United States Department of the Interior
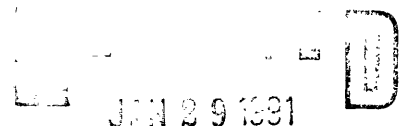National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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   All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw

other names/site number

2. Location   SC Secondary Rd 255, .2 miles N of its intersection

street & number   with SC Secondary Rd 46   ☐ not for publication

city, town   Pawleys Island   ☒ vicinity

state   South Carolina   code   SC   county   Georgetown   code   043   zip code

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
☒ private	☐ building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
☐ public-local	☒ district	3	1	buildings
☐ public-State	☐ site	1		sites
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure			structures
	☐ object			objects
		4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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 W. Edmonds   1/18/91

Signature of certifying official   Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, SC Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC

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.
  ☐ 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:) _____

Amy Federman   3/12/91

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure

Religion/Rectory

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure

Religion/Rectory

Funerary/Cemetery

7. Description

**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)**

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/
   Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation __Brick/Stucco__

walls _____ Brick/Stucco/Wood; Weatherboard

roof _____ Metal/Asphalt

other _____ Marble/Granite

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw (1916-17) is located on Waccamaw Neck, in northern Georgetown County off S.C. Secondary Road 255. The church is a one-story rectangular brick building sheathed in scored stucco. The present sanctuary is a smaller adaptation of the design of the congregation's third sanctuary. That Greek Revival church was built in 1843 and burned in 1915. The existing edifice has an engaged pedimented portico supported by four fluted Greek Doric columns. A Doric frieze, composed of triglyph, metopes, and guttae, runs under the cornice around the building on three sides. Within the tympanum of the pediment is a bas-relief stucco cross, similar to that on the earlier church. The double, six-paneled doors are flanked by two windows with louvered shutters. Windows feature eight-over-eight double-hung sashes. The east and west facades have paired pilasters flanking four eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. The rear facade has a stained-glass Palladian window flanked by two single doors.

The church has a large center-aisle sanctuary with a coved tray ceiling. The raised pulpit area is flanked by the vesting room and sacristy. The interior has Colonial Revival millwork with fluted pilasters reflecting the exterior pilasters, a simple painted wainscotting, crown molding, and a stained mahogany reredos.

A cemetery dating from 1822 is located primarily to the south and west of the church. The majority of the monuments are simple slab steles sculpted in either marble or granite but the graveyard also includes table-top tombs and sculptural monuments. The earliest monuments are mostly marble and incorporate classical motifs popular in the early- to mid-nineteenth century including obelisks and steles with pedimented tops. Notable features of specific monuments include John Ashe Alston's obelisk, with heraldic imagery, and the architectural detailing of Joshua John Ward's table-top tomb.

The cemetery is surrounded by a pierced brick fence (c. 1930) with wrought iron gates. The bricks were taken from the Waverly Plantation rice mill chimneys.(1) Incorporated into the fence surrounding the cemetery is the generator house which provided electricity for both the church and the rectory. The generator house is a small, one-story, rectangular building

☒ See continuation sheet

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. 1822 - c. 1930

Significant Dates
1916-1917

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Gravely, R.L.

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

All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw, located northeast of Georgetown on Waccamaw Neck, was one of the most significant Episcopal churches in the South Carolina lowcountry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its first congregation was formed in 1739, and the church has been located at this site since then. Four extant historic resources - the historic sanctuary, cemetery, rectory, and chapel - are significant for their association with All Saints' and for their architectural or artistic characteristics. The historic sanctuary, built 1916-17, is significant as an excellent example of the Classical Revival style, adapting the design of the church's nineteenth-century sanctuary which burned in 1915. The church cemetery, established in the 1820s, is significant for the persons buried there, many of whom were the leading public figures of antebellum Georgetown County. It is also significant as a collection of outstanding gravestone art from c. 1820 to c. 1900. The church rectory, built in 1822, is significant as an intact example of a Carolina I-house, and for its association with a succession of All Saints' rectors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The boundaries of this nomination include the historic sanctuary, cemetery, and rectory. The slave chapel now at All Saints' is being nominated individually.

