A MEMORIAL
OF
WESLEY CHAPEL
ATLANTA'S
FIRST
CHURCH

COMPiled BY
W. H. FORSYTH
A MEMORIAL OF WESLEY CHAPEL

Introduction

This is intended to commemorate the 125th anniversary of Wesley Chapel, the first church in Atlanta, and the forerunner of several Methodist churches in the city. This year, 1972, is also the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Atlanta, near the 150th anniversary of the acquisition of this land from the Creek Indians, and about the 200th anniversary of the start of the preaching career of Francis Asbury, the First Methodist Bishop in America. He came from England in 1771 and was one of Methodism’s greatest ministers. Thus 1972 is consequential in many respects.

Wesley Chapel was named for John and Charles Wesley, ordained ministers of the Church of England, who came to Savannah, Georgia, in 1736, to conduct a preaching mission. They returned to England and were important persons in the formation of the Methodist Church.

This Memorial is not annotated. My main sources on information were:

- Atlanta Illustrated, a history by E. Y. Clarke, 1881
- History of Atlanta, by Walter P. Reed, 1881
- Atlanta and Its Environs, by Franklin M. Garrett, 1904
- Pioneer Citizens, by members of a historical society, 1902
- DeKalb County Records of the Clerk of Court
- Records of the Lawyers Title Company
- Library of the Candler School of Theology
- Library of the Atlanta Historical Society

Much early historical data is duplicated in the first four books and credit cannot be given to any one author. Mr. Garrett and the staff at the Atlanta Historical Society have been especially helpful.

I am a historian of the Forsyth family. Two Forsyth brothers came to Atlanta in 1843 from North Carolina, and were founders of the City. Another Forsyth came in 1853 and was a reputable citizen for many years. I have not traced the ancestry of these men and do not know if they are my kin or merely of the same generic family.

I have been a member of the Methodist Church for about 60 years and a resident of Atlanta for more than 40 years. My mother was a member of a Methodist Church for 75 years. My grandfather, Rev. J. W. Forsyth, was a Methodist minister. A great uncle was the pastor for 6 years of the Old Stone Church in Leesburg, Virginia, the first Methodist Church in America, founded by other ancestors in 1766. Another W. H. Forsyth was pastor of that church from 1871 to 1875. Two cousins are Methodist ministers, one is also a conference historian. An official of the church in Nashville was another cousin. So being a Methodist and an Atlantan, the subject of the Memorial is of great personal Interest to me.

William Henry Forsyth-1972
A MEMORIAL OF WESLEY CHAPEL
ATLANTA'S FIRST CHURCH

The first building constructed in Atlanta exclusively for church purposes was a very humble little frame structure known as Wesley Chapel. It was located at about No. 101 Peachtree Street, across from the new Equitable Building on Peachtree Street at Luckie Street. It was sponsored by a group of Methodists, and the first service was held in it on December 15, 1867. The lot on which it stood began at the junction of Peachtree and Pryor Streets, and was opposite the Grand Theater building, and ran for more than 600 feet down those streets to form a triangle. It was purchased for $150. The Landmark Building now occupies a part of the lot shown for Wesley Chapel.

Atlanta was then known as Marthasville. The name was changed on December 18, 1867 by the Legislature, which also granted under lease by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Both locomotives and humans need pure water. The spring had long been the meeting place for the Indians who lived in the vicinity. Railroads were being built all over America and there was a great need for pure water that gushed from the Ground on the land now occupied by the First National Bank. This does not mean that the city became a commercial, industrial and railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center. This does not mean that the city was a commercial, industrial, railroad center.

There are many towns in Fulton and adjoining counties that predate Atlanta. It was not only the first Methodist church in the city, but was also the only church of any denomination in the city at that time. Wesley Chapel sponsored a number of other Methodist churches which were established in Atlanta at later dates. There are older churches in areas that were not a part of Atlanta at that time, but have been taken into the city at various times when the city limits have been extended. Mount Gilde United Methodist Church on Fairburn Road was organized in 1828, and Mount Zion Methodist Church on Stewart Avenue was organized in 1858, long before there was a single resident on the site of Atlanta.

