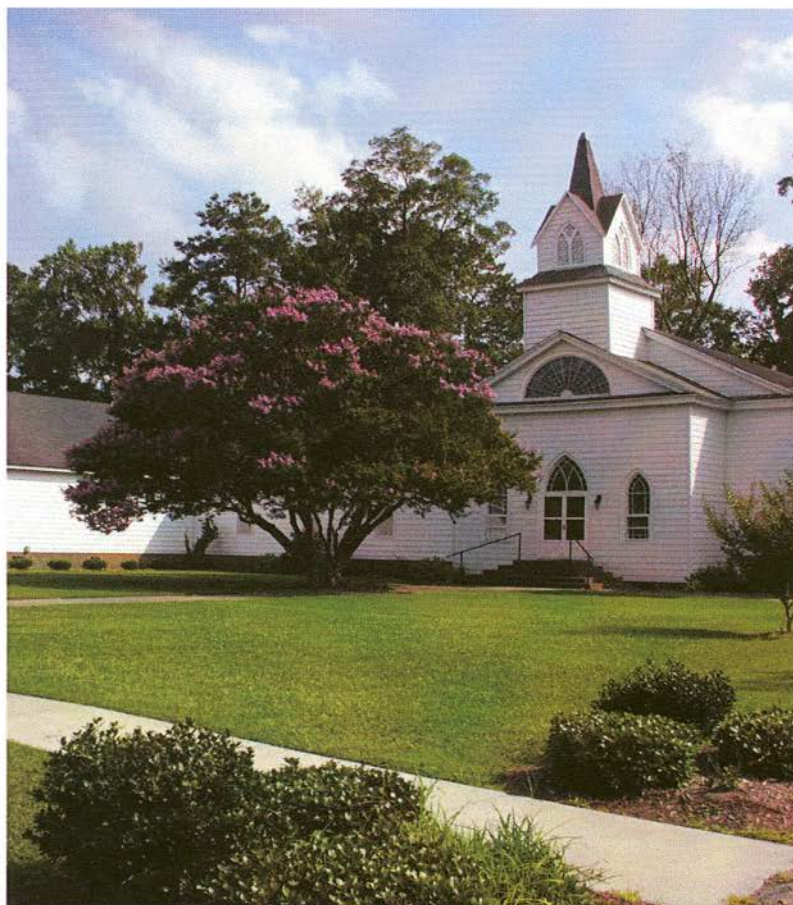


**New Hope United Methodist
Church
Two Hundredth Anniversary
1809 - 2009**



2098 New Hope Road
Hertford, NC 27944
252-264-3999
www.nhumc.info

The Reverend William Masciangelo, Minister

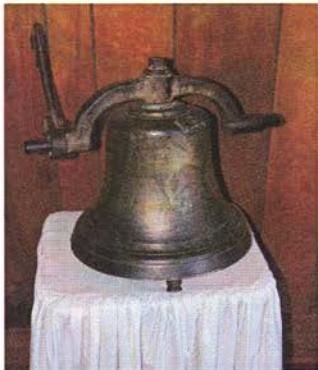
New Hope United Methodist Church – Our Cultural Heritage

On one of the most historic spots in America stands New Hope United Methodist Church, the oldest Methodist Church in Perquimans County. The church site is included in the tract of land deeded to George Durant by Native Americans on March 1, 1662. This deed is the oldest recorded deed in America, showing a transfer of land from Native American Indians to white settlers.

Nags Head Chapel

About the year 1701 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in England, began to send missionaries to North Carolina and to the other English colonies. About this time the Quakers began to hold regular monthly meetings in Perquimans, though George Fox and William Edmundson had made visits to Carolina and held meetings here as early as 1672. The first Episcopal Church in Perquimans was undoubtedly Nags Head Chapel¹ which was established prior to the Revolution. Nags Head Chapel is mentioned more in deeds than any other landmark. It can be found in deeds as a boundary for lands in and around its location. Every deed without exception speaks of it as "Old Nags Head Chapple" showing that it was considered "Old" even when the county was young. Nags Head Chapel was the name by which the Church of England house of worship was known and which stood on the site where New Hope Church now stands. It is claimed that the present structure was built on the same foundation as the original building. It is a

fact, according to early records that Nags Head Chapel was located on the same land as New Hope Church.



