

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
FIRST CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST PROJECT
ON SOUTH MARKET STREET, CHARLESTON, SC

by

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and

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Charleston Museum
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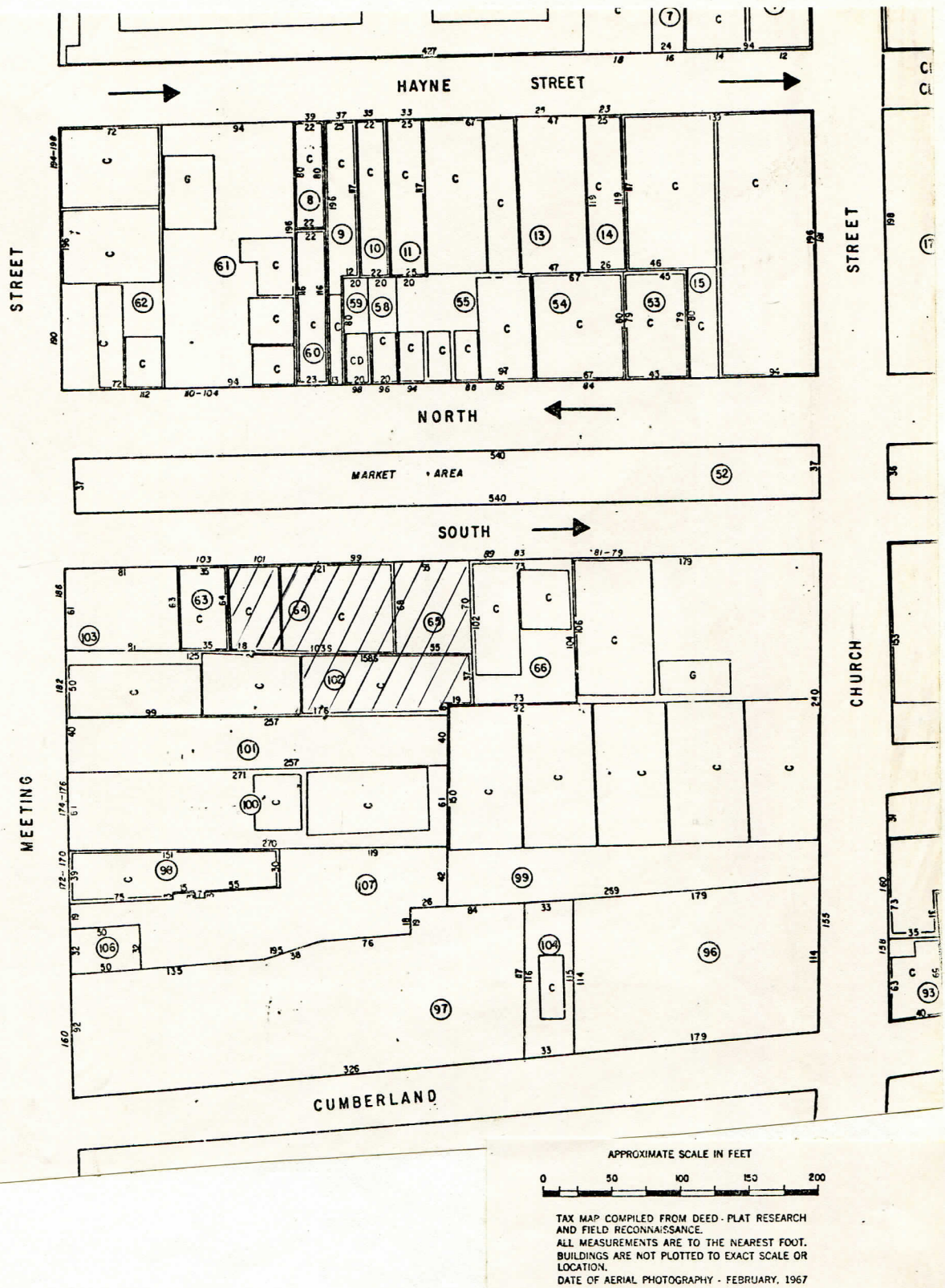


Figure 1. Map of the Market Street area of Charleston showing the location of the project area. Tax Map No. 458-5-3, 1978 edition.

PREFACE

The area of the First Citizens Bank and Trust Project is located on the south side of Market Street, east of Meeting Street in Charleston. It includes the area designated as Numbers 101 and 99 Market Street on the 1978 map (Figure 1). The area today is occupied by a three-story office building, a warehouse and a vacant lot on the street and another structure on the back of the property which was used as an ice house. The property is located between 115 and 292 feet east of the southeast corner of Meeting and Market Streets.

The standing buildings on the property initially were to be developed with no intrusion into the soil below the floors. Then we were informed that there were to be plans for the construction of an elevator pit. As a result it was agreed to have an historical archaeological survey of the area. The initial plan was to do the historical survey as Phase One, and any subsequent archaeological research as Phase Two.

The plan was modified and the contract amended when plans for the development of the warehouse were changed. We were notified that a trench about eight feet wide and seven feet deep was being excavated across the back of the building. Soil from it was to be removed and replaced to provide a suitable base for the wall to be built there.

We monitored the work and recorded the soil profile on the north side of this trench which had uncovered two wells and several walls. Time was limited as the ground was very wet and the sides of the trench were in danger of slumping. The construction crew was anxious to fill it in before it collapsed.

The artifacts collected from this project consist of the few we picked up and those collected by the construction crew as the trench was dug. There was no stratigraphic control of the sample. It does indicate, however, that the occupation of the area is generally what we had anticipated, nineteenth century. We also have information on the build-up of the ground in the area which will contribute to our understanding of the settlement of the Charleston market area.

In addition to the data from the archaeological monitoring of the site we have traced the history of the area from the original grant until the early twentieth century. The historical record indicates that in the eighteenth century the area was owned by Charles Pinckney and was inherited by his granddaughters in the mid-nineteenth century. They apparently used the property for investment purposes and leased portions of it to tenants. The lots on the property were officially platted in 1866 when Harriott Pinckney, the surviving granddaughter, died. Throughout the nineteenth century the area was occupied by small shops and tradesmen -- grocer, fruit dealers, a coal dealer, and later on, toward the end of the nineteenth century, by barbers, restaurants, and cook shops as well.

Some unauthorized excavations are reported to have taken place in the vacant area on the east side of the site in the fall of 1980. It is reported that three areas were dug, apparently in an effort to locate bottles. We were told they went to a depth of "about eight feet and not much was found." As a result, we are recommending no archaeological testing at the site.

The major portion of the historical research on this property has been done by Elizabeth Thomas, the archaeological monitoring and interpretation was the responsibility of Elaine Herold. We also wish to thank a number of people who have assisted with the project. First of all we wish to thank Marty Murray of Charleston Design and Construction who alerted us to the excavations and permitted us to collect the information there. We also thank Audrey Brown and Doris Dann who assisted with the cataloging, the museum staff who provided laboratory space and aided with the photography for the report, and Anita Moquin who typed the report. We appreciate the help given us by Mrs. Margaretta Childs, City Archivist, who provided information on the property. We thank Jeannie Fewell, Coordinator of Community Development of the City of Charleston, who arranged for the survey and the contract with the City of Charleston.

The project was funded with a grant from the Urban Development Action Grant Program (UDAG) from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and a private grant from the First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

METHOD

The historical research on this project is based on the examination of maps at the Charleston Museum, the Charleston Library Society, and the South Carolina Historical Society. A search was conducted at the Charleston County Register Mesne Conveyance Office to determine the sequence of ownership, to gather information about the buildings on the property, and to obtain existing plats of the area. Additional information came from the Charleston City Archives and microfilm of newspapers at the Charleston County Library.

There was no systematic archaeological research in the area, just monitoring of the unexpected excavation required for the construction of the building. Three trenches were excavated inside the warehouse building as part of the construction. All were dug with a backhoe. A profile drawing was made of the north side of the larger trench (C), and some artifacts were collected from trenches A and C. Time did not permit making controlled collections from the features or strata.

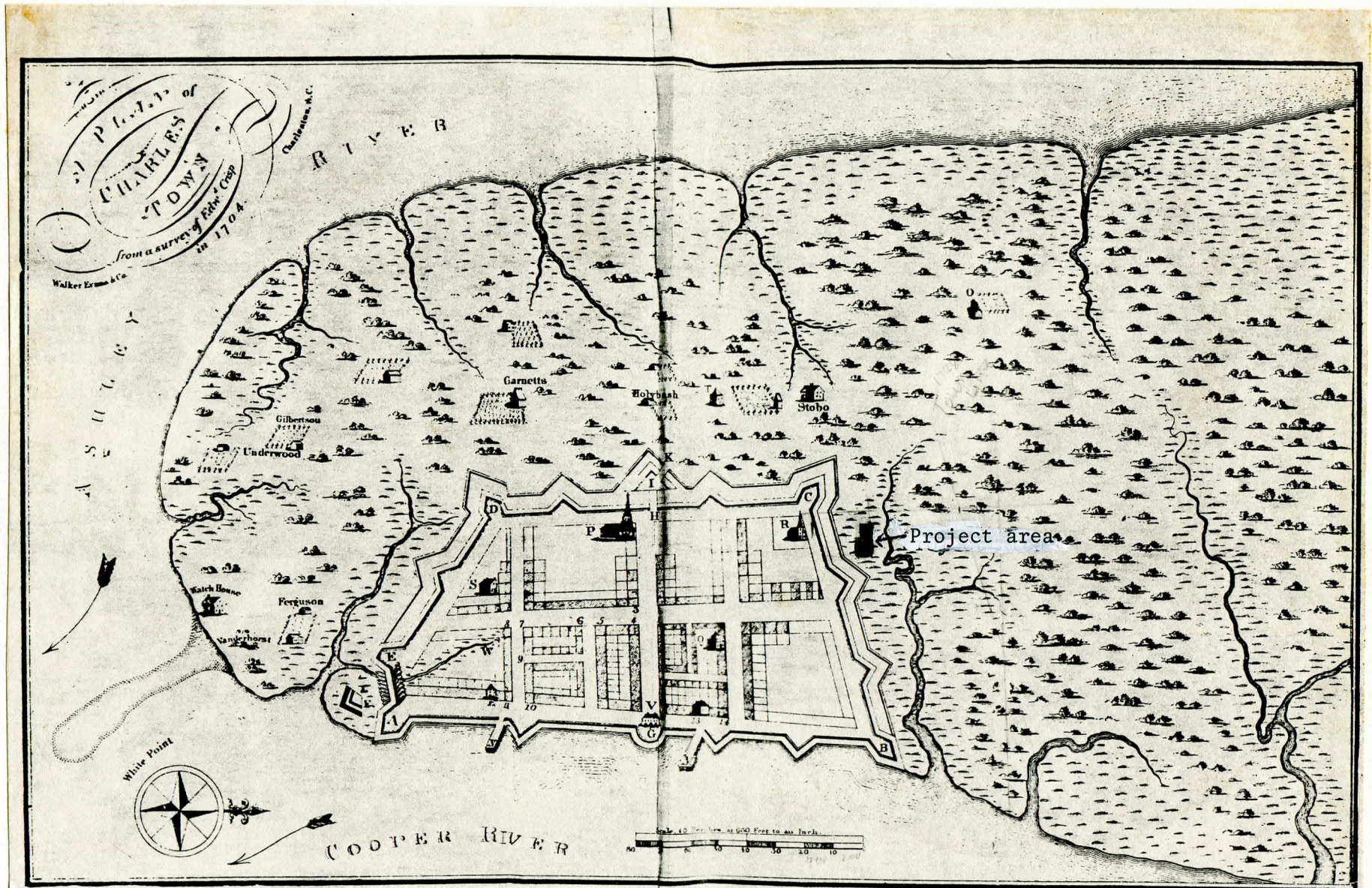


Figure 2. 1704 Crisp map of Charleston with approximate location of project area indicated. Map from the end papers of Ramsay, History of South Carolina, 1959 reprint.

THE SITE

The area of interest in the First Citizens Bank and Trust project is situated on the south side of Market Street in Charleston. It faces the market buildings which divide Market Street into north and south sections. The area is occupied by a three-story brick building, a large brick warehouse and a vacant lot fronting on Market Street and a large brick building known as the "ice house" in back. The properties on the street were identified as 101 and 99 Market Street in 1978 (Figure 1).

The area is situated on land which was north of the original walled city of Charleston. If the scale on the 1704 Crisp map is accurate, the area was marsh land south of the creek which cut in from the Cooper River to the east (Figure 2).

On the 1739 map (Figure 3) the area falls on the north side of the marsh area, if located according to scale. It is in a similar location on the 1725 map showing the location of the Grand Model lots of Charleston (Figure 4). The discrepancy may be due to errors in the maps or perhaps part of the marsh was drained or filled between 1704 and 1725.

A canal was constructed in what is today the market area at some time before the Revolution (Smith and Smith 1917, p. 269). Exactly when it was built is not known, but a deed (RMCO Book II, pp. 240-42) indicates the canal was there by 1747. Colleton Square, as the area was known, was divided into lots by 1742 (Figure 5) and it is possible that the canal is indicated on that map as well, as an area is shaded in purple on the original map (hatched on Figure 5). It appears that the canal extended as far west as Church Street. The nature of construction of the canal is not known, but according to the "plans of the Market Street" dated 1788, it was to be 33 feet 4 inches wide with streets of the same width north and south of it. The Beef Market and the Country Market were in the center of the wide street area, west of the canal (Figure 6). By 1788, the canal or marsh was confined to an area varying in width from 100 to 200 feet, extending about 150 feet west of Church Street, and crossed by the Governor's Bridge on East Bay Street (Figure 7).

The project area was not occupied in 1788 and apparently remained empty as late as 1802. Although there appears to have been some building on Meeting Street and the eastern part of the Market area by then, no buildings are located on this particular tract on the Negrin map (Figure 8).

The first buildings were built on the property some time before 1838. These were burned in the fire on April 27, 1838, which destroyed a large section of the city (Figure 9). The area was rebuilt soon after the fire. The Bridgman and Allen Map of 1852 shows buildings on most of the lots along the south side of Market Street (Figure 11) as well as the market buildings

down the center of the street. From that time until after 1900, all lots were occupied with buildings which were used for small businesses -- groceries, saloons, fruit stores, etc., and some served as residences as well (Figure 12). About 1907 several small buildings were replaced by the present warehouse and three-story office building which are now being remodeled. All three buildings involved in the project were owned by the Fort Sumter Chevrolet Company in the middle of the present century (RMC0 Plat Book K, p. 85).

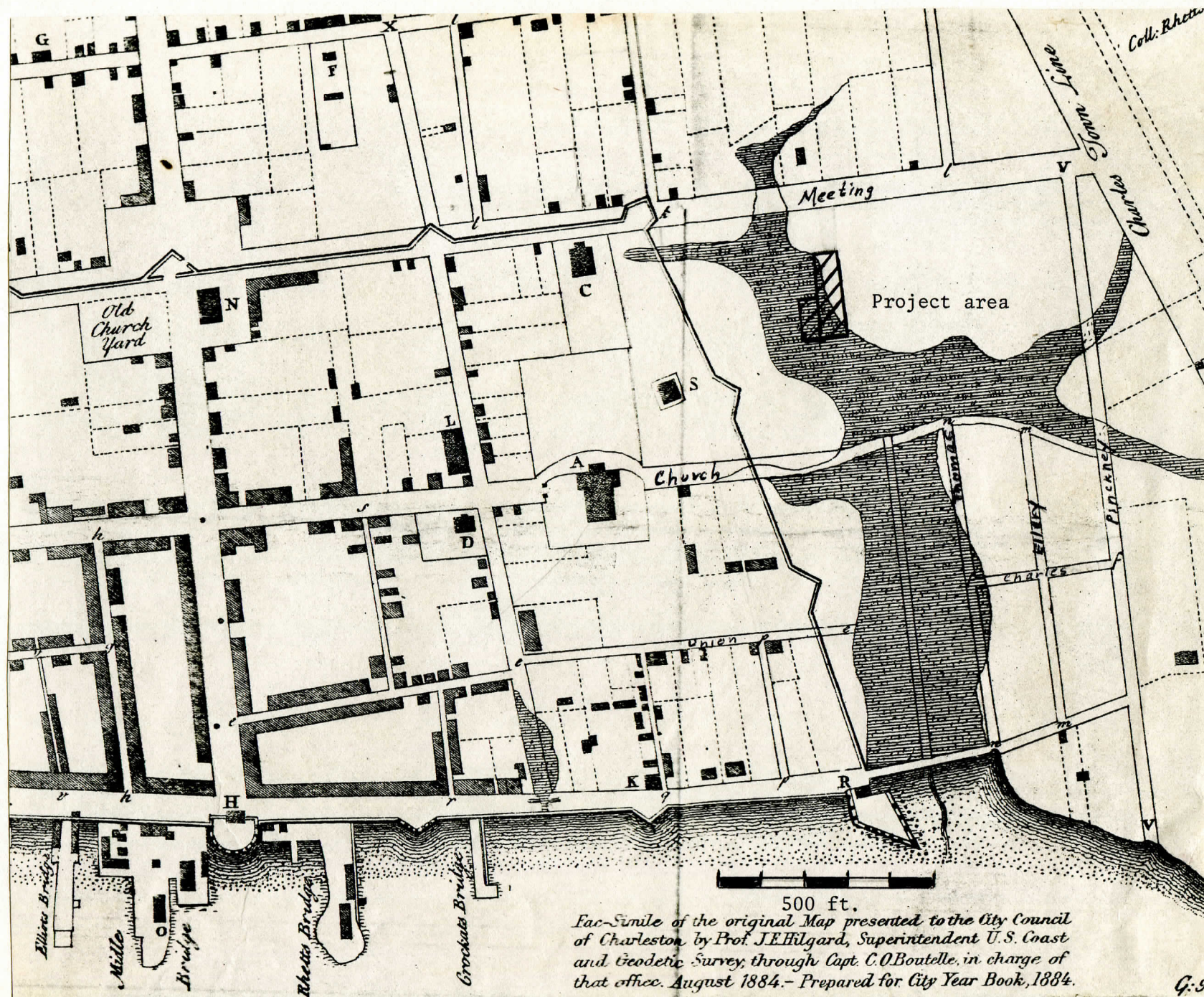
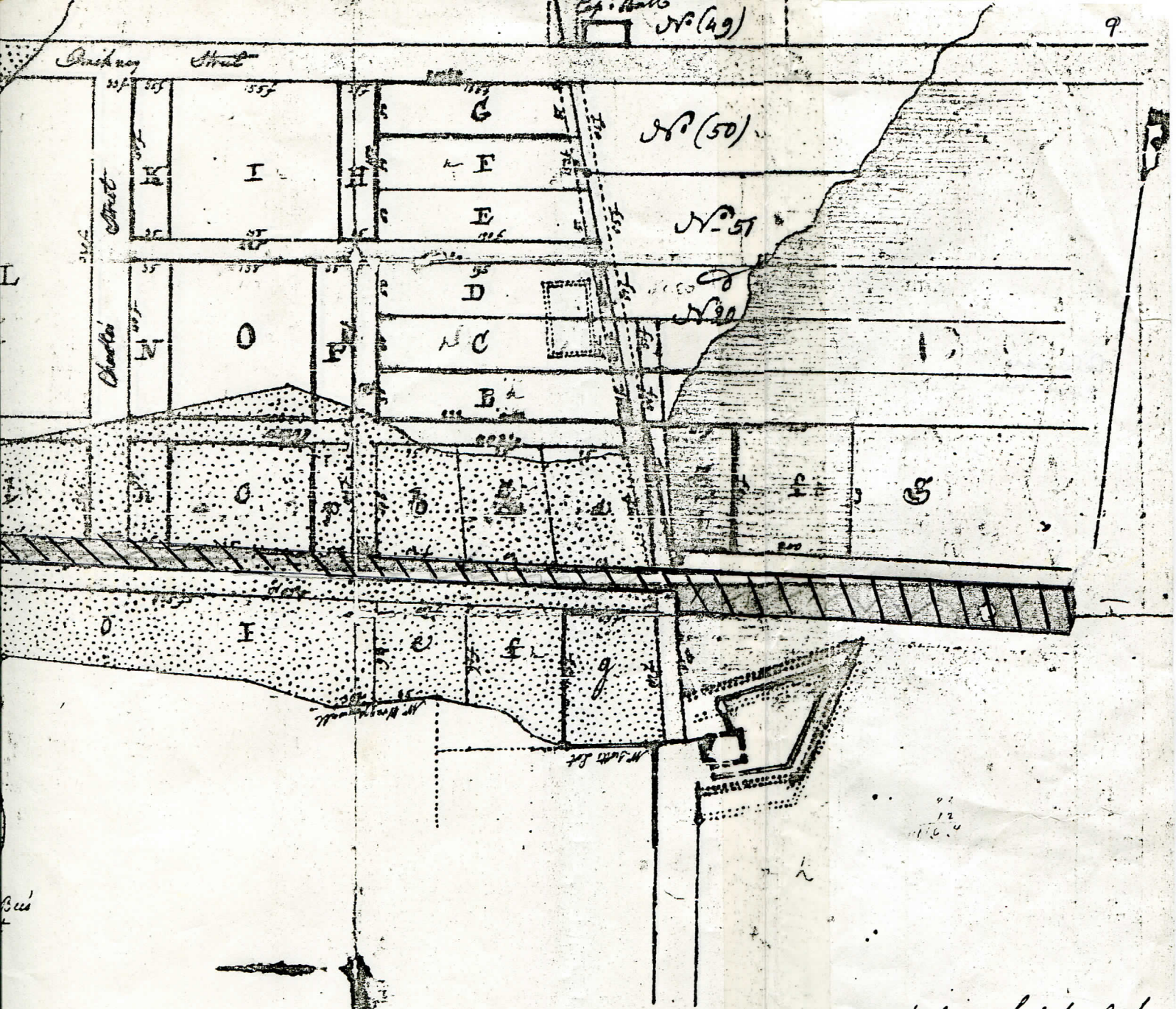