Many cities trace their origin to a few pioneers who built cabins in a cluster at a common corner of their lands for mutual protection and communion. The rough terrain around Atlanta did not attract settlers just to the east of downtown Plaza Park.

The railroads not only contributed greatly to the growth of Atlanta, but also caused its near destruction in the Civil War. The line to Chattanooga connected with other railroads that ran from New Orleans by way of Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington to New York. These lines were all of the same gauge, space between the rails, so that equipment could operate over any of the lines and it was not necessary to transfer shipments at terminals. The other route to Washington by way of Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte, Greensboro and Richmond was over lines with different gauges and freight had to be reloaded whenever the gauge changed. Many war facilities were located in Atlanta, because of the railroads. The city became known as "The Arsenal of the South" and was a prime target for enemy forces.

It appears appropriate to mention in this Memorial some of the early history of Atlanta. So many records were destroyed when the city was burned in the Civil War, that the recorded history of Wesley Chapel is very brief.

By comparison with other cities in Georgia, Atlanta is a newcomer. Savannah was founded in 1733, in 1735, Milledgeville in 1803, Athens in 1826, Columbus in 1828 and Rome in 1831. The Atlanta area was Creek Indian territory until it was acquired by a treaty signed on January 6, 1803, by the United States with the Creek Indians. The State Legislature on May 15, 1821, granted a charted for the town of Atlanta. The area was surveyed and divided into parcels as Districts and Land Lots. A District was 9 miles square. A Land Lot was a subdivision of a District, 1 square mile. The State Legislature in 1813 to 1815, granted charters for other railroads. The lands were surveyed and divided into parcels as Districts and Land Lots. A County was created out of these Creek lands by the Legislature on May 15, 1821. DeKalb County was created out of Henry County and small parts of other counties on December 9, 1822, and Fulton County was taken out of DeKalb County on December 20, 1823.

The railroads not only contributed greatly to the growth of Atlanta, but also caused its near destruction in the Civil War. The line to Chattanooga connected with other railroads that ran from New Orleans by way of Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington to New York. These lines were all of the same gauge, space between the rails, so that equipment could operate over any of the lines and it was not necessary to transfer shipments at terminals. The other route to Washington by way of Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte, Greensboro and Richmond was over lines with different gauges and freight had to be reloaded whenever the gauge changed. Many war facilities were located in Atlanta, because of the railroads. The city became known as "The Arsenal of the South" and was a prime target for enemy forces.

It appears appropriate to mention in this Memorial some of the early history of Atlanta. So many records were destroyed when the city was burned in the Civil War, that the recorded history of Wesley Chapel is very brief.

The Henry County Land Lottery was authorized on May 15, 1821. The original city of Atlanta lies in Land lots 51, 52, 77 and 78 of the 14th District of Henry County. The price was $19 a Land Lot, less than $9 a Land Lot. James R. Moore of Jones County drew Land Lot 51, John T. Waller of Putnam County drew Land Lot 52, Benjamin Beckman of Putnam County drew Land Lot 71, and Robert R. Moore of Jackson County drew Land Lot 70. The DeKalb County Court House burned on January 9, 1862 and all of the records were destroyed, and the chain of title cannot be traced completely. It is not known when Mr. Moore sold Land Lot 51, but there is a record of the sale.
that Hardy Ivy bought it from James Paden for $200 on January 1, 1839. Mr. Waller held Land Lot 52 until 1843, when he contracted to sell it to Lemuel P. Grant and Stephen Terry. Mr. Grant paid $450 for an undivided one-half interest on June 26, 1843, and when Mr. Terry did not exercise his option, Mr. Grant took the other half for $450 on July 27, 1843. This is the same Mr. Grant that gave other land to the city for what is now Grant Park.

