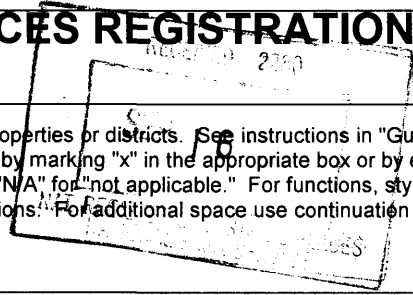


11/17

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 Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Edie-Bath Road, one-half mile west of U.S. 1
city, town Blythe (X) vicinity of
county Richmond **code** GA 245
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30805

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	1	0
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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 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 the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

W. Ray Luce

9-8-04

Signature of certifying official

Date

W. Ray Luce, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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 or bureau

5. 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:

see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall *10/27/04*

Edson H. Beall

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions:

RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: rural antebellum church

Materials:

foundation brick, field stone
walls wood
roof asphalt shingles
other n/a

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery consists of a rural antebellum church and a cemetery located one-half mile west of U.S. 1, on Edie-Bath Road in the vicinity of the small community of Bath. (Photo 1.) Bath is located a three miles northeast of the town of Blythe and approximately 15 miles southwest of Augusta.

The rural antebellum church is a small, square, clapboard structure painted white with a hipped roof, asphalt shingles, and two attached wings that appear to be separate buildings: a Sunday school wing which was attached in the mid-19th century and a fellowship hall added to the left of the Sunday school building in 1991. There are small cupolas on the 1836 structure and the 1991 fellowship hall. Windows on the church are 9/9 wooden sashes, while the wooden windows on the Sunday school wing are 6/6. (Photos 1 through 4.) The main church building is fronted by a Greek Revival-style pedimented portico.

Double wood-paneled doors lead into the church. The sanctuary has a center aisle (photo 6) with pews on either side and a centrally-located pulpit in front. (Photo 5.) The sanctuary retains original plaster walls and wooden floors (now carpeted). Within the main sanctuary remain the original hand-carved pulpit with Doric pilasters and Greek-key carved detailing, the original, hand-forged ornate chandelier and oil lamps which have been converted to electricity, and dentil work along the cornice. In the rear of the sanctuary, a small stairway leads to the balcony that was originally built as a slave gallery. (Photo 6.) There was at one time a separate side door used for the slaves' entry, but it has since been closed in.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The Greek Revival-style Sunday school wing is one-story with a Greek Revival-style portico. The small portico is supported by square Doric columns and fluted pilasters, and a two-panel door is surrounded by sidelights. (Photo 7.) The wing contains two rooms and a vestibule. It retains its wooden ceilings, plaster walls, large Greek Revival baseboards, and original doors. (Photo 8.) In one corner of the Sunday School wing is a hand-made library bookcase made by John Trowbridge (the builder of the church) containing all the books given by Edward Shippen West in 1863. (In the corner of photo no. 8.)

The 1991 fellowship hall contains a large meeting room and kitchen.(Photos 9 and 10.)

Changes to the sanctuary include replacing the original pews in the 1950s and adding acoustical ceiling tile and HVAC in the late 20th century. In 1991 a new fellowship hall was attached to the historic Sunday school wing.

A cemetery is located to the rear of the church and is enclosed in a brick and concrete block fence. Photographs 11 through 23 reflect the cemetery. The wall is best shown in photos 20 and 21. The cemetery was established before the present church building was built. The earliest death date on a grave marker is 1814. The cemetery is laid out behind the church and its additions and is divided into various family plots. Most family plots are outlined with low copings of cement or marble. Cemetery grave markers cover a range in time of over 190 years at this point. Markers range from marble to cement, and most are modest. There are some more modern large, family plot headstones with the family surname engraved in the middle. Some graves are outlined in cement coping with rocks on top of the actual grave. Some family plots have either metal or brick fences or walls around them, some have a combination of both materials used in the enclosing. Photo 13 shows one of these combination fence/walls and a large obelisk tombstone within the fence, and a smaller one outside the fence. Photo 14 shows the original marble tombstone, dated 1836, of the wife of the Rev. T. M. Dwight whose death occurred the same year this church building is said to have been completed. A further inscription at the bottom would indicate it may not have been erected until 1842. Photos 15 and 23 show a plot surrounded by a rock wall. Photo 16 shows not only a fairly elaborate metal and brick wall, but also an obelisk marble monument with a very elaborate wreath motif carved on it. Other burials on the lot show a grave or graves outlined with scalloped copings and rocks or gravel within. Photograph 17 shows a number of flat slab tombstones on brick foundations, hinting an above-ground burial, which was not necessarily the case. Photos 18 and 22 show one of the best preserved and more elaborate of the total rustic wrought-iron fences used to delineate one family's plot. The railing imitates tree limbs. Photo 19 in contrast shows a much more modest and perhaps more recent metal fence. The most unusual grave marker in the cemetery is that shown in photograph 20 of the grave of Quintillian Skrine (1809-1886), who although he died late in the 19th century, has a barrel-vaulted cement above-ground burial on a single lot with an elaborate fence, of a much earlier era. The metal plate on the fence has the date of 1886 on it. Typical 19th century funeral motifs are found on a few grave markers, including the sheaf of life and a floral bouquet shown in photo 21. A 1987 cemetery survey by the Augusta Genealogical Society identified 124 graves, including those with no markers.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery has informal landscaping of small bushes and trees around the entire property. There are no outbuildings. The church sits back from a bend in the road and is accessed by a graveled driveway across the front from a pine grove, all in a rural setting at the center of the historic village of Bath.

