

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

JUN 27 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name First Presbyterian Church of Roseburg
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 823 SE Lane Street N/A not for publication
city, town Roseburg N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Douglas code 019 zip code 97470

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date June 23, 1988
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register 7-28-88
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/church

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Late Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stucco (cement plaster)
walls brick

roof asphalt (composition shingle)other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The First Presbyterian Church of Roseburg, Oregon, is an excellent example of Late Gothic Revival architecture. Built in 1909 by Walter Singleton from the plans of architect Bert Holmes, the church is constructed of red brick contrasted by string courses, gills and headmoldings of grey concrete. It represents the fullest expression of its style in Roseburg and is more nearly intact than its only counterpart, the Methodist Episcopal Church South of 1922. The most notable loss sustained by the Presbyterian Church as a result of an explosion in 1959 was that of the distinctive stained glass windows, membering of which was in the Perpendicular style.

The church is a two-story rectangular structure with a hip roof. It measures roughly 58 x 70 feet in plan, and its southeast and southwest corners are rounded. Minor, cross-axial parapet gables, a three-story bell tower and a two-story stair tower dominate the north and east elevations. Both towers are fitted with battlements. The larger tower, which occupies the northeast street corner and contains the main entrance on Lane Street, has louvered lancet apertures for the belfry and a midwall course below. Corner buttresses with weatherings meet this course.

The windows are leaded stained glass set in center-pointed arch openings with massive headmoldings of concrete. The stained glass was replaced after the Roseburg Blast of 1959. The original windows were made of American opalescent glass with amber color tones predominating. The present windows are made of German antique glass and domestic cathedral glass intermingled. The present color tones are primarily purple, red, and blue.

Pier and corner buttresses are used also at the division of structural bays and on the east stair tower, respectively. Norman bull's-eye windows pierce the exterior wall above east and north entrances. In addition to cement and corbelled brick string courses, a main concrete belt course girdles the building at the watertable. The foundation course is cement plaster. Among the fine details of the exterior are the raking, interlocking corbel chains of the parapet gables. Precise identification of the building's trim elements is provided by a promotional brochure of about 1910 (Practical Plaster Talk, Salt Lake City Utah) which names the supplier of Overland Cement Plaster for the project as Crouch and Aldrich and the architect as Bert Holmes.

On the south side of the exterior of the church, a ramp was added in 1976 to provide handicapped access to a door under the balcony of the sanctuary.

 See continuation sheet

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<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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Signature of certifying official *[Signature]* Date June 23, 1988
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] Entered in the National Register 7-28-88

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

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In 1953, the Modernistic Christian Education Building addition was constructed on the west side of the church. Designed and built by Lou Metzger, the two-story masonry block addition is set back slightly from the north exterior wall plane of the church, and its facade is made compatible with a red brick veneer and pier buttresses flanking the central entrance bay.

The interior of the church remained almost entirely unaltered for fifty years, except for the addition of furnishings.

The vaulted ceilings converge in the center where a support beam divides the sanctuary into two halves. The northern half was the original sanctuary, although it was not completely partitioned from the other half. The southern half of the room was used for Sunday School classes and was separated into classrooms with curtains, a sliding door, and railings.

A balcony spanning the width of the southern half of the room was faced in medium-stained horizontal relief panels within stiles and rails, with alternating courses off-set in a masonry fashion. This entire side of the building was furnished with wooden bookcases and chairs, and by repositioning the furniture, was easily converted from a classroom arrangement to an amphitheater, thus creating a sanctuary of the entire room.

The focal point of the northern half of the rooms was the raised chancel area faced in shaped rectangular panels within stiles and rails applied as wainscoting. The walls were of plaster with dark-stained fir beams and moldings. Five-foot multi-panel wainscoting surrounded the sanctuary section. Three doors opened into the chancel area.

The room was lighted by wall-mounted lamps and single fixtures hung on chains from the ceiling. The fir flooring was applied on edge and laminated in a curve to form a contoured incline. Medium-stained oak pews were purchased in 1930 and were installed in the same semi-circular arrangement as the chairs, filling only the sanctuary-half of the room.

A pipe organ was given to the church in 1932, and the building of the organ pipe chamber was completed by Walter Singleton and his son, Ford Singleton. At that time a door onto the chancel platform was eliminated.

In 1959, following the Roseburg Blast, the two halves of the sanctuary were remodeled and refurnished into a single sanctuary space. Partitions were removed. The flat floor area in the south half was raised to match the incline of the north half.

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Three wooden lancet arches were added to the chancel area behind the pulpit. The central arch is framed in oak and is filled with a red pleated velvet curtain, and features a wooden cross suspended in front of the drape. The left and right subordinate lancet arches are filled from the floor to the springing of the arch with oak half-round vertical lumber paneling. Above the oak, the tapered portion is covered with speaker cloth concealing the organ pipes. The arches tie the vaulted ceilings together as one and repeat the motif of the many stained glass windows. Medium-stained oak plywood paneling was added throughout the large room, and dark wood moldings and accent trims were removed. Several doorways were eliminated. Additional pews were ordered and custom-made to match the originals.

Several alterations were made in the slope of the floor. The deep red accent color in the stained glass windows is repeated in the red carpeting throughout the sanctuary.

Light fixtures of similar style but of various sizes and lengths were added throughout the sanctuary and balcony. The octagonal-shaped light fixtures feature uniform rectangles with arched tops of Kokomo 800 series amber-colored obscure glass panes. Filigreed wrought iron framework supports the glass.

The choir loft and organ console were moved in 1976 when an elevated choir loft was built. The choir now faces the chancel, as an extension of the semi-circular pew arrangement of the congregation, and is separated by a single railing from the rest of the congregation. The organ now faces the choir, with the organist's back to the pulpit.

Other interior alterations during the years 1976-1978 were the addition of a second stairway into the balcony and the rebuilding of the risers in the balcony. Carpeting was added. The remaining partitions under the balcony were removed. Several doorways were eliminated, and the flooring was re-leveled.

The basement has been altered several times since 1909 when there was only a wood storage and furnace room, a kitchen, restrooms, and a gymnasium complete with still rings and trapeze. A foundation for a swimming pool was under the wooden floor. With the continued growth in the church, walls were added to the basement and classrooms were built. The library was remodeled in 1972 when paneling was added and pipes were covered. Fixed panes of clear glass replaced the double-hung sash windows. Modernizing the social hall has occurred in several stages. The kitchen, restrooms, and office were remodeled in 1987 without changing any walls.

During the years 1978-1982, a parking area was paved on the south side of the church, and small courtyard was built and landscaped there.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1909

Significant Dates

1909

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Bert Holmes (attributed)
Builder: Walter Singleton

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The First Presbyterian Church in Roseburg, Oregon, was built in 1909 from a design in the Gothic style reportedly provided by Bert Holmes, architect, whose place of practice is unknown. There is some reason to believe the plans may have been prepared under auspices of the national church headquarters in Philadelphia. The builder, however, was local contractor Walter Singleton.

The church occupies a conspicuous site at the southwest corner of SE Jackson Street and Lane Avenue in the central business district. It is the oldest of four prominent church buildings in historic period styles in the Douglas County seat. The only other Gothic church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is located one block to the east of the Presbyterian Church, at Lane and Main Street. It was built in 1922 and has been listed in the National Register. Now missing its square corner belfry, the stucco-finished former Methodist church displays the parapet gables, buttresses, center-pointed arches with headmolding, and elaborate stained glass which are common to the Presbyterian church. The Presbyterian Church is clearly the better preserved of the Gothic churches. The only other churches in traditional styles remaining in Roseburg are the eclectic First Christian Church of 1928 built by Walter Singleton and St. George's Episcopal Church (1939).

