

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Cedar Grove Lutheran Church

other names/site number Cedar Grove Evangelical Lutheran Church

## 2. Location

street & number 1220 Cedar Grove Road  not for publication

city or town Leesville  vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Lexington code 063 29070

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide x local

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
1		site
	1	structure
		object
2	3	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

FUNERARY: Cemetery

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

FUNERARY: Cemetery

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick; Concrete

walls: Brick; Limestone; Concrete

roof: Metal

other:

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

Cedar Grove Lutheran Church is located approximately four miles north of US Route 1 and ten miles northeast of Leesville, South Carolina, on the west side of State Road S-32-54 (Cedar Grove Road). This large Late Gothic Revival edifice is flanked on the north by its historic cemetery and on the south by a noncontributing educational facility built in 1973 and substantially renovated ca. 1999. A noncontributing parsonage is to the south of the educational center, and a noncontributing, modern garage structure is to the southeast of the parsonage. Cedar Grove's cemetery (contributing) is located immediately adjacent to the church.

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### **Narrative Description**

Cedar Grove Lutheran Church is a Gothic Revival brick and limestone front-gabled religious facility built in 1926-27 based on plans prepared by the noted Charlotte, North Carolina architect Louis H. Asbury. Its prominent (east) façade is characterized by a crenelated belfry that resembles in many respects a medieval keep, capped by a multi-faceted metal shingle-clad spire with a cross finial. The belfry's merlons and crenels are surmounted by limestone coping, a detail that is repeated throughout the building's exterior in the amortizements on its dual oblique brick buttress piers that flank the central doorway and the northeast and southeast corners of the building. A large brick pointed, stilted arch with limestone impostes and a limestone sill surrounds the metal vent within which lie the mechanicals of the belfry; this detail is repeated on all four sides of the belfry. Below this vent is a small inset limestone cross, undergirded by twin pointed arch stained glass windows, with quadruple wood frame surrounds, perpendicular tracery at their top, and elaborate diamond-patterned transoms at their bottom. Each window is capped by a double layer pointed arch resting on limestone impostes, as well as a limestone sill. A smaller window, shorter but otherwise identical to these center windows, occupies the space above each of the smaller entrances that flank the central entry. These two small entrances are reached by a short series of limestone steps flanked by brick cheek walls with limestone caps and iron railings. These wooden doors each have a wooden reveal and frame with a prominent limestone lintel. The pointed arch central entrance is also reached by limestone steps with brick cheek walls capped by limestone and metal railings, but its elaborate entrance is noteworthy for its triple-recessed archways. The outer arch is surbased and features no impostes, the second arch is surbased and anchors to the brick reveal from the first arch, and the inner arch is more pointed and rests on impostes. Within this inner arch is the double wooden door entry with wood frame and an ornate stained glass pointed fan light above. With the exception of some variation in this brick arch work around windows and doors, the rest of the brickwork is running bond. A limestone water table, at the same level as the limestone cheek wall caps on the central entrance, runs the full perimeter of the building, while the gabled roof is capped by a parapeted limestone copestone with elongated skewed corbels at their ends.

The north elevation continues many of the architectural themes found on the façade, with some notable exceptions. Near the façade, a small, rectangular stained glass window (again with the lower transom and the limestone sill) provides additional light to the narthex. Above this, a faux-gabled parapet with limestone copestone finishes the skewed corbel effect from the façade. The nave, meanwhile, is lit by four dominant pointed arch stained glass windows with wooden mullions that create a diamond-shaped angel light in each window. Arch surrounds are of brick and rest on limestone impostes, and the windows are undergirded by limestone sills. Two wooden slats nailed

over each of these windows hint at the presence of Lexan coverings, although these do not substantially detract from the windows' appearance. Each window is flanked by buttresses resembling those found on the façade, as well as metal downspouts tucked in the corners created by these buttresses. The gabled roof is of metal shingles with a small gabled vent rising near the center of the facing roof. One-by-one casement windows are beneath the limestone water table and directly under the arched nave and choir windows. The choir transept, meanwhile, projects substantially enough to allow for a pointed arch window identical to those found above the two smaller flanking entrances on the front façade, and the outer edges of the transept are supported by two unusual diagonal buttresses. This side gabled transept features the same metal-shingled roof found elsewhere, as well as the parapeted limestone coping with elongated skewed corbels found on the façade. The transept's pointed arch stained glass window features a very unusual pattern of mullions that creates triangular angel lights in spite of a stunted central arch in its tracery. This window appears to have a Lexan covering as well, although it does not significantly impair the appearance of the original window. As with most of the other arched windows on this church, the north transept window has a brick arch with limestone impostes and a limestone sill, and a small wooden vent with limestone sill appears just above the point of this arch. At the rear (west) edge of this transept roofline is a gabled parapet with limestone coping with elongated skewed corbels. Below the water table are two one-by-one casement windows and a small, brick-shedded entry with a single doorway that allows fire escape access from the basement area.