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): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
ART
RELIGION
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance:

1814 - 1954

Significant Dates:

1814- earliest marked grave/burial in the cemetery
1836 – construction of the church
c.1860 – construction of the Sunday School wing

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Trowbridge, John (1817-1894), master carpenter, born in Mass., moved to Georgia in 1830s

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is a historic community landmark in the small rural community of Bath. It contains one of the most important and one of the oldest buildings in the community, as well as the only church and the only cemetery in the community.

The Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is significant in architecture as a good example of an antebellum church built in 1836. The church is unusual, as it is almost square rather than rectangular shape. Otherwise it retains the character-defining features of a rural church in Georgia: simple overall design, wood-frame construction, a large open interior space, and original doors, windows, and hardware. The clapboard structure is painted white with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles and has two attached wings. The church retains much of its original materials including chandelier, balcony/gallery with column supports, pulpit, as well as its original walls and woodwork. It is also significant as a work of John Trowbridge (1817-1894) a Massachusetts-born master carpenter, who moved to Georgia and Bath in the 1830s. His most noted building is the Columbia County Courthouse, built in the 1850s. The bell within the cupola is said to have been forged in England. The Greek Revival-style Sunday school building also retains many important details including doors and sidelights, built-in book cabinet, and a very unusual curvilinear shape.

The church is significant in religion because of being and remaining Presbyterian, one of the smaller faiths in number in Georgia. In 1860, over 90 percent of Georgia's churches were Baptists and Methodists with Presbyterians being only a small percentage of the remaining churches. The church was founded by nearby families who created the community as a resort area. This church was a joint congregation with Waynesboro until 1879. These prominent families from nearby Burke County came to Bath during the summer months to escape the heat in the spring waters that were found in Bath. The community of Bath became a popular summer resort in the early 1800s, not only for the Burke County families, but also for the well-to-do of the area. Though the community of Bath is no longer used as a summer resort and is a very sparsely populated community, the church continues to be used as a church as it has since 1836. This church and its congregation would be one of the oldest continuously-operating Presbyterian congregations in Georgia in one of the oldest buildings dedicated for use by the Presbyterians in the state. .

The cemetery is significant in art because it contains some very fine examples of marble tombstones from the early 19th century, iron fences for individual plots including one using a tree limb motif, and a variety of above ground burial configurations. The variety of burial lots/family plots, use of funeral motifs, such as the sheaf of wheat, a few above-ground burials, several slabs on raised brick, all are typical of a cemetery of this age, but it is unusual to have such an intact concentration of these features in a small rural cemetery. Those made of marble are the finest in the cemetery and reflect the value placed on this material when carving cemetery monuments. The several obelisks and some of the oldest markers are out of marble, reflecting the respect and social and economic position of the families who were commemorating their deceased loved ones.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

The Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is significant in the area of social history for the intact slave balcony in the main church building. This balcony evidences the otherwise poorly documented presence of enslaved African-Americans in the antebellum Bath resort community and their attendance at the Bath Presbyterian Church. Most likely these were domestic or house slaves brought from the homes and plantations of the wealthy white families resorting at Bath. Little else is known about them at present. Slave balconies such as this one are commonly found in rural antebellum churches in Georgia.