The First Presbyterian Church is a rectangular, brick-faced and hip-roofed volume oriented with its longitudinal axis north to south. The south end is rounded at the corners, and the distinguishing features of its street elevations are battlemented stair tower and belfry (lighted by Norman bull's-eye windows), and parapet gables framing major pointed-arched openings which originally were fitted with stained glass windows in the Perpendicular style. As a result of the truck explosion of 1959 which had such devastating consequences in the downtown core, the windows were damaged beyond repair and were replaced. The top light over the Jackson Street (east) entrance is the rare example of original glass remaining. Windows in the major openings are now divided by queenpost mullions, or continuous vertical posts. Alterations were made to the damaged sanctuary also. In 1953, a two-story brick-faced Modernistic education wing was added to the west side of the church. It is distinguished by its buttresses and straight-topped parapet crest.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

"A History of the First Presbyterian Church of Roseburg, Oregon,"
Roseburg: First Presbyterian Church Historical Committee,
compiler, December, 1987.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Douglas County Museum
PO Box 1550, Roseburg OR 97470

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one Roseburg, Oregon 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	0
Zone	

4	7	2	0	0	0
Easting					

4	7	8	3	6	0	0
Northing						

C

Zone	

Easting					

Northing						

B

Zone	

Easting					

Northing						

D

Zone	

Easting					

Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19, Township 27S, Range 5W, Willamette Meridian, in Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon. It is legally described as Lot 4, Block 58 of the Original Town of Roseburg, and is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 14900 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire 80 x 110 foot lot historically developed and occupied by the First Presbyterian Church of Roseburg from 1909 onward.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Heaton et al
organization Historical Committee, First Presbyterian Church date December 15, 1987
street & number 823 SE Lane Street telephone (503) 673-3720
city or town Roseburg state Oregon zip code 97470

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

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See continuation sheet

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Section number 8 Page 1A

The First Presbyterian Church is locally significant in the category of architecture under Criterion C as the best preserved and best designed church in the Gothic style in Roseburg. It continues to be occupied by the Presbyterian congregation which was organized by the Reverend William A. Smick in 1873, the second oldest Presbyterian congregation in southern Oregon. From the mother congregation in Roseburg, Reverend Smick founded Presbyterian churches in communities throughout Douglas County.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1B

The First Presbyterian Church is the oldest church building in Roseburg, and is still used by the same congregation, originally organized on August 3, 1873; by Rev. William A. Smick. At the south end of the business district in downtown Roseburg, the red brick building is an excellent example of Victorian Gothic architecture.

Presbyterian Rev. William A. Smick came to Roseburg in 1873 immediately after his graduation from Princeton Seminary in New Jersey. Under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, he organized the Roseburg First Presbyterian Church. At that time, there was only one Presbyterian Church in southwestern Oregon, the church at Jacksonville which was organized in 1857. The closest Presbyterian Church to the north was organized in Eugene in 1855.

The First Presbyterian Church of Roseburg was organized on August 3, 1873, with thirteen members. For a year and a half, regular services were held in the old courthouse or in the Methodist Church. A church site selection committee was appointed on January 14, 1874, and included Abe Rose, brother of the founder of Roseburg, Aaron Rose. Two lots on the northwest corner of Cass and Rose Streets were purchased from Aaron Rose. The original First Presbyterian Church, a white frame building with a bell tower, was built and dedicated on February 27, 1876. In April, 1879, Rev. Smick was unanimously chosen pastor, having served the congregation prior to this time as Stated Supply.

While in Roseburg, Rev. Smick also organized churches in Wilbur on September 9, 1878, and in Oakland on November 5, 1882. He assisted in organizing churches in Empire City in 1873, Myrtle Creek on June 21, 1885, and in Sutherlin on July 10, 1910. He also preached regularly in Yoncalla. In 1888, Rev. and Mrs. Smick organized the first Christian Endeavor Society in the area, and thus have the honor of being the first to start a young people's organization in Roseburg. Rev. Smick served as Pastor of the Roseburg church until March 29, 1893.

A new and larger church building was begun in 1909 on the southwest corner of Lane and Jackson Streets. The property was purchased from George W. Kruse. The cornerstone was laid on July 25, 1909, and the building was dedicated on December 12, 1909. A manse was built next to the church on Lane Street. Church membership at that time was 115, and the population of Roseburg was 5500.

The church, a three story Victorian Gothic style, was built of red brick with leaded stained glass windows. The architect was Bert Holmes and the builder was Walter Singleton. Singleton, whose grandfather brought his family to Oregon in 1852 and to Douglas County in 1853, was a master carpenter, mason, and sculptor. He constructed approximately forty structure in Roseburg, including the First Christian Church, the Dexter Rice House, and two high schools. He was a staunch advocate of safety in materials and construction. His true love, cement sculpture, is evident in the beautiful arches in the plaster ceiling of the church sanctuary. Walter (Wolfgang) Fest, a brickmason who arrived in

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Section number 8 Page 2

Roseburg in 1908, had his first big job in Roseburg working on the church. He had learned the trade from his father, and later worked on many buildings in Roseburg, including the old post office, which is on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1947 a new manse was built on Main Street. The old manse, next to the church, was used for a Christian Education building for a few years. It was also the site of the first day care center for children in Roseburg.

Rev. Roach recognized the need for a new and larger Christian Education building, and under his leadership, the old manse was taken down, and in 1953, the new Christian Education Building was added to the west side of the church. The architect and builder was Lou Metzger, who was an important contractor in the Roseburg area for many years. Three of the original stained glass windows had to be removed from the sanctuary when this addition was made.

Extensive remodeling of the interior was necessary after the Roseburg Blast in 1959. A truckload of fertilizer blew up, resulting in the destruction of several square blocks of downtown Roseburg. The First Presbyterian Church was on the edge of the most heavily damaged area and lost windows and doors, but suffered no major structural damage. All but one of the stained glass windows had to be replaced.

The First Presbyterian Church is now the oldest church building in Roseburg, and it is still used by the same congregation. Membership is now 468. The population of Roseburg is 16000. The First Presbyterian Church is within three blocks of the Napoleon Rice House, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Post Office, the Willis House, and the Mill-Pine District, and only a few blocks further from the Floed Creed House and the Moses Parrott House, all of which are on the National Register of Historic Places.

The property on which the First Presbyterian Church was built was originally part of the Sarah Rose estate.

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Section number 8 Page 3

A Brief Overview of the Presbyterian Heritage

John Calvin (1509-1564), a contemporary of Luther, was the real father of the Presbyterian Church. A lawyer by training, he served as leader of the reformed church in Geneva for many years. He focused on education, attempting to teach all people to read and understand the scriptures. His influence extended to Scotland where his pupil, John Knox, became the leader of the church there, and from Scotland to the American colonies, to which many European Presbyterians came as refugees. At the time of the American Revolution, one million of the three million citizens of the colonies were Presbyterians.

Calvin's teaching was clearly written and carefully structured. He and Luther corresponded, and they agreed on most of the principles of the reformation, but differed on the meaning of communion.

Presbyterians traditionally have emphasized education, and are founders of many schools and colleges. They take their theology much more seriously than members of some denominations. Theology, they would say, must be Biblical, but also clearly expressed and understood by all the members of the church. Presbyterians are usually active in community enterprises. They recognize their responsibilities to the state as well as to the church. The church is governed by a hierarchy of councils, the most important of which is the Presbytery, composed of ministers and elders from local churches in equal numbers.

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Presbyterianism in Southern Oregon

The Synod of the Pacific was erected on October 19, 1852, in San Francisco's First church, with Presbyteries of California, Stockton, and Oregon. The Territory of Oregon became the limits of the Presbytery of Oregon.

The First Presbyterian Church of Jackson County in Jacksonville was organized on November 22, 1857.

Roseburg: Since graduation from Princeton Theological Seminary in May 1873, Licentiate William Adams Smick had been the home missionary in the Umpqua Valley to the north (of Jacksonville). His field embraced most of the small towns. After three months of seed time, Dr. Aaron L. Lindsley of Portland, Moderator of the Presbytery of Oregon, took part in organizing First Church of Roseburg on August 3, 1873. Thirteen charter members chose A. R. Flint and C. Gaddis their Elders who were installed in March 1874. Until 1876 when a building was erected, the congregation used either the court house or the Methodist church.

Empire City: The minutes of Presbytery, Fall 1873, reported a new organization at Empire City during the summer (by W. A. Smick?).

Ashland: The church was organized August 28, 1875 and the building was erected in 1878 for \$3200.

The Presbytery of Oregon re-organized in Portland on September 7, 1870, as part of the Re-United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

On May 30, 1876, the General Assembly at Brooklyn, N. Y. ordered the erection of the Synod of the Columbia and its three Presbyteries of Puget Sound (Washington Territory), Oregon (including Idaho territory), and South Oregon with jurisdiction over churches in Benton, Lane, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Lake, Josephine, and Jackson Counties with the churches at Ashland, Jacksonville, Phoenix, Roseburg, Marshfield, and Eugene City. However, no church was officially recorded at Marshfield for many years.

