

John Rutledge House[®] Inn

*By: Dean
Jackson, Justin
Boyce, and
Megan Seaver*



116 BROAD



History

GOVERNOR JOHN RUTLEDGE HOUSE

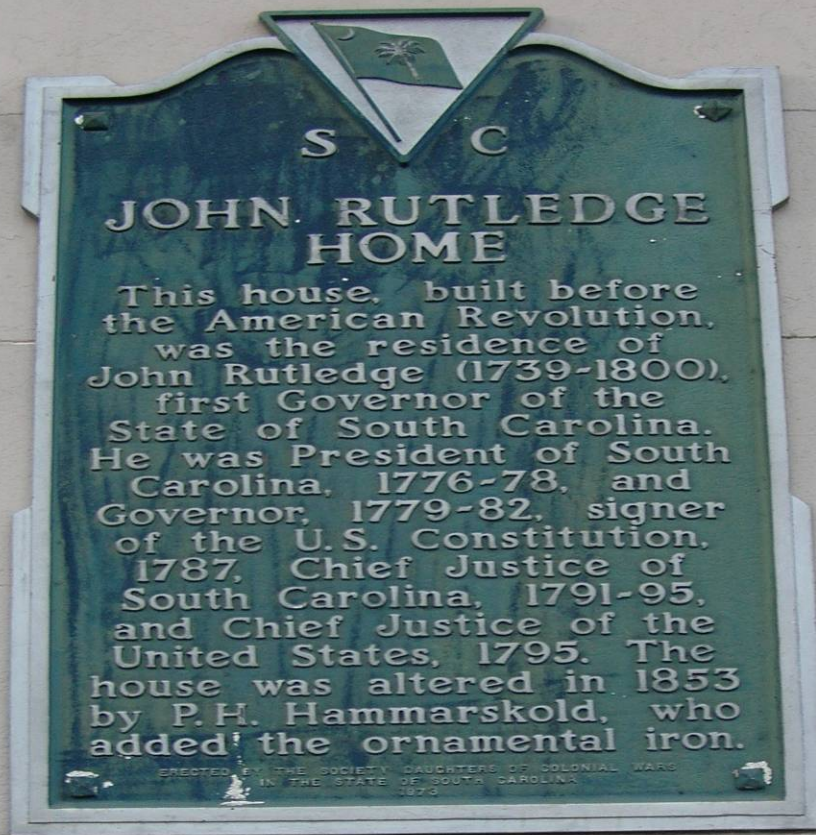
HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A

NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK

THIS SITE POSSESSES NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
IN COMMEMORATING THE HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1974

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR





The Constitution

We the People

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Article I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

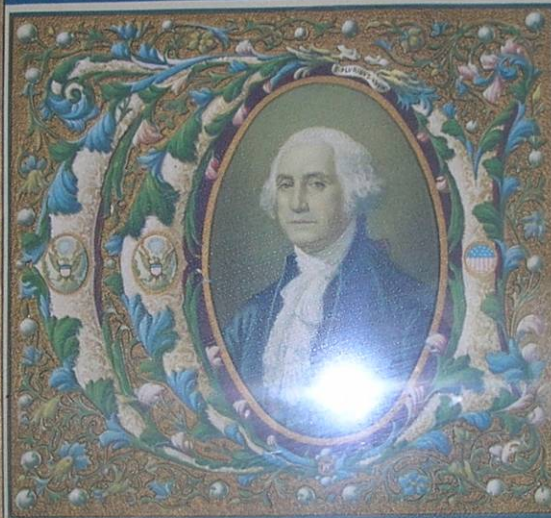
The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES



FIRST IN WAR—FIRST IN PEACE—FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

Section II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives—2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.—3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.

Preamble.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article II.

Legislative Powers.

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House of Representatives.

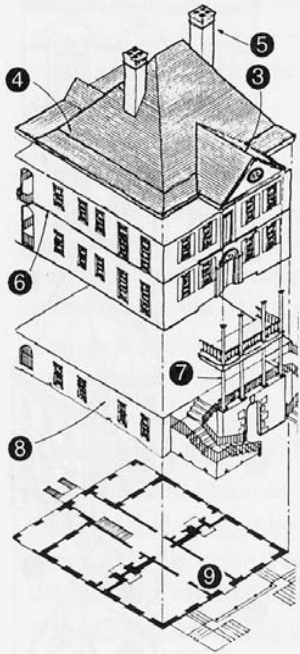
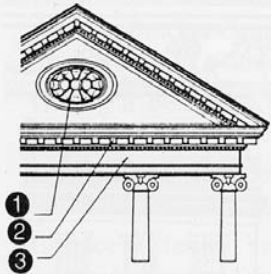
Section II. 1. The House of

Exterior Architecture

GEORGIAN
1700-1790

General Statement

Originally Georgian façade,
with ornate Greek Revival
and Italianate additions.



