

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Moultrieville Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Middle St. and Osceola Ave., between Stations 11 and 12

not for publication N/A

city or town Sullivan's Island

vicinity N/A

state South Carolina code SC county Charleston code 019

zip code 29482

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

South Carolina Department of Archives & History (State Historic Preservation Office)

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Property Name: Moultrieville Historic District
 County and State: Charleston County, SC

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Sullivan's Island MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
RELIGION Religious Facility

nt Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Multiple Dwelling
RELIGION Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK; STUCCO
 roof: ASPHALT
 walls: WOOD; STUCCO
 other: _____

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

Property Name: Moultrieville Historic District
County and State: Charleston County, SC

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Religion

Period of Significance circa 1830 – circa 1950Significant Dates N/ASignificant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/ACultural Affiliation N/AArchitect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

Property Name: Moultrieville Historic District
County and State: Calhoun County, AL

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.2 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>606745</u>	<u>3625338</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>606694</u>	<u>3625031</u>
2	<u>17</u>	<u>607006</u>	<u>3625209</u>	5	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3	<u>17</u>	<u>606913</u>	<u>3624929</u>	6	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Schneider, Consultant
organization Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC date 3/6/07
street & number 411 E. 6th Street telephone 256-310-6320
city or town Anniston state AL zip code 36207

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple Owners; See Continuation Sheets
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

name of property: Moultrieville Historic District
county and State Charleston County, SC

Middle St.	1023 - 1618
Osceola Ave.	0 - 1118
Station 12	Northern Terminus
Thompson Ave.	1600 block

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Narrative Description

The Moultrieville Historic District is a relatively small collection of island houses that are located on the west end of Sullivan's Island. All but two of the district's contributing resources are representative of the property type "Island Houses" under the "Historic Resources of Sullivan's Island" Multiple Property Documentation Form. One of the resources, Stella Maris Catholic Church, is representative of the property type "Religious Buildings" and another, Fort Moultrie Torpedo Shed/Mines Storehouse (1408 Middle Street), is representative of the property type "Military Resources."

The Moultrieville Historic District is located to the west of the Fort Moultrie National Monument and extends the full-width of the island. Topographically, the area is flat. Middle Street and Osceola Avenue cross the district in a generally northwest to southeast direction and join opposite Station 12; Middle Street continues to the east. Station 12, at the eastern end of the district, extends southward from Middle Street to the beach and northward from Osceola Avenue to the marsh. Station 11, at the western end of the district, extends northward from Middle Street to Osceola Avenue. Sea Breeze also extends from Osceola Avenue to the marsh just east of Station 11.

Houses within Moultrieville are generally somewhat older than houses on the remainder of the island, with many dating from the early to late nineteenth century. There is a particularly notable row of beach houses located along the oceanfront from 1023 to 1111 Middle Street (resources #1, #5, #7, and #8).

The district includes eighteen contributing buildings and one contributing site. All but one of the buildings are now residences, with the remaining building being a church, and the site is a small memorial park. There are also five noncontributing residences in the district.

The design and layout of the district's resources are consistent with their associated property types as defined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form. Where addresses used by the Town of Sullivan's Island differ from those used by the Charleston County tax assessor, the assessor's address is included in parentheses.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. | 1023 Middle St. | Barnwell, Nat, House | 1929 ca. | Contributing |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with two gable dormers, 1 exterior end brick chimney; faces south, rectangular core with rear cross gable additions to the east and west; full facade shed porch wraps to side elevations; 5 sets of French doors at facade, single 6/6 windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|----------|--------------|
| 2. | 1026 Middle St. | | 1850 ca. | Contributing |
|----|-----------------|--|----------|--------------|

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable raised seam metal roof with two gable dormers, 1 interior brick chimney; faces south, rectangular core with rear 1x1 bay wings, shed addition and attached garage; full facade shed porch wraps to side elevations; central entrance at facade with transom and sidelights flanked by single 6/6 windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation.

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3. 1101 Middle St. 1960 ca. Noncontributing

Modern rectangular 1-story frame dwelling with a hipped composition shingle roof.

4. 1102 Middle St. Cosgrove House 1890 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with 3 hipped dormers, center dormer is modern and opens to a balcony atop the front porch, 1 interior end brick chimney; faces south, rectangular core; full facade shed porch with conical pavilions at either end; central entrance at facade with transom and sidelights flanked by single 2/2 windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation.

