

OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

HISTORIC RESOURCE RECORD

Instructions

Use this form to enter a property into the Oregon Historic Sites Database or to request that staff evaluate a property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

To have a property evaluated for its potential for listing in the National Register, please complete all blanks and write neatly. Provide as much information about the exterior and interior as possible, such as the number of stories, cladding materials, and general room layout, under "General Description." Under "Building History," include any information about the architect, builder, original owners and subsequent occupants, and historic activities or events that occurred at the property. If available, attach historic photos, newspaper clippings, obituaries, and other documentation to help the reviewer better understand your property. Use additional sheets if necessary.

IMPORTANT: Submit current exterior (all sides) and interior color photographs (entry, living room, dining room, kitchen, master bedroom, hallway spaces, etc). If the property has outbuildings, include these photos too.

Mail completed forms to National Register Program, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, ATTN: Tracy Collis, 725 Summer St. NE, Salem, OR 97301 or email them to Tracy.Collis@oregon.gov with "HRR" in the subject line. Emailed submissions must be under 10MB in size and include digital photos of the property. Mail submissions must include printed photographs. HRRs are reviewed within two weeks of submission.

All materials submitted to the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office become property of the State of Oregon and are available as public records. Materials submitted to the SHPO will not be returned.

Applicant Information

Name	<u>Elizabeth M Rapp</u>	Date	<u>6 October 2020</u>
Mailing Address	<u>2792 Arlington Drive NW</u>		
City/State/Zip	<u>Albany, Oregon 97321</u>		
Phone Number	<u>503-784-2054</u>	E-mail	<u>lizmrapp@gmail.com</u>

Property Information

Historic Name, if known	<u>Cumberland Presbyterian Church</u>		
Street Address	<u>401 Main Street SE</u>		
City/Town	<u>Albany, Oregon</u>	County	<u>Linn</u>

Owner Information

Complete if the applicant is not the owner. Response will be sent to the applicant and owner. Private property cannot be listed in the National without owner consent.

Name/Institution	<u>City of Albany, Parks and Recreation</u>		
Contact Name	<u>Kim Lyddane, Parks and Recreation Director</u>		
Mailing Address	<u>333 Broadalbin Street SW</u>		
City/State/Zip	<u>Albany, Oregon 97321</u>		
Phone Number	<u>541-917-7769</u>	E-mail	<u>Kim.lyddane@cityofalbany.net</u>

Application Type

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Add this property to Oregon Historic Sites Database | <i>Staff will enter the data submitted in the Oregon Historic Sites Database, file this application in archive and may make a determination of eligibility for the National Register, but will not respond to the applicant.</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Evaluate this property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places | <i>Staff will enter the data submitted in the Oregon Historic Sites Database, file this application in our permanent archive, and will make a determination of eligibility for the National Register, and respond to the applicant with specific instructions on how to nominate the property to the Register.</i> |

Property Name and Address: Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 401 Main Street SE, Albany, OR 97321

Exterior Description

Construction Date 1892 Records of U.S. Presbyterian Church, Building inscription, Local newspaper articles _____

Original use. Domestic Commercial Government Industrial Agricultural
Check all that apply
 Other: _____

Siding material(s). Horizontal Wood Vertical Board Brick Stone Asbestos Vinyl
Check all that apply
 Other: Shingles _____

Write a general exterior description, including building shape, height, roof type, and any special features.
The church, now a cross gabled structure, was built in 1892 as a one story, wood framed, rectangular meeting house with gable ends and side steeple painted white. The entry (north side) features an elaborate grouping of ganged colored glass windows beside and below a colored glass wheel window, all sheltered by an imbricated awning above. The gable peak measures 20 feet tall; the side steeple reaches to 37 feet. The overall footprint of the original building was 33' wide (east to west) by 41 feet deep (north to south). (Further details in General Exterior Description, page 2)

Write a general interior description, including general layout, major rooms, and any special features.
Entering the church in 1893 at the original (north) entry, the view was of a large, rectangular open room with a high barrel vaulted ceiling. The congregation sat on wooden pews facing the arched ceilinged apse at the opposite. Despite a 1917 remodel that subdivided both ends of the original structure, the integrity of the early design is still clearly visible and can be restored. Clearly evident from the exterior view, the original single ornate entry door and transom are in place, but have been hidden by sheetrock. Preserved are original elaborate wainscotting, casing, base, plinth blocks and corner blocks. (Further details in General Interior Description, page 4)

List known or probable alterations and the approximate date the work was done.
Between May and November 1917 the building was bisected east to west and a center cross gable section added. This section increased the church by 1305 sq ft and doubled the actual church square footage. The remodel cost approximately \$2,000. A larger entrance was created by eliminating use of the single, north side entrance and adding double doors to a new entrance on the west side behind the steeple structure. At the same time a basement was added to provide additional meeting rooms, a kitchen, and restroom facilities. (Further details in Alteration History, page 4)

Building History

Please explain what events and persons are associated with this property and whether the building's architecture or the construction methods used to build it are noteworthy. Use additional pages if necessary.

The pioneers who were instrumental in developing the land and the building that is Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church were also foundational in the settlement and growth of the Mid-Willamette Valley. The church's history shows the westward emigration from primarily the central United States (Missouri and surrounding states) and the new settler's desire for community, fellowship, and worship opportunities. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church's history starts with a religion outcast from its core body (the founders of this offshoot religion recognized the need for lay ministers as the western frontier was settled). Circuit riding preachers met the needs of Oregon Territory religion and the Willamette Valley Cumberlanders were fortunate to have C. A. Wooley preach in various churches and establish church families and later specific buildings for worship purposes. Wooley was preacher to one of the earliest Willamette Valley congregations at the Forks of the Santiam. When the Irvine from that area (Scio/Jordan/Kingston) later settled in Albany, Preacher Wooley began the effort to create an Albany Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The church property is on the original Hackleman PLC/DLC #2228. Abner Hackleman (buried in 1846 in Iowa in the Shinar Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery) is known as the first European American settler to arrive in 1845 in what became the city of Albany. After Abner's death his eighteen year old son, Abram, headed to Oregon Territory to hold his father's claim. The family's Donation Land Claim has been essential in the growth of Albany with nine Additions designated in Albany between 1850 and 1940. The church property is on the 1/2 DLC owned by Abram's wife, Eleanor Bentson Davis Hackleman. Unfortunately, it is just outside Albany's Hackleman Historic District.

Hackleman, Irvine, Wooley; these are the names of key individuals whose spirit helped settle Oregon Territory in general and the building of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Albany. (Further details in Addendums A-N)

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

1892

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HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Had Abner Hackleman, Abram Hackleman and Robert A. Irvine lacked a sense of adventure, a commitment to their faith, and a strong work ethic, the Cumberland Presbyterian in Albany, Oregon might never have been built. The church stands as an icon of Western Migration, the settling of Willamette Valley, and the founding and establishment of the city of Albany. Research into the founding of Albany, the history of Cumberland Presbyterianism, the Donation Land Claim holders on which the property sits, and the family group that instigated building the church in Albany all converge at the corner of Fourth and Main in southeast Albany. See Addendums C-H for further detail.

The church is listed on Albany's Local Historic Inventory and has been identified as the only Queen Anne style church within the Albany historic inventory and one of the five most significant historic church buildings in Albany.¹ The second oldest church on the east side of Albany; preservation and renovation of the building serve as recognition of Albany's founding family, the Hackleman family, and their contribution to Albany's history. There is no other local recognition of the Hackleman family with the exception of nearby Eleanor Hackleman Park which was donated to the city by family members in 1929. The Hackleman family's involvement with Cumberland Presbyterianism spans at least four generations from 1802-1948.

GENERAL EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

General exterior description, including building shape, height, roof type and special features

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built between December 29, 1891 and April 30, 1892², ³ as a rectangular, one room meeting house style church with gable ends and side steeple. Extensive Queen Anne style ornamentation covers the front of the 28' wide by 37' deep single-story structure. The building is balloon framed with a steep 20' peak running north and south.

¹ Tony Mills, "Staff Report, Historic Review of Relocation", City of Albany Community Development, 30 Sept. 2020.

² "To Contractors," *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany Oregon, 29 Dec 1891, 2.

³ "Will be Dedicated," *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany Oregon, 30 April 1892, 3.

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Wood used in frame construction has been identified as Douglas Fir and Western Larch.⁴ The 1892 sanctuary floor framing consists of 1' x decking over rough sawn 2" x 12" on 12" centers. Visible from well-traveled Santiam/Scio Road on the north side of the church is the intricate 10' wide by 11' tall ganged window unit of colored textured glass windows anchored by a wheel window, the elaborate two story 37' tall steeple with open bell tower, and extensive Queen Anne ornamentation from foundation to peak.

Windows and the entry door are encased by double fluted casing; plinth blocks at the base, corner blocks at top edges and keystone blocks above half round transom windows. The centralized ganged window unit on the front face of the church is covered by an elaborate ornamental window hood. All individual double hung windows are 3' w x 8' tall. Vertical and horizontal double bevel lap siding covers the lower half of the building above which are diamond and octagonal imbricated shingles. The gable end is adorned by striated frieze boards, quarter and half fans, sunbursts, rosettes, and decorative frieze boards below a peak corbel.

Three small extensions to the rectangular base include the two-story side steeple/open square bell tower at the northwest corner of building above the entry, a wood stove chimney wall extension opposite the steeple to the east, and a windowless apse with arched ceiling centered in the south wall. Albany's Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1895 details include a wood shingle roof, brick foundation, and brick chimney.⁵

A June 2020 Cumberland Church window survey by Albany stained glass expert Jeff Senders lists twelve different glass types in the windows. His 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.

The bell tower housed 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 by Z. T. Wright in Portland. The assembly including yoke, wheel, standards, clapper and frame weighs

⁴ "Site Observation Report", CSE Engineering, Inc., Corvallis, Oregon, 3 Dec. 2012.

⁵ Sanborn-Perris Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Albany, Oregon*, New York, New York, May 1895, 15.

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approximately 850 pounds. The bell is being stored on a pallet at the City of Albany Public Works division on Waverly Drive in Albany. For further details about the bell see Addendum K.

GENERAL INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

General interior description, including general layout, major rooms, and special features

The 1892 one room church was entered through a single 4' x 7'9" elaborate paneled door on the north side of the steeple base. The door is adorned with raised panels, rosettes, and sunbursts. The 28' x 37' nave housed the congregation seated in eight and ten-foot-long pews facing towards the apse at the center south end of the building. Investigation above the false ceiling at the south end of the building reveals not only the large barrel-vaulted ceiling, but also a separate arched ceiling aligned directly above the apse.

The interior moulding includes 9 ½" sculpted base above which 30" tongue and groove vertical slats are topped by elaborate 7" chair rail. The windows are cased with 5 ½" fluted casing with plinth blocks in the lower corners and corner blocks in the upper corners with imbedded rosette design. Bullnose window stool sits above a 6" detailed window apron. The interior of the ganged window at north center of building the casing is topped by the triple peaks of ornate wooden rosette style head/crown blocks.

ALTERATION HISTORY

Known or probable alterations and the approximate date the work was done

Alteration #1 1917 (within Period of Significance)

As was common with older churches needing more space⁶ the church was bisected in 1917 and a 45' x 29' cross gable section added. Based on local newspaper archives⁷, the 1,305 sq. ft. remodel also lowered the church about 3' and moved the entry to the west side. These

⁶ Tiffany Patterson, "Rural Church Architecture of Missouri c. 1819 to c. 1945", National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri, December 2010, Sections E, F-1, F-9, Referenced with permission of the author.

⁷ *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, November 11, 1917, 1.

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changes allowed the congregation to add meeting rooms and storage rooms on the main floor, increase the size of the nave, and in the basement add a kitchen, indoor restrooms and meeting rooms. In the main floor worship hall, the apse was walled over to create a meeting or storage area. A raised pulpit was added to the east end of the new cross gable section and preaching moved counterclockwise 90° to that 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. Both ends of the original gabled church became rooms designated for storage and meetings.

In sharp contrast to the multiple lite true divided lite colored glass windows of 1892, clear glass full lite (also called single lite) double hung windows were added to the west wall of the newly added structure; two 3' x 8" windows flanking a central three unit ganged double hung structure. Within this ganged window unit, the two outside windows measured 3' 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 sides of the altar, again measuring 3' 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 an additional egress point. This door appears to have provided access to the parsonage (no longer standing) located a few yards to the east.

The remodel included abandonment of the north facing 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. 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 and the basement stairs.

Walls within the 1917 remodeled area are basic flat, lath and plaster with no decorative wainscotting, 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 ½" crown above the sanitary casing. The plain lines of sanitary casing and base used in 1917 stand in sharp contrast to the ornate embellishments of the 1892 moulding

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detail. Over the years, all visible moulding has been painted, however above the false ceiling at the north end of the building the original unpainted woodwork is still observable.

Despite the addition of the cross-gable section in 1917, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church retains the character defining features reflective of its design at time of construction.

Alteration #2 1931 (outside Period of Significance)

A newspaper article from 8 July 1931⁸ mention an additional remodel, possibly some of the changes attributed to 1917 were done at this later time. No additional information could be found.

Additional Alteration Information

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

- Between 1895 and 1908 (evident on 1908 map) Electric lights added.⁹
- Between 1908 and 1925 (evident on 1925 map) Remodel evident, building height to eaves adjusted from 20' to 22'.¹⁰
- Between 1925 and 1949 (evident on 1949 map) A forced air furnace and duct work were added. The furnace chimney and ductwork are evident above the false ceiling in the south west corner of the south attic.

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

⁹ Sanborn Map Company, "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Albany, Oregon", New York, New York, 1908, Sheet 16.

¹⁰ Sanborn Map Company, "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Albany, Oregon", New York, New York, May 1925, Sheet 18.

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BUILDING HISTORY

What events and persons are associated with this property and whether the building's architecture or the construction methods used to build it are noteworthy. Use additional pages if necessary.

In the early 1800s the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Tennessee and Kentucky recognized the need for many more preachers as land west of the Appalachian Mountains was settled. Their decision to ordain lay ministers to fill the demand caused them to be expelled by the Kentucky Synod from the greater Presbyterian Church of the U.S. by 1810. It was thought by both factions that the split was to be temporary, however it lasted almost 100 years. The Cumberland Presbyterians built a thriving religious base in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and neighboring states. In the mid-1800s Missouri and its neighboring states were a major starting point for those heading to the far West. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church as a religion was organized in Oregon in 1848 by the Reverends Johnson and Robertson from Illinois and Tennessee respectively.¹¹

As church members with firm religious convictions arrived in Oregon Country/Oregon Territory they and like-minded travelers formed communities for support, socialization, and worship.¹² They established land claims, built homes, and worshiped in congregation member's homes and "borrowed" churches until they were able to build specific places of worship. The simple rectangular structural characteristics of the one room meeting house church are in keeping with building style of rural churches of the Midwest and the fourth most common in rural Missouri.¹³ This aspect is significant in that 74% of the 1891 congregation were emigrants to Oregon Territory/Oregon from Missouri and adjacent states. The 1850 United States census illuminates the Midwest region as an origination point of most early Willamette Valley

¹¹ Howard McKinley Corning, *Dictionary of Oregon History*, Binford & Mort Publishing, Portland, Oregon, 1956, 67.

¹² Leslie L. Haskin, "Pioneer Centres of Religion and The Spread of the Denominations in Linn County", 1938, 1,11,26.

¹³ Patterson, "Rural Church Architecture of Missouri c. 1819 to c. 1945." Sections E, F-1, F-9.

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immigrants¹⁴ From that foundation the structure of the one room meeting house of Missouri found its way to Oregon Territory.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located in TS11SR3W, Willamette Meridian, sections 5,6,7,8 and sits on the Land Claim #2228 of Abram and Eleanor Hackleman. The land, originally claimed by Abner Hackleman, the “Founder of Albany” in 1845, was taken over by his son Abram in Oct. 1847. Abner Hackleman had returned to Iowa to gather his family and bring them west. While engaged in sharing the stories of the wonders of the Willamette Valley with Iowans he died suddenly of typhoid fever. The following year his 18-year-old son, Abner Hackleman with friend John Burkhardt came to Oregon Country to hold the family claim.

When the claim was registered in Oregon City in 1866 single men were eligible for 320 acres and married couples were eligible for 640 acres. Eleanor Bentsen Davis Hackleman was recorded as claimant of the eastern portion of the total acreage, allowing the couple to have 642.31 acres including the land upon which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is situated.

Interest/motivation for the CP church built “in the country” east of Albany was largely through the efforts of several members of Mt. Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church (northeast of Scio, built about 1856) including the large Irvine family and Carey Allen Wooley (circuit riding CP minister of multiple Willamette Valley CP churches). See Addendum F for further information about C. A. Wooley. The Irvine family, Oregon Trail Pioneers of 1852 and Cumberland Presbyterian Church members before coming to Oregon Territory, were instrumental in establishing the Mt. Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church (built adjacent to their “Forks of the Santiam” DLC). Robert Armington Irvine left Mt. Pleasant area for farming in nearby Tallman and then moved to Albany where Irvine served two terms as elected sheriff and then served two terms as State Senator. (See Addendum G for further history and significance of the Irvine family.)

Architect unknown. Builder of record was Winfield Scott Trainor, age 31. W. S. Trainor, whose residence of record was less than six blocks from the construction site, was listed in the

¹⁴ Liz Carter & Michelle Dennis, “Albany Oregon 1845-1955 Historic Context Statement”, Eugene Oregon, 2004, 5.

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city directory as builder.¹⁵ . (For further information see Addendum H.) As was once typical of rural one room meeting house style gabled end churches, the actual building process may have been undertaken by the congregation and managed/guided by W. S. Trainor. This philosophy, while not possible to prove is supported by his occupation listing as carpenter (not builder) in various city directories before and after construction of the church. Typical of relatively unskilled Oregon builders of this time, the expertise supplied by builders guides and pattern books allowed carpenters and congregation to handle the structural detail.¹⁶ By 1892 mass produced millwork pattern books provided plans, elevations and sufficient detail for relatively unskilled builders to copy and adapt. Pattern books supplied inspiration for façade embellishment; transportation via the adjacent Oregon Pacific Railroad and interstate rail lines made access to ready-made products more available. Interior and exterior decorative mouldings are typical of Victorian Pattern Books.^{17 18}

¹⁵ *Albany City Directory, 1892*, Albany, Oregon, pages 11, 120, 142.

¹⁶ Rosalind Clark, *Oregon Style: Architecture from 1840 to the 1950s*, Portland, Oregon, Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983, Pgs 33-35.

¹⁷ *Late Victorian Architectural Details*, 1871, enlarged 1898, Reprinted 1978 by American Life Foundation.

¹⁸ *Victorian Architectural Details*, 1873, A.J. Bicknell & Co., New York, Reprinted 2005 by Dover.