- 1 Oval Lights
- 2 Modillions
- 3 Triangular Pediment
- 4 Hipped Roof
- 5 Box Chimney
- 6 Belt Course
- 7 Columned Portico
- 8 Raised Foundation or Basement
- 9 Central Hall Plan

Raised Foundation

Brackets

Pediment

Quoins

Modillions

Iron Work

Hipped Roof

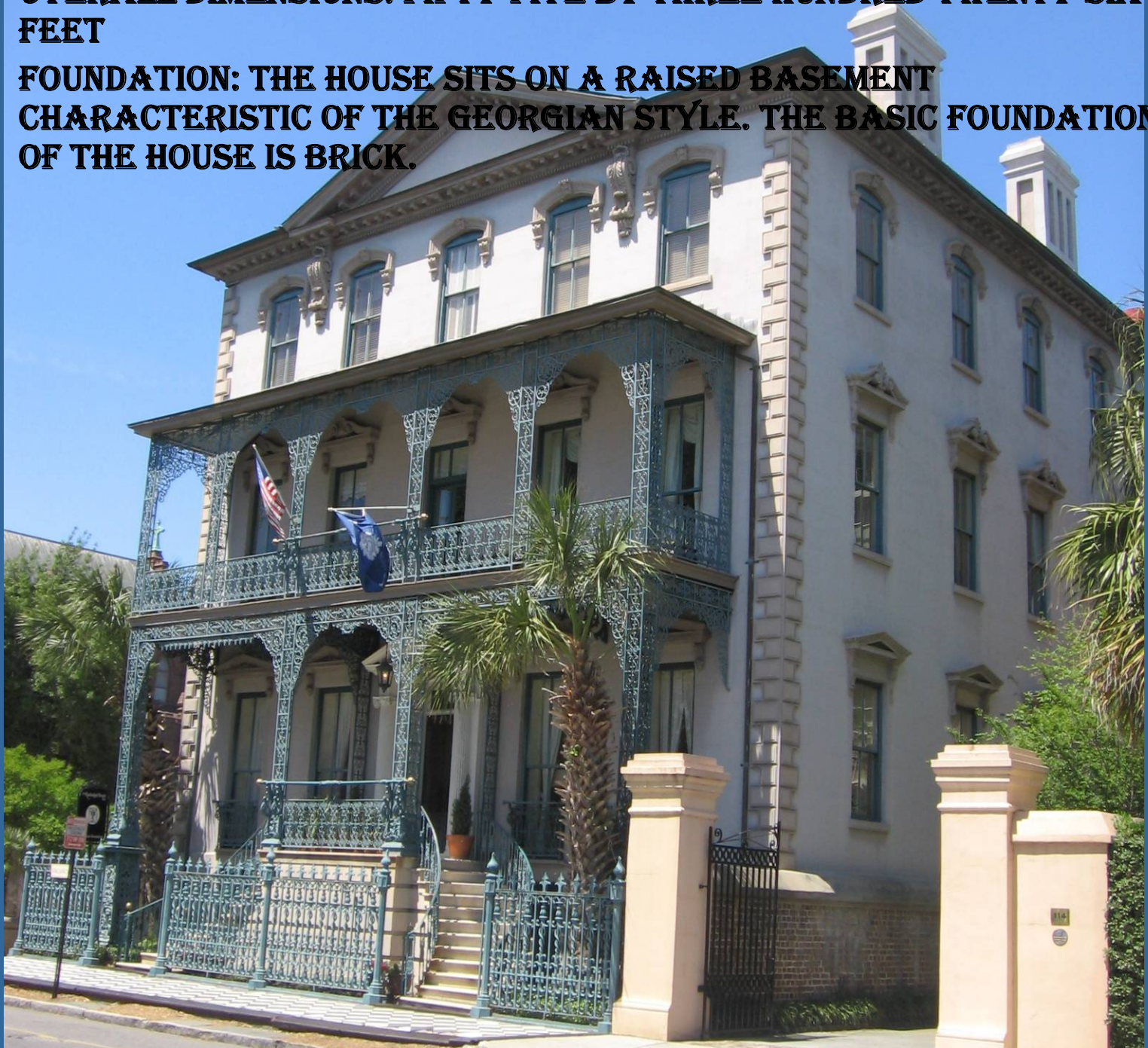
Cornice

Sash Windows

Lintels

Rigid Axial Symmetry

- **OVERALL DIMENSIONS: FIFTY-FIVE BY THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIX FEET**
- **FOUNDATION: THE HOUSE SITS ON A RAISED BASEMENT CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GEORGIAN STYLE. THE BASIC FOUNDATION OF THE HOUSE IS BRICK.**



Walls

- WALLS: STUCCO OVER BRICK. WITH QUOINS DECORATING THE CORNERS.
- STRUCTURAL SYSTEM, FRAMING: IT IS UNCLEAR SINCE THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTION IS UNDOCUMENTED OR LOST.





Porch

Iron Work

**CRAFTED BY GERMAN IRON
WORKER CHRISTOPHER
WERNER.**



VACANCY

Eagle

Palmetto

**REFLECTS RUTLEDGE'S STATE
AND FEDERAL HISTORY.**

German Iron workers such as Christopher Werner, who did the work on The Rutledge house along with J. A.W. Iusti changed Charleston ironworks in the 1800s. They are credited with “Much of the old Charleston wrought iron that survives today... [as well as]...the two most famous gates in the city” (Poston 32).



Front Entrance

PEDIMENT



Marble Spiral Staircase



Composite Column

VOLUTES

FLUTED



Sidewalk



Rear Entrance

CHRISTOPHER
WARNER



Windows



3RD FLOOR: SEGMENTAL LINTEL



SASH WINDOWS



Palladian window



2ND FLOOR: SCROLLED DESIGNED



1ST FLOOR: PEDIMENT DESIGNED
LINTEL

P.H. HAMMARSKOLD'S TERRA COTT
WINDOW LINTELS

Chimneys and Roof

MODILLIONS

PEDIMENT GABLE

HIPPED ROOF

SYMMETRICAL
CHIMNEYS TWO
ON EACH SIDE

HIPPED DORMER

HEAVY MODILLIONS ON CORNICE

Interior



VICTORIAN STYLE

CHERRY WOOD DOOR

LOW DOOR KNOB

**MAKES SERVANTS BOW AT THE
DOOR**

**FRONT DOOR OPENS TO SMALL
VESTIBULE AND THE CENTRAL
HALL**







Stairways:







Grand Ballroom



The Elizabeth Grimke Room-B-, looking into the hall way on the left & into the Ballroom on the right.