5. 1105 Middle St. (1109) Brawley, Judge, House 1867 Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with 2 pedimented gable dormers; faces south, rectangular core with small rectangular side wings and secondary rear T wing; full facade shed porch, now screened; central entrance at facade flanked by French doors, double 4/4 windows at dormers, single 6/6 windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation; two contributing small frame outbuildings at rear of property.

6. 1106 Middle St. 2000 ca. Noncontributing

Modern rectangular 2-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof.

7. 1109 Middle St. (1111) Waring-Salmons House 1867 Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with 2 gable dormers; faces south, rectangular core with secondary rear T wing, attached keeping house, other rear additions; full facade shed porch wraps to side elevations and has been screened; central entrance at facade with transom and sidelights flanked by French doors, single 6/6 windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation; two contributing small frame outbuildings at rear of property.

8. 1111 Middle St. (1117) King House 1830 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 2-story frame dwelling with a side gable raised seam metal roof; faces south, rectangular core with side gable wing to the west, shed addition to the east, rear shed and gable extensions; full facade shed porch wraps to side elevations; off-center entrance at facade flanked by windows and French doors, single horizontal 2/2 replacement windows at upper level and side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation; two contributing small frame outbuildings at rear of property.

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9. 1112 Middle St. 1910 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1-story frame dwelling with lateral composition shingle roof; faces south, 5x2 bay core with full-width rear shed extension, small gable projection at rear bay of east elevation, full facade shed addition (modern); historic fenestration at facade concealed behind addition with central entrance flanked by single 2/2 windows; single 6/6 double hung windows at side elevations; wood novelty siding at addition, plain weatherboard at core; concrete block foundation; integrity compromised by full-width addition across facade.

10. 1118 Middle St. 1890 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with 2 modern gable dormers; faces south, rectangular core with secondary rear wing; full facade shed porch wraps to side elevations; central entrance at facade with French doors flanked by single and double 6/6 windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation.

11. 1121 Middle St. 1900 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 2-story frame dwelling with a side gable V-crimped metal, 1 interior brick chimney; faces south, rectangular core; full facade 2-tier shed porch extends at upper level to exterior staircases at either side elevation; facade bisected by dividing wall at porch, each side at each level has a central entrance flanked by double 6/6 windows, similar single windows at side and rear elevations; synthetic siding; brick pier foundation.

12. 1121 Middle St. 1990 ca. Noncontributing

Modern frame 1.5 story dwelling unit above a ground floor garage.

13. Middle St. corner Osceola Ave. World War Heroes Monument 1920 ca. Contributing

Small landscaped park located at the corner of Osceola Avenue and Middle Street; created circa 1920 as a memorial to the town's World War I heroes; a granite monument centrally located within the park and features the names of local soldiers who died in World Wars I and II.

14. 1204 Middle St. Stella Maris Catholic Church 1869-1873 Contributing

Rectangular 1-story stucco church building with a front-facing gable copper roof; faces south, 3 by 8 bay core with bell tower centered at facade; bell tower has statue atop convex domed roof, decorative parapet; stucco buttresses at corners and sidewalls; central pointed arched opening at tower with double-leaf doors; pointed arched stained glass windows at core; stucco exterior walls; stucco foundation. Stella Maris ("Star of the Sea") is the second Catholic church on the island, replacing the Church of St. John the Baptist, in use until 1872 and destroyed by a cyclone in 1885. The site for this building was purchased in 1867, the cornerstone was set on January 18, 1869, and the sanctuary was completed in 1873. The tower was added in 1882 and the exterior was stuccoed in 1885. The building was damaged in both the 1886 earthquake and a 1893 cyclone. The stained glass windows were installed in 1955 (prior to the closure of Fort Moultrie, glass breakage had been commonplace on the island due to the firing of the fort's big guns).

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15. 1204 Middle St. (rear) 1930 ca. Noncontributing

Rectangular 1-story frame dwelling on high raised foundation with lateral gable V-crimped metal roof with exposed rafter ends ; faces south, 3x2 bay core with rear shed extension; modern deck and stair at facade, deck wraps to east and rear elevations; off-center entrance at facade with metal hood flanked by single 6/6 double hung replacement windows with panelled wood shutters, similar windows at side elevations; wood novelty siding, rectangular louvered vents at gable ends; concrete block foundation; integrity lost due to elevation of house and alterations, appears to have been moved to site.

