

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 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 New Hebron Baptist Church

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 570 New Hebron Church Road

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Concord

state Georgia code GA county Pike code 231 zip code 30206

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
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 [Signature] Date 2 MAR 2017

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):
for Edison H. Beall 4-24-17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

New Hebron Baptist Church
 Name of Property

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5. Classification

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Front Gable Church

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
 walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

 roof: METAL: Tin
 other: Porch: brick, concrete masonry unit
Chimney: brick

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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

New Hebron Baptist Church is located approximately two miles west of the town of Concord in an unincorporated community known as Piney Woods in Pike County, in west central Georgia. The small single-story front-gable church sits close to the road, and is surrounded by minimally developed open fields and wooded land. The eastern half of the church property is wooded with a mix of pine and hardwoods, undoubtedly the source of the community's name. Mature trees, including water oak, live oak, juniper, and pecan, are scattered around the church. The wood frame church building is sheathed in clapboard, painted white. The foundation is comprised of 30 brick piers, and the roof is standing-seam tin. A concrete-masonry-unit porch finished in brick, with a brick stair and a wood portico including four wood columns, was added to the building in 1958 and is centered on the south (primary) façade. The building exhibits historic four-over-four wood windows with double-hung sashes. A single door opening on the north façade houses a non-historic utility door, while two single door openings on the south façade retain their original six-panel doors. The interior of the church was originally a single room, but was partitioned in 1947 to create Sunday school classrooms in the north third of the sanctuary. The classroom area is comprised of three rooms, today serving as a bathroom, storage room, and fellowship hall. All interior walls and ceilings are beadboard, painted white; floors are pine. In the sanctuary, rows of slatted pews face the modest wood pulpit, centered on the north wall. Two arched alcoves are centered in the north wall between two door openings that access the former classroom space. The church was not electrified until 1940, however, the oil lamps on the walls are not original, having been installed for a movie filming at the church in 1998. A cap over the former flue for the wood-burning stove that once heated the building is located in the ceiling in front of the pulpit.

Narrative Description

NOTE: The following description was compiled by Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager, Historic Preservation Division, from the Historic Property Information Form for New Hebron Baptist Church, dated November 22, 2014, written by Dwain W. Penn, Vicar, New Hebron Baptist Church, and additional supporting documentation, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources; Stockbridge, Georgia.

New Hebron Baptist Church is situated on 2.25 rural acres, bordered by agricultural fields and wooded land. The property's single built resource, the 33-foot by 48-foot church building, was constructed in 1908.

This single-story, wood-frame building is typical of rural church design of the early 20th century in Georgia. The building is rectangular, with a high-pitched roof creating gabled ends on the north and south elevations (images 1 and 7). The foundation is comprised of 30 brick piers (images 1 and 9), and all framing materials are heart pine, secured with cut nails. The building is sheathed in clapboard, painted white. The roof, with an under-layer of wood panels, is finished with three rows of long sheets of tin shingles on each side (image 5). A two-foot high brick and mortar chimney rises from the roof ridge 12 feet from the north gable.

The building exhibits historic four-over-four wood windows with double-hung sashes. A single door opening on the north, or rear, façade (image 1) houses a nonhistoric utility door, while two single door openings on the south, primary façade retain their original six-panel wood doors (image 7), providing immediate access to the sanctuary. Wood window and door surrounds are of simple design.

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A concrete porch was added to the south, primary façade in 1958 (image 7). The porch's concrete pad, bordered with brick, rests on a foundation of concrete masonry unit. Access to the porch is provided by five brick steps almost as long as the porch. The porch is covered by a gabled portico supported by four square wood columns. Two cast-iron banisters run from the lowest step up to the porch and are attached to the two interior columns. The portico gable is sheathed in clapboard, painted white, and a rectangular wood louver is centered in the portico at its apex. Nonhistoric screen doors, installed in 1989 by Turner Entertainment for the filming of the movie *Cold Sassy Tree*, are present on the exterior of the door frames.

The front doors open into the church sanctuary, 32 by 36 feet in dimension, with three windows each on the east and west walls (images 16-20). Interior walls and ceilings are finished in beadboard, painted white (image 21). The finish floor is one-by-six-inch pine boards nailed to the joists. Historic two-panel interior doors remain extant. Original wood slat pews, arranged to face the north wall, where the pulpit is located on a raised dais, create two aisles aligned with the two exterior doors in the south wall (image 22). Seven 11-foot pews form a center section facing north, fronted by a seven-foot pew designated to hold church hymnals. Six seven-foot pews located at the west and east walls across the aisles from the longer pews complete the main seating section. Three seven-foot pews, facing east, are grouped near the north end of the west wall adjacent to the piano (image 17). Two 11-foot pews fronted by a seven-foot pew, all facing west, are situated across the room at the north end of the east wall (image 19). These two smaller seating sections in the north portion of the sanctuary were known as the "Amen Corner" (east side) and "Church Choir" (west side). The piano dates to the 1950s.