The Ballroom









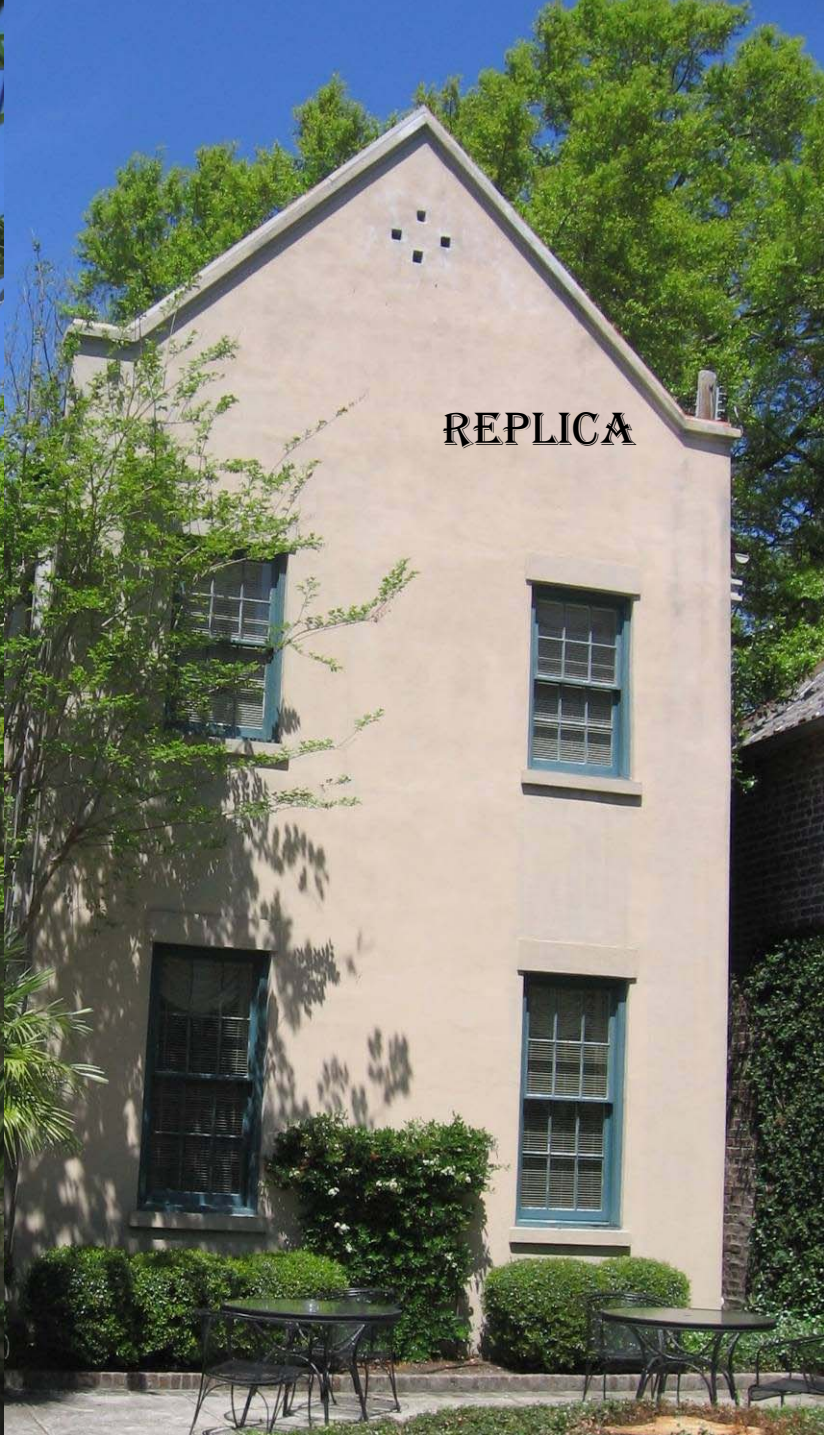
Outbuildings



ORIGINAL

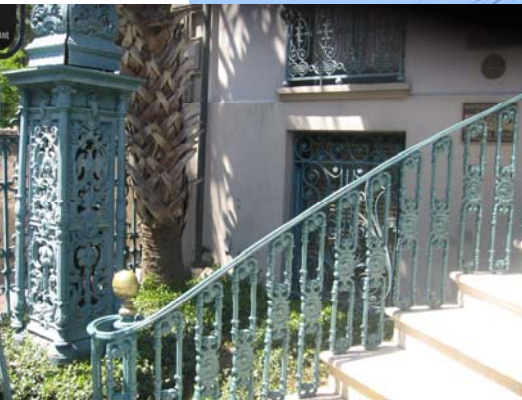


