

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Date Listed: May 20, 2024

NRIS No. SG100010391

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Cumberland Presbyterian Church

other names/site number Grace Presbyterian Church, Grace Mennonite Church, Faith Bible Church, Valley Christian Center, Sequoia Baptist Church, Living Water Christian Assembly

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number 1400 Santiam Road SE not for publication

city or town Albany vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Linn code _____ zip code 97321

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Christine Connor 04/24/24
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

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 the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CEMENT
walls: WOOD/weatherboard and shingles
roof: COMPOSITE SHINGLES
other: _____

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

Constructed in 1892, Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church displays elaborate Queen Anne architectural adornment on a simple rural meetinghouse style church.¹ (See Figure 10 and Photo 1) Extensive Queen Anne ornamentation covers the one-story church façade from foundation to peak, twenty feet above. The northwest entry to the church sits below a bell tower adorned by octagonal butt shingles, a Gothic arch belfry, and four gabled peaks. The church's north facing façade features elaborate asymmetrical Queen Anne ornamentation of shiplap siding, decorative imbricated shingling, ornate mouldings, colored glass divided lite windows, and a multipaneled single entry door. The central ganged ten-foot-wide window unit is anchored by a colored glass wheel window, covered by a diamond shingled window hood. The front gable end is adorned by quarter and half fans, sunbursts, rosettes, striated and decorative frieze boards situated below a peak corbel. Originally built as a one-room church with side steeple adjacent to pastureland beyond the eastern boundary of Albany, Oregon, the congregation enlarged the building in 1917 by bisection and adding a cross gabled center section. Alterations to the building outside of the period of significance include excavation work for a basement in 1931, the addition of meeting and storage rooms, and walling over the apse in the main floor worship hall to create a small meeting room or storage area. The most significant change occurred on October 17, 2021, when the church was moved one thousand feet to its current location. Despite the alterations and the move, the church retains its integrity to convey its Queen Anne architectural significance. Today the church is the only Queen Anne style church within the Albany historic inventory, the second oldest church on Albany's east side, and one of four pre-WWII wooden churches in Albany.² The building is considered one of the five most significant historic church buildings in Albany.³

Narrative Description

Setting

Located in western Oregon where the Calapooia (Kalapuya) River flows into the Willamette River, Albany sits on an alluvial plain in the heart of the fertile land of the Willamette Valley in Linn County. The Willamette Valley is surrounded on three sides by the Cascade Range to the east, the Oregon Coast Range to the west, and the Calapooya Mountains to the south. Primarily an agricultural and manufacturing community, Albany is the twelfth largest city in Oregon and home to 1.34% of Oregon's population. Linn County is the eighth most populated county in Oregon and contains 3.11% of the state's population (city, county, and state data from 2023 World Population Review). Predominantly an agricultural community, water and rail power created opportunities for shipment of commerce to and from Albany. In 1871 the Oregon and California Railroad came through Albany, followed by the Oregon Pacific Railroad in 1887. Primarily built by Chinese laborers, the Santiam-Albany Canal was dug from the Cascade Mountain foothills through Albany to provide water, waterpower, and transportation to the area. In 1875 fifteen manufacturing plants including flour mills, sawmills, a twine mill, and a furniture factory were reported within city limits.⁴ Industry in Albany flourished using the Willamette River and radiating railway lines. Albany became the manufacturing and transportation center of the Willamette Valley and was nicknamed "Hub City".⁵

¹ "Will Be Dedicated", *Albany Daily Democrat* (Albany, Oregon) April 30, 1892, Page 3, Image 3.

² Rosalind Clark Keeney, "Historic Resource Survey Form" (Albany, Oregon), March 14, 1990.

³ Anne Giffen, Albany City Planner, correspondence in Staff Report of "Historic Review of Relocation", City of Albany Community Development (Albany, Oregon), August 24 & 25, 1999

⁴ *Seems Like Old Times*, Albany Visitors Association (Albany, Oregon) page 3.

⁵ Liz Carter & Michelle Dennis, *Albany Oregon 1845-1955 Historic Context Statement* (Eugene, Oregon), 2004, 5.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

The church was built on what once was Provisional Land Claim/Donation Land Claim 2228, the claim of Abram and Eleanor Hackleman. These 640 acres were claimed by Abner Hackleman, the "Founder of Albany" in 1845.⁶ In 1846 Hackleman returned to Iowa to gather his family and bring them west. Upon his return to Iowa, he publicly extolled the wonders of the Willamette Valley, but died suddenly of typhoid fever. Six months later in the spring of 1847, Hackleman's eighteen-year-old son, Abram Hackleman, headed west to Oregon Country to hold the family claim. Today the Cumberland Presbyterian Church still resides in the heart of the original donation land claim on Santiam Road. Albany's Santiam Road was once the starting point of historic Santiam Wagon Road, an approximately 400 mile east/west toll road from Albany to eastern Oregon built in 1865. The road is listed on the National Historic Register (NRHP #10000795) and served as a primary route between the Willamette Valley and eastern Oregon for settlers and their livestock.

The church is surrounded by an urban mix of residential, recreational, and commercial properties in southeast Albany. To the north and east are single family dwellings. Immediately south and west of the church are vacant lots owned by the City of Albany. Currently the three city lots are leased from the City of Albany by the Cumberland Community Event Center with a three-year lease purchase agreement. Beyond the vacant lots south and west of the church are Eleanor Hackleman Park (south) and Albany Skatepark and Habitat for Humanity's Restore (southwest). West of Habitat for Humanity's Restore the Union Pacific and Albany & Eastern railroad lines run diagonally southwest to northeast. The church building is outside the boundaries of Albany's four historic districts and three blocks east of the Hackleman Historic District. (See Figure 13 for map of Hackleman Historic District.)

Site

The building faces north on a trapezoidal plot of level ground at the southwest corner of the intersection of Santiam Road to the north and Pine Street to the east in southeast Albany. The relatively flat land is approximately 215 feet above sea level. The location includes no other buildings or structures. Volunteer grass grows on the land surrounding the church; thus far no landscape improvements have been made to the lot. Sidewalks border the north and east property boundaries with deciduous trees lining the strip between sidewalk and Santiam Road. (See Photo 10 for aerial view of church and neighborhood.)

Exterior

The church's footprint measured 33' wide by 42' deep when built in 1892. The single-story gable end side steeple church is balloon framed with steep 20' peaks running north to south. Wood used in frame construction has been identified as Douglas Fir and Western Larch. Octagonal and diamond butt imbricated shingling sit above horizontal and vertical lap siding displaying textural changes along each side of the building. Queen Anne ornamentation including sunbursts, inset panels, and decorative corbels adorn the gable ends and north facing façade. (See Photo 1 for image.) Albany's Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1895 identifies a wood shingle roof, brick foundation, and a brick chimney on the three-year-old building. The foundation is capped by a frieze board with bed moulding above which sits 30" vertical double bevel lap siding. A band board transitions from the vertical siding to a strip 8½' high of horizontal siding terminating at a 4½" wide band board. Rising from the top band board to the gable peaks and the side frieze boards are 35" of octagonal imbricated shingles. (See Photos 3 and 4.)

Facade

Extensive Queen Anne embellishment covers much of the north/front face of the church and the gable eave along what was Santiam Road. Travelers were drawn to the façade's focal point, a massive decorative ganged window feature in center front east of the building entry measuring 10' wide x 11' tall. (See Photos 7 and 8.) The ganged windows include a center top eight spoke colored glass four-foot diameter true divided-lite wheel window (rose window derivative). Directly below and mulled to the half

⁶ "Hackleman District History", *Seems Like Old Times*, Albany Visitors Association (Albany, Oregon), page 2.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

arch base of the wheel window is a concave top sixteen over twenty-one true divided-lite colored glass double hung window. Below the ganged window unit three Eastlake panels acknowledge the year of construction, "A 1892 D" and are adorned with quarter sunbursts. Flanking the top half of the wheel window on each side are 24" square stationary windows below which are 4' wide x 8' tall ten over twelve true divided-lite colored glass double hung windows. Millwork in the window units include 1½" muntin bars separating the colored glass. Mullions separating each panel are 5½" wide double fluted casing as found on all exterior standalone double hung windows. The window sections are anchored by 5½" wide plinth blocks below, and 5½" rosette embellished corner blocks above.

The colored glass windows are mostly primary colors of green, amber, violet, blue, red. Various textures within the glass include ripple, reed, and hammered. A June 2020 Cumberland Church window survey by Albany's stained-glass expert, Jeff Senders,⁷ identifies twelve different glass types in the windows. Descriptions include Flash Glass, English Muffel, Hammered Tight Glass, Ripple Glass, Antique Granite Back, Chinchilla, Tight Moss, ½" Cross Reed, Korean Glass Clear, Tight Crystal Ice, Clear Etched, and Florentine Glass. (See Photos 1, 7, 8.)

The ornate window unit is sheltered by a diamond shingled wooden hood supported on both sides by dentil edged corbels. Above the corbels on the outsides of the hood are half sunbursts. Eastlake architectural elements are included in the sunburst and fan elements of the north peak gable, frieze boards, and the decorative panels. Above the ganged window hood the 10' wide x 5' high the gable end is ornamented Eastlake style with bands of vertical milled frieze boards. The frieze banding sits five feet below the peak above which are inset panels, fan quarters, half rounds and triangles all enhanced with rosettes. (See Photos 1, 5, 7, 8 for further understanding of the complex suite of features on the building's façade.)

To the west/right on the front is the church's entry, an elaborate 4' x 7'9" eleven panel door; two lower panels feature rosettes while the lowest panel includes quarter sunbursts on each side highlighting a larger, centered half sunburst. Three irregularly spaced hinges hint that perhaps the bottom of the door was cut down at an unknown point in its history. Surrounding the entry door is 5½" wide double fluted casing anchored at the base by 5½" wide plinth blocks. On both sides of the door's top outer edges 5½" rosettes embellish corner blocks and mark the transition to casing for a half round two lite compass window with centered keystone. (See Photos 1, 5, 8 to view entry door and associated transom.)

To the east along the front façade is a large, ganged window unit. The 4' x 8' tall colored glass true divided lite double hung nine over fifteen window sits below a 48" wide half round transom window. Somewhat mirroring the entry door, the window casing is 5½" wide double fluted casing anchored at the base by 5½" wide plinth blocks. On both sides of the window's top outer edges 5½" rosettes embellish corner blocks and mark the transition to casing for a half round transom window with centered keystone. (See Photos 1 and 5.)

Bell tower and bell

The steeply pitched 37' bell tower roof is clad with imbricated wood shingles and has flared eaves supported by ornate, paired brackets on each corner of the four-sided tower. Four steeply pitched gables are located on the sides above the belfry. The belfry, situated on the city side of the church, is open to the elements. Each side contains an open stickwork arch. Within each gable is a tympanum consisting of an inset trefoil surmounted by a smaller trefoil. (See Photos 1, 2, 8, and 9 for views of the bell tower ornamentation.) The church bell is a 36" diameter steel alloy bell weighing approximately 600 pounds. The bell was manufactured in Hillsboro, Ohio by the C. S. Bell Company for retail in Portland, Oregon by Z. T. Wright Company. The assembly includes yoke, wheel, standards, clapper, and frame weighs approximately 850 pounds. (See Photo 9)

⁷ Jeff Senders, site visits, Custom Stained Glass, Albany, Oregon, July 2020.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

East elevation and chimney wall

The front/north end of the church's east side extends past the rectangular structure of the church to house a wood stove which is no longer in place. The chimney wall extension with gable end continues the pattern at the lower portion of all church walls where the foundation is capped by a frieze board with bed moulding above which sits 30" vertical double bevel lap siding. Above the siding a band board starts the transition to the gable peak, adorned with diamond imbricated shingles below a full sunburst, centered between triangular rosettes with details that mimic the trefoil of the bell tower. South of the chimney wall the church's east side housed four equally spaced 4' x 8' true divided lite colored glass double hung windows with eleven over fifteen light configurations. (See Photo 2 for an image of the double hung windows.)

South Elevation

The windowless south side of the church includes an extension in the center of the rear wall housing a 11'6" wide x 14' tall x 4' deep blind apse. (See Photos 3 and 4.) Rising from the top band board 35" are octagonal imbricated shingles above which an angled roof meets the upper body of the church merging octagonal imbricated shingles. The east and west sides apse walls are angled to meet the apse roof and terminate in quarter sunbursts on both sides.

West Elevation

As is typical in one room meetinghouse style structures, the church's west side mirrored the east side and housed four equally spaced 4' x 8' true divided lite colored glass double hung windows with eleven over fifteen light configurations. Consistent with other exterior walls, the foundation is capped by a frieze board with bed moulding above which sits 30" vertical double bevel lap siding.

Interior

The sanctuary floor framing consists of tongue and groove fir decking over rough sawn 2" x 12" on 12" center framing joists that are supported by rough sawn 6" x 6" beams down the center of the room and by walls along the sides of the room. A barrel-vaulted ceiling running north and south stands above the 28' x 37' church nave. To the south end of the building a sounding board ceiling is aligned above the blind (windowless) apse to amplify the clergyman's voice. (See Photo 15.) The church nave housed the congregation in eight and ten-foot-long pews.

The decorative ganged window feature in the north end of the nave measures 10' wide x 11' tall. A centered eight spoke colored glass four-foot diameter true divided-lite wheel window (rose window derivative) anchors the top of the window unit. Directly below and mulled to the half round base of the wheel window is a concave top 16 over 21 true divided-lite colored glass double hung window. Flanking the top half of the wheel window on each side are 24" square stationary windows below which are 4' wide x 8' tall ten over twelve true divided-lite colored glass double hung windows.

Millwork in the window units include 1½" muntin bars separating the colored glass. Mullions separating each panel are 5½" wide double fluted casing as found on all exterior single unit double hung windows. The window sections are anchored by 5½" wide plinth blocks below, and 5½" rosette embellished corner blocks above. The interior of the ganged window on the north façade is topped by a crown of triple peaked ornate wooden rosette style head blocks. Fourteen feet above the floor copper colored stenciling circumvents the north portion of the church. It is evident that the moulding ornamentation preceded the stenciling as seen in areas where the exact stencil pattern was adjusted to avoid conflict spatially with the wood head blocks. (See Photo 12 for an image of the stenciling, the triple peaked rosette style head blocks, the ornate windows and the colored glass.)

Throughout the interior a 9½" sculpted baseboard lines the perimeter of the 1892 structure. Above the baseboard are 30" tongue and groove vertical slats topped by elaborate 7" chair rail. Each window of the original eight side windows and the front window is cased with 5½" fluted casing, plinth blocks in the

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

lower corners and rosette corner blocks in the upper corners. Bullnose window stool sits above a 6" detailed window apron. The entry door casing mirrors the double hung window trims.

Known Alterations

Alterations in 1917 (within Period of Significance)

In addition to the church enlargement by bisection, separation, and addition of the cross-gable section, a 1917 newspaper⁸ mentions the 1,305 sq. ft. remodel also lowered the church by about 3' and moved the entry to the west side. A raised pulpit was added at the east end of the new cross gable section and preaching moved 90° to the new raised section. What previously had been the nave became the north and south transepts of the church. The newly added cross gable structure became the church nave and pulpit. The 1917 sanctuary floor is the same construction as the original flooring except that framing joists are 2" x 12" on 16" centers.

Separating the 1892 north and south ends from the 1917 cross gable were 12' wide openings for double wide pocket doors. The north track is still in place. The new cross gabled section has an original window on both the east and west end of the structure. A clear glass double hung window was added on the north and south sides of the gable extension in 1917. In sharp contrast to the multiple lite true divided lite colored glass windows of 1892, clear glass full/single lite double hung windows were added to the west wall of the newly added structure; two 4' x 8' windows flanking a central three unit ganged double hung structure. Within this ganged window unit, the two outside windows measured 2' x 8' and the center section measured 4' x 8'. On the east side of the addition clear glass full/single lite double hung windows were added to the north side and south side of the altar, again measuring 4' x 8'. One of the four original (1892) east side windows (third back as viewed from the north end of building) was removed and replaced with a door on the southeast side of the building to supply additional egress.

