

Werk

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Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen
Germany
Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de

may be taken in the *Fair Grounds* and *Sydney Park*. The city possesses large car, machine, and iron works.

Columbia became the state-capital in 1796. In 1832 the 'Nullification Ordinance' was passed by a convention sitting here; and on Dec. 20th, 1860, another convention announced the dissolution of the union between S. Carolina and the other states. The city was occupied by Gen. Sherman in 1865 and suffered severely from fire.

From Columbia to (67 M.) *Spartanburg*, see p. 375; to *Augusta*, see p. 393.

Beyond Columbia our line passes through a level, pine-clad district. 412 M. *Kingville* is the junction of a branch-line to (38 M.) *Camden* (240 ft.; Hobkirk Inn, \$4; Upton Court, \$3), a quaint little town with 3000 inhab., frequented as a winter-resort among the pines. — At (456 M.) *Branchville* (Rail. Restaurant) we join the line described in R. 73.

518 M. *Charleston*, see below.

72. Charleston.

Hotels. *Charleston Hotel* (Pl. a; B, 2), Meeting St., \$3½-4; *St. Charles* (Pl. b; B, 2), Meeting St., \$2½.

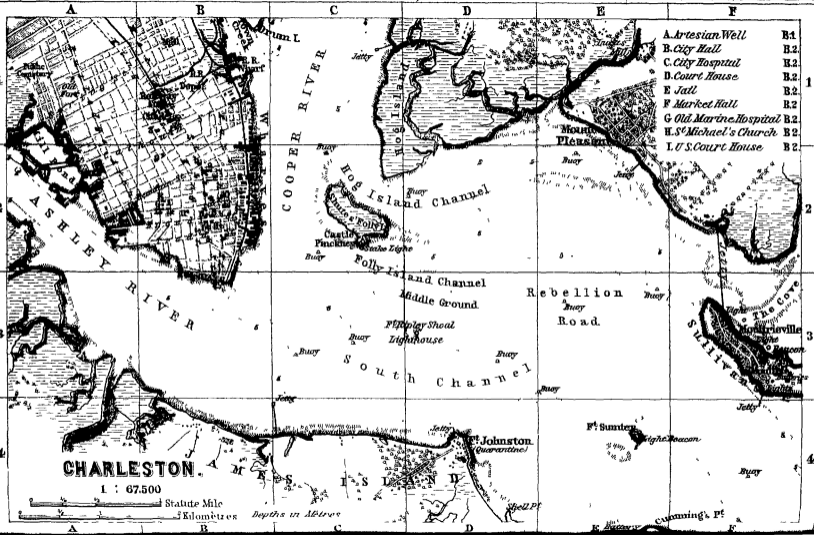
Electric Tramways traverse the chief streets (5 c) and run to various suburban points — **Omnibuses** meet the principal trains (return-ticket 50 c.).

Steamers ply to *New York* (50 hrs.; fare \$20), *Boston*, *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, *Savannah*, *Georgetown*, *Beaufort*, and *Jacksonville*. A small steamer plies twice daily from Custom House Wharf to *Mt. Pleasant*, *Sullivan's Island*, and *Fort Sumter* (1½ hr., there and back; fare \$1).

Post Office (Pl. 1; B, 2), cor. of Meeting and Broad Sts. — *British Consul*, Col. H. W. de Coëtlogon, 62 South Battery. — *Grand Opera House*, Meeting St.; *Academy of Music*, King St.

Charleston, the largest city of South Carolina and one of the chief seaports of the Southern States, occupies the end of the narrow peninsula formed by the confluence of the *Ashley* and *Cooper Rivers*, about 6 M. from their embouchure in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a pleasant old-fashioned town, with its main streets well paved and numerous picturesque private residences embowered in semi-tropical flowers and trees. Pop. (1898) 65,000, more than half of whom are coloured. The land-locked harbour, since the completion of the new jetties, admits vessels of 24½ ft. draught.