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ADDENDUMS

Addendum A: Construction Detail

In contrast to its location as a rural church, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church's Queen Anne ornamentation makes the one room meeting house style church architecturally sophisticated while still maintaining the traditional comfort of the familiar one room church. Situated at the convergence of rural and urban Albany (1892 urban), the building meets the intent mentioned by Wallace Kay Huntington as a typical architectural progression when he described the "The transformation from simple rectangular meeting room to more elaborate Gothic Revival and finally Late Victorian."¹⁹ Built at the edge of town in 1892, one hundred twenty plus years of city expansion find the church now in the heart of the close-in east side, thus representing the historical growth of Albany. Milled old growth Douglas Fir and Western Larch trees²⁰ provided lumber for framing, flooring, millwork.

Queen Anne ornamentation embellishes the north/front face of the building and the gable front eave along the well-traveled Santiam/Scio Road. A focal point is the massive decorative ganged window feature in center front (north face) adjacent to the entry of the building measuring 10' wide by 11' tall. 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 arc base of the wheel window is a concave top 16 over 21 true divided-lite colored glass double hung window. Below the ganged window unit are Eastlake panels adorned with quarter sunbursts and the year in which the church was constructed. Flanking the top half of the wheel window on each side are 24" square stationary windows below which are 4' wide by 8' tall 10 over 12 true divided-lite colored glass double hung windows. With the exception of the ganged window wheel and double hung below it, all double hung windows from the 1892 construction are 4' wide by 8' tall. The colored glass windows are mostly primary

¹⁹ Wallace Kay Huntington, "Late Nineteenth Century Churches" *Space, Style, and Structure: Building in Northwest America*, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon (1974) Vol. 1, P302-310.

²⁰ "Site Observation Report", CSE Engineering, Inc., 1800 SW Western Blvd., Suite 290, Corvallis, OR, Project 12-37, 3 Dec 2012.

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colors of green, amber, violet, blue, red. Various textures within the glass include ripple, reed, and hammered.

The ganged window unit is sheltered by a diamond shingled wooden hood supported on both sides by dentil edged corbels. Above the corbels on the outside of the hood are half sunburst on each side. Eastlake architectural elements are included in the sunburst and fan elements of the north peak gable, frieze boards, and the decorative panels below the main window highlighting 1892, the year the church was built. Millwork included in the window units include 1 1/2" muntin bars separating the colored glass. Mullions separating each panel are 5 1/2" wide double fluted casing as found on all exterior single unit double hung windows. The window sections are anchored by 5 1/2" wide plinth blocks below, and 5 1/2" rosette embellished corner blocks above.

The church's entry is an elaborate 4' x 7'9" eleven panel entry door featuring rosettes, a half sunburst and two quarter sunbursts at the base. Three irregularly spaced hinges hint that perhaps the bottom of the door has been cut down from 8'. Above the entry is a 48" wide two lite half round transom window. Balancing the front door on the opposite side of the building face is a large ganged window unit is a 4' x 8' tall colored glass true divided lite double hung 9 over 15 window below another 48" half round transom window. A keystone sits centered in the arch casing above each half round. Evenly spaced on each of the east and west sides of the building were eight (four per side) similarly sized 4' x 8" true divided lite colored glass 15 over 11 double hung windows. (One east side window was replaced by a door during a remodel in 1917)

The brick foundation is capped by a frieze board with bed moulding above which 30" double bevel channel lap siding is applied vertically as wainscoting. The wainscoting is topped by 5 1/2" frieze board of crown moulding above which the same double bevel lap siding is applied horizontally covering eight and a half feet in height. Above the horizontal siding, again delineated by a 4 1/2" frieze board of crown moulding are imbricated octagonal shingles.

Above the ganged window hood is 10' wide x 5' high triangular gable end ornamentation. Eastlake style is evident in the band of vertical milled gable frieze boards protecting the roof

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edge. Decorative frieze banding sits five feet below the peak above which are fan quarters, half rounds, sunbursts, and triangles are punctuated with rosettes.

A two story 37' tall steeple on the northwest corner follows the same ornamentation as the building itself with vertical and horizontal beveled lap siding, transitioning to octagonal shingles at the same point as the other building siding areas. Eastlake scroll work adorns the belfry's four open lancet windows include two large brackets on each side of a downward pointing arrow in each opening. A fleur-de-lis symbol fills the peak on each of the four sides that give way to the spire topped by a decorative cross shaped finial.

The three small extensions to the rectangular base include: a two story side steeple/open square bell tower with Eastlake scroll work and cross shaped finial at the northwest corner of building above the entry extending 3' x 7 ½'; a wood stove chimney wall extension measuring 2' x 10' opposite the steeple to the east; and a 4' x 12' windowless apse with arched ceiling centered in the south wall of the building.

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Addendum B: Preservation/Restoration

The church is one of only four pre-WWII wood framed churches remaining in Albany and the only Queen Anne style church. Culturally, stylistically, and historically, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is unique and significant. Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties recorded by Roz Clark Keeney, Historic Preservation Planner, Cultural Resources Specialist notes the building is the “second oldest church on Albany’s east side (1865 Methodist Episcopal Church South, 238 E 3rd Street, is older) and one of the five most significant historic church buildings in Albany.”²¹

The church building and lot were purchased from RRW Inc. by the City of Albany in 2000 with the intent to demolish or move the church to make way for road construction. After purchasing the church property, The City of Albany initially leased the building to a small religious congregation and later it was used for small storage. Four years after purchasing the land the city began attempting to sell it (unsuccessfully), likely with the awareness that the land would not be needed for the roadway. In 2014 when the road construction was finally completed attempts to sell the property renewed. During the twenty years the city has owned the church it has not had a permanent resident and the building has fallen into disrepair with only the minimal maintenance done primarily on the roof. An effort begun February 2014 by the city council to find a buyer for the land and church was unsuccessful as was another attempt in 2016.

In 2017 Albany’s Mayor Konopa formed a Mayor’s Historic Properties Work Group to seek a future for the church. The work group consisted of individuals from the Landmarks Advisory Commission, Central Albany Revitalization, Parks and Recreation, and two city Councilors and the Mayor and met for six months. The consensus from the work group was to save the church and move ahead with full restoration. Discussion ensued about whether to keep the church at 4th and Main or move the church to one of several possible sites. The work group’s final unanimous recommendation was to move the church to an undeveloped, grassy lot owned by the city at 520

²¹ Field Number 69, “Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties, Historic Resource Survey Form, Linn County”, Recorded by R. Keeney, March 14, 1990.

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Pine Street SE, the intersection of Santiam Road, approximately 1,000 feet east of the current location.

Unfortunately, during years of city council meetings and discussions about the church it has become clear that the majority on the council are not committed to spending Albany's urban renewal funds to repair, restore, and preserve the historic and ornate Queen Anne church. Preservation of the church is contingent on its purchase from the City of Albany which is underway as of Summer 2020. As recently as September 2019 Albany's City Council agreed to work with the Cumberland board of directors to help save the structure and allow it to be moved to a nearby location. The proposed new home is the same one identified by the Mayor's Historic Properties Work Group on Santiam Road at Pine and Santiam. Fittingly, this location is also on the original Hackleman Donation Land Claim. The building location is adjacent to Eleanor Hackleman Park, land donated to the city in 1929 by Denver and Louisa Hackleman to be used as a city park.

In the September 30, 2020 City of Albany Community Development Staff Report by Tony Mills titled "Historic Review of Relocation" it was found that the applicable criteria in ADC (Albany Development Code) 7.330 had been met. It was further recommended that the request to purchase and relocate the property be approved. Findings of Fact in the report include: 1. No prudent or feasible alternative exists; 2. The proposed development, if any, is compatible with the surrounding area considering factors as location, use, bulk, landscaping, and exterior design; 3. If the building or structure is proposed to be moved, moving to a site within the same historic district is preferred to moving it outside the district.

Fundraising efforts begun in 2018 toward the move and restoration continue. In 2019 a small group of passionate individuals formed the Cumberland Community Events Center to implement the recommendations of the Mayor's Historic Properties Work Group. The CCEC mission is to save and restore the church to the traditional uses of the building as a community gathering place for education, personal enrichment, classes, social events. This group began efforts to preserve the church in summer 2018 under the name "Save Our Cumberland", and changed names to Cumberland Community Events Center to show intent for future use of the

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building. They received their 501(c)(3) designation for fundraising in 2019. Currently the church is a part of the Albany Historic Homes Tour and the Albany Holiday Homes and is used for a variety of events throughout the year to increase interest in saving the building. It is also open for scheduled tours through the Albany Visitors Association. The group hosts open houses on Sunday afternoons to raise interest and educate the public. There is significant community interest and support to save the building as recognized by turnout at events held at the church, attendance at city council meetings, and fundraising efforts that have been underway for over two years.

Although the church has fallen into disrepair in the 20 years of ownership by the City of Albany, structurally it is sound and a very good restoration is possible. The church has been evaluated three times in the past four years by qualified moving companies to assure it is solid and moveable. March 2020 Emmert International, a building relocation company in Clackamas, Oregon, assessed the church and pronounced it to have the structural integrity required to move it.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has been recognized by Restore Oregon, for the past two years as one of the most endangered places in Oregon. It is one of twelve such listings for 2019; one of eight for 2020. The building is the only such property along I-5 between Portland and Medford.

The nonprofit Cumberland Community Event Center is a recipient of the Oregon Cultural Trust whose mission is to lead Oregon in supporting culture as an integral part of the state's communities.

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Addendum C: Westward Emigration & Rural Churches Architecture

History has shown as land and opportunity on the east coast became less plentiful settlers departed the eastern United States headed to the center of the continent (now states including Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Iowa)²² where land was readily available and opportunity seemingly unlimited. Emigrants to the heartland carved out farms, traded goods and services, and eventually developed churches to provide religious support and community fellowship. As these emigrants established themselves, a part of developing rural communities was to build churches for worship and fellowship. Church designs were often based on styles common to their ancestors and built with local materials by the congregation. In Missouri and the surrounding states rural churches have been identified as primarily four rural styles: Gable-End Church, Center Steeple Church, Side Steeple Church, and Side-Gable Church.²³

A generation or less later as news of additional opportunity and available land in Oregon Country reached the central United States individuals were lured even further west.²⁴ The 1850 United States census reveals the Midwest region as an origination point of most early Willamette Valley emigrants.²⁵ “The Atlas of Oregon” by Loy and Stuart, published in 2001 by University of Oregon describing Oregon Country emigration states “Missouri supplied more emigrants than any other state. Many were enticed to come to the Willamette Valley by the words of William G. Robbins describing “a promised land with limitless future”. Thomas Hart Benton further stoked interest advising emigrants to claim their future in “an earthly paradise”. In 1846 Abner Hackleman left his DLC in present day Albany in the care of Hiram Smead and returned to Iowa to gather his family and bring them back to Oregon Territory. During the fall of 1846 Hackleman traveled the state of Iowa giving speeches to share what were described as “the wonderful

²² Liz Carter & Michelle Dennis, “Albany Oregon 1845-1955 Historic Context Statement”, Eugene Oregon, 2004, 5

²³ Tiffany Patterson, “Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c1819-1945, State of Missouri”, National Register of Historic Places, December 2010, Sections E 1-10, Section F 1-14.

²⁴ William Loy, Allan Stuart Allan et al., *Atlas of Oregon*, Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon Press, 2001.

²⁵ Carter & Dennis, 5.

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resources of Oregon". He died 30 October 1846 of typhoid fever without being able to return to Oregon Territory.²⁶

Willamette Valley communities developed as more individuals settled and began creating their new homes. As basic needs of shelter and safety were met motivation increased to create a church building (as opposed to fellowship in various a settler's homes or "borrowed" churches). Circuit riding preachers traveled the valley to be available one or several Sundays a month to meet religious needs. It was a common practice that settlers drew upon their past to create churches which reflected the style of their previous homes. Thus, the designs of rural historic churches in Missouri were styles copied in churches built by the settlers of Oregon Territory, Oregon State: One Room Meeting House; Gable-End Church, Center Steeple Church, Side Steeple Church, and Side-Gable Church.²⁷ Few meeting house churches still stand in the Willamette Valley however they were plentiful in the days of Oregon Territory.

In the newly developing western frontier, ease of construction and availability of materials was a guiding principle. Walter Williams notes in "The State of Missouri; An Autobiography"²⁸, churches were typically designed by a clergyman drawing upon memories and erected by communal effort with a hired builder to oversee construction. Much of the labor was volunteer labor by the congregation. Individual church congregations funded their own church constructions and were frequently the planners/designers of their church homes. Church buildings themselves were utilitarian, rectangular structures. Where ornamentation was desired, it was applied externally to the windows and doors of the structures. For Victorian style churches built by their congregations, Victorian pattern books supplied design ideas. Newly built nearby railroads added ease to securing readymade millwork ornamentation.^{29 30}

²⁶ Glenn Harrison, "Abner Hackleman's 1845 Trip to Oregon", 2013, 2.

²⁷ Tiffany Patterson, "Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c1819-1945, State of Missouri", National Register of Historic Places, December 2010, Sections E 1-10, Section F 1-14.

²⁸ Walter Williams, Ed., *The State of Missouri: An Autobiography*, Columbia, MO, E. W. Stephens Press, 1904, 213.

²⁹ *Detail, Cottage and Constructive Architecture: Containing 75 Large Lithographic Plate*, New York, A. J. Bicknell & Co., 1873.

³⁰ *Combined Book of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings*, Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co., 1898.

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As news of the fertile Willamette Valley enticed pioneers to settle here the Willamette Valley population rose from 1,500 in 1843 to 52,000 by 1860³¹, an increase greater than 3,000%. By 1878 the City of Albany map shows the town's boundaries extending to the Willamette River on the north, Elm Street to the West, Main Street to the east, and 9th street, the railroad and 12th street to the south. The U. S. Census shows Albany's population at 1,292; that population increased by 44.5% by the 1880 U. S. Census which showed Albany's population at 1,867. By 1890 the local population had grown to 3,079; an increase of 64.9%.³²

Albany, the county seat of Linn County since 1851, sits at the confluence of the Calapooia and Willamette Rivers, centered in a wide valley between the Cascade Range and the Coast Range. It is the eleventh largest city in the state and is primarily an agriculture and manufacturing community. Albany honors and promotes its extensive collection of historic homes which preservationist and architect George McMath noted in 1977 includes almost every housing style built between 1840 and 1920 including Federal, Gothic Revival, American Farmhouse, Second Empire, Eastlake, Italianate, and Colonial Revival. The city has been recognized in *This Old House* magazine and blog as one of seven cities considered "Best Places in the Northwest to Buy an Old House".³³ With four historic districts; Downtown, Monteith, Hackleman, and Airport, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church sits outside each of these districts, three blocks east of the eastern edge of the Hackleman Historic District.

³¹ "The History Project, a project of the Oregon Historical Society", William G. Robbins, 2002, 2014.

³² Riley Moffatt, *Population History of Western U.S. Cities & Towns, 1850–1990*, Lanham: Scarecrow, 1996, 206.

³³ <https://www.thisoldhouse.com/21018573/best-places-in-the-northwest-to-buy-an-old-house>, accessed 22 September 2020.

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Addendum D: The New London Emigrating Company

Although the Monteith brothers are frequently credited with founding the City of Albany, Abner Hackleman arrived first.³⁴ Captain Abner Hackleman (Iowa farmer and physician) led a contingent of approximately 52 wagons, 214 people and 666 head of cattle called “The New London Emigrating Company” to Oregon Territory in 1845. The wagon train left Independence, Missouri May, 1845 and arrived in Oregon Territory late fall that year. Because the wagon train stopped Sunday for Sabbath service, the trip took longer than the “normal” six months and became more challenging as winter approached.

Local history lists Hackleman as the first European American to arrive in what later became Albany. Several members of his wagon train in “*The Brazen Overlanders of 1845*”³⁵ were significant contributors³⁶ to Oregon Territory’s, Willamette Valley’s, and Albany’s history.³⁷

Baber, Grandville (1817-1898)

Hauled lumber from Oregon City in 1846 to build a house on his DLC. Married Elizabeth J Knox daughter of James Knox (Knox Butte, Linn County landmark). In 1851 was elected Linn County Judge, served one term.⁴⁰

Burkhart, Coriolanus “Crill” (1821-1881)

Family lore indicates that the brothers, ages 24 and 28 respectively, traveled with Abner Hackleman in 1845. They scouted the journey and destination for their father, and determined the efficacy of moving the whole family to Oregon Territory. After his sons returned to Iowa their father, John Burkhart (1787-1856) was impressed enough to move the family to Oregon Territory in 1847. John Burkhart Sr. was the first postmaster for Albany.

Burkhart, Raymond (1817-1888)

In addition to the trip with his brother in 1845, Raymond Burkhart was grandfather of John Conner Burkhart who with his cousin, Del Burkhart developed the first airport in the Northwest

³⁴ www.linncountyroots.com/Towns/Albany.htm. Accessed September 22, 2020.

³⁵ Donna Montgomery Wojcik, “*The Brazen Overlanders of 1845*”, Second Printing Heritage Books, 1992.

³⁶ Glenn Harrison, “Abner Hackleman’s 1845 Trip to Oregon”, http://www.columbiagorge.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/Hackleman's,_Abner,_1845_Trip_to_Oregon.pdf.

³⁷ Stephanie Flora, Emigrants to Oregon In 1845, Oregon Pioneers website, accessed September 22, 2020.

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in 1909. That year in partnership with Willie Crawford, the team designed, built, and flew the first working aircraft in Oregon. For several years they flew increasingly advanced airplanes throughout the Willamette Valley in an unsuccessful attempt to raise interest in building an airplane factory in Albany.

Cox, Anderson (1812-1872)

Active in Linn County's early history, sawmill owner.³⁸ Served several terms in the territorial legislatures for Oregon and Washington. Involved in determining the boundary between Linn and Marion counties.³⁹

Hale, Milton (1821-1911)

Settled near Jefferson, Marion County, Oregon; built the first ferry in the area in 1846 to transport settlers across the Santiam River. Traveled south with Abner Hackleman and Hiram Smead to help build a cabin in what would become Albany, purchased land and operated a ferry to cross the Willamette River in Albany.⁴⁰

Kees, Elmore (1812-1859)

Had 637-acre DLC at Waterloo, Linn County, Oregon, originally settlement called Kees Mill, later named Waterloo. The town's name is said to have resulted from a dispute over the distribution of Elmore's assets after his death. Established a ferry for crossing the South Santiam at Kees Mill/Waterloo.⁴⁰

Kees, Morgan (1814-1866)

Helped found Lebanon, Linn County, Oregon. Established a ferry for crossing the South Santiam at Kees Mill/Waterloo.³⁹

Kendall, Thomas (1809-1870).

One of several ministers in the Hackleman wagon train. A circuit riding preacher who established a DLC of 323 acres along the Calapooia River. Among others, organized the Oakville Willamette

³⁸ <http://www.linncountyroots.com/Towns/EmmaSmead.htm> accessed September 22, 2020.

³⁹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/67783698/anderson-cox#view-photo=210215641>, accessed September 22, 2020

⁴⁰ Floyd Mullen and Kenneth Munford, "Pioneering from the Santiam to the Calapooia. Benton County Historical Society" accessed September 23, 2020.

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Presbyterian congregation in 1850. Buried in Oakville Cemetery (site of the first location of the church).⁴⁰

Knox, James (1788-1884)

A cousin of President James Knox Polk, DLC on the north side of Knox Butte, northeast of Albany. Knox Butte is an Albany landmark.