The remodel included abandonment of the north façade entry door in favor of a raised covered porch entry with a pair of 24" wide 97" tall six horizontal panel double doors opening into a small vestibule. The original entry door was left in place but walled over with lath and plaster. A pair of wider but shorter (30" X 84") six horizontal panel doors open the vestibule into the west end of the church nave. The original entry became hallway access to the three north meeting rooms. Walls within the 1917 remodeled area are basic flat, lath and plaster with no wainscoting, chair rail or crown moulding. Casing and base for the center addition consists of simple 5" sanitary casing and 7" sanitary base. Window head casing includes the only ornamentation, a 2 1/2" crown above the sanitary casing. Stylistically, the unadorned moulding and millwork of the 1917 center expansion is void of ornamentation and understated in contrast to the ornate embellishments of the 1892 moulding detail.

Alterations in 1931 (outside Period of Significance)

A newspaper article from 8 July 1931⁹ mentions additional remodeling. Oral history from families of Mennonite church members¹⁰ includes stories of excavating beneath the church with shovels and hauling dirt in wheelbarrows to create the basement. These changes facilitated the addition of meeting rooms and storage rooms on the main floor, increased the size of the nave, and in the basement added a kitchen, indoor restrooms, and meeting rooms. In the main floor worship hall, the apse was walled over to create a small meeting room or storage area.

⁸ *Albany Daily Democrat* (Albany, Oregon), November 11, 1917, 1.

⁹ "Albany Has New Church", *Albany Democrat-Herald* (Albany, Oregon), Wednesday, 8 July 1931, 1.

¹⁰ Dee Dee Blais, interview with preparer, Albany, Oregon, July 29, 2023.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Additional Alteration Information

Sanborn fire insurance maps give an approximate timeline showing additional changes occurring between map surveys:¹¹

- Between 1895 and 1908 (within Period of Significance, evident on 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map) Electric lights added.
- Between 1908 and 1925 (within Period of Significance) 1917 remodel evident, building height to eaves adjusted from 20' to 22'
- Between 1925 and 1949 (outside Period of Significance, evident on 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map) A forced air furnace and duct work were added. The furnace chimney and ductwork are evident above the false ceiling in the southwest corner of the south attic. Interior alterations are not shown on the maps.

Building Relocation 2021

The City of Albany purchased the church building and land in 2000 with the intent to sell or demolish the building and repurpose the land. By 2017, despite years of effort, the City of Albany was unable to find a buyer and the once elegant church was in disrepair and at risk of being demolished. Albany City Council refused to commit funds to protect and preserve the building. After many years of community effort to save the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the City of Albany determined that moving the building was the only option available to preserve the church. As a result, the Cumberland Community Event Center (CCEC) (a 501(c)(3) nonprofit) was formed in 2019 to raise funds to preserve the at-risk Victorian church. Funds raised by CCEC financed purchase of both the church and a level vacant lot 1,000 feet east along the same road it already faced, Santiam Road. Plans were made to move the building to the new location three blocks east.

Two years later in 2021, in advance of the building move, structural engineers assessed the church to ensure it would withstand the stress of the move. Windows were covered on the exterior with protective foam sheeting to ensure they would survive the move intact. Two brick chimneys were removed down to the roofline and the bell tower was disconnected from the building. Removal of the chimney bricks prior to the move eliminated concerns about damage falling bricks might cause. Temporary removal of the bell tower (See Figure 23) ensured it could be transported separately without damage and allowed the building to move down Santiam Road with minimal utility line obstructions. Prior to the move utilities were disconnected and the entire building in one piece was lifted off the original foundation with hydraulic jacks. Steel beams were placed across the underside of the church below the original wood beams. These steel beams were gradually lifted to allow for massive construction dollies to be placed below the steel beams. Prior to moving the building, the new site was excavated to a depth of 3'. The excavation extended 8' beyond the perimeter of the future foundation, allowing the building to be rotated into its final position once it was moved to the site. The excavation included a 50' wide ramp so the building could be driven down into the excavation.

The church move took place the morning of Sunday, October 17, 2021, when a semi cab/tractor slowly pulled the church from the lot onto Santiam Road and headed three blocks east to the new location. The 1,000' move took approximately three hours. (See Figures 20-22.) Once at the new site the building which had been turned ninety degrees for the move was pivoted back to return the north façade to the same orientation as it had been when built at the corner of Fourth and Main. The building was supported on cribbing while the concrete foundation was laid and cured at the new location. Once the foundation was cured the church was lowered onto the new foundation. This foundation gives the church a floor elevation of approximately 32", the same approximate elevation as the 1917 remodel. Photographs of the church before 1917 show eight risers leading to the entrance on the original church. The floor height

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, City of Albany, Oregon (New York, New York), Sanborn Map Company, 1895, 1905, 1908, 1925.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

was approximately 56" above grade in 1892. The move down Santiam Road placed the church in the same neighborhood in which it was originally built. Many of the homes where the original 1892 congregation lived are nearby. The church's neighbors are the same residents, businesses, and Hackleman park visitors it has had for many years and as such, the move has had little to no significant impact on the church's historic integrity.

Post-Move Alterations, 2022-2023

A new composition roof was installed in December 2022. After the move, while the weathervane and the bell tower were at ground level the decorative shingles and mouldings were cleaned, replaced/repainted, and painted in keeping with the original design. Wood shingles and siding which had been taken off to accommodate the bell tower removal were cleaned, painted, and reinstalled when possible. Unfortunately, most of the removed shingles were not salvageable. These were replaced with hand cut custom wood shingles to match the existing pattern. The bell tower was returned to its location on the northwest corner of the building on 24 April 2023. The bell has not yet been lifted to the bell tower. Damaged and deteriorating exterior horizontal and vertical wood siding were replaced with hand cut custom wood siding to match the existing pattern. The church exterior was fully repainted in the fall of 2023.

On the interior, the north and south end drop ceilings and all room partitions have been removed, returning the space to the 1892 and 1917 footprint. Removal of the false ceiling in the north end of the church revealed unpainted elaborate millwork and early wall stenciling above the large window feature. The lath and plaster covering the original entry door has been removed. Restoration will include replacement of the chimney in the northeast corner above the roofline to maintain the original image. Additionally, a historically representative colored glass true divided lite double hung window matching the other similarly styled original windows will replace a door on the east side added at an unknown time.

Post move, all elements of the building both externally and internally remain as they were during the period of significance between 1892 and 1917, retaining the building's design integrity. Fenestration, moulding, and millwork are being repaired or replaced in keeping with the style of the original design of 1892 and the addition to the church in 1917. The Cumberland Community Event Center board's intent is to retain all character-defining features of the original church and those that were added in 1917.

Integrity

Despite changes to the building and its 2021 relocation, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church retains good integrity from the period of significance, 1892 – 1917, a period that covers initial construction and a major remodel with an addition. The 1892 portion of the building retains most of its character-defining Queen Anne style architectural features, including exterior wood shingles and lap siding, bell tower, colored glass windows, brackets, and sunbursts. The interior retains framing materials, flooring, and millwork, also from the 1892 construction. Similarly, the 1917 section of the building also retains character-defining features from that period including design elements and original materials that speak to church design at that time. Pocket doors, clear glass windows, and millwork provide stylistic contrast to the building's 1892 details. These remaining character-defining materials convey the workmanship of the significant architectural design. Alterations outside the period of significance, including the excavation of a basement and changes to the configuration of interior spaces, left most design and material elements intact. The most significant alteration occurred in 2021 with the move of the building, however, the new location is along the same Santiam Road toward which the building has faced since 1892. In addition, the building was positioned such that it retains its original orientation toward this historic road. A new foundation upon which the building now sits maintains an elevation similar to that of 1917. Alterations undertaken since the 2021 relocation have focused on reuse and repair or the use of in-kind new materials. Character defining elements have been maintained and, in some instances, design features from the period of significance have been exposed after having been hidden for decades. Because the building was moved only 1,000 feet, the setting and general environment in which the church stands

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

have changed very little. The new location is within the same neighborhood as it was originally, surrounded by the same residences, businesses, rail lines, and park facilities as it was before. In sum, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, association, and feeling and offers a unique and high-quality example of Queen Anne style church architecture.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

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 the 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1892-1917

Significant Dates

1892 - Original Construction
1917 - Major reconfiguration

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bennet, Wilhelm J., Architect
Trainor, Winfield S., Carpenter/Builder

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance for Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church begins with the construction of the church in 1892 and continues through the 1917 cross gabled expansion of the church.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criteria Consideration "A" is applicable because the building was originally owned by and used for religious purposes. However, this building derives historic significance from its architecture as an example of a Queen Anne church. The building's significance does not come from its religious association. Many Queen Anne style dwellings populate Oregon's historic residential neighborhoods, however Queen Anne architecture in Oregon churches is relatively rare. Oregon Historic Sites Database identifies only thirty-one Queen Anne churches in a database of 846 religious facilities. A comparison of Queen Anne design elements of these identifies the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as the most elaborate of all, incorporating many distinctive elements of ornate styling on each face of the building. This ornate structure is a standout example of rare architectural design found in a religious facility.

Criteria Consideration "B" is applicable because the church was moved from its original 1892 location one thousand feet east along Santiam Road to a new site in October 2021. Now three blocks east, the church is still within the original Hackleman donation land claim, on the same street, and retains the character of the same mixed-use neighborhood. A compatible site, setting, and orientation are all retained following the move. Extreme care was taken preparing for the move, during the move, and after the move to preserve the integrity of the Queen Anne structure. Locational/directional measurements were taken prior to the move and when rotating the church into place to ensure the new location retained exact orientation as the original site. The move did not compromise any of the character-defining features of the church, retaining sufficient integrity following the move to reflect the historic significance.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church is locally significant under Criteria C, Architecture, as an excellent example of a Queen Anne style church. Criteria Considerations A and B are applied because the church was used for religious purposes and was moved and the property meets both considerations as the church derives its significance from its architecture and the move did not destroy any character-defining features and the church is located in a compatible site, setting, and orientation. The period of significance begins in 1892, the date of construction spanning through 1917, when a substantial remodel was completed. The church is the only Queen Anne style church within Albany and the second oldest church on Albany's east side. It is considered one of the five most significant historic church buildings in Albany.^{12 13} The church was built in 1892, for and by members of the rural congregation of Mt. Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church (extant 1856), twenty-three miles northeast of the Albany location.¹⁴ As was common with rural congregations moving to cities at that time the comfort of their roots was shown in the simplicity of the gable end meetinghouse church, yet embellished with elaborate Queen Anne adornment to indicate pride of ownership and impress and attract new members of the community. In 1917 the growing congregation financed a remodel that bisected the church and created a cross gable structure, doubling the size of the nave. Understated interior and exterior construction and millwork choices for the 1917 enlargement complement the Queen Anne details of 1892 without calling attention to the 1917 expansion. The church structurally retains excellent integrity to 1892 through 1917.

¹² Keeney, "Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties Historic Resource Survey Form".

¹³ Giffen, Staff Report of "Historic Review of Relocation".

¹⁴ Connie Petty, "Church Architecture Reflects Other Trends of the Time", *Albany Democrat Herald* (Albany, Oregon), March 26, 1966, Section II, Page 2 of 12.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Albany history

Abner Hackleman, the first European American to arrive in the area, staked his land claim in 1845 in what was to become Albany. The Hackleman family's donation land claim of 640 acres became the east side of Albany; the family laid out 70 acres for the town's easterly growth in 1850.¹⁵ The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built in the center of the Hackleman donation land claim. A primarily agricultural community, commerce was shipped to and from Albany on the Willamette River. Early Albany businessmen influenced the location of the railroad tracks when they raised \$50,000 to interest railroad companies in laying the lines directly through Albany instead of skirting the town. Trains began rolling through Albany in 1871 and by 1910 were traveling in five different directions. Primarily dug by Chinese labor, the Santiam-Albany Canal construction began in 1874. The canal provided water, waterpower, and transportation to the area. By 1875 fifteen manufacturing plants including flour mills, sawmills, a twine mill, and a furniture factory were established. In 1887 the canal began producing electricity from waterpower. Transportation provided by the Willamette River and several railway lines helped Albany become the manufacturing and transportation center of the Willamette Valley.¹⁶

Albany's City Directory of 1892 optimistically listed a city population of 4,628, while the U.S. Decennial Census enumerated 3,079 people in 1890. Twelve churches were named in that year's city directory¹⁷ including Baptist, Chinese Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Evangelical, First Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, Catholic, Universalist, and Cumberland Presbyterian. All but three of the churches were situated in the heart of Albany, in a four-block radius centered at Fifth and Broadalbin Streets. Five churches were on the main streets of Lyon and Ellsworth between Third and Sixth. The Catholic Church was four blocks south of this radius; the Christian Church was six blocks east. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was the only church outside the city, thirteen blocks east of the radius center and adjacent to pastureland. The directory's depiction of city limits stopped at Main Street, west of the church's location.¹⁸ (See Figure 15.) Industry within the city was also growing during this period. The 1913 Albany City Directory lists two sawmills, a large furniture factory, two box manufactories, two planing mills, a shingle mill, two foundries and machine shops, two tanneries, an ice factor, two flouring mills, two creameries and the train car shops of the Corvallis and Eastern Railway Company.¹⁹ By 1917 the city population was between 4,275 (1910) and 4,840 (1920) on the U.S. Decennial Census. The 1913 city directory brags of a population of 7,500, but that number appears overstated. Because all major denominations were already represented, the 1913 city directory added only two additional churches (Apostolic and Christian Science) to the 1892 tally. The new churches were again built in the core of Albany. By 1913 the Christian Church had moved west to join the other churches in the core of Albany and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was the only rural outlier.

Today Albany lists four Historic Districts within the city including the Hackleman Historic District, named for the founding family of Albany and upon whose land the Cumberland Church is situated. The Hackleman District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and encompasses twenty-eight city blocks. (See Figure 13) Unfortunately, the historic district ends three blocks west of the 1892 Cumberland Presbyterian Church site, six blocks west of the 2021 site.²⁰

History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Oregon's Cumberland Presbyterians

In 1805 ministers from the Presbyterian Church's Kentucky Synod were expelled from the core body of the Presbyterian Church due to what was thought to be a temporary disagreement in principles and practices. Five years after being expelled, in 1810, these ministers and others formed the Cumberland Presbyterian

¹⁵ "Albany History, Seems like old times", *Your Guide to Historic Albany*. Albany Visitor Association (Albany, Oregon), 2010, page 13.

¹⁶ "Albany History Seems like old times".

¹⁷ 1892 Albany City Directory, Wm. G. Obenauer (Albany, Oregon), 1892.

¹⁸ 1892 Albany City Directory.

¹⁹ Polk's Linn County Directory, R. L. Polk (Portland, Oregon), 1913.

²⁰ Albany History, Seems like old times.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Church whose primary purposes included supplying lay ministers to the individuals emigrating to lands west of the Mississippi River in search of opportunity and adventure. This separation was thought by many to be a temporary schism. However, it was over 100 years later before the two separate groups reconciled.²¹ Though many Cumberland Presbyterians returned to worship with the core body in 1906 when reconciliation was made, many congregants chose to continue their affiliation as Cumberland Presbyterians.

In 1848 Cumberland Presbyterian circuit riding preachers John E Braly and Josephus Adamson Cornwall arrived in Oregon Territory and began recruiting interested individuals to meet in February 1848 to “ascertain the strength of our Denomination in this Territory” near Gale’s Mill on the Tualatin Plain.²² Three and a half years later in November 1851 Cumberland Presbyterian leaders including Cornwall met at a cabin on the Sam Allen DLC 50 miles southeast of Gales Mill along Abiqua Creek northeast of present-day Silverton. At that meeting J. A. Cornwall and W. A. Sweeney met with five church elders and four licentiates to establish the Oregon Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Congregations in Abiqua (Silverton area), La Creole (Rickreall), Yamhill (McMinnville), Tualatin Plains (Forest Grove), and Santiam (near Jefferson) were represented at the meeting by the church elders. Early churches structures existed at Luckiamute (McMinnville/Yamhill, Yamhill County, 1848, inextant), Mary’s River (Philomath, Benton County, 1849, inextant), Abiqua (NE of Silverton, Marion County, 1854, inextant), Mt. Pleasant (NE of Scio, Marion County, 1856, extant), Morrow (Eugene, Lane County, 1857 inextant), Pleasant Grove/Condit (Aumsville, Marion County, 1856, inextant), and Spring Valley (Zena, Polk County, 1853, extant) all in rural areas of the central Willamette Valley.