The handcrafted pulpit (images 16-17) is a classic example of rural economy and thrift. Made entirely of lumber scraps and finish wood pieces, the artisan attempted to dress up the piece with scroll work, modified frieze trim, and decorative panels. Holding all of these ornamental pieces is an underlay of beadboard nailed on a simple pine frame. As a crown piece, the portable lectern atop the pulpit was made from a Gold Dust Twins Snuff wood shipping crate. In front of the pulpit is a modest communion table constructed of heavy lumber with a large utility drawer and table-top finish of brown linoleum.

Behind the pulpit and set in the north wall of the sanctuary are two arched alcoves spaced four feet apart and four feet above the floor of the dais. Hanging centered between the alcoves is a simple cross crafted from hewn wood scraps (image 18).

When New Hebron Baptist Church was electrified by the Rural Electrification Administration in September 1940, four light fixtures, one a converted coal oil lamp installed over the pulpit, were installed in the sanctuary. They were suspended over the large, central pew section (image 16) and at the north end of each aisle. The fixtures at the end of each aisle were replaced with the extant ceiling fans in 1991.

Six non-historic oil lamp shelves, installed by Hallmark Entertainment for the filming of the 1998 movie *Mama Flora's Family*, are located on the east, west and south walls of the sanctuary (images 17, 19, 22). A nonhistoric mirror tile is mounted on the wall behind each shelf. A cap over the former flue for the wood-burning stove that once heated the building is located in the ceiling in front of the pulpit. All of the sanctuary windows are dressed with Southern Beauty Venetian blinds from the now defunct Southern Venetian Blinds Manufacturing Company of Woodbury, Georgia, in neighboring Meriwether County.

The church was originally built as a one-room facility. In 1947, the church partitioned off ten feet of the sanctuary's north end to create three Sunday school classrooms (Graham) (images 11-15). Two ten-by-seven-foot rooms were created on each end (east and west) of the new section, leaving a larger ten-by-18-foot room in the center. The smaller rooms were each wide enough to include one window which provided adequate lighting for Bible lessons. As Sunday school attendance shrank, the classrooms were no longer needed. The east room was converted into a bathroom in 1991 when a well and septic tank were installed on the property; the room contains a modern toilet and an antique pedestal lavatory (image 15).

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The wider center room allowed the two interior doors accessing the sanctuary (image 18) to align with the exterior doors on the south (front) wall of the church, and encompassed the exterior door in the building's north wall. The walls of these rooms were finished with beadboard to match the original 1908 construction. In the center room, two partial walls, also beadboard, extend from the ceiling to approximately the height of the interior door frames. Two arched projections protruding from the south wall form the recessed alcoves in the north wall of the sanctuary.

The church grounds are minimally landscaped. The lawn of the church property, about 35% of the acreage, is covered with a mix of grass and wildflowers, predominantly dandelions. A small boxwood shrub anchors the southwest exterior corner of the porch. A single Nandina bush is found on each side of the porch stair, and nestled in the corner created by the east side of the porch and the church building is an Abelia bush.

Mature trees, including water oak, live oak, juniper, and pecan, are scattered around the church (images 3-4, 6, and 10). The pecan tree was planted in 2002 east of the church near the woods in memory of a long-time friend of the church and former school teacher, Doris Barker Lawrence, mother of Pastor Bill Lawrence; Bill served the church's last two members from 1986 to 1998. A live oak sits a few yards northwest of the non-historic well located at the far northwest corner of the property (image 2).

A hayfield borders the entire west and part of the north property line, and the property's view shed south across unpaved New Hebron Church Road comprises over 80 acres of hayfields.

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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

1908-1947

Significant Dates

1908: Church constructed

1947: Original one-room church partitioned into
four rooms

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins when the church was constructed in 1908 and ends in 1947, the year the front portion of the sanctuary was partitioned to create Sunday school classrooms.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

New Hebron Baptist Church meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property significant primarily for its architecture.

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

New Hebron Baptist Church was chartered in 1907 and began meeting in a school building approximately two miles west of Concord, Georgia in an unincorporated, rural community known then and today as Piney Woods. After meeting in the school building for nine months, the new congregation decided on June 29, 1908 to erect a church building, and by August of that same year, New Hebron Baptist Church had been constructed. New Hebron Baptist Church is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an outstanding and remarkably intact example of an early 20th century front-gable church building in Pike County. The church building retains substantial integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, and the church's sustained rural surroundings contribute to the property's remarkable integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

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

Hebron Baptist Church was chartered on October 6, 1838, and soon after, constructed a church building one half mile west of present-day Concord, Georgia, in Pike County. When the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railway began service through Concord in 1887, the church relocated into town, a trek that many of the church's members soon felt was too distant to travel for worship services. These members eventually decided to establish a new church, and in 1907, New Hebron Baptist Church was chartered and began meeting in a school building approximately two miles west of Concord, in an unincorporated, rural community known then and today as Piney Woods. After meeting in the school building for nine months, the new congregation decided on June 29, 1908 to erect a church building of their own, and by August of that same year, New Hebron Baptist Church had been constructed adjacent to the school building on land donated by early area settler John Franklin Madden, a prominent Concord merchant. The church was chartered with 30 members, primarily area farmers. By 1929, New Hebron Baptist Church had 99 members.

