2388.00		532 Huger St.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2388.01		532 Huger St.	4	1940 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2389		35 Parkwood Ave.	3	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2390		31 Parkwood Ave.	4	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2391		29 Parkwood Ave.	4	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2392		27 Parkwood Ave.	4-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2393		23 Parkwood Ave.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2394		270 Congress St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2395		274 Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2396		276 Congress St.	4	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2397		4 Kenilworth Ave.	4	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2398		6 Kenilworth Ave.	3	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2399		10 Kenilworth Ave.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2400		535 Huger St.	4-	1938-39	Contributes to Listed District
89 2401		533 Huger St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2402		531 Huger St.	3-	1921	Contributes to Listed District
89 2403.00		39 Parkwood Ave.	2-	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2403.01		39 Parkwood Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2404		24 Parkwood Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2405		26 Parkwood Ave.	4-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2406		30 Parkwood Ave.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2407		32 Parkwood Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2408		34 Parkwood Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2409		517 Huger St.	4-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2410		515 Huger St.	4-	1914-1915	Contributes to Listed District
89 2411		513 Huger St.	3-	1913	Contributes to Listed District
89 2412		507 Huger St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2413		341 President St.	3	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2414		337 President St.	4	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2415		335 President St.	3	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2416		331 President St.	3	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2417		329 President St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2418		248 Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2419		252 Congress St.	4-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2420		254 Congress St.	4	1940 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2421		258 Congress St.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2422		48 Parkwood Ave.	3-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2423		52 Parkwood Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2424		54 Parkwood Ave.	4	1914 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2425		56 Parkwood Ave.	3-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2426		153 Moultrie St.	4-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2427		151 Moultrie St.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2428		145 Moultrie St.	3-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2429		367 President St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2430		365 President St.	3-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2431		363 President St.	4-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2432		359 President St.	3-	1929 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2433		510 Huger St.	4	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2434		512 Huger St.	3	1913 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2435		518 Huger St.	4	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2436		500 Huger St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2437		496 Huger St.	2	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2438		494 Huger St.	4	1918	Contributes to Listed District
89 2439		1 Sutherland Ct.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2440		5 Sutherland Ct.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2441		6 Sutherland Ct.	4-	1911 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2442	First Church of Christ Scientist	137 Moultrie St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2443		143 Moultrie St.	4	1916 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2444		368 President St.	4-	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2445		364 President St.	4	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2446		362 President St.	4-	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2447		501 Huger St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2448		497 Huger St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2449		493 Huger St.	3	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2450		491 Huger St.	2	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2451		489 Huger St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2452		11 Sutherland Ave.	4-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2453		5 Sutherland Ave.	4	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2454		3 Sutherland Ave.	4-	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2455		230 Congress St.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2456		232 Congress St.	4	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2457		236 Congress St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2458		238 Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2459		324 President St.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2460		330 President St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2461		332 President St.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2462		336 President St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2463		338 President St.	3	1917	Contributes to Listed District
89 2464		340 President St.	4	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2465		220 Congress St.	4-	1918 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2466		218 Congress St.	4-	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2467		216 Congress St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2468		212 Congress St.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2469		1 Glenwood Ave.	4	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2470		3 Glenwood Ave.	3	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2471		5 Glenwood Ave.	3	1917 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2472		7 Glenwood Ave.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2473		9 Glenwood Ave.	4	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2474		471 Huger St.	3	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2475		473 Huger St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2476		475 Huger St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2477		477 Huger St.	4	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2478		14 Sutherland Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2479		12 Sutherland Ave.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2480		10 Sutherland Ave.	4	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2481		8 Sutherland Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2482		6 Sutherland Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2483		4 Sutherland Ave.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2484		2 Sutherland Ave.	4	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2485.00		478 Huger St.	2	1937 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2485.01		478 Huger St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2486		472 Huger St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2487		468 Huger St.	4-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2488		464 Huger St.	4	1923 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2489		462 Huger St.	4	1913 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2490		460 Huger St.	4-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2491		105 Moultrie St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2492		107 Moultrie St.	3-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2493		115 Moultrie St.	4-	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2494		117 Moultrie St.	2	1920	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2495		121 Moultrie St.	4-	1937 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2496		123 Moultrie St.	4	1937 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2497		463	Huger St.	2	1920 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2498		451	Huger St.	4	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2499		369	Ashley Ave.	4	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2500		2	Allen Park N.	3	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2501		6	Allen Park N.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2502		8	Allen Park N.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2503		4	Glenwood Ave.	3	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2504		5	Allen Park S.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2505		3	Allen Park S.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2506		1	Allen Park S.	4	1920	Contributes to Listed District
89 2507		357	Ashley Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2508		204	Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2509		188	Congress St.	4	1920	Contributes to Listed District
89 2510		184	Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2511		182	Congress St.	3	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2512		180	Congress St.	4-	1919 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2513		176	Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2514		1	Wesson St.	4-	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2515		3	Wesson St.	4-	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2516		5	Wesson St.	3-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2517		7	Wesson St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2518		9	Wesson St.	3	1916 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2519		11	Wesson St.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2520		439	Huger St.	3-	1923 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2521		441	Huger St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2522		443	Huger St.	4-	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2523		447	Huger St.	4-	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2524		368 Ashley Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2525		366 Ashley Ave.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2526		364 Ashley Ave.	3	1922 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2527		362 Ashley Ave.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2528		360 Ashley Ave.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2529		2 Wesson St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2530		605 Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2531		607 Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2532		609 Rutledge Ave.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2533		611 Rutledge Ave.	4	1923 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2534		619 Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2535		623 Rutledge Ave.	4	1924 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2536		625 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2537		429 Huger St.	3	1914 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2538		10 Wesson St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2539		8 Wesson St.	4-	1919 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2540		6 Wesson St.	3	1921 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 2541		458 Huger St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2542		452 Huger St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2543		448 Huger St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2544		379 Ashley Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2545		383 Ashley Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2546		95 Moultrie St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2547		390 Ashley Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2548		388 Ashley Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2549		386 Ashley Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2550		384 Ashley Ave.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2551		382 Ashley Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2552		378 Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2553		438 Huger St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2554		436 Huger St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2555		67 Moultrie St.	3-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2556		71 Moultrie St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2557		73 Moultrie St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2558		81 Moultrie St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2559		83 Moultrie St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2560		55 Cleveland St.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2561	Citadel Parade Ground	Jenkins Ave.	3	1922 ca	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 2562.00	Hampton Park/Washington Race Course	55 Cleveland St.	2	1903	Eligible
89 2562.01	Hampton Park Bandstand	55 Cleveland St.	4-	1901	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 2563		55 Cleveland St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2564		510 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2565		145 Fishburne St.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2566		532 Rutledge Ave.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2567		536 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2568.00		540 Rutledge Ave.	2	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2568.01		540 Rutledge Ave.	3	1930 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2569		65 Carolina St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2570		63 Carolina St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2571		61 Carolina St.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2572		59 Carolina St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2573		9 Perry St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2574		7 Perry St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2575		140 Fishburne St.	3-	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2576		142 Fishburne St.	3	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2577		146 Fishburne St.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2578		148 Fishburne St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2579		53 Carolina St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2580		51 Carolina St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2581		49 Carolina St.	3	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2582		47 Carolina St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2583		39 Carolina St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2584		37 Carolina St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2585		35 Carolina St.	4	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2586		116 Fishburne St.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2587		120 Fishburne St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2588		124 Fishburne St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2589		128 Fishburne St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2590		130 Fishburne St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2591		138 Fishburne St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2592		127 Fishburne St.	4-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2593		125 Fishburne St.	3-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2594		123 Fishburne St.	3	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2595		119 Fishburne St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2596		117 Fishburne St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2597		9 South Tracy St.	4	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2598		128 Sheppard St.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2599		8 Tracy St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2600		115 Fishburne St.	3	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2601		111 Fishburne St.	3	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2602		109 Fishburne St.	3	1904	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2603		105 Fishburne St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2604		103 Fishburne St.	3	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2605		101 Fishburne St.	4	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2606		99 Fishburne St.	4-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2607		92 Fishburne St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2608		94 Fishburne St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2609		100 Fishburne St.	4-	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2610		102 Fishburne St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2611		104 Fishburne St.	3	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2612		106 Fishburne St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2613		108 Fishburne St.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2614		110 Fishburne St.	4	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2615		112 Fishburne St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2616		24 South Tracy St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2617		26 South Tracy St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2618		31 Carolina St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2619		25 Carolina St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2620		23 Carolina St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2621		21 Carolina St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2622		19 Carolina St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2623		13 Carolina St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2624		90 Fishburne St.	2-	1890 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2625		86 Fishburne St.	3	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2626		11 Carolina St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2627		11 Perry St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2628		13 Perry St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2629		15 Perry St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2630	Rutledge Avenue Baptist Church	554	Rutledge Ave.	2	1917	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2631		54	Carolina St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2632		50	Carolina St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2633		48	Carolina St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2634		40	Carolina St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2635		38	Carolina St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2636		36	Carolina St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2637		34	Carolina St.	3	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2638		39	South Tracy St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2639		325	Sumter St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2640		327	Sumter St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2641		333	Sumter St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2642		337	Sumter St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2643		339	Sumter St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2644		341	Sumter St.	4	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2645		343	Sumter St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2646		345	Sumter St.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2647		12	Perry St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2648		32	Carolina St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2649		30	Carolina St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2650		28	Carolina St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2651		22	Carolina St.	4	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2652		20	Carolina St.	4	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2653		18	Carolina St.	4-	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2654		289	Coming St.	4-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2655		299	Sumter St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2656		305	Sumter St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2657		307 Sumter St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2658		313 Sumter St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2659		319 Sumter St.	3	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2660		321 Sumter St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2661		292 Coming St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2662		295 Sumter St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2663		293 Sumter St.	3	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2664		291 Sumter St.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2665		285 Sumter St.	3	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2666		283 Sumter St.	4	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2667		701 King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2668		697.5 King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2669		697 King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2670		695 King St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2671		2 Carolina St.	4	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2672		4 Carolina St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2673		10 Carolina St.	4-	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2674		12 Carolina St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2675		292 Sumter St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2676		294 Sumter St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2677		296 Sumter St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2678		298 Sumter St.	3	1895 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2679		306 Sumter St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2680		310 Sumter St.	4-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2681		312 Sumter St.	4	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2682		314 Sumter St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2683		318 Sumter St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2684		320 Sumter St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2685		322 Sumter St.	3-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2686		324 Sumter St.	3-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2687		330 Sumter St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2688		332 Sumter St.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2689		336 Sumter St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2690		338 Sumter St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2691	Wilson family Cemetery	Sumter St.	2	1816 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2692		350 Sumter St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2693	Christ Church	570 Rutledge Ave.	3	1850 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2694		711 King St.	3-	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2695		713 King St.	3-	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2696		296 Coming St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2697		298 Coming St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2698		299 Coming St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2699	Citadel Bond Hall	Lee St.	3-	1922	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 2700	Citadel Capers Hall	Lee St.	3-	1951	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 2701	Citadel Stevens Barracks	Ave. of Remembrance	3	1944	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 2702	Citadel Law Barracks	Ave. of Remembrance	3	1939	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 2703	Citadel LeTellier Hall	Jenkins Ave.	4-	1937	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 2704	Citadel Summerall Chapel	Jenkins Ave.	2	1937	Eligible
89 2705		689 King St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2706		715 King St.	4-	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2707		717 King St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2708		719 King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2709		721 King St.	3-	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2710		1 Race St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2711		305 Coming St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2712		4 Race St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2713		9 Race St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2714		11 Race St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2715	Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity	30 Race St.	2	1951-1953	Eligible
89 2716		25 Race St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2717		27 Race St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2718		29 Race St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2719		31 Race St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2720		33 Race St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2721		35 Race St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2722		380 Race St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2723		382 Race St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2724		65 Race St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2725		77 Race St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2726		79 Race St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2727		574 Rutledge Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2728		11 Carondolet St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2729		15 Carondolet St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2730		151 Congress St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2731		602 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2732		600 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2733		596 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2734		148 Congress St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2735		140 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2736	Elmore Temple IAME Church	137 Congress St.	4	1950	Not Eligible
89 2737		128 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2738		124 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2739		122 Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2740		98 Congress St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2741		95 Congress St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2742		680 King St.	4-	1880 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2743		686 King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2744		692 King St.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2745		698 King St.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2746		19 "H" St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2747		17 "H" St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2748		11 "H" St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2749		22 "H" St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2750		8 "F" St.	4-	1908 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2751		16 "F" St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2752		34 "F" St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2753		36 "F" St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2754		48 "H" St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2755		716 King St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2756		718 King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2757		720 King St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2758		76 Congress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2759		74 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2760		72 Congress St.	4	1920	Not Eligible
89 2761		73 Congress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2762		61 Congress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2763		59 Congress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2764		4 Benson St.	3	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2765		8 Benson St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2766		1 Benson St.	3	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2767		12 Benson St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2768		14 Benson St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2769		16 Benson St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2770		18 Benson St.	3	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2771		323 Huger St.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2772		606 Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2773		610 Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2774		622 Rutledge Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2775		399 Huger St.	4-	1880 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2776		397 Huger St.	4	1925	Not Eligible
89 2777		395 Huger St.	0	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2778		391 Huger St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2779		387 Huger St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2780		385 Huger St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2781		377 Huger St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2782		357 Huger St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2783		353 Huger St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2784		15 Dingle St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2785		9 Dingle St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2786		7 Dingle St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2787		3 Dingle St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2788		4 Dingle St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2789		10 Dingle St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2790		16 Dingle St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2791		74 Lee St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2792		70	Lee St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2793		193	Jackson St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2794		195	Jackson St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2795		107	Hanover St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2796		66	Lee St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2797		198	Nassau St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2798		192	Jackson St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2799		229	Nassau St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2800		220	Nassau St.	4	1935-1945	Not Eligible
89 2801	Coplestons Laundry	537	Meeting St.	4	1948	Not Eligible
89 2802		27	Walnut St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2803		45	Walnut St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2804		563	Meeting St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2805		74	Stuart St.	4	1950	Not Eligible
