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Souvenir of \_\_\_\_\_

# ...Charleston, S. C...

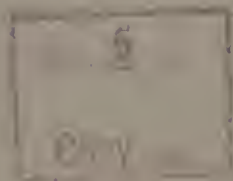


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THE history of Charleston dates back to the earliest colonial times. In 1671 a few settlers appeared on the Ashley River, at old Charleston; but, in 1680, this location was abandoned, and the foundation of the present city laid several miles nearer the sea.

Up to 1670 the whole extent of the country, from the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, was called Carolina, in honor of Charles IX of France; in that year the division was made between the Northern and Southern provinces. Fifteen years later the young settlement received a considerable influx of French Huguenot refugees.

Soon followed the feuds that ever occupied European thrones and peoples, and sent their firebrands to disturb the young colony. It was the war of Queen Ann against France and Spain. Seven pirates were executed at Charleston in 1700, the same year in which Kidd was captured and taken to England. Early in the eighteenth century the Indians threatened the colony's existence, and all the inhabitants of the region took refuge in Charleston.

South Carolina was among the foremost of the American colonies to strike for independence. An attempt was made by the British, on June 28th, 1776, to destroy the military works on Sullivan's Island; but Colonel Moultrie made a gallant defence and repulsed them. In 1779 they made a second attack, this time by land, but were again compelled to retreat. Sir Henry Clinton, with seven or eight thousand men, opened his batteries upon Charleston the spring following. Moultrie surrendered on April 14th, and the city yielded on May 11th. The British retained possession of the city until the close of the Revolutionary War.

During the four years of the civil war, Charleston was one of the chief points of Federal attack, though it remained in possession of the Confederate forces till the early part of 1865. The first open and public movement in favor of the dissolution of the Union was made in Charleston, and South Carolina first of the States ceded from the Union. On the morning of April 12th, 1861, the initial gun of the terrible four years' war was fired upon Fort Sumter by the Rebel forces from howitzer battery on James Island. The other forts and batteries of the harbor followed in a deadly rain of shells. The firing continued for thirty-five hours, and though Sumter made a vigorous defence, the quarters soon were burned, the main gates destroyed, the supplies exhausted, and the magazine surrounded by flames, when Major Anderson accepted the terms of capitulation offered by General Beauregard.

Upon the surrender of the fort, which was received as a good omen by the South, troops began to pour into the city, so that by the sixteenth of April, as many as ten thousand had arrived. The blockade of the fort commenced on the tenth of May, and continued to the close of the war, as did the blockade running, in which the Charlestonians excelled their brethren of other Southern ports.

The fire of December, 1861, destroyed nearly all the public buildings, banks, and insurance offices, several churches, among them St. Finbar's Cathedral, besides many dwellings, reducing thousands to

homelessness and extremity of want. In 1863, the women, children and other non-combatants were ordered out of the city, and free transportation, food and lodgings were furnished those unable to pay for them. Morris Island had been captured by the Federals, who used it as a point of attack against Sumter and the city. Their shells had wrought destruction, especially in the lower portions, and Charleston, which had withstood all attacks from the seaward, capitulated to the Union forces on February 17th, 1865—the capital of the State, Columbia, having been captured by Sherman.

The population of Charleston in 1800 was 18,711; in 1850, 42,985; in 1860, 48,965; in 1880, 50,000, and in 1900, 55,000 inhabitants. It has not made so rapid a growth as other cities, but it is nevertheless a prosperous town, with a large commerce, and, since the war, considerable manufacturing. It is one of the great cotton shipping ports, and also exports rice, lumber, naval stores, garden produce and fertilizers. Immense beds of marl were discovered in the vicinity of the city in 1868, and now the manufacture of fertilizers from marl and phosphate is one of the chief industries.

Charleston has, like New York, its Battery, occupying the extreme point of the peninsula. It commands a view of the entire harbor, bristling with fortifications, and considered impregnable. The Battery is walled by a long stone quay, forming the finest sea walk in the country, with a background of typical Southern residences, three-storied and faced with cozy verandas. The great fires of 1838 and 1861 have not materially effaced the truly Southern and colonial character of the dwellings, public buildings and places; but since the destructive earthquake of August 31st, 1886, a change has become apparent that reminds the traveler of the advent of a modern era of construction upholding the useful before tradition and beauty.

Magnolia Cemetery lies close to the City's northern boundary and contains fine monuments of historical interest, as also long rows of soldiers' graves, both Federal and Confederate. Its chief ornament, however, is its tropical luxuriance of live oaks and magnolias.

