

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
other names/site number Long Rock United Methodist Church

2. Location

street & number 340 Long Rock Church Road NA not for publication
city or town Huntingdon vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Carroll code 017 zip code 38344

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
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
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

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 count)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, 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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: gable front

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK, CONCRETE

roof METAL

other WOOD, Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

Circa 1886-1957

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)
NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Wilcox, Hezekiah James (carpenter 1886)
Johnson, Audie (carpenter 1957)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:
Long Rock United Methodist Church

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number owner Page 1 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Owner:

Memphis Conference
United Methodist Church
Cathy Farmer
24 Corporate Boulevard
Jackson, Tennessee 38305

Local contact:

Long Rock United Methodist Church
c/o Glen Tippitt, Trustee
1475 Dillahunty Road
Huntingdon, Tennessee 38344

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Description

Begun in 1886, the Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South is a one story solid brick building with a gable front metal roof, vinyl eaves, brick foundation, and large multiple-light segmental arch double-hung windows. In 1957 a small concrete block classroom addition was built on the rear (east) elevation. The church sits on a 5.4 acre parcel and is surrounded by cemeteries and mature cedar trees. The long rock that gave the church its name is west of the church. A modern picnic pavilion, historic bell, and historic privy are also on the property. Long Rock was once a small, thriving community and the church served as a community center. Today, the only historic public buildings that remain from the community are the church and a nearby school. The church retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Facing west, the gable front, one story brick church has a double-leaf wood paneled door centered on the façade. Each leaf has eight narrow panels. Brick is laid in a common bond pattern on the façade and all elevations. A segmental arch glass transom sits over the façade doorway and concentric segmental arch hoodmolds and dripstones are above the transom. The main part of the façade is set back one brick, giving the appearance of brick pilasters at the corners of the façade. A circular wood vent is seen at the apex of the gable, which is separated from the first story by bricks forming a horizontal cornice of the pediment. Concrete steps and with modern railings lead to the church.

The north and south elevations of the 1886 church are identical. Each elevation has four large symmetrically placed four-over-four double-hung windows. Segmental arches formed by two rows of rowlock bricks cap each window. Sills are wood. The rear east elevation is partly hidden by the 1950s addition and has no openings.

The one story concrete block addition abuts the original church on the east elevation and is lower in height than the original building. It has an asphalt shingle hip roof with exposed rafter ends. The south elevation of the addition contains a single-leaf door and two six-over-six double-hung windows. It is flush with the elevation of the original church building. The north elevation has paired six-over-six double-hung windows and a larger double-hung window. On this elevation the addition extends past the north elevation of the original church. There is a single-leaf door on the small west elevation of the addition. The east elevation of the addition contains four six-over-six double-hung windows.

The sanctuary is one room demarcated by the raised pulpit area in the east part of the room. The raised platform is surrounded by a low turned wood chancel rail. In addition to the original wood altar, four rows of historic wood pews are seen here, to the south of the altar. The pews have slatted wood seats and backs with paneled side pieces delineated by sawn scroll work. The pews can be moved and currently there are ten long pews on each side of the center aisle and a shorter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

pew in the northwest corner. There is also a pew set parallel to the north wall of the sanctuary, near the pulpit.

Walls are plaster, the ceiling is tongue-and-groove yellow poplar, and the flooring in the church is circa 1959 wood with carpeting in the center aisle and on the pulpit. Pews were made by church members and originally there were two aisles, with shorter pews on the outside and the longer pews at the center. When the floor was replaced in 1959, the current configuration with the center aisle was made. Shorter pews were combined to make the longer pews seen today.¹ Although the window and transom glass is arched, window and door casings are rectangular molded wood. A paneled wood wainscoting is found on all walls of the sanctuary. Lighting consists of six hanging "school house" white glass lights that were installed when the church was wired in 1948. There are also two modern ceiling fans. A single-leaf paneled wood door set is below a segmental arch transom that was historically a door to the outside. Today it leads to the 1957 addition.