In 1892, when Albany’s Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built Minutes of the Sixtieth thru Sixty-Fourth General Assemblies of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1890-1894) list twenty-nine separate active congregations, with seventeen ministers, 924 communicants, and twenty-one church structures valued at \$27,400 total in Oregon. The twenty-one structures listed in the organization’s national annual meeting is in alignment with the twenty-one structures found in the discovery process of Oregon’s Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. Although records of the Historical Foundation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church list forty-four church congregations in Oregon prior to 1906 that number references congregations, not designated church buildings. Seventeen structures were not found, interpreted to mean they were likely shared spaces; residences or schools or meeting halls that are no longer standing. U.S. Census Bulletin “Statistics of Churches” dated May 22, 1891, notes that one fifth of the Cumberland Church congregations in the U.S. met in shared structures including halls, schoolhouses, and private houses. In addition to congregations meeting in shared structures, six churches on the list were duplicates using alternate names. Of the listed forty-four Oregon congregations research has identified twenty-one specific church buildings through supporting pictures and/or local histories. (See Figure 16 for a map of Cumberland Presbyterian Church locations in the Willamette Valley, Oregon.)

In 2019 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church listed 65,087 members in 673 congregations of which fifty-one congregations were outside the United States. Today there are no Cumberland Presbyterian congregations in the Pacific Northwest and only two in California. As of 2023, the Cumberland Presbyterian religion still is active in twenty-two states and seven countries.²³

Data from Oregon’s U.S. Federal Censuses between 1850 and 1900 show the predominant birthplace of Oregon’s immigrants to be Missouri²⁴ and surrounding states. A 2010 NRHP paper on rural church architecture in Missouri between 1819-1945 ²⁵ (NRIS ID#64501106) informs that there were eight primary

²¹ Mathew H. Gore, *The History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kentucky to 1988* (Memphis, Tennessee), Joint Heritage Committee, 2000.

²² “A Notice to Cumberland Presbyterians in Oregon”, *Oregon Spectator* (Oregon City, Oregon), February 24, 1848.

²³ Historical Foundation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, (Cordova, Tennessee).

<https://www.cumberland.org/hfcpc/churches/Oregon.htm>. Accessed repeatedly 2020-2023

²⁴ Carter & Dennis, Albany Oregon 1845-1955 Historic Context Statement, 5

²⁵ Patterson, “*Rural Church Architecture of Missouri*.”

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

types of rural churches built. Of these eight, the four most common styles include gable end, gable end with center steeple, gable end with side steeple, and gable end with side gable. Early Oregon immigrants built churches in styles with which they were familiar, the most common styles from rural Missouri and surrounding states. Of the twenty-one known Cumberland Presbyterian Churches of Oregon ten were gable end, six were gable end with center steeple, three were gable end with side steeple and two were gable end with side gable. Within Linn County there were six Cumberland Presbyterian Churches built between 1856 and 1895, one gable end (Mount Pleasant, extant), two gable end center steeple (Brownsville, inextant; Lebanon, inextant), and three gable end side steeple (Sodaville, extant; Mill City, extant; Albany, extant). Four of the six Linn County churches remain standing,

Increased urbanization occurred in Oregon's rural populations during the last third of the nineteenth century. Continuing search for opportunity led families to leave their farms and move to small towns such as Albany. Typical of this type of urbanization is the move by congregants of Mt. Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian (1852 pioneers who built a small gable end meetinghouse style rural church in 1854) to migrate to Albany where they built a larger more elaborate urbanized church thirty-eight years later. In 1892 Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church's founding congregation numbered twenty-two individuals. (See Figure 12 for an image showing the date of church organization and a handwritten list of the original congregation.) That number grew to fifty by 1894. Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church became Grace Presbyterian Church in 1905. *Albany Democrat*, a local newspaper listed their congregation size as seventy-five in 1910. In 1923 Grace Church announced 150 individuals attending a celebration at the church, but by 1931 the church population had declined to sixty at which time it was sold and became a Mennonite Church. Since 1968 the church has been home to at least four other denominations until it was purchased by the City of Albany in 2000.

Genealogical research of the twenty-two founding members of Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church congregation confirms that they, too, came primarily from Missouri and surrounding states. They settled rurally in Oregon Territory where donation land claims were available. Many settled in the vicinity of the Mount Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the 1850s. Cumberland Presbyterian circuit riding preacher C. A. Wooley was a frequent preacher at the Mount Pleasant church, commonly alternating Sunday services with a Christian circuit riding preacher. After several of these families moved to Albany they recruited their former preacher, C. A. Wooley, to assist in raising interest and funds to build a new church on the eastern edge of Albany and preach there. During this time money was raised, and land was secured six tenths of a mile east at the edge of town for their church. Newspaper articles show the congregants temporarily met at the Methodist Episcopal Church South on Third Street in Albany while building their church.

In addition to the actual physical effort to build the church, the congregation was involved in fund raising and supplying material and labor for church use. William Theodore Worley's (site search committee member) grocery store at 3rd and Main was one block north of the church and a convenient location to buy odds and ends as needed. I. W. Davis (ruling elder of the church) was a carpenter who lived at the northeast corner of Main and Salem Road with his relatives the Gallegly's catty-corner across the street. Sarah Jane Stepro Helmick who lived twelve blocks from the church donated small rawhide seat chairs for the congregation's use until pews were available. (Sarah Helmick also donated the first land given to Oregon State Highway Commission for park purposes, a donation considered to be the start of the Oregon State Park system.) Addie Kirkpatrick Bryant and her husband Hubbard Bryant (church trustee and building committee member) lived at the fifth house east of Main on the north side of Santiam Road. Hubbard Bryant was active in raising funds to finance building the church. His mother-in-law, Elmina Lane Kirkpatrick organized the Quilt of Names, a quilt made by ladies of the congregation to commemorate the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Albany. The Quilt of Names was a traditional fundraising opportunity for many early church congregations. At the event raffling off the quilt Hub Bryant won the bid and gave it to his wife, Addie. As of 1960 the quilt was still in possession of a Bryant family member. The Bryant home was considered a favored lodging location for the circuit riding preachers that serviced the church.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Queen Anne churches

Queen Anne architectural design style is not commonly used in churches. An interview with University of Oregon historical architect and preservationist Donald Peting²⁶ theorized cost, upkeep, safety issues, increased flammability, and limited expansion opportunities may have led builders to avoid the Queen Anne style of ecclesiastical structures. Communications with historic preservationists Bernadette Niederer²⁷ and Rosalind Clark Keeney²⁸ suggested religious facilities may not have felt it proper/respectful to showcase a church building with such elaborate Queen Anne ornamentation. Niederer recognized that many more Gothic styled structures were developed during this period. Other churches may simply have chosen to follow Gothic building design patterns for the sake of conventionality. Niederer expressed a perception that the approaching economic issues resulting in the Panic of 1893 may also have slowed architectural and congregational interest in building ornate structures. Additionally, Peting suggested a move away from wood structures to reduce flammability based on word of devastating fires in Chicago and New York. These concerns may have impacted decisions about using elaborate Queen Anne wood ornamentation in designs.

Oregon Historic Sites Database presently lists thirty-one Queen Anne style churches. The thirty-one churches represent 3.7% of the 846 religious facilities included in the database. All Queen Anne style churches in the database were built in a thirty-four-year period between 1880-1914. Of this group eighteen Queen Anne churches listed in the database were built between 1890 and 1899 yet Albany's church is the only Queen Anne style church in Oregon's Cumberland Church history. It appears the most elaborately ornamented exterior of any of the thirty-one Queen Anne churches in the Oregon Historic Sites inventory.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church design

Without Queen Anne ornamentation, the church's construction plan appears to be a consolidation of designs in Benjamin D. Price's *Church Plans*²⁹ (plans 170 and 175) published repeatedly between 1875 and 1892. At that time simple plans sold for ten to fifteen dollars each and included lumber price lists, room dimensions and overall building cost estimates. The church's principle 1892 design is of a one room meetinghouse style gable end church with side steeple.

The design of Cumberland Presbyterian churches appears to be congregationally and architecturally driven rather than guided by church authorities. Simple one room meetinghouses were established in rural settings once the primary needs of their pioneering families were met. As the religion spread to more urban areas church ornamentation increased to showcase the church, attract new members, and increase congregational pride. Four Cumberland Presbyterian churches were built in Linn County between 1880 and 1895, all but Albany's Cumberland Church had Gothic style opening adornment.

- Lebanon, 1888, Gothic style, gable end center steeple one room meetinghouse, inextant, image available
- Sodaville ca 1890, Gothic style, gable end side steeple one room meetinghouse, extant
- Albany, 1892 Queen Anne style, gable end side steeple, one room meetinghouse, extant
- Mill City, 1895, Gothic style, gable end cross gable side steeple, extant

Through the implementation of elaborate ornamentation added liberally to windows, doors, gable ends, and bell tower the simple structure is transformed into an elegant Queen Anne church. The full north façade is extensively decorated with Queen Anne ornamentation of shiplap siding, several styles of decorative imbricated shingling providing surface textures, frieze boards, ornate mouldings, colored glass divided lite windows, and a multipaneled single entry door. A central ganged ten-foot-wide window unit is anchored by a colored glass wheel window, covered by a diamond shingled window hood. The front gable end is adorned by quarter and half fans, sunbursts, rosettes, striated and decorative frieze boards situated below a peak corbel. The northwest entry to the church sits below a bell tower adorned by octagonal butt shingles, a gothic arch belfry, and four gabled trefoil ornamented peaks.

²⁶ Donald Peting, University of Oregon School of Architecture, interview with preparer November 12, 2023.

²⁷ Bernadette Niederer, Preservation Consultant, M.S. Historic Preservation, email communications with preparer, November 10, 2023.

²⁸ Rosalind Clark Keeney, Historic Preservationist, email communications with preparer, November 13, 2023.

²⁹ Benjamin D. Price, *Church Plans*, Forgotten Books Classic Reprint (London, UK), 2018

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

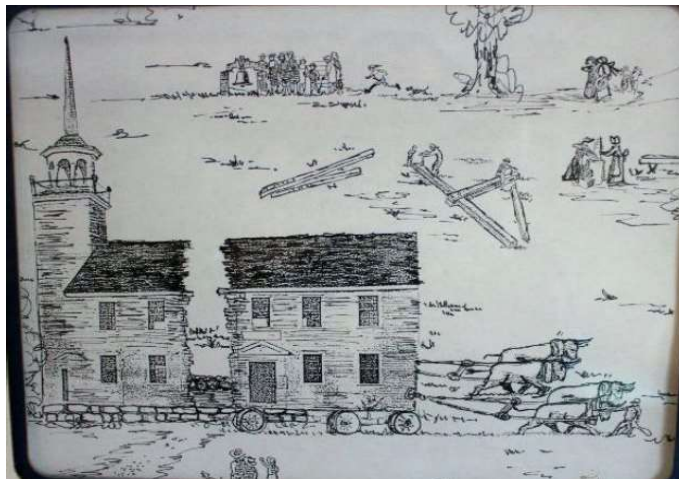
Linn Co., OR
County and State

Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Meetinghouse Style Church Expansion

In 1917 a major alteration to Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church occurred when a cross-gable structure was inserted between the north and south gable ends. (See Figures 6 and 7.) This expansion created an overall church footprint of 73'10" x 46'6", creating a cruciform with the remodeled church footprint. The 1917 cross gable addition to the church, while not seen frequently in Oregon, is known to be a typical way to create more space in a meetinghouse style church more often seen in Missouri³⁰ and New England. Paul Wainwright, author of *A Space for Faith; The Colonial Meetinghouses of New England* explains "As it took considerable effort to build a new post and beam end wall, the need for additional space was often met by cutting the building in half, separating the front and back halves, and filling in space between them."³¹

The Lima Presbyterian Church in Lima, NY used this alteration design stating in the description of its National Register of Historic Places application "the church built for the Society in 1816 proved too small by 1853, so it was enlarged by cutting the building in half, pushing the front forward and enclosing the middle. Lynnfield Meetinghouse, Lynnfield, Massachusetts states in their NRHP application "In 1782, the meetinghouse was literally cut in two and a fourteen-foot section inserted in the middle. Tiffany Patterson makes note of the enlargement technique in *Rural Church Architecture of Missouri ca 1819 to 1945*. The NRHP application for West Parish Meetinghouse, West Barnstable, Massachusetts states "parishioners cut the Meetinghouse in half, pulled the north end away, extended the side outwards and added 18 feet in the middle."

A description and depiction (below) of this type of enlargement is included in the history of First Parish Church in East Derry, New Hampshire. The church's history states "In 1824 this church building was enlarged to its present size by cutting it down the middle and building between the two halves. Twenty-four feet were added to the center..."



First Parish Church in East Derry, NH

A survey of over one hundred meetinghouse style churches in Oregon Historic Sites Database concludes that the style of remodel done at Cumberland Presbyterian Church is rare in Oregon. Bisection with cross gable insertion, occurred in at most four of the religious facilities reviewed. Of the four meetinghouse structures identified with possible cross gable expansions, only the Cumberland Presbyterian Church can be confirmed with certainty. Three other churches which possibly have the same enlargement style are assessed from images only and there has been no visual inspection to confirm. Almost a third of the meetinghouses reviewed (31%) were not remodeled. The most common meetinghouse remodel technique (49%) used in Oregon was to add a front, side, or rear (or combination of both) extension. Fifteen percent were remodeled to such a great extent that a specific remodel technique was unable to be determined.

³⁰ Patterson, "Rural Church Architecture of Missouri c. 1819 to c. 1945 Sections E, F-1-14.

³¹ Paul Wainwright. *A Space for Faith; Colonial Meetinghouses of New England*, Jetty House, Portsmouth NH, 2010. Interview with preparer March 6, 2024.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Assessment of the identified Cumberland Presbyterian churches in Oregon follows this trend in that 52% were not enlarged at all, 30% were enlarged by additions on the side or rear and 9% were remodeled by adding an upper story. Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church's remodel style is unique in that it is the only known Oregon Cumberland religious facility to be remodeled by bisection, separation of the ends, and insertion of a center structure.

The enlarged space allowed the church to increase its congregation size by 24%. Minutes of the 128th (1916) and 130th (1918) General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America relate the church's congregation size before and after the expansion. These records show the church's 1916 congregation included eighty-seven members prior to the remodel and 114 members in 1918 after the enlargement. The Sunday School attendance increased from 127 individuals to 161 individuals, an increase of 27%.