89 2806		235	Huger St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2807		229	Huger St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2808		221	Huger St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2809	Immigration Center	49	Immigration St.	2-	1911-1913	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2810.01	Colin McK. Grant Home for Aged Presbyterians	581	Meeting St.	2	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2810.02	Colin McK. Grant Home for Aged Presbyterians	581	Meeting St.	2	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2810.03	Colin McK. Grant Home for Aged Presbyterians	581	Meeting St.	2	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2810.04	Colin McK. Grant Home for Aged Presbyterians	581	Meeting St.	2	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2810.05	Colin McK. Grant Home for Aged Presbyterians	581	Meeting St.	2	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2810.06	Colin McK. Grant Home for Aged Presbyterians	581	Meeting St.	2	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2810.07	Grant Home Gate	581	Meeting St.	2	1923	Eligible
89 2811	Sacred Heart Church	888	King St.	3	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2812		888 King St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2813		728 King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2814		726 King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2815	Meeting Street Manor	Meeting St.	4	1937-38	Not Eligible
89 2816	Cooper River Courts	Morrison Dr.	4	1952	Not Eligible
89 2817		527 Meeting St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2818		517 Meeting St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2819		94 Sheppard St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2820		90 Sheppard St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2821		287 Saint Phillip St.	4	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2822		287 Huger St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2823		353 Nassau St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2824		356 Nassau St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2825		358 Nassau St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2826	Citadel Howie Carillion	Jenkins Ave.	2	1955 ca.	Eligible
89 2827		25 Cedar St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2828		970 Morrison Dr.	0	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2829		645 Meeting St.	0	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2830	Charleston City Railway Car House	665 Meeting St.	2-	1897	Eligible
89 2831		2 Addison St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2832		3 Addison St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2833		9 Addison St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2834		93 Romney St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2835		94 Romney St.	4	1917	Not Eligible
89 2836		92 Romney St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2837		698 Meeting St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2838		700 Meeting St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility	
89 2839	Union Baptist Church	708	Meeting St.	4	1904	Not Eligible
89 2840		10	Indian St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2841		428	Hanover St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2842		717	Meeting St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2843		719	Meeting St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2844		723	Meeting St.	4	1925	Not Eligible
89 2845		8	Riker (1st) St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2846		463	Nassau St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2847		465	Nassau St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2848		735	Meeting St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2849		761	Meeting St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2850		763	Meeting St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2851		765	Meeting St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2852		767	Meeting St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2853		779	Meeting St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2854		781	Meeting St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2855		783	Meeting St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2856		785	Meeting St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2857		787	Meeting St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2858		789	Meeting St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2859		801	Meeting St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2860	Coca-Cola Building	823	Meeting St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2861		2097	Mt. Pleasant St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2862		9	Cunnington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2863		1434	Meeting St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2864		1430	Meeting St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2865	Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim		Huguenin St.	2	1860 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2866.00	Bethany Cemetery	Cunnington Ave.	2	1856 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2866.01	Bethany Cemetery Chapel	Cunnington Ave.	3	1880 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2867	Saint Lawrence Cemetery	Huguenin St.	2	1854 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2868	Old Bethel United Methodist Church Cemetery	Cunnington Ave. at Skurvin St.	2	1807 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2869	Friendly Union Society Cemetery	Cunnington Ave. at Skurvin St.	2	1880 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2870	Brown Fellowship Society	Cunnington Ave.	2	1865 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2871	Humane & Friendly Society Cemetery	Cunnington Ave.	2	1875 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2872	Unity and Friendship Society Cemetery	Cunnington Ave.	2	1865 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2873	Greek Cemetery	Skurvin St. at Pershing St.	2	1935 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2874	Brotherly Association Cemetery	Skurvin St. at Pershing St.	2	1856 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2875	Brith Shalom Congregation Cemetery	Pershing St.	2	1856 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2876	Emanuel A.M.E. Church Cemetery	Huguenin St.	2	1860 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2877	Emanuel A.M.E. Church Cemetery	Lemon St.	2	1930 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2878	Brith Shalom Cemetery	Skurvin St. at Prosper St.	2	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2879	Morris Brown A.M.E. Church Cemetery	Lemon St. at Prosper St.	2	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2880	Reserved Fellowship Cemetery	Lemon St. at Huguenin St.	2	1898	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2881	Jenkins Cemetery	Prosper St. at Huguenin St.	2	1935 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2882	Morris Brown A.M.E. Church Cemetery	Prosper St. at Algonquin Rd.	2	1945 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2883	Trinity A.M.E. Church Cemetery	Prosper St. at Algonquin Rd.	2	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
89 2884		390 Huger St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2885		388 Huger St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2886		384 Huger St.	4-	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2887		380 Huger St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2888	Charleston Fire Department Engine No. 8	370	Huger St.	1-	1915 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2889		362	Huger St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2890		356	Huger St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2891		8	Tracy St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2892		7	Tracy St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2893		12	Tracy St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2894		13	Tracy St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2895		15	Tracy St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2896		17	Tracy St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2897		21	Tracy St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2898		23	Tracy St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2899		17	Dewey St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2900		5	Dewey St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2901		628	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2902		638	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2903		640	Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2904.00	Saint Barnabas Evangelical Lutheran Church	45	Moultrie St.	2	1921	Eligible
89 2904.01	St. Barnabas Rectory	45	Moultrie St.	4	1947	Eligible
89 2905		31	Moultrie St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2906		29	Moultrie St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2907.00	James Simons Elementary School	741	King St.	3	1919	Not Eligible
89 2907.01	Rail Road Caboose	741	King St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2908		42	Moultrie St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2909		38	Moultrie St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2910		36	Moultrie St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2911		34	Moultrie St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2912		32	Moultrie St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2913		30	Moultrie St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2914		14	Moultrie St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2915		10	Moultrie St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2916		1	Homel Pl.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2917		3	Homel Pl.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2918		5	Homel Pl.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2919		7	Homel Pl.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2920		8	Homel Pl.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2921		10	Homel Pl.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2922		759	King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2923		943	King St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2924		943.5	King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2925		660	Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2926		664	Rutledge Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2927		666	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2928		668	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2929		27	Maverick St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2930		25	Maverick St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2931		21	Maverick St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2932		11	Maverick St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2933		9	Maverick St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2934		967	King St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2935		969	King St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2936		971	King St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2937		11	Cleveland St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2938		16	Maverick St.	3	1915 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2939		8 Maverick St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2940		4 Maverick St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2941		11 Oswego St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2942		21 Cleveland St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2943		23 Cleveland St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2944		25 Cleveland St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2945		27 Cleveland St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2946		29 Cleveland St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2947		33 Cleveland St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2948	Botzis	698 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1942	Not Eligible
89 2949		694 Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2950		692 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2951		704 Rutledge Ave.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2952		706 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2953		710 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2954		21 Francis St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2955		17 Francis St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2956		15 Francis St.	3-	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2957		11 Francis St.	4-	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2958		22 Cleveland St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2959		26 Cleveland St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2960		34 Cleveland St.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2961		3 Francis St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2962		1a Francis St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2963		12 Cleveland St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2964	County Hall	1000 King St.	3	1935 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 2965	Lee Highway Marker	King St. in front of Rivers School	4	1947	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2966	Rivers High School	1004	King St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2967		981	King St.	2	1915	Eligible
89 2968		2	Francis St.	3	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2969		4	Francis St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2970		8	Francis St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2971		44	Oswego St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2972		48	Oswego St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2973		1001	King St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2974		81	Grove St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2975		728	Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2976		728	Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2977		724	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2978		720	Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2979		22	Francis St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2980		20	Francis St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2981		10	Francis St.	3	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2982		43	Oswego St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2983		45	Oswego St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2984		47	Oswego St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2985		34	Grove St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2986		40	Grove St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2987		48	Grove St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2988		55	Poinsett St.	4	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2989		32	Poinsett St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2990		38	Poinsett St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2991		40	Poinsett St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2992		44.5	Poinsett St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 2993		44	Poinsett St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2994		52	Poinsett St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2995		1054	King St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2996		121	Romney St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2997		119	Romney St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2998		113	Romney St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 2999		128	Romney St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3000		130	Romney St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3001		1077	King St.	0	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3002		167	Romney St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3003		183	Romney St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3004		203	Romney St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3005		205	Romney St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3006		1106	King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3007		21	Simmons St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3008		19	Simmons St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3009		10	Simmons St.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3010		16	Simmons St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3011		18	Simmons St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3012		20	Simmons St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3013		1110	King St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3014		1112	King St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3015		1114	King St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3016		1116	King St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3017		57	Simmons St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3018		93	Simmons St.	4-	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3019		95	Simmons St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3020		76	Simmons St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3021		50	Simmons St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3022		1095	King St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3023		1107	King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3024		1	Field's Pl.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3025		3	Field's Pl.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3026		6	Field's Pl.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3027		1113	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3028		13	Enston Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3029		11	Enston Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3030		7	Enston Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3031		6	Enston Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3032		12	Enston Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3033		800	Rutledge Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3034		798	Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3035		794	Rutledge Ave.	4	1936	Not Eligible
89 3036		788	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3037		786	Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3038		782	Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3039		778	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3040		774	Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3041		772	Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3042		768	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3043		764	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3044		766	Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3045		762	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3046.00	Asbury Memorial M.E. Church South	754	Rutledge Ave.	3	1935	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3046.01		754 Rutledge Ave.	4	1928	Not Eligible
89 3047		744 Rutledge Ave.	4	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3048		742 Rutledge Ave.	4	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3049		740 Rutledge Ave.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3050		738 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3051		765 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3052		767 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3053		771 Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3054		779 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3055		781 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3056		783 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3057		791 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3058		793 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3059		795 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3060		797 Rutledge Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3061		807 Rutledge Ave.	2-	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3062		809 Rutledge Ave.	2-	1930 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3063		813 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3064		815 Rutledge Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3065		829 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3066		831 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3067		833 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3068		835 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3069		837 Rutledge Ave.	3-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3070		839 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3071		814 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3072		810 Rutledge Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3073		806 Rutledge Ave.	3	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3074		67 Poplar St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3075		71 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3076		59 Poplar St.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3077		57 Poplar St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3078		53 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3079		51 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3080		49 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3081		45 Poplar St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3082		43 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3083		41 Poplar St.	3	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3084		39 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3085		37 Poplar St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3086		35 Poplar St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3087		33 Poplar St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3088		31 Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3089		1118 King St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3090		17 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3091		15 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3092		13 Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3093		11 Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3094		9 Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3095		4 Poplar St.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3096		6 Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3097		8 Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3098		10 Poplar St.	3-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3099		12 Poplar St.	3	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3100		14	Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3101		18	Poplar St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3102		34	Poplar St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3103		36	Poplar St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3104		38	Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3105		40	Poplar St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3106		42	Poplar St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3107		44	Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3108		46	Poplar St.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3109		48	Poplar St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3110		63	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3111		61	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3112		59	Maple St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3113		57	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3114		55	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3115		53	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3116.00		1131	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3116.01		1131	King St.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3117		1129	King St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3118		1125	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3119		1123	King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3120		1121	King St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3121		1119	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3122		1120	King St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3123		1122	King St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3124		1124	King St.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3125		1126	King St.	4	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3126		1130	King St.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3127		1134	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3128		33	Maple St.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3129		31	Maple St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3130		29	Maple St.	3-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3131		27	Maple St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3132		25	Maple St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3133		23	Maple St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3134		24	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3135		26	Maple St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3136		28	Maple St.	3-	1920 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3137		30	Maple St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3138		32	Maple St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3139		34	Maple St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3140		36	Maple St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3141		83	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3142		81	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3143		79	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3144		77	Maple St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3145		75	Maple St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3146		73	Maple St.	4-	1915 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3147		71	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3148		69	Maple St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3149		67	Maple St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3150		65	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3151		52	Poplar St.	4	1915 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3152		54	Poplar St.	3-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3153		56	Poplar St.	3-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3154		60	Poplar St.	3	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3155		64	Poplar St.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3156		66	Poplar St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3157		828	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3158		832	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3159		834	Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3160		842	Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3161		854	Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3162		856	Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3163		858	Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3164		860	Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3165		862	Rutledge Ave.	3	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3166		85	Cypress St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3167		83	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3168		81	Cypress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3169		79	Cypress St.	4-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3170		77	Cypress St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3171		75	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3172		73	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3173		71	Cypress St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3174		69	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3175		82	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3176		80	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3177		78	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3178		76	Maple St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3179		74	Maple St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3180		72	Maple St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3181		70	Maple St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3182		68	Maple St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3183		66	Maple St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3184		64	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3185		62	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3186		60	Maple St.	3	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3187		56	Maple St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3188		54	Maple St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3189		52	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3190		50	Maple St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3191		1133	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3192		1135	King St.	4	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3193		1143	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3194		1145	King St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3195		1147	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3196		1149	King St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3197		53	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3198		55	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3199		57	Cypress St.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3200		59	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3201		61	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3202		63	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3203		65	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3204.00		1138	King St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3204.01		1138	King St.	4	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3205		1140	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3206		1142	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3207		1144	King St.	4	1919 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3208		1146	King St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3209		37	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3210		35	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3211		33	Cypress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3212		31	Cypress St.	3-	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3213		29	Cypress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3214		34	Cypress St.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3215		36	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3216		1153	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3217		1151	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3218		54	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3219		56	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3220		58	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3221		60	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3222		62	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3223		64	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3224		66	Cypress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3225		68	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3226		70	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3227		72	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3228		74	Cypress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3229		76	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3230		78	Cypress St.	4-	1920 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3231		80	Cypress St.	4	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist
89 3232		84	Cypress St.	4-	1925 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible Dist