Wilbur: This was the lone congregation organized during the four year life of the Presbytery of South Oregon. On September 9, 1878, W. A. Smick met a handful of charter members at the town eight miles north of Roseburg. The First Presbyterian Church of Wilbur chose J. A. Strange, J. T. Cooper, and H. B. DeWitt as Elders. Mr. Cooper was ordained on December 1, 1878, while Mr. Smick was still minister. There were twelve members reported at the end of the church year. Presbytery dissolved the church in April 1901, with the building sold to the Methodists for \$225.

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The Synod of the Columbia in session at Corvallis on October 11, 1880, united the Presbytery of South Oregon with the Presbytery of Oregon, concurring with the former by resolution and the latter by overture.

Oakland: The church was organized on November 5, 1882, with eleven members, with James Young and J. A. Underwood chosen as Elders. William a Smick was minister. In 1922 the congregation joined a federation called "The United Churches of Christ". Often the minister was Presbyterian, but in 1936 the Presbyterian Church was dissolved.

Myrtle Creek: On June 21, 1885, the First Presbyterian Church was organized. The hand of Rev. Smick was in it although Charles C. McCarty was the first minister recorded. James Hughes, Solomon Ady, and G. W. Wannacott were early Elders. Six members were reported by 1886. Dissolved as a congregation in 1930, the building sold for \$600.

Yoncalla: Although Yoncalla was southern Oregon's first town, there was no organized Presbyterian Church until November 1, 1891, after a survey by Presbytery. Six members chose G. W. Cartwright as Elder. Rev. Smick had prepared the way for A. Marcellus, the first minister. An exchange was made with the Methodist conference leaders after the church was dissolved in 1918 so that Jacksonville Methodist property went to Presbytery.

The Synod at Salem on October 13, 1888, voted:

That a new Presbytery, to be called the Presbytery of Southern Oregon, be erected which shall consist of the following ministers and churches:
Ministers: M. A. Williams, Eneas McLean, F. G. Strange, C. C. McCarty, A. Marcellus, W. A. Smick, Robert Ennis, Robert McLean, Joseph Hamilton, J. B. Rideout, and J. R. N. Bell. Churches: Eagle Point, Medfor, Ashland, Myrtle Creek, Oakland, Wilbur, Roseburg, Jacksonville, Phoenix, Grants Pass, and Linkville.

Sutherlin: For years W. A. Smick had preached in the Sutherlin community. Then Presbytery met in the offices of the Commercial Club on July 7, 1910, organizing First Church with eleven members. John Denney, H. W. Brown and A. P. Slack were Elders. Years passed. Then one night in 1938, the building burned. Unable to rebuild, the congregation scattered and was officially dissolved in 1945.

Oakland: After this congregation was dissolved the people met with varied leadership until the coming of Dr. John K. Howar,. The Community Presbyterian Church was formed on September 19, 1943, with forty-eight members. Elders were Carlton Goff, J. C. Bovington, and Mrs. Esther Pealer.

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William Adams Smick, who founded the early work in Roseburg, Oakland, Sutherlin, Wilbur, Yoncalla, Myrtle Creek, and possibly Empire City, was born in Perryville, Kentucky, on October 6, 1845. After fighting in the Civil War, he was educated at Pardee College in Missouri, earning a B.A. in 1870. He then entered Highland University earning a where he earned his M.A. in 1873 and finished at Princeton Seminary in 1873. That year he moved to Roseburg as a home missionary, and in the Fall was ordained by the Presbytery, twice serving as Moderator, in 1880 and 1889. He married Helen Godwin on June 4, 1873, in Roseburg. Rev. Smick died on July 27, 1920.

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Personal Interviews

The following interviews were held primarily to gather more information on the original stained glass windows and the architect Bert Holmes. All interviews were conducted February 5 - 13, 1988.

Adams, John. Pastor of First Presbyterian Church 1957 - 1967. Adams was pastor during the remodeling following the Blast.

Douglas County Planning Department.

Glover, Harold. Long-time member of church. Active in remodeling.

Harrison, Glenn. Historian, Presbyterian Church of Albany, Oregon. The Albany church is of similar design; however, different architect.

Historical Society. Presbyterian Church USA. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Newland, Claribel. Long-time member of church.

Powell, Florence. Treasurer. First Presbyterian Church of Roseburg.

Singleton, Ford. Son of Walter Singleton, builder of church.

Thomas, Jessie. Congregation member present at dedication in 1909.

Umpqua Insurance Company.

Williams, Emery. Congregation member since 1923.

Young, Ella Mae. Former research librarian. Douglas County Museum.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY

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59

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2	14600
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ST.

60

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7	10600U1	2	10700	
8	10900	1	10800	

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KANE

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SUPPLEMENTAL
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14000 0.18 AC.	14100 0.18 AC.
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13700 0.23 AC.	13600 0.14 AC.