The earliest reference to Nags Head Chapel was 1729. Nags Head Chapel was the name by which the Church of England house of worship was known. The old bell that sits in the church vestibule is from the original Old Nags Head Chapel. The Chapel was used by the local people, who eventually decided to affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

First Methodist Congregation

By 1809 the first Methodist congregation was organized in Perquimans County at New Hope and they probably needed a new building in which

¹ Often referred to as a landmark in the records of Perquimans, the earliest reference is a court order dated 1729.

to worship. On June 2, 1809 John Sutton and his wife Martha H. Sutton conveyed the two acres of land that Nags Head Chapel was located on for \$10 to John Russell, George Sutton, Joseph Sutton, Henry Raper, and Lamuel Whedbee, trustees of New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church. It was on this site that New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed in 1809. It is claimed that the present structure was built on the same foundation were Nags Head Chapel once stood.

On October 13, 1834 James and Elizabeth Miller sold a parcel of land for \$30 to Nathan Tucker, Frederic Fletcher, Charles N. Ford, John Stanton, William Stanton, Ira Stanton, and William Tow, trustees of New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church. This land is located west of the church.



New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church - 1809

New Hope Becomes A Separate Charge

New Hope Church was probably first included in the Camden or Edenton Circuits. When the Methodist Episcopal Church split in 1844, New Hope came under the jurisdiction of the new body of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. After the Civil War it is definitely known to have been on the Hertford Circuit. In 1891, Perquimans Circuit was formed and included New Hope. Previously in the Virginia Conference, New Hope was included in the territory transferred to the North Carolina Conference in 1894. In 1939 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South became the Methodist Church. With Woodland Church, New Hope became a separate charge in 1957. On April 23, 1968, The Evangelical United Brethren Church united with the Methodist Church to become the United Methodist Church.



Changes

The original frame Federal-style church consisted of a simple nave with two entrances, an apse, and a slave gallery. Many changes have been made to the original church since 1809. However, elements of the original church survive, such as the entrances surmounted by transoms, which boast eagle motifs---a national symbol very popular during the

Federal era. The same hand hewn timbers, put together with hand-wrought nails, form the original structure, the fanlight which was originally located in the front gable and moved to the vestibule gable are also part of the original structure.

New Hope Church was expanded in 1909 when the belfry was added, the vestibule remodeled, the pulpit was built, the slave gallery removed, the cuspidors were removed, and the floor was elevated.

About 1915 benches were in a corner instead of chairs; it was called the "amen corner", in which the older male members of the church sat.

In 1926 eight classrooms were added along the side of the nave. Between 1958 and 1963 rooms were constructed across the rear of the building which included the nursery, bathrooms, and choir room. With these additions the original Methodist Church in North Carolina still stands.

Around 1961 an old communion goblet in use in late 1800 and early 1900 and the communion table were located. The collection boxes were made in 1880 and have been in use since that time.



Two hundred years have passed and our church building, the world, and its people have changed considerably. But, many things have not changed. It is a very comforting thought that New Hope United Methodist Church is celebrating its bicentennial in 2009 and this sacred place is still used for a sacred purpose, and that prayer still ascends to the very rafters as it did in 1809.



New Hope Church Grounds

New Hope's Church grounds were enlarged on 13 October 1834, when James and Elizabeth Miller sold a parcel of land for \$30 to Nathan Tucker, Frederic Fletcher, Charles N. Ford, John Stanton, William Stanton, Ira Stanton, and William Tow, trustees. This land was immediately West of the church ground and the Western most part of the church cemetery. It seems to have been used originally as a campground.

Near the church are numerous graves, where members have been buried. On the west-end of the grove was an Indian cemetery. It was discovered about 1910 when a tram road was being run to the river. Rough pieces of stone were dug up and many skeletons of Indians were found. The men building the road buried them again.²

There are over 170 gravestones. Many of the graves have no stones or markers. There are four civil war veterans buried on grove: Joseph Keaton, Co F 27 N.C. Inf. C.S.A.; James Bunch, Co F, NC State Troope, C.S.A.; William E Corbett, Co E, 33rd N. Car Inf, C.S.A.; Charles Johnson Corbitt, Co H 33 Regiment N.C. Infantry. The oldest marker: Martha D. White, born 1804 died 1856.