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3233		86 Cypress St.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3234		868 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3235		872 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3236		845 Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3237		847 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3238		849 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3239		851 Rutledge Ave.	3-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3240		853 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3241		855 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3242		857 Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3243		879 Rutledge Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3244		881 Rutledge Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3245		876 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3246		874 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3247		1156 King St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3248		1166 King St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3249		35 Lenox St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3250		33 Lenox St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3251		31 Lenox St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3252		27 Lenox St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3253		25 Lenox St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3254		28 Lenox St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3255		30 Lenox St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3256		32 Lenox St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3257		1176 King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3258		1178 King St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3259		1182 King St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3260		29	Sans Souci St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3261		27	Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3262		25	Sans Souci St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3263		1197	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3264		1195	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3265		1191	King St.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3266		1187	King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3267		1185	King St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3268		1181	King St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3269		1179	King St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3270		1161	King St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3271		1159	King St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3272		1157	King St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3273		11	Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3274		19	Peachtree St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3275		21	Peachtree St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3276		25	Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3277		27	Peachtree St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3278		29	Peachtree St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3279		39	Peachtree St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3280		45	Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3281		47	Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3282		51	Peachtree St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3283		55-57	Peachtree St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3284		3	Magnolia Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3285		5	Magnolia Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3286		7	Magnolia Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3287		9 Magnolia Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3288		95 Sans Souci St.	4	1935	Not Eligible
89 3289		97 Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3290		99 Sans Souci St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3291		900 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3292		898 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3293		896 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3294		894 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3295		892 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3296		888 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3297		887 Rutledge Ave.	2	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3298		889 Rutledge Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3299		891 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3300		907 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3301		909 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3302		911 Rutledge Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3303		49 Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3304		55 Sans Souci St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3305		59 Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3306		61 Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3307		65 Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3308		69 Sans Souci St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3309		77 Sans Souci St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3310		81 Sans Souci St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3311		83 Sans Souci St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3312		87 Sans Souci St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3313		10 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3314		8 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3315		48 Peachtree St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3316		46 Peachtree St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3317		40 Peachtree St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3318		38 Peachtree St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3319		32 Peachtree St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3320		28 Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3321		24 Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3322		22 Peachtree St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3323		18 Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3324		16 Peachtree St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3325		12 Peachtree St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3326		10 Peachtree St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3327.00		54 Sans Souci St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3327.01		2b Laurel St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3328		10 Laurel St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3329		12 Laurel St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3330		16 Laurel St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3331		18 Laurel St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3332		21 Laurel St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3333		19 Laurel St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3334		13 Laurel St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3335		11 Laurel St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3336		9 Laurel St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3337		7 Laurel St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3338		60 Sans Souci St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3339		64 Sans Souci St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3340		66 Sans Souci St.	3	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3341		68 Sans Souci St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3342		72 Sans Souci St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3343		20 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3344		22 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3345		24 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3346		28 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3347		30 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3348		38 N. Enston Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3349		43 N. Enston Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3350		39 N. Enston Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3351		37 N. Enston Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3352		35 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3353		31 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3354		27 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3355		23 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3356		21 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3357		15 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3358		13 N. Enston Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3359		80 Sans Souci St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3360		82 Sans Souci St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3361		86 Sans Souci St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3362		88 Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3363		116 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3364		118 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3365		122 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3366		124 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3367		128 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3368		132 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3369		136 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3370		140 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3371		107 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3372		105 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3373		103 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3374		101 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3375		99 Magnolia Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3376		97 Magnolia Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3377		95 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3378		91 Magnolia Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3379		89 Magnolia Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3380		87 Magnolia Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3381		85 Magnolia Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3382.00		94 Sans Souci St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3382.01		83 Magnolia Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3383		98 Sans Souci St.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3384		914 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3385		918 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3386		922 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3387		924 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3388		926 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3389		928 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3390		930 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3391		932 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3392		938 Rutledge Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3393		940 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3394		942 Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3395		950 Rutledge Ave.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3396		943 Rutledge Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3397		939 Rutledge Ave.	3	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3398		935 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3399		933 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3400		931 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3401		929 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3402		927 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3403		923 Rutledge Ave.	3	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3404		919 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3405		917 Rutledge Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3406		915 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3407		913 Rutledge Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3408	Henry P. Archer School	220 Nassau St.	3	1934-1936	Not Eligible
89 3409	Allen Park	Glenwood Ave.	3	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
89 3410.00	St. Charles Apartments	1085 King St.	4-	1947	Not Eligible
89 3410.01	St. Charles Apartments	1085 King St.	4	1947	Not Eligible
89 3410.02	St. Charles Apartments	1085 King St.	4-	1947 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3411		116 Sans Souci St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3412		120 Sans Souci St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3413		130 Darlington Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3414		140 Darlington Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3415		144 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3416		146 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3417		150 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3418		152 Darlington Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3419		156 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3420		158 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3421		160 Darlington Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3422		159 Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3423		157 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3424		155 Darlington Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3425		153 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3426		151 Darlington Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3427		147 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3428		137 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3429		133 Darlington Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3430		131 Darlington Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3431		127 Darlington Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3432		122 Sans Souci St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3433		128 Sans Souci St.	4	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3434		134 Sans Souci St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3435		998 Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3436		1002 Ashley Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3437		1004 Ashley Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3438		1006 Ashley Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3439		1010 Ashley Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3440		1014 Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3441		1018 Ashley Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3442		1020 Ashley Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3443		1022 Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3444		1024 Ashley Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3445		1032	Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3446		2219	Mt. Pleasant St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3447		2217	Mt. Pleasant St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3448		1031	Ashley Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3449		1025	Ashley Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3450		1023	Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3451		1021	Ashley Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3452		1019	Ashley Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3453		1017	Ashley Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3454		1013	Ashley Ave.	4-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3455		1011	Ashley Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3456		1009	Ashley Ave.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3457		1007	Ashley Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3458		1001	Ashley Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3459		995	Ashley Ave.	4	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3460		993	Ashley Ave.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3461		989	Ashley Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3462		146	Sans Souci St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3463		150	Sans Souci St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3464		126	Hester St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3465		130	Hester St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3466		134	Hester St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3467		138	Hester St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3468		142	Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3469		144	Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3470		2235	Mt. Pleasant St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3471		2231	Mt. Pleasant St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3472		2227 Mt. Pleasant St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3473		143 Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3474		137 Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3475		135 Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3476		133 Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3477		131 Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3478		127 Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3479		121 Hester St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3480		158 Sans Souci St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3481		160 Sans Souci St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3482		164 Sans Souci St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3483		168 Sans Souci St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3484		46 Clemson St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3485		50 Clemson St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3486		52 Clemson St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3487		56 Clemson St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3488		64 Clemson St.	4	1943 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3489		66 Clemson St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3490		72 Clemson St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3491		2307 Mt. Pleasant St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3492		2301 Mt. Pleasant St.	3	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3493		71 Clemson St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3494		65 Clemson St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3495		61 Clemson St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3496		57 Clemson St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3497		55 Clemson St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3498		51 Clemson St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3499		49	Clemson St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3500		47	Clemson St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3501		178	Sans Souci St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3502		182	Sans Souci St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3503		186	Sans Souci St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3504		12	Riverside Dr.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3505		14	Riverside Dr.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3506		28	Riverside Dr.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3507		32	Riverside Dr.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3508		38	Riverside Dr.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3509		2315	Mt. Pleasant St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3510		2313	Mt. Pleasant St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3511		13	Riverside Dr.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3512		7	Riverside Dr.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3513		5	Riverside Dr.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3514		1	Riverside Dr.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3515		191	Sans Souci St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3516		189	Sans Souci St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3517		183	Sans Souci St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3518		177	Sans Souci St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3519		175	Sans Souci St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3520		15	Clemson St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3521		30	Pendleton St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3522		38	Pendleton St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3523		12	Clemson St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3524		16	Clemson St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3525		169	Sans Souci St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3526		163 Sans Souci St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3527		157 Sans Souci St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3528		103 Hester St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3529		2 Pendleton St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3530		83 Hester St.	4-	1942 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3531		81 Hester St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3532		79 Hester St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3533		122 Peachtree St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3534		136 Peachtree St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3535		8 Clemson St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3536		10 Clemson St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3537		41 Pendleton St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3538		29 Pendleton St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3539		9 Clemson St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3540		5 Clemson St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3541		164 Peachtree St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3542		176 Peachtree St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3543		118 Peachtree St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3544		114 Peachtree St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3545		112 Peachtree St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3546		51 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3547		53 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3548		40 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3549		42 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3550		44 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3551		46 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3552		48 Piedmont Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3553		64	Piedmont Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3554		145	Sans Souci St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3555		983	Ashley Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3556		981	Ashley Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3557		977	Ashley Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3558		975	Ashley Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3559		971	Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3560		967	Ashley Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3561		959	Ashley Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3562		955	Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3563		953	Ashley Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3564		110	Peachtree St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3565		954	Ashley Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3566		962	Ashley Ave.	3	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3567		968	Ashley Ave.	3	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3568		972	Ashley Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3569		974	Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3570		978	Ashley Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3571		980	Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3572		105	Darlington Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3573		103	Darlington Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3574		101	Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3575		97	Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3576		95	Darlington Ave.	4-	1930 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3577		91	Darlington Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3578		90	Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility
89 3579		92	Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3580		94 Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3581		102 Darlington Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3582		108 Darlington Ave.	3-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3583		110 Darlington Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3584		112 Darlington Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3585		40 Pendleton St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3586		78 Darlington Ave.	0	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3587		76 Darlington Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3588		72 Darlington Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3589		66 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3590		64 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3591		62 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3592		60 Darlington Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3593		56 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3594		54 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3595		52 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3596		49 Darlington Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3597		55 Darlington Ave.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3598		57 Darlington Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3599		59 Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3600		61 Darlington Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3601		65 Darlington Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3602		67 Darlington Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3603		69 Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3604		75 Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3605		83 Peachtree St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3606		950 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3607		940 Ashley Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3608		936 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3609		932 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3610		930 Ashley Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3611		928 Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3612		926 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3613		924 Ashley Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3614		917 Ashley Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3615		921 Ashley Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3616		925 Ashley Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3617		929 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3618		931 Ashley Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3619		933 Ashley Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3620		935 Ashley Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3621		941 Ashley Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3622		97 Peachtree St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3623		34 Piedmont Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3624		28 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3625		26 Piedmont Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3626		24 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3627		138 Maple St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3628		136 Maple St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3629		25 Piedmont Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3630		115 Peachtree St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3631		119 Peachtree St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3632		164 Maple St.	3	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3633		156 Maple St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3634		152 Maple St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3635		150 Maple St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3636		127 Maple St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3637		129 Maple St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3638		131 Maple St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3639		133 Maple St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3640		163 Maple St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3641		165 Maple St.	3-	1925 ca.	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3642		194 Poplar St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3643		126 Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3644		124 Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3645		122 Poplar St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3646		155 Peachtree St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3647		260 West Poplar St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3648		258 West Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3649		256 West Poplar St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3650		254 West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3651		252 West Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3652		250 West Poplar St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3653		244 West Poplar St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3654		240 West Poplar St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3655		230 West Poplar St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3656		226 West Poplar St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3657		222 West Poplar St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3658		220 West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3659		33 Hester St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3660		15 Riverside Dr.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3661		2335	Sunnyside Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3662		85	Maple St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3663		101	Maple St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3664		26	Darlington Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3665		24	Darlington Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3666		20	Darlington Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3667		18	Darlington Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3668		8	Darlington Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3669		6	Darlington Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3670		1	Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3671		5	Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3672		9	Darlington Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3673		11	Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3674		13	Darlington Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3675		17	Darlington Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3676		19	Darlington Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3677		25	Darlington Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3678		29	Darlington Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3679		31	Darlington Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3680		33	Darlington Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3681		39	Darlington Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3682		910	Ashley Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3683		908	Ashley Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3684		906	Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3685		900	Ashley Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3686		898	Ashley Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3687		890	Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3688		886 Ashley Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3689		874 Ashley Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3690		872 Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3691		870 Ashley Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3692		871 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3693		873 Ashley Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3694		875 Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3695		879 Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3696		883 Ashley Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3697		889 Ashley Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3698		891 Ashley Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3699		893 Ashley Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3700		895 Ashley Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3701		897 Ashley Ave.	4	1938	Not Eligible
89 3702		905 Ashley Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3703		909 Ashley Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3704		911 Ashley Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3705		14 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3706		10 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3707		8 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3708		6 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3709		4 Piedmont Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3710		2 Piedmont Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3711		146 Simmons St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3712		181 Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3713		183 Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3714		187 Poplar St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3715		189	Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3716		191	Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3717		195	Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3718		197	Poplar St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3719		199	Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3720		203	Poplar St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3721		205	Poplar St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3722		207	Poplar St.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3723		211	Poplar St.	0	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3724		22	Hester St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3725		18	Hester St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3726		32	Alberta Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3727		28	Alberta Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3728		26	Alberta Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3729		22	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3730		20	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3731		16	Alberta Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3732		14	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3733		10	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3734		2	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3735		15	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3736		17	Alberta Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3737		19	Alberta Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3738		21	Alberta Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3739		25	Alberta Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3740		27	Alberta Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3741		29	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3742		39	Alberta Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3743		10	Hester St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3744		2	Hester St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3745		217	West Poplar St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3746		223	West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3747		225	West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3748		227	West Poplar St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3749		229	West Poplar St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3750		235	West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3751		237	West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3752		241	West Poplar St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3753		243	West Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3754		251	West Poplar St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3755		253	West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3756		255	West Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3757		257	West Poplar St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3758		259	West Poplar St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3759		24	Devereaux Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3760		15	Devereaux Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3761		17	Devereaux Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3762		19	Devereaux Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3763		21	Devereaux Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3764		25	Devereaux Ave.	3	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3765		111	Simmons St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3766		113	Simmons St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3767		1	Kile Pl.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3768		5	Kile Pl.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3769		7 Kile Pl.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3770		11 Kile Pl.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3771		4 Kile Pl.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3772		119 Simmons St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3773		123 Simmons St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3774		125 Simmons St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3775		127 Simmons St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3776		131 Simmons St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3777		10 Middleton Pl.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3778		4 Middleton Pl.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3779		2 Middleton Pl.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3780		3 Middleton Pl.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3781		5 Middleton Pl.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3782		7 Middleton Pl.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3783		135 Simmons St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3784		137 Simmons St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3785		139 Simmons St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3786		141 Simmons St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3787		32 Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3788		30 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3789		28 Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3790		26 Gordon St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3791		24 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3792		22 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3793		20 Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3794		18 Gordon St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3795		16 Gordon St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3796		14	Gordon St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3797		12	Gordon St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3798		10	Gordon St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3799		8	Gordon St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3800		4	Gordon St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3801		2	Gordon St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3802		1	Gordon St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3803		3	Gordon St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3804		5	Gordon St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3805		7	Gordon St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3806		9	Gordon St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3807		13	Gordon St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3808		17	Gordon St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3809		19	Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3810		31	Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3811		35	Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3812		39	Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3813		43	Gordon St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3814		52	Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3815		42	Saint Margaret St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3816		38	Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3817		8	Saint Margaret St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3818		6	Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3819		2	Saint Margaret St.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3820		1	Saint Margaret St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3821		3	Saint Margaret St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3822		5	Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3823.00	Mary Bennett Murray Memorial Infirmary	Hammond Ave.	3-	1922	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.01		301-30 Mims Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.02		305-30 Mims Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.03		209-21 Richardson Ave.	3-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.04		213-21 Richardson Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.05		205-20 Richardson Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.06		201-20 Richardson Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.07		101-10 Register Rd.	3-	1935 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.08		105-10 Register Rd.	3-	1939	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.09		109-11 Register Rd.	3-	1939	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.10		113-11 Register Rd.	3-	1939	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.11		4-7 Hammond Ave.	4	1939	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.12		2-3 Hammond Ave.	4-	1939	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3823.13	President's house	1 Hammond Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible District
89 3824		41 Saint Margaret St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3825		45 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3826		47 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3827		49 Saint Margaret St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3828		146 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3829		138 Grove St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3830		136 Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3831		134 Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3832		132 Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3833		118 Grove St.	4	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3834		112 Grove St.	4-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3835		110 Grove St.	4	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3836		10 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location		Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3837		14	Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3838		16	Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3839		20	Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3840		24	Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3841		28	Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3842		30	Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3843		19	Dunnemann Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3844		27	Dunnemann Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3845		29	Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3846		177	Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3847		171	Grove St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3848		169	Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3849		167	Grove St.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3850		165	Grove St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3851		163	Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3852		161	Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3853		157	Grove St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3854		151	Grove St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3855		152	Grove St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3856	156-15 o	Grove St.		4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3857		160	Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3858		164	Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3859		166	Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3860		170	Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3861		174	Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3862		176	Grove St.	3	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3863		81	Saint Margaret St.	4-	1938-40	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3864		79 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3865		75 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3866		67 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3867		65 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3868		61 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3869		57 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3870		58 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3871		62 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3872		68 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3873		70 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3874		72 Saint Margaret St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3875		74 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3876		78 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3877		84 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1938	Not Eligible
89 3878		81 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3879		79 Gordon St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3880		77 Gordon St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3881		73 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3882		69 Gordon St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3883		65 Gordon St.	4	1939.	Not Eligible
89 3884		63 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3885		61 Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3886		90 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3887		94 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3888		98 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3889		102 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3890		106 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3891		110 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3892		114 Gordon St.	3	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3893		42 Tenth Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3894		117 Gordon St.	3	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3895		107 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3896		105 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3897		101 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3898		99 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3899		97 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3900		95 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3901		90 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3902		94 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3903		98 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3904		100 Saint Margaret St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3905		104 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3906		108 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3907		112 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3908		114 Saint Margaret St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3909		116 Saint Margaret St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3910		117 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3911		115 Saint Margaret St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3912		107 Saint Margaret St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3913		103 Saint Margaret St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3914		101 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3915		97 Saint Margaret St.	4	1949	Not Eligible
89 3916		93 Saint Margaret St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3917		89 Saint Margaret St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3918		184 Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3919		188 Grove St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3920		194 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3921		196 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3922		204 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3923		208 Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3924		212 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3925		211 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3926		207 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3927		205 Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3928		203 Grove St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3929		201 Grove St.	4-	1943	Not Eligible
89 3930		199 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3931		189 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3932		187 Grove St.	2	1931	Recommended Individually Eligible
89 3933		183 Grove St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3934		32 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3935		34 Dunnemann Ave.	3	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3936		38 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3937		40 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3938		44 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3939		50 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3940		52 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3941		54 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3942		31 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3943		35 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3944		37 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3945		43 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3946		45 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3947		47 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3948		49 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3949		55 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3950		6 Tenth Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3951		4 Tenth Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3952		10 Addlestone Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3953		4 Addlestone Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3954		1 Tenth Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3955		15 Addlestone Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3956		19 Addlestone Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3957		23 Addlestone Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3958		29 Addlestone Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3959		31 Addlestone Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3960		26 Addlestone Ave.	4-	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3961		3 Tenth Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3962		5 Tenth Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3963		57 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3964		65 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3965		71 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3966		73 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3967		76 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3968		70 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3969		64 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3970		56 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3971		221 Grove St.	3	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3972		227 Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3973		229 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3974		231 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3975		240 Grove St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3976		123 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3977		143 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3978		145 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3979		144 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3980		126 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3981		129 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3982		137 Gordon St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3983		139 Gordon St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3984		151 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3985		147 Gordon St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3986		149 Gordon St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3987		162 Gordon St.	4-	1940	Not Eligible
89 3988		172 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3989		174 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3990		182 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3991		190 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3992		192 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3993		196 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3994		200 Gordon St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3995		204 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3996		208 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3997		210 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 3998		214 Gordon St.	4	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 3999		222 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4000		224 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4001		230 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4002		236 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4003		238 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4004		246 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4005		245 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4006		241 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4007		239 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4008		237 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4009		229 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4010		227 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4011		223 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4012		219 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4013		37 Wagener Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4014		226 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4015		236 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4016		238 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4017		207 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4018		205 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4019		195 Gordon St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4020		193 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4021		191 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4022		187 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4023		25 Eighth Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4024		188 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4025		194 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 4026		198 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4027		204 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4028		206 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4029		181 Gordon St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4030		177 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4031		175 Gordon St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4032		171 Gordon St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4033		165 Gordon St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4034		17 Ninth Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4035		164 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4036		166 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4037		168 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4038		176 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4039		178 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4040		180 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4041		169 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4042		165 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4043		246 Grove St.	3-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4044		256 Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4045		260 Grove St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4046		274 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4047		273 Grove St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4048		271 Grove St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4049		267 Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4050		255 Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4051		251 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4052		245 Grove St.	3	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 4053		80 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4054		86 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4055		94 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4056		100 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4057		102 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4058		106 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4059		110 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4060		199 Saint Margaret St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4061		201 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4062		205 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4063		28 Wagener Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4064		217 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4065		219 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4066		225 Saint Margaret St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4067		227 Saint Margaret St.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4068		237 Saint Margaret St.	3	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4069		42 Sixth Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4070		253 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4071		257 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4072		261 Saint Margaret St.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4073		265 Saint Margaret St.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4074		267 Saint Margaret St.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4075		201 Fifth Ave.	4	1939	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility District
89 4076		370 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility District
89 4077		360 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility District
89 4078		358 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility District
89 4079		356 Grove St.	4	1950 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligibility District