New Hebron Baptist Church is significant at the local level in the area of architecture as an outstanding and remarkably intact example of an early 20th century front-gable church building. As defined in *Church Types in Georgia*, a statewide typology, the front-gable church is the simplest and most common type of historic church in Georgia. Churches of this type are rectangular, with a gable roof that creates gabled primary and rear façades. They exhibit one or two doors on the primary façade, and three to five windows running the length of the side façades.

New Hebron Baptist Church is a representative and remarkably intact example of this type of simple church built for rural congregations in Georgia during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The church retains integrity of design and materials, with exterior character-defining features including the discernable gable-front form, wood-frame construction lacking ornamentation, and paired entry doors. Despite the partitioning of classrooms in the sanctuary in 1947, a common alteration to these churches indicative of changing community and congregational needs during the mid-20th century, the church's interior is largely unchanged, with original features including its large open sanctuary space, original beadboard walls and ceilings, pine floor boards, and slatted wooden pews. The church building retains substantial integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, and the church's sustained rural surroundings contribute to the property's remarkable integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

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Boundaries of Pike County, named after Zebulon Pike, were established by the Georgia Legislature in 1822 following the 1821 Treaty of Indian Springs, which opened the area to white settlement. Land lotteries were held for early settlers, dividing the land into 100 acre tracts. Ancestors of the John Franklin Madden [b. June 24, 1841, d. August 9, 1907] family participated in the lottery and paid \$4 per 100 acres to the Georgia state treasury for land (Dunn). Settlers began to move into portions of western Pike County which at that time was heavily wooded.

The town of Concord began as a hamlet referred to as Hard Head, centered around a farm store run by pioneer area settler Isaac Strickland, located west of the present city limits. Hard Head was a farming community and produce was carried by wagon to Macon to be shipped out on boats navigating the Ocmulgee River.

The city of Concord takes its name from the Concord Primitive Baptist Church that was established in Hard Head in 1833. A dispute divided the members causing a group to break off from this church, resulting in the charter of Hebron Baptist Church, constituted on October 6, 1838. This was the mother church of New Hebron Baptist Church.

When the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railway began service through the area in 1887, the town, by this time known as Concord, relocated east to the location of the new railroad station. The city grew substantially, and was officially granted a state charter in 1887. Concord would grow to see up to 5,000 bales of cotton ginned annually before the boll weevil decimated the area's cotton industry in the early decades of the 20th century. By the 1920s, Concord's commerce was comprised of two nurseries (the 1932 History of Pike County credits one, Smith Brothers Nurseries, as the largest business of the kind in the state and one of the largest in the South at that time), three grocers, five general merchants, two physicians, one druggist, two blacksmith shops, an auto repair garage and a post office (Dunn).

West of town, the Madden family's parcel of land that would eventually be given to New Hebron Baptist Church was initially developed as farmland worked by tenant families to grow predominant crops of the time, namely cotton, peppers, and peaches. The Maddens opened a store in Concord, the John F. Madden and Sons store, which specialized in peppers and peaches (Dunn).

When the community of Hard Head moved east to the location of the rail station in 1887, Hebron Baptist Church relocated with it. An agreement was struck between the Madden family and a community school teacher around 1901 to allow a school building, called Johnson Academy, to be built on an acre of their land in Piney Woods, by that time and still today the name for the unincorporated community approximately two miles west of the town of Concord, bounded approximately by Pedenville Road, Johnson Road, and Caldwell Bridge Road (Beckham). Several years into the use of the facility as a school, local parishioners of Hebron Baptist Church, who felt that the church's move into Concord had rendered travel to it too distant, recognized the school building as a viable option to house worship services for farmers and other residents of the community. According to a November 1, 1907 *Pike County Journal* article, the pastor at (Old) Hebron Baptist Church agreed to service this group on Sunday evenings for several years (Beckham). Attendance grew and talk began of starting a new church. Plans were made to hold a special service on Saturday, October 26, 1907.

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Attendees included a fair showing of clergy from several local Baptist churches, deacons from Hebron Baptist church and the charter pastor for the new fellowship, Rev. J.D. Carreker [b. April 25, 1840, d. April 10, 1925], a Pedenville businessman and noted local circuit rider among rural churches. The group agreed to establish a new church. During the service to constitute the new church, inquiry as to the name was made and charter member Angeline Simerly suggested New Hebron Baptist Church since many of its members "came out of" Hebron Baptist Church in Concord: "The question of naming the new church was under consideration, when one dear old lady says, "New Hebron," and a smile of satisfaction rested upon every face, for no more appropriate name could be given it..." (Beckham).

