

Special Handling

Form 10-300
(4-1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: South Carolina	
COUNTY: Charleston	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
SEP 19 1973	

1. NAME

COMMON:
Charleston's French Quarter District - (Lodge Alley)

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Simmons Alley

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Bounded on the south by Lodge Alley; on the north by Cumberland Street; on the east by East Bay Street; on the west by State Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Charleston

STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045 COUNTY: Charleston CODE: 019

3. CLASSIFICATION

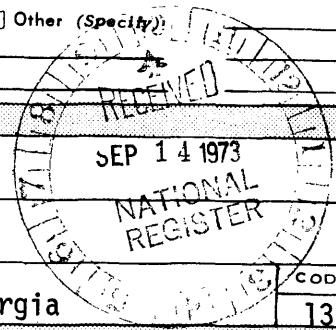
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: *9/17/76*
Baier Corporation *Howard Adles + William Murray*

STREET AND NUMBER:
100 Peachtree Street *6 Exchange St. Charleston, S.C.*

CITY OR TOWN: Atlanta STATE: Georgia CODE: 13



5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
RMC

STREET AND NUMBER:
2 Courthouse Square

CITY OR TOWN: Charleston STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
1. S.C. Survey of Historic Places 2. Survey by Carolina Art Association This is Charleston

DATE OF SURVEY: 1973, 1964 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History Gibbes Art Gallery

STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street 135 Meeting Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia, South Carolina STATE: Charleston, South Carolina CODE: 045

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____
COUNTY: _____
ENTRY NUMBER: SEP 19 1973
DATE: _____
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SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) (prior to) 1704 - present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lodge Alley and its environs are within the most ancient confines of Charleston, an area well inside of the town's old walls. (see Edward Crisp Map of 1704.) Located in a section where the French Huguenots once lived and worked, Lodge Alley was a thruway for merchants working at the docks on East Bay Street.

One of the oldest streets in Charleston, Lodge Alley is a visual example of Charleston's Old World ties, exemplifying the definition of an alley as a city street but not a main thoroughfare. Such alleys, narrow and without walkways and usually with the drain running down the middle, were usual in European cities. The paving of Lodge Alley, formed of small, regularly shaped granite blocks of uniform size, observes this pattern - two horizontal rows with a course of "Belgian Block" laid vertically down the middle. Just so were alleys placed in old English towns, like York, and many towns in Normandy.

The ten-foot width of Lodge Alley compares favorably with many of Charleston's principal streets of the early 18th Century, now impossibly narrow by modern standards. For example, the Petrie survey made for the Phoenix Fire Company in the 1700s showed that Tradd was only thirty feet at its widest; Elliot, an even busier street, narrowed for twenty-nine feet at East Bay to eighteen feet three inches farther west; Stoll's Alley was only five feet wide at Church Street, widening to about eight feet farther on; Bedon's Alley was nineteen feet. The ten-foot width and the construction of Lodge Alley make it typical of early 18th Century Charleston and thus important in itself as an area to be preserved.

Lodge Alley also illustrates Charleston's distinction as one of the cradles of Freemasonry in America. The alley takes its name from the Masonic Lodge situated on its course about midway from East Bay Street. This site was acquired as early as 1773, making it one of the oldest Masonic Lodges in the country.

It was in Lodge Alley that Charlestonians openly defied the British government in the early days before the Revolutionary War. On November 7, 1774 as a means of protesting the harsh treatment shown to Boston, Charleston's Liberty Boys met in the Masonic Lodge-Room in Lodge Alley and constructed a "rolling stage" or parade float. Upon it effigies of the Pope, the Devil, Lord North, and Governor Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts
(see continuation)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lodge Alley is located in an area of the old walled city of Charleston where the French Huguenots once had warehouses and dwellings. Early Charleston merchants used the warehouses for their ships at the docks off of East Bay Street. The earliest known plat of Lodge Alley is the Roberts and Toms map of 1739 in which the alley is named Simmons. Originally being very close to Charleston's wharves, Lodge Alley developed an 18th Century industrial seaport character expressed in taverns, stores, warehouses, carriage houses, stables, lodges, and corner dwellings. Although fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, and tornadoes claimed or damaged many of the Alley's buildings through the years, they were apparently rebuilt again and again -- sometimes on the old foundations. A plat of 1857 shows buildings and a "ten pin alley" in Lodge Alley after the fires of 1796 and 1810 which destroyed many buildings in this area.

Today Lodge Alley still has a seaport look. Brick warehouses of Flemish and American bond bound each side of the ten-foot wide passage. The alley is paved in "Belgian blocks" - a local term for a brick shaped block of granite. A triple course of these blocks is perpendicular to and separates the two major courses which extend through the alley. This alley was created by adjacent land owners to allow them access from their homes on State Street to their ships and docks one block away on East Bay Street. It takes its name from the Marine Lodge of Freemasons that was first established in the Alley in 1773 *(RMC H4-311-323) and (RMC-H7-232) and (RMC Y6-127 plat). Restoration could give back to the alley much of its former energy and life. Selected architectural descriptions of the area follow: (see enclosed plat)

#46 Vigilant Fire House: built ca. 1850 (RMC F 12-312), incorporated in 1793 -- one of many volunteer fire companies that operated in Charleston during the first half of the 1800s.

#1 Lodge Alley: (see pictures) Flemish bond warehouse built by Alexander Calder ca. 1820s or 1830s (RMC G10-149)

#187 and #189: #187 is "Mrs. Cordes' House" -- the wall of which is situated on the Northwest corner of Lodge Alley. Wall has arches and is of Flemish Bond. These two houses have a common wall and date ca. 1810. (RMC M9-363-365)

#2 Lodge Alley: Probably rebuilt stables of the Cordes and Porcher families who lived on East Bay Street. (a1791 plat, RMC 116--525) There are arches in the warehouse complex looking west.

#48: ca. 1840 (RMC Y10-241)

#199, 201, 203, also buildings on Cumberland Street (south side), the corner of Cumberland and State, and #52 State Street ca. 1851, (RMC I 12-353). These properties are described in a public notice of (see continuation sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fraser, Charles. Reminiscences of Charleston. Charleston: John Russell, 1854.

Johnson, Joseph. Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution. Charleston: Walker and James, 1851.

McCrary, Edward. "Sketch of St. Philips," Charleston: Walker, Evans, and Cogswell, 1901. (pamphlet)

(see continuation sheet)

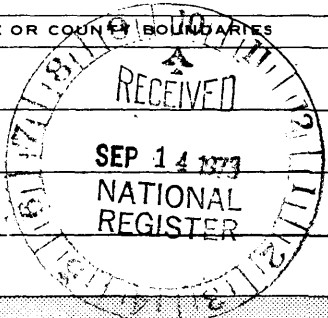
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		32 46 45	79 55 39	
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.8 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Historic Preservation Staff (Carole Anne Smith - Council for Urban Quality)

ORGANIZATION: S.C. Dept. of Archives and History DATE: 9/4/73

STREET AND NUMBER: 1430 Senate Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 045

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Charles E. Lee
 Title: Director, S.C. Department of Archives and History
 Date: September 4, 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert J. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 9/19/73

ATTEST: William H. Country
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 9 19 73

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE South Carolina	
COUNTY Charleston	
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(Number all entries)

Charleston's French Quarter District - (Lodge Alley)

7.Description: (cont.)

an equity sale of the large tract bounding State, Cumberland, and East Bay Streets, in the Charleston Courier of April 7, 1852.

Lodge Alley was within the old city walls, yet now it stands at the very edge of "Old and Historic Charleston." For this reason commercial and residential development presently endangers the alley as well as the edge of this historic district.



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(Number all entries)

8. Significance (Charleston's French Quarter District - Lodge Alley)

were displayed. The appearance of the float marked the end of a three-day period in which Charleston's Tea Party occurred. Although not as heralded as Boston's, Charleston's Tea Party was equally important as a symbol of defiance to British oppression.