Benjamin Beckman, the owner of Land Lot 77, was visiting in Pike County, Georgia, and became involved in a horse trade with Samuel Mitchell. Mitchell, and gave the Land Lot to Mr. Mitchell as "boot". Mr. Mitchell never lived in Atlanta but contributed greatly to the growth of the city by many generous acts. He gave a lot to any church that built on his land, and when asked to put a price on 6 acres of the most valuable land in the city for a union depot, he gave it to the railroad.

Hardy Ivy bought the land now occupied by the William Oliver Building and Ambrose also ran a general store on Whitehall Street and was twice elected to the city council. He was a cousin of the Forsyth brothers. He

The first organized religious body in the village was an inter-denominational Sunday School known as the Atlanta Union Sunday School. Ambrose Forsyth is said to have proposed the school. The first service was held on June 13, 1847. Oswald Houston and James A. Collins were the first superintendents. Robert M. Clarke was the secretary and treasurer. R. M. Brown was the librarian. There is a record that 70 scholars were in attendance on December 23, 1847.

Other significant events of 1845 were: The first train over the Georgia Railroad arrived from Augusta on September 1...The "Lumin­ery", the first newspaper, was established by Joseph Baker...A Mr. Dunn opened a bonnet and hat shop...Willis Carlyle and W. P. Anderson bought the land now occupied by the 10 Pryor Street building for $200 and opened a second grocery...Mrs. Oslin took over the Georgia Railroad's office building on Decatur Street and opened a boarding house. The Mason and Kile corner became a showplace in 1848, and the first train arrived from Atlanta in December 1849. Other important events of that year were: three newspapers were started, the "Enterprise" by Boyd and Yarbrough; the "Democrat" by Dr. W. H. Farnsworth; the "Southern Miscellany", by J. H. Harkester.The Georgia Railroad was opened in 1845 on a section of land that was reported to have been 81,369,856...The Episco­palians held their first service in Atlanta in November 1, in the home of Mr. R. M. Brown...Other significant events in 1846 were: The first Methodist service in Atlanta...There were established churches nearby, with different denominations in the nearby towns of Roswell and Newnan.
worth more than $4,000,000. Thomas L. Thomas, Samuel Walker, Edwin Payne, David Thurman, James A. Collins and Stephen Terry were the trustees for the property. The money was exhausted before the building was completed, but services were held in the unfinished building on December 12, 1847. Slabs were obtained from Jonathan Norcross's saw mill and temporary pews and a platform were built. A hand made tin chandelier held candles that furnished light for night services.

There are no details of the construction of Wesley Chapel's plans, specifications or cost figures. These were probably destroyed when Atlanta was burned in 1864. Old pictures and sketches of the church indicate that it was a frame building about 30 feet wide, 50 feet long and the side walls were about 20 feet high. A picture of the interior is in the library of the First Methodist Church. There were comfortable benches, 2 large stoves, and a balcony across the rear reached by stairs from each corner near the entrance doors. Each side had 5 large windows reaching from the ceiling to near the floor. The cost figure of $550, when first used with the interior unfinished, indicates that it was built of local materials. A bell was purchased in 1856 and it was mounted in a separate bell tower in front of the church.

Reverend J. W. Yarbrough and Reverend A. W. Hinton were the first ministers. Lewis Lawshe organized the first Sunday School in 1848. The chapel was completed and comfortable pews were provided in 1858. Reverend J. W. Yarbrough and Reverend Silas Cooper were the ministers that year. Reverend J. L. Pierce and Reverend Silas Cooper were the ministers in 1859. Reverend George F. Pierce, President of Emory College and later a Bishop of the Church, preached at special services. Reverend C. W. Thomas was the minister in 1851. Reverend W. E. Evans in 1852 and 1853, Reverend J. F. Duncan and Reverend J. W. Austin in 1854, Reverend S. Anthony and Reverend J. W. Boring in 1865, Reverend W. B. Jewitt in 1866, Reverend D. W. Key in 1857 and 1858, Reverend J. B. Payne in 1859 and 1860, Reverend W. J. Scott in 1861 and 1862, Reverend J. W. Hinton in 1863, Reverend L. D. Houston in 1846 and 1853, Reverend S. A. Cotton in 1856.