Figure 3. A portion of the 1739 Map of Charleston showing the location of the project area. Scale taken from the complete map. Map from the 1884 Charleston Yearbook.

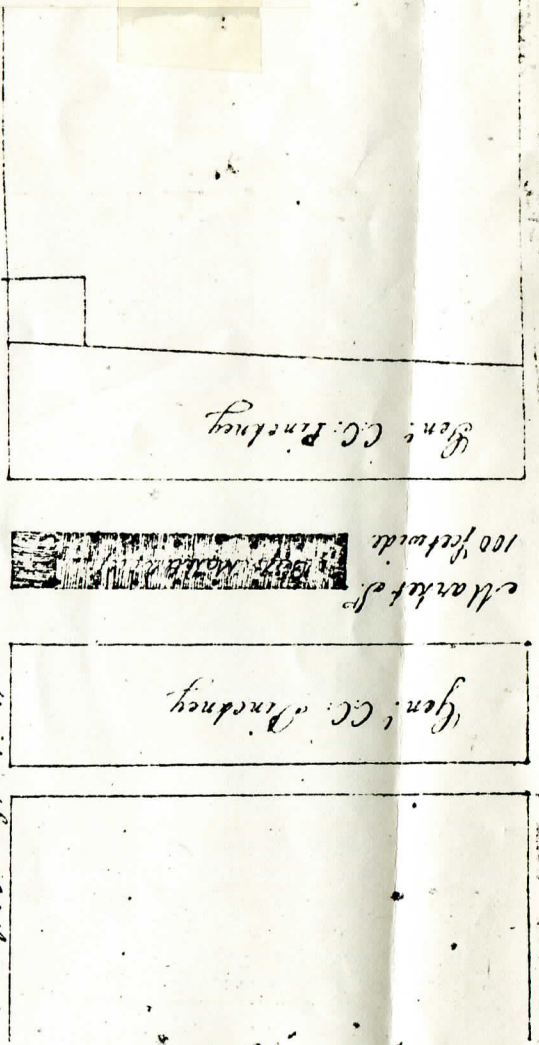


Scale 100 feet per Inch
 the original that this is taken
 from is 50 feet per Inch
 Plans annexed to a Deed from George Hunter to Charles Omeiney
 1742 for Lots in Colleton Square in Charleston are
 Registered in Book No. 4 page 50
 1802
 The bearings and distances inserted in this copy of the plat are taken from the meridian and scale on the
 from which this is reduced and copied

Figure 5. McCrady Plat No. 619, 1802 Copy of 1742 plat showing the lots in Colleton Square. Hatched area may be canal as it is area indicated in purple on original map. RMCO.

Market Street 66 feet wide

1170



to General Pinckney
will continue Madden Lane
thru his land provided
Mr. Wood Colletts is satisfied
thru his land into Camden
Market Street

Genl. C.C. Pinckney

Genl. C.C. Pinckney

Genl. C.C. Pinckney

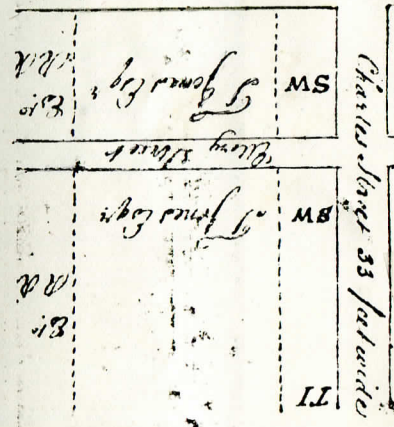
Madden Lane 25 feet wide

Figure 6. 1788 map of the lots in Colleton Square and the canal with streets on either side. RMCO Book A6, p. 233.

Large day of August 1788
is governed by
Washington July 9th

Claimed by John Thos Rogers
and Mrs. Simpson

Width of street back of canal 3 feet 4 inches
Canal 33 feet 4 inches wide
Width of street front of canal 3 feet 4 inches



Genl. Pinckney claims part this
piece to the canal & his house

Genl. C.C. Pinckney

150 ft. Bridge

Genl. C.C. Pinckney

Genl. C.C. Pinckney

Genl. C.C. Pinckney

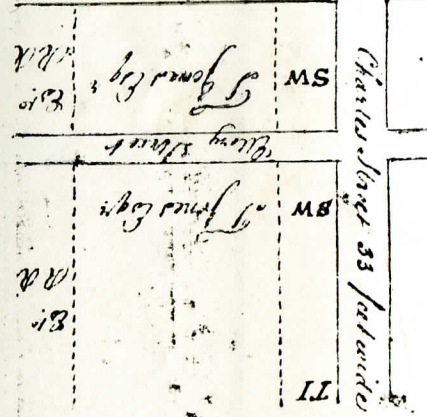
Bay Street 66 feet wide

Bridge

26-233

17th day of August 1788
 Approved by
 Wm. B. G. G. G.

Canal 33 feet 4 inches wide
 150 ft. long
 150 ft. long



Wm. B. G. G. and the
 Wm. B. G. G.

Wm. B. G. G.

150 ft. long

20 feet wide

Wm. B. G. G.

Wm. B. G. G.

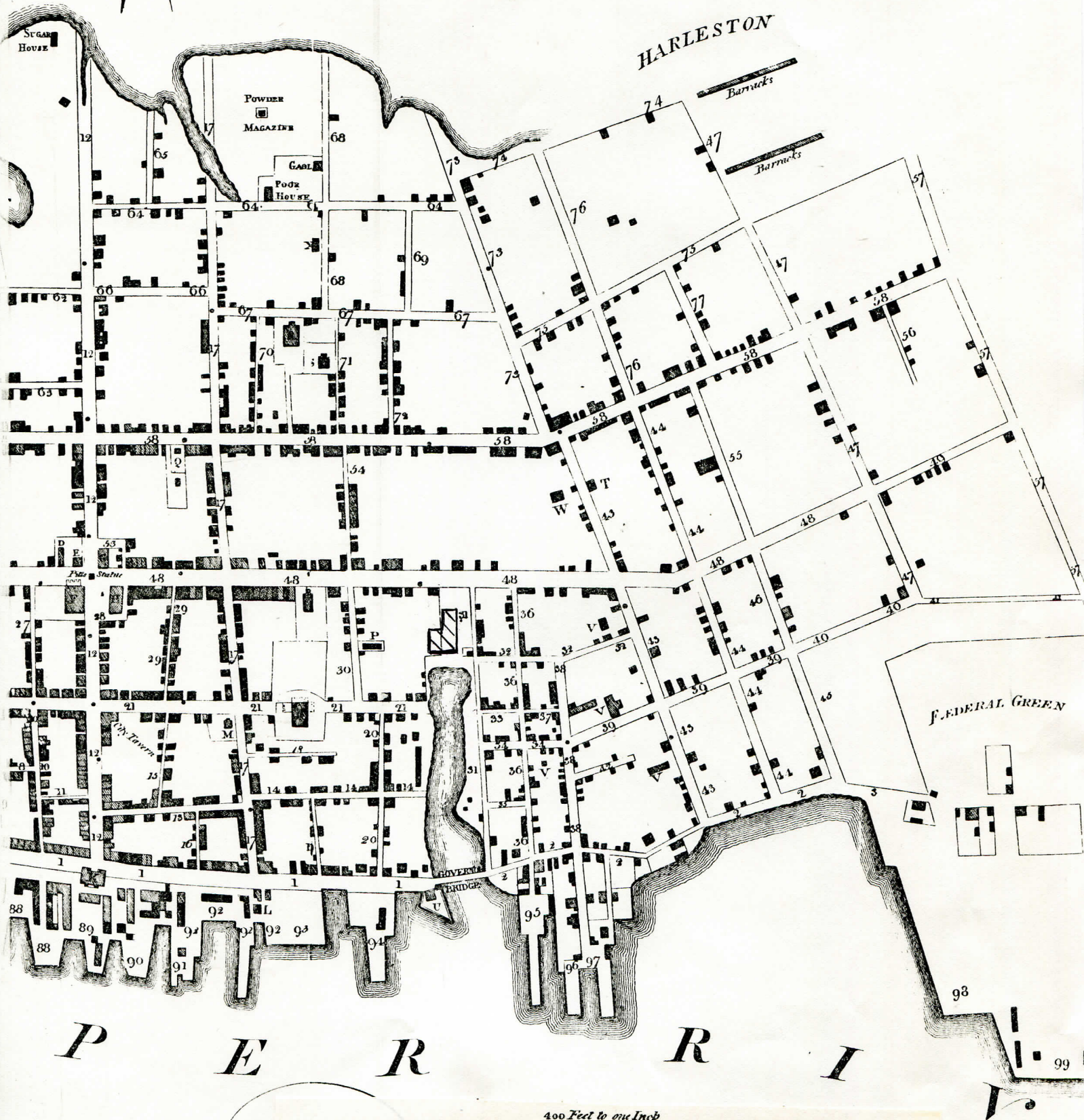
Bay Street 66 feet wide

Bridge

Plan of a Canal in the City of Charleston running from the
 East to the Westward past the Market Street to the
 of the River between the head and about 1/2 mile in length in clear
 old canal and canal built on a high island over the
 for a distance of about 1/2 mile and Fish Market and the
 and adjoining Market Street.
 on for the City Council of Charleston in
 of March 1788
 B. B. Roman



Channel of Cooper River



Published 1st Jan. 1790 by E. Petre N. 13 America Square.

Figure 7. A portion of the 1788 Phoenix Fire Company Map of Charleston showing the project area.

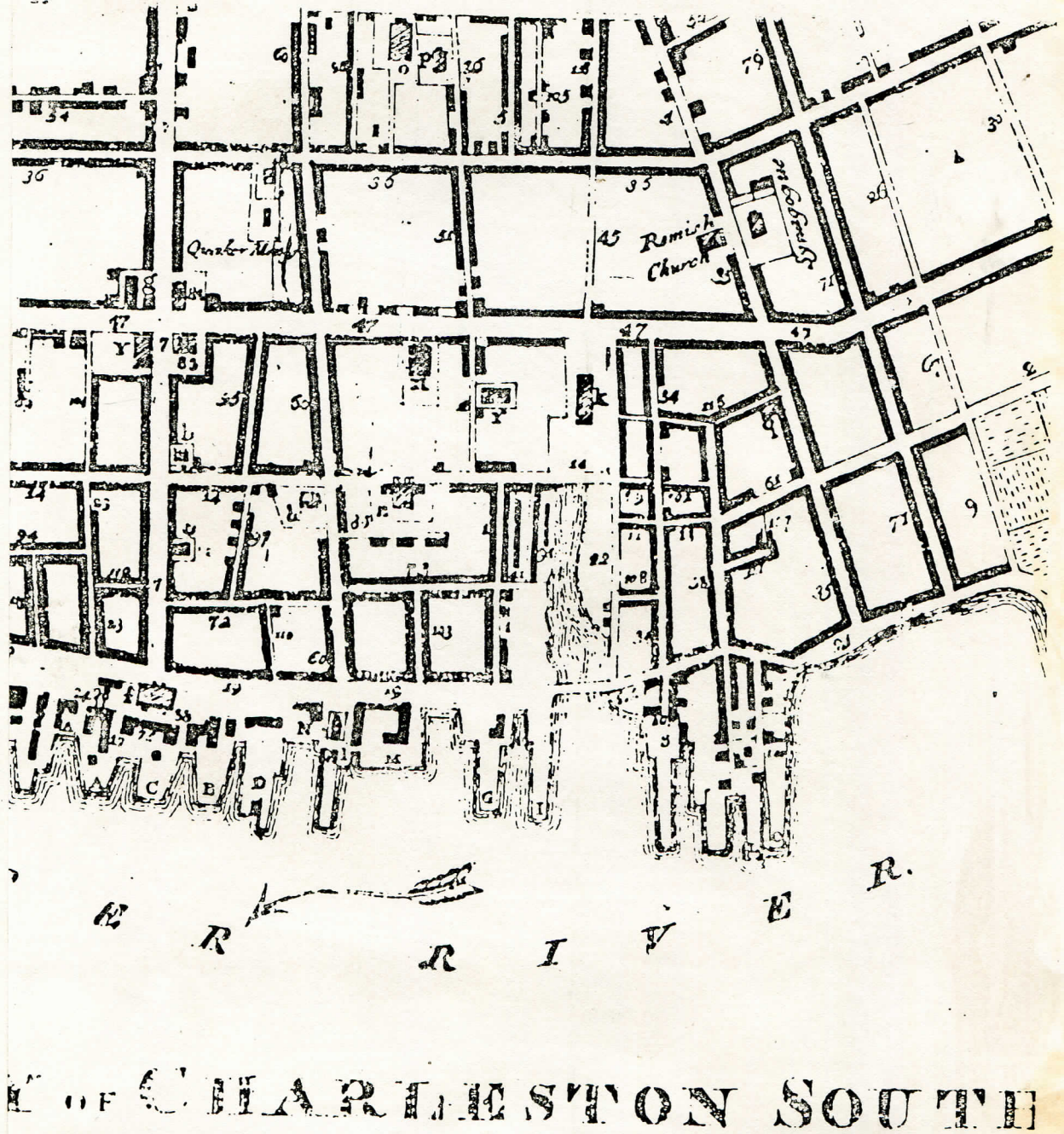


Figure 8. A portion of the 1802 map of Charleston Engraved for the patrons of J. J. Negrin's Directorial Register and Almanac showing the Market Street area at that time. The original of the map is at the South Carolina Historical Society.