Architect

Architect William James Bennett was born in Iowa between 1849 and 1851 (U.S. Census data, 1850, 1860, 1870). Throughout his fifty-year life Bennet's various aliases included the first names of Wilhelm, William and James and alternate spelling of his surname as Bennet and Bennett. Most frequently as an architect he was known as W. J. Bennet. Little is known about his life before 1889. It appears he came to the Pacific Northwest after the 1880 census and died before the 1900 census (most of the 1890 census burned in a fire in 1921). In 1889 his son's birth record shows W. J. Bennet married and living in Brooklyn, Pacific County, Washington. Newspaper articles suggested he lived near Salem, Marion County, Oregon before moving to Albany, Linn County, Oregon that same year. This timing would have coincided well with his design of the John M Ralston house in Albany, an elaborate Queen Anne residence. In an Albany Daily Democrat news article dated March 11, 1892, W. J. Bennett accompanied D. M. Jones (church secretary) to the construction site of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and notes "W. J. Bennett, the architect, has shown marked taste and skill in designing this structure".³²

The Albany City Directory³³ advertises Wilhelm J Bennett & Co., Architects and Draughtsmen with offices in the Bank of Oregon Building (same office building as carpenter/builder W. S. Trainor's office). Following completion of the church construction Bennett moved a hundred miles south of Albany to Roseburg in summer 1892. A daughter was born in Medford in December 1895. For the next six years he lived and traveled throughout southern Oregon and northern California building residential and commercial buildings in Medford, Roseburg, Grants Pass, La Grande, Canyon City, Baker City, Enterprise, Union and Cove, Oregon and Yreka, Etna, Sissons (now Shasta), and Sacramento, California. Newspaper articles show Bennet's list of designs includes thirty residences, twenty-nine commercial buildings and three churches (researched by Ben Truwe, Southern Oregon historian³⁴). Among the buildings he is known to have designed are: Nathaniel Curry House (Roseburg, 1894, Queen Anne residence, NRHP #83004166), Sophia Ish Baker House (Medford, 1895, Stick Style residence, NRHP #93000924), Shone-Charley House (Medford, 1898, Queen Anne/Eastlake residence, NRHP #84000131), E. H. Wilkenson building/Wilkinson-Swem building (Medford, 1895, Queen Anne business), John M. Ralston House (Albany, 1889 Queen Anne/Eastlake residence, NRHP #81000501), and the Presbyterian Church (Elgin, 1898, Queen Anne).

Extensive research into W. J. Bennet has been done by Ben Truwe, a southern Oregon historian in Medford, Oregon. His research includes a Medford newspaper notice of Bennett visiting Elgin, Oregon to design a Presbyterian Church (*Daily Morning Observer*, La Grande, Oregon, April 18, 1898, page 3). Photographs of the building by Fred Hill in Eastern Oregon University's digital archives show a cross gabled side steepled church at the intersection of C and Elgin streets in Union. Sanborn fire insurance maps of 1900 confirm the church footprint. Similarities in design between the Elgin church and Albany's church visible in photographs include a scaled down version of the circular window above ganged double hung window units. A trefoil ornamenting the

³² Daily Democrat, Good Evening" (Albany, Oregon), March 11, 1892, Page 3.

³³ Albany City Directory (Albany, Oregon), W G Obenauer, 1892

³⁴ Ben Truwe, "Southern Oregon History Revised. Who was W. J; Bennet?" <https://truwe.sohs.org/files/bennet.html>

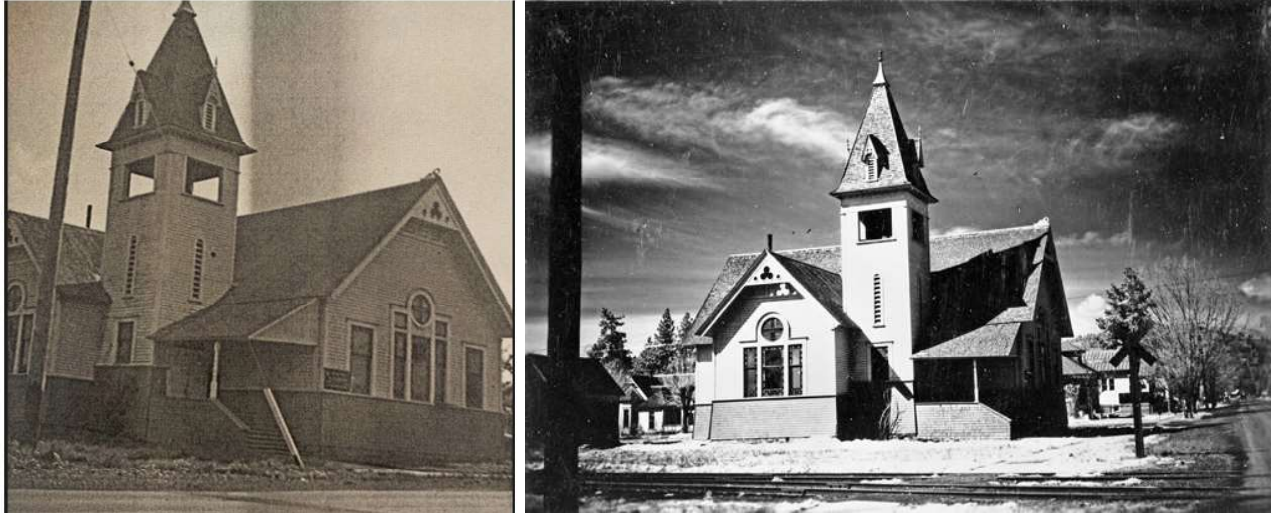
Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

gabled peaks in Elgin was also a decorative element used in several places on the Albany church. The majority of Elgin church's siding is horizontal lap siding, but a small amount of imbricated shingling is found at the gable peak.



Elgin Presbyterian Church ca. 1898

There is no record yet found that lists Bennet attending architectural school which may indicate he was self-taught. Various newspaper articles from the extensive Ben Truwe collection (Truwe/sohs.org/files/bennet) mention Bennet left debts and unfinished projects as he moved from opportunity to opportunity. He had "taken the Keeley cure" twice as a treatment for alcoholism (*Medford Mail*, 1899). By spring 1899 Bennet was working in La Grande, Oregon when he visited a doctor in nearby Union, Oregon to purchase morphine. He was found dead the next day in Union, his death a possible result of accidental or intentional suicide on 31 May 1899 (*Medford Mail*, June 9, 1899, page 2). (For a list of W. J. Bennet's known designs see Figure 18.)

Carpenter/Builder

Winfield Scott Trainor, also known as Winfield S. Trainer, W. S. Traynor.

Based on the 1860 US Census, W. S. Trainor was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. By the 1870 U.S. Census the father's and male siblings' occupations were listed as carpenters and carpenter's apprentices. During that time, they resided in Middletown Township and Thornbury Township respectively, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, east of Philadelphia. His father's occupation is listed in the 1870 U.S. Census as a carpenter.

In 1880 Trainor is 20 years old with the occupation of laborer. Albany's 1892 City Directory³⁵ includes a full-page advertisement for W. S. Trainor as Contractor and Builder and "Builder of Cumberland [sic] Presbyterian Church and other Public and Private Buildings" with an office in the Bank of Oregon Building (same office building as architect W. J. Bennet's office). Page 142 of Albany's city directory lists him under the category of Carpenter. The directory includes his residence as North Side 7th, three doors east of Madison Street, a location approximately five blocks from the site of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mention of W. S. Trainor was found in handwritten paperwork at the John M Ralston house, 632 Baker St. SE, Albany, OR (NRHP #81000501). The writing informs that W. S. Trainor was contractor for the John Ralston House and places him as active in Albany between 1889 and 1890. March 1891 he was a signatory of a Tradesman Agreement regarding wage and hourly rates for a day's work in construction. Local news articles in 1895 reports injuries received by W. S. Trainor in a workplace accident and in 1896 an accident with a horse. The 1897 *State Rights Democrat* lists his move to Spokane, Washington for work. U.S. Censuses for 1900, 1910, and 1920 show W. S. Trainor's continued habitation in Spokane, Washington. The 1901 Spokane

³⁵ Albany City Directory (Albany, Oregon), W G Obenauer, 1892

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

City Directory lists his occupation as carpenter. He died in 1935 and is buried in Carpenter's Home Cemetery in Lakeland, Polk County, Florida.

Comparative Analysis

Oregon Historic Sites Database lists thirty-one Queen Anne style churches. In an attempt to review the most comparative churches internet images were collected for all Queen Anne style sites listed. Further analysis of the ornate details on the images prompted site visits to ten churches including churches in Shedd, Mill City, Sodaville, Smyrna, Mount Pleasant, Silverton, Molalla, Redmond, Halsey, and Lafayette. The five most ornate churches were identified (Silverton, Molalla, Redmond, Halsey, and Lafayette) for further review and more detailed analysis of their Queen Anne ornamentation.

Silverton, Calvary Lutheran Church and Parsonage

Gable end, center steeple, one room meetinghouse style, 1891

Three different profiles of imbricated shingles and a quatrefoil design at front gable peak ornament the church front. The center steepled bell tower's elaborate scrollwork adorned gothic style pointed top windows. A quatrefoil and trefoils decorated each of four sides on the bell tower opening. Gothic style windows stood above the center entry door and along both sides of the church.

Molalla, First Methodist Church of Molalla

gable end, cross gable with side steeple, 1895

Ornate eve end scroll work and detailed brackets are spaced below the eve overhang. A quatrefoil and several trefoils decorate each gable end. An open bell tower is adorned with decorative spindles and corbels and the only imbricated shingles evidenced. Peaked window hoods top each double hung divided lite window.

Redmond, First Presbyterian Church of Redmond

Gable end, side steeple, one room meetinghouse style, 1912

This façade is the most similar to the ganged window unit of the Cumberland Church but lacks extreme ornamentation. A rose window with gothic like top sits above twelve sections of mullied glass. Around the building additional double hung windows are topped with half round glass segments. Bell tower upper windows are five lite with pointed gothic type tops. Decorative eve brackets transition from roof to vertical walls. No imbricated shingling visible.

In summary, the three above churches had many decorative Queen Anne elements. Two of the above three churches had gothic type pointed top windows. None had the same extensive ornamentation and imbricated shingling visible on all sides of the structure as does the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

A detailed comparison of the two most ornate Queen Anne style churches on Oregon Historic Sites Database, First Christian Church in Halsey and the Polling Memorial Church in Lafayette, is below.

Halsey, First Christian Church

Within Linn County there are three additional churches listed with Queen Anne architecture. Of these, the nearest comparative building is First Christian Church at 411 W 2nd Street, Halsey, Oregon located approximately eighteen miles south of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The church was built in 1892 or 1893, within a year of Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Queen Anne style building is a cross gable end with side steeple church. It is not known whether it was built as a cross gable church or the cross gables are a result of a remodel. The building's exterior consists of a short layer of vertical siding above which horizontal lap siding rises to the peak. The north/entry contains a three wide ganged window unit of double hung windows with a mullied transom above. The center square transom window is a thirteen divided lites flanked by seven lite sunburst/quarter round windows. The same window pattern decorates the west side of the cross gable. A pair of four panel doors sits at the entry below the most ornamental part of the building, the side steeple/bell tower. The steeple has a belfry open to the north and west. A flared eave supported by pairs of decorative brackets adorn each corner. A steep gable filled with flared shingles is located on each side of the tower below the shingled roof. The header below the eave is decorated by two bulls eye blocks on each side above an open stickwork arch.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Architecturally, the First Christian Church is similar to Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church in that it is a cross gable side steeple church with elements of Queen Anne ornamentation. The façade and window ornamentation differ from the Albany church in the extent of ornamentation is limited to a few basic windows and the side steeple. For the place and period, the Albany Cumberland Presbyterian Church retains far superior integrity and is more greatly enhanced by Queen Ann ornamentation.



First Christian Church, Halsey, Oregon ca. 1892

Lafayette, Evangelical Church of Lafayette/Polling Memorial Church

Built within a year of Albany Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Evangelical Church of Lafayette at 605 Market Street, Lafayette, Yamhill County, Oregon, was constructed in 1892 as a gable end side steeple church. This church is forty-eight miles due north of the Albany Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Horizontal lap siding covers the exterior walls of the church to the bottom of the gable ends, above which rows of fish scale shingles transition to half cove shingles reaching to gable peak and a round medallion moulding. Similar in design to Albany's Cumberland Church, the Polling Memorial Church was built with four equally spaced single hung windows on each side of the church. The windows are sixteen over fourteen true divided lite colored glass windows with top five lites topped by half round windows. The church front has a center ganged pair of the divided lite single hung windows. To their left is a pair of paneled entry doors below a half round transom of seven lite divided lite colored glass. The three-story side steeple rises above the entry doors in five separate sections each with a lower flared eave. The first section as the steeple angles out of the gabled roof is sided with horizontal siding. The second section is covered with imbricated shingles, the lower eight rows of which are fish scale shingles topped by half cove shingles. In the center of all sides of this section sits an arched colored glass nine over seven true divided lite single hung. That section is topped by sharp diagonal shingles set in alternating directions on each row. A larger flared eave above this pattern holds the bell tower. The bell tower repeats the pattern of fish scale shingles beneath half cove shingles and has a tall louvered opening centered on each side of the belfry. Another flared eave tops this section above which sharp diagonal shingles alternate point placement row above row. A small gable peaks rise on each side of the steeple just below the shingled steeple roof. These gabled peaks are decorated by continuance of the alternated rows of diagonal shingles.

The key features identifying this building as a Queen Anne church are the various types of siding including horizontal siding, the three ornate imbricated shingling styles and the colored glass single hung windows with half round tops that ornament the front, sides, and bell tower. The features are common to both the Evangelical Church of Lafayette and Albany Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The ornamentation of the façade of this church is less ornate than the immense ganged window unit and the many decorative mouldings highlighting the façade of the Albany church.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State



Polling Memorial Church/Evangelical Church of Lafayette, Lafayette, Oregon ca. 1892

Conclusion

Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Albany is unlike any other Queen Anne church in Oregon. Of over eight hundred religious facilities listed in Oregon Historic Sites Database only thirty-one are Queen Anne style churches. A survey of these churches highlights the fact that the elaborately ornamented Cumberland Presbyterian Church stands out as the most ornate of the thirty-one churches in the database. The church is also one of fewer than four percent of the religious facilities in Oregon Historic Sites Database of which the expansion of the space was accomplished by bisection, separation, and the addition of a center section. In 2021 the building's three block move allowed preservation of a threatened structure and placed it on the same street, in the same neighborhood, and on the same donation land claim as when it was built in 1892. Every effort is being made to repair, renovate and showcase the unusualness of the exquisite Queen Anne detail internally and externally. As such, while the church has been moved, the church retains integrity of design, materials, setting, feeling, and workmanship. The new site fully retains the character of the original location. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Albany is deserving of a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as an architecturally significant modestly sized Queen Anne style religious facility built in the late 19th century.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

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Linn Co., OR

Name of Property

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Cumberland Presbyterian Church

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Name of Property

County and State

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Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>44.635731°</u>	<u>-123.088050°</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nomination boundary is the same as the tax parcel; Map and Tax lot 11S03W08-BB-00201. The tax parcel includes one building built in 1892 of 2,602 square feet and is in the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11 South, Range 3 West, Willamette Meridian, City of Albany, Linn County, Oregon. The boundary is more specifically described as follows:

Beginning at a 5/8 inch iron rod at the intersection of the Southerly right-of-way line of Santiam Road with the Westerly right-of-way line of Pine street; thence along said Pine Street right-of-way line South 9°10'16" East 98.50 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod; thence leaving said right-of-way line South 81°01'09" West 88.42 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod; thence North 9°10'16" West 140.58 feet to a 5/8 inch iron rod on said Southerly right-of-way line; thence South 73°33'53" East 98.05 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Because the property was moved in October 2021 it is no longer associated with the original, historic location. The new location is 1,000 feet east of the original, still along the same road (Santiam Road), and retains the original orientation. The nomination boundary of the current tax parcel includes a new setting and general environment that are comparable to those of the historic location and that are compatible with the property's significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Rapp/Cumberland Community Event Center historian date 11/30/2023
organization Cumberland Community Event Center telephone 503-784-2054
street & number 1951 Kodiak Ave. SW email lizmrapp@gmail.com
city or town Albany state OR zip code 97321

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Regional Location Map
- Local Location Map
- Tax Lot Map
- Site Plan
- Floor Plans (As Applicable)
- Photo Location Map (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Linn Co., OR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cumberland Presbyterian Church
City or Vicinity: Albany
County: Linn **State:** OR
Photographer: Camron Settlemyre
Date Photographed: November 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_001
North façade(left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast
- Photo 2 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_002
North façade(left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast and downward (aerial view)
- Photo 3 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_003
West elevation (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast
- Photo 4 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_004
South elevation (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest
- Photo 5 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_005
North façade (front) with bell tower (right), camera facing south southwest(aerial view)
- Photo 6 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_006
East chimney gable, camera facing west
- Photo 7 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_007
North façade ganged window unit, window hood, shingling, camera facing southwest
- Photo 8 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_008
North façade ganged window unit, gable, bell tower and entry door, camera facing south
- Photo 9 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_009
Bell tower detail camera facing southeast
- Photo 10 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0010
Aerial building and church setting, neighborhood view, camera facing west
- Photo 11 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0011
Interior 1917 nave (foreground) looking to 1892 north half of nave interior, camera facing north