MAIN
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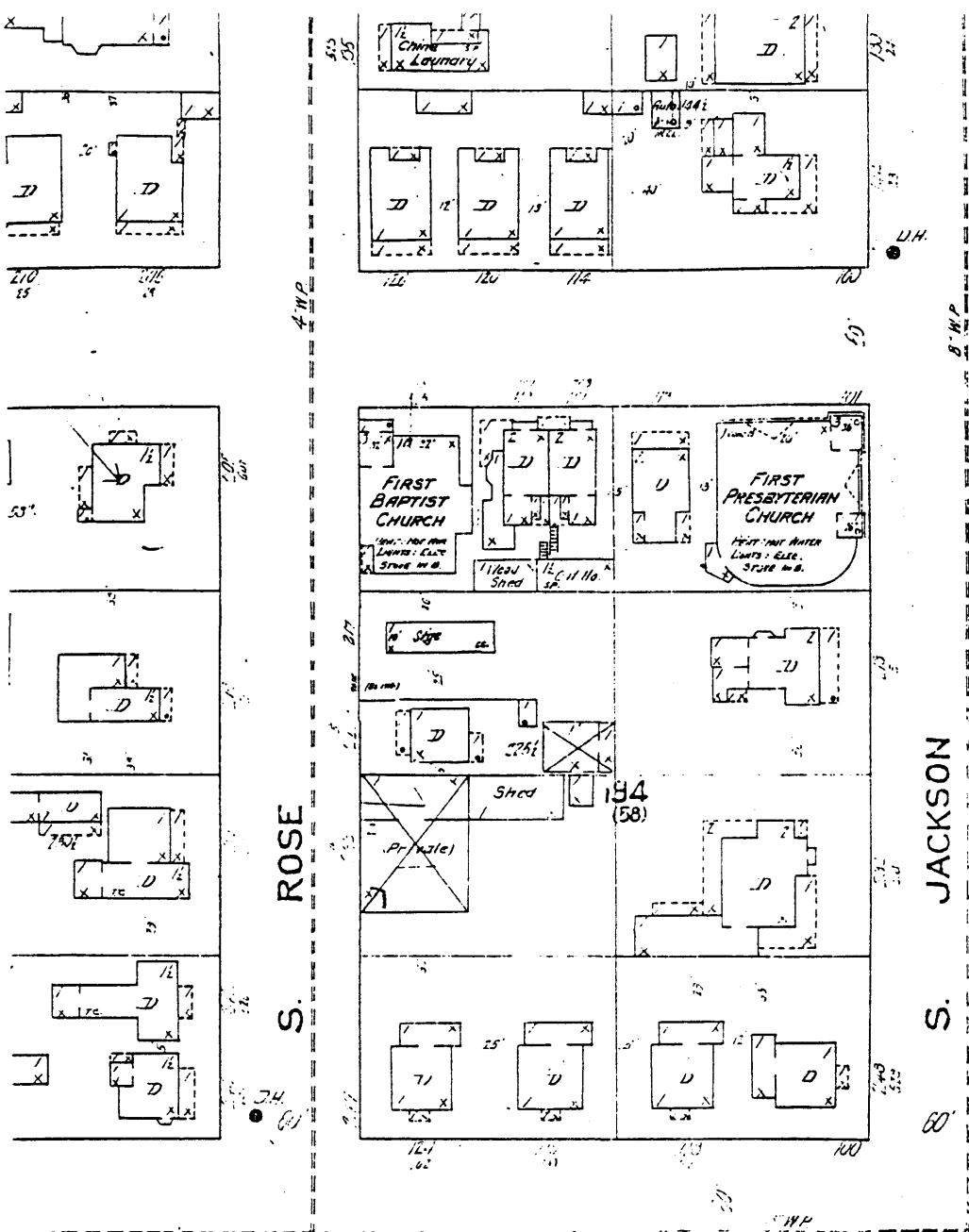
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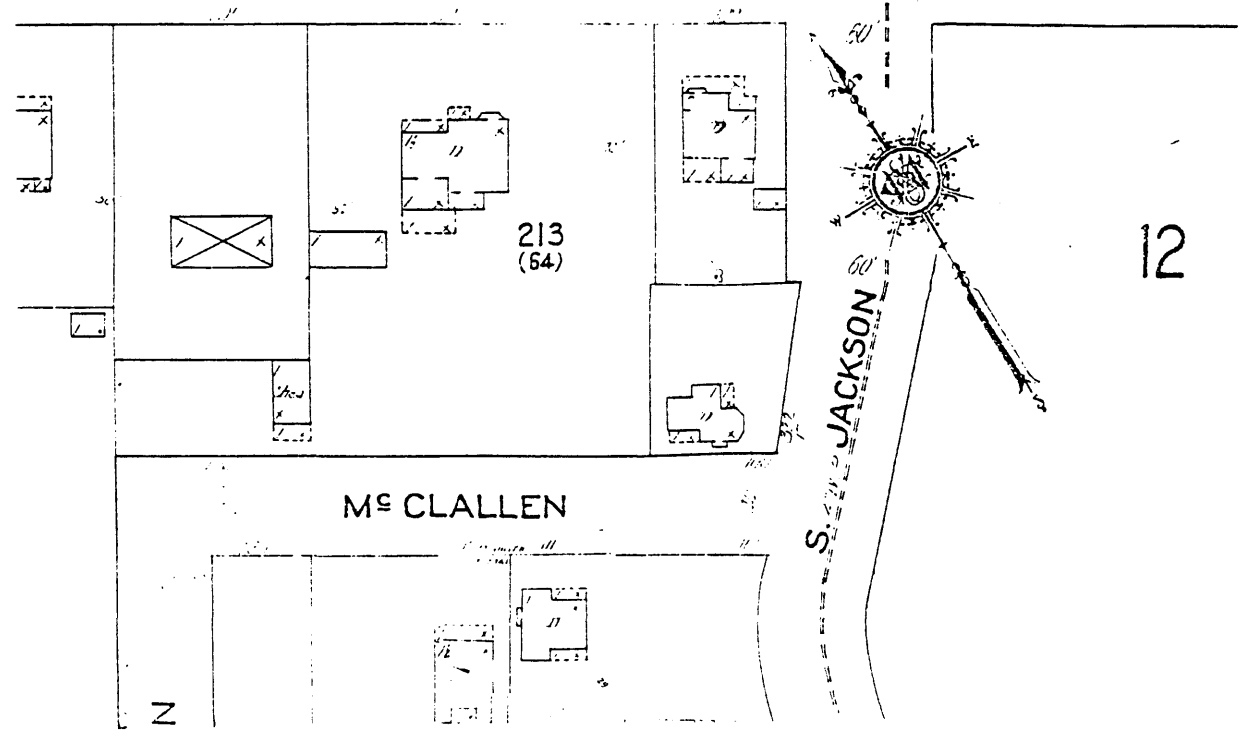
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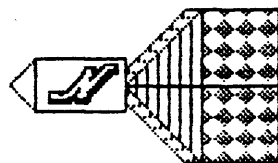
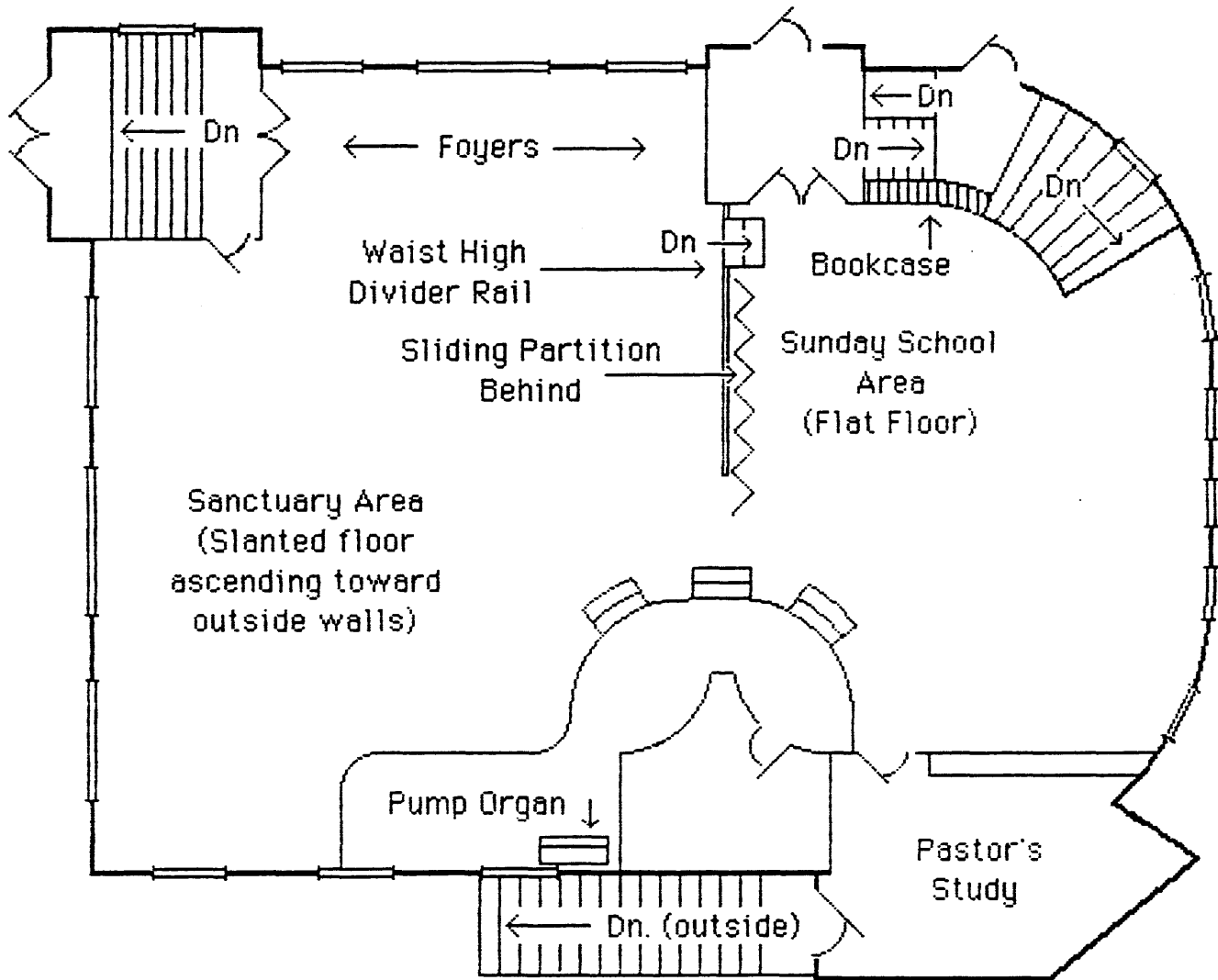


Rouchery, Dayton Co. O.
 1912 Sanborn Map
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 "Brooklyn, New York"
 Population 5,500