National Register Criteria

Bath Presbyterian Church meets National Register Criterion A because as a small, rural church it fits into the broad patterns of American history. It is also important that it was a Presbyterian church, one of only a few antebellum Presbyterian congregations in Georgia, a state predominately Baptist and Methodist, and this building is one of the oldest continuously in use by a Presbyterian congregation in Georgia. The building and cemetery meet Criterion C because the church retains a large amount of the original materials, including room shape, wooden walls, windows, ceiling, and columns, and the cemetery retains many marble tombstones and unusual iron fencing.

The property is significant at the state level because it represents one of the oldest continuously operating Presbyterian congregations in Georgia and the building is one of the oldest if not the oldest churches dedicated for use by the Presbyterians. The property is also significant at the state level for its extraordinary rural cemetery with its exceptional collection of funerary art, fences, and rockwork.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

A- It is significant in the history of religion in Georgia because of its direct association with the Presbyterian faith, one of the smaller religious groups in Georgia, who in the 1850 U.S. Census of Social Statistics, comprised less than 10 percent of those identifying their faith, the majority being Baptists and Methodists.

D- It is significant for the cemetery with its exceptional collection of funerary art, iron fencing, stonework, and other features.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from 1814 and the first known, marked burial in the cemetery, through the building of the church (1836) until the end of the historic era (1954) because the building continues to function as a church.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

There are two contributing resources. The church is a contributing building. The cemetery is a contributing site.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

About 15 miles southwest of Augusta in Richmond County, lying about one-half mile off U.S. Highway 1, is the historic village of Richmond Bath, now simply called Bath. Within this historic community that was once the summer retreat for wealthy planters from nearby Burke County is Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery. Closer to the Burke County line is the town of Blythe, Georgia.

The village of Bath began originally as a 450-acre land grant to Jonas Griffin in 1797. The land was later sold to Thomas Walker, who in 1799 sold the tract to Thomas Waggoner for \$270. It was then known as the Richmond Bath Tract. Many generations later, residents referred to their home in that section as being located "On Bath." In 1802 it became the property of Robert Watkins, a very prominent lawyer from Augusta, the county seat, who, seeing commercial possibilities, erected a boarding house and bathhouses, which received splendid patronage. Passing from the possession of Watkins, it was purchased by Joseph G. Posner, who also operated a hotel in nearby Louisville, Georgia, when it was the state capital.

Posner's advertised extensively during his ownership, beginning in 1802, to lure people to come to the Richmond Bath area, which he called "a healthy and delightful place" where he kept a boarding house. He promised "cold water," "wine," good food and "good cheer" so people would not "fear the summer's heat or yellow-fever." He also mentioned separate houses were also being built to be rented out. The baths were well in operation by 1802, as a further advertisement in 1803 by Posner indicated the prices and the facilities. One could stay at his boarding house with room and board for \$6 a week. In 1811, he advertised in the Savannah paper that the baths were "cut down through white stone; the floor being solid rock." (Holmes, pp. 103-106.)

Posner wrote his will in 1812 and died shortly thereafter. Future Governor William Schley, as executor of the estate of Joseph Posner, sold the land around 1818 to Dr. James Whitehead from Burke County, who established a summer home on the tract of land. Whitehead sold large lots to his relatives and friends who built homes, and there were as many as eighteen houses in Bath's heyday.

Many of Whitehead's relatives and descendants are buried at the Bath Presbyterian Church Cemetery. [Note: This nomination is only for the church and cemetery, not for any of the houses or house sites discussed above. It is not know which, if any, are still extant.]

Bath Presbyterian Church was first organized by the Whiteheads and other prominent families from Burke County that attended the Waynesboro Presbyterian Church, first established before 1790.

These prominent families from Burke County came to Bath during the summer months to escape the heat and bathe in the spring waters that were found in Bath. Plagued by malaria, often called the "summer disease," they came to the area they called Richmond Bath which seemed to be free of the fever. The community of Bath became a popular summer resort, not only for the Burke County

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

families, but also for the well-to-do of the area. It had obviously been a thriving area as a resort for nearly two decades when Whitehead and his family became the owners.

Because most of the members of the Waynesboro Presbyterian Church migrated the 25 or so miles to Bath for the summer, it was decided to create a separate, summer church or meeting house for the members to attend. The minister also came and a separate house was put at his disposal as well. During these early days, the church building would be closed during the winter when the members and the minister returned to Waynesboro, in nearby Burke County.