Several other churches were organized shortly after Wesley Chapel.

If Wesley Chapel was the Mother Church of Methodism in Atlanta, the log cabin was surely the Mother of all Atlanta churches, as all denominations hold services in it. It is regrettable that the fate of the cabin was never recorded. The ground on which it stood has an interesting history. It was part of the land bought by Wesley Chapel for $150. The triangle bounded by Peachtree, Houston and Pryor Streets on which the cabin stood, was sold to Edwin Payne for $420 on June 23, 1859. The Administrator of his estate sold the lot to James W. English for $160 on March 10, 1875. He sold the lot to Mrs. George A. Duncan for $1000 on May 3, 1885, and her heirs sold it to J. O. Nanney for $3500 on February 12, 1886. The lot remained in the Peck family until 1970, when it was sold for $210,000, the highest price per square foot paid for Atlanta property up to that date.

Several other churches were organized shortly after Wesley Chapel.
The Second Baptist Church was organized in 1851 by 19 members of the First Baptist Church. The First Pastor was Reverend Chas. Irwin. A lot was purchased on Collins Street, now Washington Street, and a church was built and dedicated in the summer of 1852.

The early fire department obtained its first fire engine in 1854. The firemen were all volunteers for there were no paid firemen.

The Federal Census for 1850 showed that Atlanta had 2,572 inhabitants consisting of 2,058 white, 452 free negro and 193 negro slaves.

William B. Bell was elected Mayor, George J. Foreacre arrived in the city. A temperance organization known as the Grand Knights of Jericho was organized in April, 1853. William Ezzard was elected Mayor for the year 1851, Dr. Thomas F. Gibbons was elected Mayor for the year 1852, John F. Eims for 1853 but resigned because of poor health and William Markham was elected to complete the term. William Ezzard for 1854, Allison Nelson in 1855, but he resigned on December 13 and his term was completed by Thomas F. Gibbons.

Other significant civic events of 1848 were: Er Lawsche came to Atlanta, opened a store and joined Wesley Chapel. An Odd Fellows Lodge was organized on May 3.

Jonathan Norcross was elected Mayor for the year 1851, Dr. Thomas F. Gibbons for 1852, John F. Eims for 1853 but resigned because of poor health and William Markham was elected to complete the term. William Ezzard for 1854, Allison Nelson in 1855, but he resigned on December 13 and his term was completed by Thomas F. Gibbons.

On June 20, 1853, a site for a city hall on the first floor of a building was purchased.

The Atlanta and West Point Railroad was completed to Grantville in 1857. It is now the site of Peters Park, and is now the site of Georgia Tech, Fox Theater, Howell House and other buildings in that area. The land lots, 4,050 acres, for $5 an acre to provide fuel for his mill, this land became known as Peters Park.

The Atlanta Medical College was chartered on February 14, and physicians established fees of 25 cents for office calls and 25 cents for home visits.

The volunteer fire department obtained its first fire engine in 1856. The Farm Bank of Fulton County was organized by Alfred Austell and E. W. Holland. The City Council was capitalized for $75,000.

The Legislature was petitioned to move the State Capitol to Atlanta in 1856. This land became known as Peters Park, and is now the site of Georgia Tech, Fox Theater, Howell House and other buildings in that area. The land lots, 4,050 acres, for $5 an acre to provide fuel for his mill, this land became known as Peters Park.

The Atlanta and West Point Railroad was completed to Grantville in 1857. It is now the site of Peters Park, and is now the site of Georgia Tech, Fox Theater, Howell House and other buildings in that area.