The New Hope United Methodist Church Cemetery preserves the county's few surviving grave

² *State Magazine* article by Moselle W. Maddry, dated 17 or 24 August 1940.

houses—low, coffin-sized, gable roofed, wooden structures, marking and protecting graves. Buried in the two remaining grave houses are Elizabeth Nicholson and Armecia Landing. On September 18, 2003 both grave houses that were located in the church cemetery were destroyed during Hurricane Isabel. In August, 2008 Lee Stallings rebuilt the grave houses that are now in the cemetery.

Dedication

To all of the men, women, and children who have remained faithful to New Hope United Methodist Church who have picked up and carried the torch through the two hundred years of its ministry and history and to those who will continue to do so we thank you for your dedication and hard work.

God has blessed us!

The Bell At New Hope United Methodist Church

The bell that rings each Sunday is a late 19th or early 20th century No. 32 steel alloy bell made by The C. S. Bell Co. and produced out of Hillsboro, Ohio. The bell has a drop of 28.5" with a bell diameter of 32" and an overall width of 39". The weight of the bell is approximately 250 pounds.

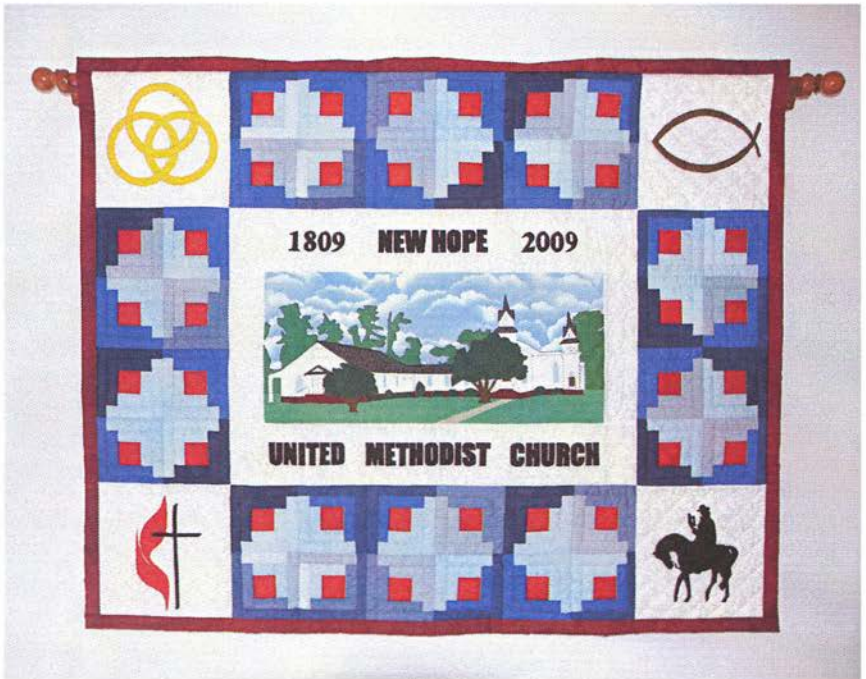
The bells made by C. S. Bell Co. are undated. The bells are identified by one of three different names: "C.S.Bell", "C.S.Bell & Co.", or "The C.S.Bell Co." (The maker's name appears not on the bell itself, as it usually does for bronze bells, but on the yoke from which the bell is hung.) Not all bells manufactured by this company bore one of these names, because some were sold through catalog houses or other retail channels; those bells either were unlabelled or bore the name of the retailer.

It seems likely that the transition from "C.S.Bell" to "C.S.Bell & Co." would have taken place in 1882, when Charles Singleton Bell took into partnership his son, Charles E. Bell. The second change of name, to "The C.S.Bell Co." might well have taken place when Charles Singleton Bell died in 1905 (if not earlier).

The 1886 date on C. S. Bell Co bells was a patent date and only tells you the bell was made after that. It normally appears on the stands for the bell or the yoke above the bell.

200th Anniversary Quilt

The beautiful handmade heirloom quality quilt, shown below, was presented to New Hope United Methodist Church on Sunday, May 3, 2009. The quilt was designed by Sally Morgan and lovingly handmade by Pat Capps and Sally Morgan. The quilt is approximately 48" x 60". It is made of cotton fabric with polyester batting. It took approximately 7 months to make the quilt, beginning with sketches of the design. Much of the material was donated by Paschal Lancaster who's wife Winnie was an avid quilter. The rest of the material was on-hand or purchased.