The congregation had begun before 1819 (the first marked burial is 1814), and an earlier church building had been erected in 1819. The Rev. C. I. Stacy, writing after 1902 in his work (see Bibliography), stated:

The Village of Bath, in Richmond county, was settled in 1819, as a summer home for the wealthy cotton planters of Burke, who largely composed the membership of the Waynesboro church. They erected at Bath another church building and a splendid manse, which still stand [c.1902] and from that time on the minister resided at Bath and served both churches, the organization being known as 'The Presbyterian church of Waynesboro and Bath.'

The present church was erected c.1836 on the same site as the original 1819 log structure. The 1836 building was completed by John Trowbridge (1817-1894), a Massachusetts-born master carpenter who moved to Georgia in the 1830s, and after a brief stint in Alabama, spent the rest of his life in the area, dying in Bath in 1894. He was said to be the first to use a double window design in the South. Many members of the Trowbridge family are buried in the church cemetery. It has been written that Bath Presbyterian Church was the first church in the South designed with a hip roof with the belfry in the middle. The bell within the belfry is said to have been forged in England. Trowbridge is said to have built numerous buildings in the area and is known to have constructed the Columbia County Courthouse in Appling in the 1850s and it is still in use today as one of Georgia's oldest courthouses.

Records show that S. K. Talmage (1798-1865), who later became president of Oglethorpe University, was probably the first minister on a regular basis, before 1824. In 1824, the Rev. Colin McIver began his ministry there, and he was to be followed in 1830 by the Rev. Lawson Clinton. Rev. Clinton died at age 41 in 1838. (*The Charleston Observer*, October 20, 1838.) Until 1843, the Rev. Timothy Dwight held the pulpit. His wife has a marked grave in the church's cemetery, indicating her death in 1836. After Rev. Dwight, Bath had her most famous pastor. His name was Francis R. Goulding (1810-1881), who served from 1843 to 1851.

The Rev. Goulding was an accomplished author, inventor, and theologian. A nearby Georgia historical marker speaks to his accomplishments:

Francis Robert Goulding, preacher, teacher, author, inventor, as minister of the Bath Presbyterian Church from 1843 to 1851, occupied its manse about 1 mile North. During that time he wrote the most popular of this several books: *The Young Marooners*. Born at Midway,

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

GA (1810), and graduated from the University of Georgia and the Theological Seminary of Columbia, he served as Chaplain during the War Between the States, preached and taught at numerous churches and schools in this section and died impoverished in Roswell, GA (1891). He invented a sewing machine in 1842, four years before Howe's invention was patented.

When Dr. Goulding left Bath, he was replaced by the Rev. Rufus K. Porter (1827-1869). Dr. Porter stayed with Bath until 1867. During his tenure, the church, formerly independent, joined the Hopewell Presbytery, the regional grouping of Presbyterian churches. Rev. Porter saw Bath through the Civil War. According to legend and Walter A. Clark in his *Lost Arcadia*, Bath Church was vandalized and desecrated during the war. It is said that the troops tried to remove the pulpit from the church, but were unable. The troops were able, however, to confiscate the silver communion and baptismal wares. Also around the time of the Civil War, future President Woodrow Wilson worshiped at Bath Presbyterian as a boy. His father, Reverend Joseph Wilson, preached there while he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Augusta. Other famous visitors to the church include John D. Rockefeller and future President and Mrs. William Howard Taft. The noted Georgia historian, Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., often attended services there with his first wife, the former Ruth Whitehead, whose parents are buried in the church cemetery.

According to Rev. Stacy's account, written c.1902, there were several other regular ministers, until about 1881, when the congregation was much reduced in number. The two churches split in 1879 and Bath had its own minister thereafter.

Within the cemetery located behind the church are many interesting monuments. One of the more unusual graves is that of "Colonel" Quintillian Skrine, whose epitaph from 1886 reads, "I have no regrets for the past, no fears for the future." A clause in his will, however, bespeaks his desire that his grave be guarded nightly for a time which, according to legend, was fulfilled. There are a number of granite and marble slabs within the cemetery. The earliest death date is that of Major Isaac Walker whose handsome slab bears the date of death of 1814. Six Confederate soldiers and one World War I soldier are buried in the cemetery.