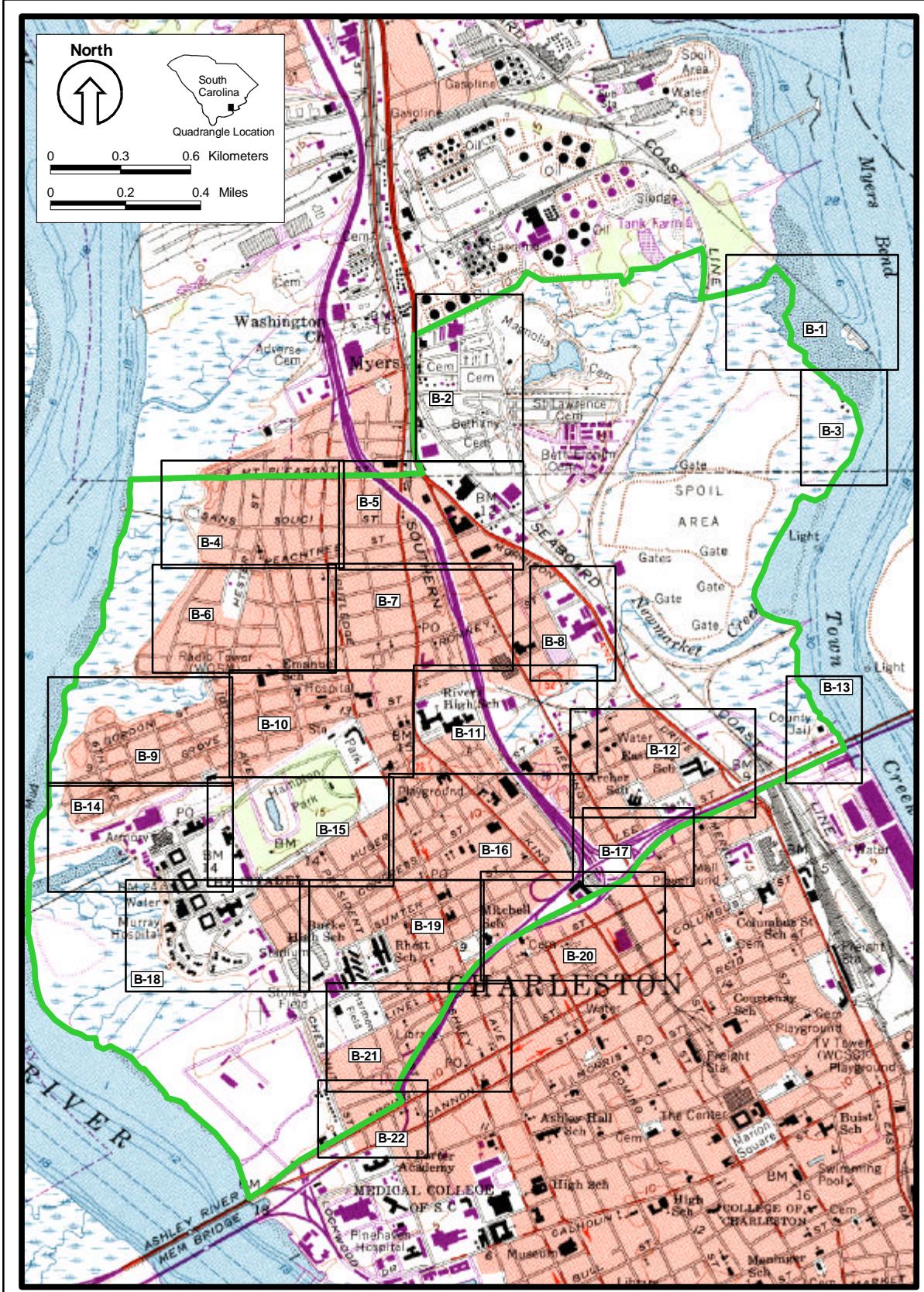
Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 4080		354	Grove St.	4-	1945 ca.
89 4081		352	Grove St.	4	1940 ca.
89 4082		350	Grove St.	4	1945 ca.
89 4083		40	Sixth Ave.	4-	1955 ca.
89 4084		336	Grove St.	3	1945 ca.
89 4085		334	Grove St.	4	1950 ca.
89 4086		326	Grove St.	4-	1950 ca.
89 4087		324	Grove St.	4	1940 ca.
89 4088		320	Grove St.	3	1940 ca.
89 4089		316	Grove St.	4	1945 ca.
89 4090		314	Grove St.	3	1940 ca.
89 4091		308	Grove St.	2	1935 ca.
89 4092		304	Grove St.	3	1935 ca.
89 4093		300-30~	Grove St.	3	1935 ca.
89 4094		296	Grove St.	4	1950 ca.
89 4095	St. Regis Apartments	177	Eighth Ave.	0	1945 ca.
89 4096			Eighth Ave. at Grove St.	4-	1950 ca.
89 4097		283	Grove St.	4-	1939
89 4098		285	Grove St.	3-	1940 ca.
89 4099		289	Grove St.	4	1945 ca.
89 4100		293	Grove St.	4	1950 ca.
89 4101		311	Grove St.	4	1940 ca.
89 4102		315	Grove St.	4	1945 ca.
89 4103		319	Grove St.	4	1945 ca.
89 4104		323	Grove St.	4-	1950 ca.
89 4105		325	Grove St.	4	1955 ca.
89 4106		337	Grove St.	4	1925 ca.