McCoy, John (1814-1889)

Linn County Judge under the Oregon Provisional and Territorial governments, one of two first elders of the Oakville Willamette Presbyterian Church (the other was his cousin, Dr. Washington Blaine Mealey).

Mealey, Dr. Washington Blaine (1809-1853)

A senator in the Oregon Provisional and Territorial legislature. One of two first elders of the Oakville Willamette Presbyterian Church, the other was his cousin, John McCoy).

Osborn, Josiah (1809-1880)

Wagonmaker and carpenter, originally settled near Brownsville, his family was at Whitman Mission during the 1847 massacre. He was working there as a carpenter; he and his family survived the massacre by hiding under floor boards.⁴⁰

Parker, Samuel (1806-1886)

Elected to the Provisional Legislature of Oregon/Oregon Territorial Legislature, Champoeg District 1848-1851, 1858; served in Oregon House of Representative 1860.⁴¹

Smead/Smeed, Hiram (1824-1888)

Traveled south with Abner Hackleman and Milton Hale to help build a cabin in what would become Albany.⁴⁰ Later sold/traded his claim to Thomas and Walter Monteith after their arrival in 1848.

⁴¹ Stephanie Flora, [Emigrants to Oregon In 1845](#). Oregon Pioneers website, accessed September 22, 2020

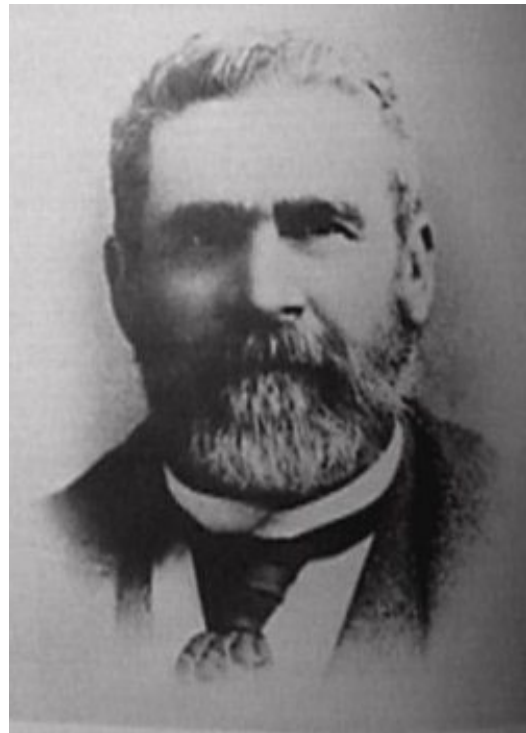
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Addendum E: People, Place, & Time, A Brief History of the Land & the Founding Families

Albany's Founding Family - The Hackleman Family

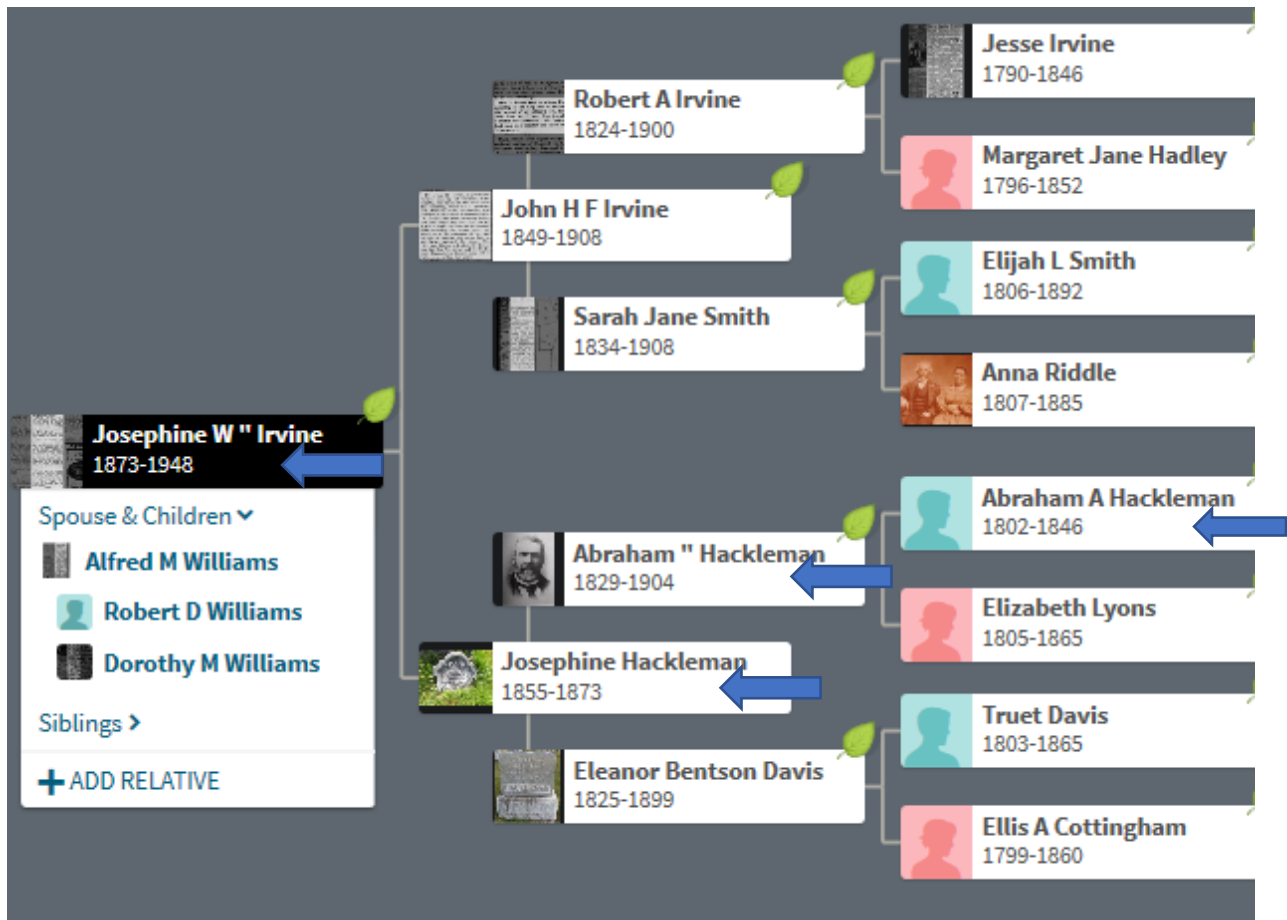
Although the Monteith brothers are frequently credited with founding the city of Albany, Oregon, Abner Hackleman arrived first.

Abraham (Abram)
Hackleman 1829-1904



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Abraham Abner, Abraham (Abram) and the Hackleman Family



Leaving St. Joseph, Missouri 24 May 1845 Abner Hackleman (1802-1846) led approximately 52 wagons, 214 individuals, 666 head of cattle and a few horses on their journey west. This company organized under the name "New London Emigrating Company" and included many surnames now common to Linn County: Baber, Burkhart, Cox, Bilyeu, Coon, Hale, Helm, Kees, Kendall, Knox, McCoy, Mealey, Miller, Osborn, Packwood, Parker, Powell, Pugh, Smead, Smith⁴², emigrants who chose to settle in the Willamette Valley. The group arrived in the Willamette Valley of Oregon Country (not yet Oregon Territory) in late 1845.⁴³

⁴² Stephanie Flora, [Emigrants to Oregon In 1845](#). Oregon Pioneers website, accessed 12 April 2020.

⁴³ Robert Duncan, *Covenanters by the Willamette, United Presbyterian Pioneers In Albany and Linn County, Oregon 1850-1900*. Kennewick Washington, 1972.

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Abner Hackleman is known as the first European American settler to arrive at what is now Albany⁴⁴. With him was Hiram Smead/Smeed, a member of the same emigrating company. Smead and Hackleman staked adjacent Provisional Land Claims on the south side of the Willamette River with Smead's claim to the west of the Hackleman claim. The following spring Hackleman departed for Iowa to gather his family and bring them back to Oregon Country to settle on his claim. After arriving in Iowa, he traveled around the state extolling the virtues Oregon Country.⁴⁵ Unfortunately, Abner Hackleman died of typhoid fever 30 October 1846, six months before they planned to begin their journey to Oregon Country. He is buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, adjacent to the Shinar Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery in Pleasant Grove, Des Moines County, Iowa.⁴⁶

Six months later in April 1847, his eighteen-year-old son, Abram Hackleman headed to Oregon Country with his friend John Burkhart to take up his deceased father's claim, Provisional Land Claim #2228. Members of this 1847 wagon train included his future wife, Eleanor Bentson Davis and additional Burkhart family members.⁴⁷ The wagon train arrived in the Willamette Valley approximately September 1847⁴⁸, and Abram Hackleman claimed occupancy of the Provisional Land Claim on 18 December 1847.

Abram Hackleman married Eleanor Bentson Davis on 29 March 1849. In the next fifteen years, between 1850 and 1864, they had five children (Pauline, Thurston, Josephine, Denver, and Frank). In 1851 Physician Reuben Coleman Hill established Albany's first school and Eleanor Hackleman was the school's first schoolteacher.⁴⁹ It is said she taught school in her home while simultaneously plucking poultry. Note: Abram and Eleanor Hackleman's middle child; Josephine, born in 1855, will be further discussed in the third section of this addendum.

The Hackleman Provisional Land Claim totaled 642.31 acres in TS11SR3W, Willamette Meridian, sections 5,6,7,8. It was bounded on the north by the Willamette River, on the west by

⁴⁴ Cathy Ingalls, "Albany a Primer", October 29, 2018

⁴⁵ Glenn Harrison, "Abner Hackleman's 1845 Trip to Oregon".

⁴⁶ lagenweb.org/desmoines/Cemeteries/PleasantGrove.htm

⁴⁷ Stephanie Flora, [Emigrants to Oregon In 1847](#). Oregon Pioneers, accessed 12 April 2020.

⁴⁸ www.linncountyroots.com/Towns/Albany.htm

⁴⁹ Ingalls, Cathy.

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Baker/Montgomery Streets, on the south by Queen Avenue, and on the east by Geary Street. (Street names designated years after the PLC was claimed.) At the time of registration married couples were eligible for 640 acres, 320 acres each for husband and wife. With advent of the Donation Land Act of 1850, Oregon Country's Provisional Land Claims became Donation Land Claims. Of interest in the Hackleman Donation Land Claim Certificate 2228, Notification 699 is detail of the clear separation of the westerly 320 acres for Abram Hackleman and easterly 320 acres for Eleanor Hackleman.⁵⁰ Years later the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built in 1892 at the end of 4th Street at the intersection of Santiam Road and Main Street in Albany, on part of Eleanor Hackleman's portion of the DLC.

Walter and Thomas Monteith arrived in Albany in 1847, two years after Abner Hackleman and Hiram Smead. The Monteith brothers purchased the claim established by Hiram Smead for \$400 and settled west of the Hackleman Provincial Land Claim. In 1850 Abram Hackleman designated 70 acres of his land in East Albany to become Hackleman's 1st Addition. This was followed by four more additions, totaling more than 100 acres⁵¹ prior to the end of the nineteenth century. Four more sections were laid out between 1910 and 1940.

Hackleman's pre 1900 Additions:

1850 Hackleman's 1st Addition

1863 Hackleman's 2nd Addition

1871 Eastern Addition Hackleman's

1887 Hackleman's 3rd Addition (Main, Pine, Willamette to Second)

1889 Hackleman's 4th Addition (Harrison, Geary, Front, Second)

The remainder of Hackleman Additions to the City of Albany occurred after the death of Eleanor Bentson Davis Hackleman:

1910 Hackleman Heir's Addition (Main, Sherman, Oak, Pine, Denver)

⁵⁰ Abram Hackleman Donation Land Claim Certification, Oregon City, Oregon Land Office, 30 November 1864.

⁵¹ <http://www.linncountyroots.com/Towns/Albany.htm>

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1911 Hackleman's Woodland Addition (Main, Geary, Seventh, Eighth)

1915 Hackleman Park Addition

1940 Hackleman's Grove Addition (S of 10th, Hill to Main)

After settling in Albany during its infancy and helping to create the townsite, Abram Hackleman was active in the early governance of Linn County as a Linn County Commissioner and also of Albany as a City Councilman. He helped with development of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Wagon Road, was an Oregon Pacific Railroad director and he assisted in organizing the first Linn County Fair. Eleanor B. D. Hackleman died in 1899 and Abram Hackleman died in 1904, both are buried in Riverside Cemetery in Albany.

In 1929 their son Denver & his wife, Louisa (Eckerman) Hackleman donated two large blocks of land (blocks 2 & 3, of Hackleman Heir's Addition) to the City of Albany. The land, between Sixth and Seventh Streets east of Sherman Street came with three stipulations:

- The land was to be used for a children's playground and park
- The donors have a right to name the park
- The park at all times must remain under the care and control of the City of Albany.⁵²

The two-acre park includes basketball, pickleball, and volley ball courts, picnic tables, seasonal restrooms, and a playground.

⁵² "Land Donated To City For Children", Albany Democrat-Herald, September 12, 1929, 1.

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Albany's Cumberland Church's Founding Family - The Irvine Family

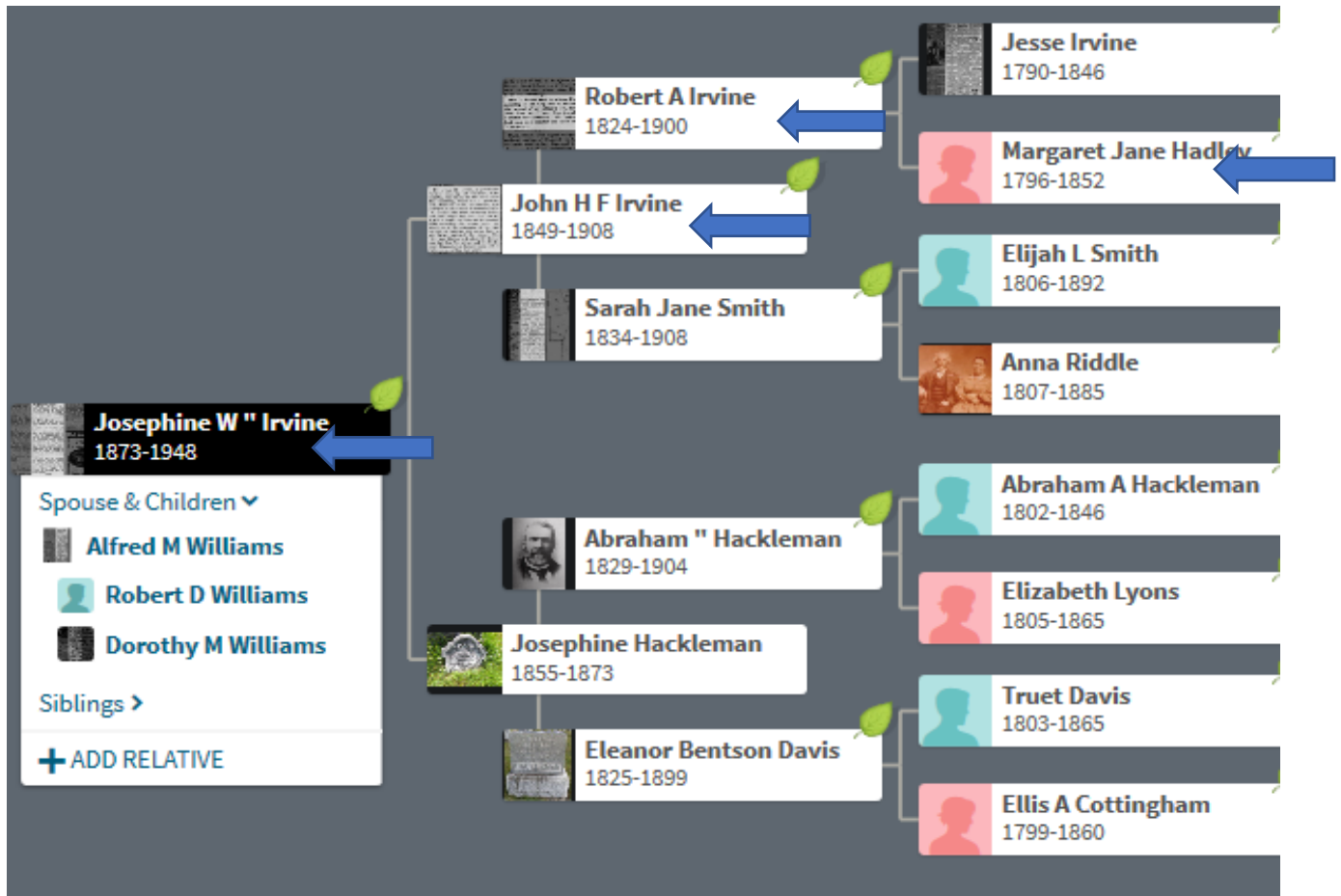
Robert (Bog) Armington Irvine and his family brought their religion, Cumberland Presbyterianism, from Missouri to Oregon Territory; first practicing their faith as they travelled the Oregon Trail, then creating a church family at Mt. Pleasant (Kingston/Jordan) about 1856 and finally in Albany in 1891.

Robert (Bog) Armington
Irvine



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Robert Armington (Bog) Irvine



Margaret Jane Hadley and Jesse Irvine married in Logan County, Kentucky in 1810, settling in neighboring Todd County, Kentucky the following year. In 1834 the family moved northwest about 600 miles to Gentry County, Missouri in 1836. Claggett/Irvine family genealogy shows the various Irvine family members in Kentucky and Missouri as members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church⁵³, a religion that separated from the Presbyterian Church and developed primarily in Kentucky, Tennessee and the Midwest in the early 1800s.⁵⁴ Jesse Irvine died in 1846. Six years following his death the family decided to follow the flow of individuals heading west.

⁵³ Edith Kearns Chambers, *Genealogical Narrative: A history of the Claggett-Irvine Clans*, Binford and Mort, Portland, Oregon. 1940

⁵⁴ Barrus, Baughn, Campbell, *A People Called Cumberland Presbyterians*, Frontier Press, Memphis, Tennessee. 1972

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As other family members heard of the decision, they joined wagon train. The close knit “clan” settled their affairs in Missouri and most headed to St. Joseph, Missouri for provisioning.

As was typical for that year, the wagon train was a small family wagon train⁵⁵ consisting primarily of the Irvine, Claggett, and Berry families. Additional families related by marriage into one of those three families joined the wagon train. Claggett and Irvine family recollections show it contained 50 wagons, 300 cattle, 125 yokes of oxen. Travel on the Oregon Trail was challenging in those years, but particularly so in 1852. Stephanie Flora’s website “Oregon Pioneers” calls 1852 “the year of illness and death on the trail for humans and animals alike”.⁵⁶ Causes of death were varied, but cholera (humans) and anthrax (animals) plagued the journey of most wagon trains that year.