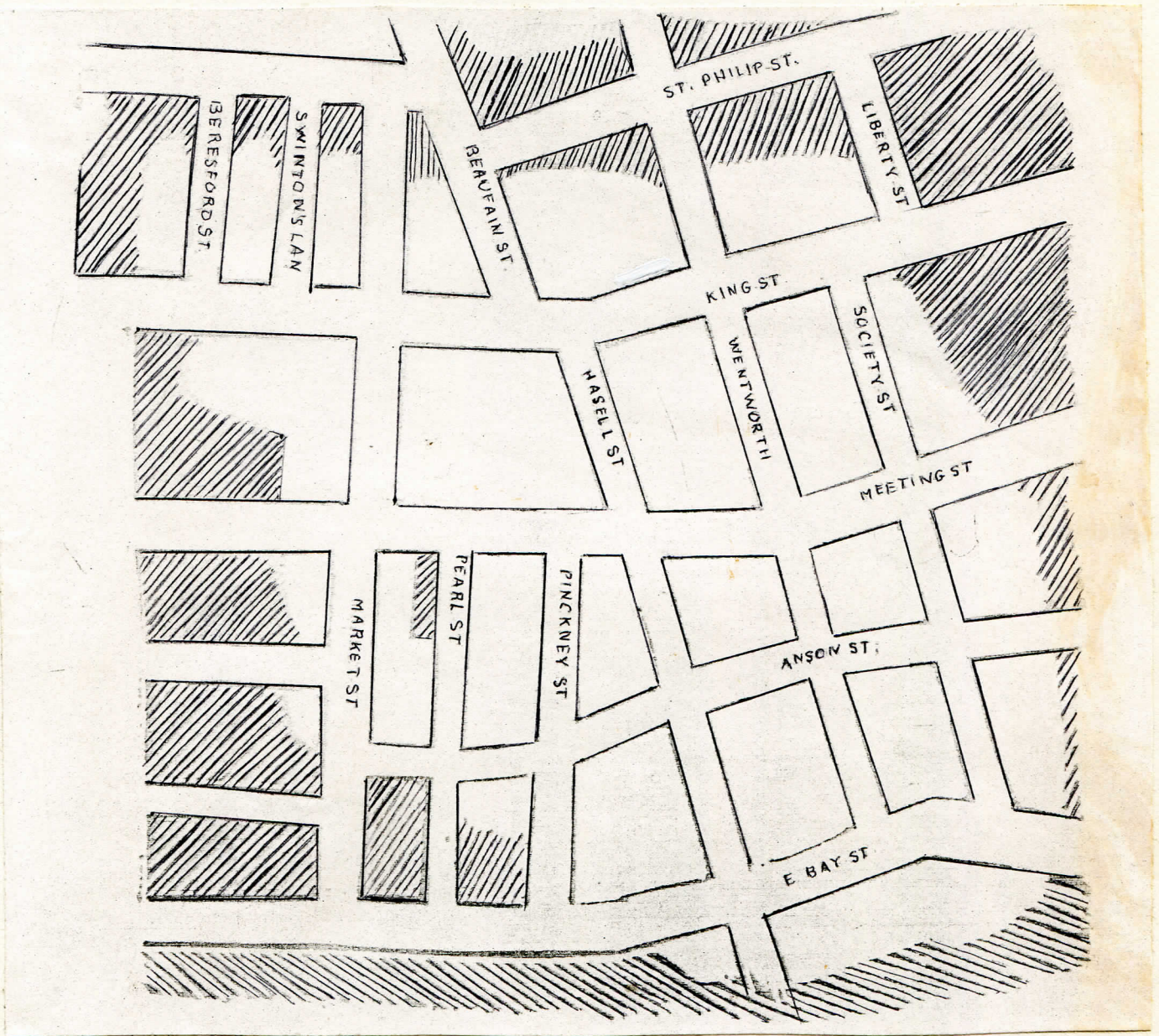


Figure 9. Map showing the extent of the 1838 fire, hatching indicates areas which were not burned. From the May 1, 1838 Charleston Courier.

HISTORY

The project area of interest is part of what was included in Town Lot 80, which was granted to Peter Colleton on March 6, 1681. It contained nine acres of land in Colleton Square (Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 40; SCHGM, Vol. 1, p. 326). There is no town lot number for this block of land on the Grand Model map published by Smith in 1908. Lot 80 is a small lot northeast of the marsh (Figure 4). In all the consequent deeds, however, number 80 is used to refer to the whole marsh. The area with which we are concerned is marsh on the Grand Model map (Figure 4).

Peter Colleton was the eldest son of Sir John Colleton, one of the eight Lords Proprietors. He married Elizabeth Leslie of Barbadoes and they lived in England. His eldest son, John, was born in 1679, and married Elizabeth Snell. He inherited the property from his father, but lived in South Carolina for only a short time. In 1726, he divided his South Carolina estates between his two sons John and Peter. John was born in 1701, and was apparently the John Colleton who sold the property in 1736 (Smith and Smith 1917, p. 269). He was a member of His Majesty's Council of the Province, and lived in Fair Lawn Barony. He died in 1750, and his will indicates that he was one of the wealthiest men of the province at that time (SCHGM, Vol. 1, pp. 325-41).

John Colleton sold the property to George Hunter in July 1736. It is referred to as Lot 80 and Lot A, containing nine acres with two roods and 21 perches (RMCO Book PP, p. 426). Also involved in this transaction, although not explicitly mentioned in the deed, are Thomas Ellery and Charles Pinckney (RMCO Book I4, p. 117). The three men had some sort of partnership, but limited research has not revealed its nature. Thomas Ellery died in 1738, devising one of his six front lots (to be chosen by his two partners) to his wife Ann (Record of Wills, Vol. 4, p. 115). She was given Lot "G" (Figure 5) (RMCO Book FF, p. 193), which is east of the project area. The 1739 map of Charleston indicates that the land was marsh (Figure 3). George Hunter who was the Surveyor General in 1749 (SCHGM, Vol. 8, p. 95) conveyed his interest in several of the lots including the area of the project area to Charles Pinckney in 1742.

Charles Pinckney was born in 1699. He was a lawyer and is generally remembered as the Chief Justice to distinguish him from his son. His second wife was Eliza Lucas Pinckney, who was equally notable for her work with indigo (SCHGM, Vol. 39, pp. 117-20). Charles died in 1758, devising his land to his oldest son, Charles Coatsworth Pinckney.

Charles C. Pinckney was educated in England, and upon his return, was elected to the General Assembly. He was also Attorney General for three counties and a member of the First and Second Provincial Congresses. He fought in the American Revolution, and was a Brigadier General by the time he retired (SCHGM, Vol. 39, pp. 120-24).

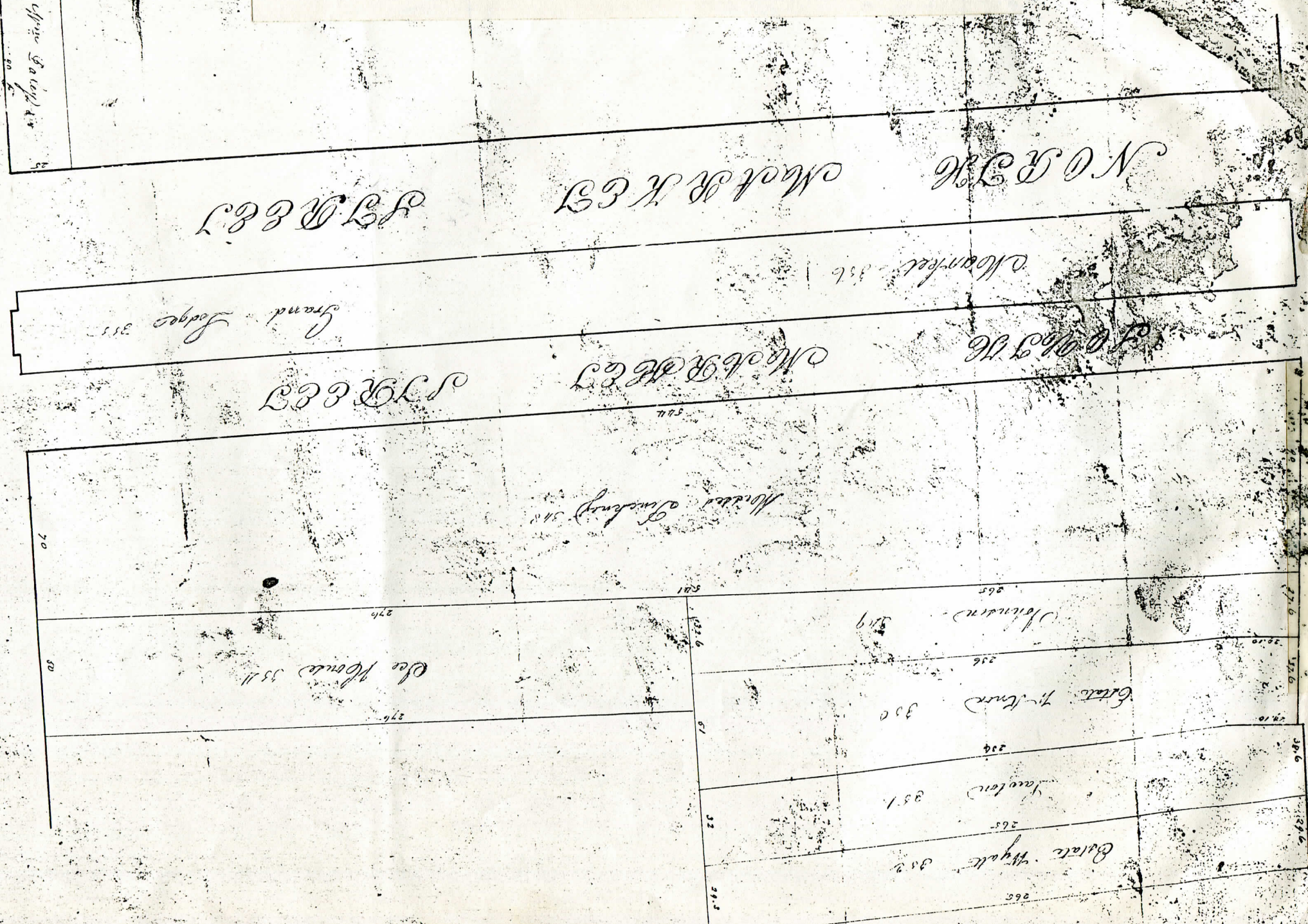
In March 1788 Charles C. Pinckney and several others released to City Council a lot of land 100 feet in breadth, extending from the Cooper River to Meeting Street, for the formation of a market, a street, and possibly a canal (RMC Book A6, pp. 231-35). It was stipulated that this must be accomplished within two years (Figure 6). The map of 1788 shows no buildings on the property, but it does not appear to have been marsh (Figure 7). According to the Yearbook of 1881, only part of the market and street were finished by that time and Charles C. Pinckney had to give an extension to the City Council. The market was finished by 1804 (1881 Yearbook, pp. 346-7). The canal apparently never was dug west of Church Street (Figure 6), and there is no mention of it in later deeds. In 1802 Market Street was included in a list of streets (1802 City Directory), however it was omitted from the 1806 City Directory. In the 1807 City Directory in the Renumeration of Buildings, only two are listed on Market Street. In this year Charles C. Pinckney wrote his will leaving the land to his two daughters, Harriott and Eliza Lucas. It was proved in September 1825 (Record of Wills, Vol. 36, p. 1168).

The Charleston Courier, in its account of the fire of 1838, indicated that several buildings and establishments were burned on the block between Church and Meeting Streets (Figure 9). This led us to believe that the land was leased to various tenants, although there are no extant leases dating prior to 1839. The map showing property owners who suffered from the fire shows only land identified as belonging to the Misses Pinckney and does not identify individual lots (Figure 10). The list in the paper shows that most of the tenants were grocers and fruiterers and that the buildings were of wood. The properties on the south side of Market Street apparently were not listed in order, so all could not be definitely identified with particular lots (Charleston Courier, 1 May 1838).

After the fire the Pinckneys were more careful with the property. All the leases contain clauses allowing the tenants to build, provided the buildings were of brick and at least two stories high. The Pinckneys agreed to buy the buildings at cost at the termination of the leases. By 1852, according to the Ward Book and the Bridgeman and Allen Map of the same year (Figure 11), there were several buildings on the block. The directories of this time indicate many shops, most of which are groceries, fruit shops, and bar-rooms. Because of the great fluctuation in street numbers at that time it is difficult to assign the establishments to their appropriate lots (City Directories of 1849, 1852, 1859). Some of this information has been excluded from the title outline (Appendix I) for this reason.

In 1851, Eliza Lucas Izard devised her share of the property to her sister Harriott Pinckney for life. After that, one fourth of the block was to belong to Alice Delancy Newton of Philadelphia, and the other fourth was to belong to Thomas McEnen and his son Malcolm. In March of 1866, when Harriott Pinckney's estate was settled, the McEnens received the 81 feet on the corner of Market and Meeting Streets, or Lot 14. Mrs. Newton received the next 129 feet 6 inches, or Lots 9 through 13. Harriott devised the remainder of the block to her executors, B.H. Rutledge and Daniel Lesesne. They received Lots 1 through 8, 340 feet 4 inches from Church Street to the center of the block (Figure 13). Overall, the character of the block remained the same judging from the deeds and directories from 1866-1900. The lot divisions

Figure 10. Block print of the project area dated about 1838. RMCO McCrady Plat No. 6906.



1100074 N R B
 S T O R E E T
 N O R B E T

M O O N F E E T
 S T O R E E T
 N O R B E T

Figure 10. Block print of the project area dated about 1838. RMCO McCrady Plat No. 6906.

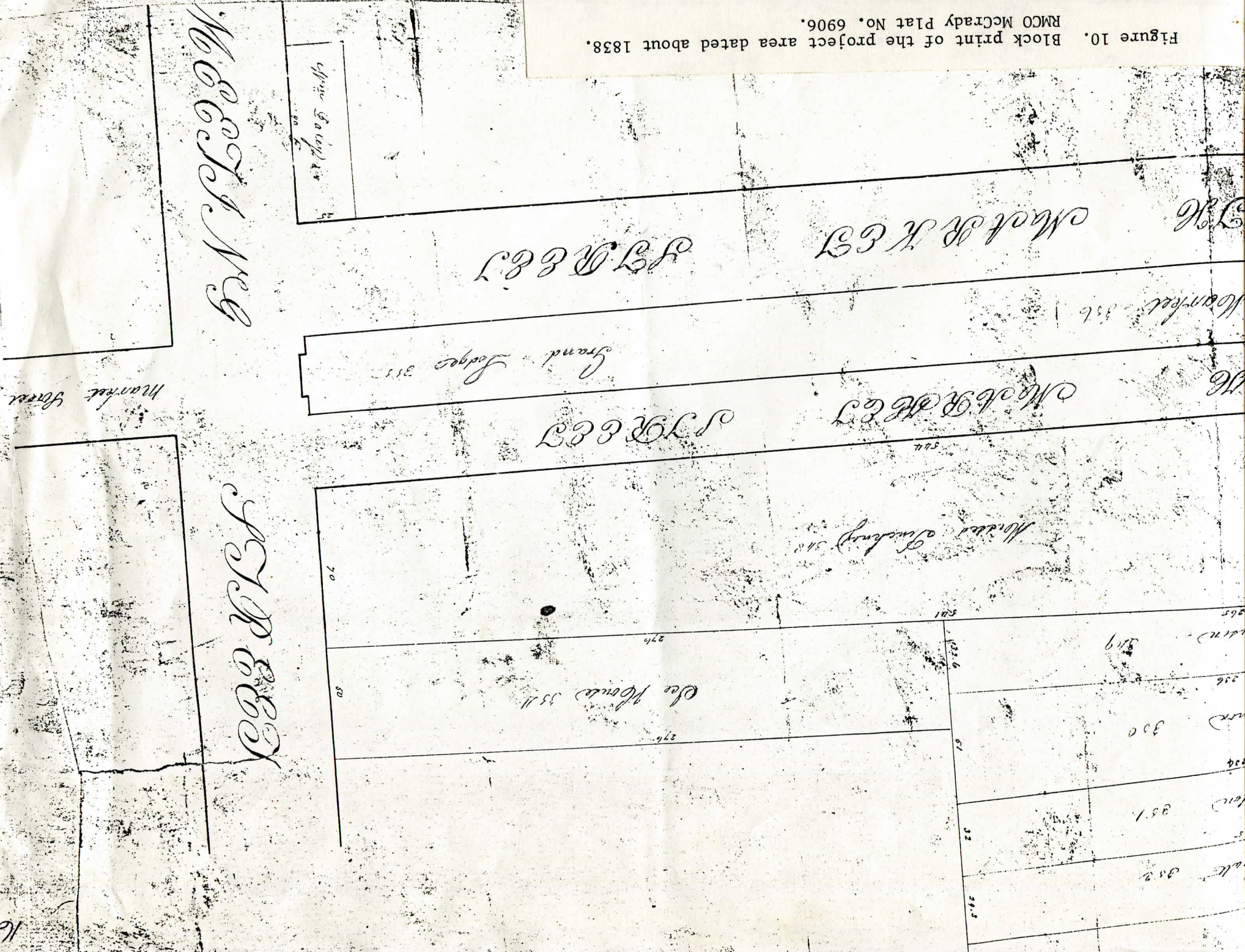
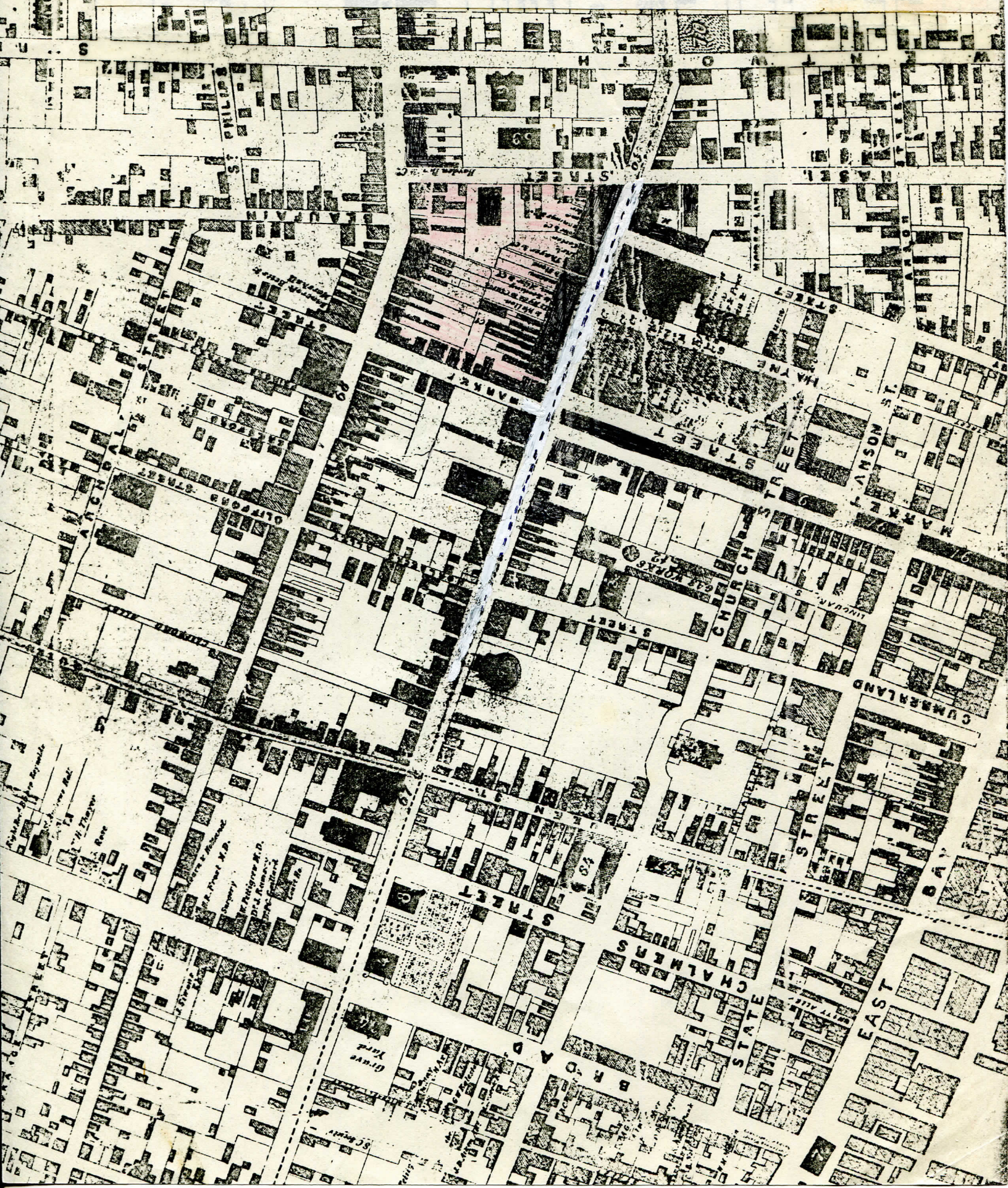
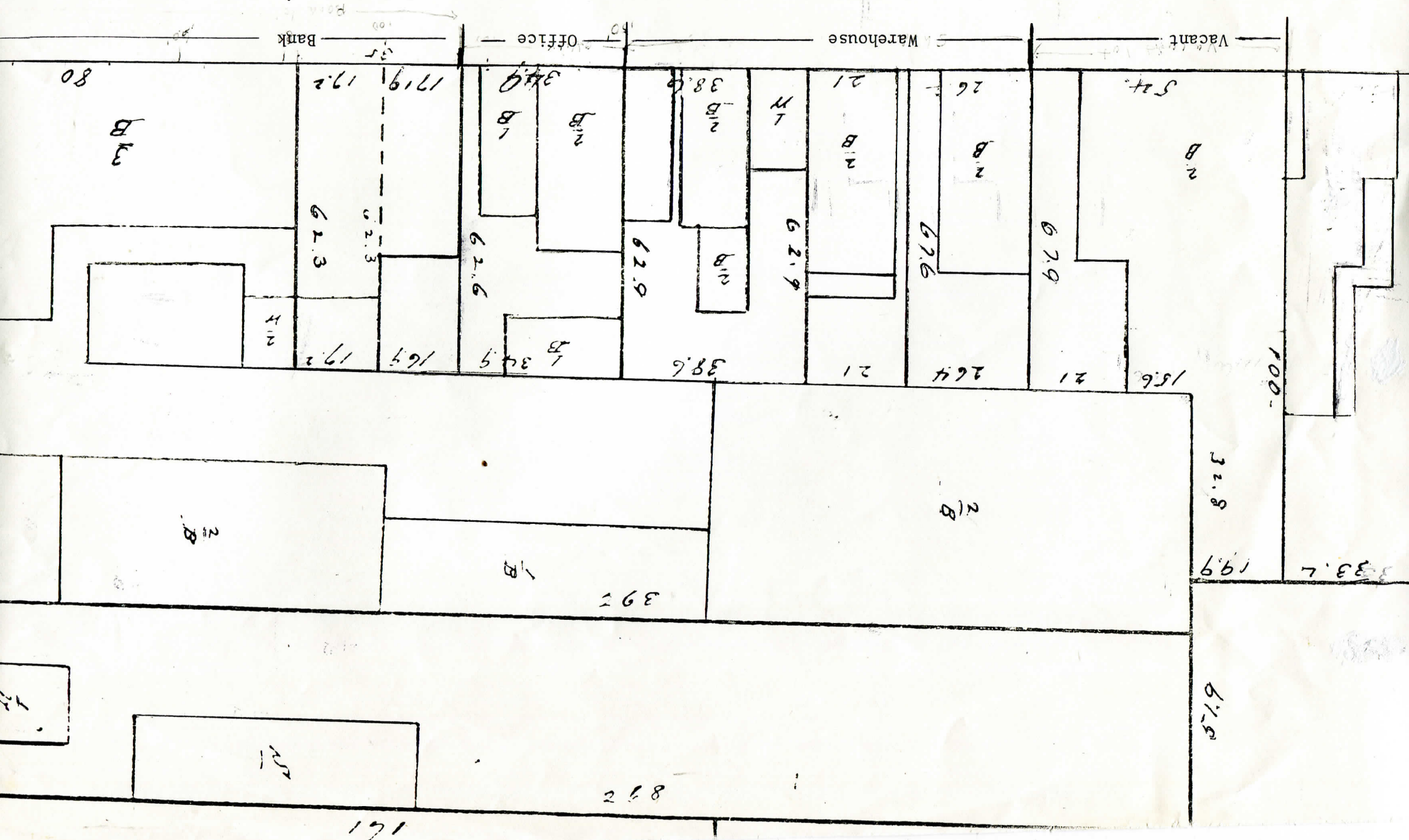