REPLICA

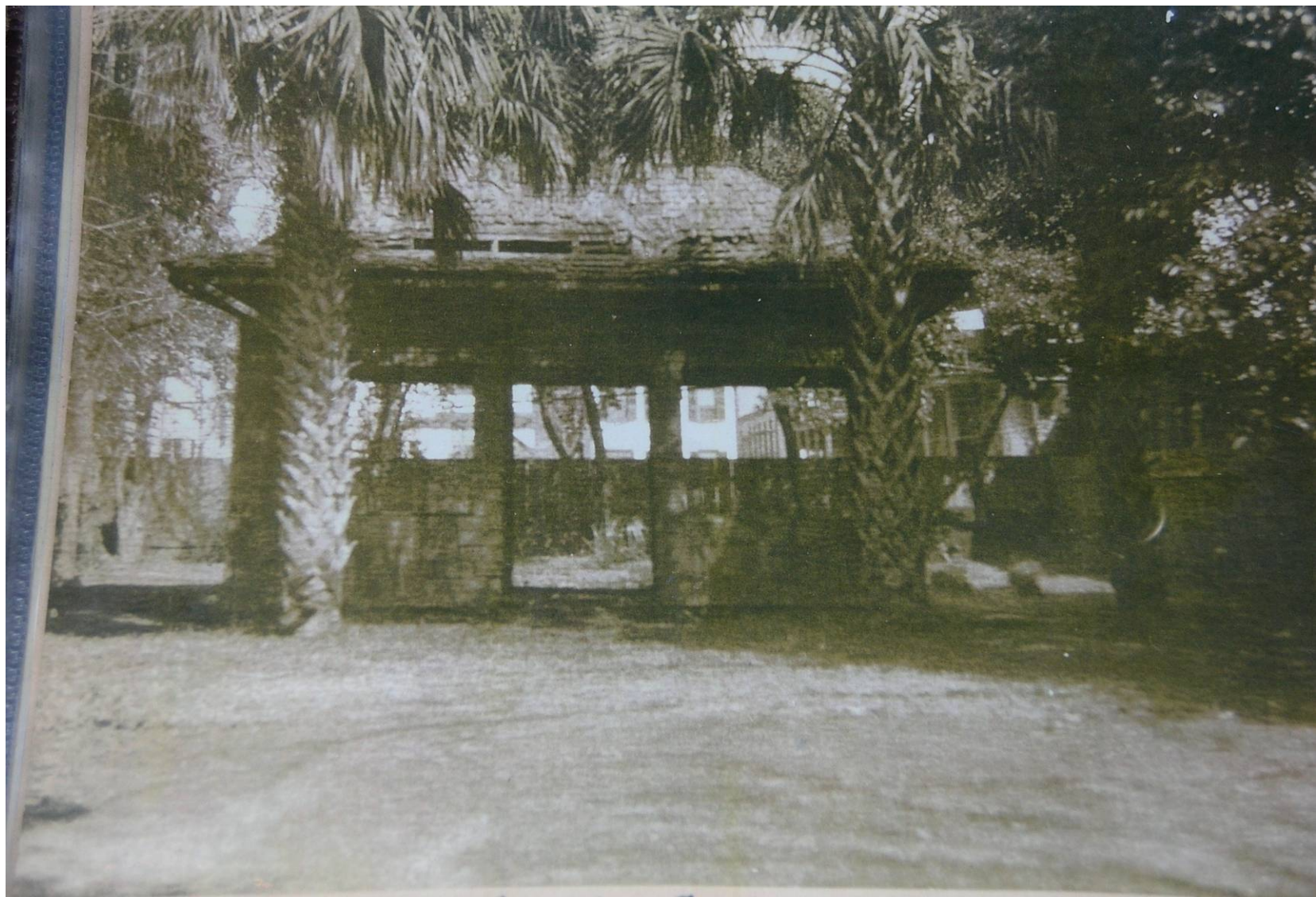




Landscape



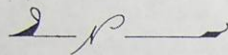