Wagon master Robert Armington Irvine was accompanied by his brother Samuel Hadley Owen Irvine and brother-in-law Charles Claggett. They left St. Joseph for Oregon Territory on 1 April 1852. The train traveled intact with no more than two hundred yards between wagons and every rested every Sunday when they held Cumberland Presbyterian Services.⁵⁷ Though it is thought the journey west was relatively uneventful, Wagon master, Robert Armington Irvine experienced the death of two family members; his infant daughter died somewhere near the Platte River and later his wife, Sarah Anne Berry, died near The Dalles. The group arrived in Salem 13 October 1852 and death struck the family once again. Margaret Jane Hadley Irvine, the matriarch, died the night of their arrival in Salem. She is buried at Lee Mission Cemetery in Salem. Shortly after her death four of her sons traveled 24 miles southeast to the Forks of the Santiam (northeast of Scio) and founded their Donation Land Claims on adjacent land midway between Kingston and Jordan in Linn County. The area was at one time known as Irvine Hill after the families’ who settled there.

A few years after the Irvine brothers settled near the Forks of the Santiam (the convergence of the North Santiam River and the South Santiam River), the Irvines recognized the

⁵⁵ Stephanie Flora. http://www.oregonpioneers.com/1852_AI.htm

⁵⁶ Stephanie Flora. http://www.oregonpioneers.com/1852_AI.htm

⁵⁷ Edith Kearns Chambers, *Genealogical Narrative: A history of the Claggett-Irvine Clans*, Binford and Mort, Portland, Oregon. 1940, page 102

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community's need for a place for fellowship and a house of worship as did other's in the community including Washington Crabtree. Benjamin Harrison Logan Irvine contributed a substantial sum of money and solicited from his neighbors the money to build the Mt. Pleasant Church on land supplied by Washington Crabtree.⁵⁸ At the same time Robert Armington Irvine donated land on his neighboring DLC for the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery and a school. The church housed two congregations simultaneously, Christian (Crabtree's religious preference) and Cumberland Presbyterian (Irvine's religious preference). Worship services alternated each Sunday, but were dependent on the availability of a circuit riding preacher.

A year after his first wife died on the trail, Robert Armington Irving married Sarah Jane Smith (2nd wife, both named Sarah) in September, 1853. The Smith family was also traveling westward on the Oregon Trail in 1852. During the early years of their marriage the couple raised their family of seven children (John, Margaret, Elijah, Charles, Mary Anne, Amanda, Charles) on their DLC #4699 O.C. between Jordan and Kingston. Note: John Harrison Francis Irvine, the oldest son and only child of Robert A. Irving and his first wife, Sarah Ann Berry, born in 1849, will be further discussed in the third section of this addendum.

The rest of the family were children born to Robert and his second wife, Sarah Jane Smith. Robert Armington Irvine and family left the Kingston/Jordan area and moved southwest to a 300 acre farm near Tallman, a small community northeast of Lebanon in Linn County about 1860. In 1868 R. A. Irvine was elected sheriff in nearby Albany and moved to the NW corner of 3rd and Jackson in Albany.⁵⁹ After his role as sheriff for two terms he served as Linn County state senator in 1886 and later was named Chief Marshal of the Oregon Agricultural Society.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Albany was established in Albany on 16 March 1891 at a meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church South (See Addendum G.) Prior to the building of a church home the church met at various member residences and it was common for them to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church South when possible. Circuit riding preachers arrived monthly to preach the services. Two months after the church was established Robert

⁵⁸ Edith Kearns Chambers

⁵⁹ Albany City Directory 1878, Albany, Oregon

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Armington Irvine was ordained as an Elder of the church. As one of three committee members (R. A. Irvine, J. C. Porter, H. Bryant) he was active in soliciting contractor bids towards building Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church.⁶⁰ Public notice was given Friday, 29 January 1892 of the incorporation of the church with H Bryant, R. A. Irvine and D. McGregor as incorporators.⁶¹ Irvine continued as an Elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until his death in 1900.⁶² R. A. Armington's funeral service was held at his home, conducted by Rev. Longbottom, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His widow, Sarah Jane (Smith) Irvine continued to live at the same location in Albany, 234 S Jackson Street SE⁶³ until her death in 1908.

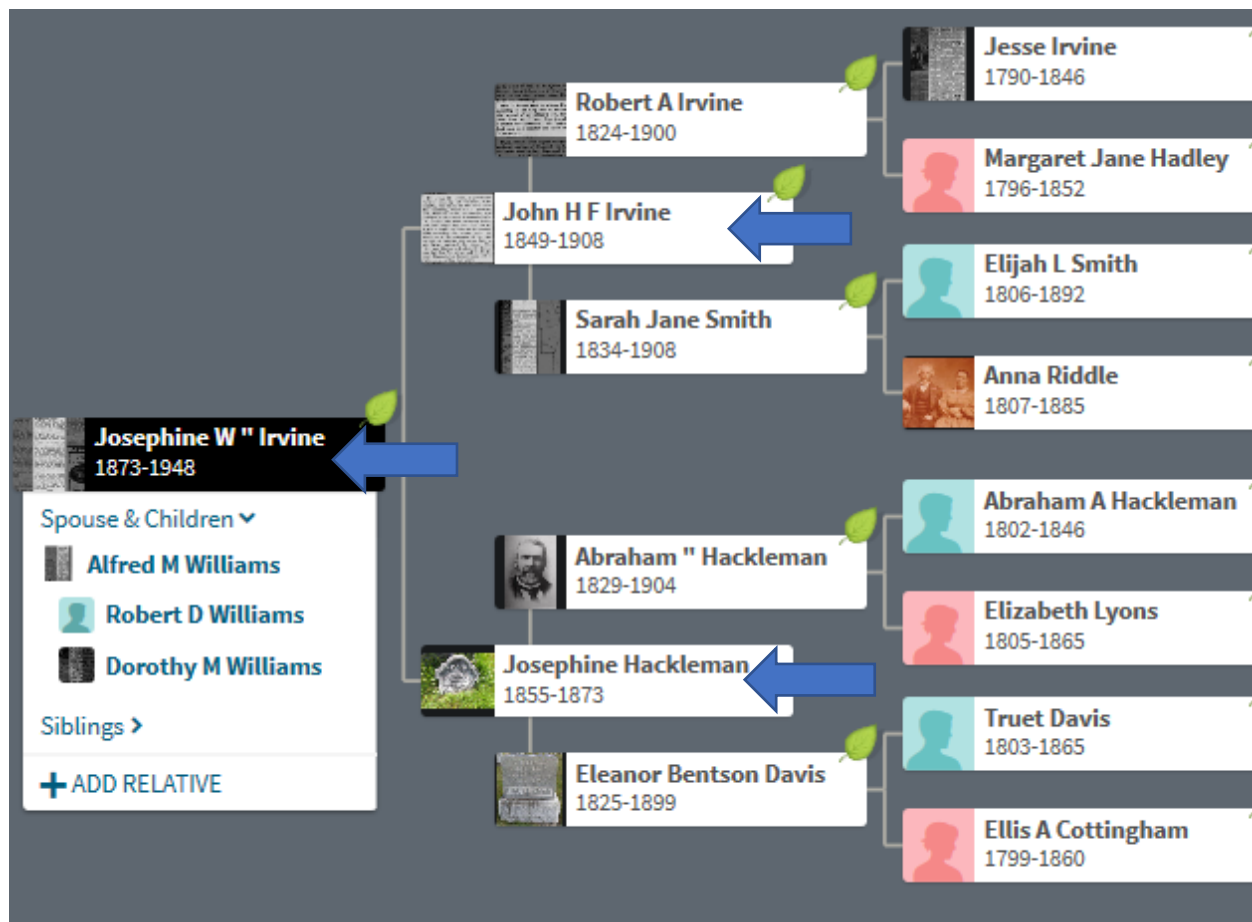
⁶⁰ *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany, Oregon. 30 December 1891, Wednesday, 2.

⁶¹ *Albany Democrat*. Albany, Oregon 29 January 1892, Friday, 4.

⁶² Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA, U.S. Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970, Accession Number: 04 0107x51C3. Ancestry.Com, Lehi, UT

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Hackleman & Irvine Families – Joined By Marriage



Abram and Eleanor Hackleman's third child, daughter Josephine Hackleman, was born in 1855 in Albany. On 29 December 1872 at age seventeen, Josephine Hackleman married John Harrison Francis Irvine, first born of Robert Armington Irvine and Sarah Ann Berry at the Hackleman home. The 1870 U. S. Census for Linn County shows John H. F. Irvine working as a farm laborer on his father's farm. The Albany Register dated 3 January 1873 recorded their marriage and honored them with the comment "Happy be their dreams. If they must have troubles, let them be *little ones*."⁶⁴ A few months after their marriage Josephine (Hackleman) Irvine became pregnant with their first child, due November 1873. Daughter, Josephine Winona

⁶⁴ *The Albany Register*, Albany, Oregon, 03 January 1873, 6.

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“Nona” Irvine was born 1 November 1873. Unfortunately, mother, Josephine (Hackleman) Irvine, became ill and died eight days after giving birth at the age of eighteen on 9 November 1873.⁶⁵ Josephine (Hackleman) Irvine is buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Albany.

Two and a half years after the death of his wife, John H. F. Irvine was one of seven medical students graduating from Willamette University.⁶⁶ Six months later he is found practicing medicine in Peoria, Linn County, Oregon. From Peoria he moved to Centerville, Umatilla County in 1879 where he and a Mr. Cook (also from Linn County) owned a drug store. On the same date eight years after he married Josephine Hackleman, Dr. John H. F. Irvine married Mary Elizabeth Mills in Union County, Oregon 29 December 1880. Four children were born to this marriage, three in Umatilla County between 1881 and 1886, and the fourth child was born in Portland, Multnomah County in 1892. Four months after John Irvine’s father, R. A. Irvine died, John H. F. Irvine has moved his family back to Tallman, Linn County, Oregon and is listed on the 1900 U. S. Census as a farmer. Research does not show Winona ever lived with her father and his second family.

This extended family of Hackleman and Irvine likely met the challenges inherent in raising infant Winona without a mother. It is possible Winona was primarily raised by one or both sets of grandparents. Two aunts and an uncle on the Irvine side were 9, 11, 15 years older and two uncles on the Hackleman side were 9 and 14 years older. At the age of seven Winona is listed on the 1880 U. S. Census for Lebanon precinct, likely the Tallman farm, with her grandfather, R. A. Irvine and his family.⁶⁷ The 1892 Albany City Directory shows Winona at the age of nineteen again living with her paternal grandfather Irvine at his residence on the SW corner of 3rd and Jackson Streets in Albany.

Eight months after the birth of Winona J. Irvine, twenty-two miles to the east, Alfred Melvin Williams was born in Waterloo, Linn County, Oregon. Alfred M. Williams was raised in Linn County and attended Santiam Academy in Lebanon; a school started in 1850s by the

⁶⁵ “Sad Death”, *Albany Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 14 November 1873, Friday, 3

⁶⁶ *Weekly Oregon Statesman*, Salem Oregon, 09 June 1876, Friday, 5

⁶⁷ 1880 U. S. Census, Linn County, 1880; Census Place: East Albany and Lebanon, Linn, Oregon; Roll: 1082; Page: 339B; Enumeration District: 070

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Methodist Episcopal Church. In the early years of Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he worked at the church and was "received under care of Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry".⁶⁸ At the same time A. M. Williams was working at the church Winona Josephine Irvine was a teacher in the Sunday School and an organist⁶⁹ and so had opportunity to become acquainted with Alfred M. Williams.

Williams received additional religious training in Tennessee at a Presbyterian theological institution and then returned to the western states where he served various localities as a Cumberland Presbyterian pastor. In 1896, listed as a resident of Cottage Grove, Oregon, he graduated from Albany College. The following year, 1897, he married Winona Josephine Irvine in Fresno, California. She travelled with her husband throughout Utah, Washington, California and Oregon where he was preached. Presbyterian Church records from 1914 list their daughter, Dorothy Margaret Williams as born and baptized at the former Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Albany, now named Grace Presbyterian Church.⁷⁰

January 1920, A. M. Williams was inaugurated as the sixteenth President of Albany College serving from 1920-1922. (Twenty years later Albany College became Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oregon⁷¹). After his term at Albany College, Williams continued as pastor of various Presbyterian Churches in Oregon. While pastor at Nelscott, Oregon he died suddenly on 12 June 1941 and is buried in Albany's Masonic Cemetery. Winona J (Irvine) Williams died at her home in Hackleman's Grove on 20 November 1948.

Her maternal grandmother, Eleanor Bentson (Davis) Hackleman's will divided her half of the original Hackleman Donation Land Claim to each of her four surviving children and designated an equal, fifth portion to her granddaughter, Winona.⁷² (Will filed 5 October, 1899, written 25 June 1892.)

⁶⁸ *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany, Linn County Oregon, Saturday, November 11, 1917, 1

⁶⁹ *ibid*

⁷⁰ Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA, U.S. Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970, Accession Number: 04 0107x51C3. Ancestry.Com, Lehi, UT

⁷¹ "The Herald and Presbyter. Oregon Notes", Rev. J. Edward Blair. February 11, 1928. Page 8.

⁷² Eleanor Bentson Davis Hackleman Will, Linn County Record of Wills, Volume 1, Albany Regional Museum, Albany, Oregon, Will filed 5 October 1899, 334-338.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum F: Cumberland Presbyterians, the Willamette Valley, & C. A. Wooley

After philosophical disagreements with the Presbyterian Church (USA), Presbyterians of the Cumberland River Valley of Kentucky and Tennessee were expelled by the Kentucky Synod of the Presbyterian Church in 1804. In conflict with the Presbyterian Church, the Cumberland Presbyterians wanted to ordain individuals that lacked the parent church body's more extensive religious education requirements. A primary motivator for the difference in ministerial philosophy was the Cumberland faction's awareness of the significant shortage of ministers with formal education to meet the growing demand of preachers by western settlers. This vision was further supported by the choices of Methodist and Baptist religious leaders who sent preachers with little or no formal training into the western frontier to build new congregations.

Formally, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was established in 1810 of ministers who had been expelled by the Presbyterian Church. It was thought that the split would be temporary, however it was not until almost a hundred years later, in 1906, that the schism ended and Cumberland Presbyterians were invited to rejoin the Presbyterian Church of the United States as a Presbyterian Christian denomination.⁷³ During the almost century of separation, the religion flourished and congregations are now located throughout the United States and in several additional countries. Many of these congregations still exist, especially in small towns and rural communities, primarily in Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

The Cumberlanders were innovative and disruptive to the underlying Presbyterian philosophies in other ways. In his book, "The History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kentucky to 1988", author Matthew H. Gore includes additional details about the Cumberland Presbyterian Church "Cumberland Presbyterians were among the first denominations to admit women to their educational institutions and to accept them in leadership roles. They were the first to include women as ordained clergy. Cumberland Presbyterians were also early to ordain African-Americans to the ministry."⁷⁴

⁷³Matthew H Gore, *The History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kentucky to 1988*, Memphis, Tennessee: Joint Heritage Committee. 2000.

⁷⁴ *ibid*

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Cumberland Presbyterian ministers initially came west without appointment by the Cumberland Presbytery. In 1848 the first Cumberland Presbyterian church in Oregon Territory was established at Rickreall by Rev. J. A. Cornwall. Oregon was the first in development of actual Cumberland Churches on the west coast. In 1851 Oregon Presbytery (under the Synod of Missouri) was formed and consisted of four ordained ministers (Cornwall, Music, Johnson, Robertson) with five separate congregations including Tulare (near Fresno, CA), Luckiamute (Rickreall, OR), Abique/Abiqua (Silverton, OR), Yamhill (McMinnville, OR) and Santiam (unable to specifically locate). The total congregation at that time numbered 170.⁷⁵ Within four years, two more Presbyteries had been established, the Willamette (southern Oregon) and Walla Walla.⁷⁶

One of the circuit riding preachers in the Willamette Valley for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was Carey Allen Wooley, ordained in Missouri in 1859. C. A. Wooley, his wife, parents, and brother started west in 1859, but stopped in Denver, Colorado for two years while a family member recuperated from illness. They arrived in Eugene, Oregon in 1865.

C. A. Wooley's first pastorate was at Luckiamute (west of Corvallis, Oregon). He organized churches throughout the Willamette Valley at Mary's River, Luckiamute, Junction City, Dillard, Cresswell, Scio, Albany, and Dorena. He preached at many of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches throughout the valley (McMinnville, Lebanon, Brownsville, Eugene, Cottage Grove, Mary's River, Luckiamute, Junction City, Dillard, Cresswell, Scio, Albany, Dorena) and was responsible for the building of several Willamette Valley churches. Preacher Wooley often rode 20-30 miles on horseback to meet his preaching commitments.⁷⁷ Proceedings of the session of Cumberland Presbyterians, Oregon Synod held in Scio in 1889 named Rev. Wooley as synodical evangelist.⁷⁸

During C. A. Wooley's time preaching at Mount Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian church, Reverend Wooley became acquainted with the various members of the Irvine family. As the Irvine family moved south to Tallman and Albany their desire to establish a new Cumberland

⁷⁵ *The Overland Monthly publication*, 1885, 191.

⁷⁶ Clifford M Drury, *Beginnings of the synod of Oregon*, 214-217.

⁷⁷ Lois Barton, "Carey Allen Wooley Family", *Lane County Historian*, Fall 1967, 57.

⁷⁸ *Morning Daily Herald*, Albany, Oregon, 23 July 1889, Tuesday, 3.

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Presbyterian Church in Albany grew. A local newspaper article dated March 20, 1891 shows this desire coming to fruition “Rev. Wooley organized a Cumberland Presbyterian church in Albany on Sunday, consisting of twenty-two members. For the present he will supply them with a monthly service on the third Sabbath of each month, until such time as the congregation secures a house for regular weekly services.”⁷⁹ In December 1891 Reverend Wooley was again in Albany soliciting aid for building a Cumberland Presbyterian Church building in the eastern portion of Albany.⁸⁰

After assisting in the dedication of Albany’s Cumberland Presbyterian Church Reverend Wooley went on to preach there twice a month, every first and third Sunday. Upon leaving the Albany church he preached and developed churches in other Willamette Valley communities for many more years. He died 26 October 1915 at his home in Eugene, Oregon⁸¹ and is buried at Oak Hill Cemetery in Eugene.

⁷⁹ *Lebanon Express*, Friday, March 20, 1891.

⁸⁰ *Morning Daily Herald*, Albany, Oregon, 3 December 1891, Thursday, 4.