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 4107		345 Grove St.	4	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible
89 4108		347 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible
89 4109		353 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible
89 4110		357 Grove St.	4-	1940 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible
89 4111		361 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible
89 4112		369 Grove St.	4	1945 ca.	Contributes to Recommended Eligible
89 4113		192 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4114		188 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4115		186 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4116		182 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4117		180 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4118		174 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4119		175 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4120		179 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4121		183 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4122		172 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4123		168 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4124		156 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4125		154 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4126		163 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1927	Not Eligible
89 4127		165 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1949	Not Eligible
89 4128		169 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4129		140 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4130		138 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4131		136 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4132		134 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4133		130 Dunnemann Ave.	4	1945 ca.	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Rating	Date	Eligibility
89 4134		128 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4135		118 Dunnemann Ave.	4-	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4136		Dunnemann Ave.	4	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4137	Johnson Hagood Stadium	Congress St. @ Hagood Ave.	0	1955 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4138	Seaboard Coastline Trestle	East of Algonquin Road on Town Creek	3-	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4139		East of Algonquin Road on Town Creek	3-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4140		East of Bayside Apartments at Town Creek	3-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4141		East of Bayside Apartments at Town Creek	3-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4142		East of Bayside Apartments at Town Creek	3-	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4143		682 King St.	4-	1880 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4144		197 Jackson St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4145		199 Jackson St.	4-	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4146		1137 King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4147		1139 King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
89 4148		1141 King St.	4-	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Appendix B.

