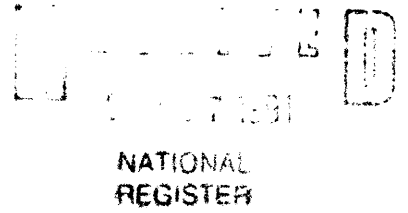


1957



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen
other names/site number Goshen Church of Christ

2. Location

street & number 85896 First Street not for publication
city, town Goshen vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Lane code 039 zip code 97401

3. Classification

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

Tom M. Hamrick August 15, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
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.
 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:)

Shelaine Byers 10/17/91
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religious structure: church

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Industry: candle making

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood: weatherboard

roof asphalt shingles

other foundation skirting: wood/
shingles

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen at 85896 First Street was constructed in 1910. It is one of the few notable historical buildings still standing in Goshen, Oregon. The church is significant under criterion c as an excellent example of a late Gothic Revival style church which exhibits such characteristic elements as a steep gable roof, lancet windows and doors, T shaped plan, and horizontal shiplap siding.

SITE

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen faces First Street. It is located on tax lot 1900, Map 18 0323 10, in Goshen, Oregon and measures approximately 38' by 40'6" overall. A vacant parcel to the north separates the church from a freeway off-ramp. Remnants of the residential neighborhood that once surrounded the church are evident in the old houses to the west and east; unfortunately, the houses in the immediate vicinity of the church have been much altered. To the south of the church stands the new fire station.

PLAN

The one story church is "T" shaped in plan. The entry is set in an enclosed porch on the east (main) facade at the intersection of the two "wings" of the building. Inside, a door to the north opens into the main part of the sanctuary while a door to the west opens into a large room adjoining the sanctuary. The basement is accessed through separate ground-level entrances.

The church has an intersecting gable roof clad with composition shingle. The exterior of the building is covered with horizontal shiplap joined by corner boards. The steeple which once rose above the main entry, has been removed. There are lancet windows edged with mouldings on every elevation and each of the three gable ends has a rose window. All of the lancet and rose windows are hooded. The church was raised and a basement added during the historic period. The exterior of the basement is shingled. Where the first floor formerly sat at ground level, a water-table with a moulded wooden belt course runs around the building.

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EXTERIOR

East Elevation

The main entrance, nestled at the intersection of the two "wings" which form the T-shaped plan of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen, is in an enclosed porch on the east (front) elevation. The double entry doors, each with six panels, are topped by a lancet transom with curved tracery. The entire porch is covered with a split-level shingled roof (the upper roof line marking where the steeple used to be). A curved bracket supports the edge of the lower, original roof projecting over the door. There is a double-hung sash window on the projecting south elevation of the porch. The stairs leading up to the main entrance are new.

On the east elevation, north of the main entrance, the gable end of one of the rectangles has two hooded lancet windows and a rose window above. The square in the middle of the rose window opens. Marks suggest that a cross once hung between the rose window and the point of the gable. South of the main entrance is another lancet window. The lancet windows are all five-over-one double hung sash.

At the basement level are two rectangular fixed windows, each with six panes. A projecting porch roof underneath the south wall of the main entrance porch shelters the door to the basement level. The two freestanding corners of the roof are supported by turned posts.

South Elevation

The gable end of the south elevation, the smaller intersecting rectangle of the T-shaped plan, has two lancet windows and a rose window above. To the east of the projecting gable end is the double-hung sash window of the main entrance porch. To the west is another lancet window. The basement level has two double rectangular windows.

West elevation

The south corner of the gabled end of the west elevation has a paneled lancet-shaped door. There is a rose window in the gable. A sewer vent which ran through the point in the gable down over the rose window has been removed. To the north of the projecting gable end is a lancet window. A chimney formerly came down through the roof [the hole has

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Continuation Sheet

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been covered with a piece of metal] and down along the lancet window. A shed by the south-west corner of the church has been temporarily connected to the church building with a breezeway, which will be removed.