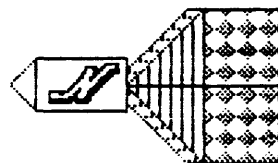
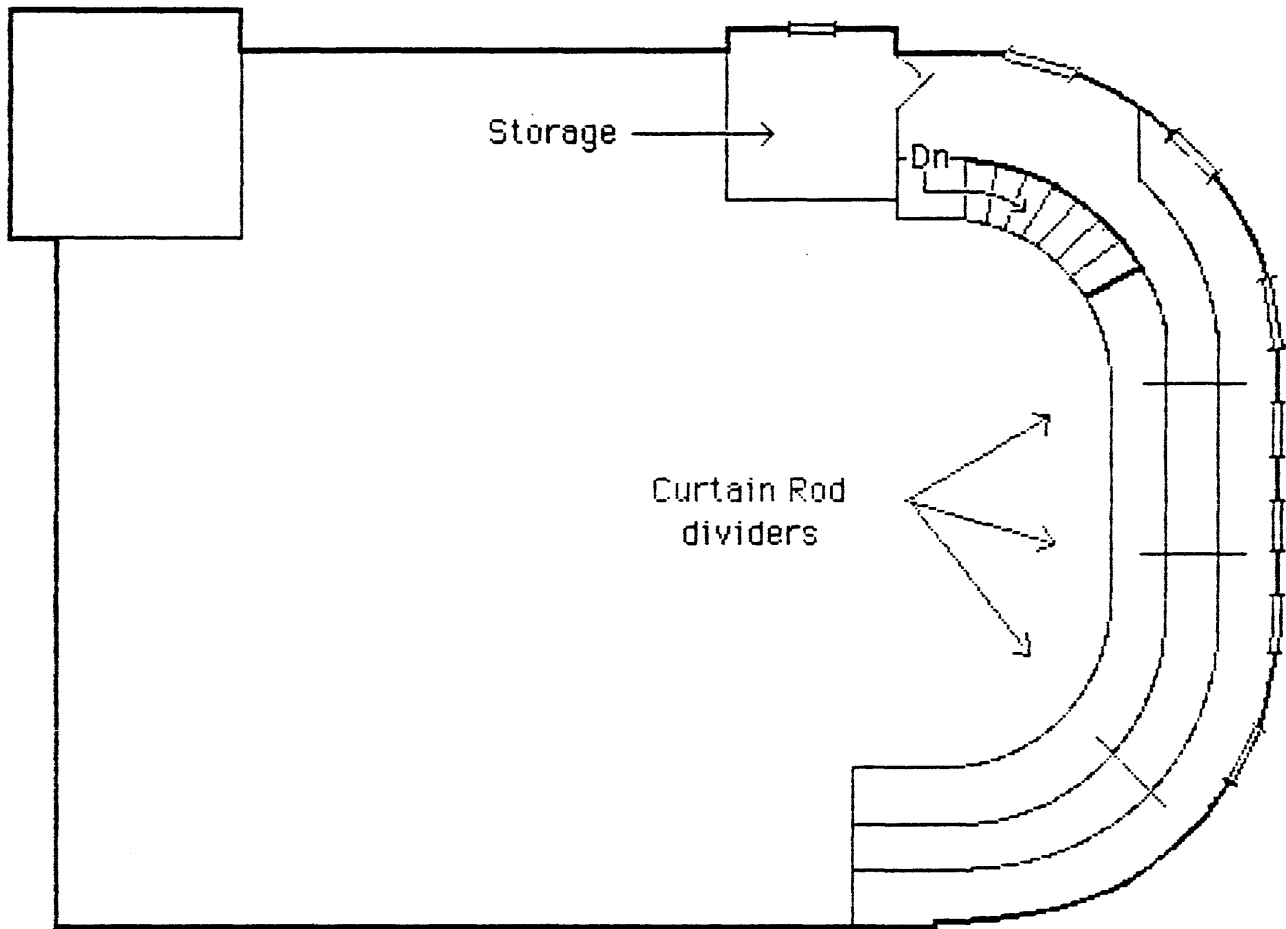


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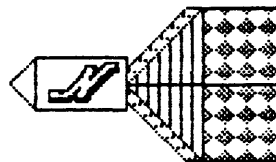
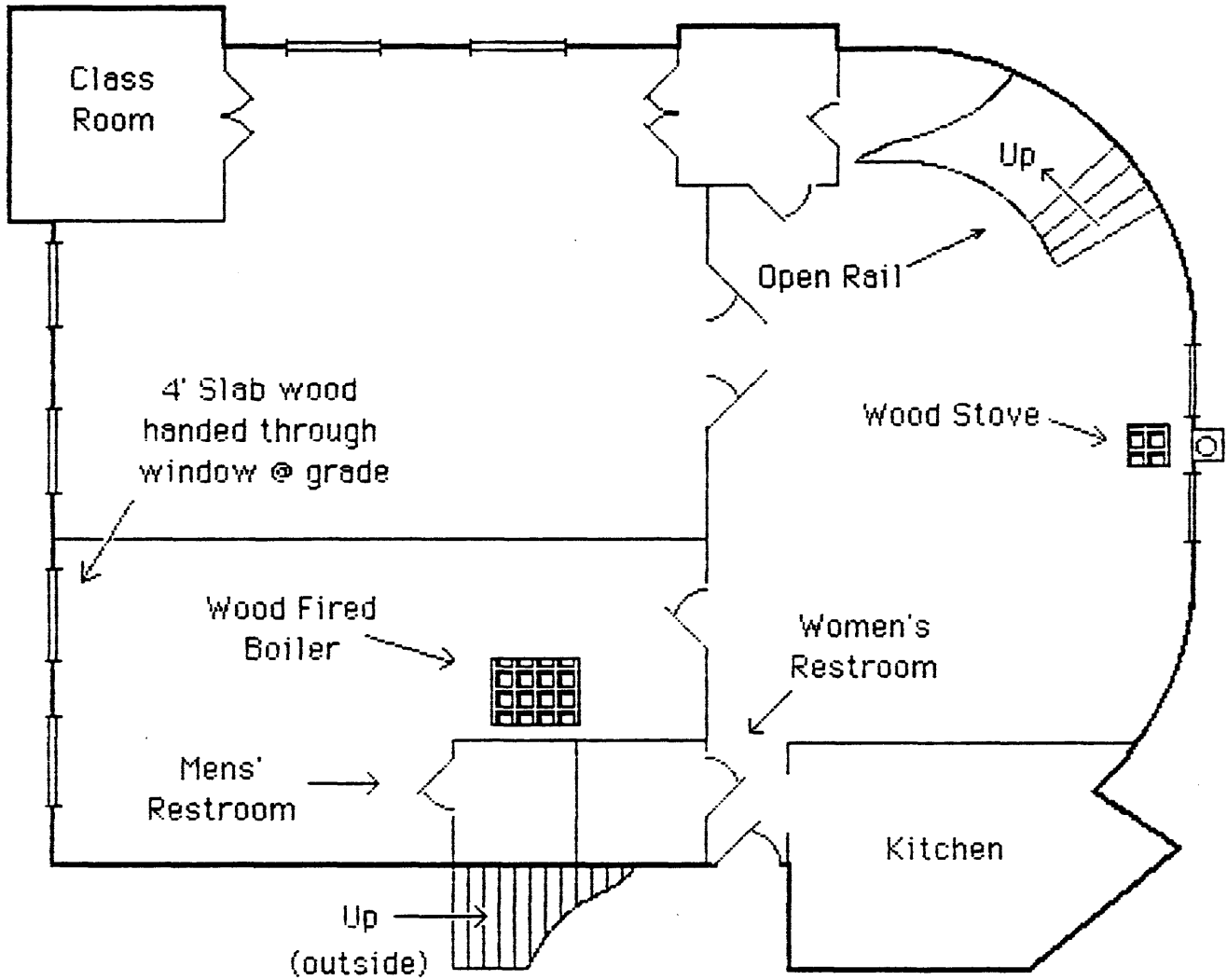
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SANCTUARY BALCONY
1909 - 1959