The church was chartered with 30 members from 14 families: Ivan Banks (church clerk), Lizzie Coates Banks [b. November 30, 1860, d. December 31, 1943], Zee Banks, Annie Bates, J.L. Bates, Ludie Bates, John Coats, Mattie Coats, Rebecca Coats, Wilson Coats, B.M. Connell, Cora Connell, Kate Connell [b. December 29, 1872, d. March 3, 1958], Mrs. T.J. Connell, J.T. Connor, J.W. Fortner (church deacon), Mrs. J.W. Fortner, J.E. Johnson (church deacon), Sallie Johnson, T.F. Kendrick, Lucy Kendrick, Mollie Madden, Cynthia Pilkenton, Fannie Lou Pilkenton, Robert Pilkenton, Alice Rudolph, Angeline Simerly, Dora Strickland, W.C. Strickland, J.H. Turner and Nancy Turner (Dunn). These 30 individuals, along with charter pastor Carreker, were the backbone to the success of the church and helped establish it as a strong fellowship in the community through a variety of volunteer labor and financial gifts. For example, the men of the church families set aside an acre of farmland and donated money made from the crops on that acre to the church. This came to be known as the "God's Acre Plan," and it was soon adopted by other churches in the Flint River Baptist Association, established in 1824, of which New Hebron became a member in 1908 (Graham).

After continuing to meet in Johnson Academy for eight months, the new congregation decided on June 29, 1908 to erect a church building of their own, and by August of that same year, New Hebron Baptist Church had been constructed adjacent to the school building. Jesse Warren Fortner and J.E. "Buster" Johnson Jr. [b. December 16, 1887, d. November 3, 1965] provided the communal labor to construct the church with help from other church members and residents in the community. Those other church members mentioned in the 1989 *History of Pike County* are Ivan Banks, J.L. Bates, B.M. Connell, and J.E. Johnson.

The November 21, 1908, deed record retroactively gifting one acre of land to Johnson Academy and 1.25 acres to New Hebron Baptist Church lists members of the Madden family as L.J., W.F., John B., Maude I. and Lou Ola Mobley, all children of John Franklin Madden, as grantors. Shortly thereafter, deacons signed a new deed giving full ownership of both the church and school properties to New Hebron Baptist Church. Current tax assessor records record the total acreage for this property inaccurately, as 2.5 instead of 2.25 acres.

Prominent evangelists Dr. Solon B. Cousins and J.E. Barron led the church's first revival in August 1908, only weeks after the church house was built (Graham). Throughout its 107 year history, the church has held services one Sunday of the month. Originally, New Hebron was one of a network of several smaller area churches that would each host services once monthly.

New Hebron Baptist Church has never had a cemetery. Members of the church with a connection to Hebron Baptist Church were buried in the Hebron cemetery, 1.5 miles east of New Hebron Baptist Church on Strickland Road.

During the infancy of the church, c.1912, new member Annie Chappell Brooks [b. November 5, 1891, d. March 3, 1988] saw the need for oil lamps and she organized a committee to raise funds to purchase lamps. It was successful and the lamps were used for three decades. The lamps were both hanging and wall-mounted: one over the rostrum (pulpit), one over the piano, one between each window and one over each aisle. The church was also originally heated by a wood stove, located as near the center of the building as possible. Based on the capped flue outlet visible today in the sanctuary ceiling, the stove was in front of where the pulpit is now

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located (before the north third of the sanctuary was partitioned off in 1947, the pulpit was located on the far north wall of the building, which would have been some 15 feet or more from the stove). No documentation is available as to when the wood stove was removed, but it appears likely when the church invested in the new piano (1950s), they wanted both dependable and consistent heat and decided to remove the stove and install gas heat.

According to Southern Rivers Energy Cooperative, it was through the Rural Electrification Administration of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal that New Hebron Baptist Church was first electrified in September 1940. Oil lamps were replaced by four electrical fixtures suspended from the ceiling in the sanctuary. Later, exterior electrical fixtures were installed on the porch ceiling and portico. The three smaller rooms on the north end of the church are not serviced by electricity except for one outlet in the fellowship hall exterior wall.

In 1947, with the decline of the adjacent Johnson Academy, the church decided to enclose the north end of the sanctuary to create three Sunday school rooms and start a weekly teaching program on Sunday morning (Graham). Although the church school met every week, the church continued to hold services only one Sunday each month. The Johnson Academy building burned in the 1950s, reportedly when an attempt to smoke honey bees out of the building failed.

By the 1960s, with pervasive and dependable transportation, some members of Hebron Baptist Church, by then known as Concord Baptist Church, felt it would be wise for New Hebron Baptist Church to close its doors and unite with their "mother" church. A vote was called to take place at New Hebron and the issue failed. Members of New Hebron Baptist Church decided to keep going despite waning membership and attendance.

In June 1991, a water well was drilled on the New Hebron property and one Sunday school classroom was converted into a bathroom, plumbing the building for the first time.

In more recent decades, the rustic charm of New Hebron Baptist Church has appealed to the press and several journalists have visited and written about their experiences. The first of these was Celestine Sibley, author and long-time reporter for the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* (AJC). Sibley visited the church in February 1989, and her article about the property was published in the Sunday, February 26 edition of the AJC. The following third Sunday in March, New Hebron had one of its largest crowds of visitors of that decade.