About fifteen miles from Charleston, on Goose Creek, stands the Old Church of St. James, built in 1711. It is secluded in the very heart of the pine forest, and approached by a road scarcely more than a bridle path. On the other side of the road, a short distance from this church, is a farm known as "The Oaks," at the end of a magnificent avenue of live oaks, believed to be nearly two hundred years old. Of still earlier date is the Huguenot or French Reformed Church, almost a contemporary of the foundation of the city, and probably the first church erected in Charleston. St. Michael's was built in 1752, after designs of a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The view from the belfry embraces the far stretch of sea and shore, the shipping, the forts of the harbor, and near at hand buildings as ancient as the church itself. Next in interest is St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, with its churchyard, where lies John C. Calhoun and others of South Carolina's most illustrious dead.





FORT SUMTER.





ORPHANS' HOUSE.

ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH.  
CALHOUN MONUMENT.

MILITARY ACADEMY.





CUSTOM HOUSE.





VIEW FROM ST. MICHAEL'S STEEPLE TOWARD ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH AND CUSTOM HOUSE.







POST OFFICE.





MEETING STREET.

VIEW NORTHWEST FROM ST. MICHAEL'S STEEPLE.



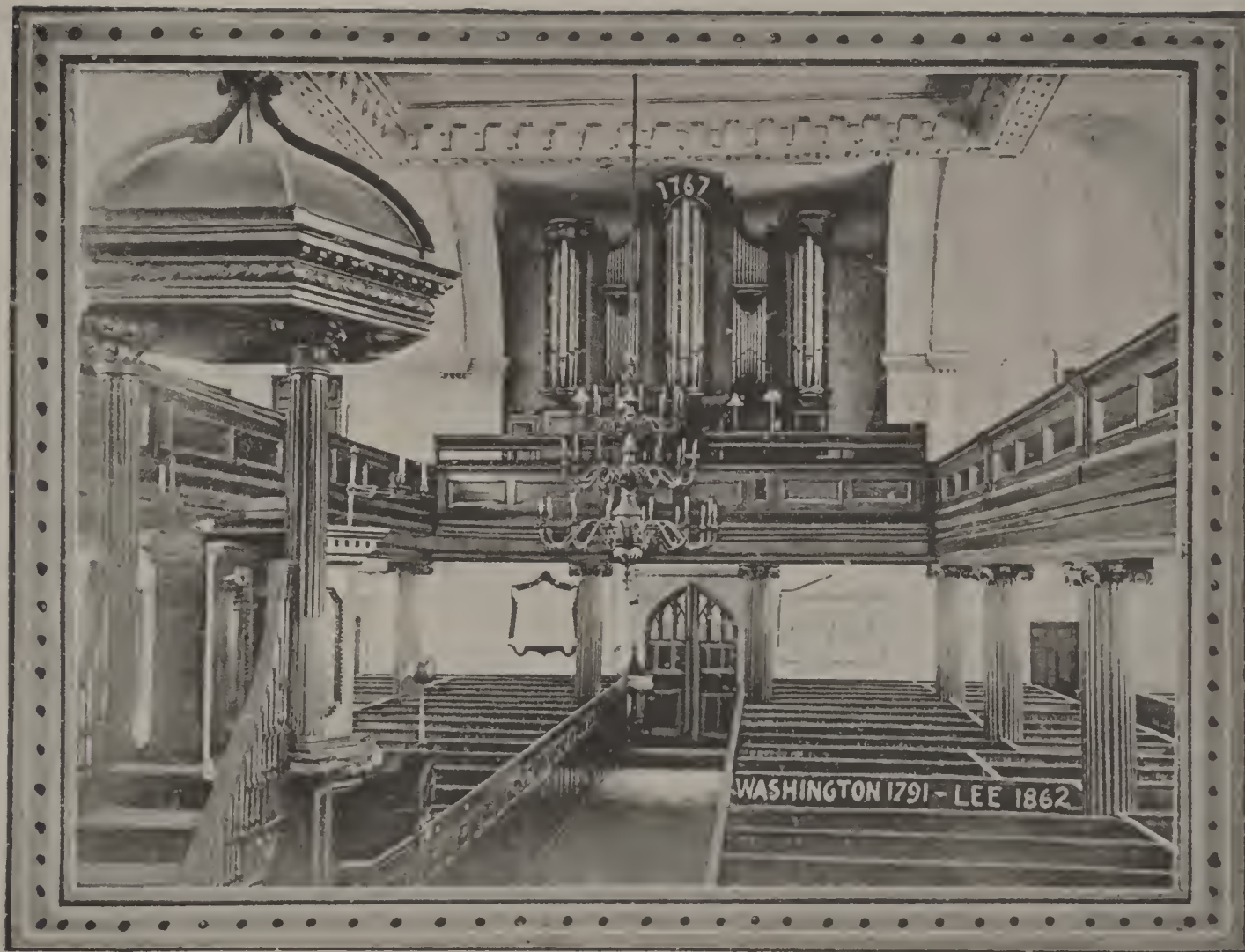


ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

CALHOUN MONUMENT AT ST. PHILIP'S.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH





INTERIOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S,  
SHOWING PEW IN WHICH WASHINGTON SAT IN 1791, AND LEE IN 1862.