Beyond the transept section and toward the rear of the building is a complex two-story projection that contains the apse and presbytery of the church, as well as access to the basement of the building, all of which is rear-gabled with a repetition of the parapeted roofline with limestone coping and elongated skewed corbels. The northern and southern presbytery sections each feature a small one-by-one casement window below the water table (similar to those found below the nave windows) and a similar but larger one-by-one casement window above the water table, both with limestone sills, on their respective north and south elevations. On the rear elevation, a stunted pointed arch window with limestone sill and impostes occupies the protruding apse wall, while the two sacristy rooms (which flank the apse wall) each have a one-by-one casement window with limestone sill.<sup>1</sup> Below the water table, the northern sacristy section has a one-by-one casement window with limestone sill on its rear (west) elevation, while the apse (middle) section has two single casement windows with limestone sills flanking a single door entry that is located left of center on this wall. The entirety of this rear section has the familiar metal shingle roof, and a single square chimney with limestone cap rises from the north side of the apse section, presumably to serve as a flue for the heating system.

The south elevation is nearly identical to the north elevation with two very important distinctions. First, the transept wall retains the original three one-by-one casement windows below the water table instead of having two and a shedded fire exit (as on the north elevation). Second, the construction of the noncontributing educational center to the south of the original church and almost immediately abutting that building (with interior connections just forward of the transept and again at the narthex) means that some of the original architectural details—primarily buttresses—are obscured or obliterated in part by these connections, although all four of the nave windows on the south elevation survive intact.

The interior walls appear to be of either concrete or plaster, and nearly all corner treatments feature rounded, geometric angles, rather than squared ones. The front (east) double doors open to a small carpeted narthex with a small balustraded stairway with unadorned newel post leading away to the

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<sup>1</sup> It is difficult to tell for sure, but some variation in the mortar color below this stunted pointed arch window on the west elevation of the apse suggests that a continuation of this window may have once occupied this space below the present arched window.

south to the single entrance doorway on the south side of the east façade; the adjacent hallway also leads into the educational facility through a modern opening created for that purpose. To the north side of the narthex, a triple stage staircase with unadorned balustrade and newel posts leads up to the loft, while the lower portion of this staircase—also winding through three stages, this time with an iron railing—continues to the single entrance doorway on the north side of the east façade, then down to the basement classrooms. A simple chair molding runs the full perimeter of the narthex, while three ornate, crenelated metal and glass light fixtures hang from the ceiling—one in the main portion of the narthex, and one in each of the stairwells previously described. A particularly attractive detail is the use of what appears to be narrow, tongue-and-groove wood decking, in the style of bead board, to ceil the bottom of the ascending staircase as well as the narthex proper, the perimeter of which is additionally accented with a simple wood molding; all of this wood is stained a dark color, suggesting walnut or perhaps cherry wood, although this is uncertain. Double swinging doors, each with a large single light window, lead into the sanctuary through the central entry, while this entrance is flanked by similar single swinging doors with identical single lights.

The interior of the sanctuary features a magnificent open-raftered ceiling with trussed beams suggestive of flying buttresses ending in bracketed pendant posts. Gothic revival lanterns hang on chains from the spaces between these rafters, which are ceiled with matching tongue-and-groove wood decking as in the narthex. The nave walls allow slight insets for each of the large pointed arch windows, and the chair rail molding continues here throughout, as in the narthex. Seating is divided by a wide, carpeted central aisle with a bay of pews to either side, each of which has an ornate end detail that suggests a pointed arch; a very narrow outer aisle runs between each of the nave walls and the pews. The carpeted loft area above the narthex (which now houses the sound and lighting equipment for church services, as well as the original bell cord) continues these details, with plastered pointed archways dividing the central loft area from each of its wings, while tongue-and-groove bead board ceils this area. In the central section, the two elongated pointed arch windows on the front façade occupy oddly shaped plastered recessed openings. Like many of the stained glass windows in this church that bear a dedication to an individual central to the church's history, these two windows honor Mr. and Mrs. J. Ansel Caughman.

