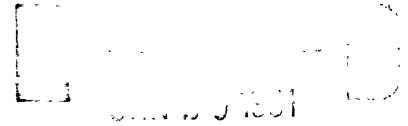


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 Cedar Grove Plantation Chapel  
other names/site number Summer Chapel, All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw

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street & number with SC Secondary Rd 46  not for publication  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 29585

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____
		1	0
			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 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 3/13/91  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th-Century Vernacular

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brickwalls Wood/Weatherboard

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roof Asphaltother 

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**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

Cedar Grove Plantation Chapel (c. 1850) is located across S.C. Secondary Road 255 from the historic sanctuary of All Saints Church, Waccamaw, on Waccamaw Neck in northern Georgetown County. The small frame chapel with front gable roof has an engaged, denticulated, pedimented portico supported by four, paneled, square columns with a slat balustrade. A dentil band runs around the building's cornice. The building stands on a modern brick foundation. Windows are two-over-two double-hung sash with Gothic pointed-arch transoms. The building has a three-bay front or north facade with a double, paneled, front door. The five bay east and west facade have four windows with enclosed, single, rear entrances. The rear facade has a denticulated pedimented gable and three pointed arched windows (the center window has been enclosed). The simple sanctuary has a raised pulpit area flanked by a small vesting room and a sacristy (both formerly had access to the exterior).

**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)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture  
Ethnic Heritage/Black  
Social History

c. 1850 - 1934

c. 1850  
1898

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

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

The Cedar Grove Plantation Chapel (c. 1850), now at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw, was subsequently the Summer Chapel, All Saints' Episcopal Church, and still later the Chapel of St. John-the-Evangelist, All Saints' Episcopal Church. It is significant as an intact example of mid-nineteenth century vernacular church architecture. It is also significant for its association with the institution of slavery on antebellum rice plantations in Georgetown County and for its association with All Saints' Episcopal Church.

All Saints', established in 1739, was one of the most significant Episcopal churches in the South Carolina lowcountry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The church, which served many of Georgetown County's leading rice planters in the antebellum era, was particularly prosperous in the period 1830-1860.(1) An Episcopal committee report just after the Civil War described the antebellum parish as "containing 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 the continent."(2)

Reverend Alexander Glennie, a native of England, served as rector of All Saints' during this period, and established a ministry to slaves on the rice plantations of Georgetown County. Glennie had come to South Carolina as a tutor to Plowden C.J. Weston, the young son of rice planter Francis Marion Weston. The younger Weston later encouraged Glennie's work among the slaves, and supervised the construction of a large slave chapel - St. Mary's - at Hagley, his plantation on the Waccamaw River. Other planters also supported Glennie's mission, and eventually built thirteen slave chapels in which he preached and taught.(3) "Glennie preached to slaves on one plantation each Sunday afternoon and another on Sunday evening," notes one historian of All Saints' Parish, "and he held services three or four evenings a week as well. He was thus able to visit each plantation in the parish once or twice a month. When he began his mission, he had ten black communicants; by 1862 there were 529."(4) In 1844 Glennie published a collection of his sermons to the slaves, noting

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See Continuation Sheets

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:**

- 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**

Acreeage of property less than one acre

**UTM References**

A 17 672980 3704450  
 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 4, Map 413, Parcel 36, 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; Frank Brown III, NR Architectural Hist.  
 organization SC 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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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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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."(5)

The slave chapel now at All Saints' is the only known extant slave chapel of the thirteen in which Glennie preached. It was originally the chapel at Cedar Grove, the plantation owned by Dr. Andrew Hasell.(6) In 1898 Francis and St. Julian Lachicotte gave the chapel and an acre of land near Pawley's Island to All Saints', and the chapel was moved and renovated for use as a summer chapel. In 1934 it became a community center maintained by the church, and served as such until 1960, when it became a summer chapel once more and was renamed the Chapel of St. John-the-Evangelist. The chapel was moved from U.S. Highway 17 to the All Saints' rectory in 1976. It was moved again from the rectory to its present location, behind the modern church office and across S.C. Secondary Road 255 from the historic sanctuary, cemetery and rectory, in 1985. It now serves as a youth center for All Saints' Episcopal Church.(7)

The slave chapel retains its integrity of associations with the black community and rice culture of Georgetown County in spite of its several relocations.

## NOTES

(1) Henry DeSaussure Bull, All Saints' Church, Waccamaw: The Parish, The Place, The People, 1739-1968, Third Edition (Georgetown, SC: Winyah Press, 1968), passim.

(2) Quoted in Bull, p. 45.

(3) Bull, pp. 19-33; George C. Rogers, Jr., The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), pp. 356-58; Charles Joyner, Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community (Urbana & Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1984), pp. 154-59.

(4) Joyner, p. 154.

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

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(6) Bull, pp. 19-20, 55; Joyner, pp. 154-59.

(7) Bull, pp. 55-56; Alberta Morel Lachicotte, Georgetown Rice Plantations, Fifth Printing (Columbia: The State Company, 1970), pp.43-45; Interview with Mrs. Ann Townsend, All Saints' Episcopal Church, Waccamaw, 27 March 1990.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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Name of Property: Cedar Grove Plantation Chapel

Location of Property: Pawleys Island Vicinity

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.

Description: Principal (south) facade  
(looking north)