The Atlanta Medical College was chartered on February 14, and physicians established fees of 25 cents for office calls and 25 cents for home visits.
A MEMORIAL OF WESLEY CHAPEL

1. Log Cabin
2. Wesley Chapel
3. First Baptist Church
4. First Presbyterian Church
5. Loyd Street Methodist Church
6. Catholic Church
7. Central Presbyterian Church
8. Second Baptist Church
9. St. Phillip's Cathedral
10. First Christian Church
11. Methodist Protestant Church
12. Methodist Episcopal Church

A. Henry Grady Hotel
B. C. A. S. National Bank
C. William Oliver Building
D. First National Bank
E. State Capitol
F. Fulton County Court House
G. Georgia Railroad Roundhouse
H. Union Depot
I. W. & A. Shops

opened a store on Whitehall Street. . . . C. Peck built a planing mill.
E. Rawson’s new home on Pryor Street was noted for its lovely grounds. . . . A. C. and B. F. Wyly opened the first wholesale grocery in the city. . . . Rawson, Gilbert and Burr started a new dry goods store. . . . The first city directory was distributed by M. Lynch. . . . Gouverneur de Lion Commandery No. I was organized in May. . . . Greater Atlanta was reported to have a population of 11,500.

The Federal Census for 1860 showed that Atlanta had 7741 inhabitants, and Fulton County outside the city had 1561. There were no new enterprises that year, probably due to the tensions of the war that would soon start. Empire Encampment of Odd Fellows was organized.

The Civil War began in 1861. Atlanta became a great war center. The population was reported to have increased to 13,000 in 1862 and to 20,000 by 1864. There are not many church records for the war years, few important events occurred.

Wesley Chapel could not pay its pastor for 1861 and deeded the Houston Street frontage to him in lieu of his salary. He sold the property to Franklin P. Rice, a contractor. The Confederate authorities tried to buy the lot from Mr. Rice. He would not sell and the lot was confiscated. A two story commissary building was erected on it. After the war, the Federal Government confiscated the property as “Captured Confederate Property”. The building was later moved to the northwest corner of Houston Street and Piedmont Avenue and used as a negro school until 1923. The records are moot as to how Wesley Chapel recovered the lot. A biography of the great Methodist Bishop, Enoch M. Marvin, who was induced to become a church member by Reverend Joseph Forsyth, relates that when Southern cities were captured by Northern armies, Northern Methodists moved in and took possession of Southern Methodist property. President Andrew Johnson issued an executive order restoring such property to its rightful owners, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. There is no evidence that Northern Methodists seized Wesley Chapel but the President’s order may have applied to all Southern churches.

Atlanta entered the war with great enthusiasm. 25 companies of troops were raised comprised of 330 officers and 2262 enlisted men. The rolls contained many familiar names: Bzzard, Foreacre, Ballard, Cooper, Johnson, Neal, Barrett, Maddox, Jenkins, Forsyth, Smith, Kendricks, Holcombe, Puckett, Hamilton, Brown, Belle Isle, Candler and others. Some soon appeared on casualty lists. 15 were lost in the Battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861: Cook, Cooper, George, Puckett, Crr, White, Ballard, Slapson, Woodruff, Todd, Whitaker, Bagwell, Hamilton, Watkins and Bedell. Nine lost in an ambush at Laurel Hill, Virginia, more familiar names: Atkinson, Dudley, Parrish, Gatewood, Wylie, King and Brown.

Ambrose Forsyth’s son was killed in Kentucky.

The only church organized during the war was Saint Luke’s Episcopal Church in 1864. It was built on Walton Street where the Grant Building now stands, and was dedicated on April 22, 1864. The arrival of Bishop Leonidas Polk, a Confederate General who was killed in action was held in this church on June 15, 1864. The church was destroyed in the siege of Atlanta which occurred shortly thereafter.

The siege, capture and destruction of Atlanta in the fall of 1864, have been made the subject of so many histories, that it appears pertinent to mention only a few items here. Fulton County Ordinary Records were taken to Pike County, and Superior Court records to Jackson County and all vital records of the county were saved. The siege and burning of Atlanta destroyed 1,500 homes and other structures, about 90 per cent
Morris Rich came to Atlanta in 1867 and opened a little store on White­ball Street with $1,000 of borrowed money which was the start of Rich's Incorporated.