The historic sanctuary was the fourth to serve this congregation. The first, built in 1739, was frame and replaced in the 1790s. The second, also frame, was replaced in 1843 by the third, a brick, stuccoed sanctuary. The third sanctuary burned in 1915 and was replaced by the historic sanctuary, built by R.L. Gravely in 1916-17 at a cost of $5000. A report in the Georgetown Times in May 1917 noted that "the new church of All Saints, Waccamaw, is practically completed now, a handsome structure, almost exactly like the old, slightly narrower and without the galleries." One local historian has called it "though smaller and less decorative than its predecessor . . . one of the fine rural churches of the state."(2)

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

[X] See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository:
S. C. Dept. of Archives & History, Columbia, S. C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property __5.5 acres__

UTM References

A |1,7| |6|7,2|8,6,0| |3,7|0,4|4,6,0|
  Zone Easting   Northing

B |__| |__,__,__,__| |__,__,__,__|
  Zone Easting   Northing

C |__| |__,__,__,__| |__,__,__,__|

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 4, Map 413, Parcel 36, drawn at a scale of 1" = 400'.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic sanctuary, cemetery, and rectory, and their immediate surroundings.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Tracy Power/National Register Historian; Frank Brown III, NR Architectural Historian

organization S. C. Department of Archives and History   date October 8, 1990

street & number 1430 Senate Street   telephone (803) 734-8613

city or town Columbia   state South Carolina zip code 29211

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with a front pedimented gable and a single door. Decorative detailing
includes a molded wood cornice over corbeled brick cornice and brick
pilasters on the corners. The building has a metal-sheathed roof and
brick foundation.

The rectory (c. 1822) is a two-story lateral-gable building clad in wood
weatherboard. The five bay front facade has a paneled central door
flanked by two six-over-six-light double hung sash windows. The one-story
hipped-roof porch with chamfered porch posts was reconstructed in 1979-80
(the original one-story shed porch had been removed earlier). It has two
large exterior chimneys with corbeled caps (one chimney has been partially
rebuilt). The house originally was one room deep with a central hall
plan. The rear facade has been been changed several times; most recently
a 1950s one-story addition was removed and a two-story ell was added
during the 1979-80 renovation. At this time some of the original brick
piers in the rear were exposed. Some interior detailing remains,
including several mantels, overmantels, chairrails, wainscotting, and
molded window panels.

There is a noncontributing, one-story, frame garage (c. 1950) behind the
rectory within the boundaries of the nominated property.

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Many of the leading planters, politicians, lawyers, physicians, and public figures of antebellum Georgetown County, including members of the Alston/Allston, Flagg, LaBruce, Lachicotte, Ward, and Weston families, are buried in the church cemetery. Such planters as Joshua John Ward, Plowden C.J. Weston, and Philip R. Lachicotte are buried here, as are such clergymen as Alexander Glennie and Charles E. Cabaniss. The gravestone art is best represented by several works of William T., Robert D., and Edwin R. White of Charleston, brothers who were perhaps the most significant stonecutters in South Carolina during the nineteenth century.(3)

All Saints' served many of Georgetown County's prosperous rice planters in the era 1750-1910. It flourished in the thirty years from 1830 to 1860, under the leadership of Reverend Alexander Glennie. An Episcopal committee's report on the status of parish churches after the Civil War noted that before 1860 the churches in All Saints' Parish "contained more wealth than any other rural parish in South Carolina, or perhaps in the South. There were the homes of the largest rice planters on this continent."(4)

Glennie (1804-1880), the best-known and most significant rector in the church's history, was a native of England who served All Saints' from 1833 to 1862 and again from 1865 to 1866. He originally came to South Carolina as a tutor, hired by rice planter Francis Marion Weston to teach his young son. Glennie soon became the rector of All Saints', preaching sermons and conducting services here, at the summer chapel, and on many of the rice plantations in the county.(5)

One of the most significant achievements of Glennie's career was his missionary work among the slaves, which was supported and encouraged by many rice planters. Several of them, most notably his former pupil Plowden C.J. Weston, built large slave chapels on their plantations, in which Glennie preached and taught. The Episcopal committee report characterized the planters' support as "a standard to other planters. Numerous chapels, built by the proprietors for the use of their people, adorned the estates, where the services of our Church were as well performed as in any other congregation in the land."(6) In 1844 Glennie published a collection of his sermons for the slaves, noting that they were written "for the benefit of the Coloured portion of my flock. . . . I have made this selection from among those which I have been writing for several years past, and publish them in the hope that Catechists and religious Masters may find them of some use."(7)

During the Civil War Glennie continued his work at All Saints' and among

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the slaves, but by 1862 the disruption of plantations in the parish was
such that he concentrated his efforts at Prince Frederick's Episcopal
Church, Pee Dee, on the Pee Dee River north of Georgetown. When the war
ended, he returned to All Saints' and was a member of the delegation which
appealed to the occupying Federal troops for help in controlling the
freedmen in the county. His postwar attempts to minister to and teach the
large numbers of newly-freed blacks, even those who had been receptive to
his message before the war, were unsuccessful. He left All Saints' in
1866 to become rector of Prince George's Episcopal Church, Winyah, in
Georgetown.(8)