North Elevation

The north elevation forms the top of the T-shaped plan. It has four lancet windows. There are wooden blocks by the exterior ends of the tie-poles. A heat vent pierces the roof. The basement has three double rectangular windows with louvered panes.

INTERIOR

The main entrance on the east elevation opens into a small porch with two lancet doors with decorative moulding. The door on the north elevation of the porch opens into the main room of the church; to the west, the door opens into a smaller room connecting to the main room. The interior of the first floor above the dado, including the porch, is covered with beautifully moulded decorative wainscotting. The decorative moulding is laid in alternating blocks of boards running diagonally and vertically. Decorative moulding covers the ceiling, a modified half-decagon, the same way. The dado is finished with vertical bevelled wainscotting. All of the windows and doors are edged with decorative moulding. The floors are hardwood. Four tie-poles span the interior.

The basement is accessed through a separate entrance below the main entrance porch. The basement formerly housed the pastor and his family; now, most of the dividing walls have been removed.

First Floor

The lancet doorway on the north wall of the entry porch leads into the main volume of the church. The floor shows evidence of an aisle which led north to the center of the room and then west down the middle of the room to make a center aisle between the pews; there were probably six pews on each side of the center aisle. A platform raised one step above the church floor runs along the west end of the room where the pulpit probably was. There is a water outlet in the southwest corner and a back door in the northwest corner. Two outlets for lights in the

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ceiling with hooks nearby suggest chandeliers with swagged chains, but at present the church is lit by three pairs of globe light fixtures.

The center portion of the south wall is framed and divided by a post into two open spaces topped with transom windows. Each transom window has seven panes. The open spaces probably each held double doors which have been removed. This open room is also entered through the lancet doorway on the west wall of the main entry.

Basement

A porched doorway on the south elevation provides entry into the basement. Most of the walls on this level have been removed and so the door opens into a large empty space. Three small rooms run along the north wall from the northeast corner to the northwest corner. The bathroom is to the west, between the kitchen area and the northwest-corner room. The southwest corner of the basement is a concrete slab which, it is said, supported a sawdust burner. Partial walls separate the volume along the south wall from the main area. An additional shelter (shed) has been constructed off the west elevation.

The current owner of the church is in the process of rehabilitating the building. He plans to use the basement as a candle factory and house a museum devoted to candlemaking on the first floor.

Alterations

Originally, there was a belfry that rose above the vestibule on the east elevation in keeping with the pattern on which the church design was based. A photograph in the Christian Standard, Vol. 77, No. 16, shows the belfry of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen intact. The date of the belfry's removal is unknown.

Within the last ten years, a small, gable-roofed and board and batten-clad shed was attached to the west (rear) elevation of the church by means of a covered breezeway having a shed roof. While insubstantial, the breezeway connection is nonetheless structural, and the shed, therefore, is counted a non-historic, non-contributing addition. Its origin is undocumented.

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CHAIN OF TITLE

1892: Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen purchase land from Mary Stewart. The church building is not erected until 1910.

1941: Property purchased by the Christian Church. Lane County Evangelical Society, associated with the Christian Church and closely tied to the first Christian Church of Eugene, is given the deed.

1977: Gilbert W. and Mary F. Shafer purchase the property from the First Christian Church of Eugene, with the Safeco Title Company holding the property in trust. payment of \$7500 for each of three trust deeds, or \$22,500 plus interest.

1979: Gilbert W. and Mary F. Shafer contract property to Christopher E. Moses

1984: Christopher E. Moses assigns property to G.V. Stathakis for \$12,700 which represents the entire amount Moses owed Stathakis on a personal unsecured debt. actual unpaid balance of purchase price is \$27,795.81.

1985: building permit to convert church to dwelling and store

Dec 1986: George Stathakis deeds property back to Gilbert Shafer. Shafer also acquires his wife's interest in the property and then deeds it back to the First Christian Church of Eugene in January of 1987.

1987: Richard Johnson purchases the building from the First Christian Church of Eugene.