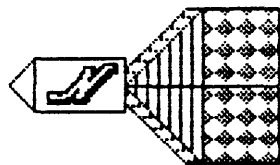
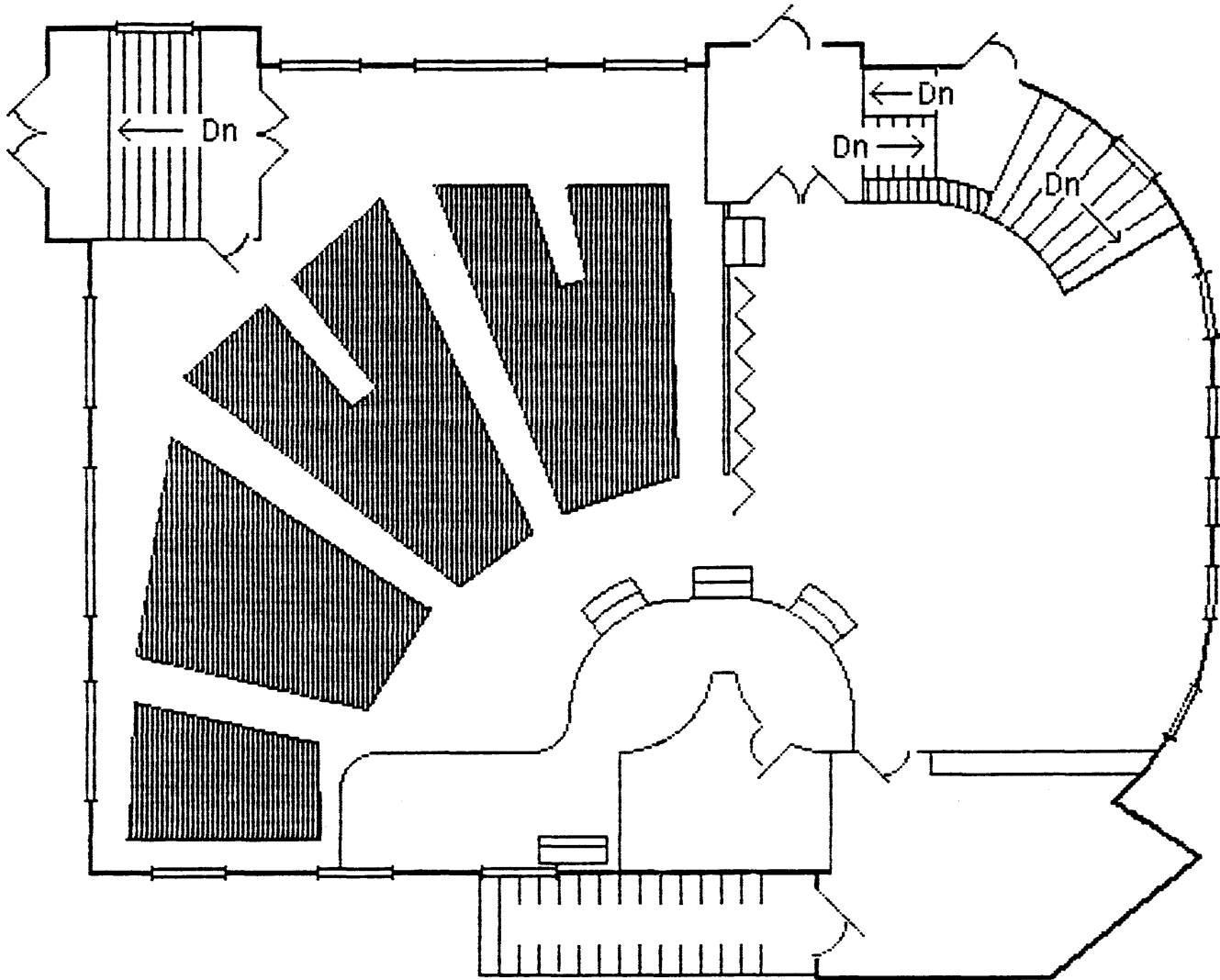


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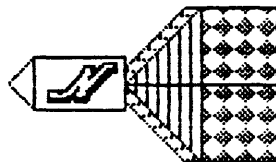
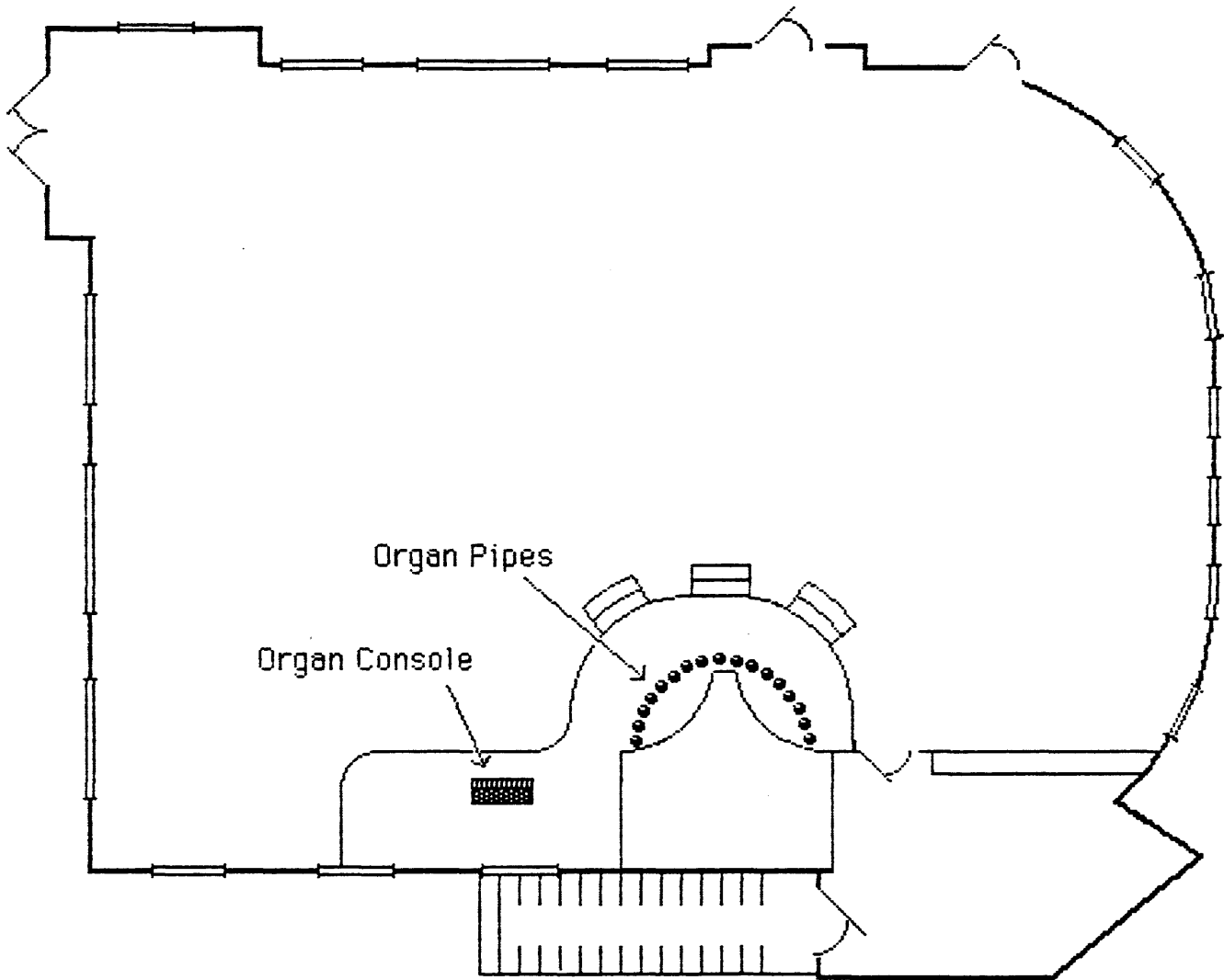
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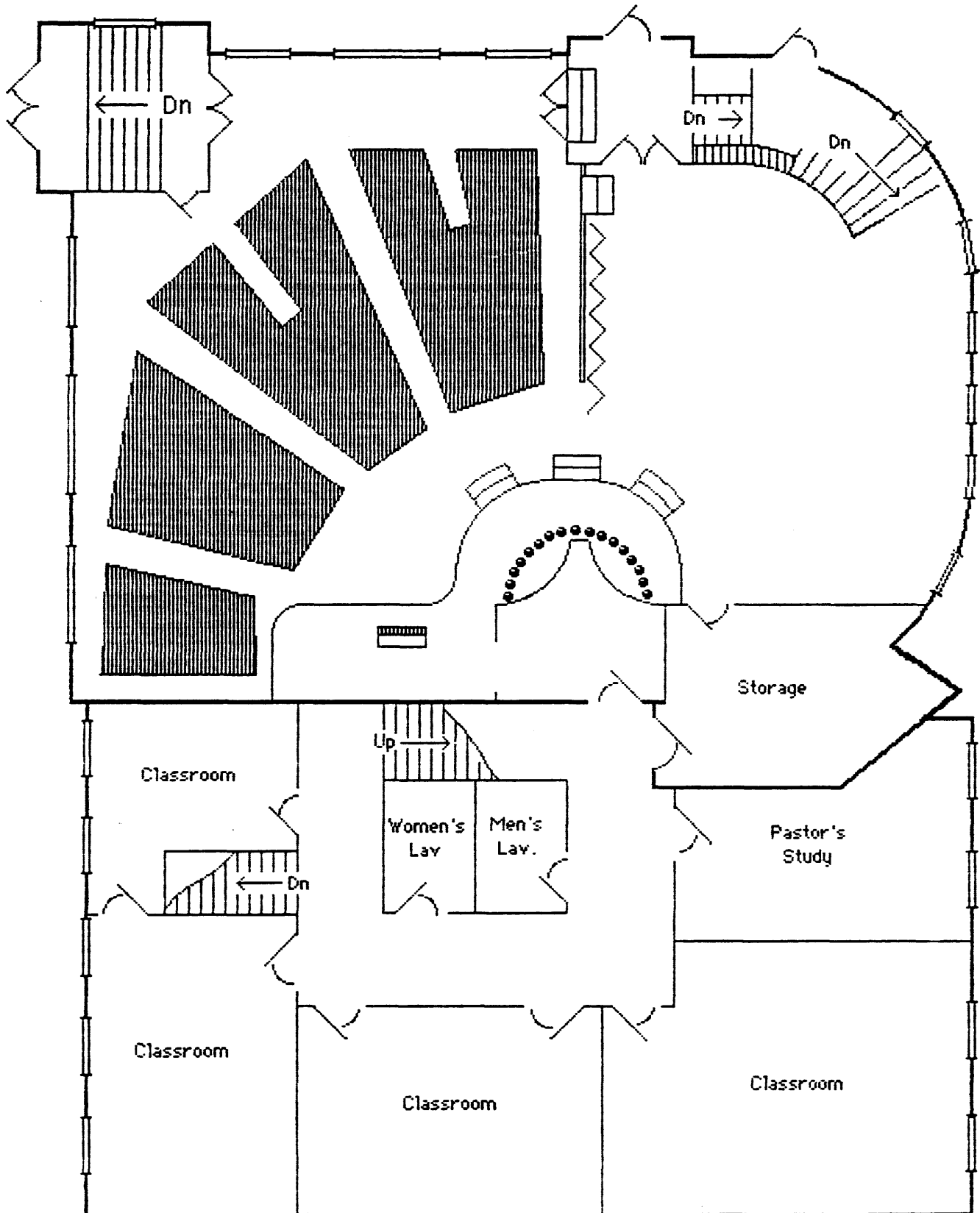
PIPE ORGAN - 1932