As part of the old walled city of Charleston, Lodge Alley and the French Quarter District are in an area which reflects not only three centuries of South Carolina history, but also three centuries that were important to the course of American history. When George Washington toured the southern states in 1791, he was met by the Intendant of Charleston on Queen Street one block from Lodge Alley. Near the present corner of Cumberland and Lingard (also one block from Lodge Alley) stood Charleston's oldest military barracks, built c. 1768. Visible from Lodge Alley is St. Philip's, dating from 1712, sometimes referred to as the South's Westminster Abbey because of the number of famous people buried in the churchyard. Among these is John C. Calhoun. Within two blocks of Lodge Alley is the Huguenot Church, one of the earliest Victorian Gothic buildings in America. It stands on the original lot granted the congregation that arrived in Charleston in 1680.

In March, 1973, properties inventoried as part of an architectural survey of Charleston, South Carolina, were evaluated by a committee composed of Dr. William Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places; Professor Bernard Lemann, Tulane University School of Architecture; and Carl Feiss and Russell Wright, consultants to the city. Properties considered to possess architectural or visual significance were rated. Among these were structures in Charleston's French Quarter. (See plat for identification.) These ratings for this area are as follows:

East Bay Street: #191, 2- rating (Excellent. "High style regional architecture-fine "Charleston style"-well designed and proportioned... rare... Of irreplaceable importance to be preserved in situ at all costs." The minus indicates that adverse changes to the fabric of the building have taken place.)

East Bay Street: #185, #189, 3 rating; State Street: #42, 3 rating (Significant. "Good architectural quality. Vernacular...To be retained..")

State Street: #44, 3-



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(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

9. Bibliography (cont.)

Charleston's French Quarter District -
(Lodge Alley)

Ravenel, Beatrice St. Julien. Architects of Charleston. Charleston:
Carolina Art Association, 1945.

Ravenel, St. Julian, Charleston the Place and the People. New York:
McMillan, 1929.

South Carolina Gazette, Nov. 21, 1774, Charleston Library Society.

Steedman, Margaret C. "The History of Charleston, South Carolina,"
Charleston, 1970.(pamphlet) Compiled from materials in the
Charleston Library Society.

Wallace, David Duncan. The History of South Carolina. New York:
American Historical Society, 1934.

Walsh, Richard. Charleston Sons of Liberty. Columbia: University of
South Carolina Press, 1959.