Day was observed on April 26, 1866. So many important events took place in Decatur is largely the result of his efforts. The Atlanta Carnegie Library was established a library that later became the Atlanta Carnegie Library.

11/2 miles from the passenger depot. The first Confederate Memorial Post war recovery was remarkable. 338 business firms were licensed in Atlanta in the 1930's. Foodstuffs and seeds were scarce. Seed corn sold for $2 a bushel in Griffin.

The Atlanta National Bank was organized on September 15, 1865, and 50 more had returned by December 6, 1864. Atlanta, 185 million dollars, was left with no police or military protection. Bush-whackers, thieves, looters and citizens from as far away as 50 miles, descended on the city and stripped it of nearly everything movable. Petty larceny was rampant. Even in this utter desolation, religion was not forgotten, and Doctor H. S. Hornaday conducted a service in the First Baptist Church on Christmas Day.

Catherine was restored by 1866. The city limits were extended to 12 miles in 1869 and burned all of the buildings on the southerly side of Marietta Street between Broad Street and Peachtree Street.

A new constitution was adopted a service in the First Baptist Church on Christmas Day. was legislated by the Federal Government and was a requisite for readmission of Georgia to the Union. Atlanta had been the headquarters of the Northern occupation forces and the new Constitution provided that the State Capital was to be moved to Atlanta. Occupation forces had been housed in camps throughout the city. Upon the return of civic affairs to the State Capital, the city hall. All of these structures were in the area of the present State Capitol.

A Young Men's Library Association was formed in 1867 and estab.,lished a library that later became the Atlanta Carnegie Library. A Young Men's Library Association was formed in 1867 and estab.,lished a library that later became the Atlanta Carnegie Library.

James B. Williams served as Mayor of Atlanta from 1865 to 1869. Post war recovery was remarkable. 138 business firms were licensed in 1865. Atlanta's census showed 10,960 white and 9298 colored citizens. All railroad service was restored by 1868. The city limits were extended to 1 1/2 miles from the passenger depot. The first Confederate Memorial Day was observed on April 26, 1866. So many important events took place in that only a few can be mentioned here.

A Young Men's Library Association was formed in 1867 and established a library that later became the Atlanta Carnegie Library. A Young Men's Library Association was formed in 1867 and established a library that later became the Atlanta Carnegie Library.

The cornerstone of the new church was laid on September 1, 1870. A MEMORIAL OF WESLEY CHAPEL. was held by several members the First National Bank of today. A number of 11,000 children have been prominent members of Wesley Chapel.

Education was then the main line, is now the belt line of the Southern Railroad that runs from Decatur Street to Armour Park on the eastern side of Piedmont Park. This part of the Air Line became a switch track when it was partially abandoned.

Fire fighting was on a volunteer basis in Atlanta until 1885. The sewer system, planker and illustrious member of Wesley Chapel, one of the first firemen. Equipment and fire stations were financed by public subscription with an occasional contribution by the wealthy. Atlanta, 185 million dollars, was left with no police or military protection. Bush-whackers, thieves, looters and citizens from as far away as 50 miles, descended on the city and stripped it of nearly everything movable. Petty larceny was rampant. Even in this utter desolation, religion was not forgotten, and Doctor H. S. Hornaday conducted a service in the First Baptist Church on Christmas Day.

Rev. W. P. Garrison was the pastor of Wesley Chapel in 1866 and 1867. Membership was reported to be 128 and 400 respectively. Rev.
A MEMORIAL OF WESLEY CHAPEL

J. Harman, J. L. Hopkins, C. W. Hunnicut, J. C. Davis, W. H. Bushby, Sidney Dell and O. T. Hammond. The Trustees were: William Ragon, Joseph Winslow, Dr. Lawrence A. Hammond, J. C. Davis and J. L. Hopkins. Professor E. G. Moore was the Superintendent of the Sunday School which had 61 teachers and 305 pupils.