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Linn Co., OR

Name of Property

County and State

- Photo 12 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0012
Interior of 1892 ganged window unit and moulding, camera facing north
- Photo 13 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0013
Interior of 1917 nave and pulpit platform, camera facing east
- Photo 14 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0014
Interior of 1917 nave and entry (right), camera facing west
- Photo 15 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0015
Interior 1892 apse arch above drop ceiling, camera facing southeast
- Photo 16 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0016
Interior moulding detail showing fluted casing, rosettes, bullnosed window stool, corner blocks, chair rail and wainscotting.
- Photo 17 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0017
Interior moulding detail showing fluted casing, rosettes, bullnosed window stool, corner blocks, chair rail and wainscotting.
- Photo 18 of 18:** OR_Linn_CumberlandPresbyterianChurch_0018
Detail of interior of ganged façade window facing north. Fluted casing topped by ornate wooden rosette style triple peak head blocks. Copper colored wall stenciling.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 30

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

- Figure 1:** Regional Location Map
- Figure 2:** Local Location Map
- Figure 3:** Tax Lot Map
- Figure 4:** Site Plan
- Figure 5:** 2024 Floor Plan
- Figure 6:** 1892 Floor Plan
- Figure 7:** 1917 Floor Plan
- Figure 8:** 1931 Floor Plan
- Figure 9:** Original Location and Relocation Location Comparison Map
- Figure 10:** Photo of Cumberland Presbyterian Church ca, 1892
- Figure 11:** Photo of Cumberland Presbyterian Church with Sunday School Class 1893
- Figure 12:** Image of 1892 Cumberland Presbyterian Church organization and founding congregation list
- Figure 13:** Map of Hackleman Historic District, Albany
- Figure 14:** 1890 Map of Albany with inset for Figure 15
- Figure 15:** 1890 Map of Albany Church locations 1892
- Figure 16:** Map of Cumberland Presbyterian Congregations and Churches in Oregon 1850-1906
- Figure 17:** Albany Sanborn map comparison 1890, 1895
- Figure 18:** W. J. Bennet design list
- Figure 19:** Cumberland Presbyterian Church locations 1892 and 2021
- Figure 20:** Cumberland Presbyterian Church move off foundation
- Figure 21:** Cumberland Presbyterian Church move crossing railroad tracks on Santiam Road

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 31

Figure 22: Cumberland Presbyterian Church move into place at 1400 Santiam Road

Figure 23: Cumberland Presbyterian Church steeple move

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

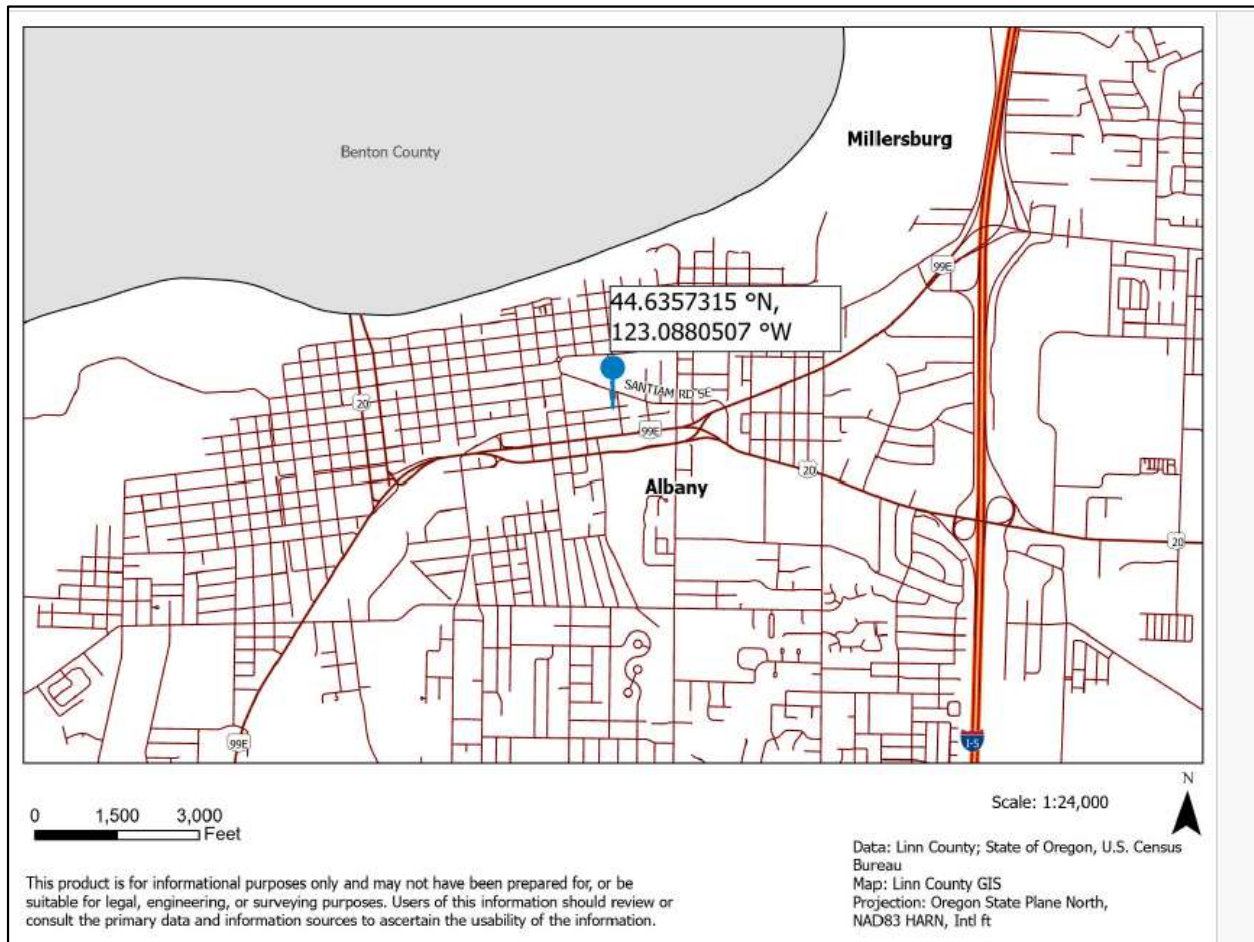
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 32

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

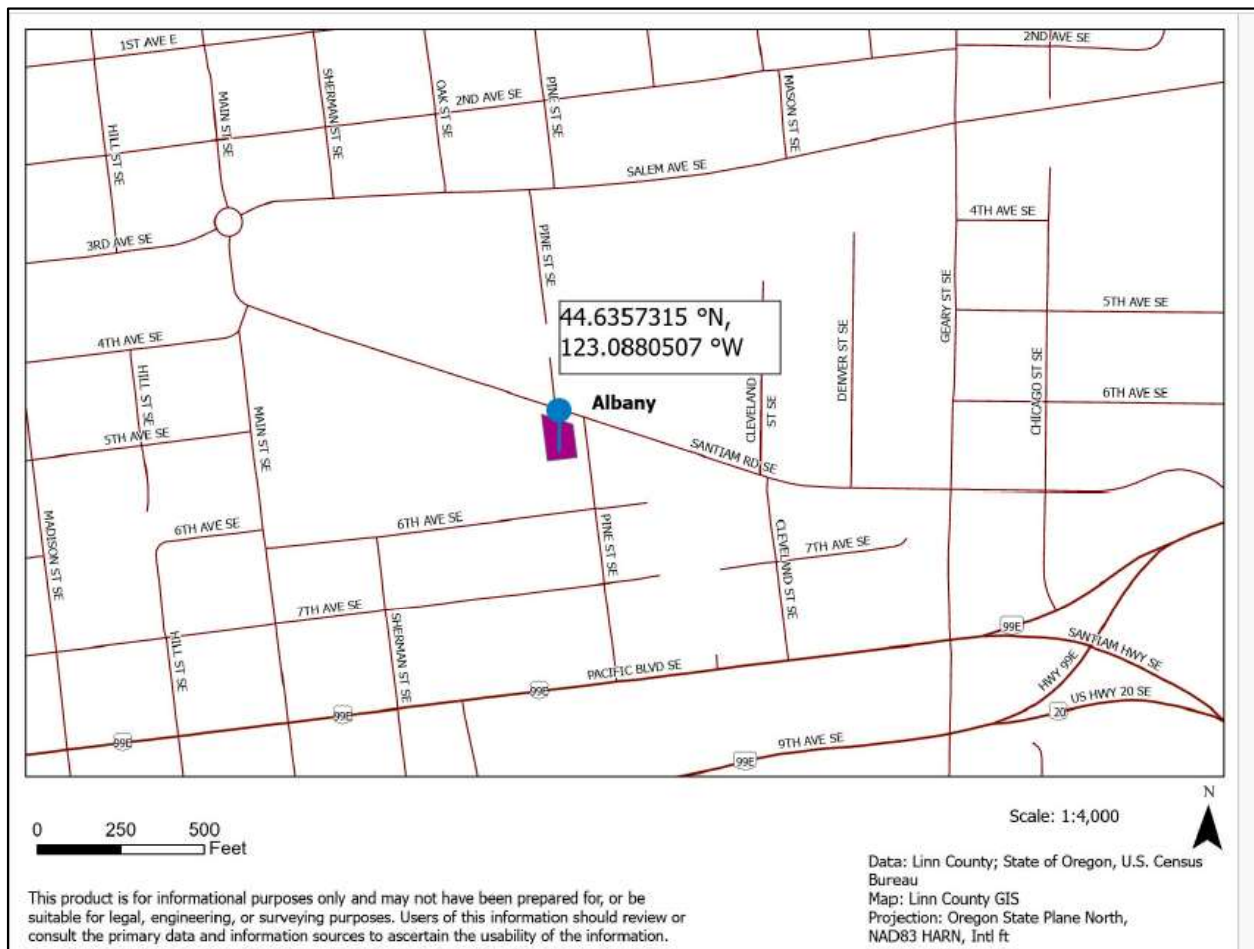
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 33

Figure 2: Local Location Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 34

Figure 3: Tax Lot Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 35

Figure 4: Site Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

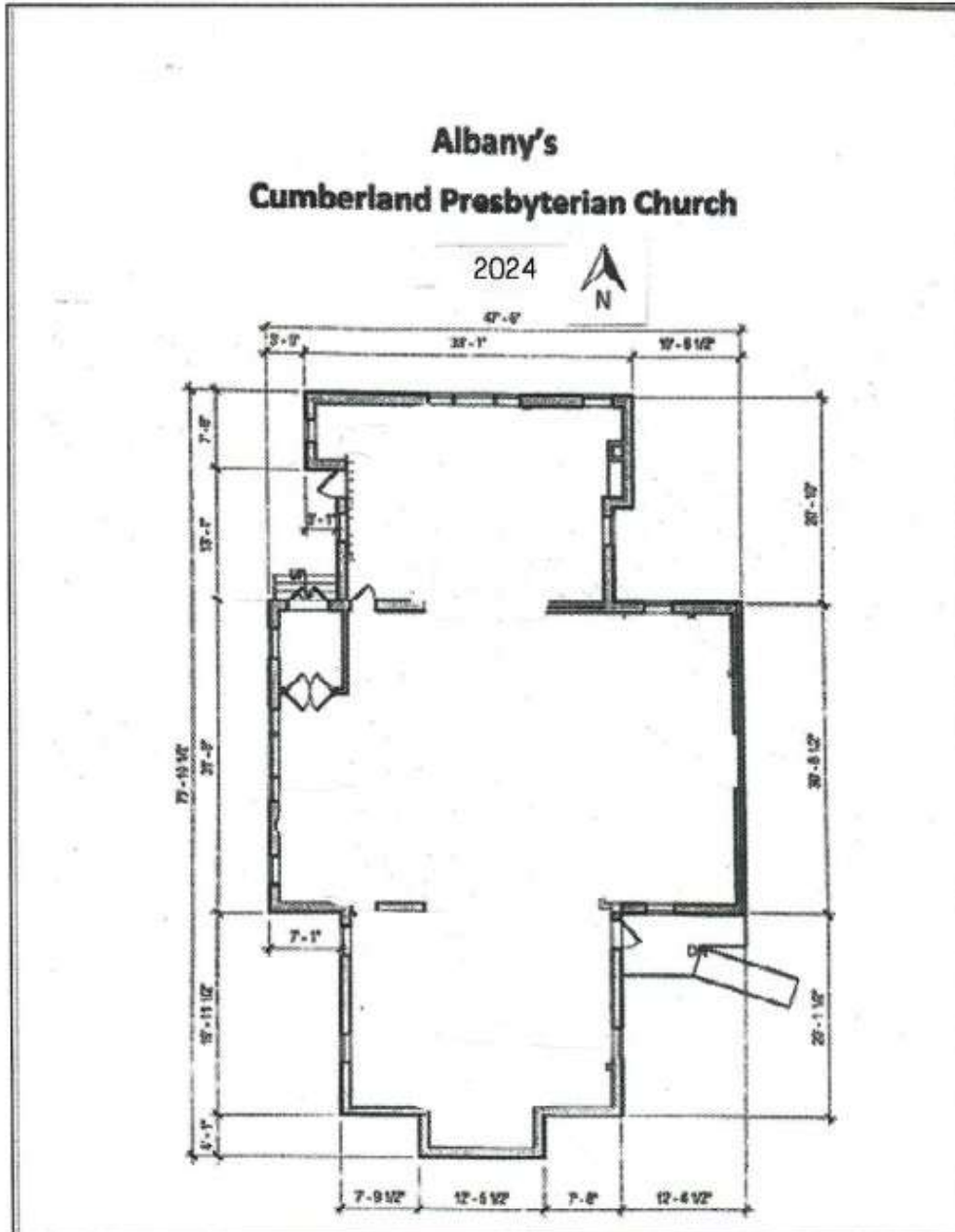
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 36