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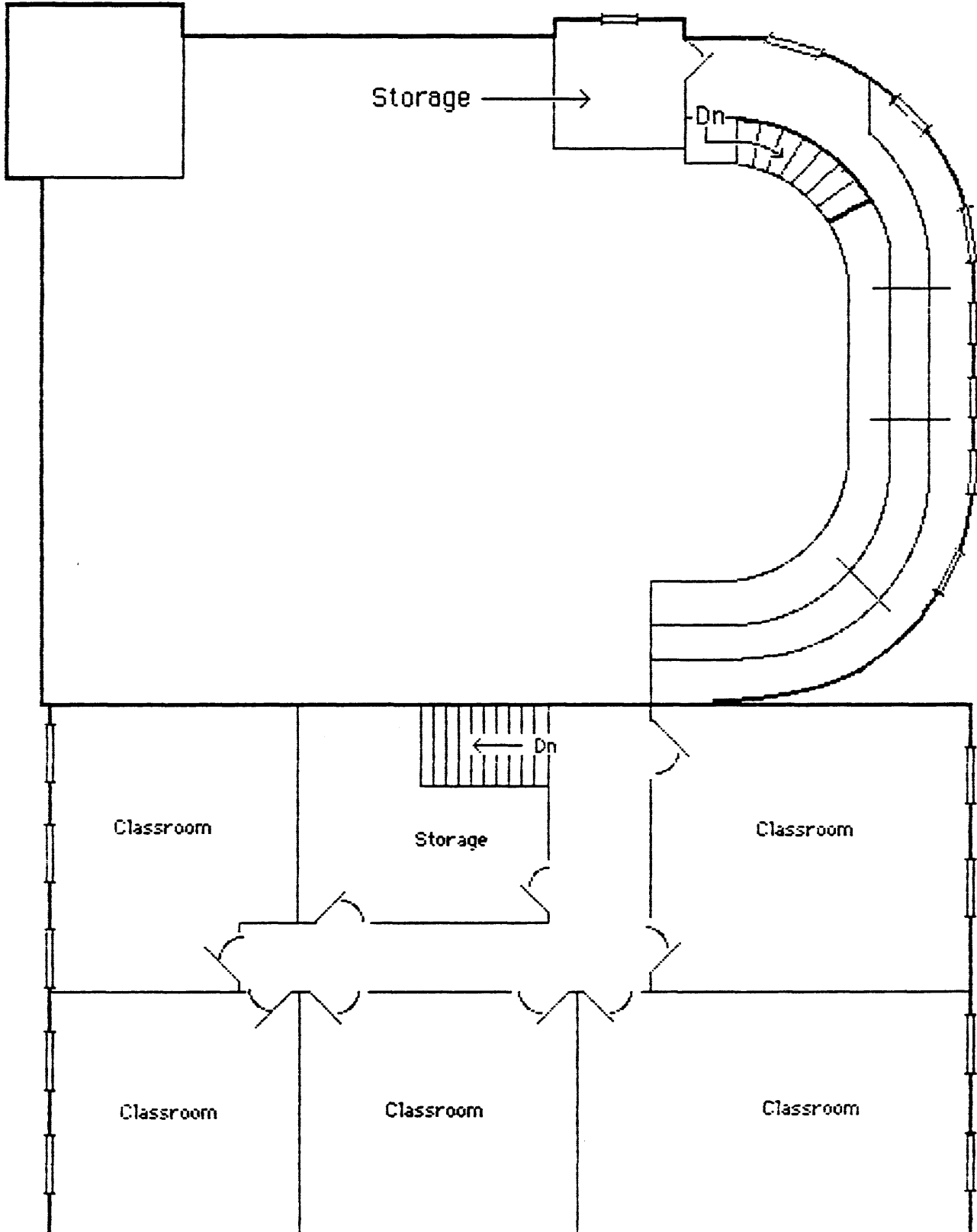
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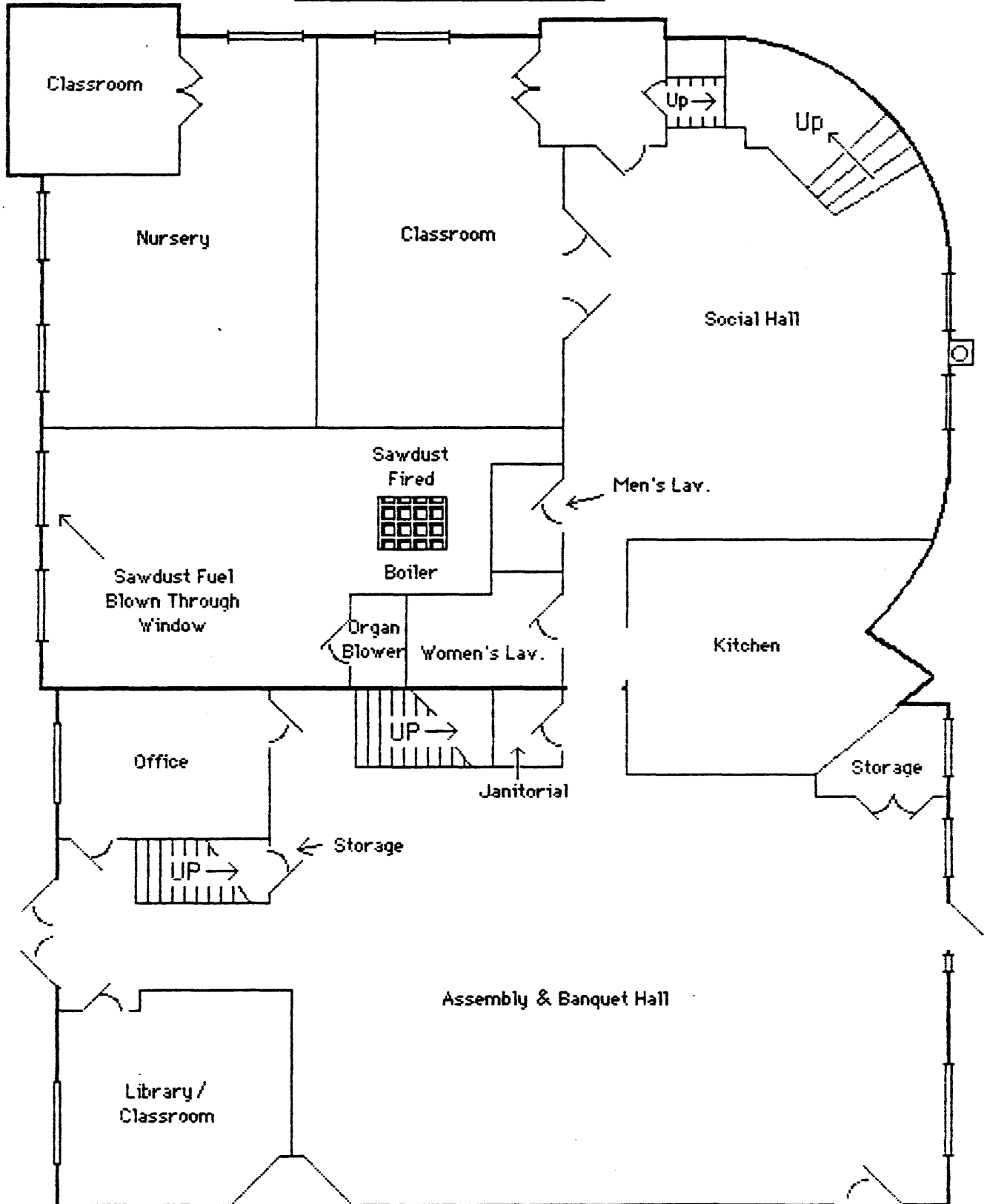