16. 1204 Middle St. 1930 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with a central oversized gable dormer opens to a balcony atop the front porch; faces south; full facade shed porch; central entrance with transom and sidelights at facade flanked by modern picture windows, single 6/6 windows at side and rear elevations; synthetic siding; brick pier foundation.

17. 1208 Middle St. Fort Moultrie Torpedo Shed/Mines Storehouse 1905 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1-story brick building with a front-facing gable corrugated metal roof; faces south, rectangular 1 by 4 bay core; entrance bay gable stoop; central entrance at facade with double-leaf doors; single 6/6 windows at side elevations; exposed brick exterior walls; continuous brick foundation.

18. 1010 Osceola Ave. 1910 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1-story frame dwelling with a side spraddle gable raised seam metal, 1 exterior end brick chimney; faces south, rectangular core with rear shed extension; full facade recessed porch has been screened; central entrance at facade flanked by single 6/6 windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation.

19. 1018 Osceola Ave. 1990 Noncontributing

Modern 1-story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof.

20. 1026 Osceola Ave. 1890 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1-story frame dwelling on raised foundation with a hipped industrial metal roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with triple Gothic arched caps; faces southwest, 5x2 bay core with shed extension at the rear bay of its west elevation and a rear gable extension; entrance bay gable porch with wood posts appears to be a modern replacement; central entrance at facade with narrow transom and sidelights flanked by single 1/1 replacement windows and wood 9/9 double hung windows, similar 9/9 and 6/6 windows at side elevations; plain weatherboard siding at facade, mix of asbestos shingle and wood weatherboard siding at side elevations; concrete pier foundation with frame infill.

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21. 1102 Osceola Ave. 1880 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable wood shingle roof with 3 gable dormers; faces south, rectangular core with rear extensions; full facade hipped porch; central entrance at facade with transom and sidelights flanked by single 6/6 windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation; contributing small frame outbuilding at east side of property.

22. 1104 Osceola Ave. 1885 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with 2 gable dormers, modern exterior end chimney; faces southwest, rectangular core with rear shed addition; full facade shed porch, now screened; central entrance at facade with transom and sidelights flanked by single 6/6 windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; replacement synthetic siding; brick pier foundation.

23. 1112 Osceola Ave. 1870 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling on a raised basement with a side gable V-crimped metal roof with 3 gable dormers, 1 interior stucco chimney; faces south, rectangular core with rear extensions; full facade shed porch wraps to east elevation; central entrance at facade with sidelights flanked by French doors, single 6/6 windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; wood pile foundation; noncontributing outbuilding at rear of property.

24. 1118 Osceola Ave. 1870 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1.5-story frame dwelling on a raised basement with a side pedimented gable composition shingle roof with 3 gable dormers, 1 interior brick chimney; faces south, rectangular core with rear extensions; full facade shed porch; central entrance at facade with transom flanked by single 6/6 windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; wood weatherboard siding; brick pier foundation.

Archaeology

An archaeological assessment of Sullivan's Island was not completed as part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form. However, given the nature of the area's history, potential subsurface remains could provide additional information about the historical development of the district.

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The Moultrieville Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. It is a representative example of a district of houses primarily representing the property type "Island Houses" under the "Historic Resources of Sullivan's Island" Multiple Property Documentation Form. Examples of the the property types "Churches" and "Military Resources" are also represented. This district includes houses from the earliest period of resort housing on the island. The period of significance for the district extends from circa 1830 through circa 1930 and reflects the construction dates of its earliest and latest contributing extant buildings.

History

An act of the state legislature in 1787 appropriated the island for public purpose and made all grants of land made after 21 March 1784 invalid. The result of this act was that no land acquired after that date could be owned in fee simple. Possession of lots was through the granting of "licenses"; these became "licenses to build" and led to the custom of erecting a small two-room "keeping house." Some lots were "pre-empted," a type of squatter's rights, where building a house resulted in being issued a license after the fact. These lease forms of tenancy remained in effect until 1968 when the township began to grant fee-simple titles.

In 1791, the legislature passed an act that allowed those who might find it "beneficial to their health to reside on Sullivan's Island [to] have liberty to build on said island a dwelling...and the said person... shalt have exclusive right to the same...delivering up the same when demanded by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being." Despite the lack of fee-simple ownership, lots were assigned and houses built. Between 1796 and 1799, town commissioners were appointed, property was assessed, streets were laid out, the pest house was removed, and Sunday gambling was prohibited.