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

1910

Significant Dates

1910

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.11 acres Creswell, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0
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4	9	9	1	7	0
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4	8	7	1	2	0	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23, Township 18S, Range 3W, Willamette Meridian in Goshen, the rural community of Lane County, Oregon, and is legally identified as Tax Lot 1900 at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire urban tax lot associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen. A small shed addition of undocumented origin was joined to the rear elevation of the church by means of an areaway in recent years and is counted a non-contributing building on the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Demuth and Deedee Ransenberg
 organization Demuth Glick Consultants, Ltd. date January 15, 1991
 street & number 1314 NW Irving Street, Suite 510 telephone (503) 224-0043
 city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

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SUMMARY

The late Gothic Revival church built by the Methodist Episcopal congregation in Goshen, an historic farming settlement on the southeasterly outskirts of Eugene, is a substantially intact example of church building from a pattern popular with Methodist congregations around the turn of the century. It is among the oldest historic buildings remaining in the unincorporated village. On its completion in 1910, it was situated in close proximity to the north-south travel corridor that became the Pacific Highway, or U. S. 99. It occupies the northwest corner of the intersection of First and A streets, its principal axis at a right angle to the highway that passes little more than 200 feet to the rear of the church on the west.

Churches constructed from the same pattern have been noted in Antelope, east of the Cascades; in Elkton and in the Stephens community in rural Douglas County. Briefly characterized, the church is a balloon-frame construction composed of a main sanctuary volume and a perpendicular Sunday School wing on the south. It is enclosed by the steeply-pitched gable roof that is a hallmark of the Gothic Revival style. The front angle of the intersecting wings is filled with an entry vestibule block reached from grade level by a non-historic straight-flight exterior staircase. Typically, the subordinate volume of this design would be surmounted by a belfry with steeple, and gable verges would have been decorated with quatrefoil and trefoil cut-out work. Both belfry and gable verge decoration have been lost in this example. A distinguishing element of the universal pattern was the simple rose window, or bull's-eye in each gable peak. These typically are membered with intersecting flattened hoops forming a square-and-quatrefoil motif. Lancet windows are, in this example, framed with mitred triangular heads with label molding. In the church at Goshen a mark of distinction is the treatment of upper lights of the four-over-four, double-hung sash, as they are continued into the arch head, where the central muntin bifurcates to form a pair of arches.

After 1941, when the property was transferred to the Christian Church, the building was raised on a basement story for fellowship hall and modern heating plant. The basement exterior is clad with shingles and penetrated by windows of non-conforming horizontal module. Frieze and corner boards are plain. The watertable is trimmed by a crown molding. The front entrance is a multi-paneled

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double-leaf door with an ogee-arch toplight divided by round-arched tracery.

Interior finish work of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen follows the norm for vernacular churches in that standard millwork was applied imaginatively for a quality of enrichment. Window and door surrounds and dado crown molding are beaded and beveled millwork. The walls and straight ceiling cove are fully wood-paneled with a layering of vertical wainscot and contrasting horizontal and diagonal sections. Four transverse tie rods stabilize the sanctuary block. A semi-detached, gable-roofed shed at the southwest rear corner is clad with board and batten siding. It was joined to the church by a breezeway, or shed-roofed area way in the last decade, and since its origin is undocumented, it is counted a non-historic, non-contributing building.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen is one of a small number of documented examples in Oregon of the published design advanced nationally by the Methodist Church. While evidently missing one of its distinguishing features, the belfry, and a few of its decorative exterior elements, it remains substantially intact and meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture. It is significant in the context of Gothic Revival church architecture in Lane County as one of eight comparable rural churches of the type, and within the comparative field it is distinctive for craft details both inside and out. The other churches range in date from 1889 to 1913.

The Methodist Episcopal Church congregation was incorporated at Goshen in 1891 and fund-raising efforts for church construction were put underway the following year. Until the church was erected in 1910, the congregation was served from the circuit centered at Creswell, some six miles to the south.