CIRCULAR CHURCH, 1690-1890.





CHARLESTON HOTEL.





KING STREET.





PRINGLE HOUSE—KING STREET.







WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY MONUMENT.

PITT STATUE, WASHINGTON SQUARE.





LOWER MARKET.





EAST BATTERY.





HOTEL ST. JOHN.







SOUTH BATTERY.



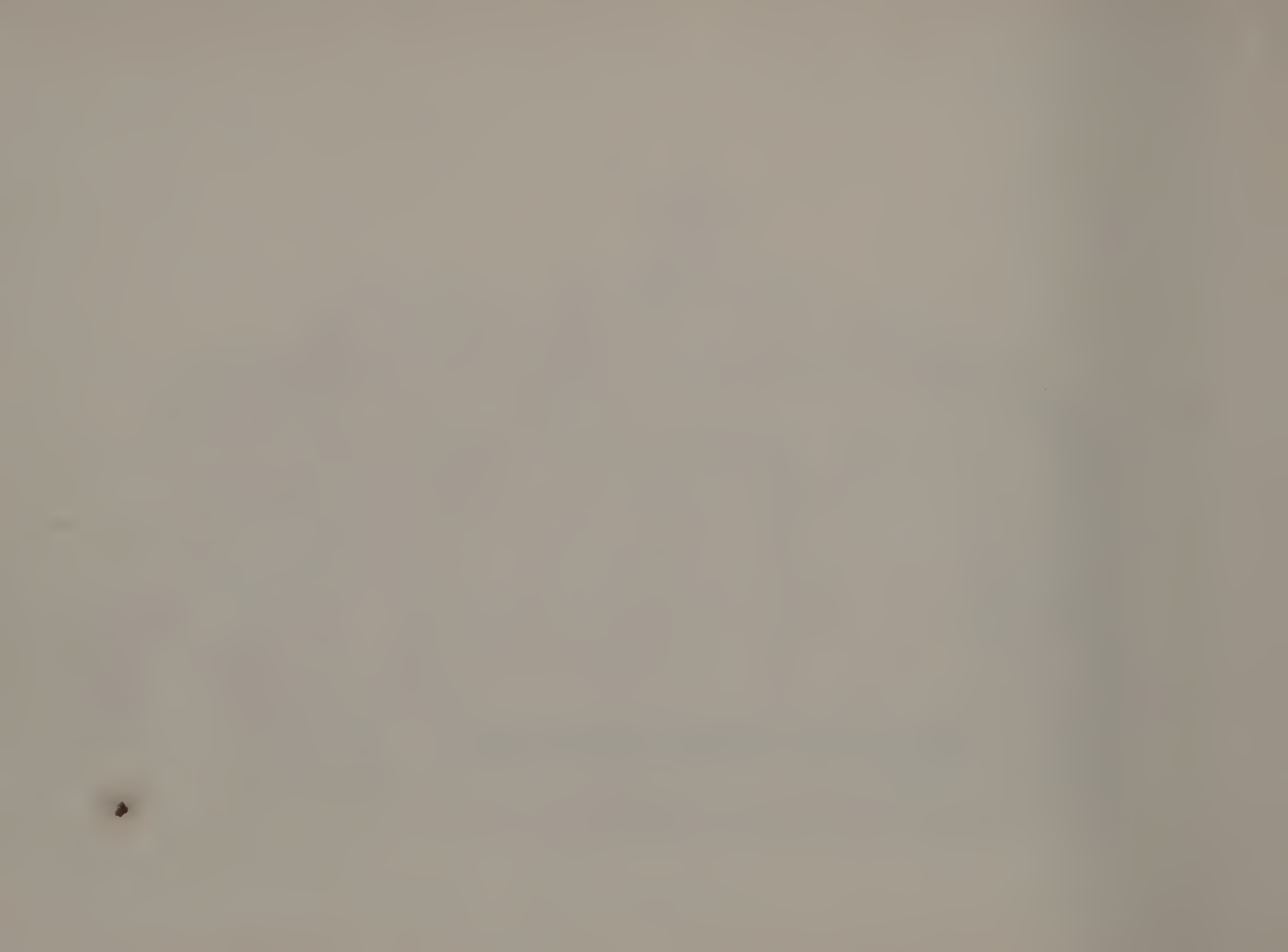


BUST OF GILMORE SIMMS—SOUTH BATTERY.





RESIDENCE ON SOUTH BATTERY.





FORT MOULTRIE MONUMENT—SOUTH BATTERY.  
"TO THE DEFENDERS OF FORT MOULTRIE. JUNE THE 28TH, 1776."







JAMES S. GIBBES MEMORIAL ART GALLERY.