By the time the town of Moultrieville was incorporated in 1817, as many as two hundred houses may have been in existence. Most of the town's early population was made up of summer residents from Charleston, as the fort was not heavily garrisoned at the time. In 1819 the town's charter was amended, so that in order to claim a lot, a dwelling house had to be erected. Between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, Moultrieville's population appears to have continued to grow, although it was affected by activity or inactivity at the fort and occasional storms or other disasters.

Francis Hall, an Englishman, wrote about summertime in the Charleston area in the early 19th century, saying: "All the inhabitants who can afford it, then fly to a barren sand-bank in the harbour, called Sullivan's Island, containing one well, and a few palmettoes: here they dwell in miserable wooden tenements, trembling in every storm, lest (as frequently happens) their hiding places should be blown from over their heads) or deluged by an inundation of the sea."

The island has always been exposed to natural disasters. The most memorable were the hurricanes of 1893, 1911, 1916 and 1989 which destroyed buildings in large sections of the island. As early as September 1752, a storm hit the area killing about one hundred people in and around Charleston, nine of them on Sullivan's Island. In 1816 lightning struck the steamboat Enterprise resulting in two deaths and ten injuries. Major hurricanes damaged the island again in 1822 and 1845, and half of the fort's garrison was wiped out by a yellow fever epidemic in 1845. An article in the Charleston News and Courier on September 11, 1854 mentioned that the Point House, a hotel, had been destroyed in a hurricane. A cyclone did extensive damage in 1885; the Charleston earthquake of August 1886 affected several buildings on the island, and a tornado touched down in 1938 destroying at least fifteen houses.

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Access to the island was provided by ferries and steamboats throughout the 19th century. Hibben's Ferry operated between Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island between 1798 and 1821. The ferry boat Hildegard was operated by the Pressley and Mintz families, making trips between the tip of Sullivan's Island and Adgers Wharf in Charleston.

By the 1840s, an English visitor, Frederick Adolphus Porcher, described the island in his journal: "The difficulty of living on the Island was great. An irregular market was held, but too uncertain to be depended upon. The steamer which came every day from the City left too early to permit anyone to get his market supplies in that way, so we were obliged to depend on poultry."

On the eve of the Civil War, it appears that most of the island's population, predominantly summer residents, were still concentrated on the western end of the island. The war itself had a devastating effect, with constant bombardments resulting in the destruction of most of the island's buildings. After the war, the island's summer residents returned and much of the western half of the island was again covered by houses by the 1870s. The first post office on Sullivan's Island, Moultrieville Post Office, was established in 1875. A bridge from Mount Pleasant is reported to have been built during the Civil War, and with the coming of the trolley line, several smaller neighborhoods began to be developed on the eastern end of the island during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The 1890s saw a major development in transportation to the island. In 1898, Dr. Joseph Lawrence became interested in developing the Isle of Palms as a resort area and promoted the Charleston and Seashore Railroad Company. Lawrence became the company's first president and presided over the construction of a trolley line from Mount Pleasant, through Sullivan's Island, to Long Island (now Isle of Palms). In addition to the line's eight miles of track, a power house was built on the island and bridges were built between Mt. Pleasant and Sullivan's Island, across Cove Inlet, and across Breach Inlet between Sullivan's Island and the Isle of Palms. Early in the trolley line's history it was also possible to bypass Mt. Pleasant by taking a ferry from Charleston directly to Sullivan's Island, where it was met by a horse or mule trolley. The last trip of a mule trolley was in July 1898.

The trolley line had an important impact on the island's growth as it made the eastern end of the island far more accessible and therefore more attractive for residential development. The trolleys had box cars large enough for furniture, commercial ice delivery, etc. and could be used to transport entire households to and from Charleston. On July 23, 1903, a post office was opened for Atlanticville, representing much of the land east of Station 22 (The Atlanticville Post Office was discontinued in October 1942). The trolley's generating station provided electricity for the island for the first time and telephone service followed in 1913. Houses continued to be built at a rapid pace, filling in between those that had predated the trolley line, so that by 1917 a plat of the island indicates houses on virtually every dry lot.