Symbolism On The 200th Anniversary Quilt

~By Sally Morgan

The three gold rings done in Celtic work (intertwined) represent the Trinity. The acronym for Jesus Christ is the word for fish in Greek. Thus early Christians used this fish symbol to signify Our Savior. The Methodist emblem depicts the cross of Jesus and the flame of the Holy Spirit. Circuit-riding preachers are an important part of our history. Surrounding the depiction of our church building are log cabin blocks. These stand for the families that make up the church. The varying shades of blue mean we are different, but all have faith in Jesus. The red centers show we are all under the blood of Christ. On the back of the quilt is the title of the quilt...To God Be the Glory. All of this is God's doing.

New Hope United Methodist Church Poem

The following poem was written by Thomas Moore Davis. The poem is shown exactly as it was written by Mr. Davis sometime in the early 1900's. He was born in 1875 and passed in 1933. Mr. Davis is buried in Mullen Cemetery.

Poem

New Hope Church

Silently you stand before me
As in days of long ago
When you witness deeds of valor
Also heard the cries of woe.

Children brought by godly mothers
To thy sacred altars rail
To receive thy own bapbism
And the gift that God avails.

Happy girls and boys together
On the Sabath to thee turn
And beneath thy sacred roof-tree
Of the Lord their Saviour learn.

Happy maiden standing silent
Blushing at thy altars side
When the sacred vows are taken
And she leaves a happy bride.

Then the bell tolls out so sadly
That another's passed away.
Some of them are soon forgotten
Others seem to live today

Scenes like these you bring before me
As you silently stand guard.
Over your loved and long lost members
That are "sleeping" in your yard.

New Hope Church you are as sacred
As my mothers name to me
Neath your roof I learned a lesson
And you've been my star at Sea.

T.M.D.

Notable Events Of 1809

- February 3 - Illinois Territory was created.
- February 11 - Robert Fulton patents the steamboat.
- February 12 - Charles Darwin and Abraham Lincoln were born.
- February 20 - A decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, states that the power of the federal government is greater than any individual state.
- March 4 - James Madison succeeds Thomas Jefferson as the President of the United States.
- May 5 - Mary Kies is the first American woman to be awarded a patent.
- December 30 - Wearing masks at balls is forbidden in Boston, Massachusetts.
- *USS Constitution* (Old Ironsides) is re-commissioned as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.
- Nicolas François Appert (1750-1841) develops a method to preserve food by means of canning.
- Shawnee leader Tecumseh begins to establish a defensive confederacy to resist the westward movement of white settlers.
- New England governors refuse to supply militia to enforce the Embargo Acts (of 1807 and 1808)
- *Phoenix* completes the first sea voyage by a steamboat by traveling around the shores of New Jersey.

The 1800-1810s



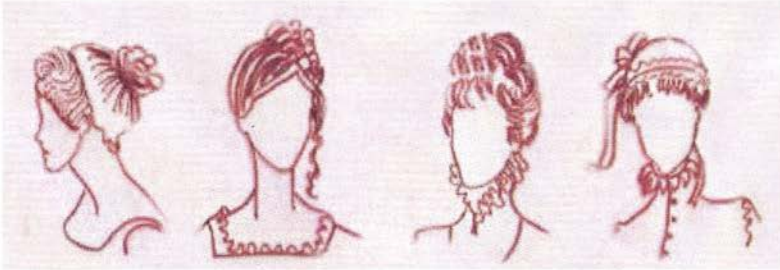
It's difficult to imagine that in 1800 American independence was only 25 years old. The capital was moved from Philadelphia to Washington, Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in the famous duel, West Point established, Louisiana purchased, money from many countries circulated throughout America. 80% of Americans worked on a farm. Boarding houses and tenements were popular in the cities and one room log cabins in the country. Travel from Charleston to Philadelphia took 15 days by stage. The importation of slaves to the United States was banned. Johnny Appleseed arrived in

the Ohio Valley with seeds from Philadelphia. Robert Fulton's paddle steamer navigated the Hudson River.

Fashions 1800-1810s

Hair Fashions

Long hair was a part of fashion in the 1800's for women. Curls were very much in fashion.