Figure 11. Portion of the 1852 Bridgeman and Allen Map from the South Carolina Historical Society.



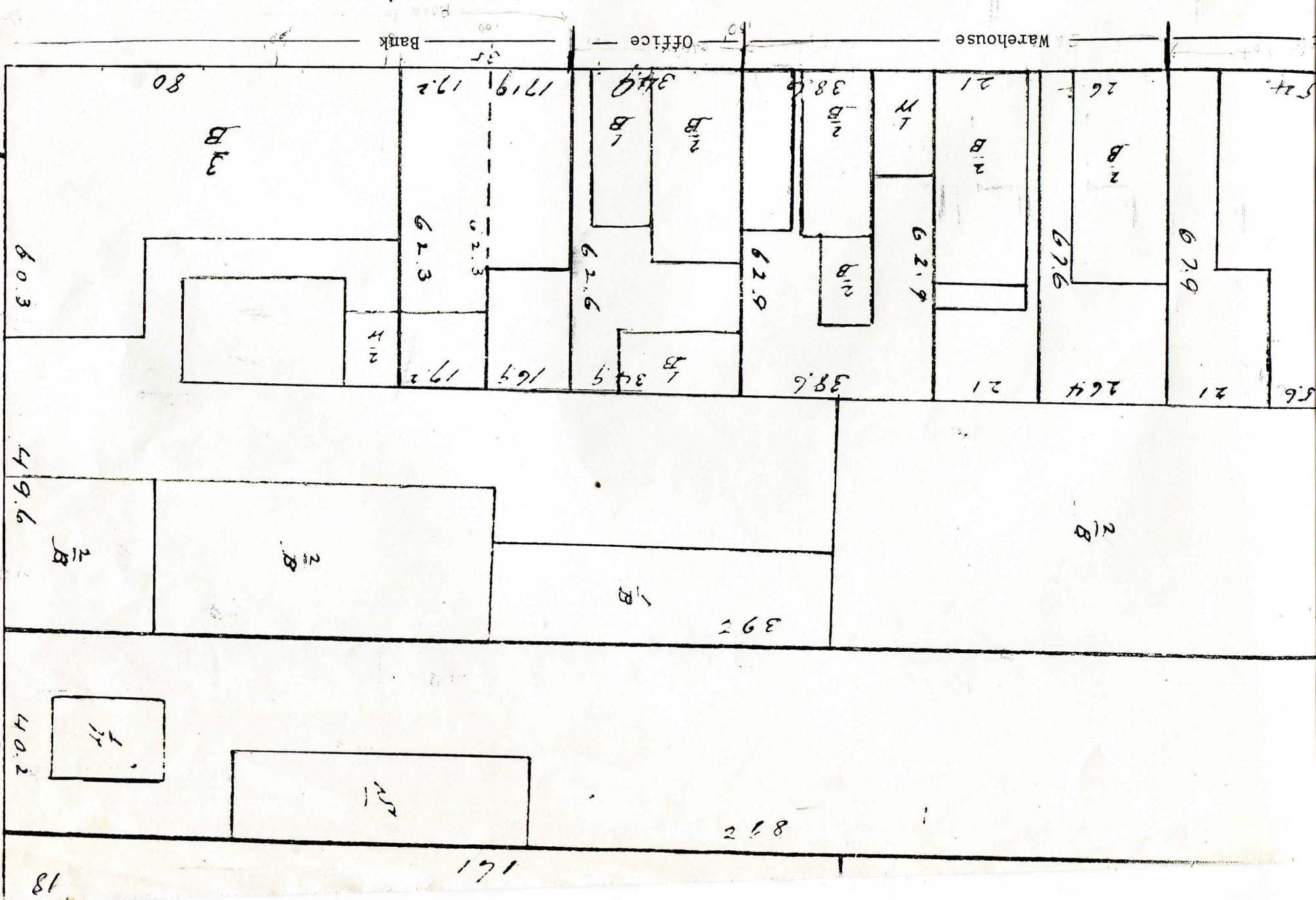
South

Figure 12. 1882 Block print of the project area. Modern usage is indicated along the edge of the properties. Original map in the Charleston City Engineers Office.



A + W + S

Figure 12. 1882 Block print of the project area. Modern usage is indicated along the edge of the properties. Original map in the Charleston City Engineers Office.



Meeting

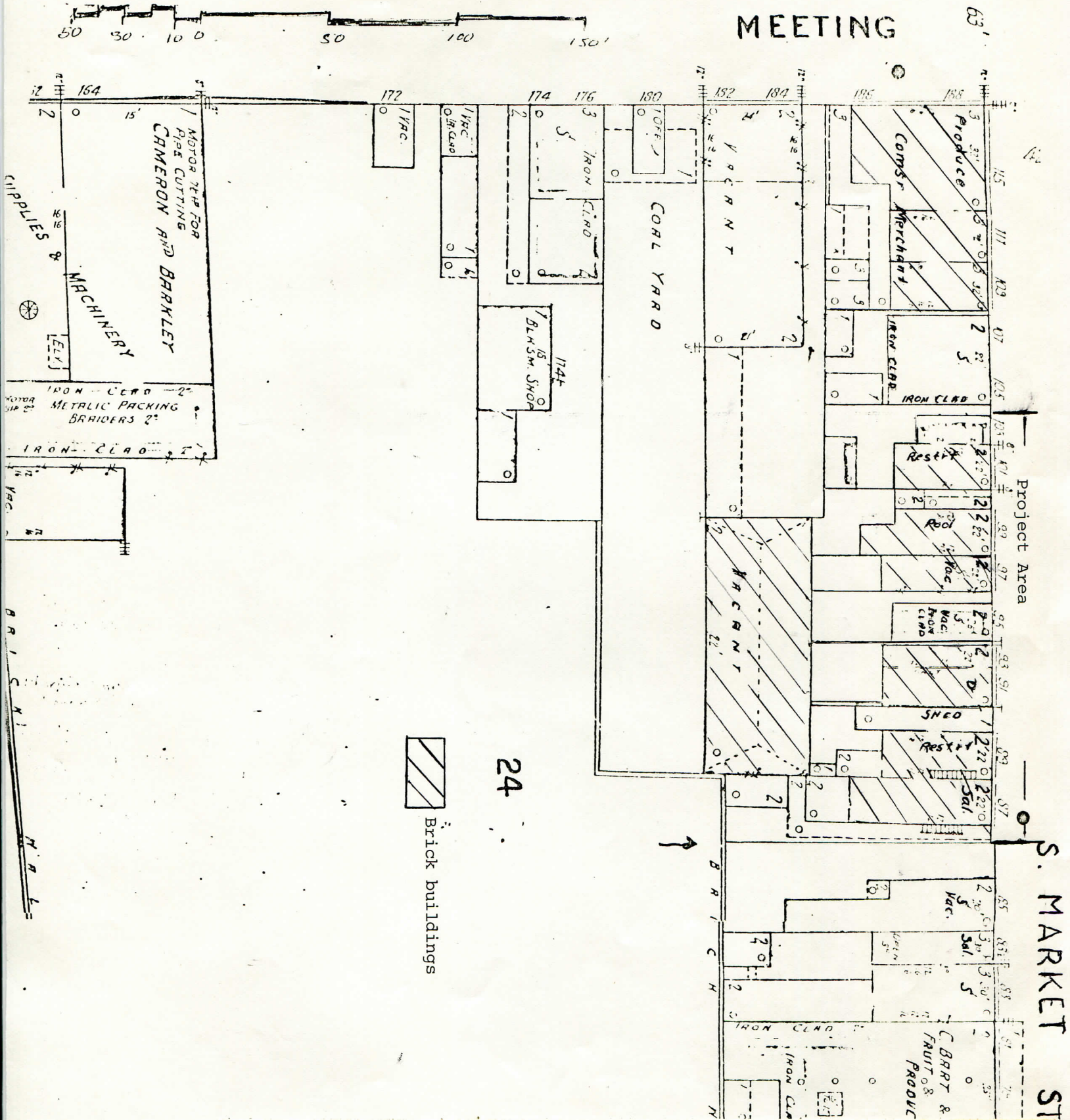


Figure 13. 1902 Sanborn Map showing the project area on the south side of Market Street.

used are derived from a plat made in 1866 and the descriptions of the property in Harriott Pinckney's inventory. The lot numbers involved in the project area are Numbers 6 through 11. Each will be treated separately from 1838 to 1900.

LOT 6: Apparently there was a two-story wooden building on Lot 6 which was burned in the fire of 1838. It was occupied by Alexander Ballund, a grocer (Charleston Courier, 1 May 1838). Ballund must have rebuilt almost at once for in April 1844, the Master in Equity sold the land, including Lot 7, and three brick store of Alexander Ballund to Carsten Kellers (RMCO Book All, p. 191). On the same day Kellers leased the lot of land from Harriott Pinckney which included this lot and Lot 7. The buildings were valued at \$2500 (RMCO Book P11, p. 328). In the 1849 City Directory Carsten Kellers is listed as a coal vendor on Market Street. The 1852 Ward Book indicates that he owned a two-story brick building at 57 Market Street. In 1866, the executors of Harriott Pinckney valued the lot and buildings at \$3440. They sold the lot to Michael O'Brien in 1871 (RMCO Book W15, p. 201). He is listed in the 1878 City Directory as having a saloon at 65 Market St. Margaret E. Bart acquired the property with buildings between 1887 and 1900 (1900 Ward Book). Today the lot is part of the vacant area.

LOT 7: We believe the other two-story wooden building belonging to Alexander Ballund which burned in the fire of 1838 was on Lot 7. In the 1840 City Directory, Alexander Ballund, grocer, is listed at 61 Market Street. This building was sold with Lot 6 to Carsten Kellers in 1844 (RMCO Book Q11, p. 191). The 1852 Ward Book shows a two-story brick building on the lot. In 1866 the lot was valued at \$3580 including the buildings (Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476). This lot was also sold to Michael O'Brien with Lot 6 in 1871 (RMCO Book W15, p. 201). The Ward Book of 1871 indicates a two-story brick building on the lot. Somewhere between or behind these brick buildings was a one-story wooden building, but the Ward Books do not specify its location. This land also became the property of Margaret E. Bart between 1887 and 1900 (1900 Ward Book). It is part of the vacant area today.

LOT 8: Perhaps Lot 8 had a one-story wooden building owned and occupied by Conner and Beckmann as a corn, grain, and hay store which burned in 1838 (Charleston Courier, 1 May 1838). On January 1, 1839, C.J. Beckmann leased the lot and built buildings for which he was paid \$2328 on July 26, 1839. In the 1840 City Directory he is listed as having a grain store at 63 Market Street. He was also listed in the 1849 City Directory, although no street number is given. The 1852 Ward Book indicates that 61 and 63 Market Street were the mills of Mr. Beckmann. the inventory of Harriott Pinckney in 1866 shows that the buildings were valued at \$1440, and lately occupied by F. Knickmeyer (Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476). Franzeska Knickmeyer bought the property from the executors of Miss Pinckney in 1871 (RMCO Book Y15, p. 10). The 1878 City Directory shows that Rudolph Knickmeyer, a fruit dealer, and Theodore Knickmeyer, a carpenter, were located at 71 Market Street. Frances Knickmeyer willed the property to her daughters Wilhelmina Pulfrick and Cecelia A. Reilley in 1897 (Record of Wills, Box 413, No. 17). Mrs. Pulfrick resided there in 1900 (City Directory). Pulfrick and Reilley retained the land until they sold it in 1902 to Frances Hassett (RMCO Book

N14, p. 4). By 1907 a warehouse which still stands today had replaced the earlier building on the property (1907 Ward Book).

LOT 9: Lot 9 was apparently unoccupied prior to 1840, as there is no listing of any building in the Charleston Courier of May 1, 1838, or in the 1840 City Directory. The 1852 Ward Book indicates that Miss Pinckney owned a two-story brick building on the lot, Number 65 Market Street. Miss Harriott Pinckney's inventory refers to it as the lot lately occupied by J. L. Grube. The building was valued at \$1580 in 1866 (Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476). The lot was devised to Mrs. Newton and she leased the property to Mr. Grube in 1869. In 1883 Newton sold the lot to Casper Bart, a wholesale fruiterer. His address is listed as 55-59 Market Street, and this is probably his lot down the street. The Ward Books of 1871 and 1885 show that there was a two-story brick building on the lot. In 1886 the building was destroyed by the earthquake (1885-88 Ward Book). The 1900 Ward Book shows that Casper Bart rebuilt a two-story wooden building at 95 Market Street, on the lot. In 1907 this was combined with lots to the east and west, and a large warehouse was built on the property (1907 Ward Book).

LOT 10: There is no information on Lot 10 prior to the 1852 Ward Book. At that time Miss Pinckney owned a two-story brick building at 67 Market Street. In 1866 the lot with a two-story brick building and wooden shed was assessed at \$4720. It, too, was sold to Casper Bart in 1882. He retained the property at least until 1905. In 1907 this property was part of that included in the property on which the present-day warehouse was built (1907 Ward Book).