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The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen at 85896 First Street, built in 1910, is significant under criterion c as an excellent example of a late Gothic Revival style church. The church is also one of the few remaining historical buildings in Goshen and the only historic church building. Gothic Revival was popular for religious buildings because of its association with medieval churches and the idea, spread by Andrew Jackson Downing, that Gothic Revival was the most fitting style for American architecture. The church is one of the few Gothic Revival churches in Lane County which exhibits many characteristic elements of the style, such as a steep gable roof, lancet windows and doors, T shaped plan, and horizontal shiplap siding.

GOSHEN

Goshen is a small town located about six miles southeast of Eugene in Lane County, Oregon. Goshen began as a farming community and developed an economy based on livestock, fruit, and, in particular, hops. Two of the earliest pioneers were Milton Riggs and his brother Rufus, both of whom first settled on the Camas Swale. Around 1850, Milton and his new wife Eliza Hampton settled on a donation land claim southeast of what is now Goshen. In 1851 his brother Washington and wife Matilda moved nearby. [Dorothy Velasco. Lane County: An Illustrated History of the Emerald Empire (1985), p. 111]. John Jacob Hampton (father of Eliza Hampton Riggs) and his family started a farm near what is now Goshen in 1852. Apparently it was Hampton who "named the little town of Goshen after the Biblical land of Goshen...[but it] did not prove to be the 'promised land' for him, for he returned to the homestead near Sheridan after three years" having lost most of his cattle to flooding. [Lane County Historian 10:1 (April 1965), p. 12-13].

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The Goshen Post Office was established in 1874 with John Handsaker serving as the first postmaster [James Baker Stewart, "Post Offices of Lane County," Lane County Historian 13 (1968) p. 39]. During this period the town included a store, grist mill, and blacksmith shop. In the late 1870s Goshen boasted a railroad depot and a 'neat school building' by 1884. [Tim Abney, "History of Goshen; Lane County, Oregon," Lane County Historian 29:2 (Summer 1984, p. 39-41)]. The 1911 Lane County Directory identified Goshen as a town with long distance telephone connections, an express office, and mail daily. [Polk's Lane County Directory (1911)]. Yet representatives of the Presbyterian Church Board of Home Missions were not impressed with Goshen in 1916:

Goshen, on the railroad, midway between Creswell and Eugene, would naturally from its location be the center of a considerable territory, but Goshen has never shown itself to be effective in any way and consequently has never developed and may never do so. [Fred C. Ayer and Herman N. Morse, A Rural Survey of Lane County, Oregon (Presbyterian Church in the USA. Board of Home Missions. Department of Church and Country Life), in The University of Oregon Bulletin 13:14 (August 15, 1916), p. 26].

Agriculture remained the economic base of Goshen well into the 20th century. The lumber mill was not built until the 1920s, and there was no hotel until the turn of the century. [Tim Abney, "History of Goshen; Lane County, Oregon" in Lane County Historian 29:2 (Summer 1984, p. 42)]. In 1984 Dorothy Velasco wrote of Goshen: "bordered by hills and water, tiny Goshen began as a farming community and never grew into a real town." [Lane County: An Illustrated History of the Emerald Empire (1985), p. 111]. Today the remaining residential area of Goshen is surrounded by commercial and industrial sites. Most of the homes are small 19th and 20th century residences.

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

Two different Protestant denominations found shelter within the walls of this building in the course of its life as a church. A brief identification of the two sects follows.

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Methodist Episcopal:

The church was originally built by Methodist Episcopalians in 1910. The Methodist Episcopal Church in America was formed in 1784 and renowned for its itinerant evangelical preachers. Jason Lee brought Methodism to Oregon in 1834 when he was commissioned to establish a mission among the Indians of the Pacific Northwest. Lee settled among the French Canadians and began a school. In 1840 a ship arrived with supplies and lay members to do manual labor. But the impact of the year of the "Great Reinforcement" was dampened by a simultaneous influx of settlers who made the church laborers redundant. In 1842 Lee established the Oregon Institute, the first institute of higher learning in Oregon. William Roberts took charge in 1847 and "developed the remnants of the Oregon mission" into the Oregon and California Mission Conference and then into the Oregon Annual Conference in 1852. He is credited with establishing an organized church in Oregon. [Thomas D. Yarnes. A History of Oregon Methodism (1957), pp. 20-85, passim].