From the floor of the sanctuary, the central entrance and loft area (with its central pointed arch opening) continue the Gothic Revival theme in a profound way, suggesting the entrance to a medieval keep. In the transept area, meanwhile, the beaded board ceiling follows the angles of the side gables, although these angles are blunted by a horizontal ceiling the width of the large pointed arch windows—also slightly recessed—at its ends. Choir pews occupy both sides of the transept wings, as well as an organ and a piano in the north wing and a pulpit and a lectern on either side of the large, plastered central pointed arch leading to the apse and its ornate raised wooden altar, over which sits an ornate pointed arch stained glass window. Wood frame doorways on either side of the apse lead to the sacristy rooms. The ceiling of the apse continues the bead board style, with the gable slopes of the roof blunted into a horizontal central ceiling section, as in the transept. Flanking the central pointed arch leading to the apse are two smaller pointed arches with screens filling their openings, behind which lie the organ pipes and sound system speakers. The church's Hammond Electronic Organ, first installed in 1949, was sold in 1993 and replaced with an Allen Organ.<sup>2</sup>

Interior stairs beyond the sacristy in the southwest corner lead down to the basement, where concrete block walls divide much of the interior space into bathrooms and nearly a dozen classrooms, one of which appears to be a former fellowship space with a kitchen located adjacent. There is some evidence of surviving brick piers (now painted) that must be the original basement columns. This area features linoleum tile floors (with an occasional carpeted room), plywood paneling

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<sup>2</sup> J. Ansel Caughman, *History of the Cedar Grove Community* (Batesburg, SC; The Bruner Press, 1952), 52.

on some concrete block wall surfaces, and drop ceilings of acoustical tile with imbedded fluorescent light fixtures. Door frames are mostly steel with wooden doors. Much of this area appears to reflect architectural and decorative modifications that were likely made during the 1960s or 1970s.

Immediately to the north of the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church is a vast cemetery of several hundred tombstones, which has been the traditional burying ground for Cedar Grove's congregation since their relocation to this site (from Salem Lutheran Church) in 1857. Graves in this burial ground date to as early as 1857 (Miley Hallman Risinger, wife of one of the first church elders), including an additional ten markers from the 1860s. Most, however, appear to be from the 1880s or later. Some feature remarkably ornate details, including one dating to 1912 with a concrete grave covering studded with marbles spelling the memorialized person's name.

The Old Salem Cemetery, located approximately one quarter of a mile to the northeast on Devil's Backbone Road, is a level rectangular burial plot approximately 75' by 120' in size, and is located on a much larger parcel historically associated with the activities of the Salem Church.

(NOTE: Because Old Salem Cemetery is noncontiguous geographically to the nominated church and cemetery, it is **not** included in this nomination. Nevertheless, this location provides some additional context for the nominated property.)

The Old Salem Cemetery is fenced with a wrought iron gate approximately three feet in height and contains stones dating to 1890 (although there is also a memorial to Caughman family members who worshipped here earlier). Prior to this date, Salem church members buried their dead in private plots near their homes.<sup>3</sup> A single stone, dating to the early twentieth century and of uncertain identity, lies just outside the north end of the cemetery gate. Just under a third of those buried here were affiliated with the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church after 1926, but their family plots were located at the Old Salem Cemetery. A brick sign approximately five feet in height and located away from the cemetery near the road marks the spot as "Cemetery of Salem Church, 1792-1926, Cedar Grove Evangelical Lutheran Church."

A pre-1907 parsonage built on the present property of Cedar Grove Lutheran Church is no longer standing. The modern parsonage, built in 1948, stands approximately one hundred yards to the south of the church but does not contribute to this nomination, nor does a carport-type structure that stands just to the southeast of the parsonage.<sup>4</sup> An additional noncontributing building, now connected to the 1927 church building nominated here, is the Miles T. Cullum Education Building, constructed in 1973. It was substantially renovated and its exterior altered by authorization of the congregation in 1999.

