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

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

## 1 NAME

**HISTORIC**
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church

**AND/OR COMMON**

## 2 LOCATION

**STREET & NUMBER**
93 Hasell Street

**CITY, TOWN**
Charleston

**STATE**
South Carolina

**CODE**
045

**COUNTY**
Charleston

**CODE**
019

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>PUBLIC</td>
<td>OCCUPIED</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING(S)</td>
<td>X PRIVATE</td>
<td>UNOCCUPIED</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>WORK IN PROGRESS</td>
<td>PARK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE</td>
<td>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</td>
<td>ACCESSIBLE</td>
<td>EDUCATIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT</td>
<td>IN PROCESS</td>
<td>YES: RESTRICTED</td>
<td>PRIVATE RESIDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BEING CONSIDERED</td>
<td>YES: UNRESTRICTED</td>
<td>ENTERTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

**NAME**
Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, of South Carolina

**STREET & NUMBER**
119 Broad Street

**CITY, TOWN**
Charleston

**STATE**
South Carolina

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.**
Charleston County Courthouse

**STREET & NUMBER**
Meeting & Broad Streets

**CITY, TOWN**
Charleston

**STATE**
South Carolina

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**TITLE**
Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina

**DATE**
1973

**FEDERAL**

**STATE**
South Carolina

**COUNTY**

**LOCAL**

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

**CITY, TOWN**
Columbia

**STATE**
South Carolina
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1839 and is a two-story, stucco over brick structure.

Exterior: Four Doric columns support a massive entablature which is capped with a stepped parapet. The parapet wall was probably added during the renovation program of 1895. A large central portal is flanked by a smaller door on each side. A semicircular arched window is located directly above the central door, with smaller circular windows above the side doors. Both circular and semicircular windows are embellished with keystones.

The north and south facades are divided into five equal bays which are accentuated with arched openings at the gallery level. The openings currently display stained glass windows, but originally were filled with transparent glass.

The structure is rectangular, the overall dimensions being 50' by 84'. Since 1900 a sacristy has been added to the rear of the building, serving as a storage and dressing area.

Interior: Three doors connect the narthex to the sanctuary. A central aisle separates two large rows of pews, with smaller aisles running along the sides, above which is a gallery supported by Ionic columns.

Beginning in 1895 and continuing through 1896, changes and additions were made to St. Mary's. A heating system was installed, a new organ was purchased, and twenty-three paintings were added to the ceiling (where there is also stenciling). An altar, platform, and sanctuary--all of polished marble—were also added. A series of arched Mosaic windows (which church records say were made in Munich) were presented as a gift by several parishioners.

Surroundings: The church graveyard surrounds the church on each side and to the rear. Many prominent Charlestonians have been buried here.
St. Mary's Church is considered the first established Roman Catholic Church in the Carolinas and Georgia. In 1789 trustees for the church purchased the property which it still occupies on Hasell Street in Charleston. In 1791 it was incorporated by the General Assembly of South Carolina as the Roman Catholic Church of Charleston. According to church records, the structure being used for services was soon replaced by a brick structure. This building was destroyed in 1838 in the Charleston fire of that year. Construction of the third and present structure began almost immediately, and the church was opened for worship June 9, 1839.

Architecture: St. Mary's is based on the Roman mode of architecture. Although of simple design, its massive Doric columns and entablature lend it a monumental quality.

Included in South Carolina architectural historian Samuel Stoney's *This is Charleston*, St. Mary's is listed as being "Valuable to Charleston."

Art: Above the altar of St. Mary's is a painting of the Crucifixion by John S. Cogdell. Cogdell had originally painted a crucifixion for St. Mary's in 1814, but this painting was destroyed in the fire of 1838. Cogdell presented the present painting as a gift to the church.

There are twenty-three paintings (copies of originals) by Caesare Porta of Rome. These paintings were acquired by St. Mary's in 1896. In 1960 when the interior was refurbished, many of these paintings were restored.

Religion: The Catholic Church grew slowly in South Carolina, St. Mary's being the first established congregation. Between 1791 and 1820 the church experienced problems. As a result, it was decided to separate Georgia and the Carolinas from the diocese of Baltimore, establishing the diocese of Charleston with John England as Bishop. On December 31, 1820, he was given control of St. Mary's. The church continued to be plagued by controversies, and in 1822 Bishop England decided it was impossible for it to continue as the Cathedral Church.

(continued)
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


Hopkins, Thomas F. *St. Mary's Church of Charleston, South Carolina*. Charleston: Walker, Evans and Cogswell, 1898.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .35 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A | 1,7 | 5,9 | 9,4,0 | 3,6,2,7 | 1,4,0,0 |
C ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B | 1,7 | 5,9 | 9,4,0 | 3,6,2,7 | 1,4,0,0 |
C ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
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FORM PREPARED BY

(Julian V. Brandt, Jr.)

Katharine N. McNulty

ORGANIZATION

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 11,669 Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN

Columbia

STATE

South Carolina

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 4-19-76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 11/5/76

ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE 11/5/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Eventually the problems were resolved, and the church history records that by 1824 "A gradual renewal of life and energy now came to the old church." Its vitality and continued growth were evidenced in 1896 by generous gifts of parishioners including the stained glass windows and marble altar. Since that time, St. Mary's has continued to promote Roman Catholicism in Charleston.

\(^1\)Thomas F. Hopkins, St. Mary's Church of Charleston (Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans and Cogswell, 1891), p. 51


South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Charleston Deeds.