The church building has had few changes since its construction. Central heat and air were added in 1981, the wood roof was replaced with metal beginning around 1920, and electricity was added in 1948. Window glass has been replaced when needed, including once in 1969, when a tornado blew out some window glass.

The addition consists of a large fellowship hall with kitchen space, three classrooms, and two bathrooms that were originally one classroom. The walls are concrete block, the ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles, and the floor is carpeted.

Picnic pavilion. Located off the southeast corner of the church, the pavilion is one story with a metal roof. Built by church members in 1995, it has a wood structure, built-in seating, and a concrete floor. Noncontributing due to date.

Privy. Built circa 1930, the one story wood building has vertical board wood siding and a shed roof covered with the original tin. It is in poor condition but is still used for storage. Contributing.

Bell. Early 1900s. Contributing.

Cemetery 1. The oldest cemetery associated with the church and community, contains graves from 1822 and later; some unmarked graves. Much of it is surrounded by an iron fence, but there are grave markers just outside the fence. The cemetery is separated from the church by land under different ownership. The land separating the church from the cemetery is woods. Contributing.

Cemetery 2. This cemetery is located across the road and west of the church. It contains burials primarily from the 1920s to the 1950s, although there are earlier burials and markers. The

¹ Information packet from Janice Tippitt, March 2005.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

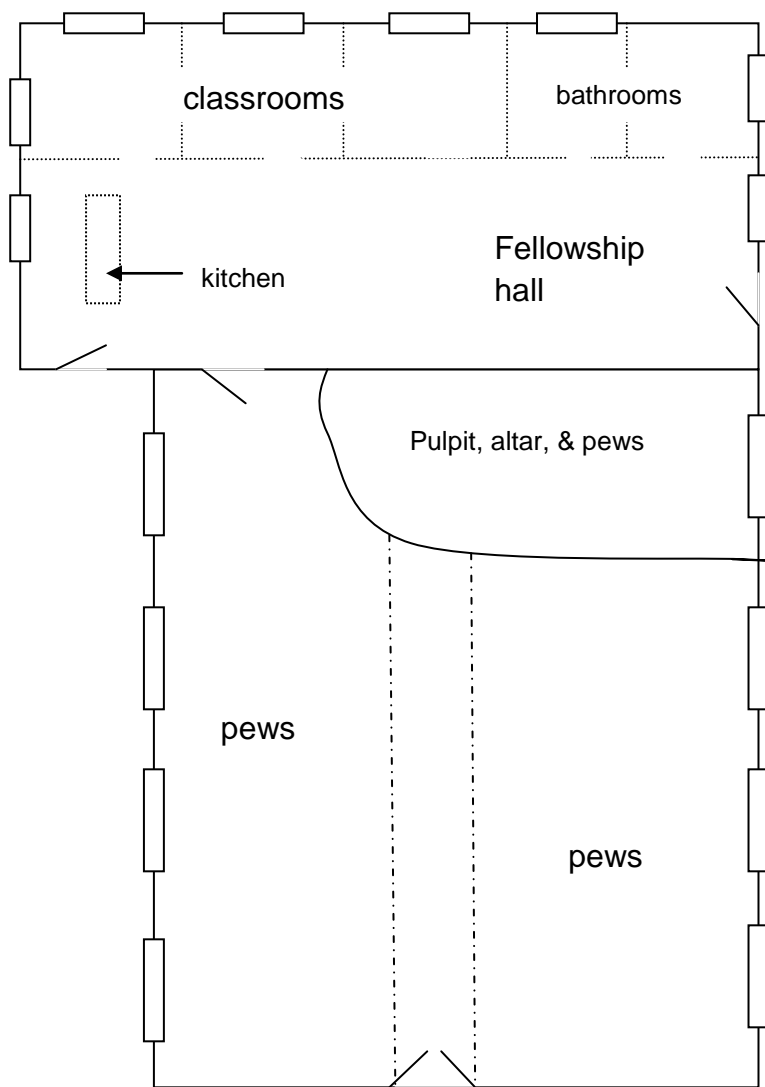
majority of the grave markers are simple stones inscribed with the names of the deceased. Contributing.