Location of Surveyed Resources, County Tax Maps



Index: County Tax Maps

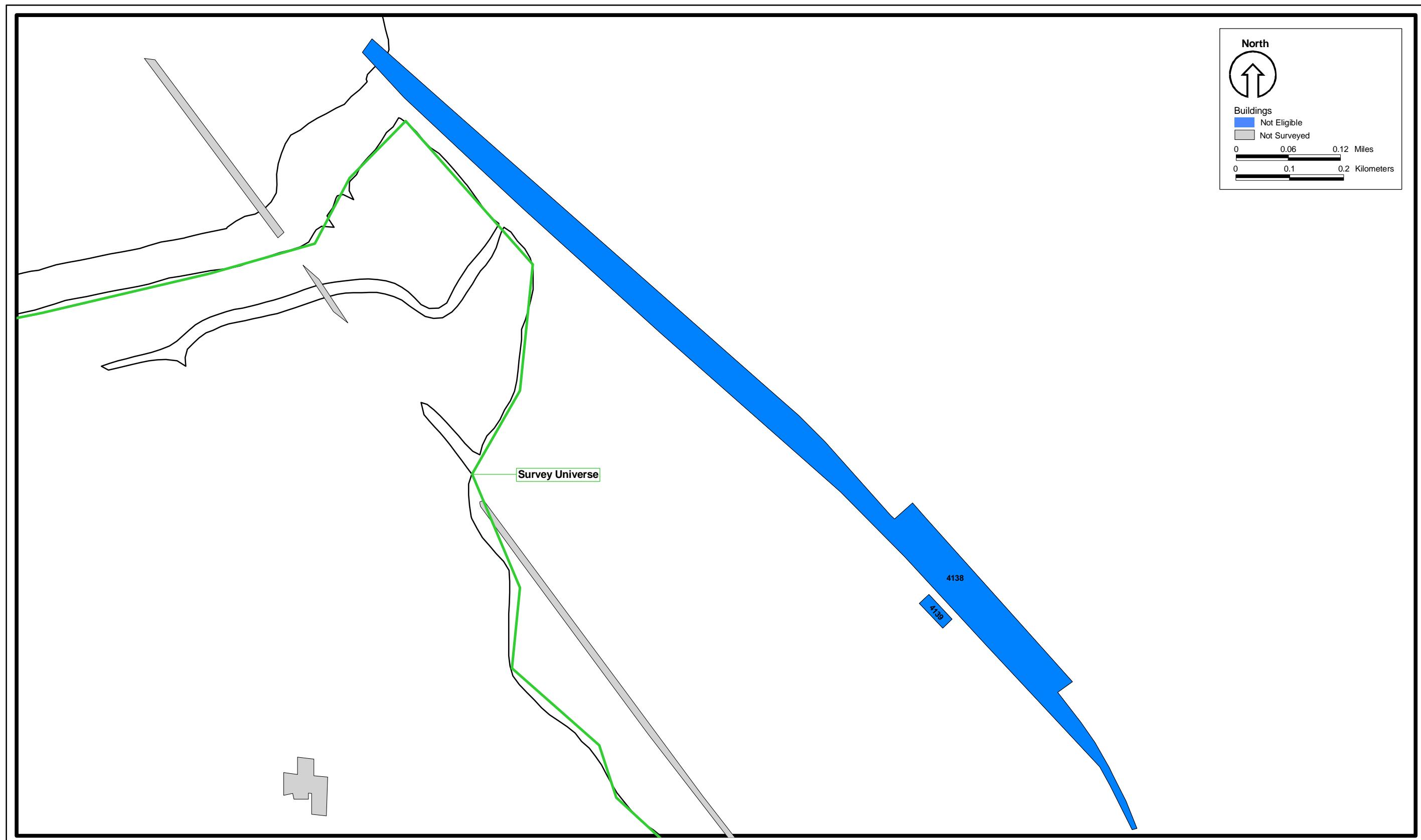


Figure B-1. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-2. Location of Surveyed Resources.

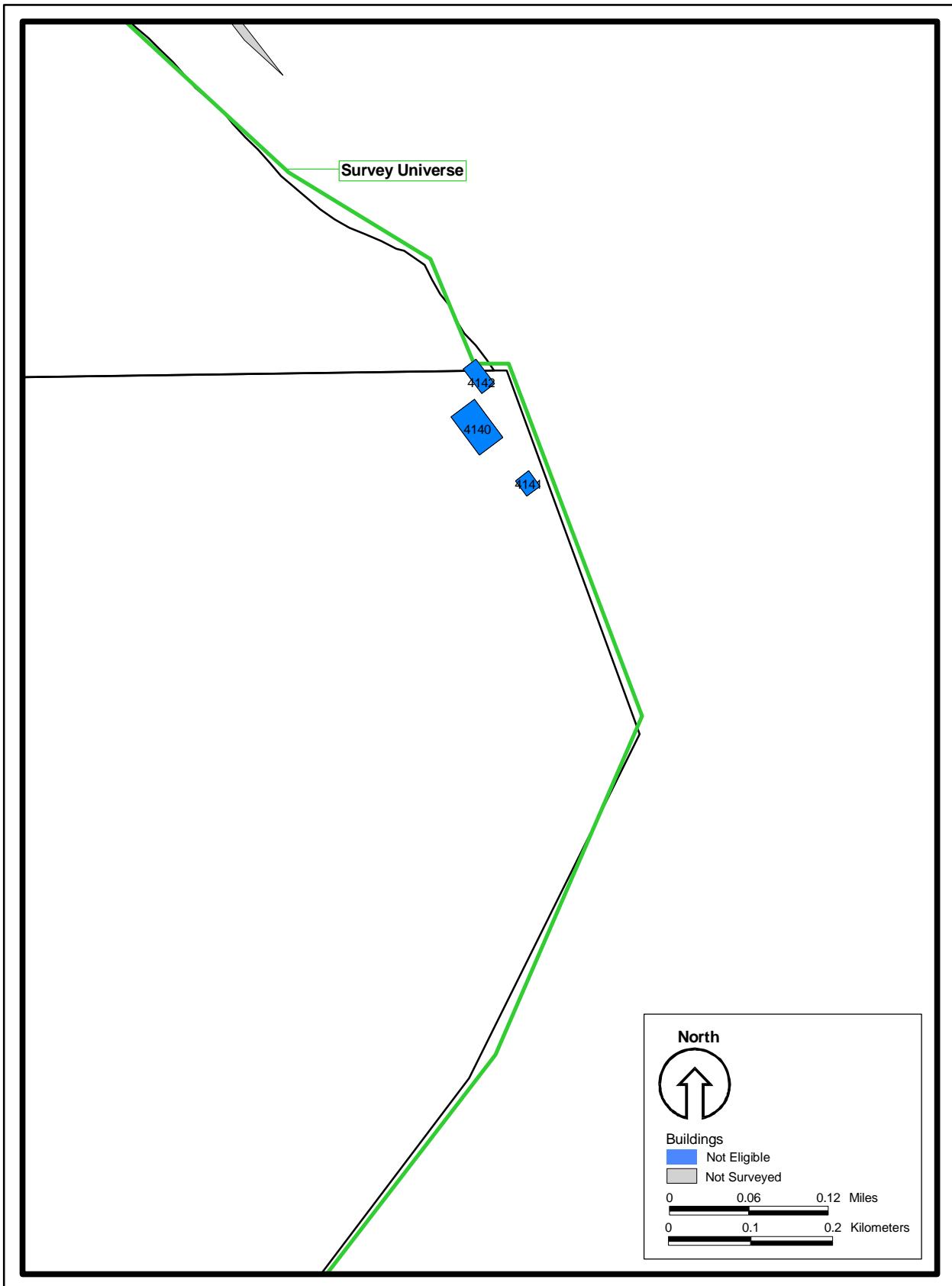


Figure B-3. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-4. Location of Survey Resources.

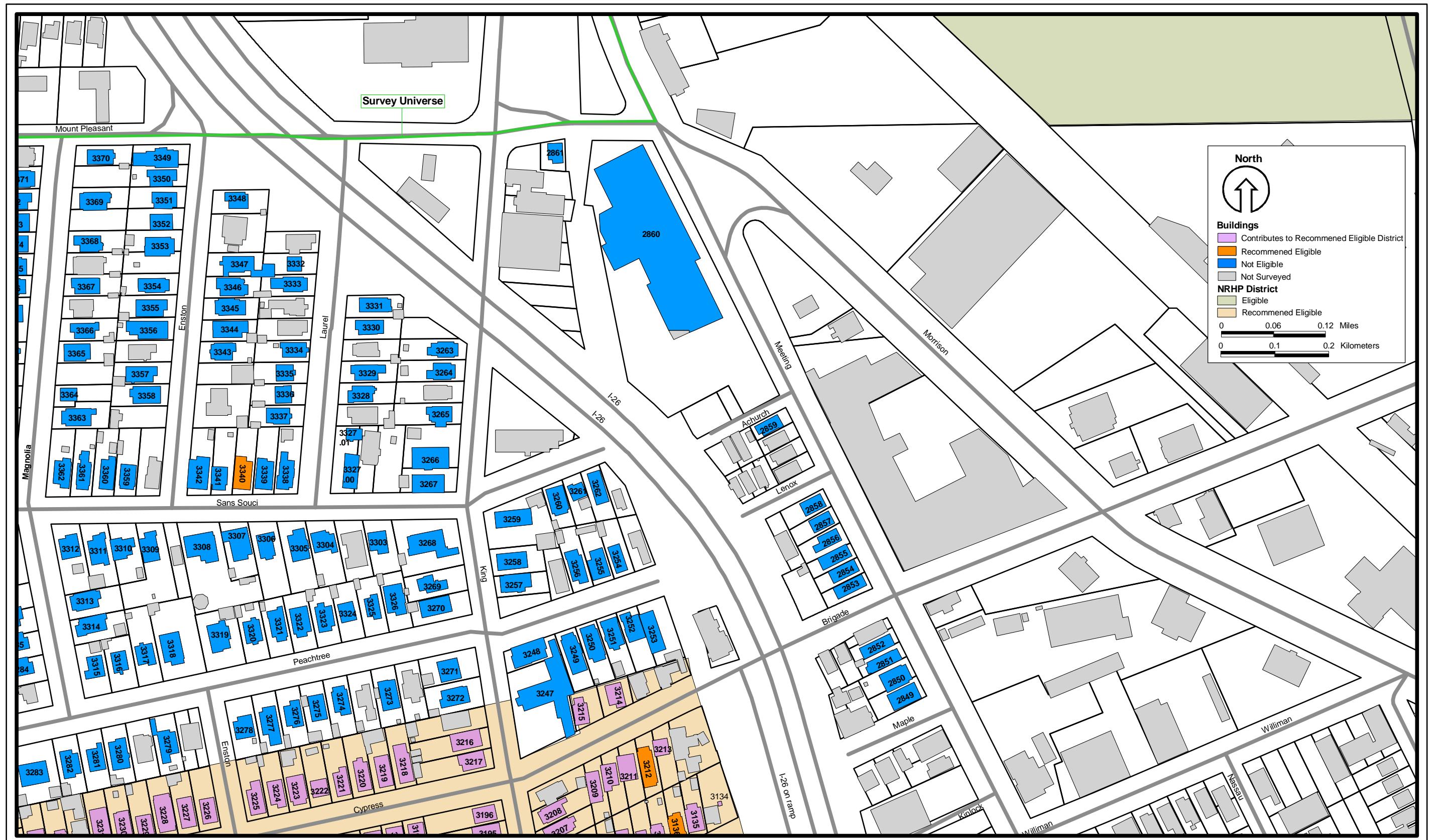


Figure B-5. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-6. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-7. Location of Surveyed Resources.