⁸¹ *The Eugene Guard*, October 26, 1915, 8.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church Leaders

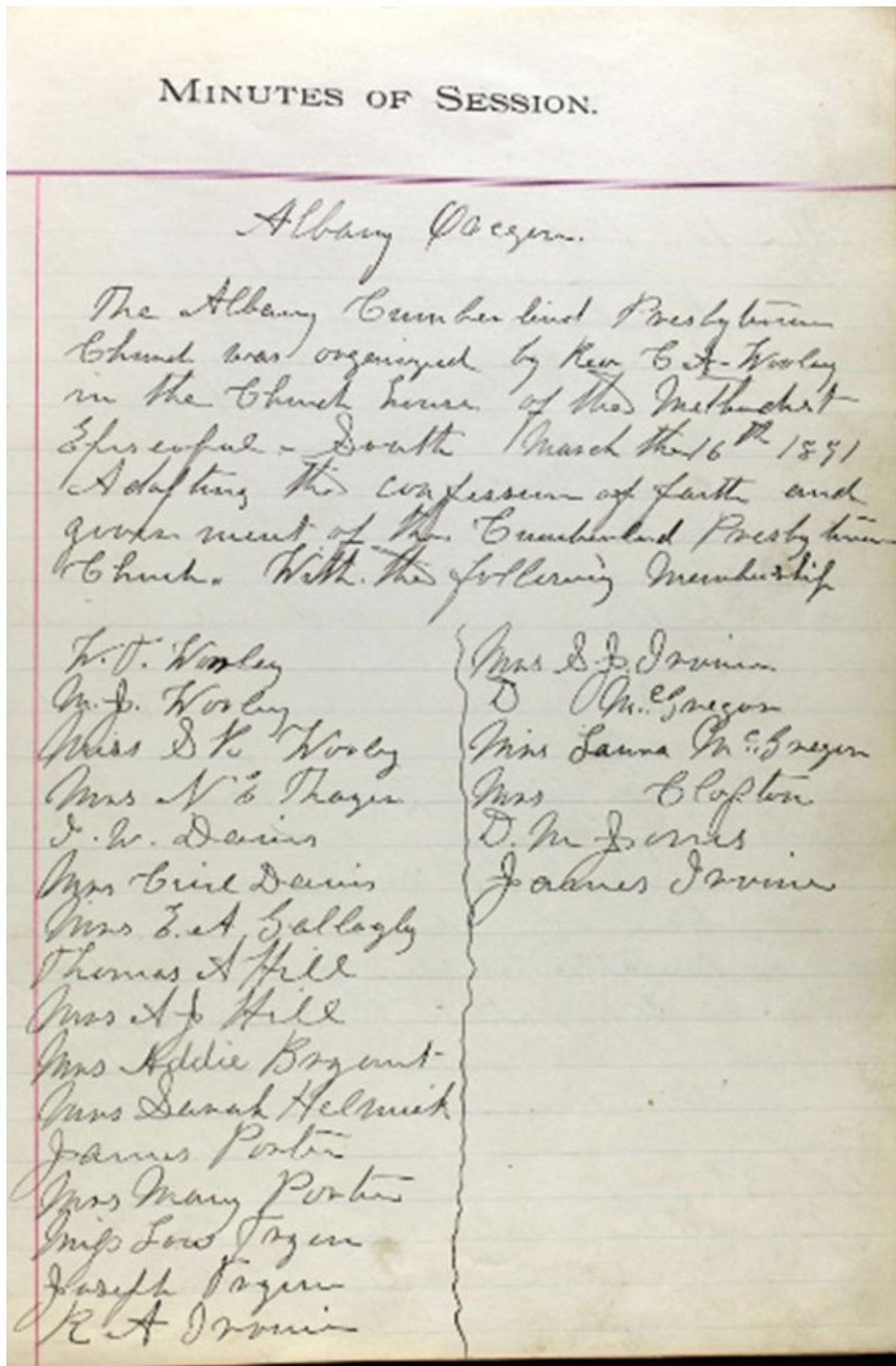
1891	Carey Allen Wooley	Reverend
1894	Alfred Melvin Williams	Licentiate
1895	Alfred Melvin Williams	Licentiate
1895	E. W. Achison	Sunday School Superintendent
1898	Will V. McGee	Minister

Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church Register of Elders

C. McGregor	March 1891-Dec 1902
I. W. Davis	May 1892
D. M. Jones	April 1891-Nov 1892
R. A. Irvine	June 1892-Feb 1900
E. W. Achison	Feb 1893-Oct 1897
August Becker	Feb 23, 1896-?
Wm. N. Bayliss	Jan 1898- Sept 1899
James Porter	Jan 1898-?
T. R. Chandler	?-1903
Ray T Worley	

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum G: The Founding Congregation



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

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

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

<u>Recorded Name</u>	<u>Identified Name</u>	<u>Birth-Death</u>
W T Worley	William Theodore Worley	1836-1914
M J Worley	Matilda Jane (Smith) Worley	1848-1923
Miss S? Worley	Sarah Belle Worley	1871-1904
Mrs N E Thayer	Nancy Elizabeth (Worley) Thayer	1866-1946
I W Davis	Isaac William Davis	1833-1919
Mrs. C??il Davis	Mrs. Civil (Corbit) Davis	1829-1896
Mrs E A Gallagly	Elvira Augusta (Davis) Gallegly	1861-1926
Thomas A Hill	Unknown	18??-
Mrs. A J Hill	Unknown	18??-
Mrs Addie Bryant	Addie Eliza (Kirkpatrick) Bryant	1855-1931
Mrs Sarah Helmick	Sarah J (Stepro) Helmick	1823-1924
James Porter	James C Porter	1862-1926
Mrs Mary Porter	Mary (Tryon) Porter	1864-1945
Miss Lou Tryon	Lulina Tryon	1861-1940
Joseph Tryon	James Joseph Tryon	1874-1941
R A Irvine	Robert Armington Irvine*	1824-1900
Mrs S J Irvine	Sarah Jane (Smith) Irvine	1834-1908
D McGregor	Donald McGregor	1841-1921
Mrs Laura McGregor	Laura (Foster) McGregor	1857-1933
Miss Clayton	America Jennie Clayton	1864-1933
D M Jones	Daniel Madison Jones	1837-1920
James Irvin	James Lee Irvin	1865-1950

Genealogical research of the 21 founding members of Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church shows 74% of the 1891 congregation or their immediate ancestors were emigrants to Oregon from Missouri and adjacent states as were most of Linn County's early settlers (Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri).⁸² Key contributors to the Cumberland

⁸² Floyd C. Mullen, *"The Land of Linn"*, Dalton's Printing, Lebanon, Oregon, 1971, 19.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Presbyterian Church building effort had already built a church by congregational effort at Mt. Pleasant, six miles northeast of Scio about 1856, less than 26 miles from the church location in Albany. The style chosen by the 1892 congregation for their new church in Albany is the fourth most common of those listed as rural churches of Missouri; One Room, Gable End, Side Steeple.

Prior to the building of their church home in 1892, Presbyterian Church archives show the congregation frequently met at individual member's homes. The Methodist Episcopal South Church (National Historic Register, listing #79002110) served as a frequent venue for special events or when circuit riding preachers enticed large crowds as they stopped to preach on their Willamette Valley routes.^{83 84}

In addition to the actual physical effort to build the church, the congregation was also involved in fund raising and supplying material for church use. William Theodore Worley's (a 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/Santiam with his relatives the Gallegly's catty-corner across the street. Sarah Jane Stepro Helmick donated small rawhide seat chairs for the congregation's use until pews were available. Addie Kirkpatrick lived with her husband Hubbard Bryant lived nearby at the fifth house east of Main on the north side of Santiam Road. Hub Bryant was active in raising funds to build the church. His mother in law, Elmina Kirkpatrick organized the Quilt of Names, a quilt made by the women members commemorating the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Albany. At the fundraising event raffling off quilt Hub Bryant bought it to give to his wife, Addie Eliza Kirkpatrick Bryant. As of 1960 the quilt was still in possession of a Bryant family member. The Bryant home was considered a favored lodging location for many of the circuit riding preachers that serviced the church.

⁸³ "Services Tomorrow", *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 26 Dec. 1891,3.

⁸⁴ *Albany Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 25 September 1891, 4.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum H: W. S. Trainor; Contractor, Builder

Albany City Directory 1892 includes a full-page advertisement for W. S. Trainor (Winfield Scott Trainor/Trainer) listed Contractor and Builder⁸⁵ and specifically, the Builder of Cumberland [sic] Presbyterian Church and other Public and Private Buildings. 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.

Winfield Scott Trainor (1860-1935) was born in Pennsylvania. At ages ten and twenty he is found living in Middletown Township and Thornbury Township respectively, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, east of Philadelphia. His father's occupation is listed in the 1870 US Census as a carpenter. W. S. Trainor first appears in Albany, Oregon March 1891 as a signatory of a Tradesman Agreement⁸⁶ regarding wage and hourly rates for a day's work in construction. Other than the advertisement in the city directory, there are no specific newspaper articles linking him to construction of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

A local news articles in December, 1895 reports injuries received by W. S. Trainor in a workplace accident repairing the wagon bridge across the Santiam River at Mehama. In the article his occupation is listed as a mechanic.⁸⁷ In 1896 another news article notes he has been in an accident with a runaway horse. The 1897 States Rights Democrat lists his move to Spokane, Washington for work.⁸⁸ U.S. Censuses for 1900, 1910, and 1920 show W. S. Trainor's continued habitation of Spokane, Washington. The 1901 Spokane City Directory lists his occupation as carpenter.⁸⁹

⁸⁵ Albany City Directory, 1892, 11.

⁸⁶ "A Nine Hour Agreement", *Albany Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 13 March 1891, 3.

⁸⁷ "Fell Forty Feet.", *Albany Weekly Herald*, Albany, Oregon, 19 Dec. 1895, 8.

⁸⁸ *States Rights Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 30 April 1897, 1.

⁸⁹ Spokane City Directory, 1901, 780.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum I: Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church Timeline

1804	Kentucky Synod of the Presbyterian Church dissolved
4 Feb. 1810	Cumberland Presbyterian Church organization established in Tennessee
1843	Provisional Government formed at Champoeg. Meetings included a large number of Willamette Valley settlers
1845	Abner Hackleman and the New London Emigrating Company including Hiram Smead arrive in Oregon Country. Hackleman and Smead establish Provincial Land Claims (PLC)
1846	Abner Hackleman returns to Iowa, makes preparations to bring family to Oregon Territory
30 Oct. 1847	Abner Hackleman dies of typhoid fever prior to departure from Iowa, buried at Shinar Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery, near Des Moines
28 Dec. 1847	Provisional Legislature creates Linn County from southern portion of Champoeg County
13 Aug. 1848	Oregon Territory created by United States Congress
1851	Territorial Legislature moves Linn County seat from Brownsville to Albany
1856	Margaret Jane Hadley Irvine (widow, matriarch) and family arrive in Oregon Territory, establish Donation Land Claims
1856	Mt. Pleasant (Kingston/Jordan NE of Scio) Cumberland Presbyterian Church built on land donated by Washington Crabtree, adjacent to Irvine DLCs. Church housed dual congregations with circuit riding preachers, Christian congregation (Crabtree) and Cumberland Presbyterian congregation (Irvine)
14 Feb. 1859	The State of Oregon is born
16 Mar. 1891	Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized in Methodist Episcopal South Church by C. A. Wooley with 22 members ⁹⁰
1 Oct. 1891	Jones Addition Plat map registered with Linn Co. courthouse (John Jones & wife Martha Jones)
11 Dec. 1891	C. A. Wooley solicits subscription for builder of Cumberland Presbyterian Church ⁹¹

⁹⁰ US Presbyterian Church records, 1701-1970, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹¹ *States Rights Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 11 December 1891, Vol. 27, 5.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

- 30 Dec. 1891 R. A. Irvine, J. C. Porter, H Bryant form building committee, request bids for building of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. "Bids due by 1PM on January 6, 1892. Plans and specifications available to view at hardware store of F. H. Roscoe."⁹²
- 22 Jan. 1892 John Jones & Martha Jones deed lots 15 & 16, Block 2, Jones Addition to Cumberland Presbyterian Church⁹³
- 29 Jan. 1892 Cumberland Presbyterian Church incorporated⁹⁴
- 25 Mar. 1892 Ladies of CPC host a church supper celebrating the completion of the new church⁹⁵
- 30 Dec. 1892 Christmas service notice "at the Cumberland Presbyterian and M. E. Church South, two trees and a program" show that by 30 December 1892 the church was in regular use⁹⁶
- 1894 Cumberland Presbyterian Church history lists A. Melvin Williams licentiate; Will V McGee, Clerk; E. W. Ackinson, Sunday School Superintendent⁹⁷
- 1903 The Presbyterian Church of the USA (the so-called "Northern" denomination) proposed reunification with the CPC.
- Nov. 1905 Willamette Presbytery adds 6 churches (from Cumberland to United Presbyterian) including Albany
- 1906 The Presbyterian Church of the USA's General Assembly votes to reconnect with Cumberland Presbyterians. Actual reconsolidation took years due to disagreements within various Cumberland Presbyterian congregations.
- 28 Feb. 1913 Cumberland Presbyterian Church deeds church property to Grace Presbyterian Church
- Feb. 1917 Grace Presbyterian expands church by adding a cross gable section
- 18 Nov. 1917 Grace Church week long rededication begins, A. M. Williams named new pastor at dedication⁹⁸
- 1929 Eleanor Hackleman Park given to Albany by Denver and Louise Hackleman

⁹² "To Contractors", *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 30 Dec. 1891, Wednesday, 2.

⁹³ *States Rights Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 22 January 1892, Vol 27, 4.

⁹⁴ *Albany Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 29 January 1892, 4.

⁹⁵ *Albany Daily Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 24 March 1892, 3.

⁹⁶ *Albany Democrat*, Albany, Oregon, 30 December 1892, 3.

⁹⁷ Minutes of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly, 1894, 184.

⁹⁸ *Albany Daily Democrat*, 17 November 1917, 1.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

27 Aug. 1931	Grace Presbyterian Church deeds church property to Grace Mennonite Church
16 Nov. 1931	Members of Grace Presbyterian Church (dissolved) become members of First Presbyterian Church ⁹⁹ or continue as members of the Grace Mennonite Church
9 Aug. 1976	Grace Mennonite Church deeds church property to Faith Bible Church
July 1987	Valley Christian Center, Foursquare Church using church building
Dec. 1991	Sequoia Baptist Church using church building
1993	Living Water Christian Assembly occupies the building
29 July 1993	Faith Bible Church deeds church property to RRW Corporation
19 Jan. 2000	RRW Corporation deeds church property to City of Albany ¹⁰⁰
2013	Faith Harvest Fellowship leases building from City of Albany ¹⁰¹
2000	City of Albany buys the property as part of a road work project
2014	City of Albany issues first RFP to sell the property
2017	City forms Historic Properties Workgroup to recommend future for property
2019	Cumberland Community Events Center, a nonprofit 501(C)(3), is formed to save the church
30 Sept. 2020	City of Albany Community Development recommends the Landmarks Commission approve relocation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church

⁹⁹ Wallace Howe Lee, "Presbytery of the Willamette", letter, Stated Clerk of Willamette Presbytery, 16 Nov. 1931

¹⁰⁰ Linn County Recorder's office, Albany, Oregon, Deeds of record.

¹⁰¹"City Seeks Buyer For Church", *Albany Democrat Herald*, Albany, Oregon. April 9, 2013, P 3.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum J: Lot, Location, Deeds, Religious Affiliations

Lot and Location

Tax Lot 11300

TS11S 3W Sec 6DD Willamette Meridian

Donation Land Claim

Eastern half (Eleanor Bentson Davis Hackleman half, specified at registration) of the Hackleman Donation Land Claim, total claim 642.31 acres Land Claim, notification 699, Claim 62. North boundary Willamette River, West boundary Baker/Montgomery Streets, South boundary Queen Avenue, East boundary Geary Street.

Jones Addition, Albany, Oregon

Triangular shaped addition bounded on West by Main Street, on Northeast side by County Road (also known as Santiam Road, Scio Road) and on South by Oregon and California Railroad. On 1 Oct. 1891 a plat map of Jones Addition in Albany, Linn County, Oregon was registered with Linn County. The map is signed individually by both John Jones and Martha Jones and lists O. A. Warner, surveyor, E. E. Davis, Recorder, N. J. Henton, Notary Public. Jones Addition consists of Block 1 containing 7 parcels and Block 2 containing 16 individual Parcels. Thus far research has not clarified how John and Martha Jones came to own this part of the Hackleman DLC.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located on Lots 15 & 16, Block 2, Jones Addition. Total land area for the two lots is 9,599 sq ft (.22 acres), a trapezoid measuring 110.5' on the North by 101.7' on the West by 100' on the South by 50' on the East. All recorded deeds from 1913-1993 included a 12' wide strip of the Westerly side of Lot 1. This is listed as an exception on the deed between RRW and City of Albany in 2000.

At 401 Main Street SE, Albany, the church is in the Willamette Neighborhood (also WREN, Willamette River East Neighborhood) of southeast Albany. In 1892 the land was "way out in the country" at the east end of Albany. Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance map shows the building at the edge of pastureland on Jones Addition lots 15 & 16 at the intersection of Santiam/Scio Road, Main Street, and 4th Avenue (see 1895 Sanborn Map, Albany, Oregon page 15).¹⁰² The church

¹⁰² Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Albany, Oregon. New York, New York. May 1895, Page 15

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fronts North along busy Santiam Road with a setback six feet to nine feet along Santiam Road and six feet to four feet along Main Street. Over time road widening, sidewalks, and a bio swale have chiseled away the lot size. There are no additional buildings on the property.

John Jones/John Johns
Born: Sept. 1829, Pennsylvania
Died: 1926, Portland, Oregon

Martha Jane Russell
Born: 1849, Ohio
Died: 1908, Oregon

Marriage: 1868, Ohio
Children: Clement Otis Jones (1876-1928) and Emma May Jones (1878-1964)
Residence: Albany, Oregon US Census years 1880 and 1900.
Buried: Rose City Cemetery, Portland, Oregon

Deed History

No deed history prior to 1913 has been found in searches of Linn County Records.

Date: 28 February 1913

From: The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Albany, Oregon

To: Grace Presbyterian Church of Albany, Oregon (Church reorganization)

Amount: \$1.00

Date: 27 August 1931

From: Grace Presbyterian Church of Albany, Oregon

To: Trustees of Grace Mennonite Church of Albany, Oregon

Amount: \$10.00

Date: 23 January 1967

From: Trustees of Grace Mennonite Church of Albany, Oregon

To: Grace Mennonite Church of Albany

Amount: \$10.00

Date: 15 November 1968

From: Grace Mennonite Church of Albany

To: Faith Bible Church

Amount: \$20,000.00

Date: 29 July 1993

From: Faith Bible Church

To: RRW Inc.

Amount: \$65,000.00

Date: 19 January 2000

From: RRW Inc.