FRESH VEGETABLES.





HUGUENOT CHURCH.





OLD POWDER MAGAZINE.







YARD OF COTTON COMPRESS.





THOMSON AUDITORIUM.





IN MAGNOLIA GARDENS.

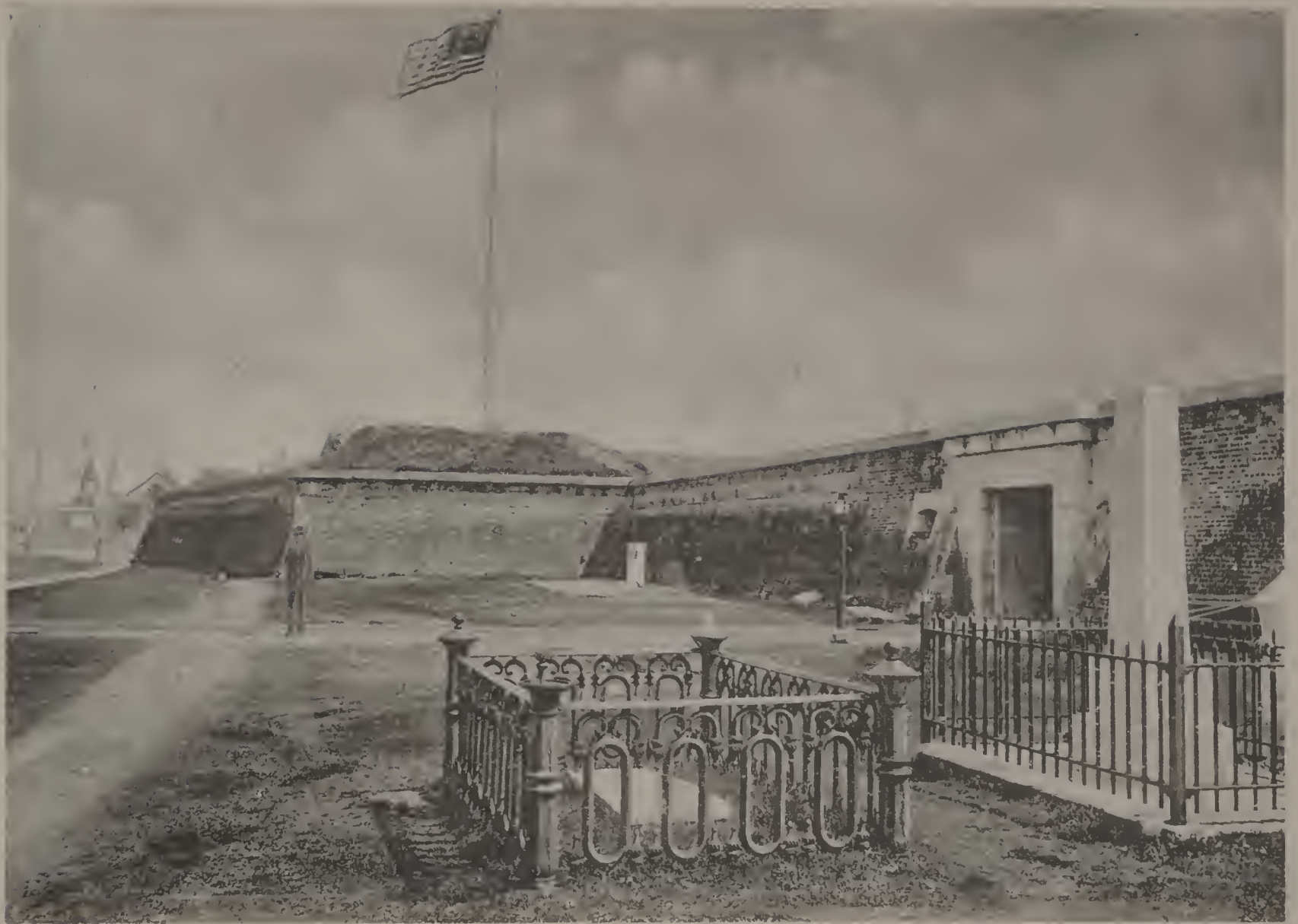




TEA FARM.







OSCEOLA MONUMENT AND ENTRANCE TO FORT MOULTRIE—SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.





THE GREAT OAK, MAGNOLIA CEMETERY.





MAGNOLIA CEMETERY—CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AND GRAVES.





THE OAKS AT OTRANTO.

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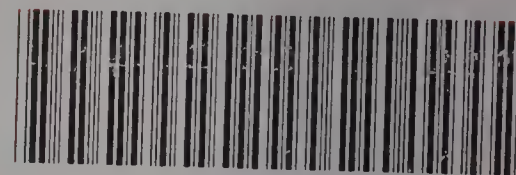


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