The trolley company's ferry Commodore Perry boarded at the foot of Cumberland Street in Charleston and traveled to Mt. Pleasant. In 1899, the Charleston and Seashore Railway Company was absorbed into the Consolidated Railway, Gas, and Electric Company, a company which would later be absorbed into the present day South Carolina Electric and Gas Company. In April of that year Consolidated acquired the Mount Pleasant ferry company and their ship Sappho. The company operated both ferries between Charleston and Mt. Pleasant, with trolley connection to Sullivan's Island and the Isle of Palms. In 1913, Consolidated formed a new company called the Isle of Palms Traction Company, with James Sottile as president and Julius Koster, William M. Bird, and M. Rutledge Rivers among its incorporators; and Santo, Albert, and Giovanni Sottile as major stockholders. The company operated the Sappho and Lawrence from a wharf near Gaillard (now Cumberland) Street in Charleston. Financial problems began to plague the Isle of Palms Traction Company after World War One, and in February 1924, the Sheriff of Charleston County seized and sold the ferry under court order.

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In June of that year, the Cooper River Realty Commission was established and reactivated the Sappho for service between Mt. Pleasant and Charleston only. The Lawrence was sold. At about this time, an independent steamer began to operate from Accommodation Wharf in Charleston to the Quartermaster's Wharf on Sullivan's Island, bypassing Mt. Pleasant.

In 1926, the Cove Inlet Bridge was opened to automobile traffic. The final blow to the trolley line came in 1929 with the opening of the Grace Memorial Bridge across the Cooper River from Charleston to Mount Pleasant. With ready access to the island by automobile, the need for the trolley line all but vanished. A lasting reminder of the trolley's impact on the community can be found in the names of many of its streets which represent trolley stops, or stations, along the route to the Isle of Palms.

Sullivan's Island's principal attraction remained its breezes and beaches. The vast majority of the island's residents were summer residents, mostly from Charleston. Men could commute from their summer houses to their offices along the Cooper River waterfront and Broad Street in Charleston in a matter of an hour and a half each way. Small resort hotels, boarding houses, and rental cottages were prevalent, and the New Brighton Hotel opened in 1884. "Charleston, South Carolina: Its Advantages, Its Conditions, Its Prospects, A Brief History of the 'City By the Sea,'" an 1890 publication, said of Sullivan's Island: "There is one excellent hotel and a number of private boarding houses - all have been crowded this year. There are about two hundred and fifty cottages occupied in the summer by people from Charleston and the interior, and many built for rent to parties who make a visit occasionally."

1204 Middle Street, the site of Stella Maris Church was purchased in 1867 and the cornerstone was laid in 1869. Stella Maris Church was designed by John H. Devereux, noted Charleston architect and summer resident of the island who was active with the congregation. Tradition holds that shortly after purchase of the site, permission was given to the builders of the church by General Schofield in Washington, D.C., to use loose brick and stone scattered around Fort Moultrie after its shelling; this practice was stopped when the workers began to dismantle the walls of the fort itself to retrieve brick.

Stella Maris Roman Catholic Church has had an active year-round congregation since its founding and the building has been remodeled several times. The tower was added by 1882; damage from the 1886 earthquake and 1893 cyclone was repaired in 1894. Stained glass windows were installed in 1955. Only after the deactivation of Fort Moultrie in 1947 was the threat of glass breakage resulting from the firing of large Rodman guns at the fort removed. The church rectory is located at the corner of Osceola and Middle Streets.

Like much of the island, Moultrieville was severely damaged by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. Many of the houses west of this historic district were partially or completely destroyed by the storm. Of those that survived, most have subsequently been altered to the degree that they could not be included within the boundary of the district. By comparison, the present district incorporated twenty-four resources while the 1987 historic sites survey identified a potential historic district that included fifty-four resources.

Among the earliest houses in the district is the King House at 1111 Middle Street (resource #8), constructed circa 1830. Local tradition holds that this house was used as an officer's quarters during the Civil War. The house at 1026 Middle Street (resource #2) dates from circa 1850. Judge William Hiram Brawly, a congressman and federal judge from Charleston, built the house at 1103 Middle Street (resource #5) circa 1867. He also built the house at 1109 Middle Street (resource #7) for his daughter and son-in-law about the same time. The cornerstone for Stella Maris Church (resource #14) was laid in 1869 and the building was completed in 1873. Island houses built shortly after the Civil War include the houses at 1118 Osceola Avenue (circa 1870, resource #24) and 1112 Osceola Avenue (circa 1870, resource #23).