Disciples of Christ [Christian Church]:

Members of the Christian Church purchased the church building in 1941. The Christian Church has its roots in a movement started by an Irish clergyman. Thomas Campbell left Ireland in 1807, settled in Pennsylvania, and shortly thereafter withdrew his congregation from the Presbyterian Church. Two years later his son Alexander emigrated from Ireland and joined him and his followers, the Campbellites. Together, father and son founded the Disciples of Christ and stressed a return to the scriptures. In 1906 the Disciples of Christ split into the Christian Church and the Churches of Christ. The Christian Church holds that the Bible is the basis for faith and believes individuals should interpret the Bible for themselves. The more conservative Churches of Christ is a highly evangelical, congregational denomination.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, GOSHEN

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen was officially incorporated in September of 1891. One of the stated 'objects' of the incorporated church was "to erect a suitable house of worship and dwelling house or parsonage, on any real estate owned by this incorporation" [Typescript "Articles of Incorporation"; copied from a copy in the possession of Chief Nice, Goshen Fire Department]. In 1892, a fund was started to raise money to build a church; James Stewart and Mary F. Stewart headed

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the list with a \$100 subscription each [source: unidentified news clipping, copy in the possession of current owner]. The trustees purchased land for the church building from Mary F. Stewart that same year.

In the meantime, the Creswell Methodist Church, which was organized in 1873, erected a church in 1889 and a year later acquired the responsibility of a circuit which included Goshen, Dexter, Cloverdale, and Cottage Grove [Creswell Oregon, 1873-1973. Creswell Area Historical Society Narrative History, np.] Cloverdale acquired its own church around 1903. [Josephine Evans Harpham. Doorways into History (1966), p. 16]. The Goshen church was not built until 1910. By 1940, the Methodists were no longer using the Goshen church.

Members of the Christian Church purchased the old Methodist Church building in 1941. There was no organized Christian Church congregation in Goshen at the time, but two Northwest Christian College students had started a Bible School. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Whitt of Eugene began working in Goshen in May of 1938; by December, they proudly claimed over 30 students. Their search for a suitable school building led them to the deserted Methodist church. After organizing a movement to buy the building, they gave the deed to the Lane County Evangelical Society which invested some money in the structure. [Christian Standard (1939) p. 136 and Christian Standard 77 (Jan-June 1942), p. 380]. The Christian Church stopped using the building by the late 1970s.

In 1977 Gilbert W. and Mary F. Shafer purchased the property from the First Christian Church of Eugene. Two years later the Shafers contracted the property to Christopher Moses. Moses assigned the property to G. V. Stathakis in 1984 as repayment for a personal debt. George Stathakis operated a junk business from the church, where he also lived, until he was cited for a zoning violation in 1985. [Eugene Register Guard August 10, 1985, pp. 1B, 4B]. In December of 1986 Stathakis deeded the property back to Gilbert Shafer. A month later, Shafer deeded the church building back to the First Christian Church of Eugene. Richard Johnson, the present owner, then purchased the building in 1987.

CHURCH BUILDING IN OREGON

In the 1850s, settlers built simple halls to serve as houses of worship in the Oregon Territory. In the 1860s, the more fashionable Gothic

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Revival style slowly grew in popularity in both church and residential construction. While Gothic Revival became almost standard for urban churches by the end of the decade, rural church architecture remained much more conservative in style, evincing "a rather more hesitant reception of fashionable changes." Rural churches retained the simple Gothic forms of the 1870s long after urban church architecture had caught up stylistically with the east coast trend-setters. As urban churches became more elaborate in the 1880s and even ostentatious in the 1890s and early 20th century, rural churches continued to display "the comforting forms that had become traditional." [Wallace Kay Huntington, "Late Nineteenth Century Churches," in Space, Style, and Structure: Building in Northwest America (1974), vol. 1, pp. 302-10].