The church had a succession of rectors after Glennie left in 1866,
and had only part-time rectors for much of the period from 1866 to 1910.
Its decline roughly coincided with the decline and eventual abandonment of
the rice plantations in the county, and was hastened by the fire which
destroyed the third sanctuary in 1915. With the consecration of the
fourth sanctuary in 1917 the parish church continued to serve its
congregation, though services were not always regularly held and its
influence was never as widespread as it had been before the Civil War.(9)

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NOTES

(1) J. Tracy Power and Sherry Piland, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C., Interview with Mrs. Alberta L. Quattlebaum, Waverly Plantation, Georgetown County, S.C., 21 July 1987.

(2) Henry DeSaussure Bull, All Saints' Church, Waccamaw: The Parish, The Place, The People, 1739-1968, Third Edition (Georgetown, SC: Winyah Press, 1968), pp. 15-16, 33-36, 54-55; 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. 380-87; Georgetown Times, 15 December 1915, 5 May 1917, 15 December 1917, 19 December 1917; Alberta Morel Lachicotte, Georgetown Rice Plantations , Fifth Printing (Columbia: The State Printing Company, 1970), p. 44.

(3) A register of burials in the All Saints' cemetery (and of church members buried elsewhere) is in Bull, pp. 100-110. For the antebellum rice planters of Georgetown County, see Lachicotte, passim., and George C. Rogers, Jr., The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), pp. 252-303; for the Whites and their gravestone art, see Michael Trinkley, An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Hobcaw Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina: Research Series 10 (Columbia: Chicora Foundation, 1987), pp. 37-40. The discussion of the Whites' career in this archaeological report is based primarily on their advertisements in Charleston newspapers and city directories. Very little documentary evidence has been discovered on the Whites to date, though their gravestones and monuments, always signed, are a source in and of themselves. Magnolia Cemetery, in Charleston, contains several of the most outstanding examples of the Whites' artistry; it was listed in the National Register in 1978.

(4) Quoted in Bull, p. 45.

(5) Bull, pp. 19-42; Rogers, pp. 356-58; Charles W. Joyner, Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community (Urbana & Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1984), pp. 154-59; 161-63; 229-30; A. Toomer Porter, Led On! Step By Step; Scenes From Clerical, Military Educational, and Plantation Life in the South 1828-1898: An Autobiography New York, 1898; Reprint Edition, New York: Arno Press, 1967), pp. 81-84.

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(6) Quoted in Bull, p. 45.

(7) Alexander Glennie, <u>Sermons Preached on Plantations to Congregations of Negroes. By the Rev. Alexander Glennie, Rector of All-Saints Parish, Waccamaw, So. Ca.</u> (Charleston: A.E. Miller, 1844), "Preface."

(8) Bull, pp. 40-42; "To the United States Military Commandant of Georgetown, So.Ca. Plantersville, March 6th, 1865," and "On Board of the U.S. Ship Pawnee, March 10, 1865," James Ritchie Sparkman Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

(9) Bull, pp. 42-55; Lachicotte, pp. 41, 43-44; Interview with Mrs. Ann Townsend, All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw, 27 March 1990.

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw
Location of Property: Pawleys Island Vicinity, Georgetown County, S. C.
Photographer: J. Tracy Power and Frank Brown, III
                S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Date of Photograph: Spring 1990
Location of Original Negative: S. C. Department of Archives and History,
                                Columbia, S. C.

1. 1916-1917 Sanctuary as seen from cemetery
   (looking northeasterly)

2. 1916-1917 Sanctuary (looking northeasterly)

3. 1916-1917 Sanctuary (west elevation)

4. Detail of Columns and Entrance (1916-1917 Sanctuary)
   (looking north)

5. Interior (1916-1917 Sanctuary)
   (looking north)

6. Cemetery (looking southwesterly)

7. Cemetery (detail of John Ashe Alston gravemarker)

8. Cemetery (detail of Joshua John Ward gravemarker)

9. Rectory

All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw (1916-17)

Church Cemetery

Rectory (1822)

Post-1940 All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw, and Other Church Buildings

Cedar Grove Plantation Chapel (c. 1850)

SC Secondary Road 255

ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WACCAMAW
and
CEDAR GROVE PLANTATION CHAPEL

Georgetown County

NOT TO SCALE

N

- - - Cemetery Boundaries

■■■ Historic Buildings

☐ Post-1940 Buildings

■■ Boundaries of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw