

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Hebron Church

other names/site number Hebron Lutheran Church; Hebron Evangelical Lutheran Church

2. Location

street & number 10851 Carper's Pike / CR 259 ☐ not for publication

city or town Yellow Springs ☒ vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26865

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 for 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
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Hebron Church
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0	objects
		2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing	Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A	0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
RELIGION: religious facility	RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery	FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification	Materials
MID-19 th CENTURY: Greek Revival	foundation STONE
	walls BRICK
	roof METAL
	other WOOD

Narrative Description
See Continuation Sheets

Hebron Church
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☐ **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

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B.** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1849; 1905

Significant Dates

1849; 1905

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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 _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

State Historic Preservation Office

Record # HM-0003

Hebron Church
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.879 acres

UTM References

1	17S Zone	712434 Easting	4336440 Northing	3	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing
2	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	4	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Scaffidi, Historian
organization Mills Group date July 28, 2014
street & number 63 Wharf Street, Suite 300 telephone 304-296-1010
city or town Morgantown state WV zip code 26501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Hebron Evangelical Lutheran Church
street & number 10851 Carper's Pike (County Route 259)
city or town Yellow Spring WV 26865

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Narrative Description

The Hebron Lutheran Church is located east of Route 259 (Carper's Pike) in the unincorporated community of Intermont in Hampshire County, north of the Hardy County line (Photo 1). The Cacapon River is located immediately southeast of the site. The setting of the church is rural with farmland interspersed with steep, wooded topography.

The small brick church building is located on a semi-circular asphalt drive which connects to Carper's Pike. A wrought iron fence runs along the western perimeter of the property and separates the church building and adjacent cemetery from the driveway (Photo 2). Large, old growth shade trees are located inside the fence line (Photo 3). The fence was installed in April 1895, replacing a wood picket fence.¹ A paved brick walkway extends from the fence to the façade of the church. The nearby Cacapon River is obscured from view by mature foliage east of the historic property.

The site consists of a flat plain of which the centerpiece is the historic one and a half-story Greek Revival style brick building. An active cemetery is located on the north, east and south elevations of the building while a modern community building is located south of the historic church. The cemetery consists of over 600 marble, granite, slate and wooden headstones laid in semi-regular rows in a northeast-southeast direction. Several yucca plants dot the southern region of the cemetery and aside from the old growth trees along the perimeter of the site, a lone hemlock tree grows immediately behind (east) the church. Outhouses are located east of the church and a small prefabricated shed is located northeast.²

The National Register boundary for the Hebron Lutheran church includes the contributing historic brick church and cemetery as illustrated on the accompanying map (Figure 1). The modern community building is considered noncontributing.

Hebron Church building

The Hebron Lutheran Church, constructed in 1849, is a one and a half-story, front gable brick building with a standing seam metal roof. The façade (northwest elevation) has two entrances with recessed paneled wood doors topped with a stone lintel and corner blocks (Photo 4). The exterior hardware consists of a small brass knob (with interior carpenter lock component) and a small modern deadbolt lock. The building is constructed with brick laid in Flemish bond on the façade and a five-course common bond on the north, east and south elevations.

¹ Debbie Boyce, Capon Notes (2007), 210. While the historic wrought iron fence contributes to the property's integrity of setting, it is not counted as a contributing resource since it was not constructed within the period of significance for architectural significance.

² The outhouses, shed, and modern and historic fences are not counted in accordance with the National Register guidance which states to count only resources substantial in size/scale or strongly contribute to the historic significance.

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Two stained glass windows (1905) are located immediately above the paired entranceway and each have stone sills and lintels with corner blocks. The gabled façade has a wide entablature and cornice with returning eaves, typical of Greek Revival design. A small gooseneck electric light is situated in the gable with a carved date stone above which reveals the date of construction as 1849.

The southwest elevation of the building reveals a coursed stone foundation banked into the ground with approximately four feet of exposed foundation near the east elevation and three inches exposed on the western side (Photo 5). Three stained glass windows are located on this elevation with a fixed upper sash and a hopper sash below. The sills and lintels are constructed from stone with the lintels containing plain corner blocks. Five tie rod anchor plates are located on this elevation, with four located near the east corner and one located adjacent to the westernmost window. From this elevation, an aluminum half round gutter is visible along the eave with two downspouts located at the corners. A small brick chimney is also located within the slope of the roof. Metal snowbirds also are present at the edge of the roof on this elevation.

The northeast elevation is similar to the southwest elevation in that it also includes three large, stained glass windows, and an exposed stone foundation (Photo 6). The masonry anchor plates and a small brick chimney are also located on this elevation.

The southeast elevation serves as the rear of the building (Photo 7). Because of the grade of the topography, this elevation has an exposed stone foundation four feet in height. A stained glass window is located on either side of a protruding gabled brick extension. This protrusion is the result of a recess on the interior of the building which serves as the altar. The gabled top of this protrusion is flashed in aluminum. Two propane tanks are located on this elevation.

The interior of the church has an open floor plan. The sanctuary measures 28 feet wide by 43 feet. The floor plan consists of a single, open nave with two aisles separating three sections of rectangular pews (Photo 8). The interior walls of the church are plastered with the floor covered in wide wood planks. The ceiling is made from tongue and groove wood planks painted white. Three stained glass windows are located on the north and south elevations of the church and are surrounded by wood molding (Photo 9). The windows are recessed approximately six inches with the lower portion of the window, containing a memorial dedication, opening into a hopper window.

The pews appear to have been painted white but were returned to a wood finish (Photo 10). The double entry doors enter into the unadorned narthex. Two tapered square pilasters support a gallery loft which may have served the religious needs of slaves (Photo 11). The solid balustrade along the balcony is accented with dentil molding and recessed panels.

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The altar is raised up from floor level approximately 8 inches on a decagonal platform and offers a flat landing upon which a table and the Bible is placed. From this level, two sets of four step staircases allow access to a raised podium (Photo 12). The apse is recessed and is surrounded by fluted, engaged columns. A painting of Jesus Christ hangs in the recess. An organ and piano are located to the north of the altar and are mobile. A baptismal font is located to the south of the altar. An American flag is located to the north of the apse. The altar and aisles are clad in red modern carpeting.

A brass chandelier with clear glass hurricane globes hangs in the center of the building and has been electrified (Photo 13). On the north and south elevations, two electric brass lanterns are located adjacent to the window molding. The north and south elevations also have an exposed brick chimney stack connected to ca. 1970 gas heating units.

Twelve wooden winder stairs access the gallery (Photo 14). It has an unfinished wood floor and four pews. The sides of the pews are painted white with the seat and rails unfinished wood (Photo 15). The ceiling height is approximately six feet, although the sloping floor causes the height of the ceiling to decrease to approximately five feet at the wall juncture. The two windows located on the west side of the building consist of stained glass, but are not operable.

At the base of the stairs, a small closet is accessed by a wooden door decorated with two parallel vertical panels with original latch hardware. Inside the closet, original plaster is visible as is a 10 inch vertical cut wood board which is reminiscent of half timbering (Photo 16). Located inside this closet is the modern electrical wiring.

The church building underwent several cosmetic changes since it was established in 1849. In December of 1884, the church roof caught fire from the adjacent flue and burned a hole through the ceiling which was repaired.³ In 1905 the roof was replaced with a metal roof, art glass windows were installed, the building's interior and woodwork was painted, and new lamps provided for illumination.⁴

Community Building

A modern brick building (Non-Contributing) is located southwest of the church and provides space for Sunday school and community gatherings (Photo 18). This front gable building was constructed ca. 1960 and is clad in a brick façade (Photo 19). It is built into a bank with the one story west elevation at grade

³ Boyce, 20. Historic photographs indicate that the original roof was clad in wood shakes.

⁴ The stained glass windows were supplied by Mr. Madison Alling of Newark, NJ in 1905 in memory of his father who summered at Capon Springs resort. "Mr. Alling also presented four hanging lamps and calcimine for the inside walls and paint for the woodwork on the inside of the church. In 1905, Mr. Anton Reymann of Wheeling, WV supplied funding for the new metal roof and for painting and decorating the church. In 1932, the piano was donated by Mr. George E. Brill of Baltimore, Md. As found in Boyce (2009), 125.

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while the east elevation is exposed to two stories (Photo 20). The façade has a centrally located entrance with a double door topped with a six light transom. Engaged pilasters flank the entry. A gabled pediment is incorporated into large, gable which is clad in aluminum siding. A wide, flat frieze wraps around the perimeter of the building. The south elevation has 12/12 double hung sash wood windows set on a brick sill. The lintel is not visible. The basement level of the building has a single entry flanked by double hung sash windows and four casement windows. A prefabricated utility building is located east of the church.⁵

The northeast elevation has three stained glass windows located on the main elevation with three, 8/8 double hung sash wood windows below. A single 6/6 double hung sash wood window is located in the gable. The building's roof is clad in asphalt shingles and a brick chimney is located along the slope of the roofline on the north elevation. The northeast elevation also has five, 16/16 double hung sash wood windows on the main level and four on the lower level in addition to two, 4/4 windows.

Cemetery

A cemetery surrounds the historic church building on three sides and abuts the northeast elevation of the community building (Photo 21). This cemetery has approximately 700 graves dating from 1806, although early interment markers may have deteriorated beyond recognition.⁶ A small section of the southeast part of the cemetery appears to have been the burial location for slaves and other people of color. These headstones are less ornate than other grave markers. The headstones generally consist of rectangular granite stones while others are large obelisks. The earliest grave markers consist of a simple wooden board (Photo 22). Several headstones contain ornate carvings with one stone modeled after a tree stump. The stones are oriented to the east and the west. Several headstones located to the east of the historic church have weathered to the point that they are not legible. The cemetery remains active with most recent burials at the northern end of the property.

⁵ The shed was not counted in compliance with the National Register Guidance.

⁶ JoAnne Baker prepared an unpublished list of the burials at Hebron Lutheran Church ca. 1995. On file at Hampshire County Public Library.

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STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

The Hebron Church is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture* as it an excellent local example of Greek Revival church architecture constructed in the Potomac Highlands. It also meets *Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties* as it derives its significance from architectural distinction.⁷ The period of significance is 1849, the date of construction and 1905, the date of significant alterations. The original denominational congregation continues to utilize the church building.

Situated on the west side of the Cacapon River and the east side of Carpers Pike, the Hebron Church retains its integrity of location, setting and feeling. The original design, workmanship and materials of the church building remain which provides insight into the construction techniques of a mid-19th century ecclesiastical building.

GENERAL HISTORY

The Hebron Church building is located in the unincorporated community of Intermont approximately 6 miles northeast of Wardensville (Hardy County) and five miles west of Capon Springs, a mineral spring reputed to have medicinal qualities.⁸ Henry Frye found the spring ca. 1765 and within 20 years established the town of Watson, laid out in a grid pattern.⁹ The resort and community continued to grow throughout the 19th century. In addition to the medicinal qualities at Capon Springs, Hampshire County was already known for its vast fertile fields and as such, attracted many settlers both prior to and after the Revolutionary War. The church is located in a region known for its German settlers who pushed west and southward from Virginia and Pennsylvania. As the population of the region grew, so did its religious education needs.

The Lutheran denomination in Virginia found many apostolates in the Shenandoah Valley. As the desire for organized Lutheran religious education took hold in Virginia, ministers established congregations in the most populous communities in the state. Minister Christian Streit, a disciple of Henry M. Muhlenberg, took over the duties of ministering to the Lutheran congregation in Winchester, Virginia.¹⁰ The Hebron Church,

⁷ In accordance with National Register guidance, this property is not required to meet the extra requirements of *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries* since the cemetery is being nominated along with its associated church and the church is the main resource nominated.

⁸ The area surrounding Hebron Church utilized numerous names throughout its existence including: Mutton Run, Capon Springs and Intermont. Today, the region is considered part of the Yellow Spring Vicinity.

⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Capon Springs Resort, Capon Springs, Hampshire County, WV, National Register #93001228.

¹⁰ Muhlenberg is considered the father of the Lutheran Church in America. He served as a missionary to minister to the growing German population in Pennsylvania beginning in 1742 until his death in 1787.

<http://www.germansociety.org/Henry%20Melchior%20Muhlenberg.pdf>, accessed 7/28/2014.

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originally known as the Great Capon Church, was established in 1786 as a United German congregation.¹¹ Soon thereafter, Minister Streit incorporated the church into his circuit and traveled to preach to the new congregation. The early events of the Hebron Church were held in a log building constructed on land deeded to Lutheran Trustee John Nicholas Schweitzer and Reformed Trustee Jacob Huber, both of whom were elders of the church in 1786.¹² The deed conveying the land to the trustees expressly identified the use of the property for a German Church and burying ground.¹³ The Hebron Church was the first organized Lutheran Church west of the Shenandoah Valley.

The log building served as a church to residents worshipping the Lutheran and the Reformed German faith with two separate pastors; Rev. Abraham Gottlieb Deschler preached to the Lutherans and Rev. Jacob Rebas (Repass) served the Reformed flock until approximately 1813 when the Reformed congregation disbanded. During this time period, services and Church documents were prepared in German.¹⁴ Beginning in 1821, the records were recorded in English, which was unusually early for a German based religion.¹⁵

In 1849, the congregation constructed the present brick building and renamed the church Hebron, after the city of Judah where Abraham and Isaac lived, although for a time, it remained known as Hebron on the Cacapon.¹⁶ The one-story brick building originally had a wood shake roof and double-hung windows. Captain Alfred Brill, Jacob Himmelwright, and Frederick Secrist constructed the pews in 1849 from lumber milled from Henry Brill's property.¹⁷

The original log building was repurposed as the Sunday School building for approximately 30 years and was located west of the present church.¹⁸ In 1885, a note in the newspaper revealed that Mr. Miller also utilized the building as a public school where he taught business principles.¹⁹ The school was located west of the present day community building and no longer appears extant.

¹¹ William Edward Eisenberg, *The Lutheran Church in Virginia, 1717-1962: Including an Account of the Lutheran Church in East Tennessee* (Trustees of the Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church in America, 1967, 463. The Hebron Church possessed many names during this early period including Great Capon Church and Hebron on the Cacapon. For ease of identification, the name Hebron Church will be used in this report.

¹²Eisenberg, 463.

¹³ Debbie Boyce, *Capon Folks*, 2009, 122.

¹⁴ Eisenberg, 463.

¹⁵ William Blum, "Notes of the History of Hebron Evangelical Lutheran Church, Intermont, West Virginia 1786-1936, as found in Debbie Boyce, *Capon Folks* (2009), 105.

¹⁶ Eisenberg, 72. This may have been because of a second named Hebron Church in Madison County, VA.

¹⁷ As interpreted from a historic photo found in Boyce, 108.

¹⁸ Blum as found in Boyce, 107.

¹⁹ Boyce, 31.

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As a part of the congregation's 175th anniversary, the congregation dedicated a newly constructed community and religious education building on October 29, 1961.²⁰ This one-story front gable building is situated south of the church building. Although this building is non-contributing, it was designed to be architecturally compatible with the historic church.

Architecture

The architecture of the Hebron Church building is an excellent example of the local interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The Greek Revival style became popular in the early 19th century as a rejection of traditional English styles. As the United States established its nascent foundations, it looked to classical Greece for political and architectural ideology. The early 19th century experienced the gradual installation of universal suffrage for white men in the United States and the promotion of democratic ideals. The election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency also demonstrated the power of the common man to determine the fate of the country. As governmental buildings took their architectural cues from classical Greece, builders began to disseminate architectural ideals through pattern books. Benjamin Asher was one of the first "architects" to publish drawings entitled the *American Builder's Companion*. These designs perpetuated rectangular, geometric, proportional buildings that were rational, simple and pure. The Hebron Church is indicative of vernacular Greek Revival with its simple wood door, returning eaves, and symmetrical, front gable design.

A survey of Hampshire County's historic buildings revealed 22 documented one room rural churches at least 50 years old that retained a certain degree of historic integrity. The majority of the ecclesiastical buildings located along Hampshire County's rural roads share a common architectural theme and generally used the same local building traditions found in early residential construction.²¹ The buildings are generally rectangular with a front gable entrance and an open, one-room plan. Because of the prevalence of timber, the majority were constructed of wood rather than stone or brick.

Of the 22 documented rural churches, 19 were constructed of wood. The earliest churches, including Capon Chapel, Old Pine Church, and Mount Bethel Church, were constructed of log clad with wood siding. At least 10 of the church buildings have since been covered with synthetic siding, affecting architectural integrity, and thus National Register eligibility. Aside from Hebron Church, only one other church building was constructed of brick; the Timber Ridge Christian Church (HM-0458) located near the Northwest Turnpike.²² Also categorized as a Greek Revival style church, Timber Ridge is slightly larger than the

²⁰ Eisenberg, 463.

²¹ Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman, *Everyday Houses of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997), 267.

²² Numbers in parentheses correspond to WV SHPO survey numbers on file at the WV State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston, West Virginia.

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Hebron Church and features more characteristics of the style but post-dates its construction by 26 years. Other than Hebron Church, only five other extant rural churches were constructed prior to the Civil War in the county. They include Bloomery Presbyterian Church (1825, not eligible due to loss of integrity), Old Pine Church (1838, listed in NRHP), Mount Bethel Church (1837, eligible), Capon Chapel (c.1852, listed in NRHP) and North River Mills United Methodist Church (1860, listed in the North River Mills Historic District). Of those documented, the vast majority of the extant rural one room churches were constructed between 1880 and the early twentieth century.

Style, social class, religion and ethnic background were some of the many factors that went into designing early church buildings.²³ Overall, the rural churches are unadorned with very few architectural details. The simplicity of the exterior of the buildings obscures the denomination or use of many of the buildings. Conversely, churches located in more populated areas such as Romney or Capon Bridge possessed higher style architecture with spires, tracery, stained glass fenestration and lancet arches. Of the rural churches, the oldest have the least amount of detailing, an indication of their isolation prior to major road-building efforts. Though still possessing minimal details, the later rural churches display more architectural features than the earlier churches including cupolas, rose windows, tracery, and bell towers. These simple rural churches show that the congregants put more emphasis on their personal spirituality and salvation than outward appearances of architectural ostentation.

The plan of the Hebron Church demonstrates its traditional Lutheran teachings. The one-room floor plan allows the congregation to be close to the pastor and to fully participate in worship. The altar is used to represent the presence and sacrifice of God and is placed at the front of the church to illustrate the importance of their God to their faith. The pulpit allows the pastor to proclaim the Word. The nave serves as the room of the people and encourages group worship. Light is oftentimes an important element in Lutheran churches as well with stained glass windows serving to block out distractions of the outside world as well as to illuminate the sanctuary.²⁴

Some of the documented rural churches in Hampshire County include ancillary resources. One includes a manse, another a privy, and several include modern resources such as sheds. Ten of the rural churches include cemeteries, including Hebron Church. Churchyard burial was the standard practice for European Americans dating back to Colonial New England (with the exception of the Puritans). By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, however, burial next to the church became more uncommon as church

²³ Peter W. Williams, *Houses of God: Region, Religion and Architecture in the United States* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1997), xiii.

²⁴ http://www.friedenswels.org/home/2530/2530/Church_Architecture_Crash_Course.pdf, accessed 1/27/2014.

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cemeteries and urban graveyards became overcrowded. Further, the nation had a growing appreciation for nature. Thus, landscaped and spacious burial grounds just outside major cities became standard.²⁵ Hebron Church is a significant local example of a rural Greek Revival building and church complex in Hampshire County. The building retains excellent integrity unlike many other 19th century one room churches in the area that have had alterations such as the removal of windows or the introduction of siding and additions.

SUMMARY

The Greek Revival front-gable form of the Hebron Church reflects the early settlers desire to worship in a modest, uncluttered fashion. The Hebron Church is an excellent example of one of the area's early rural church complexes. The building is a significant example of a humble design and plan common to early Hampshire County ecclesiastical buildings. The building retains its historic integrity in terms of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

²⁵ Elizabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland. National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places (US Department of the Interior, 1992), 4, 10-11.

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- National Register of Historic Places. *Capon Springs Resort*, Capon Springs, Hampshire County, WV, National Register #93001228.
- Potter, Elizabeth Walton and Beth M. Boland. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places.* National Register Bulletin: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992.
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundary of the Hebron Church is illustrated on the accompanied map and includes the following tax parcels: 02-024-045.1, 02-024-045.3, 02-024-055, 02-024-056 and 02-024-057.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The recommended National Register boundary follows the current tax parcels which includes the land currently and historically owned by the Trustees of the Hebron Church.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Hebron Church
Address: 10851 Carper's Pike
Town: Yellow Springs Vicinity
County: Hampshire
Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi
Date Photographed: August 21, 2013

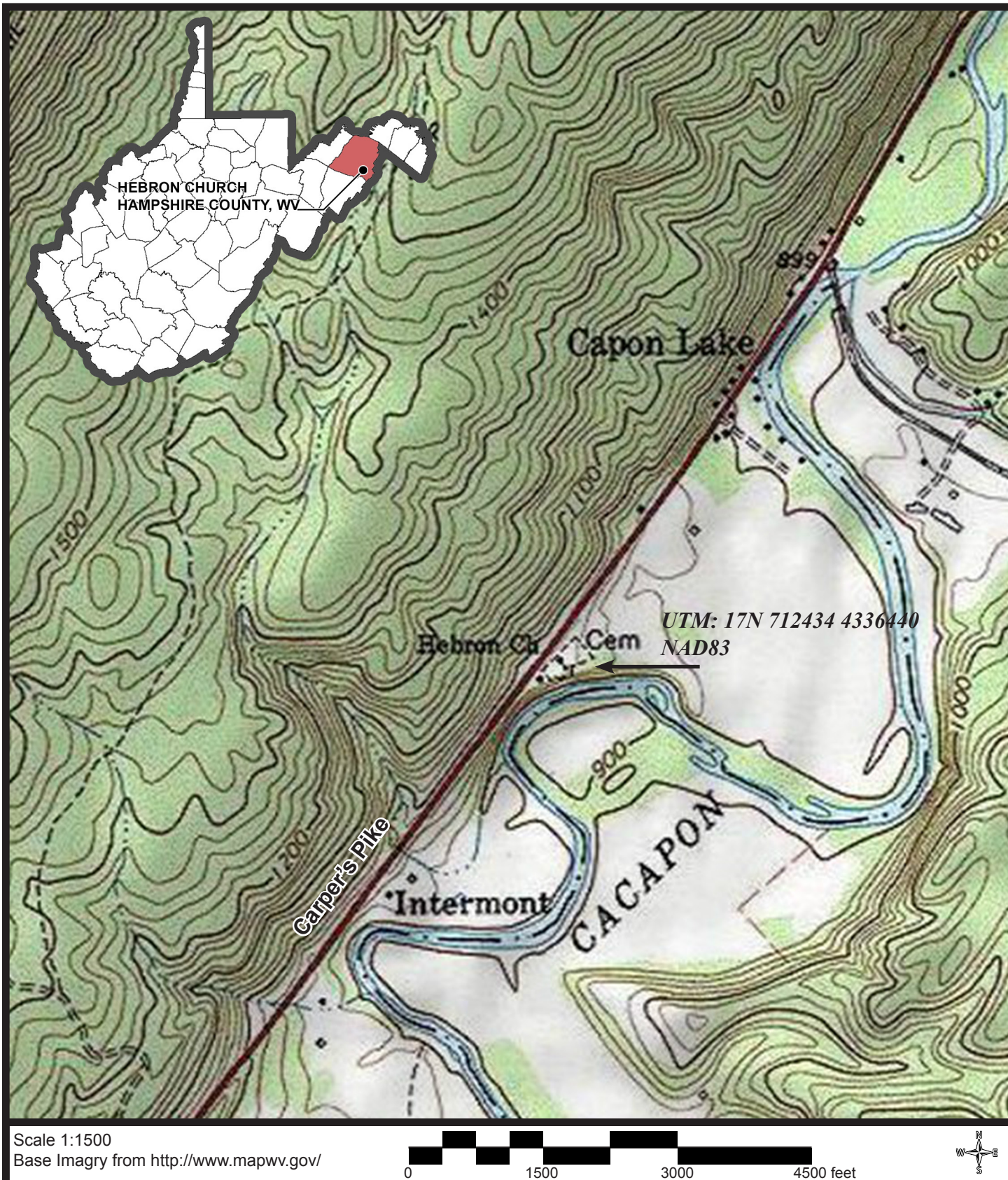
Photo 1 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_HebronChurch_0001 Facing Northeast
Photo 2 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0002. Facing North
Photo 3 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0003 Wrought Iron Gate and Fence, Facing Northeast
Photo 4 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_HebronChurch_0004 Façade, Facing Southeast
Photo 5 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0005 South Elevation, Facing Northeast
Photo 6 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0006 North Elevation Facing Southwest
Photo 7 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0007 South and East Elevations, Facing Northeast
Photo 8 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0008 Interior of Building, Facing Southeast
Photo 9 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0009 Detail of Window, Facing Southwest
Photo 10 of 22:	WV_Hampshire County_HebronChurch_0010 Detail of Pew, Facing East

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Detail of Interior of Church, Facing Northwest |
| Photo 12 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0012
Detail of Pulpit, Facing Southeast |
| Photo 13 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0013
Interior of Church, Facing East |
| Photo 14 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0014
Detail of Winder Stair, Facing Northeast |
| Photo 15 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0015
Detail of Pews in Gallery, Facing Southwest |
| Photo 16 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_HebronChurch_0016
Interior of Hall Closet, Facing Northeast |
| Photo 17 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0017
Outhouses, Facing Southeast |
| Photo 18 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0018
View of Community Building in Proximity to Church, Facing Northeast |
| Photo 19 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0019
Community Building, West and South Elevations, Facing Northeast |
| Photo 20 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0020
North Elevation of Community Building, Facing Southwest |
| Photo 21 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0021
View of Cemetery, Facing Northeast |
| Photo 22 of 22: | WV_Hampshire County_HebronChurch_0022
View of Cemetery, Facing Southwest |



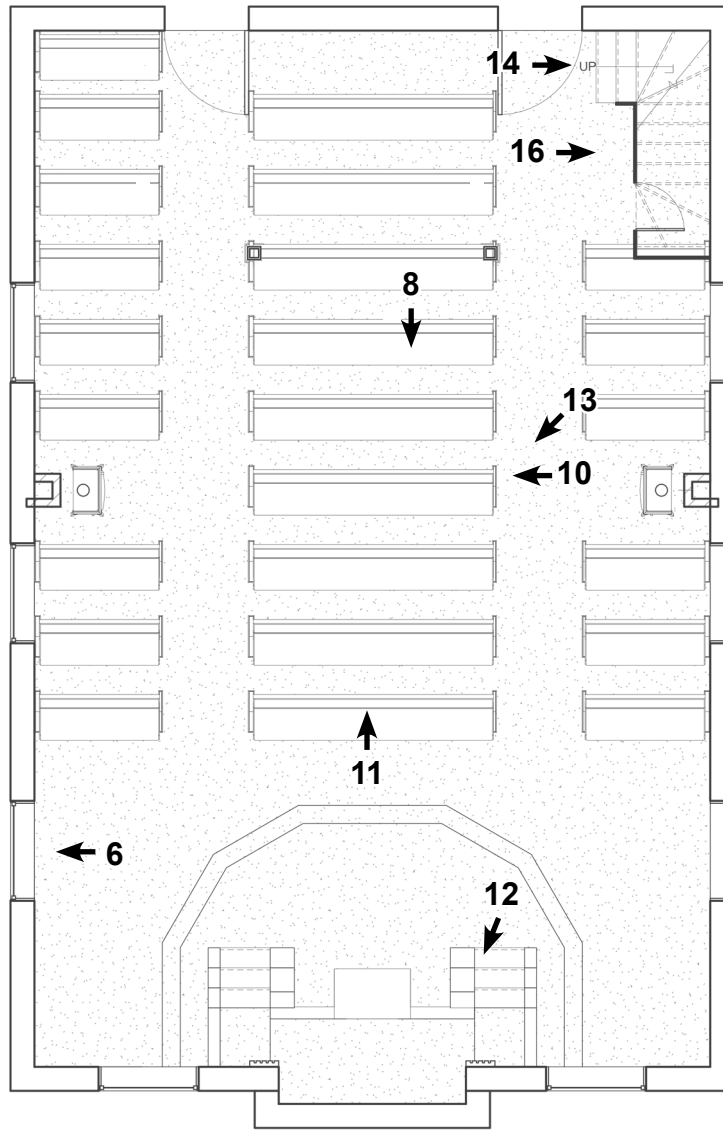
*Figure 1
Location Map
Hebron Church - Location
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia*



Scale 1:1500
Base Imagry from <http://www.mapwv.gov/>



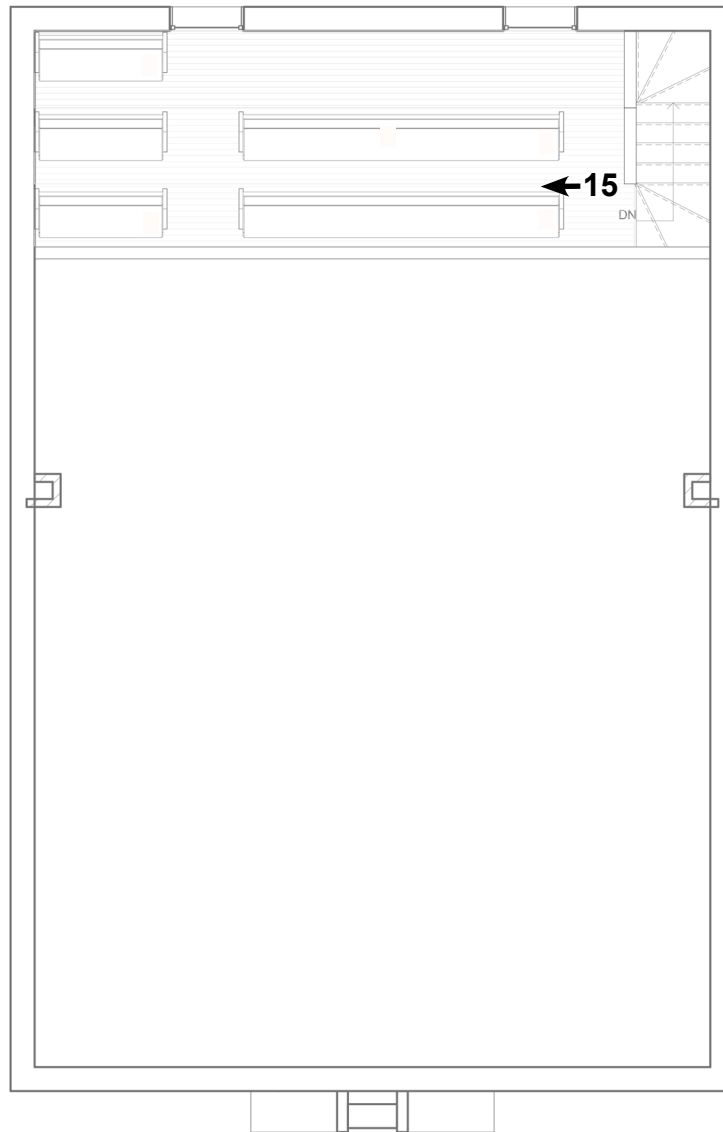
Figure 2
Photo Location Map 1 of 3
Hebron Church - Exterior
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



Scale 1:1500



Figure 2
Photo Location Map 2 of 3
Hebron Church - Level 1
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



② Level 2 w/ Furniture
1/4" = 1'-0"

Scale 1:1500



Figure 2
Photo Location Map 3 of 3
Hebron Church - Level 2
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



Scale 1"=200'
Base Imagry from <http://www.mapwv.gov/>

National Register Boundary 



Figure 3
NRHP Boundary Map
Hebron Church
Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia



WV_Hampshire County_HebronChurch_0001



WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0002



WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0003



WV_Hampshire County_HebronChurch_0004



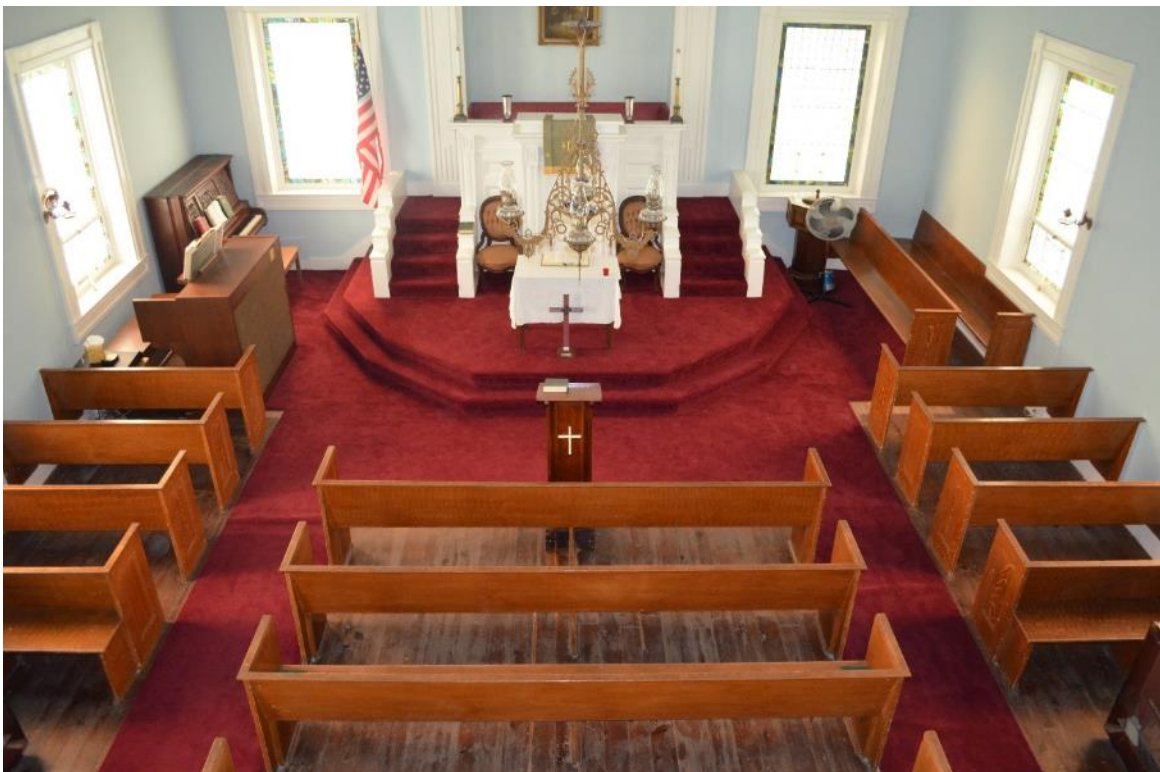
WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0005



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WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0021



WV_Hampshire County_Hebron Church_0022