LOT 11: Whatever stood on Lot 11 on April 27, 1838 cannot be definitely identified from the information in the Charleston Courier account of the fire (Charleston Courier, May 1, 1838). Theodore Cordes is listed as owning a dry goods shop at 65 Market Street in 1840 (1840 City Directory). Harriott Pinckney leased the lot to Coleman Bedford in 1842, and in 1850, paid Bedford \$2572.80 for the buildings he built on the lot (RMCO Book H11, p. 325). Bedford leased the buildings in 1845 to Theodore Cordes. The 1852 Ward Book indicates that Miss Pinckney owned 69 Market Street which was a two-story brick building. Lot 11 was valued at \$4540 with buildings in 1866, and was devised to Mrs. Newton (Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476). In 1882 Mrs. Newton conveyed the property with buildings to Theodore and Oscar Castion (RMCO Book T18, p. 232). In the 1878 City Directory, Theodore and Oscar Castion were identified as black -- Theodore had a soda water business and Oscar had a fruit stall on the lower market, 101-103 Market Street. In 1891 (City Directory) T.L. Castion had a restaurant at 101 Market, and 103 Market Street was listed as vacant. In 1893, Theodore Castion conveyed the property to Charles Roessler for \$1375. He kept it at least until 1905. In 1900 J.J. Jenkins must have leased the property. He is listed in the City Directory as having a cook shop and residence at 101 Market Street. Today a three-story brick building which was built early in this century stands on the western part of the property to be developed.

ICE HOUSE: The area of the ice house building at the back of the property was part of Colleton Square area, sold when the estate of Charles C. Pinckney was settled. Somehow the property was acquired by John Garden who conveyed it to Frederick Tudor, John Davenport and William Lindsey in 1827 (RMCO Book U9, pp. 404-05). In 1830 Davenport and Lindsey sold their interest to Tudor (RMCO Book B10, p. 88). The property included the entire tract running from Meeting Street to the middle of the block.

We have not determined when the ice house was built. An ice house is indicated on the lot in the ca. 1838 map (Figure 10), but the dimensions are not given. There is a building on the 1852 Bridgeman and Allen Map which may be this ice house (Figure 11). It also shows up on the 1882 block print (Figure 12). In 1860, Frederick Tudor conveyed the lot to the Tudor Ice Company which retained the entire property until it was sold to Henry and Henry R. Bayer in 1884 for \$10,000 (RMCO Book Z19, pp. 316-17). The Bayers are listed as ice dealers at 114 Meeting Street in 1885 (City Directory).

In 1888 (Sanborn Map) the Eureka Ice Company occupied the ice house building. According to the City Directory, H. Bayer and Son owned both a produce company and the Eureka Ice House at 182 and 184 Meeting Street in 1890. In 1900 The Bayers were identified as wholesale fruit merchants at that address. They had to sell the property as a result of bankruptcy and in 1901 their trustee sold it to Irvine K. Heyward. The ice house and the building on Meeting Street were identified as vacant on the 1902 Sanborn Map (Figure 13).

ARCHAEOLOGY

The archaeological work at the site consisted of monitoring excavations made for the building. During the course of construction at the site, three trenches were dug with a backhoe (Figure 15).

Trench A was two feet wide and about two feet deep; it was located twenty-six feet east of the east wall of the building. It extended from the north wall to the north side of Trench C. The trench coincided with what was the space between two pieces of property, 93 and 95 Market Street, in 1902 (Figures 13 and 15). Excavations for the trench revealed brick walls on both sides of the trench, near the street, so there was a two-foot space between the buildings at that time. It is not surprising that refuse accumulated in this narrow space.

Eight bottles are reported to have come from that trench. They date from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. One, dating from the 1950's, is too late for the floor and suggests that some of the bottles in the group were introduced from elsewhere on the site.

Trench B, twenty-six feet west of Trench A, was four feet wide and two feet deep. It also extended from the north wall of the building to Trench C. No artifacts were recovered from it.

Trench C, extending in an east-west direction across the back of the building. It was eight feet wide and seven feet deep. It was located about fifty-three feet from the front of the building and extended the entire width. Trench C produced the bulk of the collection of glass and ceramics as well as exposed portions of walls of earlier structures on the property. Study of the plat dated 1866 (Figure 14) indicates it must have crossed parts of two privies, and the artifacts recovered would tend to support this. A profile of the north side of the trench was hastily drawn, measuring from inside the east wall of the building in an effort to record some of these features. Time did not permit further recording or making controlled collections from the features or strata in the trench.

The information on the stratigraphy at the site and the previous occupation came from Trench C. The soil profile revealed the following information for the record:

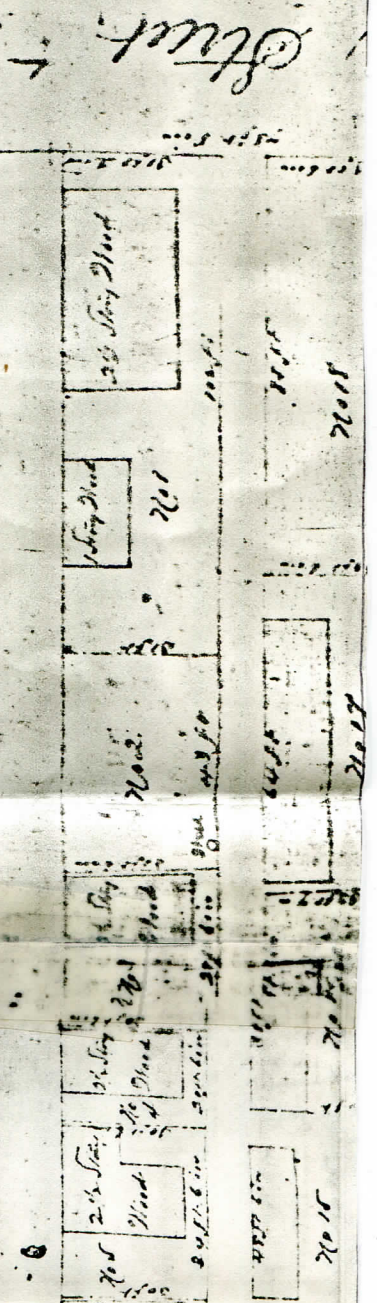
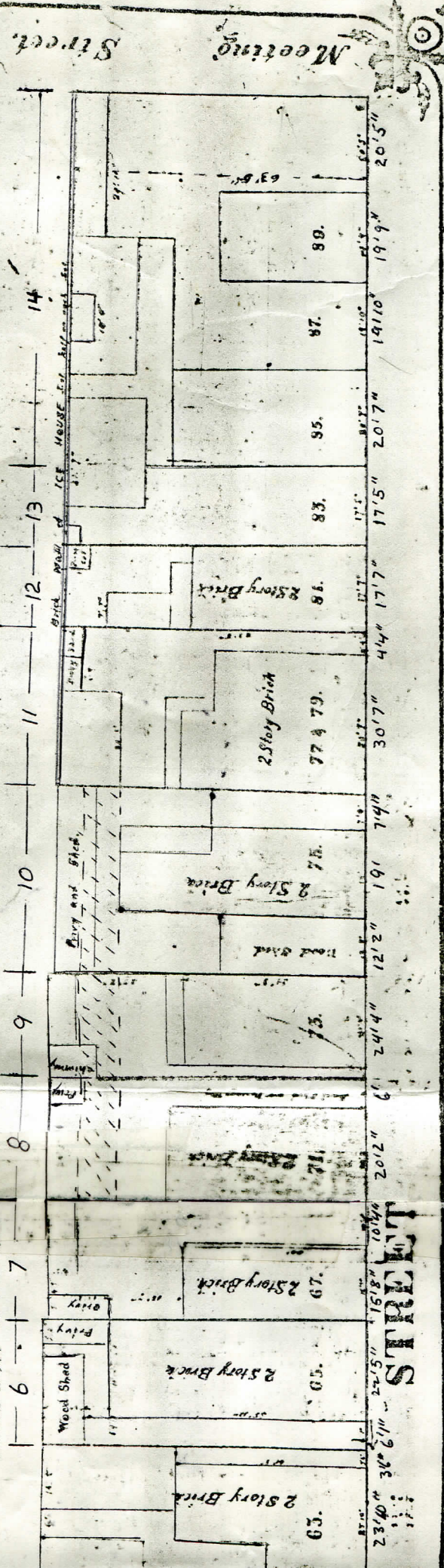
A sterile grey sand, the lowest layer underlying the site, was encountered at a depth of five feet below the concrete floor level in the building. On top of it was a thin layer of yellow sand and above that a mottled sandy layer. Mottled sand with some refuse was found at a depth of 3.0 to 4.6 feet. Above that was rubble and debris from the demolished nineteenth century buildings with a 0.3 foot cinder layer on top, just below the cement floor (Figure 16). The concrete floor may have been put in when the building was built in 1907 or, as was suggested by Mr. Drews, the previous owner, it may have been put down about 1935 when the Fort Sumter Chevrolet Company began

1266

the Property of Rev. C. C. Pinckney

daughter of the late Gen. C. C. Pinckney, and at the request of Messrs. Horning & Co. Surveyors

SCALE 20 FT TO THE INCH.



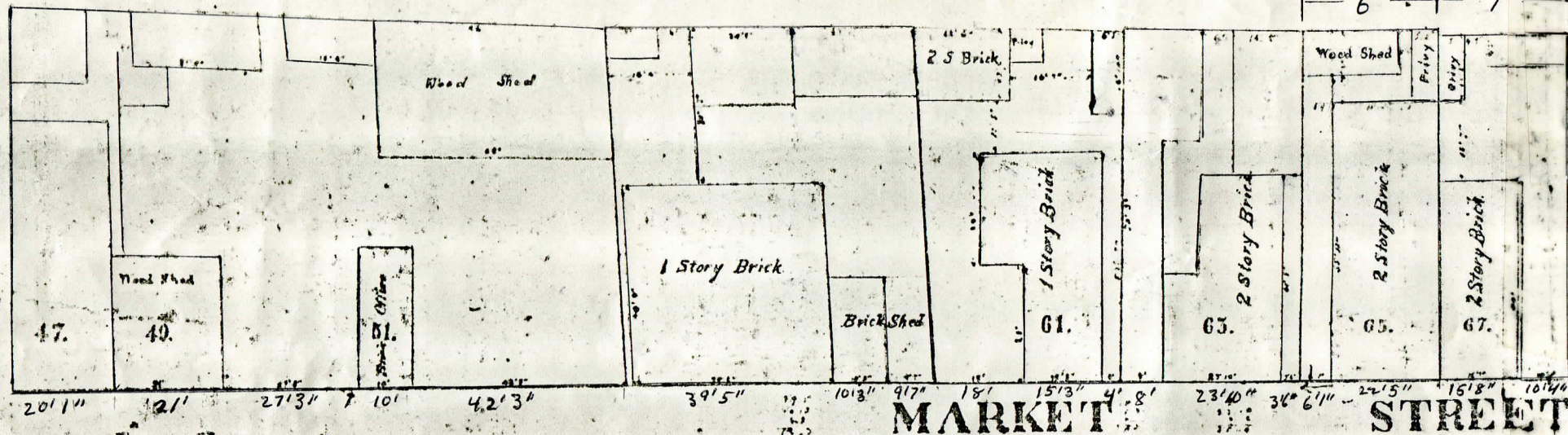
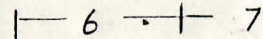
STREET

Plan of the PROPERTY of Miss Pinckney, daughter of the late Gen C.C. Pinckney

Surveyed at the request of Messrs HOTTINGER

By HUME TENNENT

SCALE 20 FT TO THE INCH



MARKET STREET

Burden

Figure 14. 1866 map of the south side of Market Street between Church and Meeting Streets. Lot numbers added refer to Harriott Pinckney's Inventory. Hatched area is approximate location of Trench C. The project area includes Lots 6 to 11. From map at Charleston City Archives.

S.E. Plat BK Archives & Records

1866

Market St.

Church Street

71011

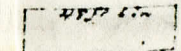
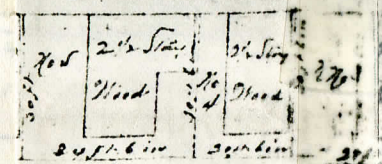
71012

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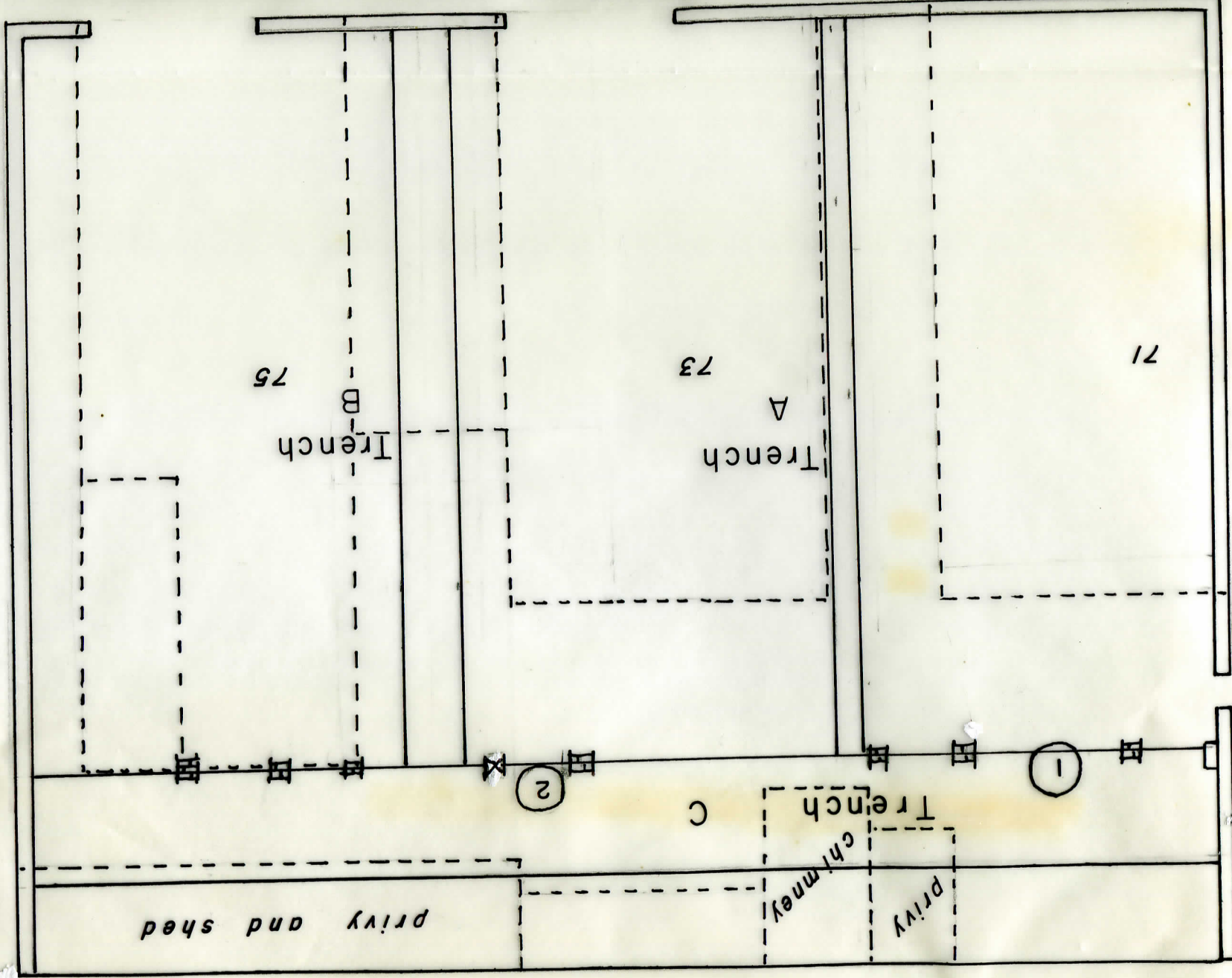
71014

71015

71016



South Market Street



71

73

75

Trench A

Trench B

Trench C
chimney
privy

privy and shed

1

2

--- Approx. limits of 1866 buildings
71 1866 lot number

1, 2 - Wells

Brick walls

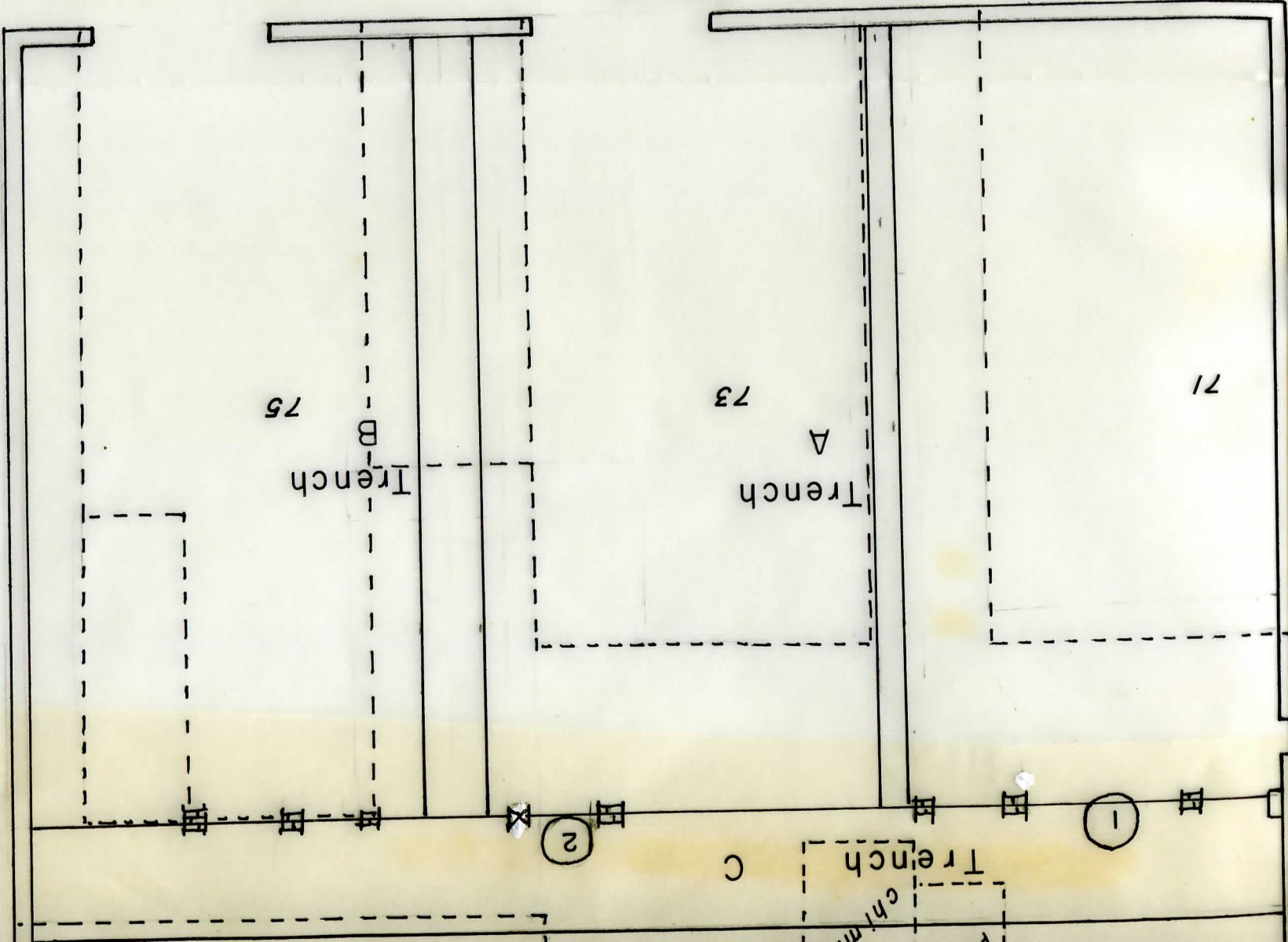
Concrete



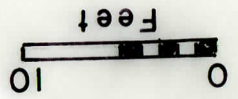
Plan of the warehouse on the site showing the location of Trenches A, B and C excavated for construction purposes and the walls and wells located on the north side of Trench C. On this plat we have drawn the buildings shown on the 1866 plat of the property (Figure 14), some of which coincide with walls noted in Trench C.

