

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Summer Chapel, Prince Frederick's Episcopal Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number County Road 52, Plantersville not for publication
city, town Georgetown vicinity
state South Carolina code 045 county Georgetown code 043 zip code _____

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Georgetown County Rice Culture, c. 1750 - c. 1910

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Mary Watson Edmonds 8/11/88
Signature of certifying official Date
for George L. Vogt, State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives & History
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Amy Schlagel 10/3/88
 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 the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion; religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion; religious structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brickwalls Woodroof Metal

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

This church conforms to the general description of the property type "Resources Associated with Plantation Community Life" and property subtype "Churches." This one-story chapel is of frame construction with clapboard exterior walls. It has a gable roof covered with standing seam metal. The facade features wooden double doors with a low peaked architrave. The entrance is sheltered by a hipped roof porch. The porch roof is supported by four chamfered wood posts set on tall iron posts. Tall rectangular windows with louvered shutters are regularly spaced along the east and west walls of the church. An exterior brick flue is also placed on the east wall. A gabled transept projects near the back of the church and the rear wall terminates in an apsidal projection. The apse and transept, along with a belfry and cross, were added when the building was moved to its present location in 1877. The belfry is no longer extant, though a simple cross is located at the gable roof ridge at the front of the church. A parish house or Sunday school addition was connected to the southwest corner of the church in 1947 and was enlarged in 1951.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

c. 1850-c. 1910

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

This church is significant as a basically intact rural church building of the early nineteenth century and for its later service as a summer chapel, used by the Pee Dee River rice planters in their summer community at Plantersville.

Prince Frederick's Parish was created out of Prince George, Winyah, in 1734. The original church for the parish was located at Brown's Ferry, on the Black River about fifteen miles from Georgetown, from 1726 to 1835. The congregation moved to the Pee Dee River as the principal crop changed from indigo to rice, and in 1835 land for a new sanctuary on the river was donated by the Reverend Hugh Fraser. The church building being nominated, which was built at a cost of \$1,196 and finished by 1836, was called Prince Frederick's Chapel, Pee Dee. When the rice planters established their summer community at Plantersville, some ten miles northeast of Georgetown and about four miles northeast of this site, a chapel and summer parsonage were built there in 1848. As the congregation at Prince Frederick's grew, construction on a new sanctuary was begun in 1859. It remained unfinished, however, until after the Civil War, and was not occupied until 1877. (The ruins of that sanctuary, called Prince Frederick's Chapel Site, were individually listed in the National Register on 28 August 1974.) In 1877 the 1837 chapel was moved to Plantersville to replace the summer chapel there, which had fallen into disrepair. The form of the building was slightly altered by the addition of small wings on each side, a belfry and a cross, and the alteration of the chancel. The chapel at Plantersville was consecrated in June 1879 and became the principal church in Prince Frederick's Parish.(1)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

S.C. Department of Archives and History
Columbia, SC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.5 acres

UTM References

A

1	7	6	6	6	0	2	0	3	7	1	4	0	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line on the accompanying Georgetown County Tax Map, District 3, Map 463, Parcel 24, drawn at a scale of 1"=400'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the chapel and its immediate surroundings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Tracy Power, National Register Historian; Sherry Piland, Architectural Historian
organization S.C. Department of Archives and History date 15 September 1987
street & number P.O. Box 11669 telephone (803) 734-8608
city or town Columbia state South Carolina zip code 29211

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Although the summer chapel is a religious property and a moved property, it is eligible for the National Register. The building retained its basic architectural character during its relocation in 1877. In addition, the building has gained historical significance since it was moved. The summer chapel is significant under the theme of social history for its association with the summer migrations of the Georgetown County rice planters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

NOTES

(1) Albert Sidney Thomas, A Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina 1820-1957: Being a Continuation of Dalcho's Account 1670-1820 (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 1957), pp. 396-401.

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Section number _____ Page 1

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of property: Summer Chapel, Prince Frederick's Episcopal
Church

(Georgetown County Rice Culture, c1750-c1910
multiple property listing)

Location of property: Georgetown County, South Carolina

Photographer: South Carolina Department of Archives and History
Staff

Location of negative: South Carolina Department of Archives and
History

Additional information for each photograph follows:

1. Main (north) facade on right, east facade on left. View looking southwest.
2. South facade on left, east facade on right. Addition partially visible at extreme left. View looking northwest.
3. Detail of portico, north facade. View looking south.