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10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Moultrieville Historic District are indicated on an accompanying scaled map. The map was based on information obtained from U.S.G.S. topographic maps, county tax assessor, and U.S.G.S. satellite images.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the extant portions of the Moultrieville area of Sullivan's Island that retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the historic time and place of the district.

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1. Moultrieville Historic District
2. Sullivan's Island, Charleston County, SC
3. David B. Schneider
4. April 2006
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207
6. Beachfront, Middle Street, camera facing NW
7. Photo #1

6. 111 Middle Street, camera facing NE
7. Photo #2

6. 1109 Middle Street, camera facing NE
7. Photo #3

6. 1103 Middle Street, camera facing N
7. Photo #4

6. Streetscape, Middle Street, camera facing SE
7. Photo #5

6. 1102 Middle Street, camera facing N
7. Photo #6

6. Streetscape, Osceola Ave., camera facing NW
7. Photo #7

6. 1102 Osceola Ave., camera facing NE
7. Photo #8

6. 1010 Osceola Ave., camera facing NE
7. Photo #9

6. 1118 Osceola Ave., camera facing NE
7. Photo #10

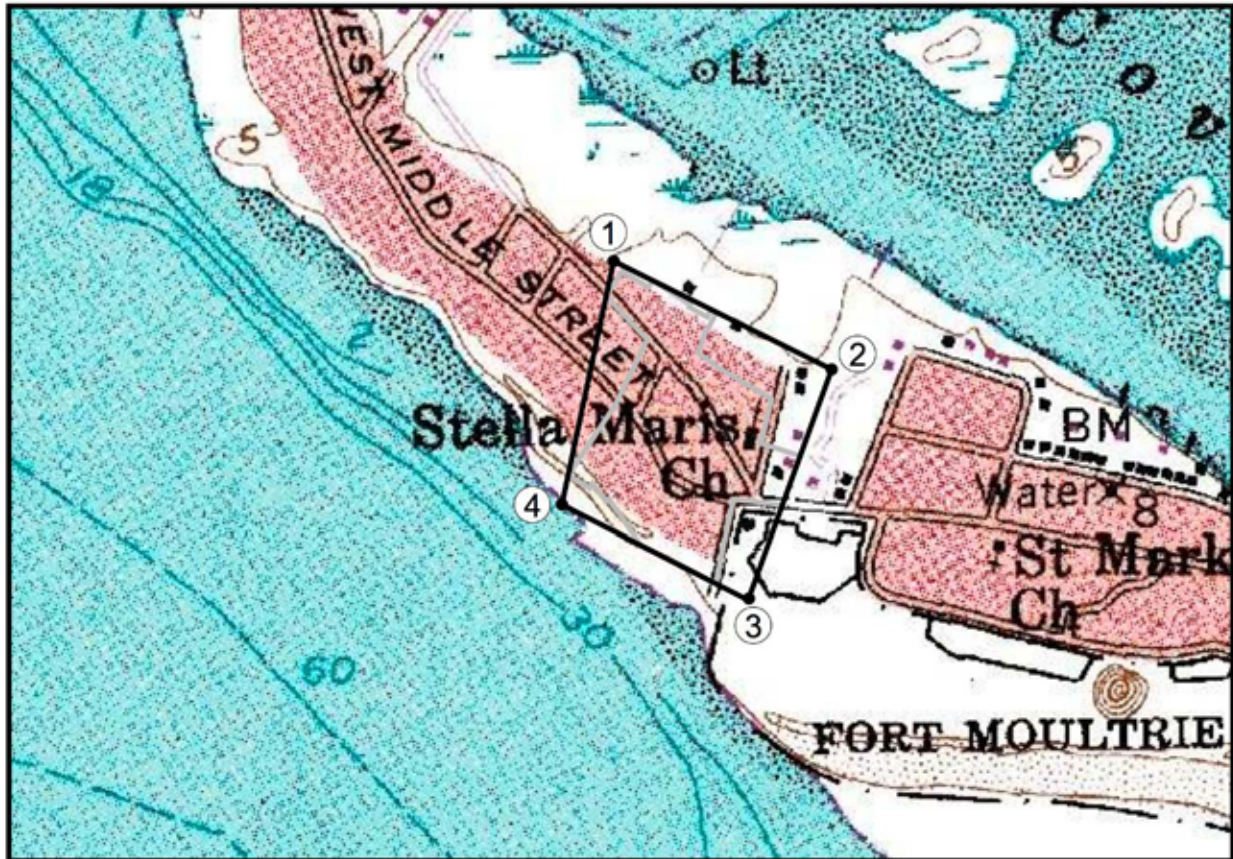
6. Streetscape, Osceola Ave., camera facing NW
7. Photo #11