Figure 15.

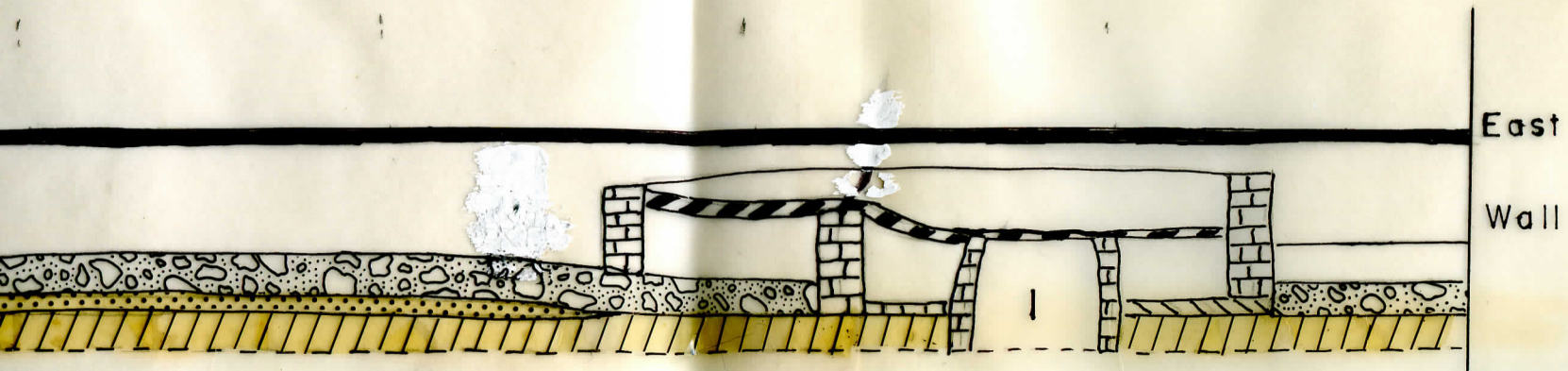
South Market Street



1, 2 - Wells
 Brick walls
 Concrete

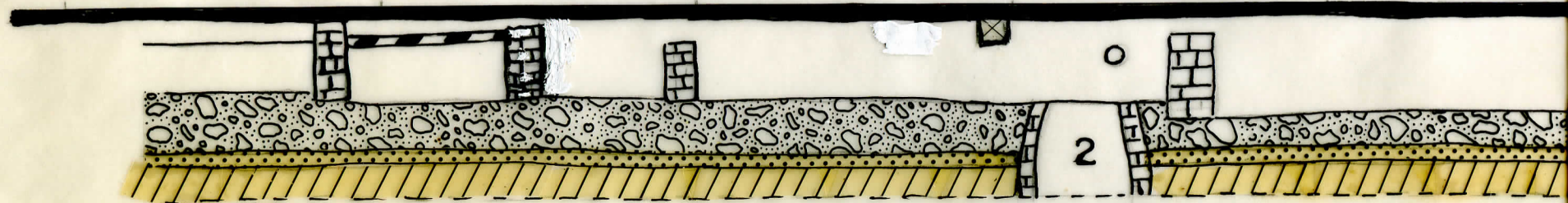







--- Approx. limits of 1866 buildings
 71 1866 lot number



on debris
 der layer below
 ort
 ome refuse

side of Trench C. The profile was
 ate architectural features before
 d in.



-  Wood
-  Charcoal
-  Yellow sand
-  Grey sand
-  Brick






-  Rubble, demolition debris
-  Cement floor, cinder layer below
-  Concrete support
-  Drain pipe
-  Mottled sand, some refuse

Figure 16. Profile of the north side of Trench C. hastily drawn to locate architectural features the trench was filled in.

use of the building. The company is listed there in the 1936 City Directory. In 1934 the building was vacant (City Directory).

Trench C cut across what were five individual lots in 1902 (Figure 13). It was located far enough back on the property, however, that only one of the major buildings on those lots was intersected -- the back end of the house on 99 Market Street. Three brick walls were encountered in the western portion of the trench which correspond to the walls of that house -- two outside walls and one in the center which presumably was a central pier for support of the floor (Figure 16). This same building is on the 1866 and 1882 plats (Figures 12 and 14).

The wall footing in the center coincides with the west line of 95 Market Street (Figures 15 and 16) and probably is part of an outbuilding on that property. The main house did not extend as far back as the trench, according to the plats (Figures 12, 13, and 14).

The lowest, and presumably the earliest walls located were those on the east side on either side of Well 1, on what later became 91 and 93 Market Street (Figures 13, 15, and 16). They are found associated with a dark charcoal level suggesting the building burned. These walls do not correspond to buildings on the later plats, so perhaps Well 1 and the walls next to it are the remains of one of the structures built before the 1838 fire and destroyed in that fire.

The wall on the east side of the well was set on a heavy wooden timber, 0.3 feet thick which extended out from the wall toward the well. On top of it were several bricks, as though they were part of a floor. There was a paved brick floor on the west side of the well at the bottom of that wall. This structure may have been part of a kitchen building with the well included in it.

The workmen reported finding another wall set on "horizontal logs". This had been removed before we reached the site and its location is not known, although it was in the eastern part of Trench C.

Well 1 was 3.5 feet in diameter, sloping inward slightly toward the top. Brick were laid with two courses of headers and a course of stretchers, and the top was set with sandy yellow mortar. The brick were hand made, nine inches by four-and-one-half inches by two-and-one-half inches.

Well 2 was about the same size but was demolished before it could be recorded in any detail. A ceramic drain pipe was located above it and it may have been incorporated in a later drainage system or have been part of it.

Archaeological monitoring has revealed that ground level at the time of the first occupation of this area of Market Street was about 5.0 feet below the present floor level of the warehouse building. Before 1852, when all the lots were occupied, the level had risen about a foot. The remainder of the build-up is the result of the accumulation of debris and refuse from the demolition of buildings constructed after the 1838 fire, and torn down before 1907 when the warehouse was constructed.

ARTIFACTS

A total of 319 artifacts were collected from the project area. Of these, five were from the vacant area on the east side. The rest came from the two trenches inside the building. Seventy-eight were glass fragments, 233 were fragments of ceramics. A few miscellaneous items such as a furniture caster and an electrical insulator complete the assemblage. All are cataloged and housed at the Charleston Museum.

POTTERY

The 233 potsherds were classified into types which cover a time span from the late eighteenth century through the nineteenth century. This is a "catch" collection which comes from the entire length of Trench C inside the warehouse -- an area which included two wells and parts of two privies. The following types were noted:

Chinese exportware, porcelain, underglaze blue (1660-1800*)	3
Miscellaneous white porcelain	7
Porcelain, red designs (late 19th century)	3
Hand painted porcelain, fruit pattern, French (mid-19th century)	1
Hand painted porcelain, rose pattern	1
White salt glaze (1720-1805*)	2
Westerwald handle, blue decoration (1700-1775*)	1
Brown stoneware, probably English	13
Grey stoneware	10
Nottingham jug fragments (1700-1810*)	6
Unglazed olive jar fragment (1745-1780*)	1
Red earthenware, brown glaze	1
Yellow Staffordshire slipped ware, buff paste (1690-1795*)	2
Yellow slipped ware, red paste (1670-1795*)	1
Yellow slipped utilitarian ware (1850-1900)	7
Green glazed earthenware	1
Cream body, tortoise shell glaze (1740-1770*)	1
Light creamware (1775-1820*)	30
Creamware, Royal pattern border	2
Plain pearlware (1780-1830*)	13
Handpainted blue and white pearlware (1780-1820*)	2
Underglaze polychrome pearlware (1820-1840*)	4
Banded pearlware (1759-1890*)	23
Blue shell edge pearlware (1780-1830*)	14
Green shell edge pearlware (1780-1830*)	4
Blue and white transfer printed pearlware (1795-1840*)	56
White ware, plain	1
White ware, molded decoration	1
Ironstone, white (1813-1900*)	19

* Dates from South 1977, p. 210.

There are very few types which may be regarded as eighteenth century types -- Nottingham (Figure 18), yellow slipped ware and Westerwald ware (Figure 17), and all of those have been found in small amounts in late eighteenth to early nineteenth century contexts elsewhere in Charleston (Herold 1980, Meeting Street Office Building Manuscript).

Creamware and pearlware pottery types were the most common in the collection. The creamware was light-colored. Sherds indicate a large bowl, a plate, and other table ware. Two plate rims were identified as the Royal pattern. The transfer printed pearlware sherds come from a variety of cups, plates, and bowls. One pattern represented was a floral border print identified as "Yorkminster" of Henshall and Company, Longport, Bursalem. It is dated as late eighteenth century (Little 1969, pp. 146-49, Figure 27, plate 33). Another identifiable pattern had a small bird design attributed to Enoch Wood and Sons, Bursalem, and dated early nineteenth century (Little 1969, Figure 68, plate 79). European scenes, examples of willow ware and rural scenes also occur in the collection.

Some potsherds in the collection are assignable to the latter part of the nineteenth century. There are ironstone sherds, one of which had the maker's mark we attribute to Hope Carter (Figure 17) dated 1862 to 1880 (Chaffers 1965, Vol. II, p. 53). There is also a part of a hand painted porcelain plate which is mid-nineteenth century, probably French (Figure and fragments of late nineteenth century yellow slipware bowls.

GLASS

The glassware in the collection consists of a number of bottle fragments and a few pieces of table ware. Table ware came from Trench C, the bottle collection from Trenches A and C and the surface as well.

Surface collection:

- Colorless glass: 1 molded bottle marked Freiburg & Kahn, Cincinnati, U.S.A.
- 1 round bottle marked McCormick & Co/Extracts Spices etc/Balto Md; early 1900's (personal communication Flannery, 1981)
- Aqua glass: 1 molded bottle marked C.L. Kornahrens, Charleston, S.C.
- Green glass: 1 molded soda bottle fragment
- Brown glass: 1 molded beverage bottle marked Chr. Heurich/Brewing Co/Wash D.C.

Trench A:

- Colorless glass: 1 molded 12-sided jar; ca. 1924 (Jones 1972, p. 68)
- 1 molded flask, unmarked; last half of 19th century
- 1 molded soda bottle labeled Big Boy/lic. by Taylor Long Co./Charlotte, N.C./9 fl. oz./trade mark rec.; 1950's (Jones 1972, p. 10)
- 1 molded bottle marked Charleston, SC, Bottle Patented April 28, 1924 (on base), Drink Try-Me Patented Trademark Rec. (on two sides), Beverage Co. Try-Me (on band near base); 1924-31, (Charleston City Directories)
- Aqua glass: 1 molded bottle; late 19th to early 20th century
- Light green glass:
 - 1 molded soda bottle, marked Parfay/6½ fl. oz./trade mark, registered (on one side), Parfay/6½ fl. oz./ trade mark registered/Parfay bottling Co./Atlanta, Ga. (on other side); ca. 1930 (Jones 1972, p. 52)

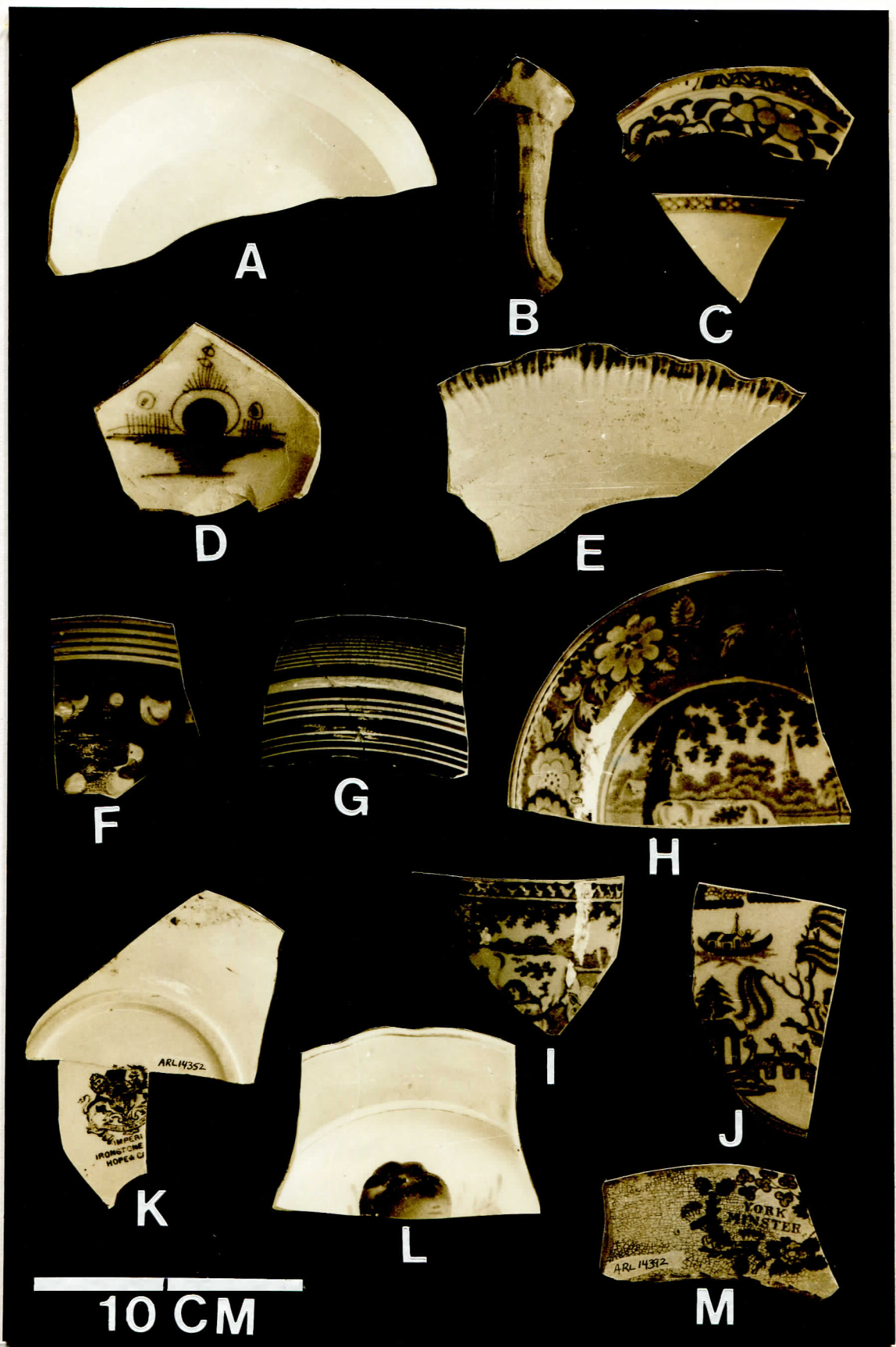


Figure 17. Eighteenth and nineteenth century potsherds. A, white salt glazed bowl fragment; B, Westerwald handle; C, Chinese export ware sherds; D, hand painted blue and white pearlware sherd; E, green shell edged plate fragment; F, G, banded ware bowl fragments; H-J, blue and white transfer printed sherds; K, ironstone plate fragment marked Hope Ca(rter), dated 1862 - 1880; L, hand painted porcelain plate fragment, mid-nineteenth century; M, sherd marked York Minster, from Henshall and Company, Longport, Bursalem, late eighteenth century.