Hair styles of 1802, 1805, and 1806.

Hat Fashions

Hats formed an integral part of clothing during this period. Women had to wear bonnets or hats whenever they went outside the house. These bonnets were often exquisitely decorated. Women carried parasols whenever they stepped out of the house. These parasols were fashionable umbrellas designed to protect the skin from the rays of the sun. Men wore tall, conical hats and often sported sideburns.



Above – Caps and turbans from 1800, 1806, and 1807.

Clothing

For women's dresses, the high waist Empire style gown was a characteristic feature of fashion in the 1800s. Although there were different versions of the same early on, by the 1800, the Empire dress



changed to a certain extent and was seen particularly with a square neckline. Sleeves were often puffy at the shoulders. This dress had a snug fit especially towards the upper torso. The garment was free flowing from the waist onwards. This high waistline often brought the attention away from the natural shape of the waist. Fabrics used for such dresses were generally muslin or batiste. Wearing white Empire gowns was then considered to be a status symbol. Such white gowns often had exquisite embroidery. The reason why it was a status symbol was simply because whites soiled easily with regular wear hence a woman who could

afford to soil her Empire dress without any worries was considered to be an important figure in the society.

Men who belonged to affluent families wore garments that had excessive detailing. Tailcoats were a common feature. Knee length breeches were worn over stockings. This was the era when men showed off their calves (some men even wore "calf enhancers" inside their stockings). Then, there came a change in clothing when Napoleon Bonaparte became the Emperor in 1804. Trousers made their appearance and clothes had a less formal appearance. Cloaks were often worn for many occasions but men preferred overcoats, which were comparatively easier to manage. For some reason, blue coats were always outfitted with gold buttons, while all other colors had self-fabric buttons.



Children 1800-1810s



Most children in the new nation did not have easy lives. Children were about ten times more likely to die before they reached their first birthday than children today. Eight to ten percent of children died between ages one and twenty-one. If they survived to become children or

teenagers, most were put to work in the family business, usually a farm. Although many children were taught basic literacy, few were educated beyond that point.

In a nation of relatively informal manners, children were the only ones required to make outward signs of respect. While adults usually shook hands in greeting, children were taught to take off their caps, bow or make courtesies to show respect to elders. This was called "making your manners."

A Boston schoolmaster published a book, entitled, *The School of Good Manners*, which had 163 rules to follow and 8 "sins" to avoid. "At table ... do not ask for anything. Wait until it is offered to thee ... Do not look at another person's plate or upon his meat. Do not look earnestly on anyone that is eating. Spit not in the room, but in the corner, or rather, go out and do it abroad." In addition to mealtime etiquette; these rules described appropriate behavior at church, at school, on the street, with other children, with adults, and in a number of other situations. Beyond showing respect to elders, however, it seemed that *The School of Good Manners* was either not read or not heeded by most families.

Children's clothing varied according to the wealth of their families. In general, however, both boys and girls wore loose muslin frocks until they were about four years old. Girls stayed in frocks until they were about eleven years old, while boys wore "skeleton suits." These suits features long, tight-fitting pants and tight jackets, and distinguished them from girls their age and from older men. Older children wore simplified versions of adult clothes

Transportation

Conestoga wagon was a heavy freight-carrying vehicle of distinctive type that originated in the Conestoga region of Pennsylvania c.1725. It was used by farmers to carry heavy loads long distances before there were railroads to convey produce to markets. Later it was used to carry manufactured goods across the Alleghenies to frontier stores and settlements and to bring back the frontier produce. The transportation of goods by wagon train developed into a major business employing

thousands of wagons before the railroads crossed the mountains c.1850.



The Conestoga wagon had a capacity of up to six tons, a floor curved up at each end to prevent the contents from shifting inside, and a white canvas cover to protect against bad weather; it was pulled by four to six horses. It became famous as later adapted by westward-traveling pioneers for hauling their possessions; with its tall white canvas top, it resembled a sailing ship from a distance, which earned it the name "prairie schooner."



