

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 14 1985

date entered SEP 12 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hebron Church, Cemetery, and Academy

and/or common

2. Location

street & number County Route 3, (Hebron Church Road)

~~N/A~~ not for publication

city, town Commerce and Carnesville x vicinity of

state Georgia

code 013

county Banks

code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Athens Presbytery

street & number 1250 S. Lumpkin Street

city, town Athens

~~N/A~~ vicinity of

state Georgia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Banks County Courthouse

city, town Homer

state Georgia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Structural Field Survey
Banks County

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976

federal state county local

depository for survey records Georgia Department of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta

state Georgia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hebron Church, Cemetery, and Academy are located in a rural area on County Route 3 in southeastern Banks County, Georgia, south of Interstate 85, near Georgia 164.

The Hebron Church, constructed in 1883, is a one-story, rectangular, weatherboarded structure with gable roof. It is sited in a grove of trees, adjacent to a 19th-century cemetery and a school constructed in the early 20th century. The principal north facade of the church has a recessed porch with scalloped cornice and a door on each side. The east and west sides have five bays, and a combination window/door is located on the rear east side. The interior of the church has three rows of wooden pews, arranged laterally and separated by two aisles and wall aisles. The walls and ceilings have wide planks and dark wainscoting of hand-planed boards. Original furniture includes an 1883 pulpit and two long communion tables constructed in 1808.

The church cemetery, adjacent to the rear of the church, is sited on gently sloping terrain in a grove of trees. The cemetery has several house-tombs and discoids which were placed there in the first decade of the 1800s. The discoids are made of dark, sometimes unmarked, hand-carved stone.

The school, located northwest of the church, is a rectangular, two-story, wood-framed building with gable roof and small lateral one-story wings. The principal south facade has an entrance door with transom, two-over-two windows on the second story, and a bell tower. The plan of the first floor consists of an entrance foyer leading to stairs on the right and a large room with removable partitions on the first floor. The second story floor plan has a single room with a small entrance foyer above the stairs. Interior details include walls, flooring, and ceiling constructed of simple wide boards on the first floor, and walls with narrow, tongue-and-groove boards on the second. The building is in a deteriorated condition and is presently undergoing stabilization and renovation.

The Hebron complex is landscaped with large oak trees, tall pines, randomly planted shrubbery, unpaved semi-circular driveway, foot paths, grass, and wild-flowers. The property is surrounded by woodlands and fields.

The nominated property boundary is based on the current legal description which includes the original seven acres owned by the church and additional acres acquired for cemetery space.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				Local history
Specific dates	1810 - 1935	Builder/Architect	---	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hebron Church, Cemetery, and Academy are significant in the areas of architecture, art, education, landscape architecture, local history, and religion.

The Hebron Church and Academy are important architecturally as representative examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century simple wood-framed vernacular structures in a rural community. The church, constructed in 1883, is a good example of the many small churches found in rural Georgia and the southeast in the latter part of the 19th century. The building, with its weathboarded frame and hand-planed boards on the interior walls and floor, illustrates the use of local building materials and simple construction techniques of the local carpenters and church members who assisted in constructing the building. The Hebron Academy, built in 1910, is a rare surviving example of a two-story wood-framed rural school, located adjacent to a church and associated with it, found in northeast Georgia and the state today.

In terms of art, the Hebron Cemetery is important for its variety of markers or discoids and housetombs which date from the early 1800s and illustrate an unusual form of folk art found in northeast Georgia and the state in the 19th century. It is believed that the discoids were made of hand-carved rock from outcroppings on a nearby hill, and that they were probably made by an early settler who inherited the art from ancestors in the British Isles, Scotland, or Ireland.

The Hebron complex is significant in the area of education for the role it played in educating students in rural Banks and Franklin Counties in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Hebron Academy is a representative example of the practice of associating religion and education in the history of the Presbyterian Church in rural areas of Georgia. In the early 19th century Sunday school classes were held in a one-room log schoolhouse where both whites and blacks were taught in separate areas. The school was planned by Reverend John Harrison who taught private classics classes in his home, in addition to his involvement with the church school. In January 1855 the first Hebron School was opened with seventy pupils in attendance and Reverend Groves Cartledge in charge. In 1910, the 1855 school building was moved and used by Reverend Cartledge as his residence, and the present two-story wood-framed schoolhouse was constructed. The school was the center of education for many students in the surrounding rural community, some of whom later became graduates of Southern Female College, Brenau College, Emory University, University of Georgia, Georgia Medical College, Princeton University, and Columbia School of Theology.

In terms of landscape architecture, the Hebron complex is important for its rural and informally landscaped setting and cemetery surrounded by woodlands. The cemetery, which comprises a major portion of the property is one of the largest countryside burial grounds in and around Banks County. The rolling hills and woodlands, which protect the complex, add a peaceful quality to religious and educational activities that took place there in the 19th

9. Major Bibliographical References

Tabor, Mrs. Anna Belle. "Hebron Church, Cemetery, and Academy Complex - Historic Property Information Form". April 1984. (On file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 14 acres, approximately

Quadrangle name Ashland, Ga.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>28122801</u>	<u>3791661710</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>28261210</u>	<u>3791601010</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>17</u>	<u>281231410</u>	<u>3791601010</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>2821110</u>	<u>379163310</u>
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property coincides with the current legal description, outlined on the enclosed property map, and is justified in Section 7.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Niles, Survey and Research Specialist

organization Georgia Department of Natural Resources date 6-12-85

street & number 270 Washington Street SW telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state Georgia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Elizabeth A. Lyon
 Elizabeth A. Lyon date 7/25/85

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

For NPS use only

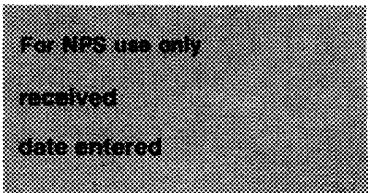
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Keiper of the National Register Entered in the National Register date 9/12/85

Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

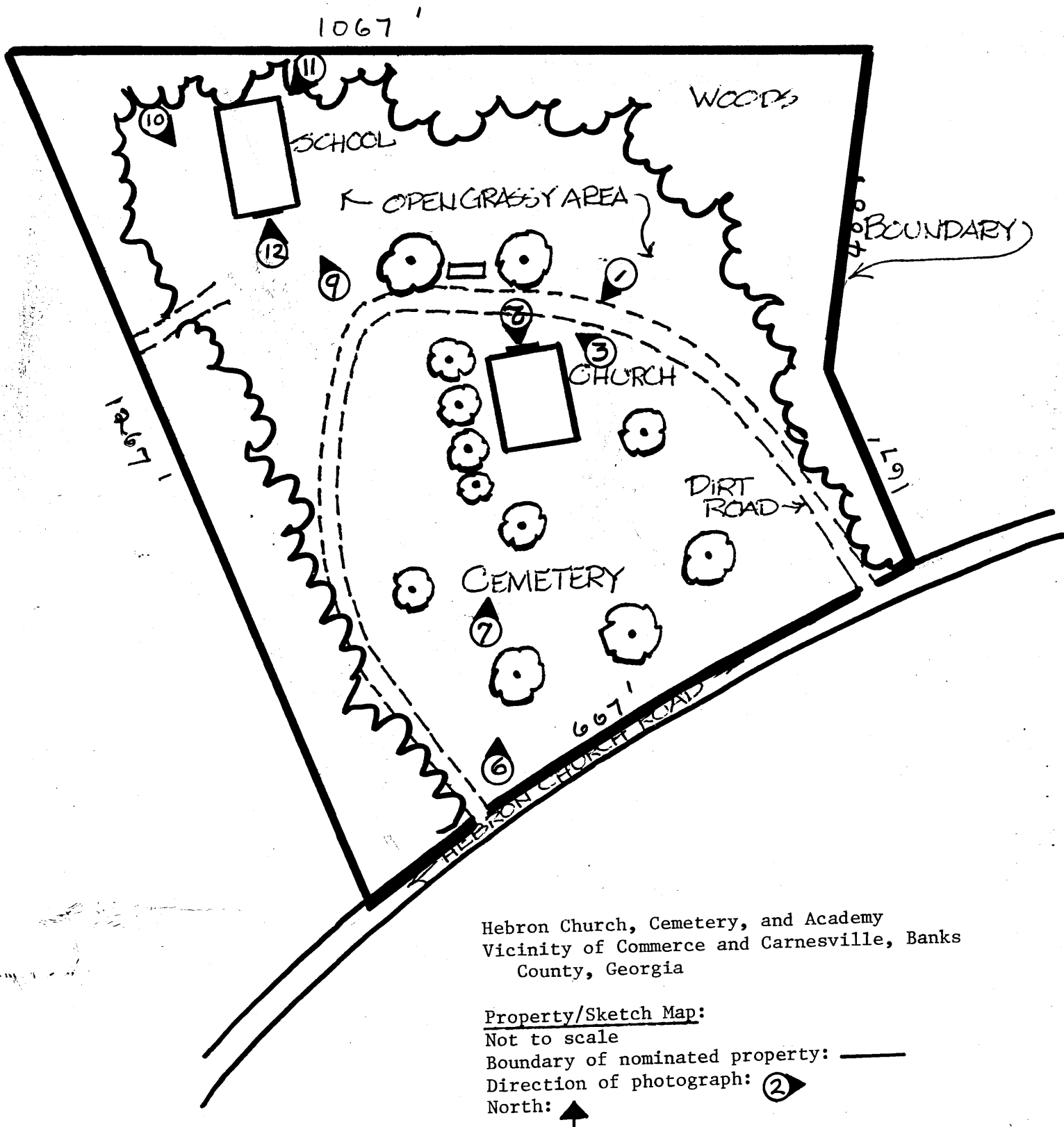


Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 2

century and continue today.

The Hebron Church, Cemetery, and Academy contribute to local history for their association with several individuals who were or became leaders in Georgia in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Dr. Groves Cartledge served as minister of Hebron Church from 1852 to 1899 and as a teacher for two years at the Academy. Allen D. Candler, a graduate of the Academy became Governor of Georgia in 1898. Other graduates of the Academy included Samuel Cartledge (minister), Pierce Martin (attorney), Marcie Carson (physician), and Luther Cartledge (physician).

The Hebron complex is significant in the area of religion for having served as a center for community religious activities, services, and camp meetings of the Presbyterian Church from the early 19th to early 20th centuries. The Hebron Presbyterian Church served the religious needs of the surrounding rural communities and from its inception in the early 1800s, had white and black members. Reverend Groves H. Cartledge played a prominent role in the church for 47 years between 1852 and 1899. In addition, several churches were organized out of Hebron, including Carnesville, Commerce, Cornelia, Harmony, Hopewell, Maysville, Mount Carmel (Homer), Mount Hermon (Ila), and Hartwell. Today a small dedicated group continues to keep the church active.



Hebron Church, Cemetery, and Academy
 Vicinity of Commerce and Carnesville, Banks
 County, Georgia

Property/Sketch Map:
 Not to scale
 Boundary of nominated property: ———
 Direction of photograph: ②
 North: ↑

2-14-67



Hebron Church, Cemetery, and Academy
Vicinity of Commerce and Carnesville, Banks
County, Georgia

Property Map:
Scale: 1 inch = 666.7 feet
Boundary of nominated property: **————**
North: **↑**