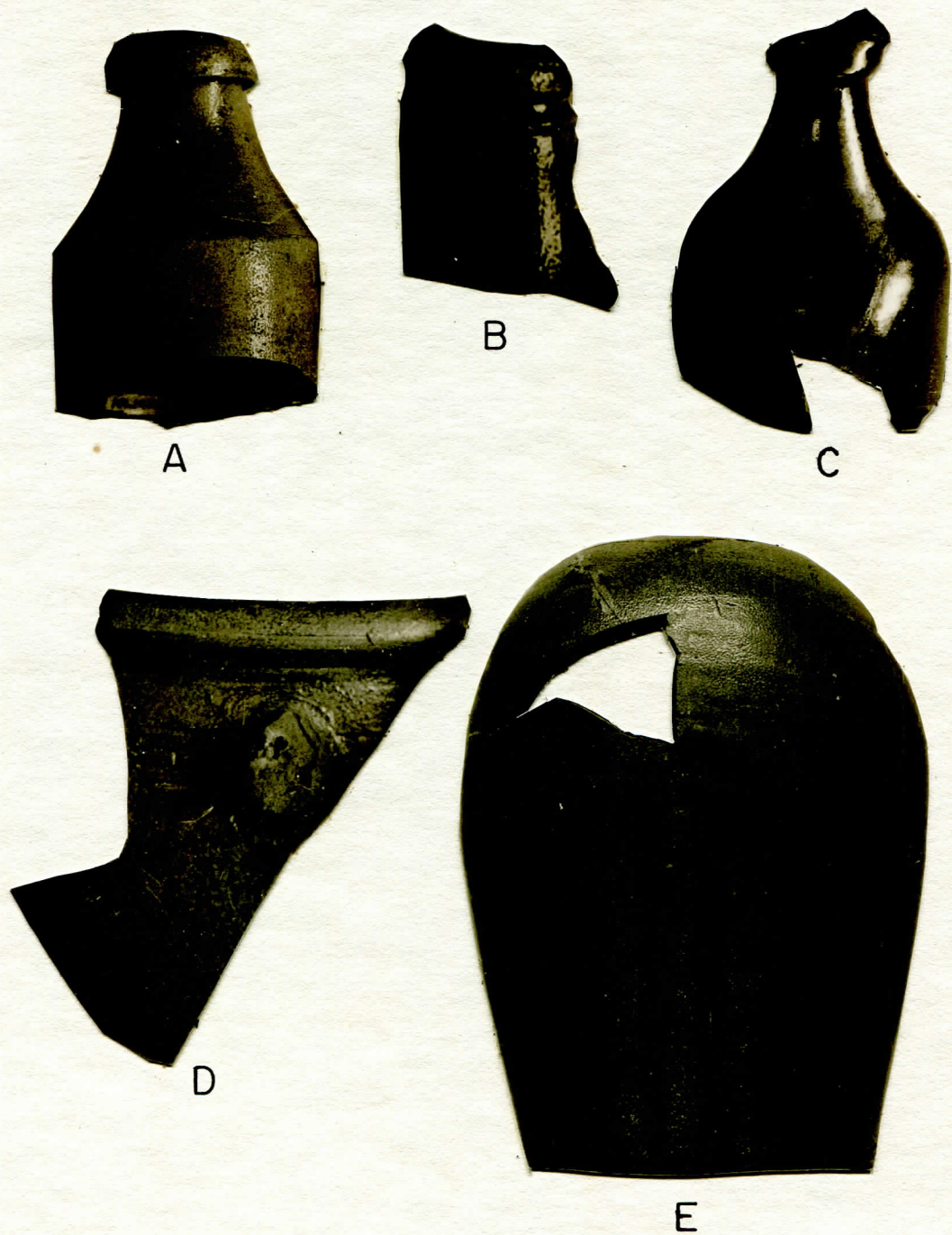


Figure 18. Fragments of utilitarian ceramic vessels found on the site. A, upper part of grey stoneware bottle, ht. 10.5 cm.; B, brown salt glaze stoneware bottle fragment, ht. 8.0 cm.; C, neck of Nottingham stoneware jug, ht. 11 cm.; D, rim of grey stoneware storage jar, ht. 13.5 cm.; E, partially reconstructed grey stoneware jug, ht. 26 cm.

- 1 molded soda or mineral water bottle, marked Return to Shivar Spring Co. Shelton S.C. (around shoulder); first half of 20th century (Jones 1972, p. 62)

Trench C:

- Colorless glass: 8 fragments of molded S.C. Dispensary bottles 1893-1907 (Fraser 1969, p. 1-2)
 3 molded flask-shaped bottles; after 1850 (Freeman 1964, p. 487)
 2 molded rectangular bottle fragments; after 1850 (Freeman 1964, p. 487)
 1 molded cylindrical bottle fragment; after 1850 (Freeman 1964, p. 487)
 1 whiskey flask fragment; after 1850 (Freeman 1964, p. 487)
 1 crown lip bottle fragment; late 19th to early 20th century (Jones 1972)
 1 molded soda bottle, oval label marked H.C. Wholers, Charleston, S.C.; 1889-1932 (Charleston City Directories)
 1 machine made molded bottle, molded picture of baseball player on one face; Drink/Baseball/Brevard/trademark R.C. (on reverse); first half of 20th century (Jones 1972, Figure 8, No. 41)
 1 wine bottle, three-piece mold, crown top, decorated with short panels around base and neck, decorated with grapes and grape leaves, Garrett & Co./Establis.../St. Louis, Mo .../American/wines/Registered/Trade mark/Refilling prohibited
- Aqua glass: 3 square or rectangular bottle fragments similar to case bottles; 19th century (Noel Hume 1972, p. 202)
 2 molded cylindrical bottle fragments marked AB/U3 or AB/A9; 1891 to early 20th century
 5 molded cylindrical bottles marked with Flying A, eagle, Annheuser Busch/Brew'g Ass'n/St. Louis/Registered/This bottle not to be sold; 1903-1910 (personal communication Vollmer, 1981)
 1 cylindrical bottle, molded letters LE... on body; J.T.O.D/Son on base
 1 round bottom bottle, molded, letters ...ORK, ...ALE
- Medium green glass: 1 cylindrical bottle, 18th to early 19th century (McKearin & Wilson 1978, p. 280)
- Light green glass: 1 molded bottle, Germania/Brewing Co. G/Charleston/SC/Registered (on front) This Bottle/not to/be sold (on back) EHE Co (at base); 1898-1900 (Charleston Directories)
 1 cylindrical molded bottle, tapering neck recessed base, SB and CC/16 (on base); 1891 or later
 1 molded bottle fragment, cylindrical, "ladies leg" neck, crown top, 1425/42 (on base; 1891 or later (Jones 1972)
 1 molded oval base, 613 in center
 1 base of cylindrical bottle, dated 18th to early 19th century
 2 fragments
- Amber glass: 1 cylindrical molded bottle, Consumers B E with crown over space; Charleston, S.C./this bottle not to be sold/ (on one side), A entwined with eagle topped by star (on reverse)
 2 fragments
- Cobalt blue glass: 1 base of soda bottle, molded; last half 19th century
 1 molded bottle, J. Cosgrove/Charleston (on one side), Trade/Mark (on reverse); 1866-1883 (Robinson and Holcomb 1970, p. 7)

Dark green glass: 4 bases of blown bottles, sand or glass pontil marks, probably English, late 18th century (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 66-68)

- 1 base of blown bottle, sand pontil mark, probably European, late 18th century (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 66-68)
- 1 molded base, ca. 1821 (Jones 1971, pp. 67-68)
- 1 blown neck fragment, ca. 1800 (Noel Hume 1972, p. 68)
- 9 fragments

Table ware, colorless glass:

- 1 wine glass fragment, sunburst design on under side of foot, six-sided stem, bowl decorated with oval areas alternately filled with flowers and small squares; resembles "Sunk Daisy" pattern ca. 1890 (Unitt 1970, p. 201)
- 1 goblet bowl, hexagonal stem, bell-shaped bowl, decorated with vertical rows of four circles separated by vertical fluting; probably 19th century (McKearin & McKearin 1948)
- 1 fragment of stemmed glass, bulge at junction of foot and stem, ca. 1815 (Noel Hume 1972, p. 191)
- 1 blown glass tumbler base, mid-18th to mid-19th century
- 1 tumbler or goblet bowl fragment, vertical panels with curved tops below plain rim, probably 19th century
- 1 fragment of foot of dish or goblet, six-sided base tapering to six-sided stem, two raised ridges on lower stem
- 1 fragment of footed bowl, molded, zinnia pattern on under side of foot, bowl has scalloped edge and design of ovals and fanned leaves; after 1827 (McKearin & Wilson 1978)
- 1 small footed jar, blown in mold, decorated with vertical bands of overlapping leaves separated by vertical areas filled with horizontal lines, circular area on one face surrounded by raised dots, 19th century (McKearin & McKearin 1948)

Table ware, milk glass:

- 1 curved handle

There were eight pieces of table ware. They include part of a blown stemware glass and a tumbler base and a molded small vase which are early nineteenth century. Late nineteenth century pieces included a wine glass of "Sunk Daisy" pattern (Unitt 1970, p. 201), a shallow zinnia pattern bowl with scalloped edge and two goblet fragments.

Many more bottle fragments were saved, probably because the workmen shared in the local interest in such items. Of those recovered from Trench C, sixteen were dark green, and all except one base were blown. They dated about 1800. The one molded bottle bottom dated about 1821. One bottle base may have been European in origin, the other four were English in style (Noel Hume 1972, pp. 68-71). One medium green blown cylindrical bottle may also date from this period. The remainder of the colored and colorless bottles date from 1850 on into the early nineteenth century.

There were several Annheuser Busch bottles, aqua in color, with a flying A and eagle pattern which we have dated 1903 to 1910 (Vollmer, personal communication 1981). There was also a colorless wine bottle labeled Garrett and Co., St. Louis, Missouri, decorated with grapes and grape leaves.

Charleston bottles included a soda bottle from H.C. Wohlers dated 1889-1932, a light green bottle from the Germania Brewing Company, dated 1898 to

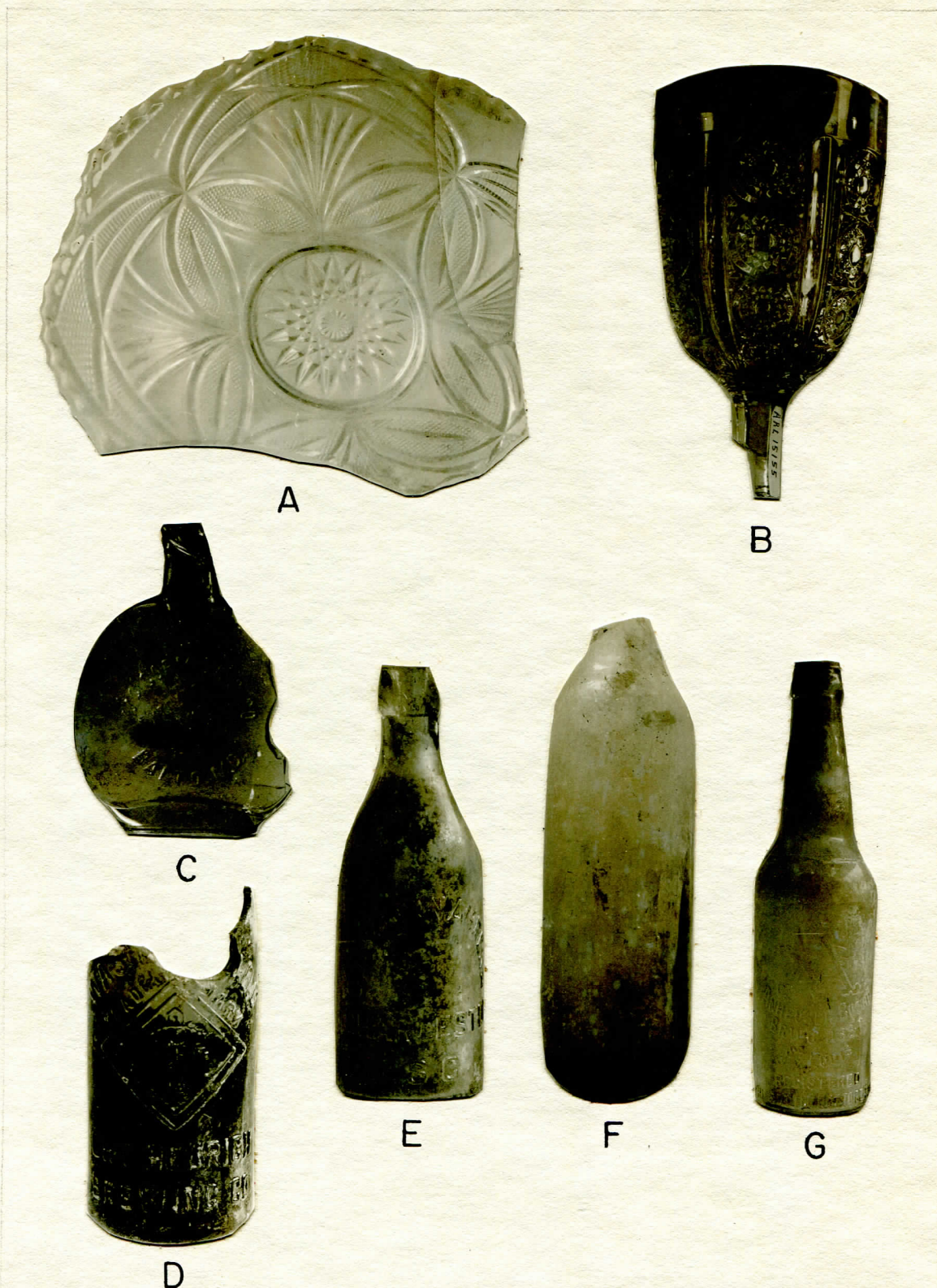


Figure 19. Glass artifacts. A, zinnia pattern bowl, nineteenth century, width 19 cm.; B, goblet fragment, nineteenth century, bowl diameter 7.8 cm.; C, glass bottle, McCormick & Co, Extracts, Spices & Etc, Balto Md, early twentieth century, height 11 cm.; D, brown glass bottle, Chr. Heurich Brewing Co. Wash D.C., height 13.5 cm.; E, light green bottle, C. S. Kornahrens, Charleston S. C., 1856 - 1859, height 19 cm.; F, round bottom soda bottle, mid--nineteenth century, height 19.7 cm.; G, aqua bottle with A with eagle entwined, Anheuser Busch, Brew'g Ass'n, St Louis, 1903 - 1915, height 24.5 cm.

1900, and a cobalt blue soda bottle from J. Cosgrove dated 1866 to 1883. The most common type in the collection were the South Carolina Dispensary bottles. Eight fragments of these were found, dating 1893 to 1907.

A total of eight bottles are attributed to Trench A. Two, an amber bottle and an aqua bottle, are dated before 1907, the date of construction of the warehouse. Others which can be dated before the establishment of the Chevrolet agency on the property (ca. 1934-35) when the floor was laid, according to Mr. Drews, the previous owner of the property (personal communication), include a "Try Me Beverage Company" bottle from Charleston dated ca. 1924, a "Parfay Bottling Company" bottle from Atlanta, Georgia, dated ca. 1930, and a "Shivar Spring Company" bottle from Shelton, South Carolina dated in the first half of the twentieth century. The one bottle dating in the 1950's would appear to have come from some other part of the site and been included in the collection by mistake.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS

There are eight additional artifacts recovered from Trench C which should be mentioned. There were two white clay pipe bowls and two stem fragments. Both bowls were plain with no heels nor spurs. One pipe bowl was rounded and set on the stem at an acute angle so that it was below the smoker's end of the stem. This is a nineteenth century type. The other bowl is longer and formed an acute angle with the stem. This pipe resembles the type dated 1720 to 1820 by Noel Hume (1972, p. 303, Figure 18).

Another interesting object appears to be a fragment of a cast architectural ornament. It has an egg-shaped outline and was cast in a piece mold. It resembles a fragment of a baluster for a railing (Figure 20). It is unlikely that such an ornament was on any building on this property, so it must have been dumped in with fill.

Other nineteenth century objects are two porcelain insulators of the type used in early electric wiring, and a porcelain furniture caster on an iron shank.

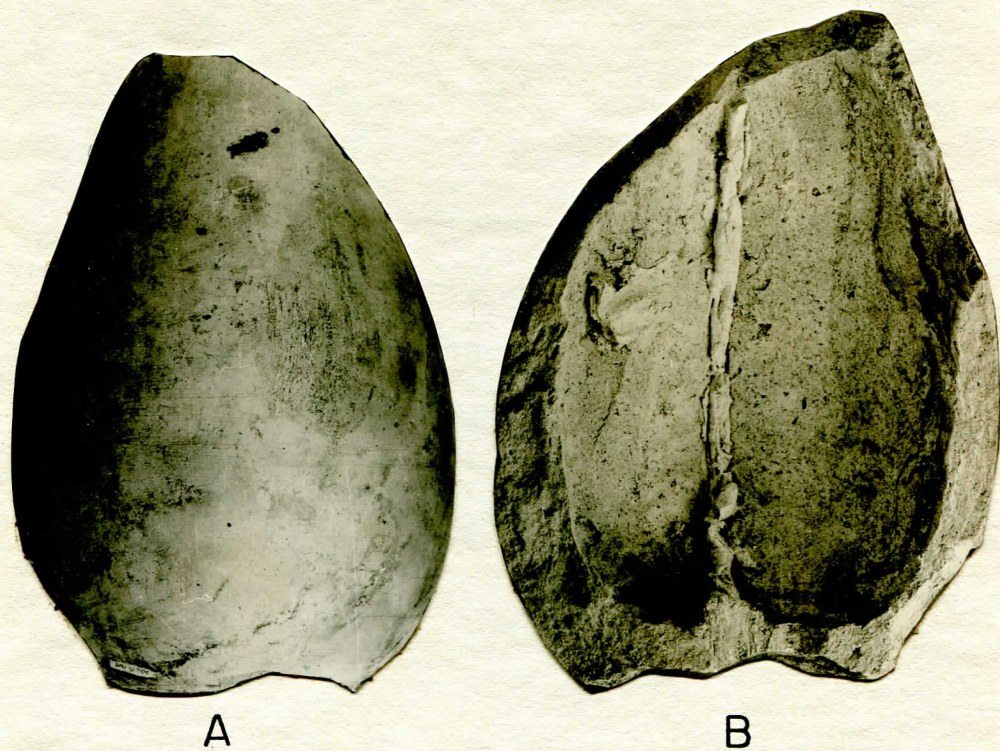


Figure 20. Fragment of cast architectural ornament, perhaps a part of a baluster from a railing. left, outer surface; right, inside; height 26 cm.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The property occupied by the First Citizens Bank and Trust project was part of the area adjoining and perhaps included in part of the marsh granted by Peter Colleton in 1680, and sold by his grandson, John Colleton to George Hunter in 1736. Colleton owned the land with his two partners, Thomas Ellery and Charles Pinckney. By 1747, Charles Pinckney owned the entire tract of land. It was left to his son, Charles Coatsworth Pinckney, who devised it to his daughters in 1825. The land remained the property of the Pinckney heirs until 1866 when Harriott Pinckney, the surviving daughter, died.

Market Street was planned in 1788, but was not listed as a street until 1802. It was widened in 1839 after the fire in April 1838. By 1838, there apparently were a few buildings on the south side of Market Street. Two frame buildings owned by Alexander Ballund, one of which was used as a grocery and dwelling, were on the vacant area on the east side of the project area. Another wooden dwelling occupied by Conner and Beckman as a corn, grain, and hay store was on land which is now the east side of the warehouse area.

After the 1838 fire, brick buildings were constructed on the lots, as stipulated in the leases by the Pinckney heirs. By 1840, Lots 6, 7, 8, and 11 were occupied. By 1852, all lots had buildings recorded on them. From that time until the present buildings were constructed early in this century the lots were occupied by small structures. Businesses and residences were located there, some of which were owned by the occupants after 1866, others were occupied by tenants. By 1882 the buildings on Lot 11 were owned and occupied by blacks -- a soda water business, later a restaurant, and finally barbers occupied that lot.