Weeks after Sibley's visit and article, the town of Concord was contacted by Turner Entertainment Television expressing interest in using the municipality and surrounding area for the filming of *Cold Sassy Tree*, based on the Olive Ann Burns book by the same name. New Hebron Baptist Church was chosen for two scenes in the movie and during May and June of 1989, Faye Dunaway shared camera time with Neil Patrick Harris, Dan Biggers, other cast members and extras in the modest sanctuary. Nine years later, in 1998, Hollywood returned when Hallmark Entertainment, through the auspices of Riverwood Studios in nearby Senoia, filmed five scenes at the church for the 1998 movie *Mama Flora's Family*, based on Alex Haley's autobiography. Actress Erica Alexander was cast as the young Flora and appeared in four of the church scenes with extras. The older Flora was portrayed by actress Cicely Tyson.

In 2011, producer Dany Wolf and movie director John Hillcoat entered into contract with New Hebron Baptist Church for use of the facility to shoot a Mennonite meetinghouse scene for the 2012 movie *Lawless* that featured Shia Labeouf, Mia Wasikowska, and Alex Van in the church sanctuary along with about 60 extras, including dozens of trained Sacred Harp Singers from middle Georgia.

New Hebron Baptist Church's final two members passed away in the 1990s, however, the church has continued to offer monthly services and serve as a location for classes, concerts, Bible conferences, and

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special events. The church has been heralded by the community and media as offering a rare opportunity to step back in time.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.25
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 33.101313 | Longitude: -84.490205 |
| 2. Latitude: 33.101292 | Longitude: -84.488840 |
| 3. Latitude: 33.101966 | Longitude: -84.488902 |
| 4. Latitude: 33.101980 | Longitude: -84.490197 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached property survey map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary is the historic and current legal boundary of the parcel associated with New Hebron Baptist Church.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer; National Register and Survey Program Manager
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date February 28, 2017
street & number 2610 GA Hwy 155, SW telephone (770) 389-7843
city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281
e-mail stephanie.cherry-farmer@dnr.ga.gov

New Hebron Baptist Church
Name of Property

Pike County, GA
County and State

Additional Documentation

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive 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: New Hebron Baptist Church

City or Vicinity: Concord

County: Pike

State: Georgia

Photographer: Marcos Caceres; Smyrna, Georgia

Date Photographed: Friday, June 5, 2015 (images 1 – 10); Saturday, June 20, 2015 (images 11 – 22)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 22: North (rear) elevation; photographer facing south
- 2 of 22: Non-historic well housing and live oak; photographer facing northwest
- 3 of 22: Northeast corner of church; photographer facing southwest
- 4 of 22: Oak trees and pecan tree; photographer facing northeast
- 5 of 22: Southeast corner of church; photographer facing northwest
- 6 of 22: South property line at road frontage (front yard of church showing three oak trees); photographer facing south
- 7 of 22: South (primary) elevation showing front entrance; photographer facing north
- 8 of 22: Southwest corner of church; photographer facing northeast
- 9 of 22: West elevation; photographer facing northeast
- 10 of 22: West property line; photographer facing north
- 11 of 22: Former Sunday school classroom (currently used for storage); photographer facing northwest
- 12 of 22: Former Sunday school classroom (current "Hall of History"); photographer facing northeast
- 13 of 22: Former Sunday school classroom (current "Hall of History"); photographer facing southwest
- 14 of 22: Former Sunday school classroom (current "Hall of History"); photographer facing northwest
- 15 of 22: Former Sunday school classroom (current bathroom); photographer facing northeast
- 16 of 22: Sanctuary south and west walls; photographer facing southwest
- 17 of 22: Sanctuary west and north walls; photographer facing northwest
- 18 of 22: Sanctuary north wall (pulpit area); photographer facing north