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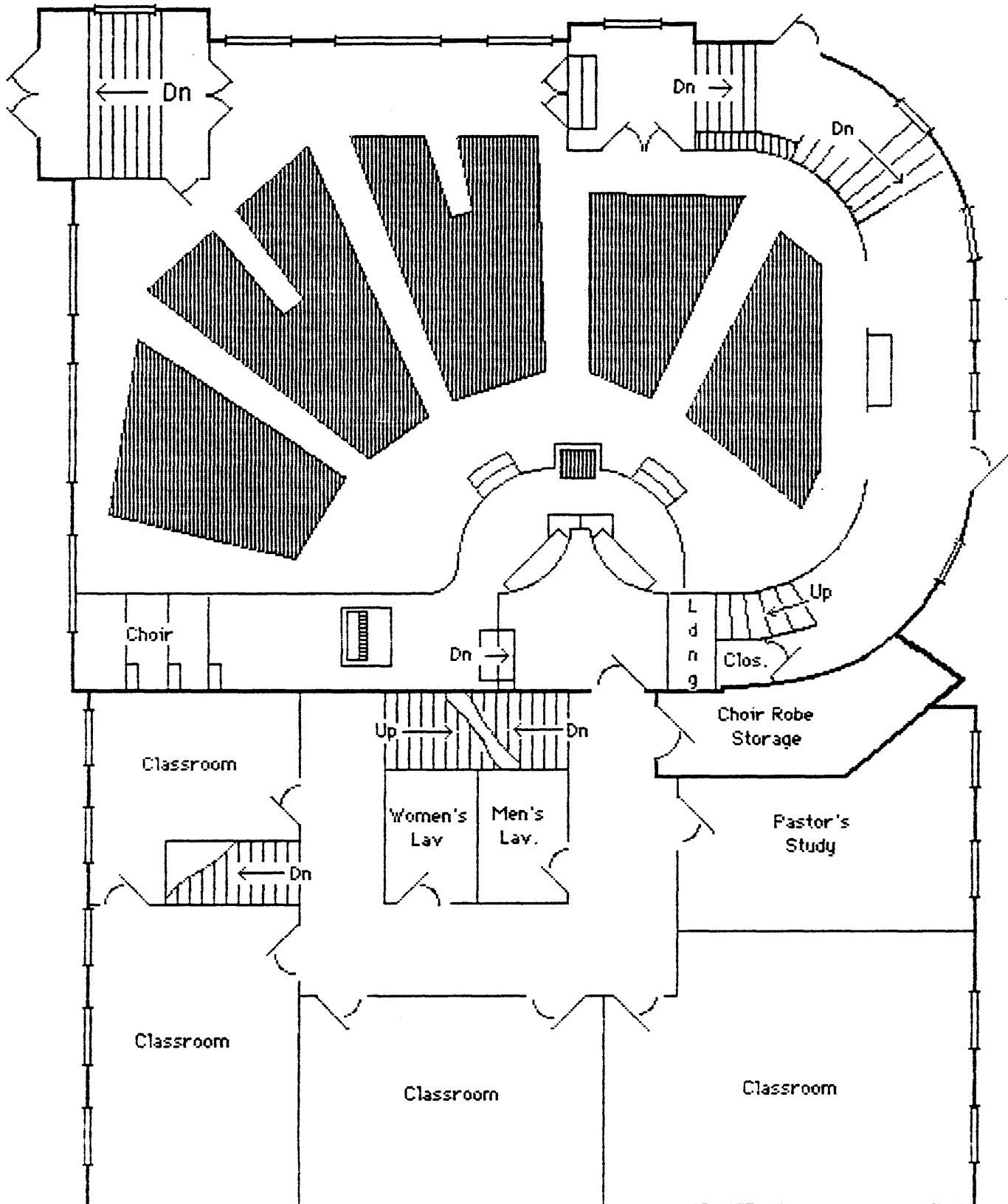
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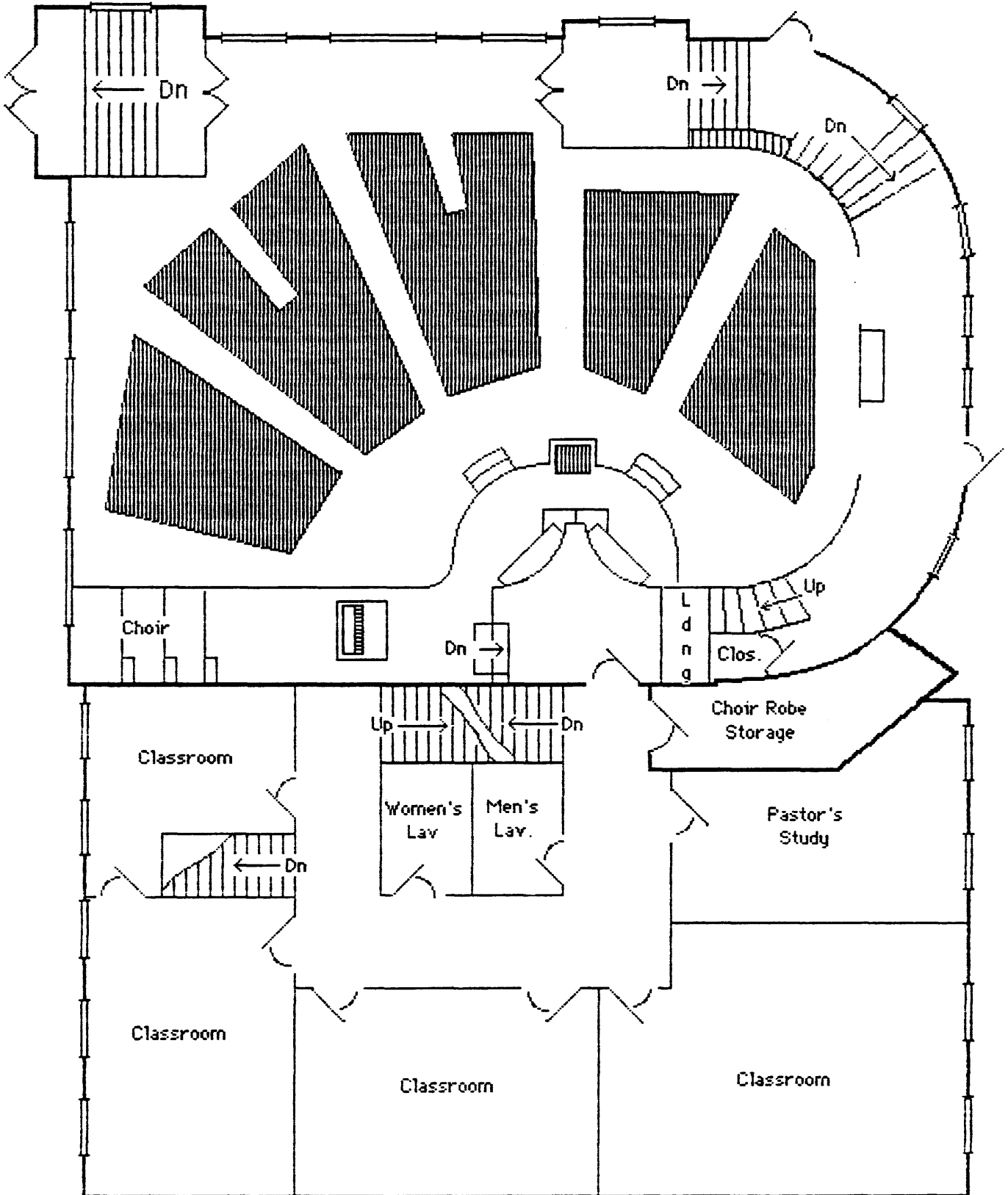
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