Archaeological monitoring consisted of collecting a small amount of material from the vacant lot on the east side and observing the three trenches inside the warehouse and recording features uncovered in one. Artifacts were recovered from two of these trenches. Two wells and several brick walls of previous buildings were located. There is some evidence that the walls and well on Lot 8 may have preceded the 1838 fire. The end of the building standing in 1882 was also recorded. Although the 1882 plat (Figure 12) indicates that there were perhaps two privies intersected by the trench, the soil conditions and the danger of collapsing trenches did not give us enough time to identify them or make controlled collections.

The soil profile did reveal, however, that there has been about five feet of build-up on top of the sterile sand at the bottom of the trench since 1838. The grey nature of the sand on the bottom suggests a marshy condition prior to that time. The profile consists of mottled sandy soil above that with some refuse and debris from the demolition of buildings on top of that.

Artifacts recovered reflect the nineteenth century occupation of the area. More potsherds date from the first half of the nineteenth century than after that, which may be the result of accident of collection or perhaps may be refuse from households burned out in the 1838 fire.

The variety of glass bottles found testify to occupation until the end of the century. A number of beverage bottles were recovered, but none of these buildings have been identified as tavern, grocery, or beverage store, although adjacent buildings were. The amount of broken glass noted but not recorded at the back of Lot 7 where unauthorized excavations took place, coincides with the identification of a restaurant and later a saloon there in the 1900 and 1902 City Directories.

The archaeological and historical research has documented the nature of the occupation of this part of the Market area. We also have learned about the amount of soil build-up in this area and have recovered data which suggests the location of one structure predating the 1838 fire.

Because of the nature of the site, and the fact that there has been unauthorized digging in the vacant area, and that the remainder of the site is below concrete flooring, we have recommended no further archaeological research on this project area.

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REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
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APPENDIX I

CHAIN OF TITLE FOR PROPERTIES ON FIRST CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST PROJECT

Records of the Secretary of the Province, Book 2G, p. 130	10 March 1680	Grant to Peter Colleton from the Lords Proprietors, Town Lot Number -- with the marsh thereunto belonging.	
RMCO Book PP, p. 426	13 July 1736	John Colleton sold to George Hunter a lot in Charlestown containing 9 acres, 2 roods and 21 perches and a small creek in the south marsh. Lot 80 and Lot A for £ 5,000 current money.	
Record of Wills, Vol. 4, p. 115	2 Oct. 1738	Thomas Ellery devises one town lot of six front lots to wife Ann to be chosen by partners Pinckney & Hunter.	
RMCO Book I4, p. 117 RMCO Book K4, pp. 56-7	22 March 1742	George Hunter conveys to Charles Pinckney above lot originally granted to Peter Colleton. John Colleton conveyed to George Hunter, Thomas Ellery, and Charles Pinckney, the land, though only George Hunter's name was used in the deed, they all paid equal shares. Ellery died and Hunter released his share to Pinckney, all lots marked C.F.L.M. cc. ff. mm. for £ 5 current money (Figure 5).	
RMCO Book 11, pp. 240-2	11 March 1747	Ann Ellery releases her interest in above lots to Charles Pinckney for £ 120 current money. All that marsh on SE side of the canal laid out in the marsh of Colleton Square known as letter g.	
Record of Wills, Vol. 21, p. 527	10 Nov. 1784 probate	Charles Pinckney devises land to son Charles Coatesworth Pinckney	
RMCO Book A6, pp. 231-5	29 March 1788	Charles Pinckney and others convey to City Council land 100 feet in breadth from the Cooper River to Meeting Street for the purpose of opening a street and canal (Figure 6).	
City Directory	1802	Market Street is listed as a street, though it is omitted in 1803 and 1806.	

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
<u>ICE HOUSE PROPERTY:</u>			
According to deeds of lots sold to settle estate of C.C. Pinckney, the lot was part of Colleton Square (1817). There is an apparent gap between Pinckney and John Garden.			
RMCO Book U9, pp. 404-5	7 Nov. 1827	John Garden and wife convey to Fredrick Tudor, John Davenport, and William Lindsey a lot on the east side of Meeting Street, 50 x 267 feet, which bounds to the north on the land of the Pinckneys. Price: \$4600.	
RMCO Book B10, p. 88	28 May 1830	Davenport and William Lindsey convey their interest (1/3) in the above lot to Frederick Tudor for \$5250.	
Ward Book	1852	Three-story brick building stands on a lot 50 x 280 feet	108 Meeting
RMCO Book Z13, pp. 383-85	15 May 1860	Frederick Tudor conveys the above lot to the Tudor Ice Company for \$30,000.	
Ward Book	1870	Tudor Ice Company owns above lot, 49 x 272 feet.	
RMCO Book Z19, pp. 316-7	29 March 1884	The Tudor Company conveys to Henry and Henry S. Bayer the above lot for \$10,000.	
City Directory	1885	H. Bayer and Son, ice dealers	114 Meeting
City Directory	1900	182-184 Henry Bayer & Son, wholesale fruits, etc.	
RMCO Book E22, p. 390	6 Dec. 1901	Rutledge Rivers, trustee in bankruptcy for Henry Bayer conveys to Irvine K. Heyward the above lot with buildings for \$4005.	

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476	23 March 1866	Harriott Pinckney devises her share of the property to her executors Daniel Lesesne and B.H. Rutledge. They receive Lots 1-8, Lots 9-13 go to A.D. Newton. Lot 11 with buildings is valued at \$4540.	
Plat of Pinckney Property City Archives	1866	Two-story brick building on street, smaller building, privy and shed in back (Figure 13).	77-79 Market
Ward Book	1871-75	A.D. Newton owns a two-story brick building on lot 34 feet 6 inches by 64 feet.	
City Directory	1878	T.L. Castion, black, soda water, and Oscar Castion, fruit stall, on the Lower Market.	
RMCO Book T18, p. 232	20 Aug. 1882	Newton conveys to Oscar and Theodore Castion, 77 Market with above dimensions for \$2100.	77 Market
Ward Book	1885-89	Castion Brothers own a two-story brick building on above lot.	101-03 Market
City Directory	1891	T.L. Castion, a black man, has a restaurant at 101 Market Street; 103 Market is listed as vacant.	101-03 Market
RMCO Book A22, p. 30	6 July 1893	Theo. Castion conveys to Charles Roessler the above lot for \$1375.	
Ward Book	1900-05	Charles Roessler owns a one-story brick building and a two-story brick building on a lot 34 feet 11 inches by 64 feet.	101-03 Market
City Directory	1900	J.J. Jenkins has cook shop and residence at 101 Market. 103 Market is listed as vacant.	101-03 Market
Sanborn Map	1902	Map shows two-story brick building used as restaurant on street, small building in back.	101-03 Market
	1981	Three-story brick building on property being developed as part of current project.	

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
Ward Book	1885-88	C. Bart owns a two-story brick building on the above lot.	97-99 Market
City Directory	1891	97 Market is vacant, 99 Market occupied by T.E. Richardson, a black barber.	97-99 Market
Ward Book	1900-05	C. Bart owns a two-story brick building and a one-story wooden building.	
City Directory	1900	97 Market Street occupied by Thomas Brown, a black barber, as shop and residence.	97 Market
Sanborn Map	1902	Map shows two vacant two-story brick buildings (Figure 13)	97-99 Market
Ward Book	1907	Warehouse built on property.	
	1981	Property is included in warehouse being developed today.	
<u>LOT 11:</u>			
Charleston Courier 1 May 1838	27 April 1838	No building can definitely be identified for this property.	
City Directory	1840	Theodore Cordes, drygoods, is listed at No. 65 Market	65 Market
RMCO Book H11, p. 325	1 Jan. 1842	H. Pinckney leases to Coleman Bedford for 8 years at \$350 per annum a lot on Market 35 feet by ???. Pinckney paid Bedford \$2572.80 for the buildings in 1850.	
RMCO Book H11, p. 228-33	1 Jan. 1845	Bedford leases to Theo. Cordes a lot 32 x 54 feet with buildings, for \$1000.	
Record of Wills, Vol. 45, p. 874	3 June 1851	Eliza Izard devises her share of property to sister Harriott for life then one half goes to Alice Delancey Newton, and the other half to Thomas McEnen and his son Malcolm	
Ward Book	1852	Two-story brick building owned by Miss Pinckney.	69 Market

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
Ward Book	1885-88	Casper Bart owns a two-story brick building on the above lot. It was destroyed in the 1886 earthquake.	95 Market
City Directory	1891	T.H. Tillinghest listed at 95 Market Street.	95 Market
Ward Book	1900-05	Estate of Casper Bart owns a two-story wooden building	95 Market
City Directory	1900	95 Market Street listed as vacant	95 Market
Sanborn Map	1902	95 Market identified as vacant store	95 Market
Ward Book	1907	Warehouse built on property	95 Market
	1981	Property is included in warehouse being developed today.	
<u>LOT 10:</u>			
Charleston Courier 1 May 1838	27 April 1838	Nothing on lot burned as far as we know	
City Directory	1840	No listing	
Ward Book	1852	Miss Pinckney owns a two-story brick building.	67 Market
Record of Wills, Vol. 45, p. 874	2 June 1851	See Lot 1 for the wills of Eliza Izard and Harriott Pinckney.	
Vol. 51, p. 476	23 March 1866	Lot 10 including buildings was assessed at \$4720.	
CE Plat Book, Archives and Records	1866	Two-story brick building and wooden shed (Figure 14).	
Ward Book	1871-75	A.D. Newton owns a two-story brick building on a lot 38 feet 6 inches by 67 feet.	
RMCO Book K18, p. 283	4 Aug. 1882	A.D. Newton sold lot to Casper Bart for \$2100.	75 Market

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
Ward Book	1907	Warehouse building built on property.	
	1981	Property is included in warehouse being developed.	
<u>LOT 9:</u>			
Charleston Courier 1 May 1838	27 April 1838	No buildings can be identified as on this lot.	
City Directory	1840	No listing.	
Record of Wills, Vol. 45, p. 874	2 June 1851	Eliza Izard devises her share of property to her sister Harriott for life, then one half goes to Alice Delancey Newton, and the other half to Thomas McEnen and his son, Malcolm.	
Ward Book	1852	65 Market is a two-story brick building owned by Pinckney.	
Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476	23 March 1866	Harriott Pinckney devises her share of the property to her executors Daniel Lesesne and B.H. Rutledge. A.D. Newton receives Lots 9-13. Lot 9 was lately occupied by J.L. Grube. The land is assessed at \$1560, and the buildings at \$1580.	
Plat of Pinckney Property City Archives	1866	Plat shows building on street and two small buildings at back of lot; designated No. 73 Market Street (Figure 13).	73 Market
RMCO Book H15, p. 490	1 May 1869	A.D. Newton leases to J.L. Grube Lot No. 9. He built buildings and was paid \$1000 for them -- for 5 years.	
Ward Book	1871-75	A.D. Newton owns a two-story brick building on a lot 21 feet 6 inches by 68 feet.	
RMCO Book M18, p. 250	12 March 1883	Alice Delancey Newton sells to Casper Bart Lot No. 9 with buildings on a lot 21 feet 4 inches by 68 feet, for \$1300.	73 Market

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
Ward Book	1852	No. 61 and 63 Market are the mills of Beckman, in a two-story brick building.	61 Market 63 Market
Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476	23 March 1866	Harriott Pinckney devises her share of the property to her executors Daniel Lesesne and B.H. Rutledge. They receive Lots 1-8 (Figure 13). Lot 8 was valued at \$1980, and the buildings at \$1440. It was lately occupied by R. Knickmeyer.	
Plat of Pinckney Property City Archives	1866	Two-story brick house on front of property, privy at back corner. Identified by Number 71 Market Street.	71 Market
RMCO Book Y15, p. 10	16 Feb. 1871	Lesesne and Rutledge to Franzeska Knickmeyer, Lot 8, 27 feet by 68 feet 3 inches.	
Ward Book	1871-75	F. Knickmeyer owns a two-story brick building on a lot 25 x 75 feet.	
City Directory	1878-79	Rudolf Knickmeyer, fruit retail, and Theo. E., a carpenter are listed.	71 Market
Ward Book	1885-88	Same listing	81 Market
City Directory	1891	F.W.R. Knickmeyer, baskets, listed at 93 Market St.	93 Market
Record of Wills, Box 413, No. 17	20 July 1897	Will of Frances Knickmeyer devises land to daughters Wilhelmina Pulfrick and Cecelia A. Reilley who kept the land until 1902.	
City Directory	1900	Mrs. W.A. Pulfrick resides at 93 Market; 91 Market is listed as vacant.	93 Market
Sanborn Map	1902	Sanborn Map shows a two-story brick dwelling at 91-93 Market Street.	91-93 Market
RMCO Book N14, p. 4	11 Feb. 1902	Wilhelmina Pulfrick and Cecelia A. Reilley leave land to Frances Hasset.	

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
Ward Book	1885-88	Michael O'Brien owns a two-story brick building on a lot 28 x 75 feet. Somewhere between or behind these buildings is a one-story wooden building on a lot 17 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 5 inches.	91 Market
City Directory	1891	J.O. Cameron (white) and C.B. Smalls (black) listed on 91 Market Street.	91 Market
Ward Book	1900-05	Margaret E. Bart owns a two-story brick building on a lot 28 x 75 feet, and a one-story wooden building on a lot 17 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 5 inches.	91½ Market 91 Market
City Directory	1900	Benjamin Small, a black man, listed as having a cook shop and residence at 89 Market Street.	89 Market
Sanborn Map	1902	Two-story brick building used as a restaurant and a wooden shed shown at 89 Market Street.	98 Market
	1981	No standing buildings on the property today.	
<u>LOT 8:</u>			
Charleston Courier 1 May 1838	27 April 1838	One-story wooden building owned and occupied by Conner and Beckman as a corn, grain, and hay store burned.	
RMCO Book All, p. 404	1 Jan. 1839	Pinckney and Izard to C.J. Beckman: lease of lot 24 x 62 feet, for ten years. Beckman was paid \$2328 on 26 July 1839, for the buildings.	
City Directory	1840	C.J. Beckman is listed as having a grain store at No. 63 Market Street.	63 Market
City Directory	1849	C.J. Beckman, miller, is listed on Market Street (no address given).	
Record of Wills, Vol. 45, p. 874	2 June 1851	Eliza Izard devises her share of property to her sister Hariott for life, then one half is to go to Alice Delancy Newton, and the other half to Thomas McEnen and his son Malcolm.	

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
RMCO Book W15, p. 201	16 Feb. 1871	Lesesne and Rutledge sell to Michael O'Brien Lot No. 6, 26 x 70 feet, and Lot No. 7, for \$6600.	
Ward Book	1871-75	Michael O'Brien owns a two-story brick building on a lot 25 x 75 feet.	65 Market
City Directory	1878-79	Michael O'Brien owns a saloon at 65 Market Street.	65 Market
Ward Book	1885-89	Michael O'Brien owns a two-story brick building on a lot 25 x 75 feet.	89 Market
City Directory	1891	J.J. Conway has a saloon at 89 Market Street.	89 Market
Ward Book	1900-05	Margaret E. Bart owns a two-story brick building on a lot 25 x 75 feet.	89 Market
City Directory	1900	P.J. Conway has a restaurant and residence at 87 Market.	87 Market
Sanborn Map	1902	Two-story brick building identified as a saloon at 87 Market Street (Figure 13).	87 Market
	1981	No standing buildings on the property today.	
<u>LOT 7:</u>			
Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476	23 March 1866	Harriott Pinckney devises her share of the property to her executors Daniel Lesesne and B.H. Rutledge. They receive Lots 1-8. Lot 7 is assessed at \$3580, including buildings. (Figure 14)	
Plat of Pinckney Property City Archives	1866	Two-story brick building on front of lot, privy and small building in back. Identified as 67 Market Street.	67 Market
RMCO Book W15, p. 201	16 Feb. 1871	Lesesne and Rutledge sell to Michael O'Brien, Lot 7, 28 ft. 5 inches by 68 feet 3 inches, and Lot 6 for \$6600.	
Ward Book	1871-75	Michael O'Brien owns a two-story brick building on a lot 28 x 75 feet.	

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
Charleston Courier 1 May 1838	27 April 1838	Two two-story wooden buildings of Alexander Ballund were burned; one was vacant, the other he occupied as a grocery and dwelling. Ballund apparently rebuilt brick buildings on the property.	
City Directory	1840	Charles Agrell is listed at No. 59. He is a grocer A. Ballund is listed at No. 61 Market.	59 Market 61 Market
RMCO Book Q11, p. 191	18 April 1844	Master in Equity sold to Carsten Kellers the property of A. Ballund, title to three brick stores on land of Miss Pinckney for \$1300.	
RMCO Book P11, p. 328	18 April 1844	Harriott Pinckney and Eliza Izard least to Carsten Kellers for ten years at \$557.33 per year, a lot 54½ x 66 feet. Buildings built by Ballund and valued at \$2500.	
City Directory	1849	Carsten Kellers, coal vendor, is listed on Market St.; he resided on Cumberland St.	
Record of Wills, Vol. 45, p. 874	3 June 1851	Eliza Izard devises her share of property to sister Harriott for life then half is to go to Alice Delancy Newton, the other half to Thomas McEnen and his son Malcolm.	
Ward Book	1852	C. Kellers owns a two-story brick building at No. 57 Market and two-story brick building at 59 Market.	57-59 Market
Lots 6 and 7 were divided -- <u>LOT 6:</u>			
Record of Wills, Vol. 51, p. 476	23 March 1866	Harriott Pinckney devises her share of the property to her executors Daniel Lesesne and B.H. Rutledge. They receive Lots 1-8. Lot No. 6 is valued at \$3440.	
Plat of Pinckney Property City Archives	1866	Two-story brick building on front of lot, woodshed and privy in back -- identified as 65 Market (Figure 14).	65 Market

REFERENCE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STREET NO.
City Directory	1807	Two buildings are listed on Market St. in the renumeration of buildings, locations are not known.	
Record of Wills, Vol. 36, p. 1168	8 Oct. 1807 23 Sept. 1825	Charles Coatsworth Pinckney devises land to daughters Eliza Lucas and Harriott.	
RMCO Book Y10, pp. 65-6	8 Jan. 1839	Harriott Pinckney and Eliza Izard sold to City Council of Charleston a slip of land 10 x 534 feet on the south side of Market Street from Meeting Street to Church Street for the purpose of widening the street for \$16,000.	
Charleston Courier 1 May 1838	27 April 1838	The list of buildings and establishments burned in the fire indicates that the property was occupied by various tenants though there are no extant leases prior to 1839.	

The property was divided into several pieces and the divisions (lots 6-11) used below are those derived from a plat of 1866 and Harriott Pinckney's will.