Cemetery 3. This cemetery is adjacent to the church, to the south, and is the newest cemetery. Although it has been associated with the church since the turn of the century, it consists of primarily mid to late twentieth century grave markers. Noncontributing due to age.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee



Sketch plan of church, not to scale. N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

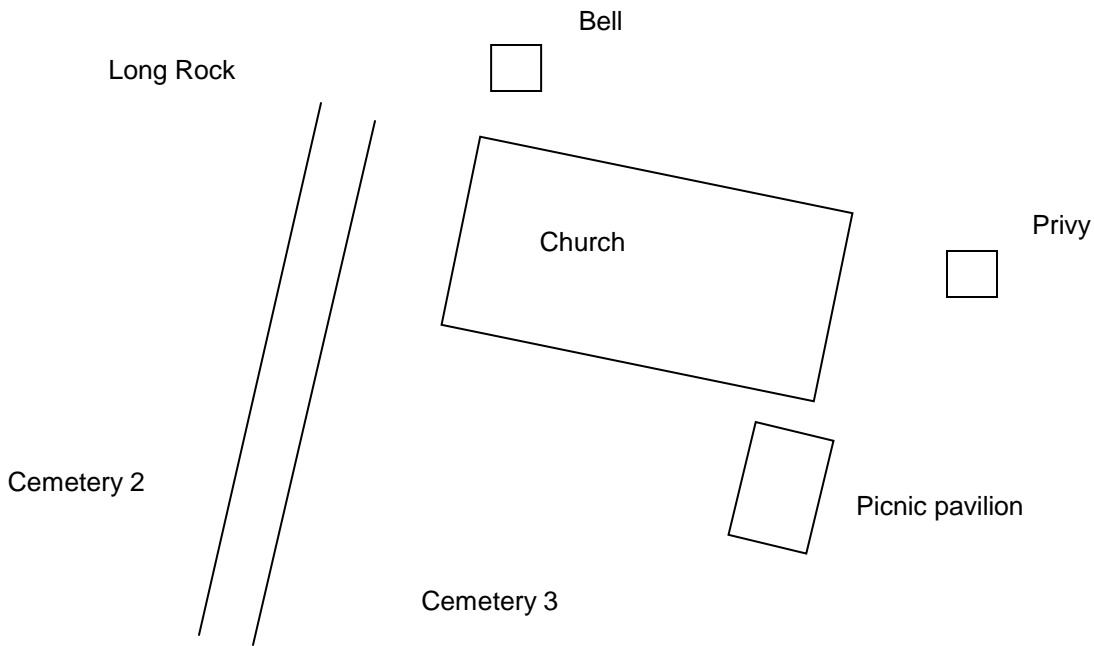
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Site sketch. Not to scale. North



Cemetery 1



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Significance

Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South is being nominated to the National Register under criteria A and C in the areas of social history and architecture. Since its construction in 1886, the church has served as a community center in this rural part of Carroll County. In addition to church services, it has been used for community singing, homecomings and other annual events, local meetings, and circuit church events. The Long Rock church is a good example of nineteenth century rural church architecture in Carroll County. Built by local carpenter Hezekiah James Wilcox, the church is distinguished by the solid brickwork, gabled façade with its segmental arch entry, and large multi-light segmental arched windows on the exterior. While the church does not reflect any academic style, the windows and corbelled brickwork give it a suggestion of Italianate design. Inside, elegant but simple details are seen in the chancel railing, wainscoting, and paneled wood of the pews. In 1957 a classroom addition was added to the rear (east elevation) of the original church but no other substantial changes have occurred.

Background²

The Memphis Annual Conference for the Methodist church was organized in 1840 and the Huntingdon circuit existed as early as 1842. The Conference journal began in 1862 but does not record individual church congregations, only the circuits. The earliest membership of the Long Rock church was recorded in 1873 when Isabella A. Purvis was baptized by the Rev. T.J. McGill. McGill was part of the Paris (Tennessee) circuit, making Long Rock church part of that circuit in 1873.