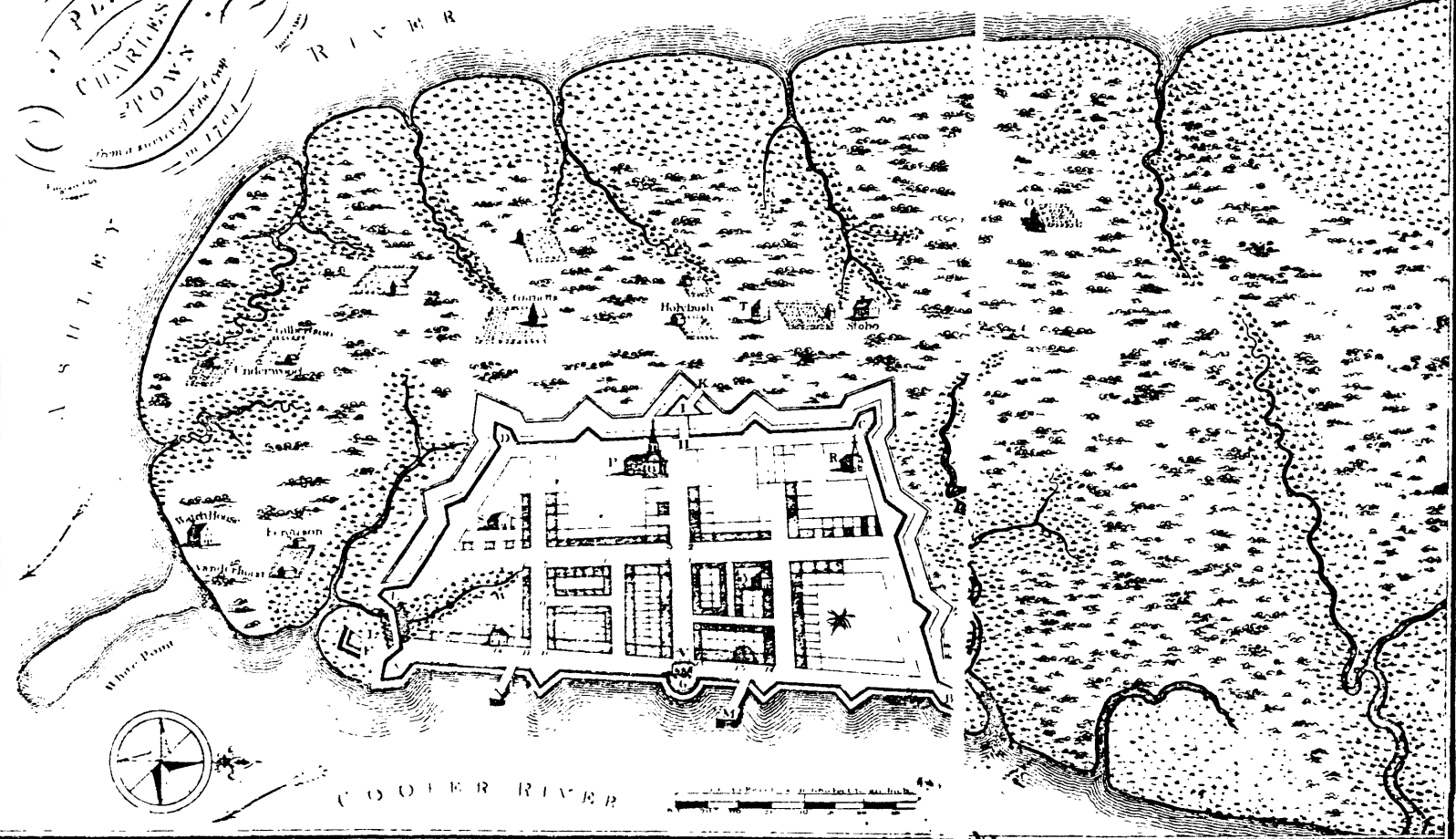
MAPS

Edward Crisp Map, 1704.

Ichnography of Charleston, South Carolina. 1788.