6. Stella Maris Catholic Church, 1204 Osceola Ave., camera facing N
7. Photo #12

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Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 <u>17</u>	<u>606745</u>	<u>3625338</u>	4 <u>17</u>	<u>606694</u>	<u>3625031</u>
2 <u>17</u>	<u>607006</u>	<u>3625209</u>	5 <u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
3 <u>17</u>	<u>606913</u>	<u>3624929</u>	6 <u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

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Russell David Guy and Jamie M. Brownlee
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1106 Middle St.

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Charleston, SC 29407
1112 Middle St.

Carroll L. and Cathy D. Joyner
1118 Middle St.
Sullivan's Island, SC 29482
1118 Middle St.

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Hudson, OH 44236
1121 Middle St.
Russell A. & Elizabeth Harley
1121 Middle St., Unit 3
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1121 Middle St.

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1121 Middle St.

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1100 Block Middle St. Corner Osceola Ave.

Bishop of Charleston, a Corp.
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1204 Middle St.

Bishop of Charleston, a Corp.
P.O. Box 818
Charleston, SC 29402
1204 (Rear) Middle St.

Fort Sumter National Monument
1214 Middle St.
Sullivan's Island, SC 29482
1208 Middle St.

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1010 Osceola Ave.

Judith W. Gross
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1018 Osceola Ave.

Dean G. Kilpatrick
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1026 Osceola Ave.

Amalie Legare Walker
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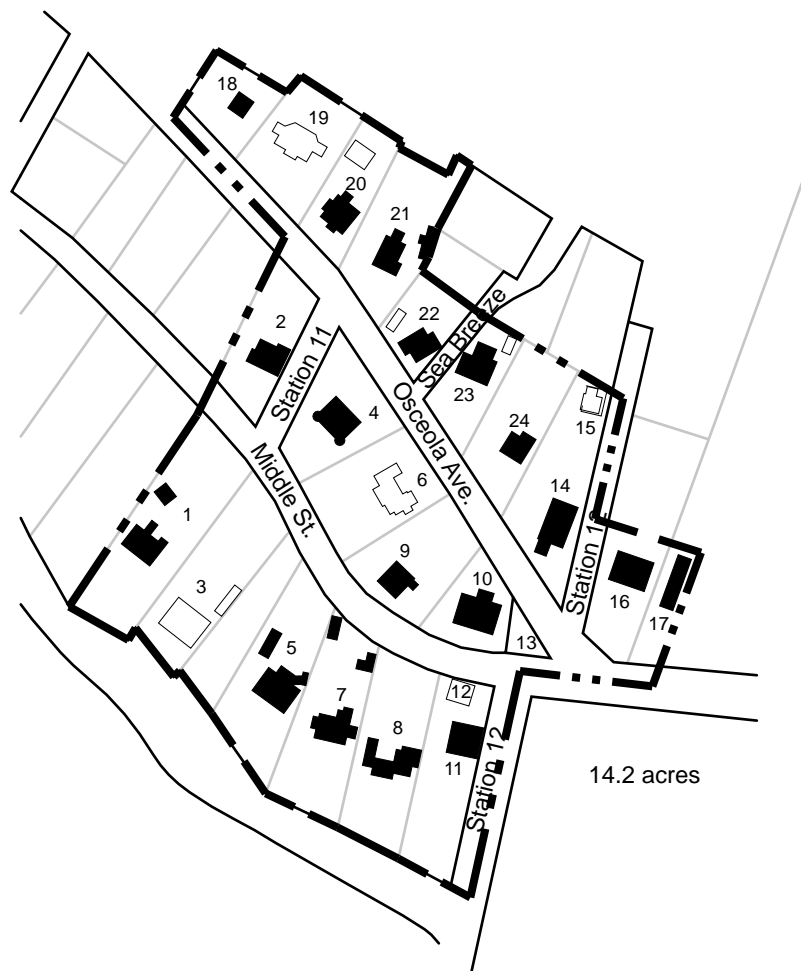
Norman W. & Nancy S. Smith
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1112 Osceola Ave.

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Moultrieville

Historic District



KEY

■ Contributing

□ Noncontributing

000 National Register Nomination Number



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