The church and cemetery remain in active use. There are weekly worship services on Sunday mornings in the church. Interments are made occasionally in the cemetery by both descendants of the early members of the church, as well as newer members.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Agerton, Zilliah Lee Bostick (church historian since 1924). *History of the Presbyterian Church of Waynesboro, Georgia 1760-1960*. (published c.1960)

Augusta Genealogical Society, Cemetery Survey, November 14, 1987, for the Bath Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Survey no. 42. (On file at the society headquarters in Augusta, Georgia.)

Clark, Walter A. *A Lost Arcadia or The Story of My Old Community*. Augusta, GA: Chronicle Job Print, 1909.

Enfinger, Bobbie. *Bath, The Church and the People*. (unpublished)

Hillhouse, Albert M. *A History of Burke County, Georgia 1777-1950*. Swainsboro, GA: Magnolia Press, 1985.

Holmes, Y. Lynn. *Those Glorious Days: A History of Louisville as Georgia's Capital, 1796-1807*. Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 1996.

Montgomery, Erick D. Compiled notes on the history of Richmond Bath.

Myers, Robert Manson. *Children of Pride*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972. Selected biographical sketches of the Jones family are in the Who's Who glossary.

Stacy, C.I. *The Oldest Church in the Synod of Georgia By It's Pastor*. Waynesboro, GA.: by the author, 1902.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- 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:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.6 acres

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 390852 Northing 3688949

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property boundary is shown on the enclosed 1992 plat map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the same as those located on a plat for the church dated December 19, 1992, by Ernest E. Clements, Registered Georgia Land Surveyor No. 2084. The boundary includes all that remains associated with the church and cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Cherie Bennett, Grants Coordinator/Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 414-H
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 24, 2004
e-mail ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title n/a
organization n/a
mailing address n/a
city or town n/a **state** n/a **zip code** n/a
telephone n/a
e-mail n/a

- () **property owner**
- () **consultant**
- () **regional development center preservation planner**
- () **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) W. A. Hundley, Jr., Elder
organization (if applicable) Bath Presbyterian Church
mailing address 3286 Highway 88
city or town Blythe **state** GA **zip code** 30805
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Bath Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Blythe vicinity
County: Richmond
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 23


1. Church, front façade, as seen from near the road; photographer facing south.
2. Church, front façade, as seen from the parking area; photographer facing southwest.
3. Church, front façade, as seen from the parking area; photographer facing south.
4. Church, front façade, as seen from the parking area; photographer facing southwest.
5. Church, interior, looking towards pulpit; photographer facing southwest.
6. Church, interior, looking towards front entrance; photographer facing northwest.
7. Sunday School wing, front façade, as seen from the parking area; photographer facing south.
8. Sunday School wing, interior, looking towards church; photographer facing northwest.
9. Fellowship hall, east façade, as seen from the parking area; photographer facing southwest.
10. Fellowship hall, interior, looking towards front entrance; photographer facing northeast.
11. Cemetery graves; photographer facing northeast.
12. Cemetery graves; photographer facing northwest.
13. Cemetery graves; photographer facing northeast.
14. Cemetery graves; photographer facing northeast.
15. Cemetery graves; photographer facing north.
16. Cemetery graves and brick/wood fencing; photographer facing northeast.