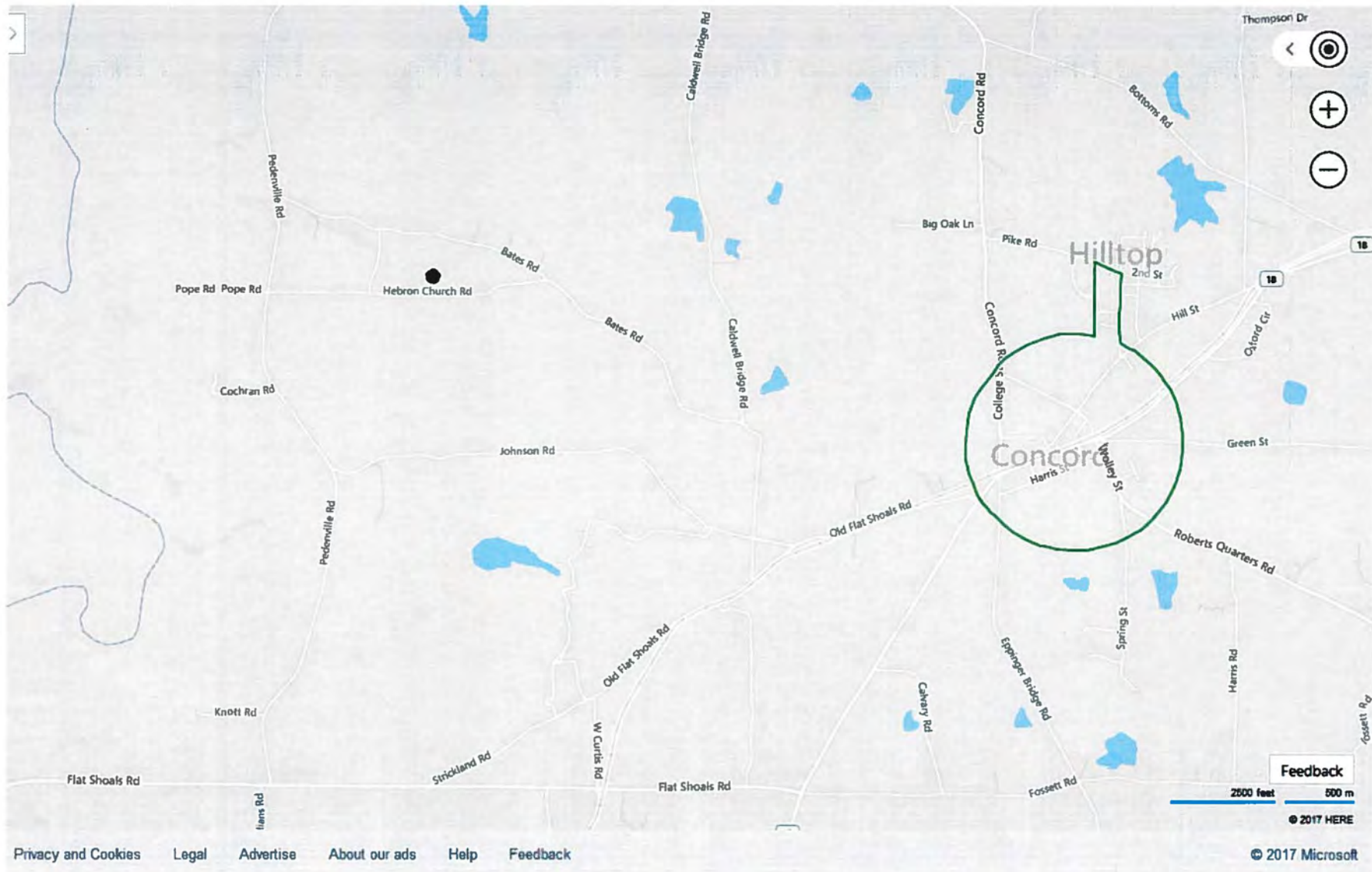
New Hebron Baptist Church
Name of Property

Pike County, GA
County and State

- 19 of 22: Sanctuary north and east walls; photographer facing northeast
- 20 of 22: Sanctuary east and south walls; photographer facing southeast
- 21 of 22: Choir area at piano; photographer facing northwest
- 22 of 22: Sanctuary south wall; photographer facing south

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.



New Hebron Baptist Church
570 New Hebron Church Road
Concord, Pike County
North: ↑

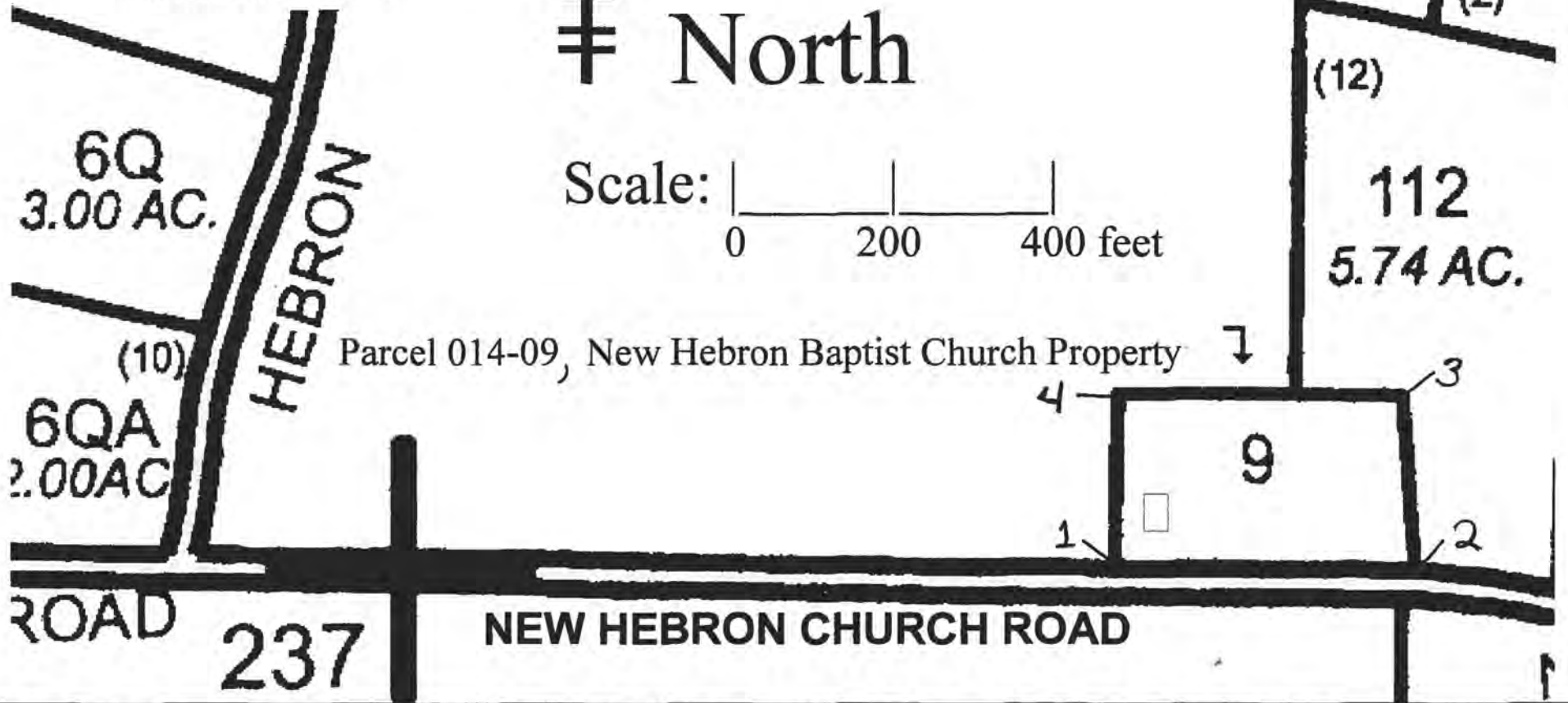
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:

- 1. 33.101313, -84.490205
- 2. 33.101292, -84.488840
- 3. 33.101966, -84.488902
- 4. 33.101980, -84.490197

123.16 AC.

↑ North

Scale: 0 200 400 feet

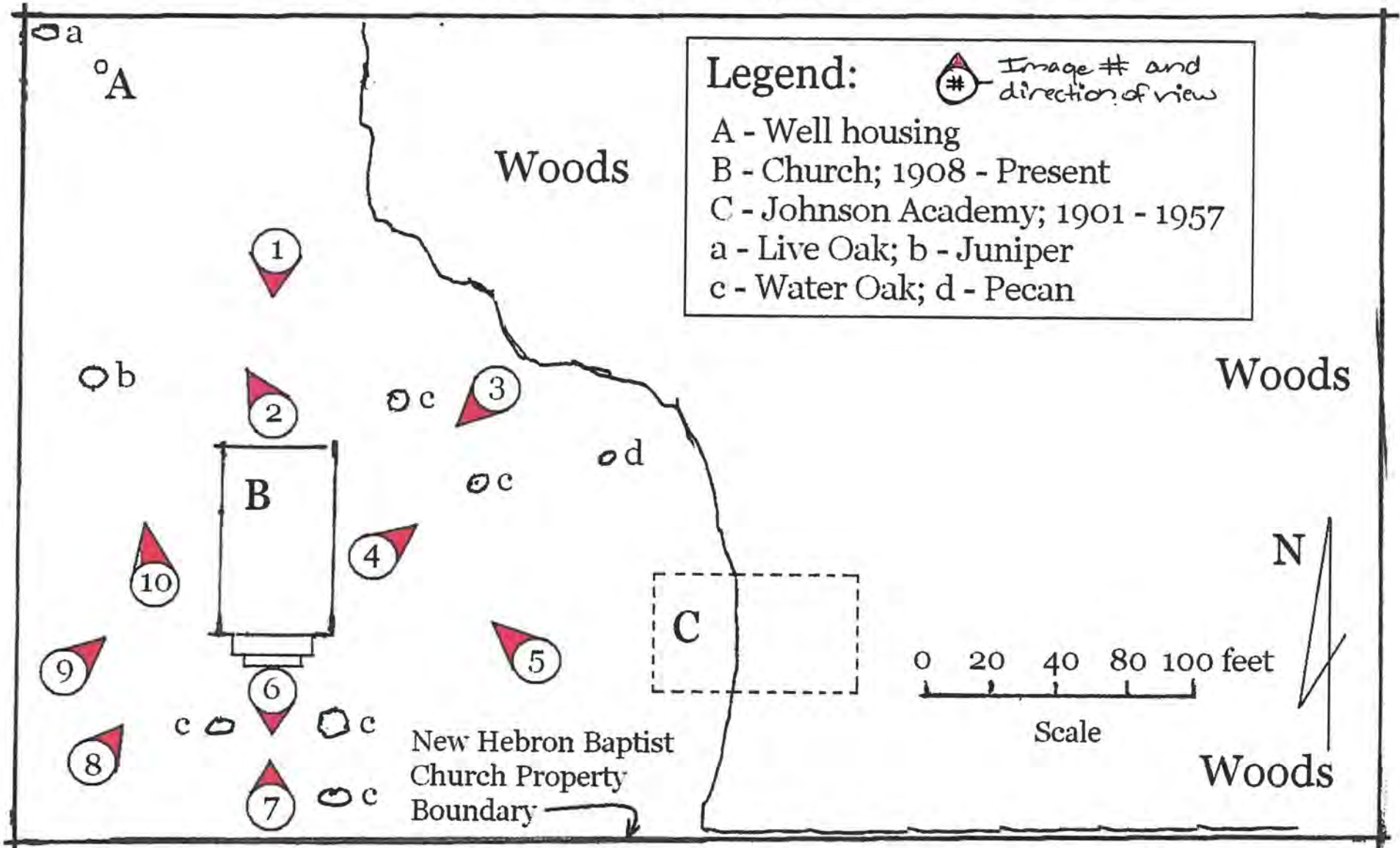


Parcel 014-09, New Hebron Baptist Church Property

MAP 14, LAND LOT 211, PIKE COUNTY TAX ASSESSORS
NEW HEBRON BAPTIST CHURCH,
570 NEW HEBRON CHURCH ROAD, PIKE COUNTY, GA
DRAWN: JULY 2008 BY KECK AND WOOD GIS MAPPING