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<sup>3</sup> J. Ansel Caughman, *History*, 24.

<sup>4</sup> J. Ansel Caughman, *History*, 49-52.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1857-1927

**Significant Dates**

1926-27

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Asbury, Louis H.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The 1857 date marks the first use of the present Cedar Grove Lutheran Church land for services by this congregation, and given the presence of tombstones in the adjacent cemetery that date to this same year, it seems crucial to extend the significance dates for this nomination back to these origins.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

The Cedar Grove Lutheran Church remains the center of the Cedar Grove community and is directly affiliated with (and continues the legacy of) what was likely the first house of worship established in Lexington County, South Carolina. Furthermore, its cemetery is representative of the centrality of the church in uniting this community during times of difficulty.

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Cedar Grove Lutheran Church, located in the rural Cedar Grove community approximately ten miles northeast of Leesville in Lexington County, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for its significance in Architecture. This Late Gothic Revival building, erected 1926-27, is an outstanding example of early twentieth-century Lutheran sanctuaries in rural South Carolina, even though it can attribute its design to the pen of the renowned North Carolina architect Louis H. Asbury (1877-1975), whose plans were a duplicate of those he had used in the construction of the St. John's Lutheran Church in Statesville, North Carolina, in 1922.<sup>5</sup>

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Cedar Grove Lutheran Church can trace its origins to Salem Church, which first held services in 1792 and may have been the first church in Lexington County. Salem officially affiliated with the South Carolina Synod in 1825, and by then the congregation occupied a wood frame building located at the site of the present-day Old Salem Cemetery on Devil's Backbone Road, approximately one quarter mile northeast of the Cedar Grove site. During the revival fervor of the early 1850s, divisions within the congregation over the method of worship prompted more conservative members to form a separate faction, the "Old School Lutherans at Salem Church," which continued to meet and share the same church building with the Salem congregation until 1856. That year, local resident Henry Craps donated land where the present Cedar Grove Lutheran Church is located for the erection of a new wood frame place of worship, which was dedicated in 1857 as the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church.<sup>6</sup> When fire destroyed this building in 1865, the congregation held services in a brush arbor until its replacement was finished in 1866. This new, larger wooden structure served the congregation until the 1920s, when the church members began to lobby for a larger, more modern brick facility.<sup>7</sup>

Beginning in June 1924, a "scouting party" of church members began visiting other Lutheran church buildings in North Carolina "for the purpose of looking over some of the modern Lutheran churches that had been constructed in the upper Piedmont."<sup>8</sup> On August 10, 1924, the congregation agreed to erect a new structure, and they also voted to extend an invitation to the old Salem Church members to join with them in this process. Salem agreed in principle, but disagreements over the location and appearance of the new church delayed construction, so much so that Cedar Grove eventually determined to move forward without the Salem members. In March 1925, Cedar Grove's Reverend W.D. Wise purchased the Statesville, North Carolina, architectural plans from Charlotte, North Carolina architect Louis H. Asbury, then placed an order several months later for the brickwork through the Georgia-Carolina Brick Company. By March 1926, the congregation broke ground on the new church. Meanwhile, following a fire that destroyed the old Salem Church in December 1925, that congregation disbanded, with many of its members joining the Cedar Grove congregation in the ensuing months.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> J. Ansel Caughman, *History of Cedar Grove Community* (Batesburg, SC: The Bruner Press, 1952), 40. The St. John's building was abandoned and replaced by their congregation in 1954. Asbury apparently used this design for at least one other church, the Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church in Troutman, NC. For a history of the Holy Trinity, see *Our First 75 Years: The Anniversary Story of Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Troutman, North Carolina* (Troutman, NC: privately printed). The Louis H. Asbury Papers, 1906-1975, are on deposit with UNCC Manuscript Collection, University of North Carolina, Charlotte. This collection includes a photograph of the original St. John's Lutheran in Statesville.

<sup>6</sup> R. Hoy Caughman, *Cedar Grove Lutheran Church, 1852-2002* (Lexington, SC: Palmetto Bookworks, 2002), 17-21.

<sup>7</sup> J. Ansel Caughman, *History*, 37. For an image of the previous Cedar Grove building, see p. 38.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, 39.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, 33 and 40-42.