To: City of Albany

Amount: \$150,000

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Religious Affiliations Associated with Albany's Cumberland Church

May 1892	Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Feb. 1913	Grace Presbyterian Church
Aug. 1931	Grace Mennonite Church
Nov 1968	Faith Bible Church
July 1987	Valley Christion Center, Foursquare Church
Dec. 1991	Sequoia Baptist Church
Dec. 1993	Living Water Christian Assembly
Jan. 2000	Purchased by City of Albany

Albany's early churches

The 1878 Albany City Directory lists at least seven churches at that time, including a Baptist Church, Calvary Church, Evangelical Church, a Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal, and a United Presbyterian Church (City Directory 1878: 47-48). Fourteen years later, the 1892 city directory listed ten churches. The Calvary Church and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church are no longer listed, but the remaining churches are joined by Christian Church, Congregational Church, Cumberland Church, First Presbyterian, and the Universalist Church.¹⁰³

¹⁰³ 1892 Albany City Directory, Wm. G. Obenauer, Albany, Oregon. 1892

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum K: Cumberland Presbyterian Church Bell



The Albany Cumberland Church bell is a 36" diameter steel alloy bell weighing approximately 600 pounds. The bell assembly including yoke, wheel, standards, clapper and frame weighs approximately 850 pounds and is stored on a pallet at the City of Albany Public Works division on Waverly Drive in Albany. With the exception of the toller which was not attached when inspected in September, 2020, the bell appears to be intact and in good condition. It is possible there is an engraved date stamped on the inside of the bell as was customary with some manufacturers. A similar C. S. Bell church bell assembly including bell was available from Sears Roebuck in 1897 and was listed at \$49.50 in their catalog.¹⁰⁴

C. S. Bell (Charles Singleton Bell) in Hillsboro, Ohio manufactured and sold bells directly and through distribution to Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and other retailers. Through metal experimentation by C. S. Bell found that steel alloy bells are cheaper than brass, but more durable than iron. The alloy can be pitched to produce a very mellow tone. "It was this tone and durability that made his bells famous throughout the world".¹⁰⁵ C. S. Bell Company began

¹⁰⁴ Sears Roebuck & Co. Catalog, 1897. Page 106.

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.towerbells.org/HillsboroFoundry.html>

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

manufacturing bells in 1875 and continued until 1944 when the bell section of the company was sold to Prindle Station.

Molded on the cast bell yoke of the Cumberland Church Bell is the inscription “Z. T. Wright” and “Hillsboro, O” (in this case, Hillsboro, Ohio, NOT Hillsboro, Oregon). Zachary Taylor Wright, a business man whose business was located at the foot of Morrison Street in Portland, Oregon sold primarily threshing equipment, but also sold farm, school, and church bells manufactured by the C. S. Bell Company in Hillsboro, Ohio. Z. T. Wright’s obituary¹⁰⁶ includes details of his employment in various capacities and as an engineer for the Union Pacific Rail Road in which he was present at the laying of the last rail at the connection of the Union and Central Pacific railroads east of Ogden. Wright came to Portland, OR about 1878 and after several partnerships went in to business privately in 1885. Z. T. Wright primarily sold grain threshers/separators and he is known for commissioning a freight train carrying 72 Advance Threshers to cross the continent for sale in Portland and the Willamette Valley in 1889.¹⁰⁷ An advertisement in Albany’s newspaper, the State Right’s Democrat, lists a branch office for Z. T. Wright located one block below Russ House (1st and Lyon) in Albany in 1889¹⁰⁸, managed by James E. Knox.

¹⁰⁶ Zachary T. Wright. *The Farm Implement News*. Vol XIII No. 20. Chicago, IL. May 19, 1892. Page 1

¹⁰⁷ *The Mason County Journal*, Volume 3, Number 22. 24 May 1889. Page 8.

¹⁰⁸ *State Rights Democrat*, advertisement Z. T. Wright. Volume XXIV. Friday June 14, 1889. Number 46. Page 2

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum L: Linn County, Oregon NRHP Listings

Summary Data

Total of 73 Linn County registrations added to the NRHP list between 1974 to September, 2020¹⁰⁹

Linn County registrations added after 2010

- Santiam Wagon Road, listed in 2010
- Jerry Andrus House, Albany, Queen Anne Victorian style, listed in 2011
- McKenzie Highway Historic District, listed in 2011
- Fish Lake Guard Station, McKenzie Bridge, listed in 2014
- Albany Hebrew Cemetery, Albany, listed in 2015
- Cyrus Barn, Lebanon, listed in 2015
- Santiam Pass Ski Lodge, listed in 2018

Linn County Churches on NRHP

Six (6) churches in Linn County: Albany (3), Brownsville (1), Stayton/Jordan Road (1), Shedd (1)

- First Baptist Church of Brownsville, Brownsville, Late Gothic Revival style, built in 1906, listed in 1991
- First Evangelical Church of Albany, Albany, Gothic Revival style, built in 1875, listed in 1984
- Methodist Episcopal Church South, Albany, Classic Revival style, One-Story Meeting House style, gable end, originally center steeple, built about 1875, listed in 1979
- Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church, Stayton/Jordan Road, Classic One-Story Meeting House style, gable end, no steeple, built in 1856, listed in 1974
- United Presbyterian Church and Rectory, Albany, Carpenter Gothic style, built 1891, listed in 1979
- United Presbyterian Church of Shedd, Shedd, Gothic Revival style, built in 1892, listed in 1998

¹⁰⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Linn_County,_Oregon, Retrieved 4 October 2020.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum M: Photographs

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Exterior



As built in 1892

A one room meeting house style church with gable ends and side steeple

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



1892 church with brick foundation which raised church 5'-6' above street level. Front gable peak has decorative curved finial.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



1917 Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Santiam Road (front) entry no longer used, Main Street (side) entry now in use

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Church front, north side along Santiam Road showing central wheel window and ganged true divided light windows. Original Entry on right side of photograph.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Eastlake ornamentation with sunbursts below window unit showing year of church construction

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Colored glass, true divided lite double hung window with half round transome window, north front



Original entry, raised panels, rosettes, sunbursts, north front,.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Eastlake gable peak ornamentation

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Open side steeple with Eastlake scrollwork at northeast corner of church.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



West side of church showing 1892 construction on both ends and cross gable section with new entry added in 1917.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



West side church view. Note quarter sunbursts and octagonal imbricated shingles above apse extending at south (rear) of building.



Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



East side rear entry added in 1917 when cross gable section added. The door replaced a true divided lite window identical to the one pictured left of the door.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Decorative peak above chimney wall at northeast side of church front.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Interior



East facing church nave, 1917 remodel.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



1892 twenty-foot vaulted barrel ceiling from above 1917 false ceiling.



1892 north and south end vaulted ceilings from false ceiling added in 1917.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Original semicircle apse ceiling above 1917 false ceiling at south end of church.



Unstained interior fluted window casing for ganged window unit, on north front of church. Top half of wheel window with arched fluted casing visible. Decorative crowns top the rosette style corner blocks.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



1892 decorative interior mouldings include 9 ½" tall base, 30" tongue and groove wainscoting below 7" chair rail, window apron, rosette plinth blocks and 5 ½" wide fluted casing.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



View of wainscoting, chair rail and base (with added electrical outlet)

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



1892 decorative window treatment



1917 "sanitary" window treatment



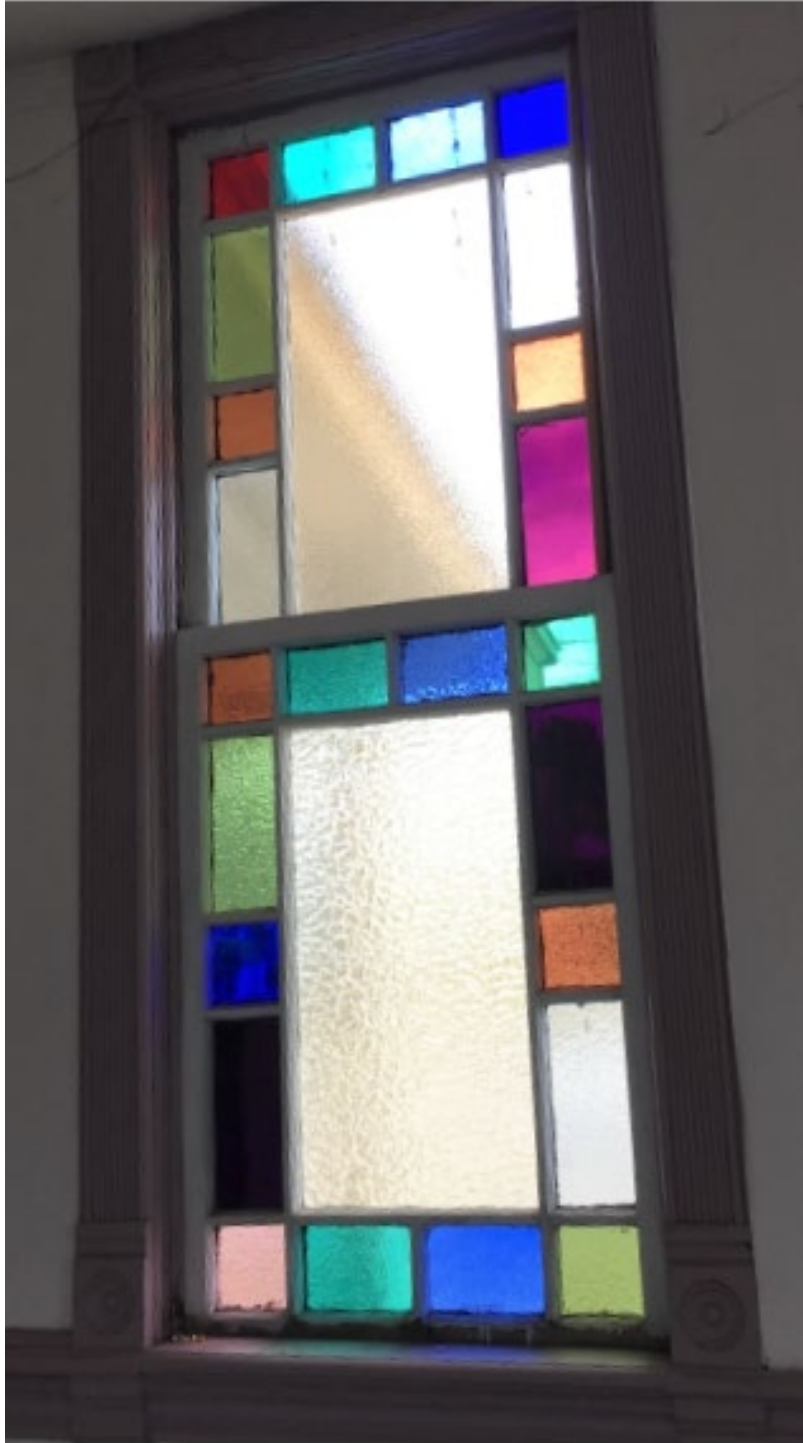
1892 Interior millwork

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



1917 interior entry doors vestibule to nave

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Double hung windows with
11 over 15 colored glass true divided lites.

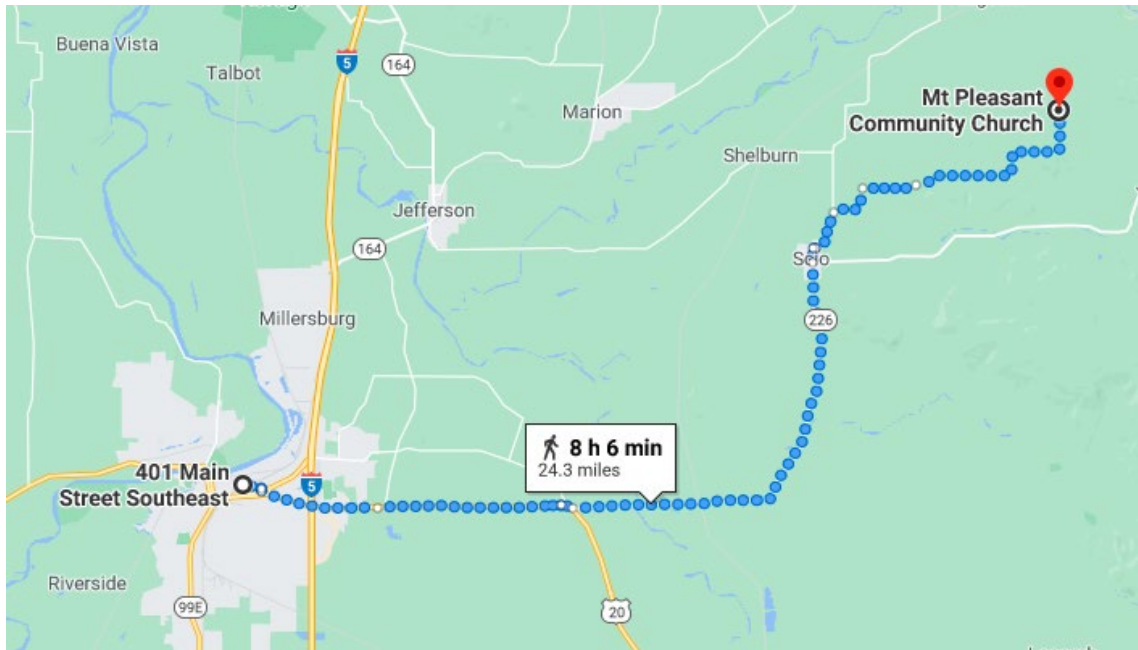
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Lower half of wheel window (of rose window family)

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Addendum N: Maps, Sketches, Floor Plans

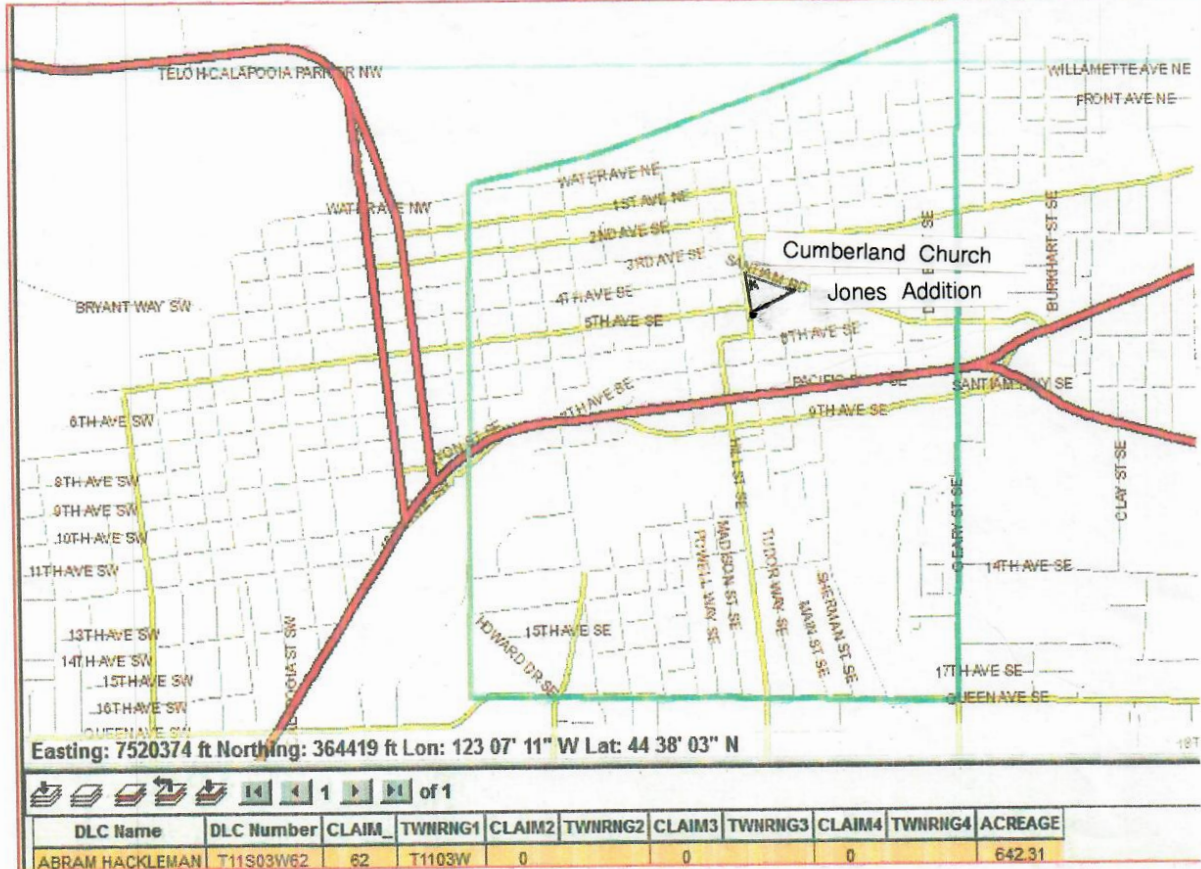


Distance from Mt. Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Irvine family Donation Land Claims near Kingston/Jordan to Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Hackleman Donation Land Claim in Albany.

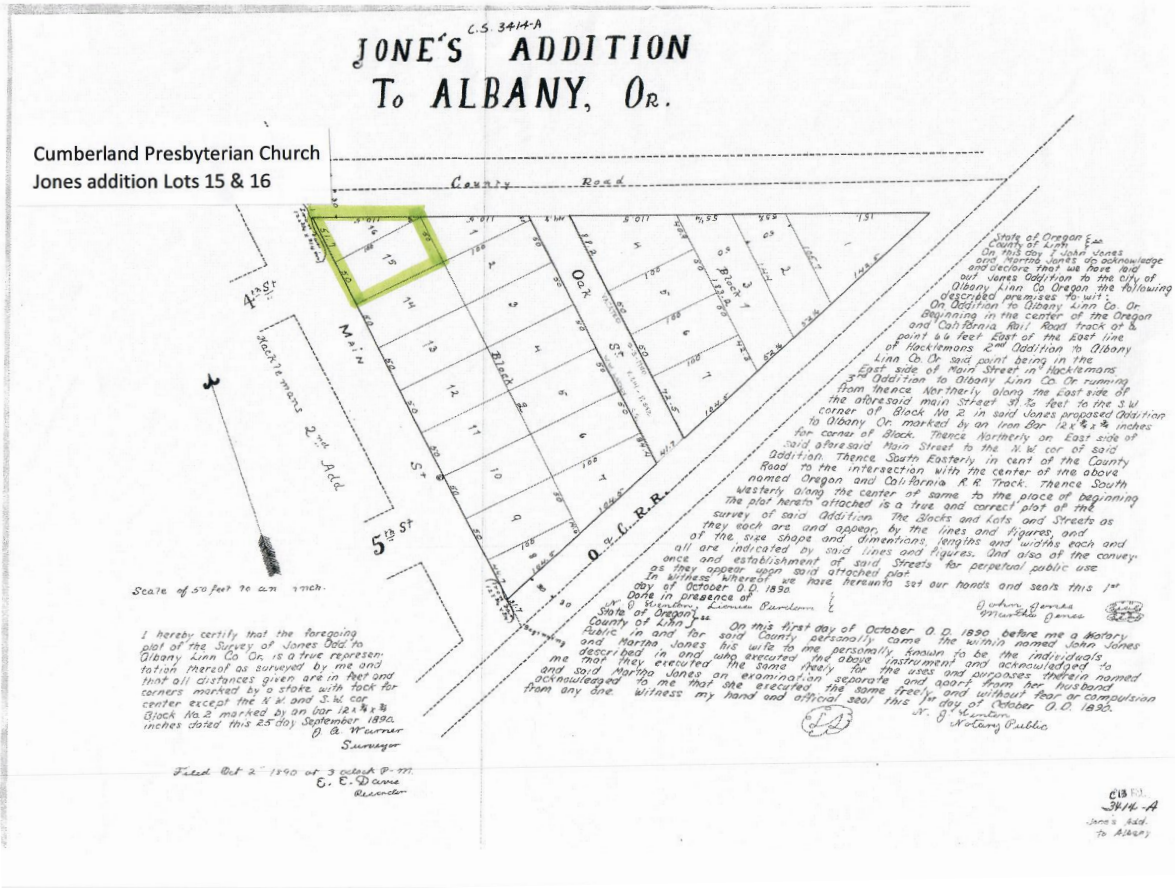
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