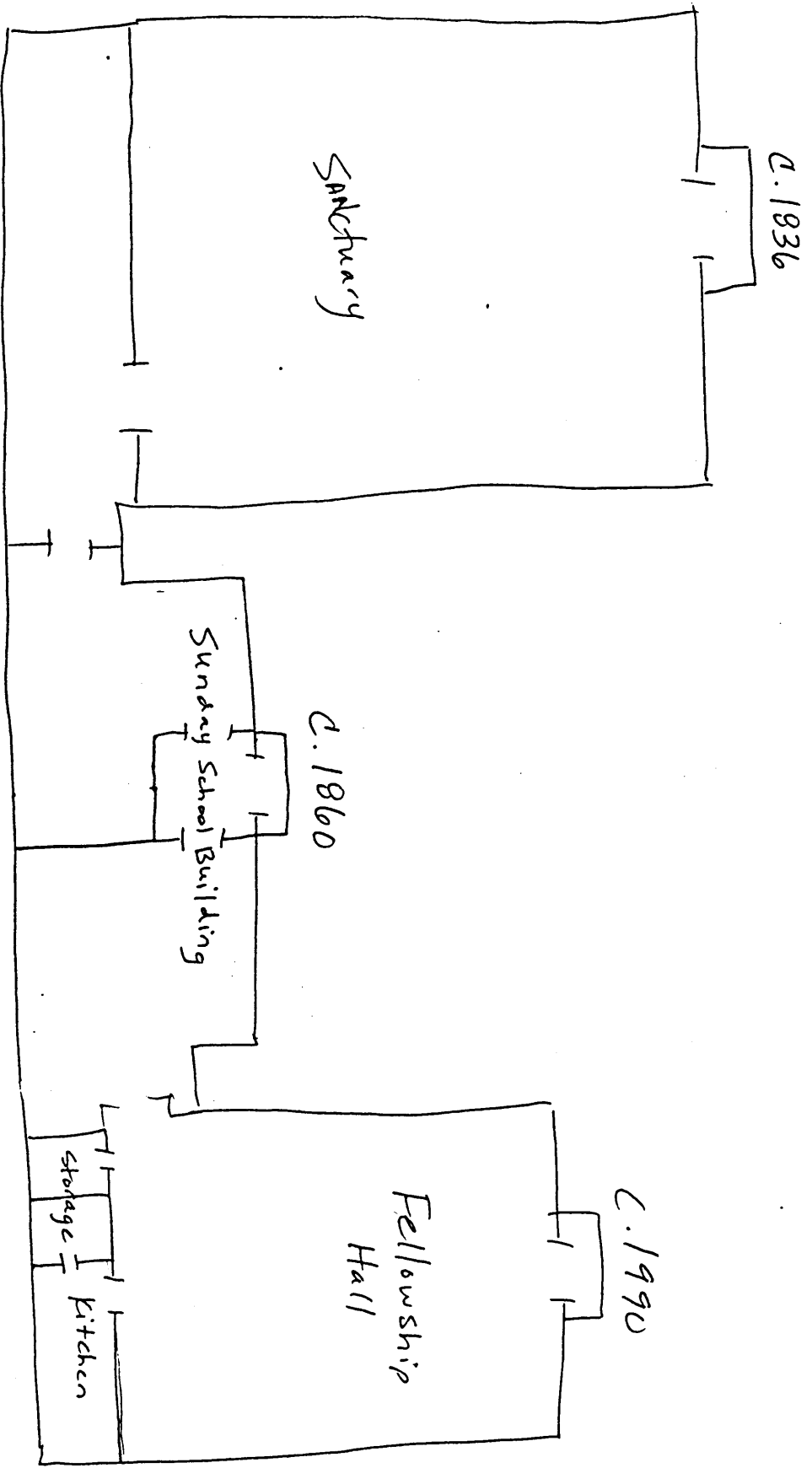
National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. Cemetery graves and brick fencing; photographer facing southwest.
18. Cemetery plot showing unusual iron fence; photographer facing south
19. Cemetery graves and fencing; photographer facing southwest.
20. Grave with iron fencing ; photographer facing east.
21. Cemetery markers; photographer facing east.
22. Cemetery plot showing unusual iron fence; photographer facing south.
23. Cemetery plot showing unusual stone fence and iron fence; photographer facing west.