Before the current church was built, a log building was used for both the church and a school. It was located where the old cemetery (#1) is today. It was used by the congregation and the community. J.M.J. Moore is credited with giving the church the name "Long Rock" in December 1869. The community is also known as Long Rock and before 1869 was known as Oak Grove. The name derives from the long rock on the property. School children used the rock as a lunch and meeting place.

The cemetery across from the church (#2) was deeded by Isaac James and M.B. Pate on October 23, 1897 for use as the Long Rock Graveyard. Later, a donation by the Moore family expanded this cemetery. An earlier cemetery (#1) has many unmarked graves, with the earliest marked grave dating to 1822. The last cemetery (#3) adjacent to and south of the church was begun in the 1950s on land donated by the Keeney family.

² Information in this section is from records in possession of the church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Long Rock Church

Silas Cory drew the specifications for a new church building in 1885. Headed “The verification of the workmanship and material required for the erection and completion of a one story brick church building in accordance with plans and these specifications” the specifications included detailed information such as the size of the building, footings, contractor responsibilities, foundation, brickwork, carpentry, windows, interior finishes, and roofing.³ Specifications called for the building to be thirty feet by fifty feet with a ceiling height of eighteen feet. Walls were to be built thirteen inches thick, mortar was to be one part cement and two parts sand, “heading courses” were to be placed every sixth course, exterior walls should have uniform color, and the façade was to have “carefully selected brick.”⁴

Joists were specified to be of sweet gum and be free from knots and all finished lumber was to be yellow poplar. Windows were to be 14” x 54” with four-over-four lights and made of northern white pine. Doors were also to be fashioned from northern white pine. The wainscoting was specified as being hand smoothed and three feet high and the ceiling was to be finished in beaded boards. Pews were to be built of yellow poplar and to have black walnut trim on the pew ends. Plastering and painting specifications were also noted. While most wood was to be painted white (white lead with linseed oil) part of the wainscoting was to be stained and the façade door was to be grained “in imitation of French and black walnut.”⁵

On March 10, 1886, Mary E. Prince, Homer Prince, and Eva Prince sold a tract of land about three acres, to the Trustees of the Long Rock Church for \$12.00. Part of the Methodist-Episcopal Church South, the church trustees were W.E. Mebane, H.A. (Augusta) Traywick, Ashley Redden, Joseph Purvis, William Johnson, and Jack Nesbitt. Rev. John W. Witt was the circuit rider (pastor) at this time. William Johnson was a large landowner, financier, and owner of a cotton gin, grist mill, and saw mill. He was a large donor for the construction of the church. Trustee and building committee member W.E. Mebane kept a ledger recording donations ranging from five cents to \$10.00 for the church building. Examples of donations include “Will, the pill man” giving \$1.00, “the blind man” giving \$5.00, and women of the church collecting \$45.40.⁶ Mebane was a large landowner, owned a tobacco factory, and had a brick kiln on his property. He donated the bricks for the church building and for the nearby school. Each family in the congregation donated a cord of wood to fire the brick kiln. In 1897 additional acreage was acquired by the congregation.⁷

³ From the original document in the possession of Long Rock UM Church.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. Currently the interior and exterior trim is painted white.

⁶ Ledger in the possession of Long Rock UM Church.

⁷ Deeds in possession of Long Rock UM Church.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet


Section number 8 Page 9 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Hezekiah James Wilcox (1834-1886), a carpenter living in the Long Rock area, was hired to build the church. He died before the building was completed and work was completed by church members. In addition to Mebane, trustee H.A. (Augusta) Traywick, a teacher by profession, helped build the church. Trustee Ashley Redden and church member Wiley H. Woods also helped construct the church. Several members of the Pugh family helped build the church, including ten year old William Ellis who was one of the "water boys" who carried water for brick making to the site from the adjacent spring.⁸ The church was dedicated on May 15, 1887.

Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South has always been on a circuit, never having a pastor for itself. The circuit rider pastors would travel to several church in their district. At the annual Memphis Methodist conferences in 1894 and 1895, J.W. Watts was appointed the circuit rider under the Paris District for the Huntingdon and Long Rock circuit.⁹

J.M.J. Moore was honored at the church on his 75th birthday in September 1921. Casual Hampton Presson led singing, food was served, and speeches given. The *Carroll County Democrat* stated that 300-400 people attended.¹⁰ While there was only the one event for Moore, the church has held an annual homecoming, also called Children's Day, since before the current building was erected. "Before this house a Children's Day was started in the log house with a dirt floor on the 4th Sunday in May and has continued the same throughout the years."¹¹ There was also an Annual Revival held the second week in August. Services were held twice daily for a week during the revival.

Casual Hampton Presson (1835-1937) was a well known singer and teacher in Carroll, Benton, and Henry counties. He taught "Do-re-mi" singing to many churches in the region from the 1900s until the 1930s and was president of the Carroll County Singing Convention for several years. The Long Rock church was one of the places where he taught. In the 1920s and 1930s, students could pay \$1.50 each or \$3.00 for family lessons. Lessons were usually on Saturday afternoon and, of course, he and his family attended services at Long Rock and sang at church on Sundays. Long Rock church would hold a dinner on the grounds after the singing school and this became a community event. After Casual Hampton Presson's death in 1937, his son Gilman took over singing lessons at Long Rock church.¹²

Do-re-mi singing is also known as a Shape-Note or Sacred Harp singing. A shaped note designates the sound. As an example, Sol was represented by . Hymn books used the

⁸ Information packet for the Long Rock UM Church.

⁹ http://www.state.tn.us/tsla/resources/19th_newspapers.htm, accessed February 24, 2010. *The Memphis Commercial Appeal*, November 20, 1894 and November 19, 1895.

¹⁰ *Carroll County Democrat*, September 2, 1921. Information from the *Carroll County News*, May 23, 1983.

¹¹ *Tennessee Republican*, February 3, 1961. Quote is by Mr. Wille Pugh.

¹² Two of Presson's granddaughters return to the church on special days and contribute to the church's upkeep. Communication from Kemmie Warren.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

shapes and this method was thought to be easier to learn.¹³ The movement was popular in rural, Protestant churches, particularly in the South. Because of the good acoustics in the church, with its eighteen feet tall ceilings, the Long Rock church was a sought after location for community singing. Singings were a part of the Shape-Note movement. The occasion was usually musical, religious, and social; the church therefore provided a particularly appropriate place to teach Shape-Note singing.¹⁴

Since the Long Rock community school was close to the Long Rock church, the school teacher would often lead students from the school to the church for morning services. J.M.J. Moore purchased the bell for the church in the early 1900s for \$25.00. The Sunday School classes helped pay for the bell with donations from students. It was used to announce church services as well as to summon the men when a grave needed to be dug. The bell was rung for events such as school reunions and homecoming. At the hundredth year celebration of the church, it was rung 100 times.

In 1955, Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South congregation voted to build an addition for Sunday School classes. The work began in 1956 and Otis Cox gave his 1956 cotton allotment as the first donation. The church and Sunday School donated seed, fertilizer, and labor and when the cotton was harvested there was a total of \$823.00 for the building fund. Another \$1,922 was added from other members of the church. At the Second Quarterly Conference on October 14, 1956, the district superintendant gave permission for the addition and on January 8, 1957 construction began. Audie Johnson was the carpenter. Except for the carpentry work, church membership did the building of the addition.

On March 17, 1957 the first Sunday School classes were held in the new addition. Rev. Carl Robins, District Superintendent, dedicated the addition at the Fourth Quarterly Conference on March 31, 1957. When all was finished, the congregation had a balance in the building fund of \$201.00 and a cotton patch. In March 1959, when Ronald Allen was pastor, the building got new hardwood floors and a new window, which replaced a broken window. Bathrooms were built out of a classroom in 1978 and running water was added to the church at a cost of \$1,879.40. In August 1980, the church members began fundraising for central heat and air. As with past maintenance and changes to the building, the congregation completed the work with money and labor from congregation members and community members.

Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South reached its highest membership in the 1940s when it had about 165 members; by the 1950s membership has dropped to roughly ninety parishioners. However, church attendance was still enough to warrant an addition to the building in 1957. As small family farms declined in the area and more residents had automobiles to drive farther away,

¹³ Sacred Harp Singing at http://fasola.org/introduction/note_shapes.html. Accessed March 29, 2010.

¹⁴ Stephen Shearon, "Shape-Note Singing" in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1998), 841.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

membership in this part of the county and the church declined. The annual revival and daily morning services eventually were stopped.

Today, church attendance is about twenty, although the congregation is approximately double that number. Long Rock is on the Huntingdon Circuit with three other churches. They rotate the times for services each Sunday with Long Rock having an 8:00 a.m. service on the first Sunday of the month, a 9:00 a.m. service on the second Sunday, etc. Sunday School is also held except when there is a fifth Sunday in the month and all four churches on the circuit meet for a combined service and fellowship. Long Rock church is used for community events, weddings, receptions, and the annual Long Rock School Reunion is held here each year.¹⁵ Homecoming/Children's Day is still an annual event each May and there is an annual Fall Festival that the Circuit Methodist Men's Group sponsors. According to current pastor Rev. Wayne Holmes:

The truth is everyone on the Huntingdon Circuit loves to come to Long Rock. At Long Rock you feel a sense of History. A connective-ness in the shared story of rural Methodism in the Huntingdon area. While all the other old churches in the area have been torn down and rebuilt, sometimes two or three times the Long Rock church building has stood the test of time.¹⁶

¹⁵ The school has been closed for many years and is in private ownership.

¹⁶ Letter from Rev. Wayne Holmes to Kemmie Warren.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 12 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Bibliography

Tennessee State Library and Archives, 19th Century Newspapers.

http://www.state.tn.us/tsla/resources/19th_newspapers.htm, accessed February 24, 2010.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, November 20, 1894 and November 19, 1895.

Long Rock United Methodist Church. Records in possession of church. Includes, deeds, building specifications, newspaper articles.

Sacred Harp Singing. http://fasola.org/introduction/note_shapes.html. Accessed March 29, 2010.

Shearon, Stephen. "Shape-Note Singing." In *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. (Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1998).

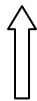
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 13 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The nominated property consists of the 5.4 acres of parcel 052.00 and less than one-half acre of parcel 036.00 on map 50 in Carroll County. It includes the church and cemeteries. This is the land currently associated with the nominated property. The oldest cemetery was where the first church was located and it is separated from the nominated church by woods. It contains the graves and markers of the people associated with the church and community and is a contributing resource in the nomination.



0  145 ft



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 14 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

0  290 ft



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 15 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Photographs

Photos by: Jason Bynum, Bynum Photography
Huntingdon, Tennessee
Date: March 2010
Digital copy: Tennessee Historical Commission

West façade, facing east
1 of 19

West façade and south elevation, facing northeast
2 of 19

South and east (rear) elevations, facing northwest
3 of 19

North and east elevations, facing southwest
4 of 19

North elevation and west façade, facing southeast
5 of 19

North elevation and bell, facing south
6 of 19

West façade of original building and entry to addition, facing east
7 of 19

Main entry, facing east
8 of 19

Sanctuary, facing east
9 of 19

Pulpit, altar, and pews, facing east
10 of 19

Addition interior, facing southeast
11 of 19

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 16 Long Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Carroll County, Tennessee

Addition interior, facing north
12 of 19

View from church yard of cemeteries 2 and 3, facing north
13 of 19

Cemetery 2, facing north
14 of 19

Cemetery 3 and pavilion, facing east
15 of 19

Privy/storage
16 of 19

Cemetery 1
17 of 19

Cemetery 1
18 of 19

Pavilion
19 of 19