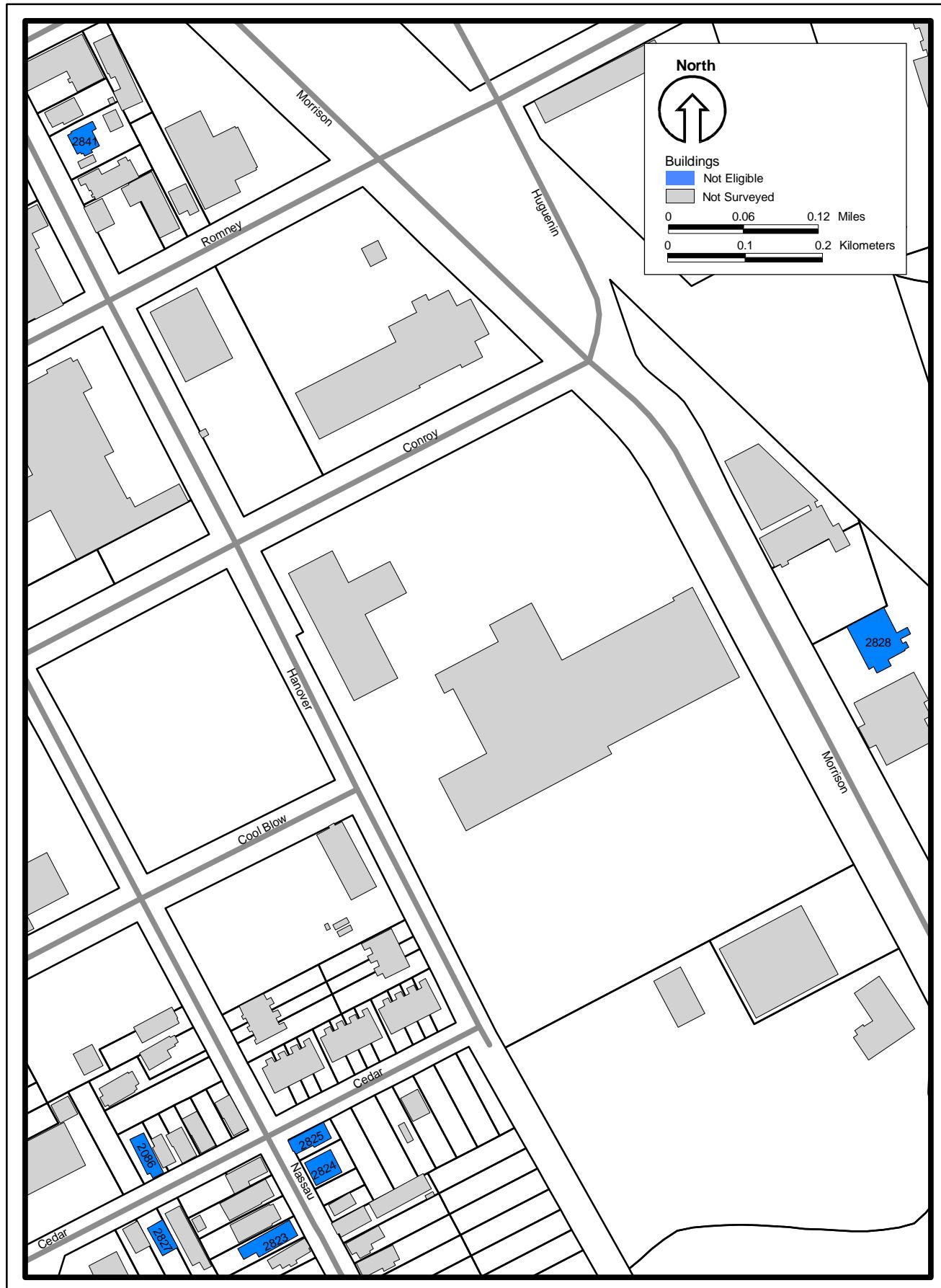


Figure B-8. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-9. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-10. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-11. Location of Surveyed Resources.

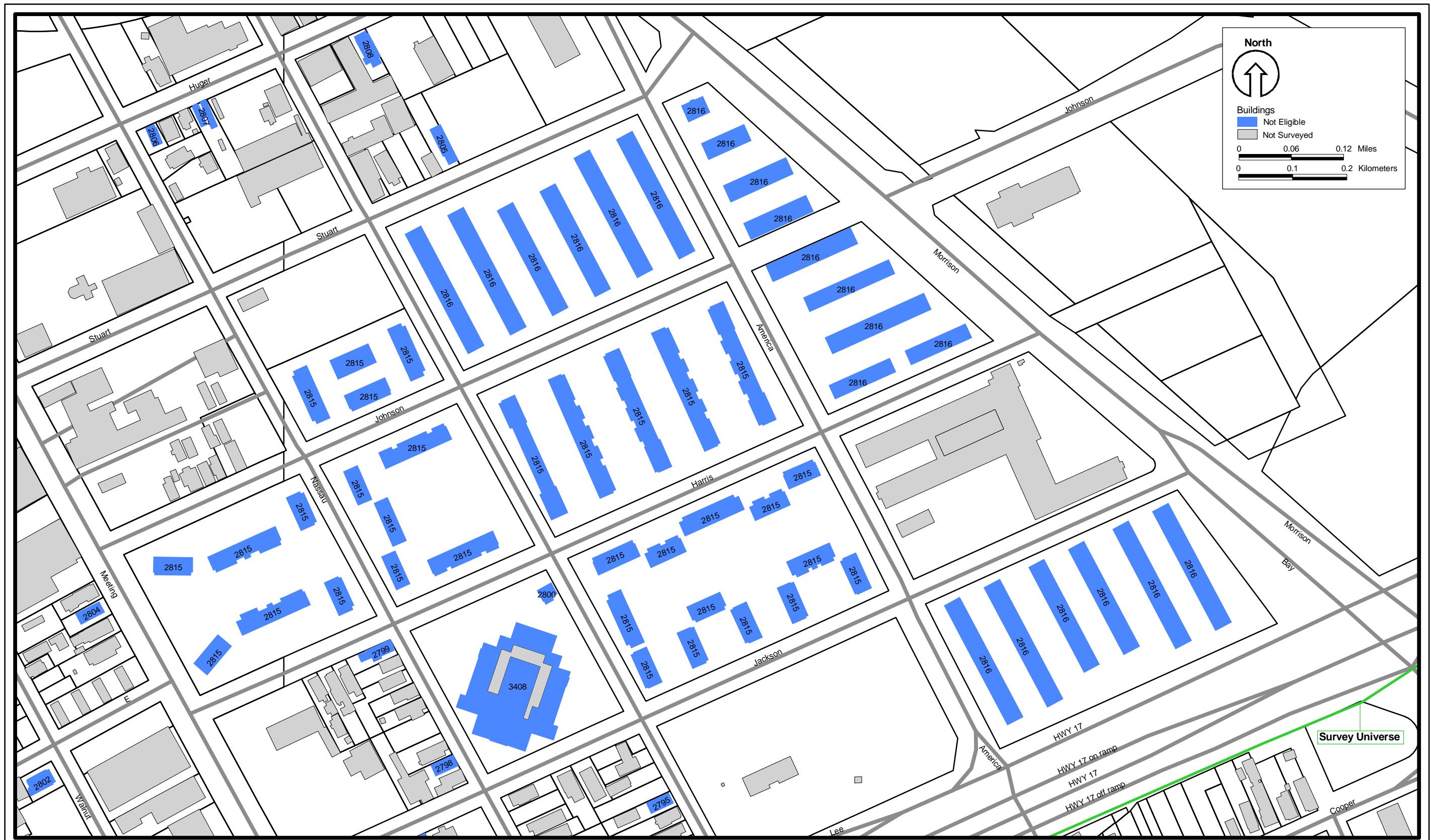


Figure B-12. Location of Surveyed Resources.

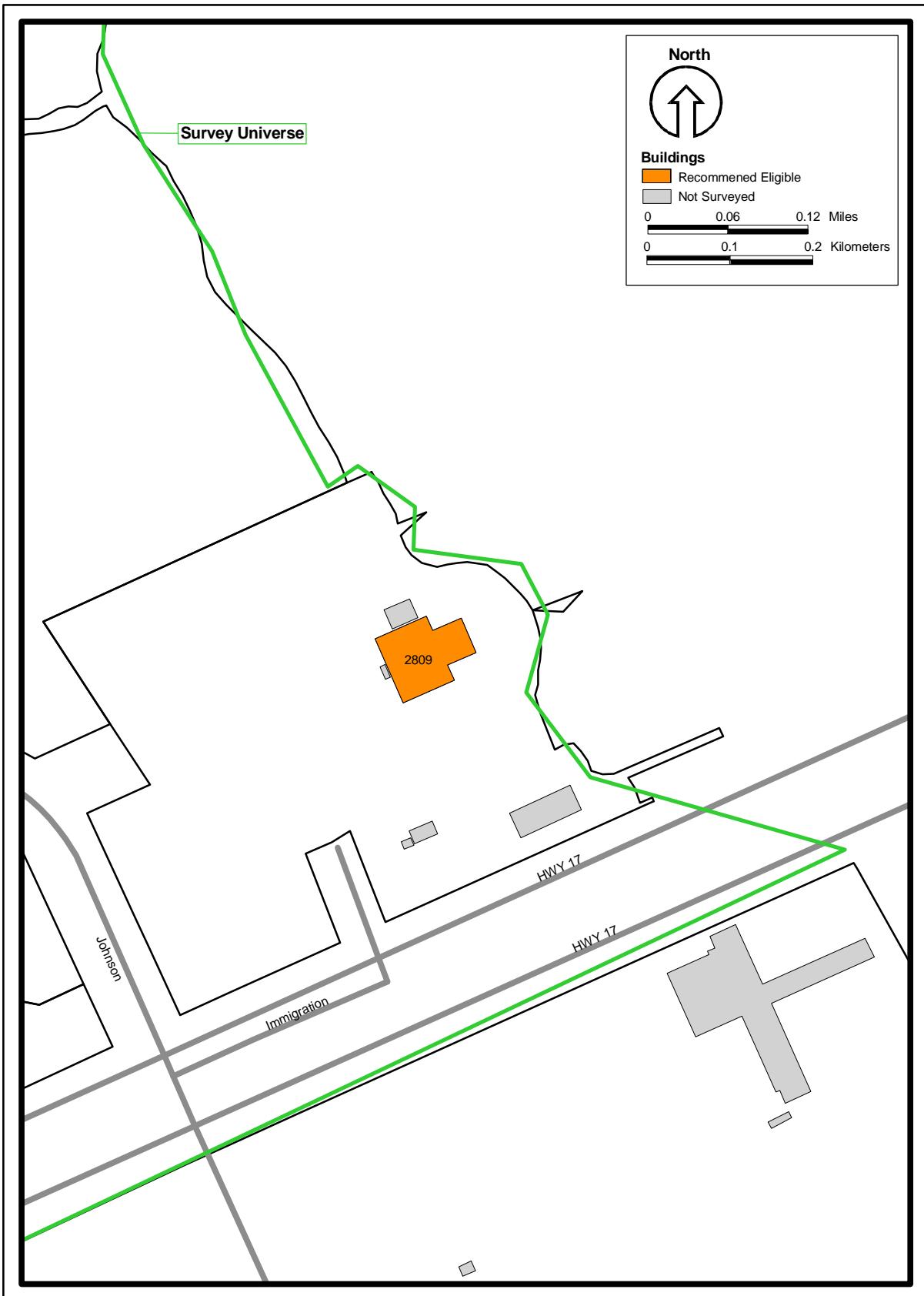


Figure B-13. Location of Surveyed Resources.