THE GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE

Gothic Revival architecture represented a movement most notably in England but also in France to return to the building styles of the Middle Ages. At first the movement espoused a more general romantic return to the medieval past as a source of inspiration. Romantics, in both literary and artistic worlds, revolted against rationalism to exalt instead the senses and emotions over reason and intellect. This late 18th, early 19th century movement was associated with the belief in a return to nature, admiration for the individuality and imagination of the artist, and fascination with the medieval, exotic and primitive. Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto in 1765 established the tradition of gothic romances. The historical novels of Sir Walter Scott popularized the cult of medievalism. The architectural aspects of the Gothic Revival movement took a turn in the 1830s when architects began copying medieval structures more literally. A.W.N. Pugin wrote two basic texts which advocated returning to the methods of medieval builders. Soon medieval techniques were being used to restore medieval churches.

The earlier, romantic associations of the Gothic Revival were brought to America from England. Architecturally, the picturesque qualities of medieval buildings with their spires, vaults, and pointed arches were more significant in the United States than the literal copying or restoration of buildings (especially since America had no medieval tradition of its own to restore). The pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the Gothic Revival style across America. His books provided plans, elevations and details drawn by architects for builders to copy and adapt. But Downing himself was a theorist and a critic, not an architect. His great importance was in molding attitudes more than

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molding styles. Downing convinced Americans that the Gothic Revival style was not only aesthetically superior, but shared a moral affinity with the democratic ideals of America.

Downing's pattern books brought the Gothic Revival to Oregon. Pointed arched windows and door openings remained a staple element of the style, although other characteristics changed as the style developed. Early versions of the Gothic Revival in Oregon followed Downing's ideal drawings of buildings with a picturesque silhouette, vertical board-and-batten siding, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. After 1870, variations included the use of gingerbread trim and horizontal siding. A rural version was built after 1875 until around 1900; "its chief characteristics are the steeply pitched gable roof, and the placement of two or more rectangular volumes at right angles to form a T or an L composition, which gives the impression of separate wings." [Rosalind Clark, Oregon Style: Architecture 1840 to 1950s (1983), p. 46].

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen is an excellent example of a late Gothic Revival style church building, one of eight remaining in all of Lane County, Oregon. Of the churches with a known construction date, the buildings range from 1889 to circa 1913, with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen (built in 1910) falling toward the end of the Gothic Revival period in rural Oregon churches. Only one of the churches shares with the Goshen church a strong Gothic Revival style character [references are drawn from The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon, Summary Report (December, 1986)].

Four of the church buildings are very weak examples of Gothic Revival style. One church is located in the "Territorial Road Corridor" cultural landscape area of Lane County (Figure 456, #3304). It appears to have an L composition. The whole building is covered with a steeply pitched gable roof and has horizontal siding. A short tower rises from the ridge of the central, main volume of the church. None of the details, such as window or door shape, exhibits elements of Gothic Revival style.

Two of the weaker Gothic Revival church buildings are located near each other in Franklin, Oregon. The Christian Church was built in 1899 and the nearby Methodist Church was built in 1897 (see Figure 422 and also Style and Vernacular, p. 117). Both churches have steeply pitched gable

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roofs, retain their towers, and combine horizontal and vertical siding. Despite the addition of some light, decorative wood trim in the carpenter gothic style, neither church is emphatically Gothic Revival in style.

The final church building with tenuous connections to Gothic Revival style is Church of Christ in Pleasant Hill (see Figure 696). Built in 1913, the church has horizontal siding, a gable roof, and a square tower with lancet-shaped louvered windows and a castellated top. The arches are Tudor style with heavy wooden subdivisions.