Figure 5: 2024 Floor Plan



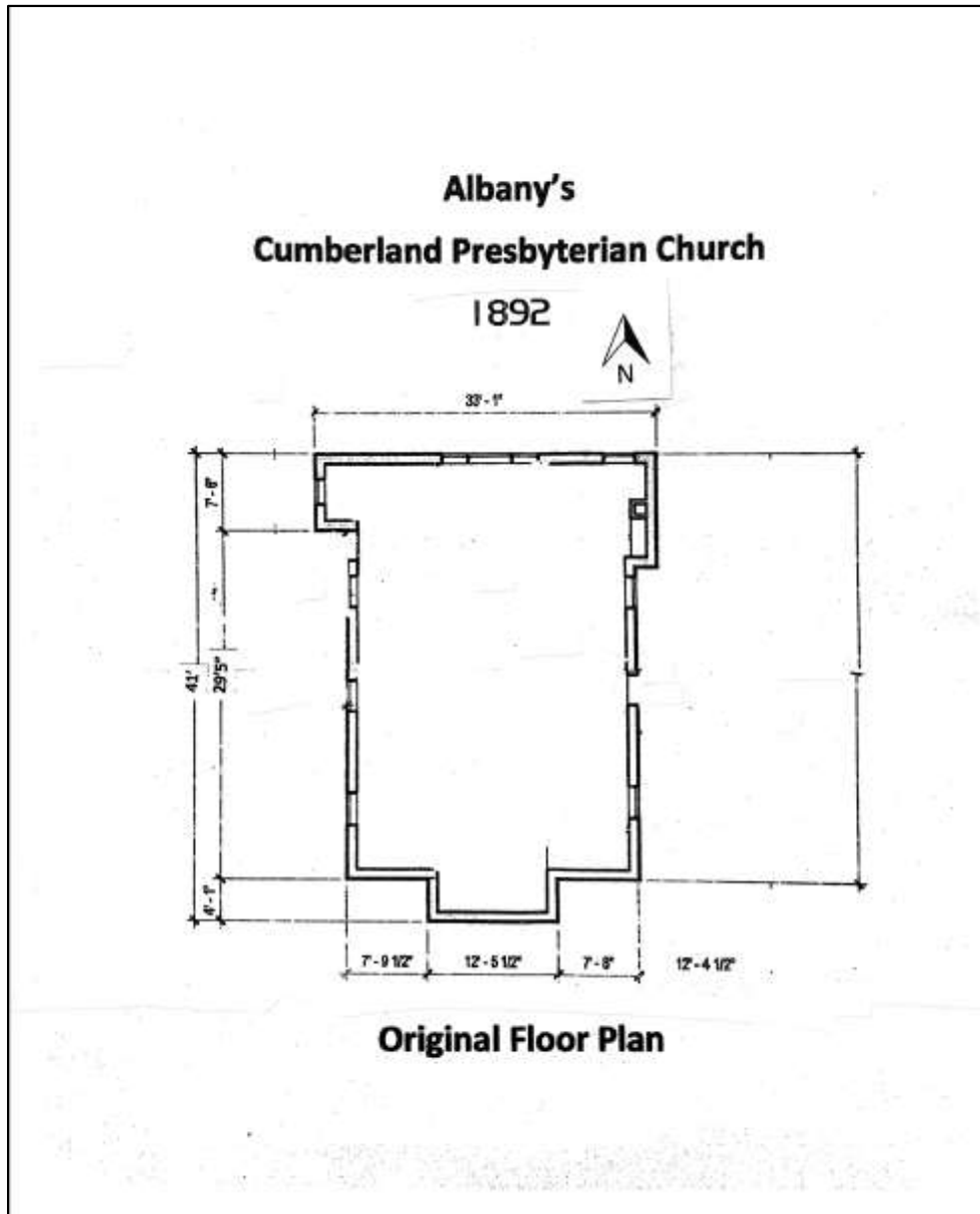
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church	
Name of Property	Linn Co., OR
County and State	N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

Section number Additional Documentation Page 37

Figure 6: 1892 Floor Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

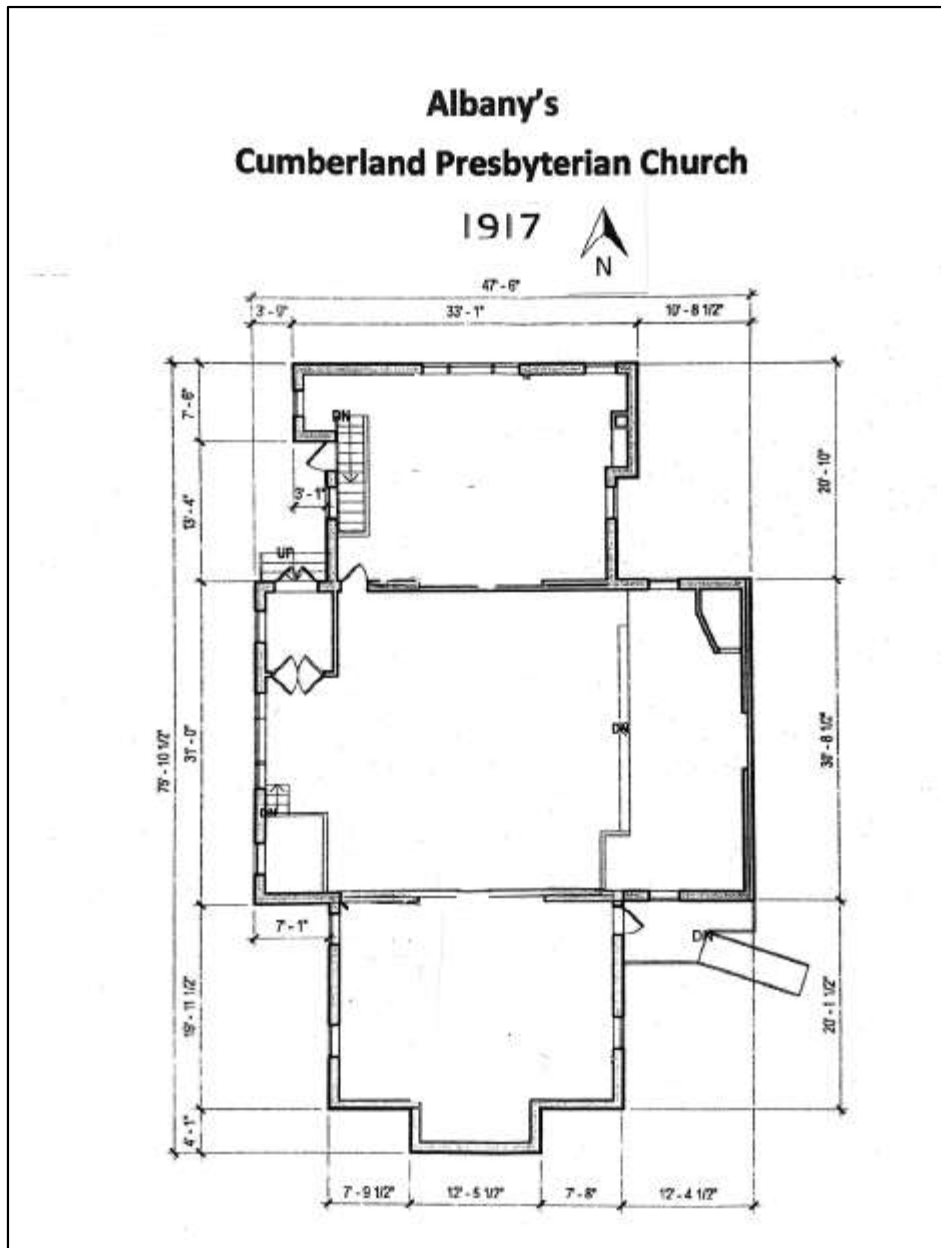
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 38

Figure 7: 1917 Floor Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

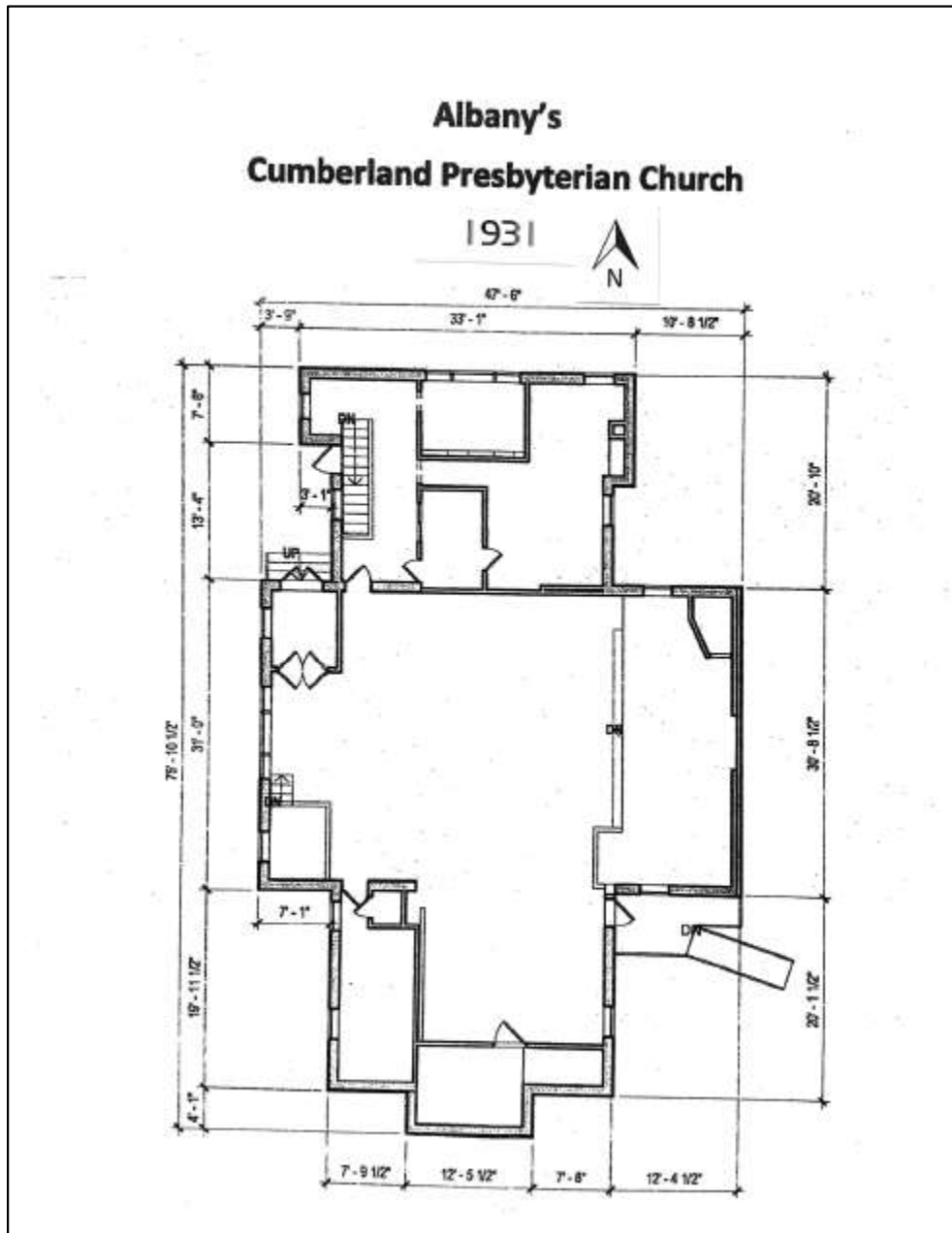
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 39

Figure 8: 1931 Floor Plan



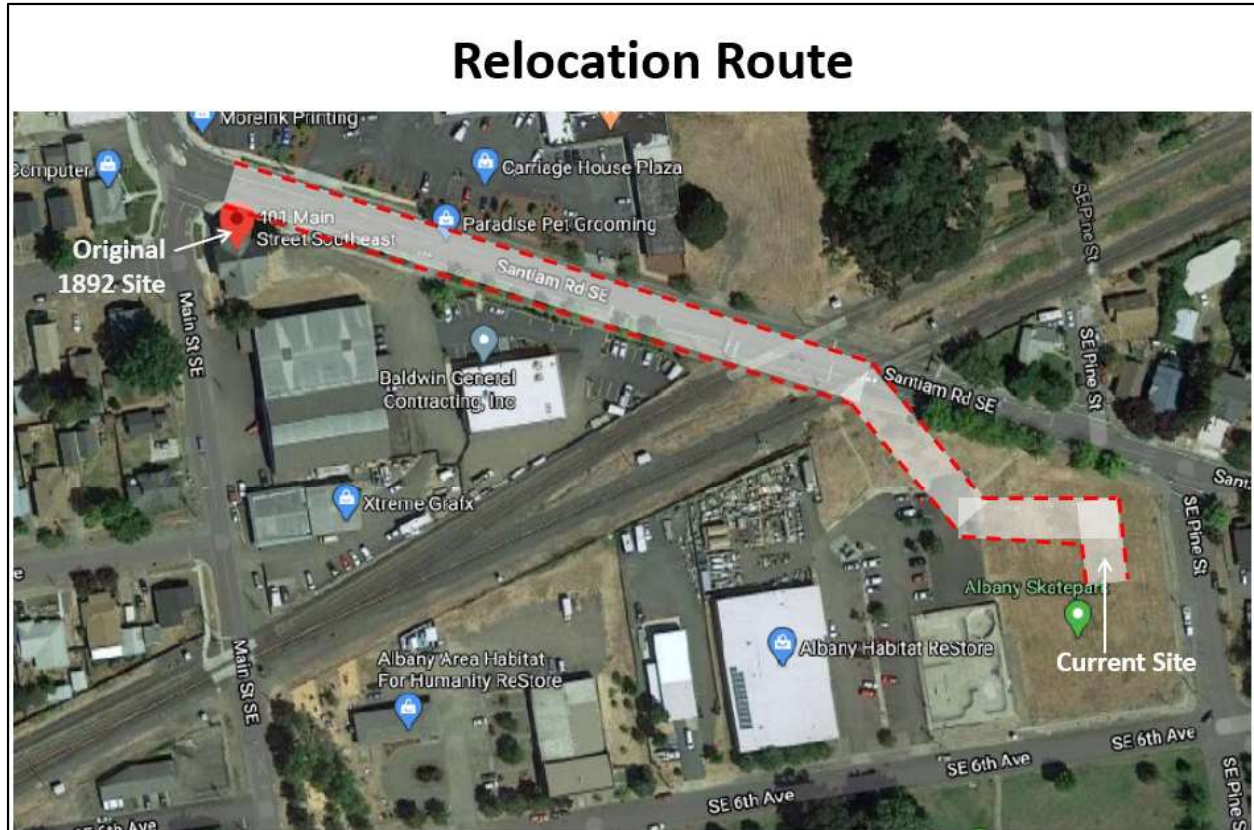
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 40

Figure 9: Original Location and Relocation Comparison Map
1,000 feet east/southeast on the Santiam Road



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 41

Figure 10: Photo of Cumberland Presbyterian Church ca. 1892
Rectory (inextant) slightly visible on left



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 42

Figure 11: Photo of Cumberland Presbyterian Church with Sunday School Class 1893

ALBANY/MID-VALLEY

Looking back

This Sunday School class posed in 1893 outside the church at Albany's Main Street and Santiam Road. Albany resident Lee Archibald intends to donate the photo to the Albany Regional Museum. He says the boy in the third row, third from left, is one of his forebears, James Archibald. More than a century after the photo was taken, the city of Albany is negotiating to buy the building from Myron and Alta Taylor so it can be moved in order to improve the traffic pattern at the corner. Most recently the church has been used by the Living Water Christian Fellowship. The Democrat-Herald plans to run more photos from the 20th century. To submit a photo, please contact Graham Kinslingbury, 812-6111.

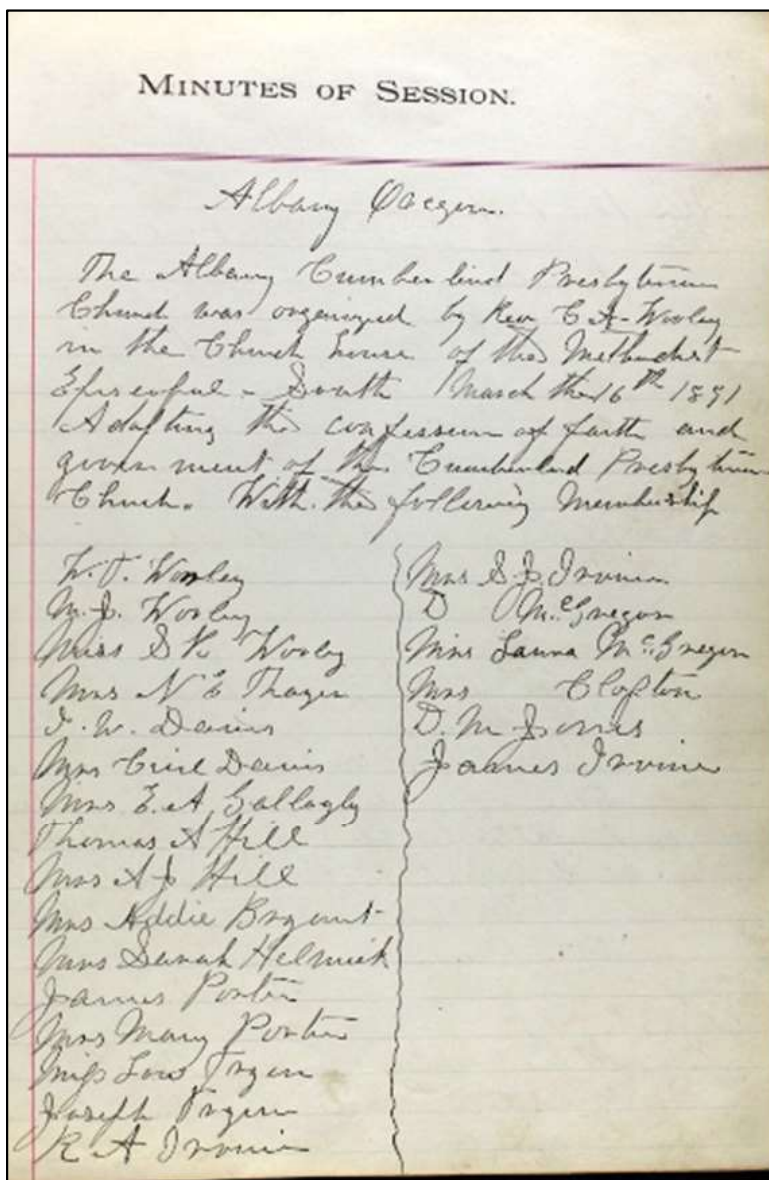
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 43

Figure 12: Image of 1892 Cumberland Presbyterian Church organization and founding congregation list



Minutes of Session

"The Albany Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. C. A. Wooley in the church house of the Methodist Episcopal South March the 16, 1891 adopting the confession of faith and government of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the following membership."