There are no records of the cost of the new building nor the names of all who gave of their time and substance toward the enterprise. The lot on which the new church was built fronted 100 feet on Houston Street, 266 feet on Peachtree Street and 256 feet on Pryor Street. The sanctuary was 96 feet by 97 feet and seated 1,200 persons. The main spire was 180 feet tall and there were 2 pinnacles that were 90 feet tall. A Quarterly Conference report states that the building had been paid to the contractors by September 30, 1870 and that it would require about $8,000 more to complete the construction.

The main spire was 180 feet tall and there were 2 pinnacles that were 90 feet tall. A Quarterly Conference report states that the building had been paid to the contractors by September 30, 1870 and that it would require about $8,000 more to complete the construction.

Appreciation services were conducted in the basement of the new church for Wesley Chapel was disposed of in 1871. The October 22, 1871 issue of the Atlanta Constitution carries this news item: "Passing Away. The church edifice known and revered as 'Wesley Chapel' is rapidly disappearing. It is being torn down and hauled away."

This lot on which Wesley Chapel stood was sold for $8,000 on February 16, 1871, the building for $200 and a bell for $14. The name of the church was changed to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South on June 14, 1871, and the name Wesley Chapel with respect to Atlanta became history. However the spirit of Wesley Chapel did not expire but exists to this day in many Atlanta Churches. First Methodist Church at 781 Peachtree Street and Grace United Methodist Church at 458 Ponce de Leon Avenue, all began as missions of Wesley Chapel, Atlanta's Mother Church.

The names of all who gave of their time and substance toward the enterprise are as follows:

Bell, M. R.
Barnes, Mrs. H. J.
Bass, Mrs. Margaret
Bass, Mrs. M. E.
Bridwell, Miss M. E.
Bridwell, Miss Ella
Brown, Mrs. Georgia
Brown, J. A. Alt.
Burnam, E. B.
Burnam, Sarah
Burnam, Mrs. Sarah
Burns, Mrs. Maria
Bunting, Mrs. Sarah
Boyce, Mrs. Anna
Boyce, Mrs. Anna A.
Boyce, Mrs. Anna C.
Boyce, Mrs. Anna E.
Boyce, Mrs. Anna L.
Boyce, Mrs. Anna N.
Boyce, Mrs. Anna S.
Boyce, Mrs. Anna W.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty
Boyce, Mrs. Betty A.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty B.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty H.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty L.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty M.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty N.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty R.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty S.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty W.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Y.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Z.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty A.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty B.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty H.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty L.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty M.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty N.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty R.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty S.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty W.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Y.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Z.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty A.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty B.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty H.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty L.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty M.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty N.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty R.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty S.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty W.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Y.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Z.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty A.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty B.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty H.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty L.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty M.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty N.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty R.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty S.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty W.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Y.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty Z.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty A.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty B.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty H.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty L.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty M.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty N.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty R.
Boyce, Mrs. Betty S.
A MEMORIAL OF WESLEY CHAPEL

Monday, G. H.
Monday, N. A.
Monday, Miss Charlotte
Monday, Miss Anna
Monday, Miss Mary
Monday, Miss Martha J.
Monday, Mrs. Riva
Monday, Mrs. Mary
Monday, Mrs. Mary
Monday, Mrs. Rebecca
Monday, R. A. Roberts, Elisha
Monday, Miss Charlotte Roberts, Mrs. A. Walker, Henry C.
Monday, Miss Anna Robinson, Miss Susan E. Walker, Mrs. Anna
Monday, Miss Mary Robson, S. B. Warren, Mrs. Amanda Moody, Miss Martha J. Robson, Miss Anna
Monday, Miss Anna Watley, Mrs. Anna Morgan, Mrs. Eva Rollins, A. P. Watson, A.
Monday, Miss Fannie O’Connor, Mrs. P. Rust, Mrs. Margaret
Monday, Mrs. Pegg, Mrs. Ann C.
Monday, Mrs. John B.
Monday, Mrs. Martha A.
Monday, Mrs. W. H.
Monday, Pegg, Mrs. Martha
Monday, Pegg, Miss Cynthia
Monday, Pendley, Mrs. Jane
Monday, Pilgrim, Mrs. N. J.
Monday, Pitts, Columbus A.
Monday, Pitts, Miss Rhelma
Monday, Powell, Mrs. D. C.
Monday, Powell C.
Monday, Powell, Miss G. S.
Monday, Partell, Mrs. H. A.
Monday, Reynolds, J. C.
Monday, Reynolds, Mrs. W. U.