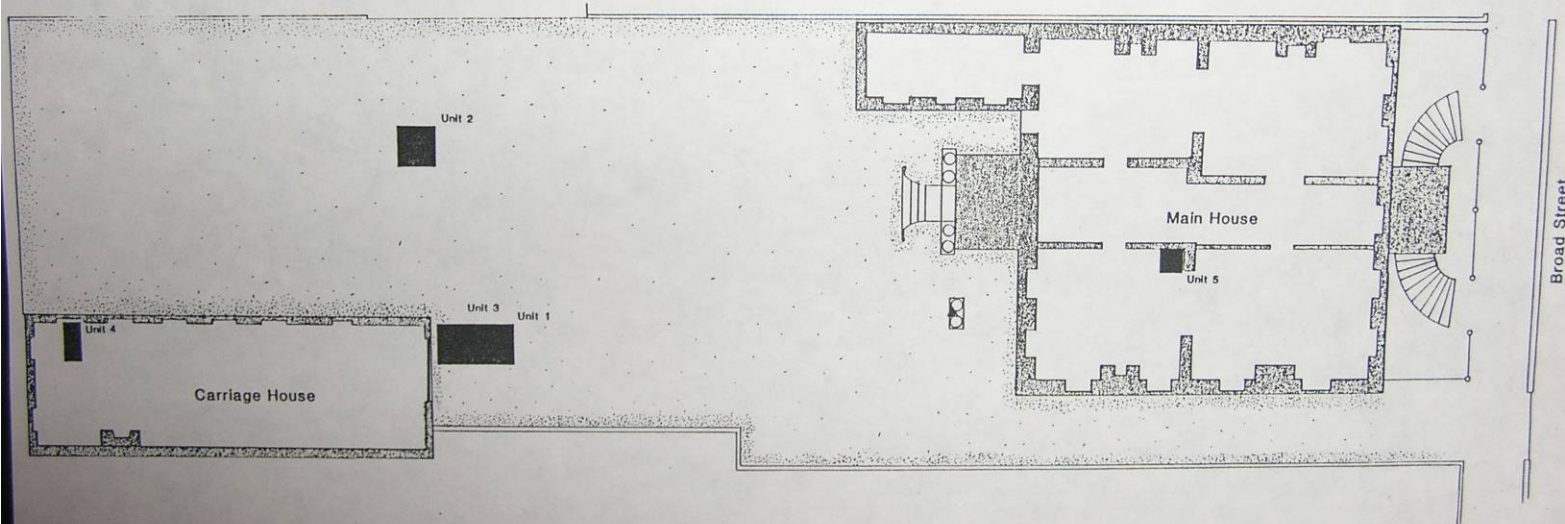
116 N. Broad - On property of 116 - Pagoda Lighthouse