The small body of colonists under Col. Sayle, sent out by the lords proprietors to take possession of the Carolinas in 1669, after calling at Port Royal settled on the W. bank of the Ashley River, but soon (ca. 1680) transferred their town, named in honour of Charles II., to its present site. In 1685-86 numerous Huguenot emigrants were added to the population, and 1200 exiles from Acadia settled here in 1755. Charleston took a prominent share in the Revolution, repelled an attack on *Sullivan's Island* (Pl. F, 3) in 1776 (Col. Moultrie), and was captured by Sir Henry Clinton in 1780 after an obstinate defence. The Civil War began at Charleston with the bombardment of *Fort Sumter* (Pl. E, 4; April 12-13th, 1861), and the city was more than once attacked by the Unionists in the ensuing years, being finally evacuated in Feb., 1865. In 1886 Charleston was devastated by a severe earthquake, which rendered seven-eighths of its houses uninhabitable, destroyed property to the value of \$8,000,000, and killed scores of persons. A few traces of its action are still visible in the form of ruined buildings and iron stays and clamps.



- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| A. Artesian Well | B.1 |
| B. City Hall | B.2 |
| C. City Hospital | B.2 |
| D. Court House | B.2 |
| E. Jail | B.2 |
| F. Market Hall | B.2 |
| G. Old Marine Hospital | B.2 |
| H. St. Michael's Church | B.2 |
| I. U.S. Court House | B.2 |

CHARLESTON.

1 : 67.500

Statute Mile
 Kilometres

Depths in Fathoms

A B C D E F

Before the war Charleston was the chief cotton-shipping port of America, and it still handles a good deal of cotton and rice. Its present prosperity is, however, chiefly due to the discovery of extensive beds of excellent phosphates near the Ashley River; and the annual value of the exports of this article (including fertilizers) amounts to about \$6,500,000. A visit to the phosphate-mines is interesting. Charleston also carries on a considerable trade in timber, fruit, and vegetables, and manufactures cotton, flour, carriages, machines, and other articles (value in 1898, \$11,780,000).

Following **MEETING STREET** (Pl. A, B, 1, 2), the chief wholesale business street, from the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 1) towards White Point (see below), we pass the *Charleston and St. Charles Hotels* (p. 390), the *Market* (left: interesting sight, 6-9 a.m.), and the *Circular Church* (Pl. 3; left), recently rebuilt in a handsome style. At the intersection of the street with **BROAD STREET** (Pl. B, 2) stands a group of public buildings: the *Court House* (Pl. D) and new *Post Office* (Pl. 1; a handsome granite edifice) to the right and the *City Hall* (Pl. B; with some interesting portraits) and **St. Michael's Church** (Pl. H; built in 1752-61; comp. p. lxxxviii) to the left.

St. Michael's was struck six times by the Federal cannon during the siege, was damaged by a cyclone in 1835, and nearly destroyed by the earthquake in 1886. Its fine tower commands an extensive view and contains a good set of chimes. In the churchyard, close to the iron gate in Broad St., is the tomb of a brother of Arthur Hugh Clough, with an epitaph by the poet, who spent part of his boyhood in Charleston, where his father was a cotton-merchant.

In front of the City Hall is a *Statue of Wilham Pitt*, erected in 1770; the right arm was broken off by a British cannon-shot in 1780.

Farther on, Meeting St. passes numerous private houses, embowered in roses, jessamines, and myrtles. It ends at ***White Point Garden** (Pl. 4; B, 3), shaded with beautiful live-oaks and commanding a fine view across the Ashley River. The *Jasper Monument* commemorates a gallant act in the defence of Fort Moultrie (June 28th, 1776). Adjacent are a bronze *Bust of Wm. Gilmore Simms* (d. 1870) and a round tower made of blocks of phosphate (see above). To the E. extends the **Battery** (Pl. B, 2, 3), a broad esplanade, 500 yds. long, affording a good view of the harbour and its forts.