Furniture



Cupboard



Sewing Rocker



Shelf Clock



Table



Spinning Wheel



Yarn Winder



Chair



Cradle



Bookcase



Sideboard



Sewing Stand

The United States In 1800



Presidential Office - 1809

3rd President of the United States



From March 4, 1801 to March 3, 1809 Thomas Jefferson was the 3rd President of the United States. The presidential salary was \$25,000 a year. His nicknames were "Man of the People" and "Sage of Monticello". President Jefferson was born April 13, 1743 in Shadwell, Virginia and died July 4, 1826 at Monticello which is near Charlottesville, Virginia in

virtual poverty, his home and all its furnishings sold to satisfy creditors. He married Martha Wayles Skelton on January 1, 1772 and together they had 6 children. President Jefferson had no formal religious affiliation. He graduated from College of William and Mary in 1762 and was a lawyer and planter. His political party was Democratic-Republican.

Points of Interest:

- Jefferson was the first president to be inaugurated in Washington, D.C.
- Approximately 6,000 books from Jefferson's private library were purchased for \$23,950 to help start the Library of Congress.
- Bears brought back from Lewis and Clark's famous expedition were displayed in cages on the White House lawn. For years the White House was sometimes referred to as the "president's bear garden."
- The only presidents to sign the Declaration of Independence, Adams and Jefferson both died on its 50th anniversary, July 4, 1826. Adams' dying words were "Thomas Jefferson survives". Jefferson, however, had passed on a few hours earlier.
- Jefferson is credited with several inventions, including the swivel chair, a pedometer, a machine to make fiber from hemp, a letter-copying machine, and the lazy susan.
- Jefferson wrote his own epitaph without mentioning that he served as president of the United States.

4th President of the United States



From March 4, 1809 to March 3, 1817 the 4th President of the United States was James Madison. The presidential salary was \$25,000 a year. His nickname was "Father of the Constitution". President Madison was born March 16, 1751 in Port Conway, Virginia and died June 28, 1836 in Montpelier, Virginia. He married Dolley Payne Todd on September 15, 1794 and they had no children.

President Madison was an Episcopalian. He graduated from College of

New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1771 and was a lawyer. His political party was Democratic-Republican.

Points of Interest:

- Madison was the first president who had prior service as a congressman.
- Zachary Taylor and Madison were second cousins.
- Madison was the first president to wear long trousers. All previous presidents wore knee breeches.
- During the War of 1812 Madison was under enemy fire. He was the first president to be in that situation.
- At 5 feet, 4 inches and less than 100 pounds, he was the shortest and lightest president.
- Dolley Madison sent the first personal message using the Morse telegraph in 1844.

The Star Spangled Banner, the 15 Star Flag 1795



This Flag became the Official United States Flag on May 1, 1795. Two stars were added for the admission of (14th) Vermont, March 4, 1791 and (15th) Kentucky, June 1, 1792.

This was the official flag for 23 years. The five Presidents who served under this flag were; George Washington (1789-1797), John Adams (1797-1801), Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809), James Madison (1809-1817), and James Monroe (1817-1825).

The 15-star, 15-stripe flag was authorized by the Flag Act of January 13, 1794, adding 2 stripes and 2 Stars. The regulation went into effect on May 1, 1795. This flag was the only U.S. Flag to have more than 13 stripes. It was immortalized by Francis Scott Key during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Sept 13, 1814. The image above is representative of the actual flag that flew over Fort McHenry on that day and which is now preserved in the Smithsonian Museum. You can notice the "tilt" in some of the stars just as in the original Star Spangled Banner.

Ministers Of New Hope United Methodist Church

It is not yet definitely known which circuits included New Hope Church before the Civil War. Since then it has been on the Hertford, Perquimans and New Hope-Woodland charges. For earlier periods, this list gives the ministers of circuits New Hope may have been on. It also covers the period before New Hope was built and gives the circuits, which may have included Perquimans County. Due to incomplete sources, many years are not given. Dates of service vary from source to source, depending on the dates of the Annual Conferences and differences in the time the appointments were filled after being made.