New Hebron Baptist Church, Pike County, GA

Map Drawn October 7, 2014 by Dwain W. Penn

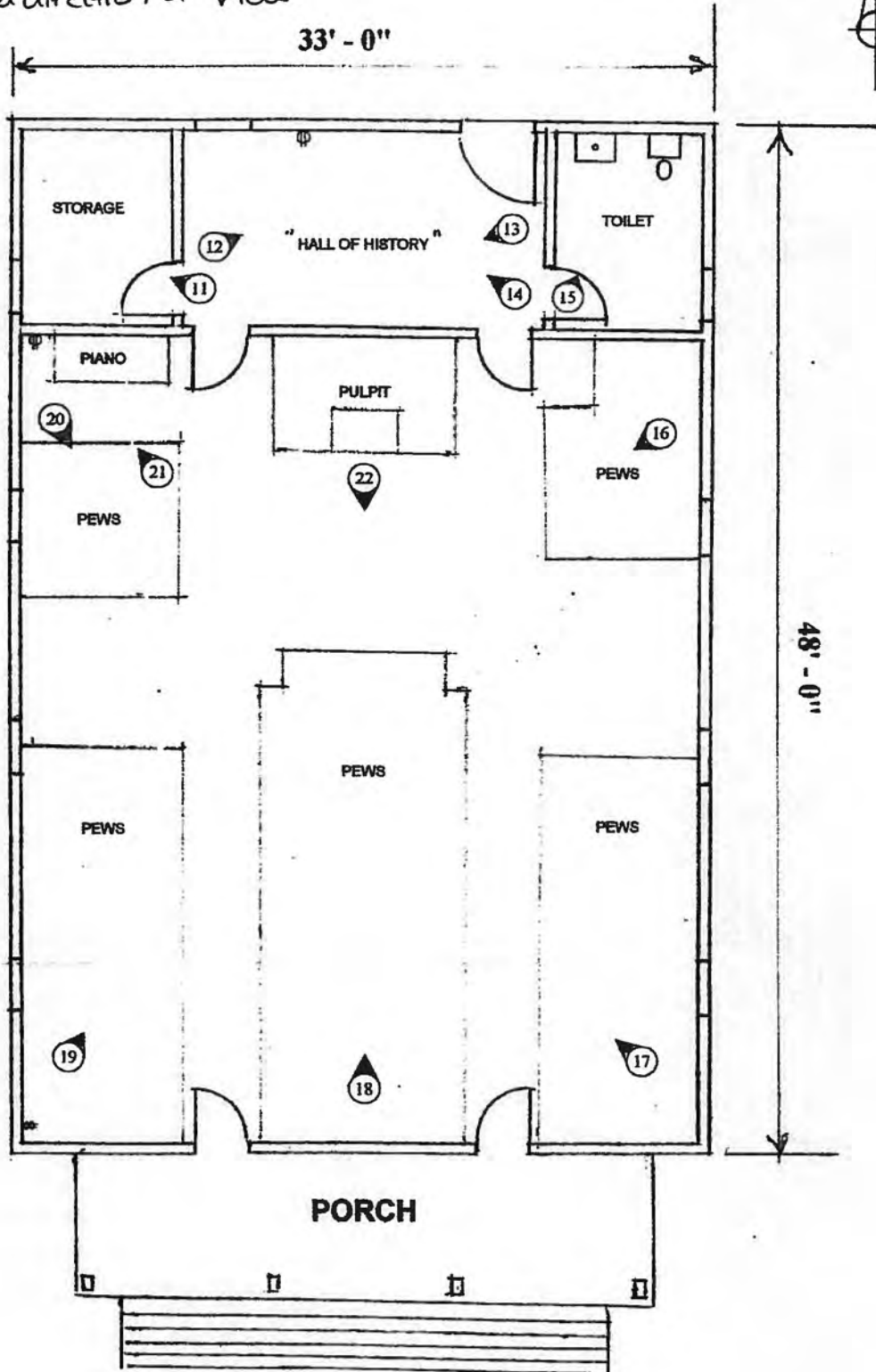


New Hebron Church Road

Floor Plan with Photo Index

New Hebron Baptist Church
Pike County, Georgia
Drawn by Dwain W. Penn
July 20, 2013

📍 - Image and direction of view













NEW HEBRON
ARTIST CHURCH





NEW IRON
BAPTIST CHURCH



NEW HESKON
BAPTIST CHURCH















Notice:
Be sure water valve
cycles off before
leaving.
Please, don't waste
water. Thank You!

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

March 6, 2017

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for **New Hebron Baptist Church** in **Pike County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other: Letters of support

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

Sincerely,



Lynn Speno
National Register Specialist

Enclosures