Source: Presbyterian Historical Society, Ancestry.com. U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970 [database online]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016.

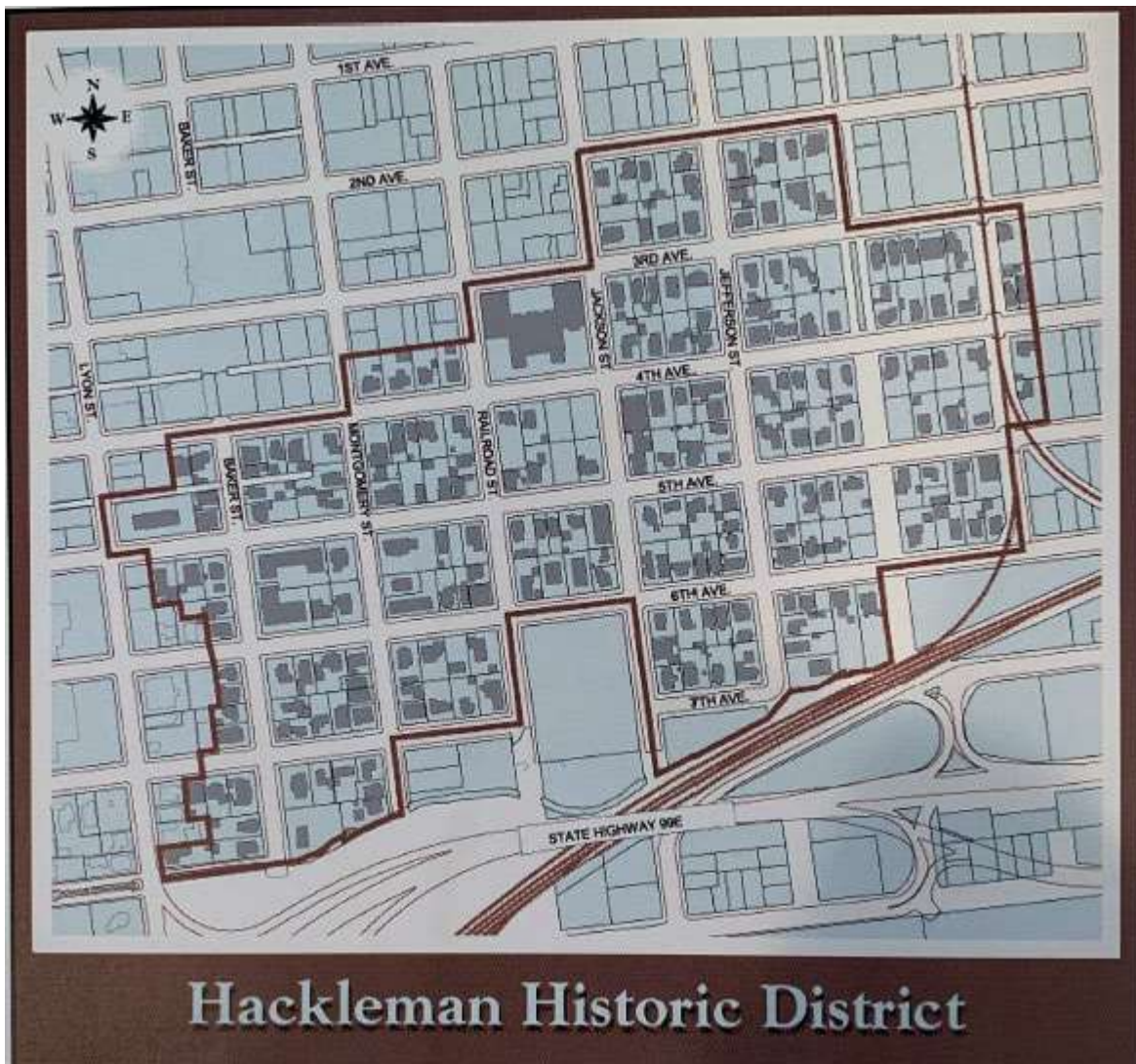
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 44

Figure 13: Map of Hackleman Historic District, Albany, Oregon
District's east boundary is three blocks west of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

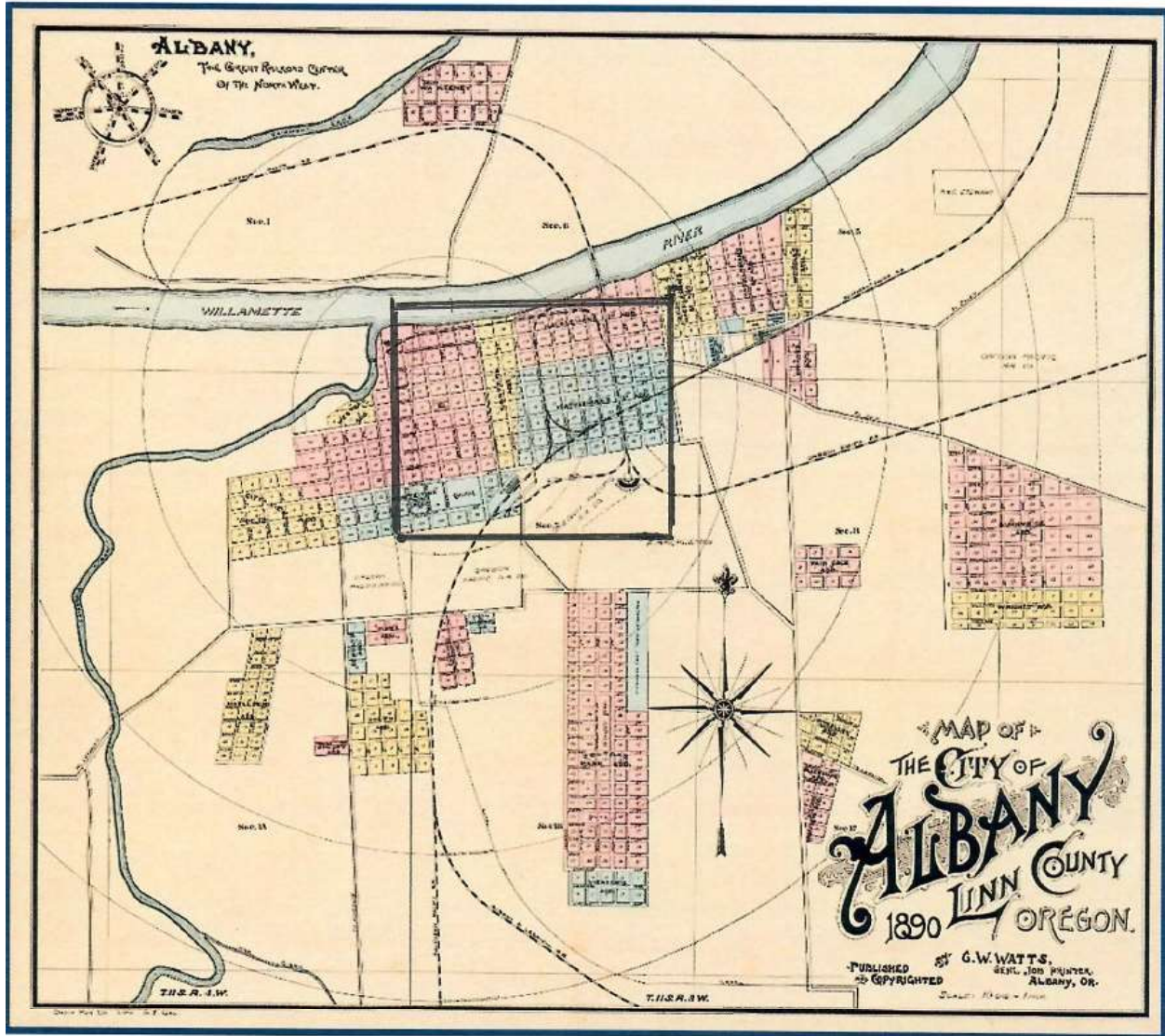
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 45

Figure 14 1890 Map of Albany - Inset for Figure 15, Albany church locations 1892)



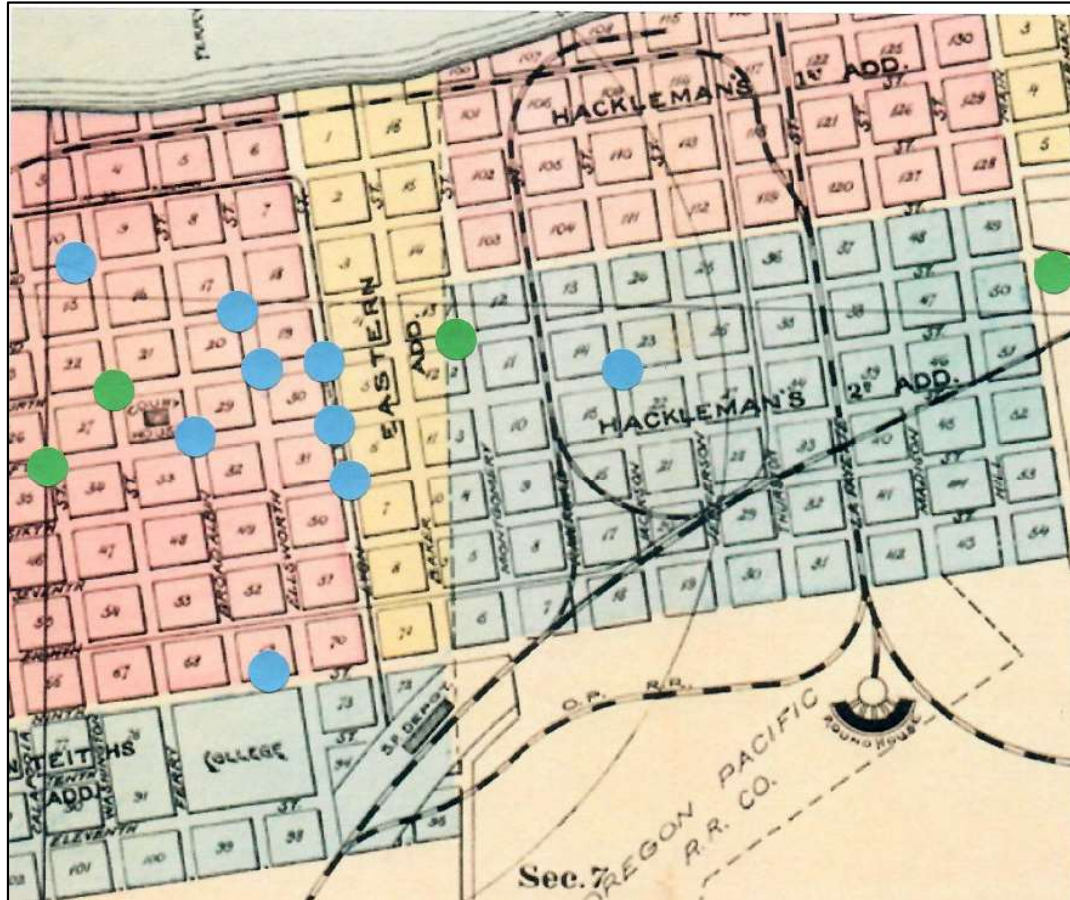
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 46

Figure 15 Enlargement of 1890 Map of Albany (Inset above) showing 1892 church locations.



Albany City Directory 1892 listing of thirteen churches. Green dots above mark extant church locations, blue dots mark inextant churches. Cumberland Presbyterian Church location at right edge.

Chinese Mission (Baptist)	inextant	2 nd St. E of Ferry
Christian Church	inextant	Jackson & 5 th
Congregational Church	extant	4 th & Ferry
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	extant	4 th & Main
Evangelical Church	inextant	4 th & Lyon
First Baptist Church	inextant	5 th & Lyon
First Presbyterian Church	inextant	5 th & Broadalbin
Methodist Episcopal Church	inextant	3 rd & Ellsworth
Methodist Episcopal Church South	extant	3 rd & Montgomery
St. Peter's Episcopal Church	inextant	6 th & Lyon
Our Lady of Perpetual Hope	inextant	9 th btw. Ellsworth & Broadalbin
Universalist Church	inextant	4 th & Ellsworth
United Presbyterian Church	extant	5 th & Washington

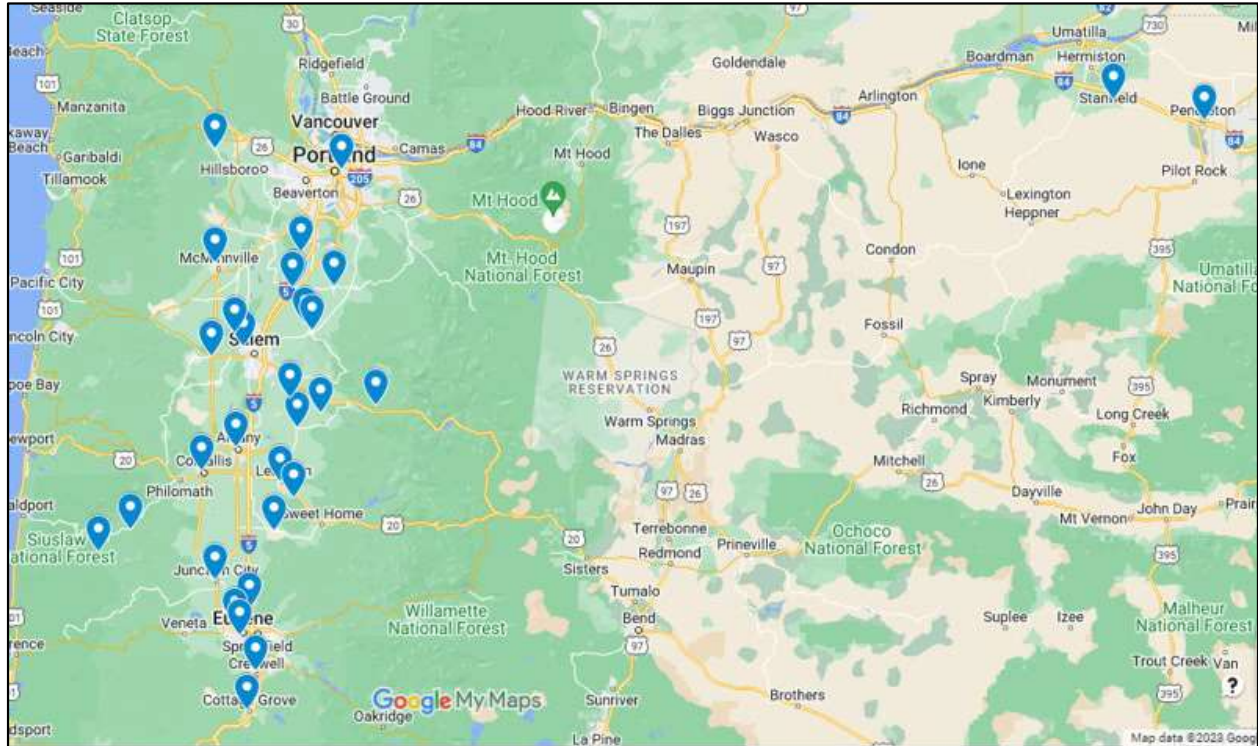
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 47