Appointed by Conference of:

1773 Norfolk	Richard Wright
1774 Norfolk	John King
1775 Norfolk	Francis Asbury
1777 Norfolk	Edward Bailey
1783 Norfolk	James Morris
1783 Pasquotank	James Martin and Henry Metcalf
1784 Camden	Richard Ivey and William Dameron
1786 Camden	John Robertson and John Steward
1787 Camden	Sihon Smith
1788 Camden	Henry Birchett and J. Difnal
1789 Camden	Rice Haggard and Daniel Scuthall
1790 Camden	Salathiel Weeks and Hezekiah Arnold
1791 Camden	Jesse Nicholson and Thomas Easter
1792 Camden	Archer Davis and William Hunter
1793 Camden	Benjamin Blanton and Anthony Sale
1793 Edenton	Archer Davis
1794 Camden	Joel Tucker and William Wilkerson
1795 Camden	Edward Hardy
1796 Camden	William Wells
1797 Camden	James Rogers
1798 Camden	John Bonner
1799 Camden	William Brittain and James G. Martin
1800 Camden	Joseph Pinnell
1801 Camden	Jeremiah King
1802 Camden	James Smith
1803 Camden	Nathaniel Walker
1804 Camden	Christopher S. Mooring and W. Atwood
1804 Edenton	Joseph Moore
1805 Camden	Christopher S. Mooring and Daniel Ross
1806 Camden & Edenton	William Atwood and Richard Lattimore
1807 Camden	James Jennings
1807 Edenton	John Lattimore
1808 Camden	Benjamin Devany and John Early
1809 Camden	Robert Thompson and William Murphrey
1809 Edenton	Enoch Jones

1810 Camden	Humphrey Wood and Jacob Hill
1810 Edenton	Robert Thompson
1811 Camden	Henry Holmes and Joshua Lawrence
1811 Edenton	Pleasant Thurman
1812 Camden	Henry Holmes
1812 Edenton	Joel Arrington
1813 Camden	William M. Elliott
1813 Edenton	Henry Holmes
1841 Hertford	Alex. Steward
1843 Hertford	William Grant
1845 Hertford	J. S. Briggs
1846 Hertford	Stanton Field
1847 Hertford	John M. Saunders
1848 Hertford	John M. Saunders
1849 Hertford	W. W. Kennedy
1850 Hertford	William Reed and W. W. Kennedy
1851 Hertford	William Reed
1856 Hertford	T. L. Williams
1858 Hertford	Jos. J. Edwards
1859 Hertford	Jos. J. Edwards and James C. Martin
1860 Hertford	Jeremiah McMullen and Jos. A. Crowder
1861 Hertford	Jeremiah McMullen
1862 Hertford	Behind Federal Lines
1863 Hertford	Jeremiah McMullen
1864 Hertford	Jeremiah McMullen
1865 Hertford	James O. Moss and T. L. Williams

Ministers of Hertford Circuit 1866 - 1891:

1866	James O. Moss
1867 - 1868	T. D. Lumsden
1869 - 1870	James L. Fisher
1871 - 1872	Major S. Colonna
1873	George N. Guy
1873	C. H. Green
1874 - 1876	J. C. Watson
1877 - 1878	J. L. Garrett (perhaps also W. O. Waggoner and B. F. Woodard)
1879 - 1880	J. H. Amiss (perhaps also J. B. Askew)
1881	T. H. Boggs
1882 - 1885	E. M. Jordan
1886 - 1889	J. M. Anderson
1890 - 1891	J. H. Riddick



The Perquimans Circuit was established late in 1891 and included five churches. Included among them was New Hope and Woodland.

Ministers of Perquimans Circuit 1892 – 1957:

1892	Joseph G. Lennon
1893	T. J. Wray
1894	McGhee
1895 – 1896	John D. Pegram
1897 – 1900	William C. Merrit
1901 – 1902	Hampton McR. Jackson
1903	George W. Starling (E. M. Hoyle for a short while)
1904 – 1906	Felix L. Church
1906	Charles R. Taylor
1907	Robert L. Davis
1907 – 1908	George b. Webster
1909	James H. M. Giles
1909 – 1911	William Towe
1912 – 1913	Benjamin P. Robinson
1914 – 1915	Clator W. Smith
1915 – 1916	James Y. Old
1916 – 1919	William L. Loy
1920 – 1921	Condor P. Jerome
1922 – 1923	William T. Phipps
1924 – 1927	James T. Standford
1928	Asa J. Parker
1929 – 1933	Jackson L. Smith
1934 – 1936	Joel W. Dimmette
1937 – 1939	William g. Lowe
1940 – 1946	J. D. Cranford
1947	J. D. Scott (or Stott)
1948 – 1950	E. B. Edwards
1951	J. C. Chaffin
1952 – 1955	H. M. Jamieson
1955 – 1956	Earl R. Meekins

This charge was divided in 1957. New Hope and Woodland were joined to become the New Hope-Woodland Charge.