Site

Archaeological Investigations
THE JOHN RUTLEDGE HOUSE
116 Broad Street



0 5 10 20 feet



MODERN VIEW

CARRIAGE HOUSES

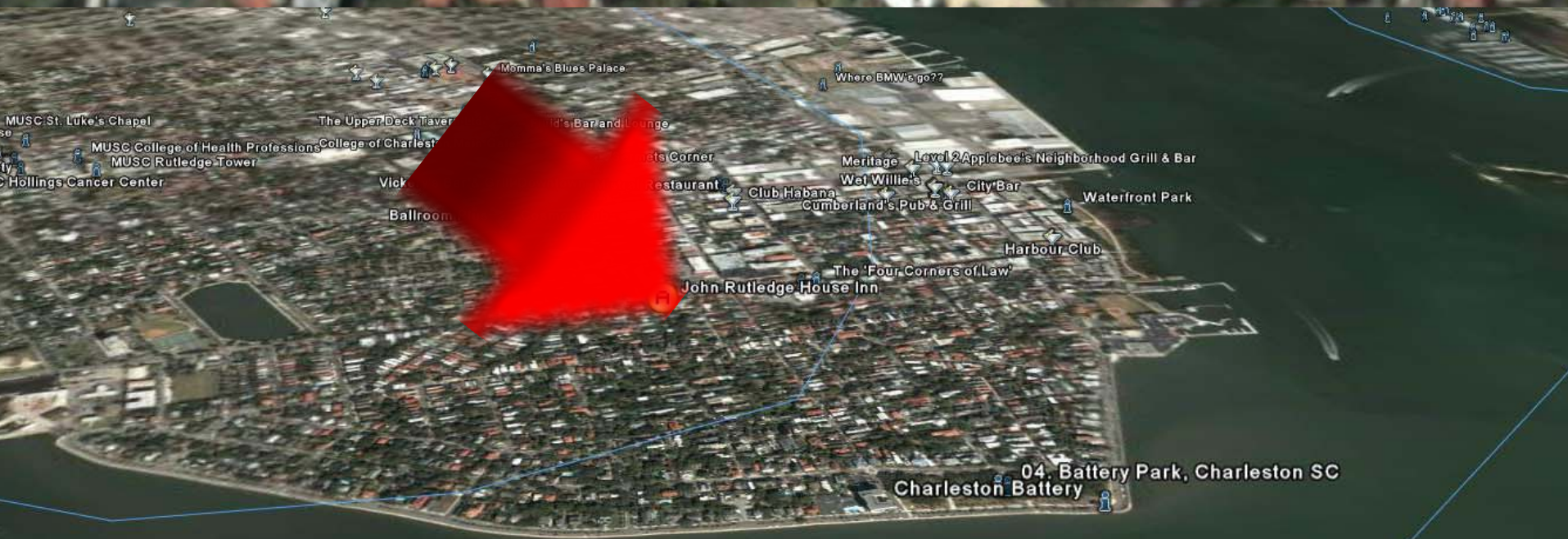
St. John the Baptist-Charleston

John Rutledge House Inn

BROAD STREET

Image © 2006 DigitalGlobe

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View down Broad Street



Mills Hotel



SIMILAR IRONWORK
AND TERRACOTTA
LINTELS



Across the street

"Governors House"

The Edward Rutledge House

SIMILAR GEORGIAN STYLE



Next door

St. Andrews Hall



Adaptive Reuse



THE END