ALBANY, OREGON

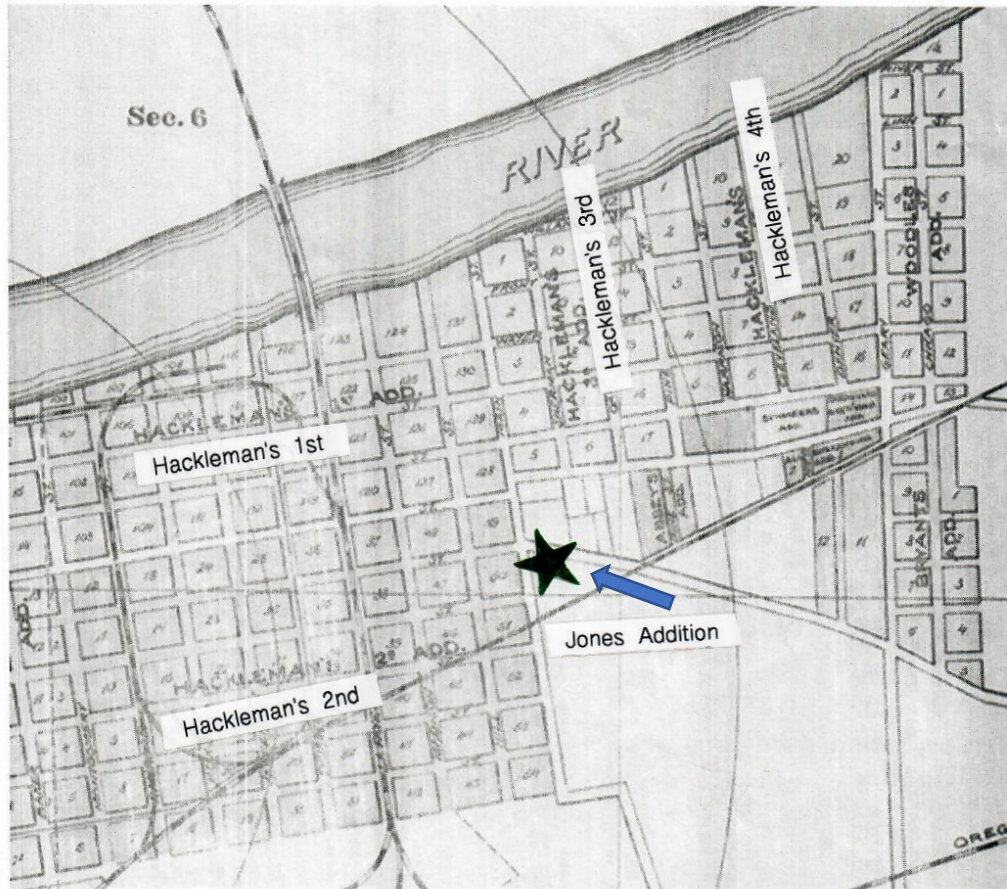
Abram & Eleanor Hackleman DLC



Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



HACKLEMAN'S ADDITIONS



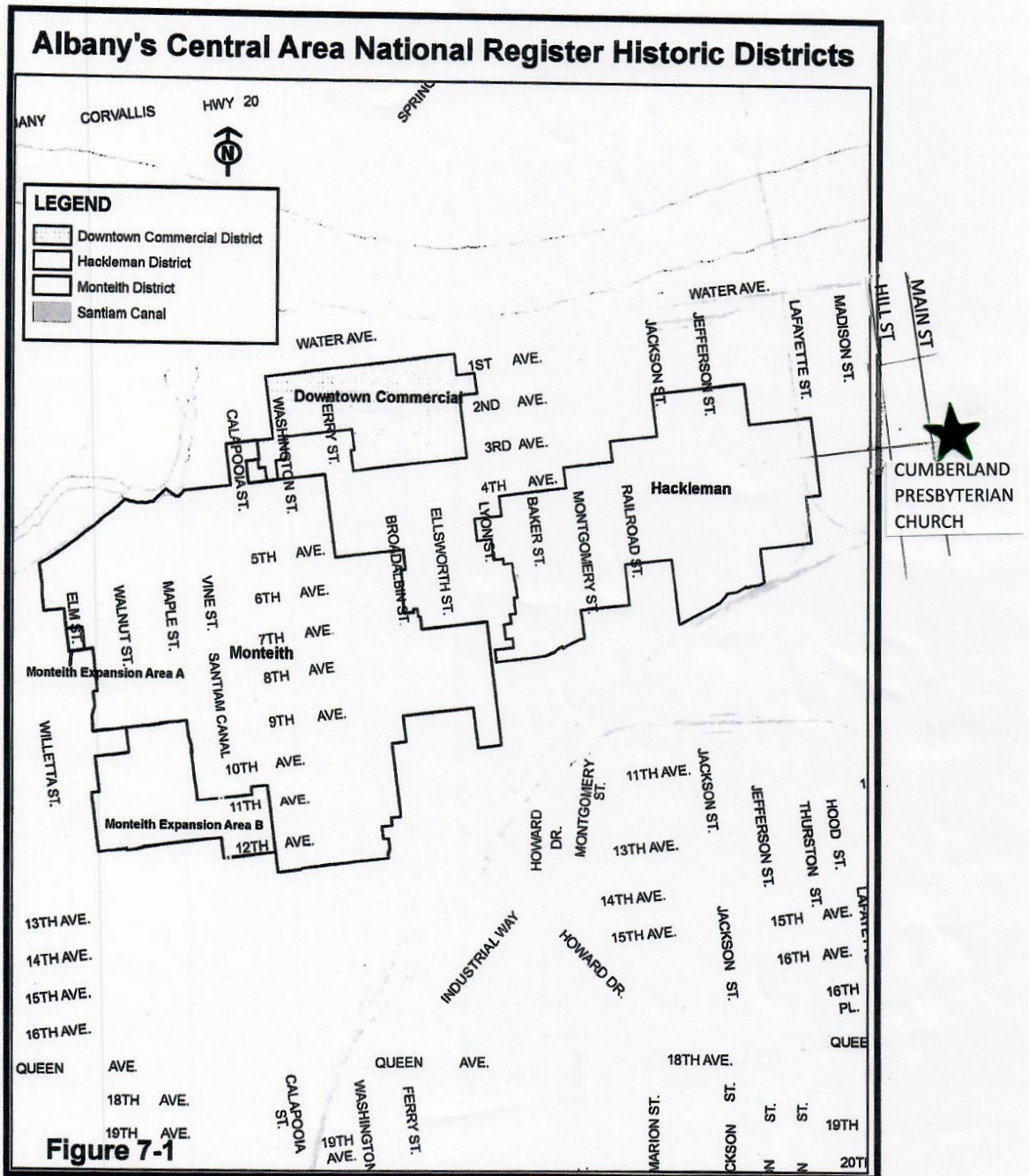
Hackleman Additions to Albany, Oregon

"In 1850 he laid off 70 acres of his land in East Albany, known as Hackleman's 1st Addition, and followed this by three more additions, in all over 100 acres."¹

- 1850 Hackleman's 1st Addition
- 1863 Hackleman's 2nd Addition
- 1871 Eastern Addition Hackleman's
- 1887 Hackleman's 3rd Addition (Main, Pine, Willamette to Second)
- 1889 Hackleman's 4th Addition (Harrison, Geary, Front, Second)
- 1902 Hackleman Heir's Addition (Main, Sherman, Oak, Pine, Denver) [after 1899 death of Eleanor Bentson Davis Hackleman]
- 1911 Hackleman's Woodland Addition (Main, Geary, Seventh, Eighth)
- 1915 Hackleman Park Addition
- 1940 Hackleman's Grove Addition (S of 10th, Hill to Main)

¹ <http://www.linncountyroots.com/Towns/Albany.htm>

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

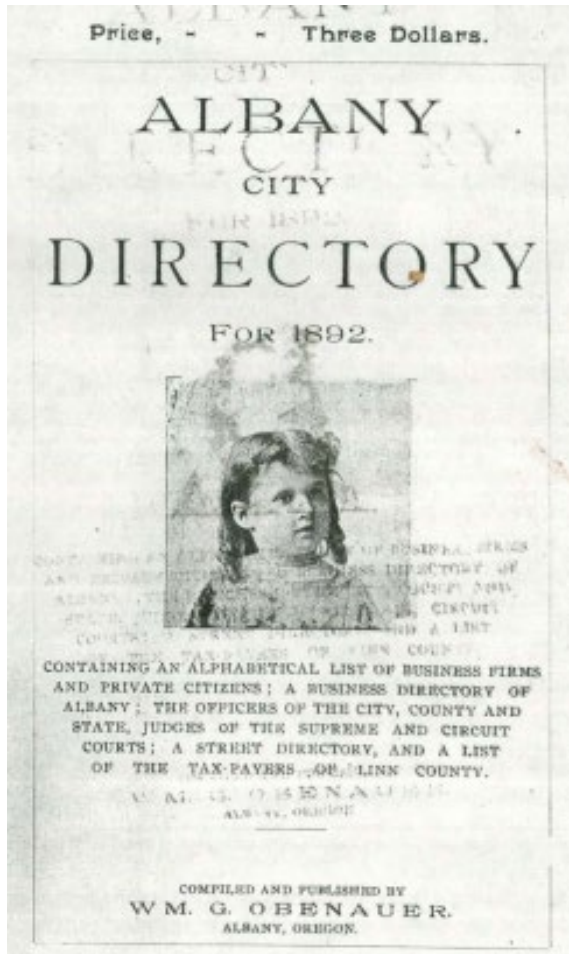


Albany Development Code

7 - 3

August 2009

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



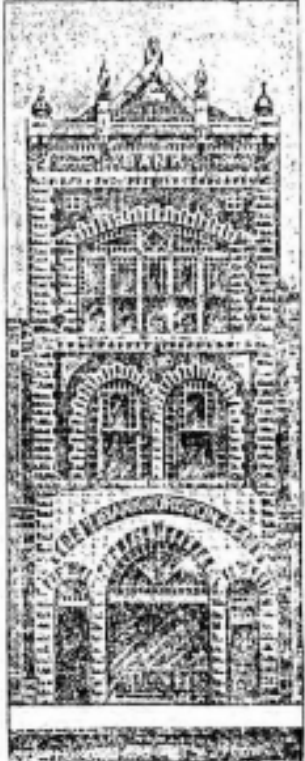
ALBANY CITY DIRECTORY. 11

W. S. TRAINOR
Office in Bank of Oregon Building.
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Contractor of
Bank of Oregon
Building.

Estimates
Furnished on all
Kinds of Work.

Builder of
Cumberland
Presbyterian
Church
and other
Public and Private
Buildings.



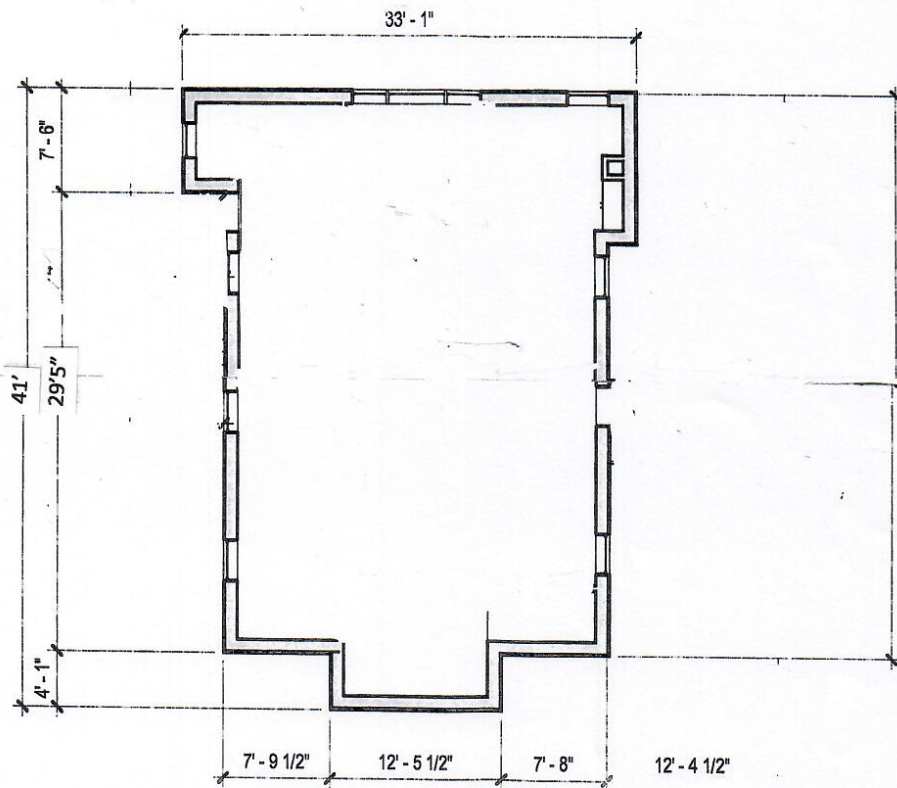
W. S. TRAINOR,
Res. North Side 7th,
Three Doors E. Madison.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Albany's Cumberland Presbyterian Church 1892

**Albany's
Cumberland Presbyterian Church
1892**

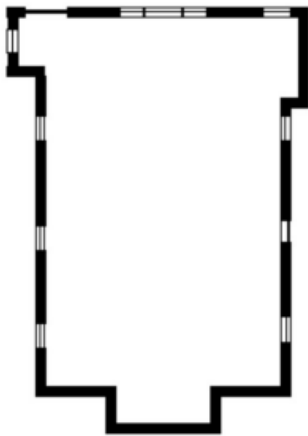


Original Floor Plan

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

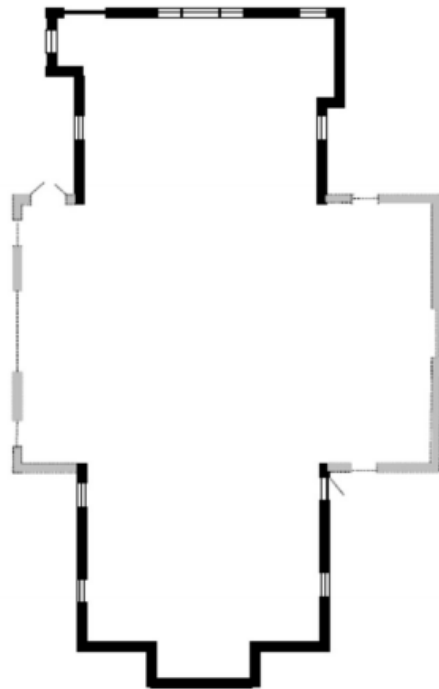
**Cumberland Church
Comparative Floor Plans**

1892



Original Floor Plan

1917



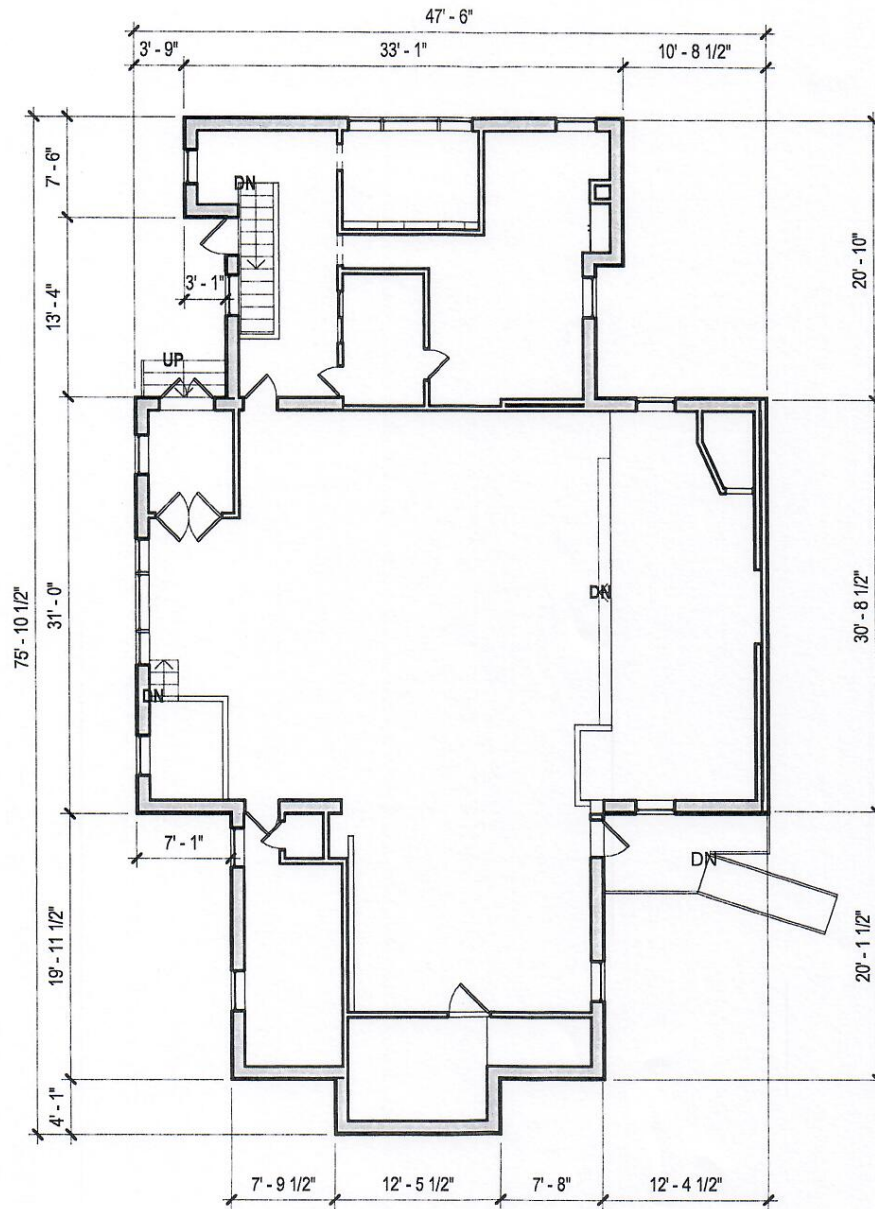
Expanded Floor Plan

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



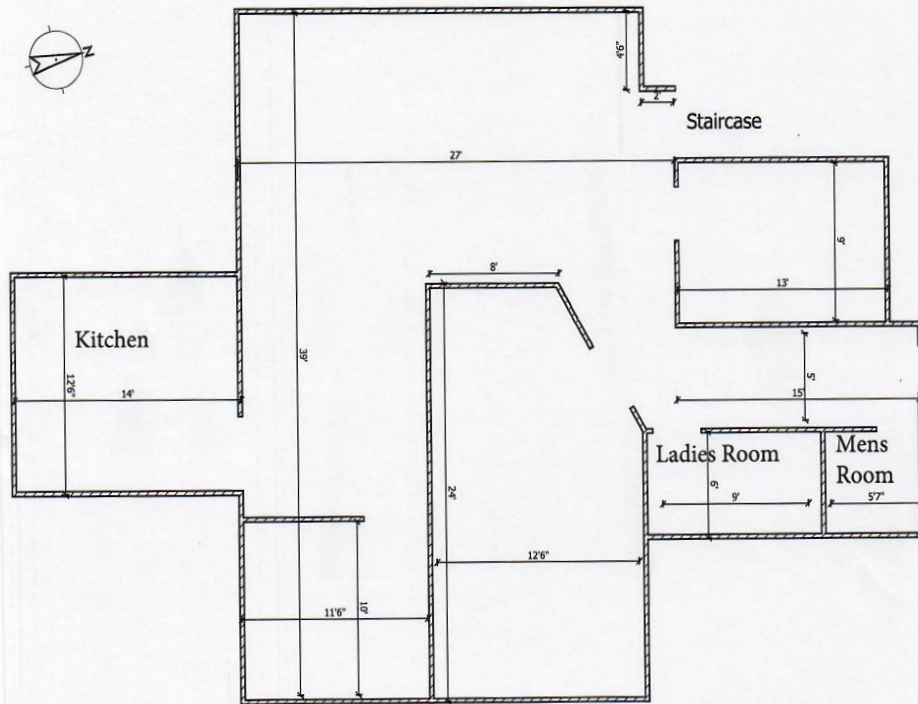
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Floor plan with 1917 Addition