On the island opposite the battery is *Castle Pinckney*, and farther out is *Fort Ripley*, while *Forts Moultrie* and *Johnston* stand opposite each other on *Sullivan's Island* (left) and *James Island* (right). Modern fortifications have been erected on Sullivan's Island, and in 1897 a company of U. S. troops was stationed there for the first time since the Civil War. *Fort Sumter* occupies a small island in the middle of the entrance to the harbour. The first shot in the Civil War was fired by the Citadel cadets (p. 392), from a battery thrown up on *Morris Island*, against a vessel trying to take reinforcements to the Union troops in Fort Sumter (Jan. 9th, 1861). On April 12th Fort Moultrie and the other batteries opened fire on Fort Sumter, which had been occupied by Major Anderson with a small body of Union troops, and its flag was hauled down on the following day. In 1863 the Federal fleet invested the harbour and began a bombardment of the forts and the city, which lasted, with scarcely an intermission, till the final evacuation of Charleston in 1865. Morris Island had to be abandoned, but Forts Sumter and Moultrie defended themselves successfully against all attacks. Steamer to Fort Sumter, etc., see p. 390.

We now return along **EAST BAY** (Pl. B, 1, 2), passing the old *Post*

Office, to the new **Custom House** (Pl. 6), built of white marble (view of harbour from back). A visit may also be paid to one of the *Cotton Compresses* (no smoking) in this locality.

We may now return to Meeting St. and take the tramway to **MARION** or **CITADEL SQUARE** (Pl. 7; B, 1), adorned with a statue of *John C. Calhoun* (1782-1850), the famous S. Carolina statesman. On the N. side of the square is the large **South Carolina Military Academy**, usually known as the *Citadel*, the cadets of which took a prominent share in the Civil War (see p. 391).

Charleston prides itself, with some reason, on its charitable institutions. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the **Orphan House** (Pl. 8; B, 1), founded in 1792 and said to be the oldest American institution of the kind. The *Enston Home*, in King St., consists of a group of 40 cottages, with a church.

Other important buildings are the *College of Charleston* (Pl. 9; B, 2), founded in 1788; *St. Philip's Church* (Pl. 10; B, 2), Church St., with Calhoun's grave in the churchyard (on the other side of the street); *St. Finbar's Cathedral* (R. C.; Pl. 11, B 2), rebuilt in 1890; the old *Huguenot Church* (Pl. 12; liturgy translated from the French); the *Medical College* (Pl. 13); the old *Powder Magazine*; and the *Roper Hospital* (Pl. 14). The *Avery Normal School* has 400 coloured students.

To the N. of the city, 3 M. from the City Hall (tramway 10 c.; carr. there and back \$5), lies **Magnolia Cemetery**, which should be visited for its fine live-oaks (draped with 'Spanish moss'), azaleas, magnolias, camelias, almond-trees, etc. (best in May or June). The boughs of one of the live-oaks have a spread of 100 ft., and the trunk of another is 17-18 ft. in girth.

No one in the season (March-May) should omit to visit the (12 M.) **Gardens of Magnolia** (reached by railway or steamer), on the Ashley, the chief glory of which is the gorgeous display of the azalea bushes, which are sometimes 15-20 ft. high and present huge masses of vivid and unbroken colouring. The live-oaks, magnolias, and japonicas are also very fine.

The *Church of St. James's Goosecreek*, an interesting relic of 1711, lies in the heart of a forest 1 M. from (15 M.) *Otranto Station*. *Otranto* was the residence of Dr. Garden, after whom Linnæus named the gardenia. Near the church is a farm known as *The Oaks*, from a magnificent *Avenue of Oaks* (200 years old) which leads to it.

Electric Cars run from Charleston to (7 M.) *Chicora Park* (return-fare 20 c.) and via *Mt. Pleasant* (Pl. E, 1) and *Sullivan's Island* (Pl. F, 3) to (10 M.) *Isle of Palms*, a resort on the Atlantic coast (return-fare 25 c.). *Osceola* (p. 403) died as a captive at Fort Moultrie (Pl. F, 3) and is buried on Sullivan's Island.

73. From Charleston to Augusta.

138 M. **SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA R. R.** in 5¼ hrs. (fare \$4.50; parlor-car 75 c.).

Charleston, see p. 390. The line runs slightly to the N. of W. 15 M. *Woodstock*. — 22 M. **Summerville** (*Pine Forest Inn*, from \$4; *Dorchester Inn*, \$2½), a favourite winter-resort among the pines and much frequented by the citizens of Charleston. There are many beautiful drives in the neighbourhood, and fair fishing and shooting are within easy reach. Its golf-links are good.