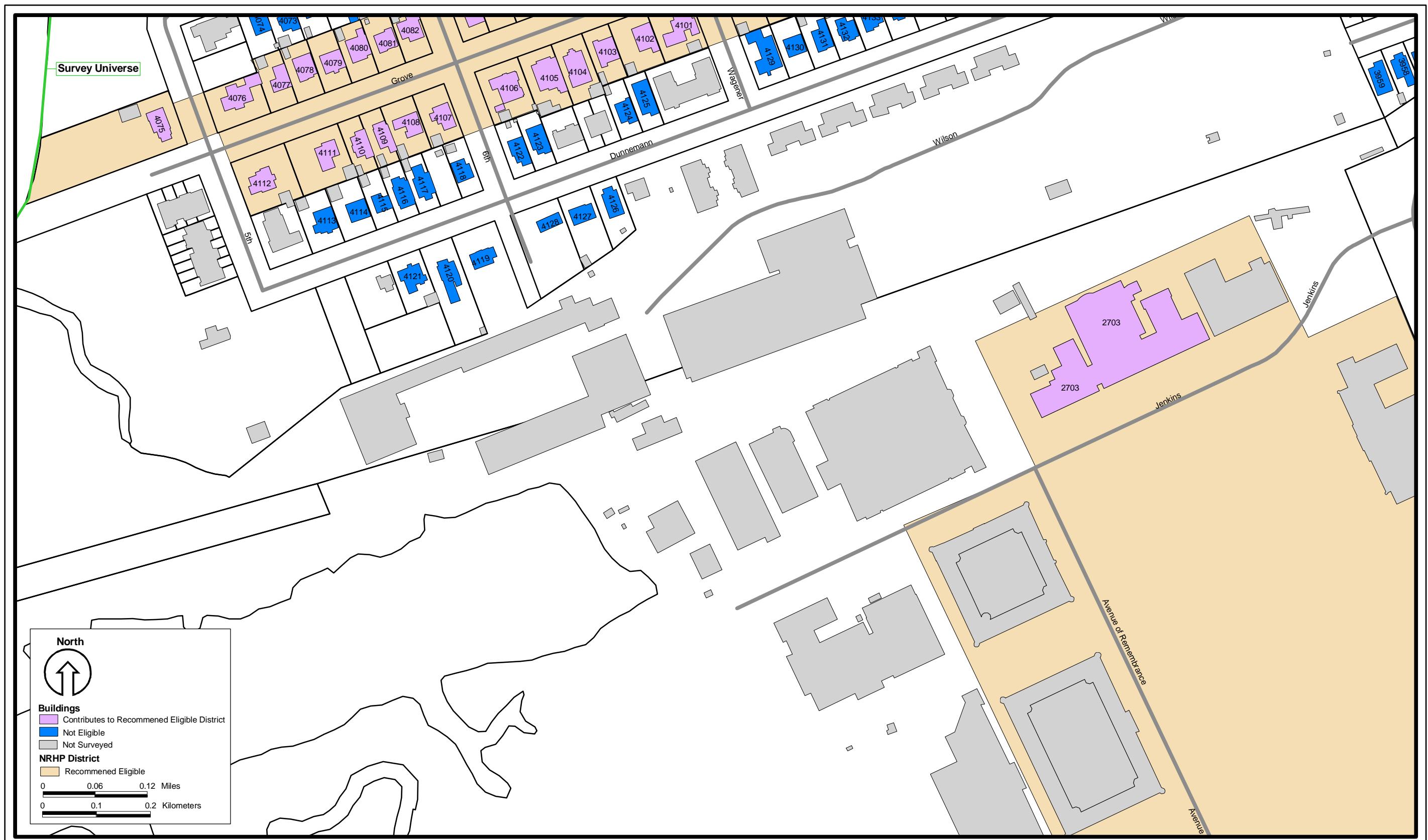


Figure B-14. Location of Surveyed Resources.

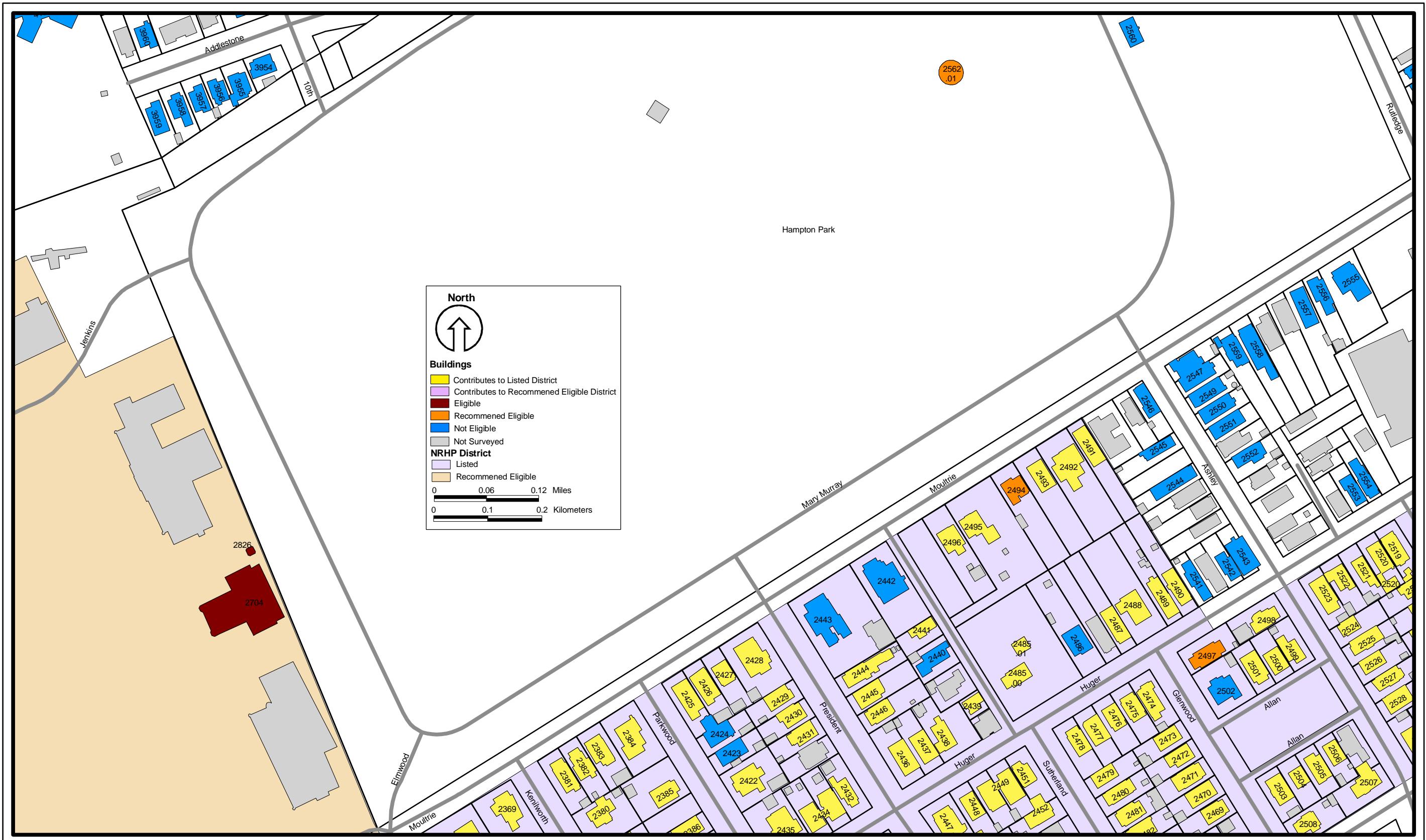


Figure B-15. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-16. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-17. Location of Surveyed Resources.

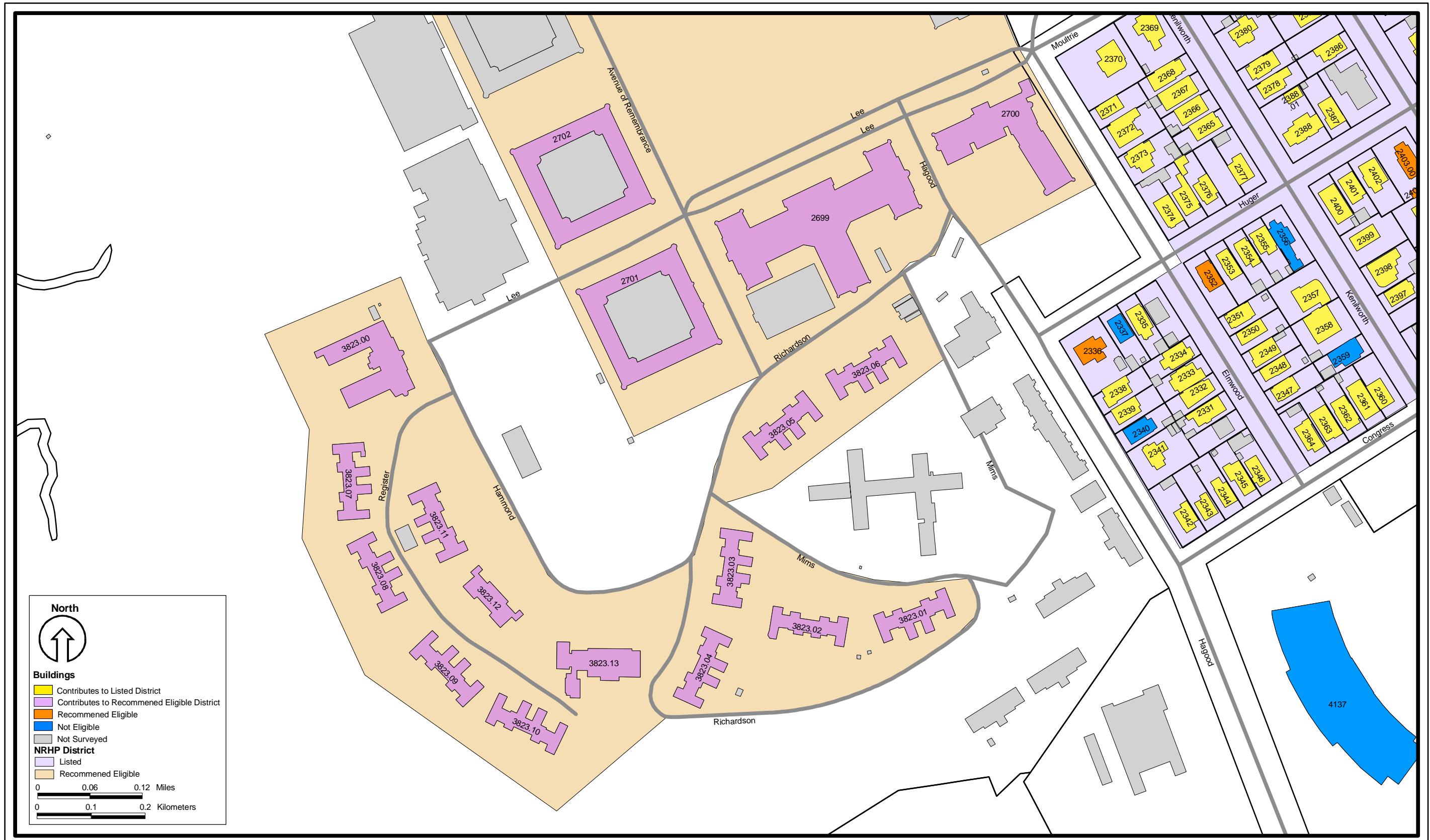


Figure B-18. Location of Surveyed Resources.





Figure B-20. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-21. Location of Surveyed Resources.



Figure B-22. Location of Surveyed Resources.

Appendix C.

SHPO Determination of NRHP Eligibility Letter