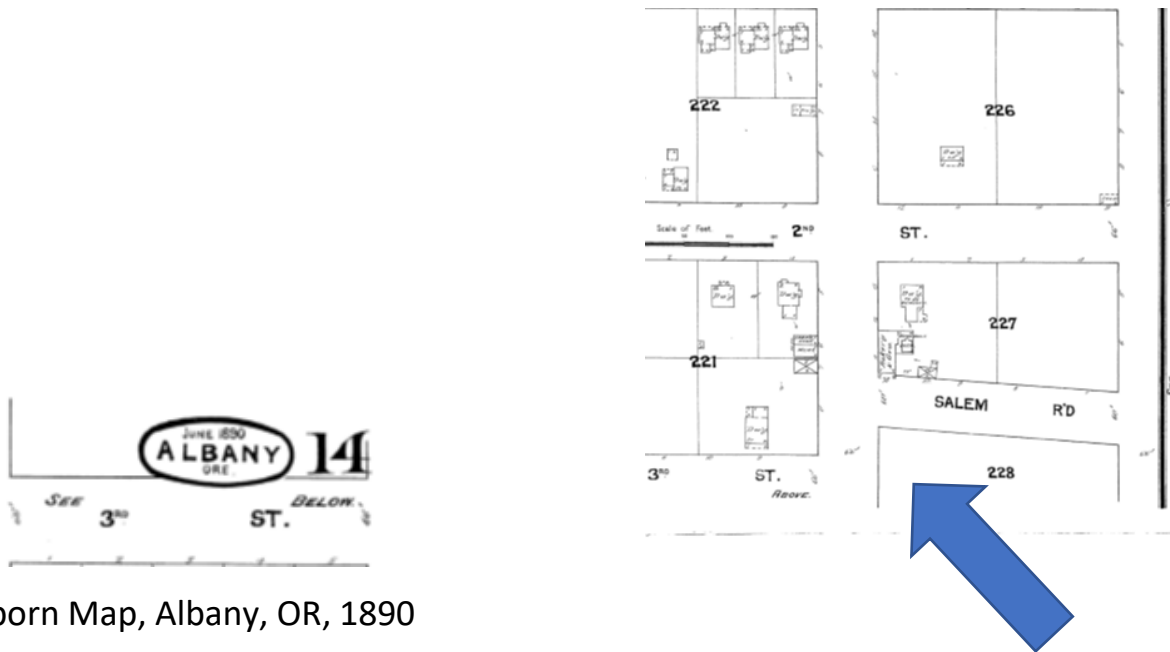
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

Basement Floor plan
1917 cross gable addition



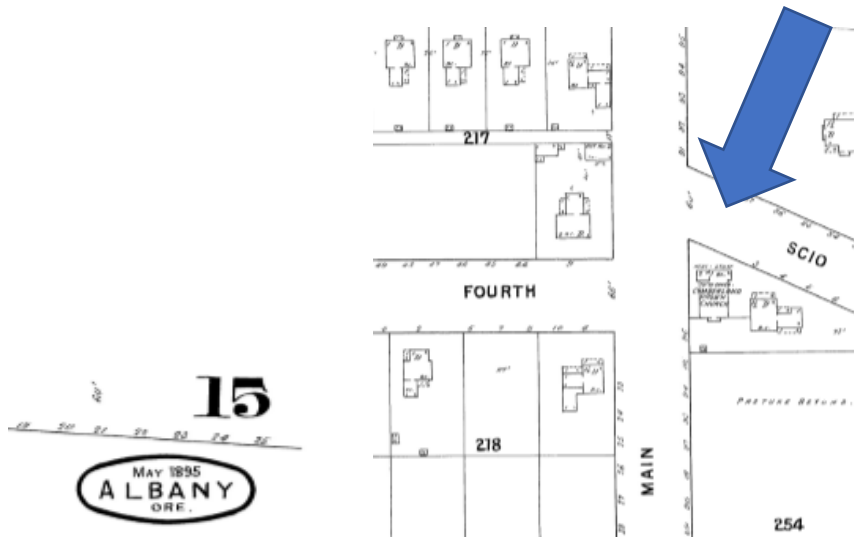
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Sanborn Map Neighborhood Development Progression



Sanborn Map, Albany, OR, 1890

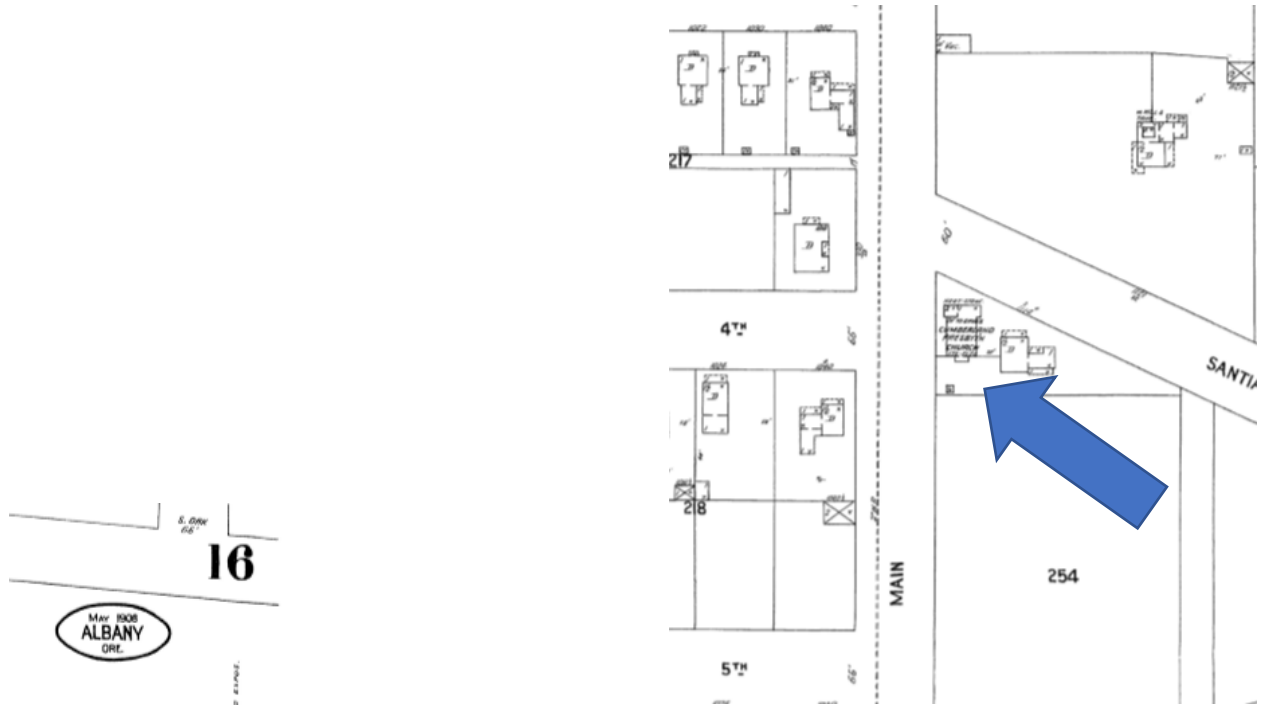
End of Albany mapping for 1890 – Note the church at Main and Salem did not exist.



Sanborn Map, Albany, OR, 1895

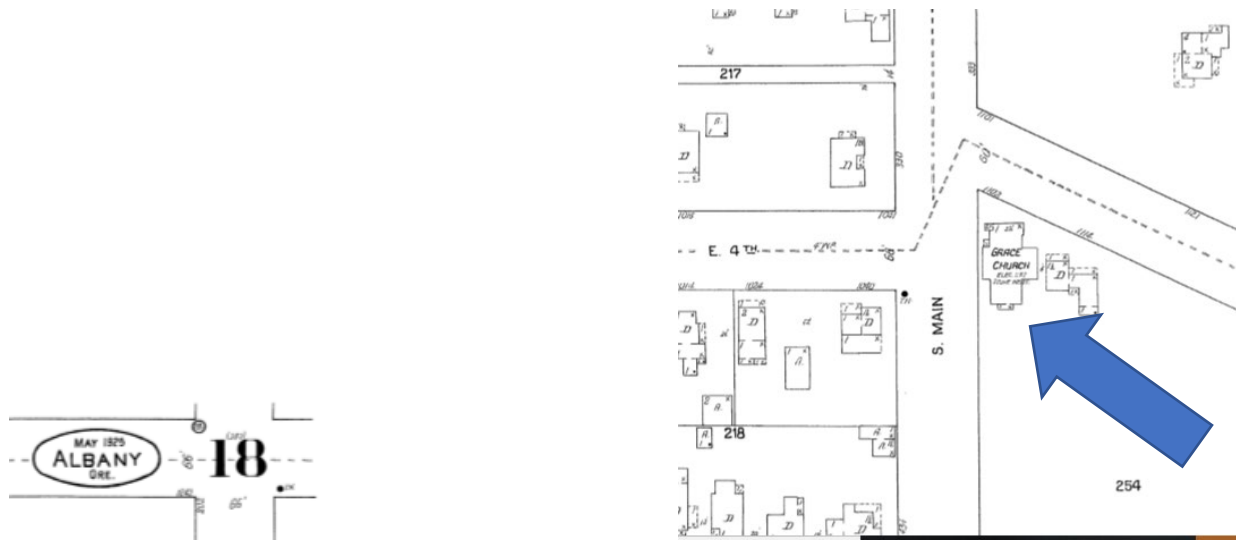
Note: Church structure visible as are rectory east of church and outhouse at south of property, Pasture Beyond remark south of church building; Salem Road now Scio Road

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon



Sanborn Map, Albany, OR, 1908

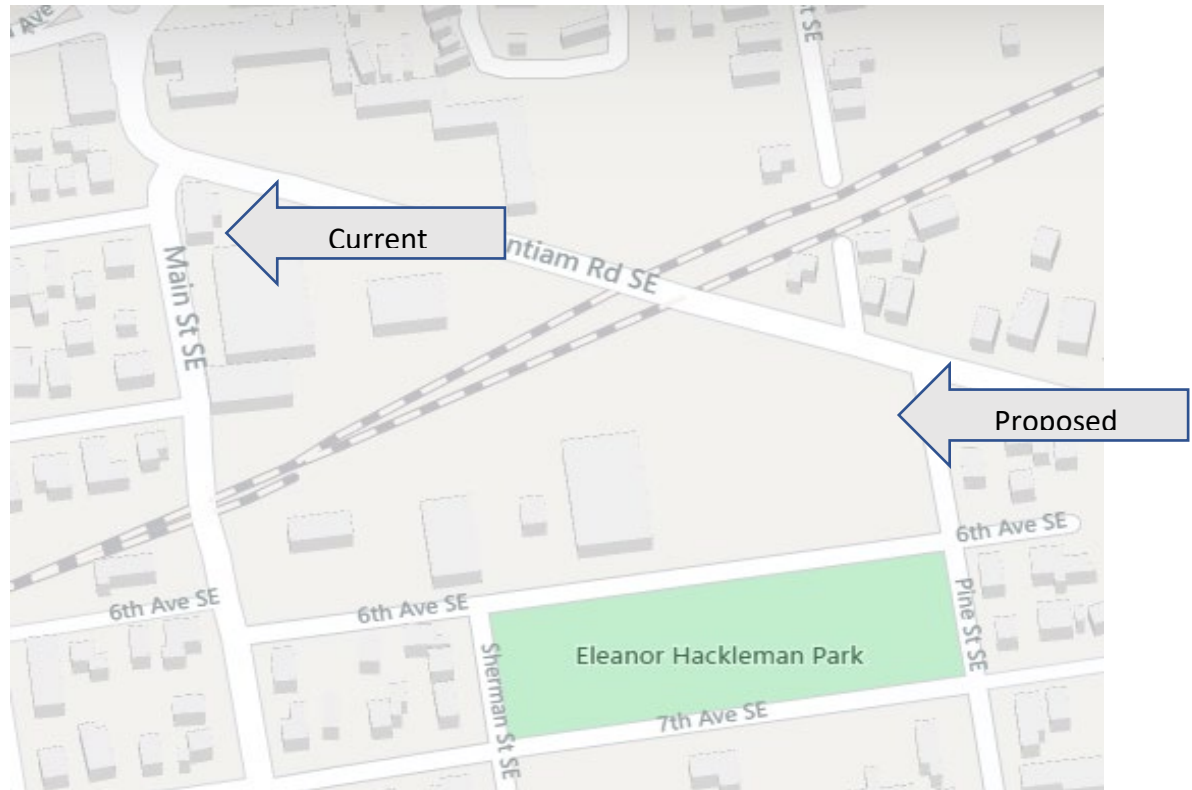
Note: Scio Road now Santiam Road. View of church, rectory, outhouse



Sanborn Map, Albany, OR, 1925

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

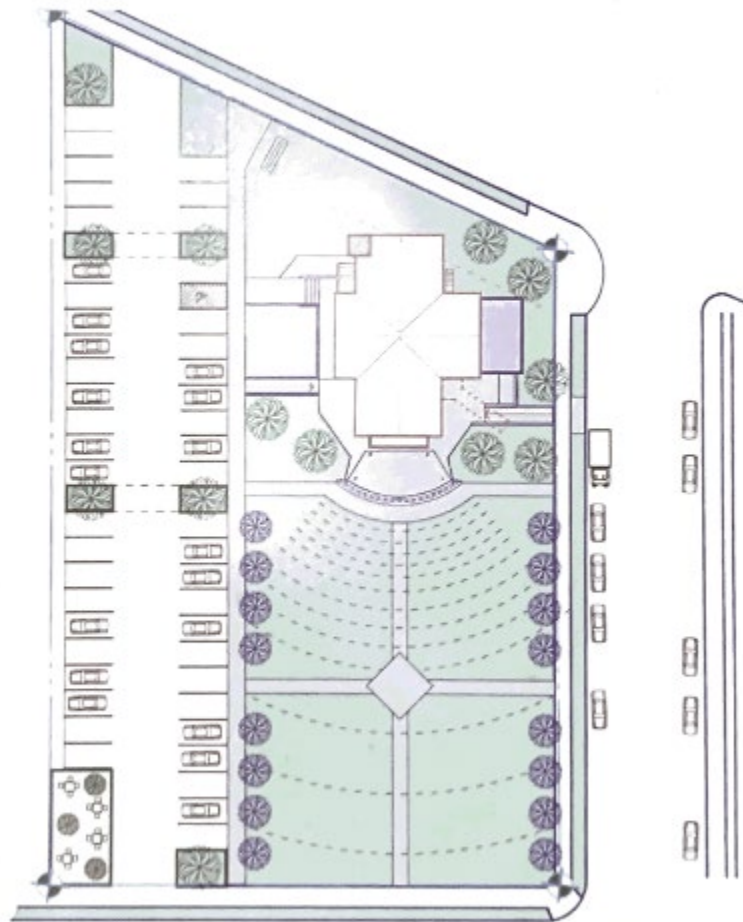
Map of proposed building relocation to preserve Cumberland Presbyterian Church



Proposed location is approximately 1,000 feet easterly to 520 Pine Street SE, the southwest corner of Santiam Road SE and Pine Street SE. The move to a new location is necessary to preserve the church and would be adjacent to Eleanor Hackleman Park.

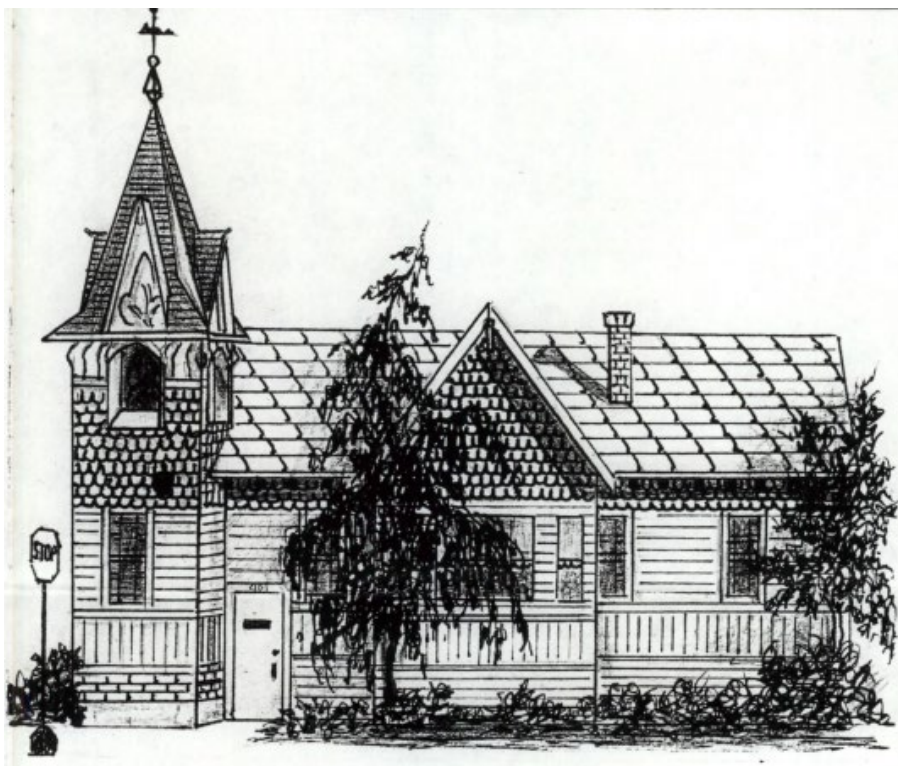
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

Conceptual Layout of Proposed Site



Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Albany, Oregon

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church as imagined before 1917



Sketch of Cumberland Presbyterian Church