1957 – when divided	Earl R. Meekins
1957 – 1959	William E. Pickett
1959 – 1964	Dan Meadows
1964 – 1969	C. T. Wilson
1969 (July & Aug)	Jerry Saunders
1969 – 1971	Howard Harrell
1971 – 1973	John Ledford
1973 – 1978	Thomas Hoogeland
1978 – 1980	Roy Burgess
1980 – 1983	Raymound K. Wittman
1983 – 1986	Thomas Supplee
1986 – 1989	Lawrence Higgins
1989 - 1991	Josef Fiegler

New Hope became a Station Church in 1991.

1991 – 1995	Robert E. Rattz
1995 – June 1999	Tony Collier
June 1999–June 2006	Alan C. Gibson
June 2006–June 2007	Robert (Bob) C. Tilley
June 2007–	William (Bill) Masciangelo

The Bicentennial Committee








The bicentennial program was planned and prepared by the following individuals, each of who represented one of the ministries in New Hope United Methodist Church.

Ann Butt
 Pat Capps
 Anne Chambers
 Debbie Godfrey
 Gayle Godfrey
 Pastor Bill Masciangelo

Mary Lou Ownley
 June Proctor
 John Sirmon
 Barbara Winslow
 Meredith Wood
 Ethel Yezdanian

Our prayer is that New Hope will continue to serve the spiritual needs of this community for another 200 years.

The Bicentennial Program - 2009

DATE	TIME	EVENT
Saturday, January 3 rd	10:00 am to 2:00 pm	Official opening of the 200 th Anniversary Celebration with: worship service and blessing; bell Ringing; chicken potpie lunch; and homemade baked goods. 
Tuesday, January 27 th	3:00 pm to 9:00 pm	Photos will be taken of our Church family in the Fellowship Hall. 
Sunday, February 8 th	9:00 am	Jon Cash, WAVY-TV meteorologist and author of <i>The Age of the Antichrist</i> will be the guest speaker at the 9:00 a.m. Worship Service. 
Friday, February 13 th	7:00 pm	A free Valentine's Day show for all ages with Jeff & Gloria Emmerich from Rocky Hock Playhouse with refreshments after the show. Free nursery care for infants and toddlers through age 3. 
Sunday, February 15 th	10:15 am	A dedication of the newly built grave houses will be held after Worship Service in the church cemetery. 
Sunday, March 29 th	9:00 am	There will be a tree dedication ceremony following Worship Service on the Church grounds. 
	7:00 pm	The 200th Anniversary Concert Series begins with a performance by The Sojourners in the Church Sanctuary.
Sunday, April 5 th – April 12 th		A separate schedule will be prepared and distributed for Holy Week and Easter. 

Sunday, May 31st 7:00 pm The 200th Anniversary Concert Series continues. Singing Groups that will be performing at New Hope United Methodist Church will be announced.



Sunday, June 7th 11:00 am



There will be a special 200th Anniversary Worship Service with Bishop Alfred Wesley Gwinn, Jr. Lunch will be served following the Service. Worship Service on this Sunday only begins at 11 a.m. There will be no Sunday School.

Sun., Jul. 5th, 12th,
19th, & 26th

Each Sunday a former New Hope pastor will deliver the message during Worship Service



Sun., Aug. 30th 7:00 pm Anniversary Concert Series with a performance by Jeanie Kay Truesdale.

Sun., Sep. 27th 9:00 am Harvest Sunday, Worship & Lunch at 11:30 A.M.



Mon., Sep. 28th-
30th 7:00 pm Revival, Monday through Wednesday with Pastor Steve Castle from Moyock, UMC preaching

Sun., Oct. 18th 9:00 am Laity Sunday, Laity to lead Worship Service

Nov 3rd-16th Pilgrimage to the Holy Land with Pastor & Susan. If you would like to join them call or see Pastor Bill.

Sun., Nov. 22nd 9:00 am Time Capsule dedication after Worship Service
7:00 pm Multi-Church Thanksgiving Service; Fellowship to follow

Sat., Dec. 5th 10:00 am City of Hertford Christmas Parade with New Hope UMC participation

Sun., Dec. 27th 9:00 am Worship Service (a year in review) to celebrate our blessings