(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

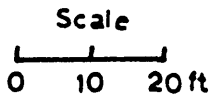
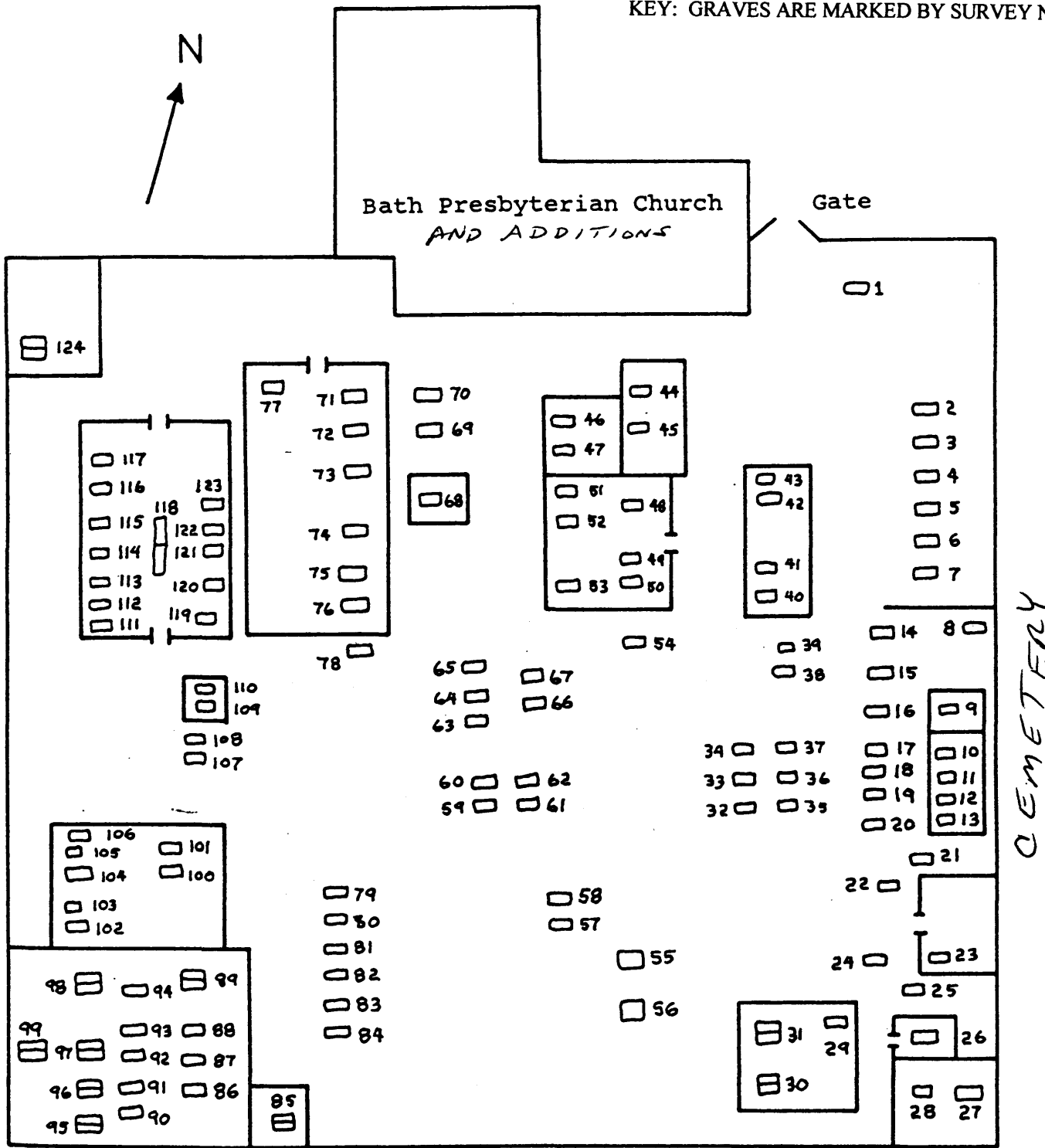
BATH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY
RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA
FLOOR PLAN/SITE PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
NORTH: 
SOURCE: CONSULTANT, 1998