J. P. L. S. of
 CHARLES
 TOWN
 From a Survey of 1764



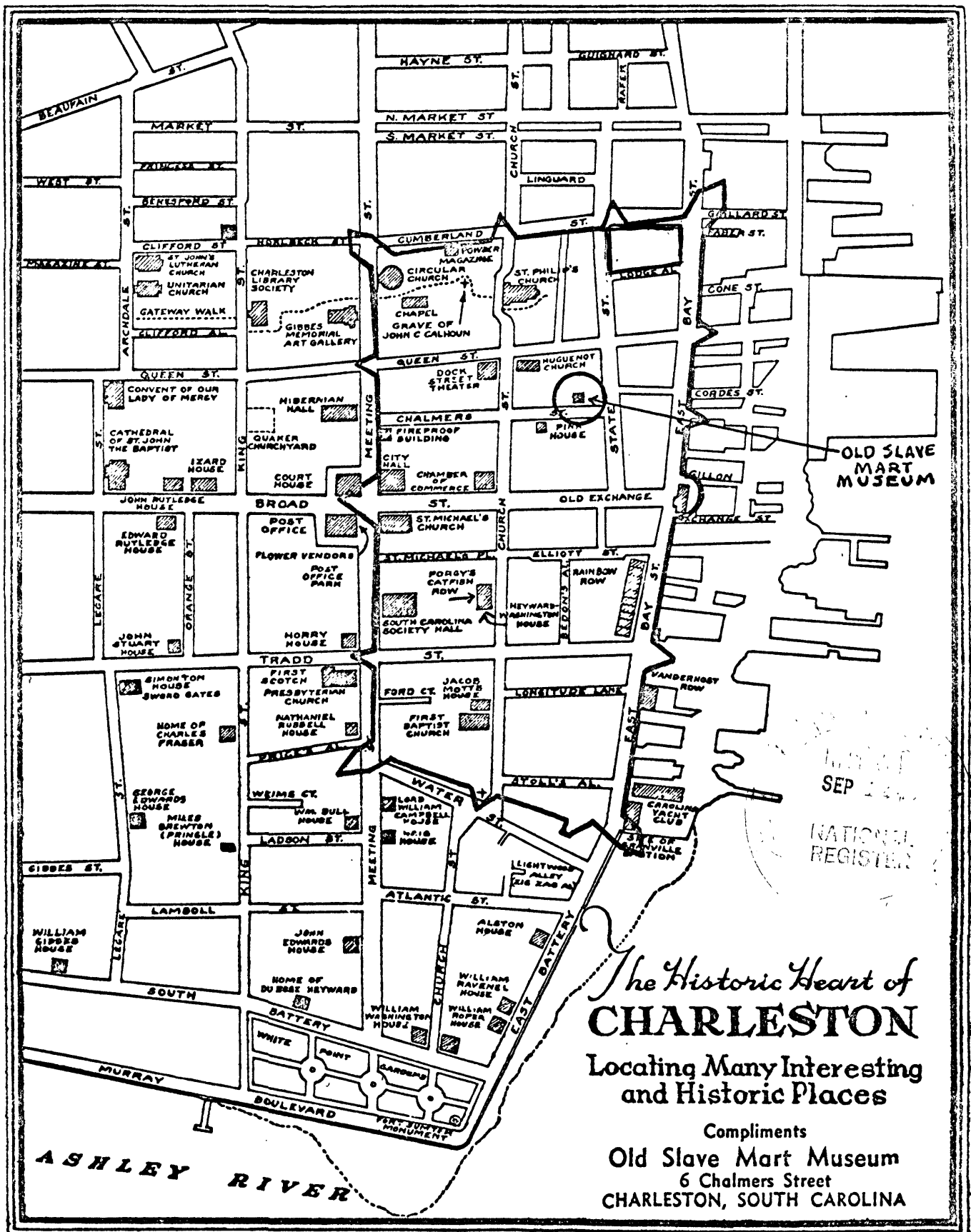
* L. 10
 Aug 20 1874
 Res. 1st
 Opposite
 to this side

(REFERENCES)

A Granville Bastion	G. Hall Moon	N. Key L. Smiths Bridge	T. Quaker Meeting	4 Chevlers house	10 Tradds house
B Craven D ^o	H. Draw bridge	O. Ministers House	V. Court of Guard	5 Geo Logan d'	11 Nat Lane d'
C Carteret D ^o	I. Johnsons	P. English Church	W. first Rice patch	6 Painsell d'	12 Landpus Smith d'
D Colleton D ^o	K. Draw bridge	Q. French D ^o	1 Pasquers 120000	7 Elliott d'	13 Col Rhett d'
E Ashley D ^o	L. Patisades	R. Independent D ^o	2 Landsacks d'	8 Starling d'	14 Ben Shenkins d'
F Blakes D ^o	M. L. Col Rhett's Bridge	S. Ana Baptist D ^o	3 In Cofkeys d'	9 M Boone d'	15 Smiths d'

NATIONAL
 REGISTER

N



The Historic Heart of
CHARLESTON
 Locating Many Interesting
 and Historic Places

Compliments
 Old Slave Mart Museum
 6 Chalmers Street
 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston settled 1670. Approximate location of Old City Wall as Shown on Crisp's Map of 1704.

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SEE OTHER SIDE