Rives, Frank
Rivers, Frank
Roberts, Elizabeth
Roberts, Mrs. A.
Robinson, Miss Susan R.
Robson, S. B.
Robson, Miss Anna
Robinson, A. F.
Robinson, Mrs. C. P.
Rust, Mrs. Margaret
Sasseen, N. R.
Sasseen, E. R. Jr.
Sasseen, George
Sasseen, Joseph
Sasseen, Mrs. Olive
Satterfield, Miss L.
Simmons, Dr. J. N.
Simmons, Mrs. R. C.
Smith, B. D.
Smith, Mrs. Lizzie
Smith, Mrs. Cornelia R.
Smith, Mrs. Emma
Smith, John A.
South, Mrs. J.
Stueart, Miss L.
Sturges, Joel
Sturges, Mrs. Mary
Sturges, Mrs. Anna
Sturges, Miss Fannie
Sturges, Miss Mattie
Strong, Mrs. Elizabeth
Strong, Mrs. Anna
Taylor, A. S.
Taylor, Mrs. Susan
Taylor, Mrs. L.
Varner, Mrs. Rebecca
Venable, Miss Julia
Walker, Henry C.
Walker, Mrs. Jemima S.
Warren, Mrs. Ananda
Watley, Mrs. Anna
Watson, A. H.
Watson, Mrs. Fannie
Watts, Mrs. M. L.
West, Mrs. J. E.
West, Miss Alberta
West, Miss Laura
Whitaker, Mrs. J.
Whitaker, Miss Mattie
Whitaker, Miss Mattie
Whitehead, Geo. W. H.
Willingham, Miss M. H.
Willingham, Miss J.
Wilson, Dr. Henry
Wilson, Mrs. Mary
Wilson, Mrs. Marian
Wilson, Miss Catherine
Wilson, Miss Elizabeth
Wilson, Mrs. R. S.
Wilson, Mrs. Robert
Wilson, Mrs. Mary
Wilson, Mrs. Eleazer
Winship, Mrs. Eugenia
Winship, Mrs. Eudosis
Winship, Mrs. Mary
Winship, Mrs. Robie
Winship, Miss Kella C.
Witt, H. H.
Witt, H. E.
Wood, Mrs. Mary
Wood, Mrs. Mary
Yarbrough, Joel
York, B. W.
York, Mrs. O. A.

Church Record
Location: east side of Peachtree near junction of Broad Street
Aggregate Membership: 117
Church Meetings, 3rd Sabbath in each month
Communion, 1st Sabbath in each month
Services each Sunday at 10 A.M., and at Night.
Mr. W. H. Harrison, Pastor
Peter C. Bassett, Secretary of Church Meeting
Stewards: R. H. Sasseen, R. L. Watson, Willia Peck, J. G. Davis,
William Ezzard, J. N. Simons, S. T. Akin
Trustees: William Ezzard, Lewis Lawshe, R. H. Sasseen, N. J. Hammond,
J. G. Davis, John L. Hopkins, Joseph Winship
Superintendents of the Sunday School: Lewis Lawshe, R. H. Sasseen
Librarian: B. W. York
Assistant Librarians: George W. Hammond, George Sasseen
Sabbath School: Aggregate, Teachers and Pupils 250
Average Attendance 175