Figure 16: Oregon Map of Cumberland Presbyterian congregations and churches 1850-1906



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

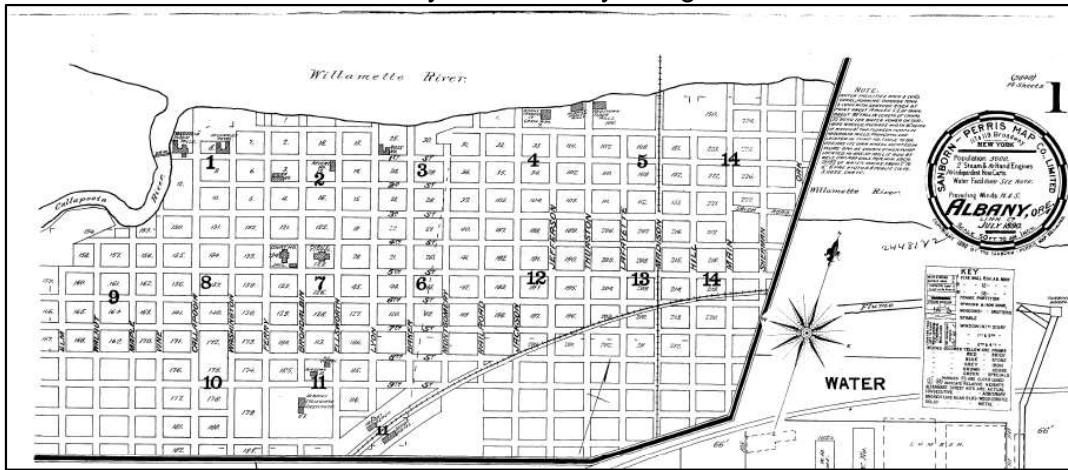
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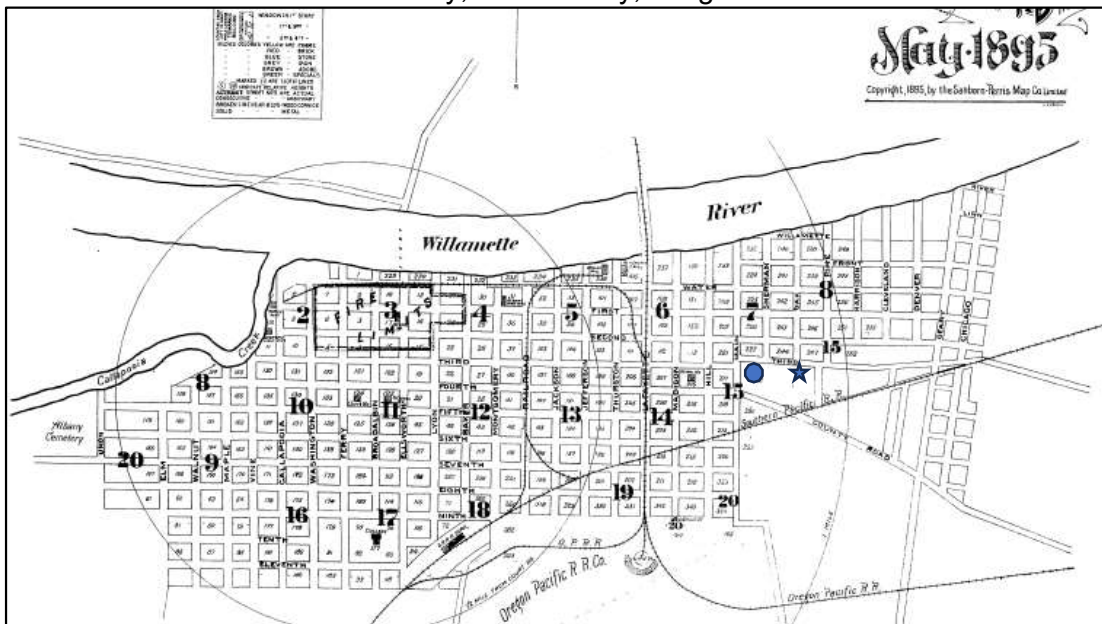
Section number Additional Documentation Page 48

Figure 17: Albany Sanborn Map city limits comparison 1890, 1895

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, July 1890
Albany, Linn County, Oregon



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, May 1895
Albany, Linn County, Oregon



- Location of 1892 Cumberland Presbyterian Church
- ★ Relocation of Cumberland Presbyterian Church 2021

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 49

Figure 18: Structures for which W J Bennet supplied architectural drawings (by year)
Some structures built as designed, some not

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>
John Ralston House	Albany, OR	1889	Residence
IOOF Hall, Odd Fellows Building	Roseburg, OR	1892	Business
Odd Fellows Building	Roseburg, OR	1892	Business
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Albany, OR	1892	Church
Bailey & Van Houten	Roseburg, OR	1892	Hotel
Nathaniel Curry House	Roseburg, OR	1892	Residence
Oregon Soldier's Home	Roseburg, OR	1893	Group Home
A M Crawford home	Roseburg, OR	1893	Residence
Judge J E Johnson home	Roseburg, OR	1893	Residence
Keeley Institute	Salem, OR	1894	Business
Hotel Medford	Medford, OR	1894	Hotel Remodel
Riddle Bridge	Riddle, OR	1894	Structure
State Capital building	St. Paul, MN	1895	Building
Wilkinson Building	Medford, OR	1895	Building
Judge Hensel	Ashland, OR	1895	Business
YMCA	Medford, OR	1895	Business
Adkins & Childers Block	Medford, OR	1895	Business Block
S Rosenthal Block	Medford, OR	1895	Business Block
Presbyterian Church	Medford, OR	1895	Church
Sophia Ish Baker House	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
J O Johnson, cottage	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
Henry Klippel home	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
D H Miller home	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
Joe Shone cottage	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
E E Thompson	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
L B Warner home	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
J P True's home	Medford, OR	1895	Residence
Two schools	Medford, OR	1895	School
Washington School	Medford, OR	1895	School
S Childres Jr	Medford, OR	1895	Unknown
Dr. E P Geary	Medford, OR	1895	Unknown
W H Parker, esq.	Medford, OR	1895	Unknown
Library design	Auburn, NY	1896	Business
Crane & Childers	Medford, OR	1896	Business
Stores	Etna, CA	1896	Business
L Mugler	Sisson, CA	1896	Business
H Rostell	Medford, OR	1896	Business

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Linn Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 50

Courthouse & jail	Yreka, CA	1896	Business
Hotel	Etna, CA	1896	Hotel
Chessmore-Lewis	Medford, OR	1896	Residence
A P Green	Medford, OR	1896	Residence
W L Halley	Medford, OR	1896	Residence
A S Hammond	Medford, OR	1896	Residence
J H Lame	Tolo, OR	1896	Residence
Ed Wilkinson residence	Medford, OR	1896	Residence
J U Willeke	Medford, OR	1896	Residence
T. J. and G. W. Hamlin	Medford, OR	1896	Unknown
Masonic Temple	Union, OR	1898	Business
Presbyterian Church	Elgin, OR	1898	Church
Fire escapes	Redding, CA	1898	Other
John Anthony home	La Grande, OR	1898	Residence
Bailey & Van Houten	La Grande, OR	1898	Residence
Shone-Charley House	Medford, OR	1898	Residence
Mr. J. C. Henry	La Grande, OR	1898	Unknown
J W Scriber	La Grande, OR	1898	Unknown
Gambrinus Brewing Company	Lewiston, ID	1899	Business
Christian Church	Lewiston, ID	1899	Church
W. F. Kettenbach Hotel	Lewiston, ID	1899	Hotel
Fletcher cottage	Lewiston, ID	1899	Residence
Henely Bros res	Lewiston, ID	1899	Residence
W. F. Kettenbach's residence	Lewiston, ID	1899	Residence
School	Cove, OR	1899	School
Fergus County High School	Lewiston, MT	1899	School

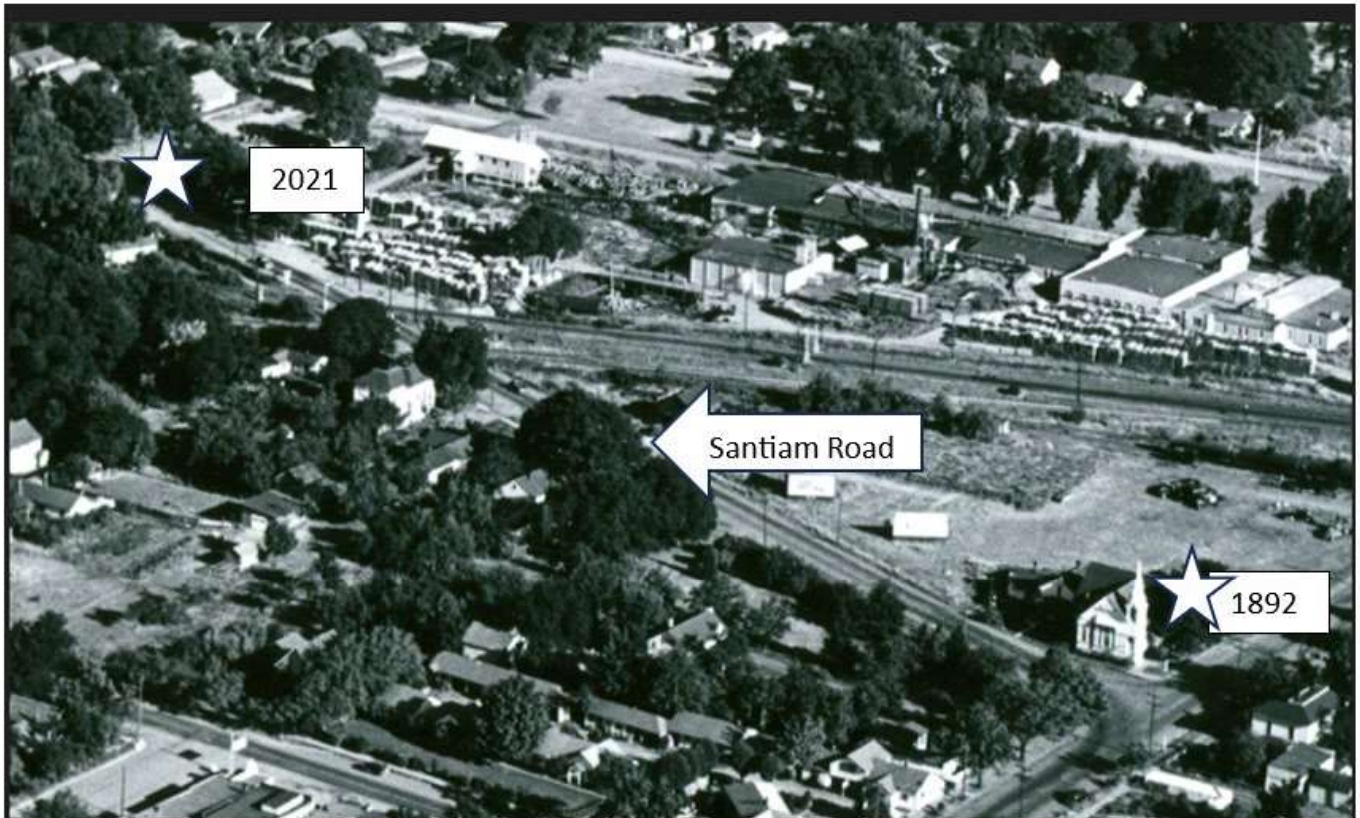
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 51

Figure 19: Cumberland Presbyterian Church Locations 1892 and 2021
Image taken facing south/southeast



Aerial photo of southeast Albany looking south/southeast ca 1940. Cumberland Presbyterian Church at star on lower right, steeple visible. Future site of church on upper left at star.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 52

Figure 20: Image of Cumberland Presbyterian Church being moved off foundation and onto Santiam Road



Figure 21: Image of Cumberland Presbyterian Church being moved across Union Pacific and Albany and Eastern railroad tracks



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Linn Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 53

Figure 22: Image of Cumberland Presbyterian Church being rotated into place facing Santiam Road at new location.



Figure 23: Image of Cumberland Presbyterian Church steeple move.



**Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Linn County: OR**



Photo 1 of 18: North façade(left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast



Photo 2 of 18: North façade(left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast and downward (aerial view)

**Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Linn County: OR**



Photo 3 of 18: West elevation (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast



Photo 4 of 18: South elevation (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest

**Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Linn County: OR**



Photo 5 of 18: North façade (front) and bell tower (right), camera facing south southwest (aerial view)



Photo 6 of 18: East chimney gable end, camera facing west

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Linn County: OR



Photo 7 of 18: North façade ganged window unit, window hood, rose window, shingle patterns, camera facing southwest



Photo 8 of 18: North façade ganged window unit, gable, bell tower and entry door, camera facing south

**Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Linn County: OR**

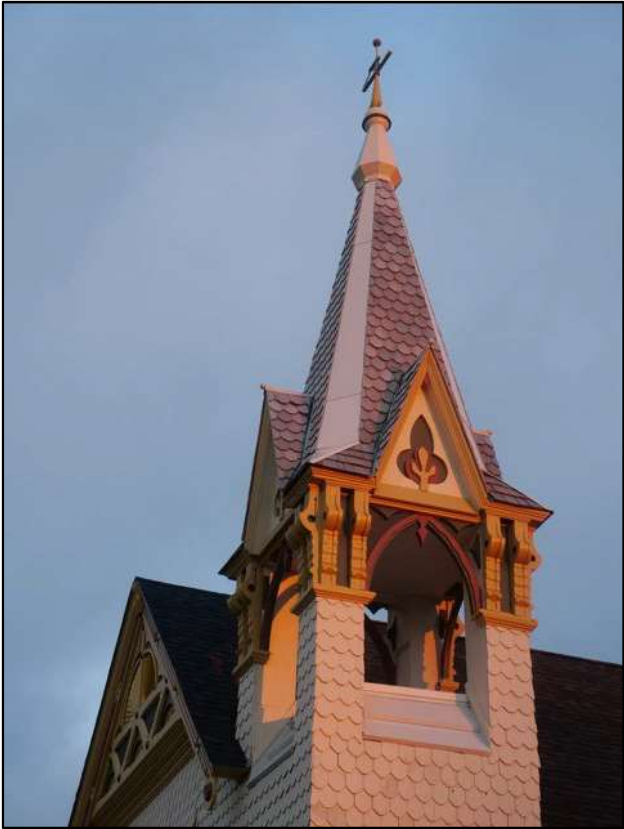


Photo 9 of 18: Bell tower detail camera facing southeast



Photo 10 of 18: Aerial building and church setting, neighborhood view, camera facing west

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Linn County: OR



Photo 11 of 18: Interior 1917 nave (foreground) looking to 1892 north half of nave interior, camera facing north



Photo 12 of 18: Interior of 1892 ganged window unit and moulding, camera facing north



Photo 13 of 18: Interior of 1917 nave and pulpit platform, camera facing east



Photo 14 of 18: Interior of 1917 nave and entry (right), camera facing west



Photo 15 of 18: Interior 1892 apse sounding board above drop ceiling, camera facing southeast



Photo 16 of 18: Interior 1892 moulding detail



Photo 17 of 18: Additional 1892 moulding detail showing fluted casing, rosettes, bullnosed window stool, corner blocks, chair rail and wainscotting.



Photo 18 of 18: Interior 1892 moulding detail of ganged window in facade, camera facing north. Fluted casing topped by ornate wooden rosette style triple peaked head blocks. Copper colored wall stenciling