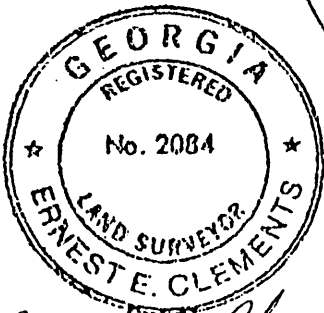
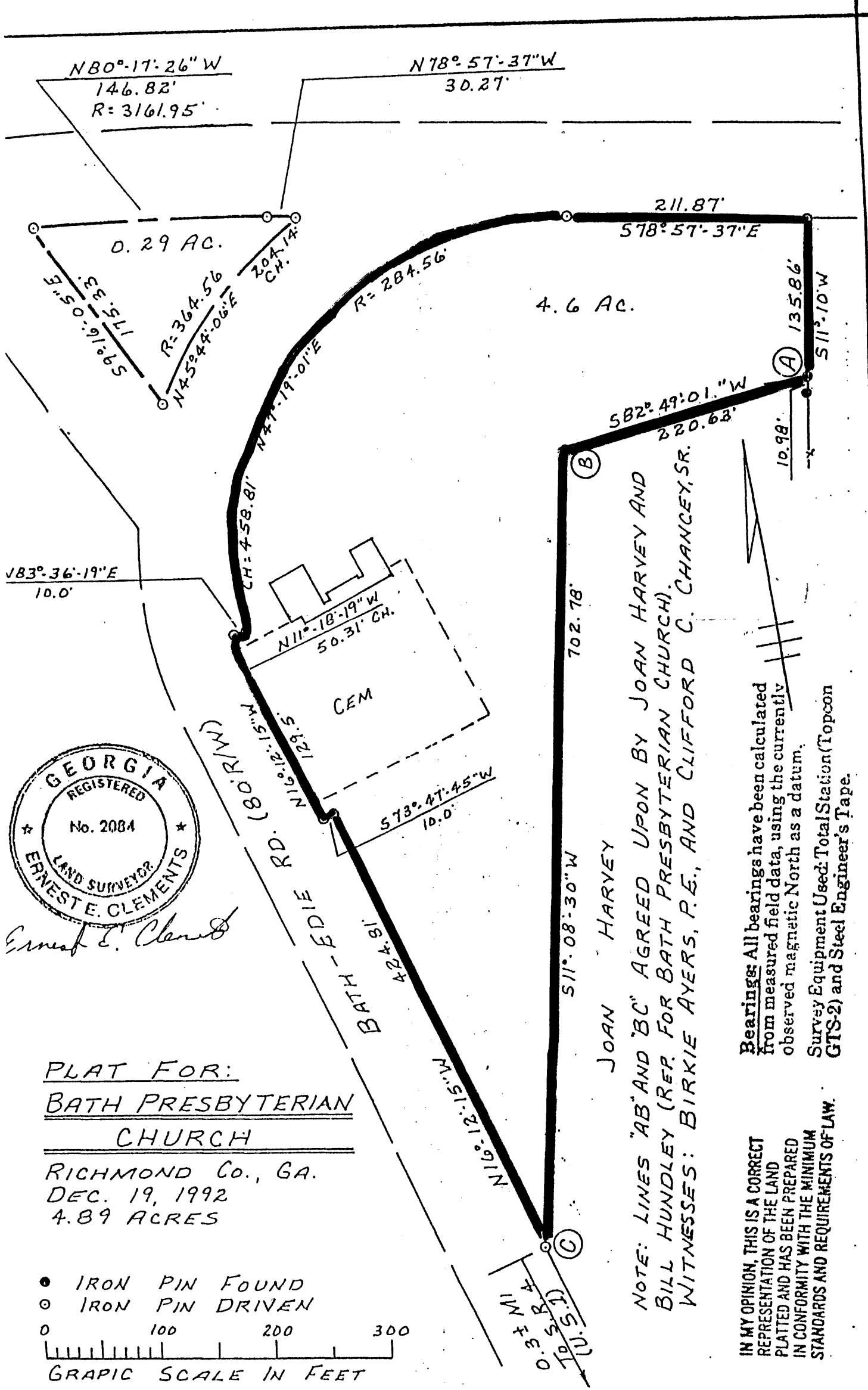
FLOOR PLAN BATH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (not to scale)

BATH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY
(Bath, Georgia)

BATH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY
RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA
SITE PLAN AND CEMETERY PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
NORTH: 
SOURCE: AUGUSTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 1987
KEY: GRAVES ARE MARKED BY SURVEY NUMBER

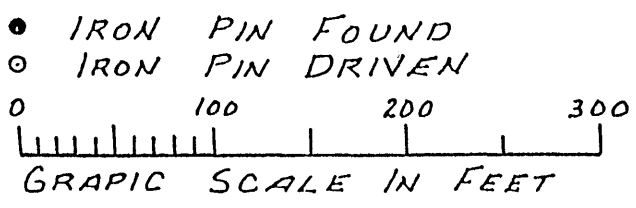


BATH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY
RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/PLAT MAP
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: ———
 SCALE: 1" = 100'
 NORTH: 
 SOURCE: ERNEST E. CLEMENTS, SURVEYOR, 1992



Ernest E. Clements

PLAT FOR:
BATH PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH
 RICHMOND Co., GA.
 DEC. 19, 1992
 4.89 ACRES



NOTE: LINES "AB" AND "BC" AGREED UPON BY JOAN HARVEY AND
 BILL HUNDLEY (REF. FOR BATH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH).
 WITNESSES: BIRKIE AYERS, P.E., AND CLIFFORD C. CHANCEY, SR.

Bearings: All bearings have been calculated from measured field data, using the currently observed magnetic North as a datum.
 Survey Equipment Used: Total Station (Topcon GTS-2) and Steel Engineer's Tape.

IN MY OPINION, THIS IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE LAND PLATTED AND HAS BEEN PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE MINIMUM STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF LAW.