Various professional obligations and community demands kept the volunteer workers from completing the church in a timely fashion, but with some paid labor, the major structural work was complete by mid-1927. Parishioners then secured and installed art glass memorial windows purchased from the High Point Glass and Decorative Company in High Point, North Carolina. All told, construction expenses appear to have been close to \$45,000, inclusive of basement modifications that allowed for Sunday School classes to be held there. In 1938, members of the Caughman family—who had originally given the land on which Salem Church had been located—re-purchased this land from the South Carolina Synod and transferred it to Cedar Grove Lutheran Church. In the ensuing years, many Cedar Grove parishioners whose families had originally worshipped at Salem Church made arrangements for their relatives to be interred at the Salem Church Cemetery.<sup>10</sup>

Cedar Grove Lutheran Church is significant not only for its architectural sophistication in a small rural enclave in the Piedmont region of South Carolina, but also for its connections to Louis H. Asbury, a prominent Charlotte architect whose influential designs shaped the institutional architectural trends throughout the Carolinas during the early twentieth century. With the exception of some minor modifications made to the southeast corner of the original building to facilitate the renovation of the adjacent educational facility, the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church remains largely unchanged from its original appearance. In addition, the adjacent Cedar Grove Cemetery is an essential contributing resource that retains its historical integrity as an associated burial ground.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**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
- Name of repository: **Cedar Grove Lutheran Church**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acree of Property** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>457479</u>	<u>3760640</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>457714</u>	<u>3760241</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>457807</u>	<u>3760337</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>457375</u>	<u>3760503</u>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, 42-49. J. Ansel Caughman's history offers an account of the many individuals who played a role in construction of the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church. The first instance of the use of the "Cedar Grove Evangelical Lutheran Church" name appears to have been in connection with the construction of the new church building. The WPA church records survey of 1936 makes reference to an "inscription over the door" with this appellation. See Works Progress Administration, *Survey of State and Local Historical Records: 1936 Church Records*, Lexington County, South Carolina, microfilm, South Caroliniana Library.

Cedar Grove Lutheran Church

Property Name

Zone

Easting

Northing

Lexington County, South Carolina

County and State

Zone

Easting

Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary for the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church is delineated as parcel 003900-03-001 (Cedar Grove Lutheran Church and Cemetery) on the accompanying Lexington County Tax Maps.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated acreage contains the historic sanctuary of Cedar Grove Lutheran Church and the Cedar Grove Cemetery, both of which remain under the ownership and maintenance of the Cedar Grove Lutheran Church and which are historically interconnected and contribute to the significance of the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Eric W. Plaag  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date October 1, 2010  
street & number 2136 Wallace St. telephone (803) 466-7050  
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29201  
e-mail eplaag@hotmail.com

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**OWNER:** Cedar Grove Evangelical Lutheran Church

**ADDRESS:** c/o George Eargle  
1218 Union Church Road  
Leesville, SC 29070

**PHONE:** (803) 532-2455

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Cedar Grove Lutheran Church

**City or Vicinity:** Leesville (vicinity)

**County:** Lexington

**State:** South Carolina

**Photographer:** Eric Plaag

**Date Photographed:** July 29, 2009 and January 19, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 27: East elevation
- 2 of 27: Northeast oblique of education center
- 3 of 27: Northeast oblique of education center and parsonage
- 4 of 27: Southeast oblique
- 5 of 27: Northeast oblique
- 6 of 27: North elevation with cemetery
- 7 of 27: Northeast oblique of north transept
- 8 of 27: Northwest oblique
- 9 of 27: Southwest oblique
- 10 of 27: South courtyard
- 11 of 27: South courtyard, looking west
- 12 of 27: Main entry detail, east elevation
- 13 of 27: Narthex, looking north
- 14 of 27: Apse and altar
- 15 of 27: Oblique of south wall of sanctuary
- 16 of 27: Southwest corner of transept
- 17 of 27: Sanctuary looking east to balcony
- 18 of 27: North transept window detail
- 19 of 27: South transept window detail
- 20 of 27: Sanctuary from balcony
- 21 of 27: Balcony window detail
- 22 of 27: Main basement hallway
- 23 of 27: Basement common room with north staircase
- 24 of 27: Basement classroom, north side
- 25 of 27: Cedar Grove Cemetery from southeast
- 26 of 27: Cedar Grove Cemetery, looking northwest
- 27 of 27: Marker detail, Cedar Grove Cemetery

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.