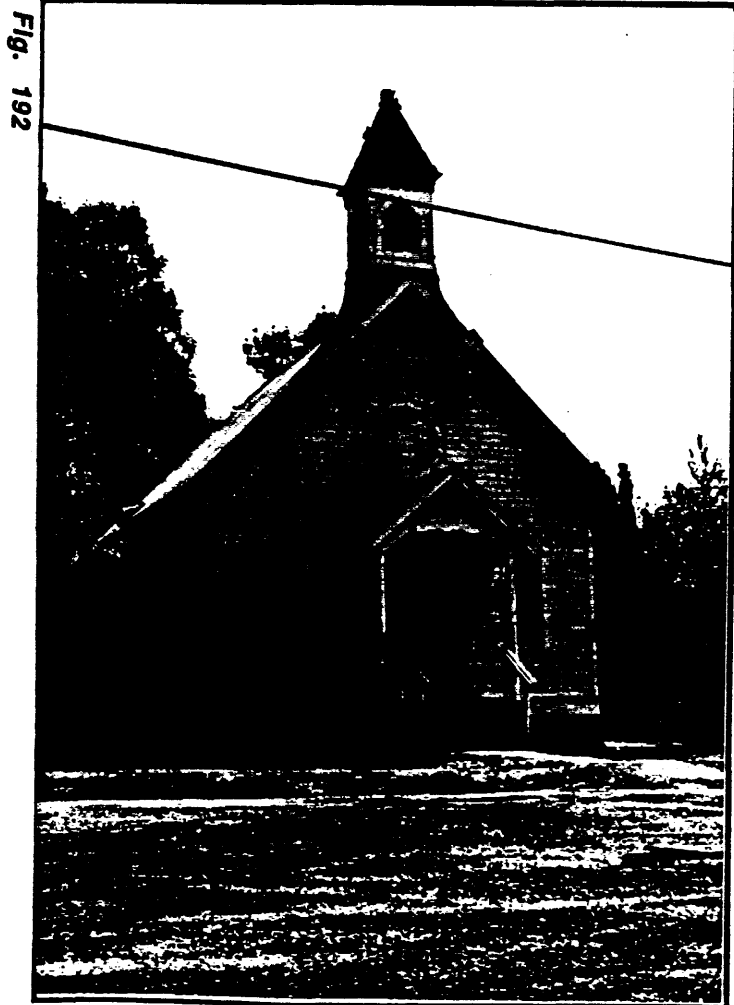
One of the Gothic churches, located in the "Coast Fork of the Willamette River" cultural landscape area (see Figure 571, #3099) has a steep gable roof, a pronounced L composition, horizontal siding, and a small square belfry on the ridge of the roof. A gable roofed projection on one facade below the belfry echoes the main roof line.

One church building, in the "Territorial Road Corridor" cultural landscape area of Lane County (Figure 436) has a steeply pitched gable roof and an exterior finished with horizontal siding. The square tower has a hipped roof with a polygonal spire. The main entry doors are rectangular, but the windows are lancet-shaped.

The Cloverdale Methodist Church (Figure 192 and Style and Vernacular p. 129) is, like the Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen, a strong example of the Gothic Revival style. Built circa 1900, the church has a steeply pitched roof, horizontal shiplap siding, hooded lancet windows, and a simplified rose window over the main entrance. The double-door main entrance has a porch with an ogee arch as its lintel. The belfry has "a pyramidal roof of imbricated shingles...three flame-like crockets of wood stand on each hip and the whole is topped by a wooden crown" [Style & Vernacular: A Guide to the Architecture of Lane County, Oregon (1983), p. 129].

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen is an excellent example of the late Gothic Revival style. It stands out as one of the few church buildings which exhibits strong characteristics of this style in all of Lane County. The building is also the only historic church in Goshen. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Goshen has tremendous architectural significance for the town; it stands as a visual landmark amidst the industrial development and new construction which surround the building.

for comparative analysis



Gothic Vernacular Church



Christian Church, 1899, Franklin
Territorial Road Corridor



Fig. 436 Gothic Church
Territorial Road Corridor



Fig. 456
Gothic Church
Territorial Road Corridor

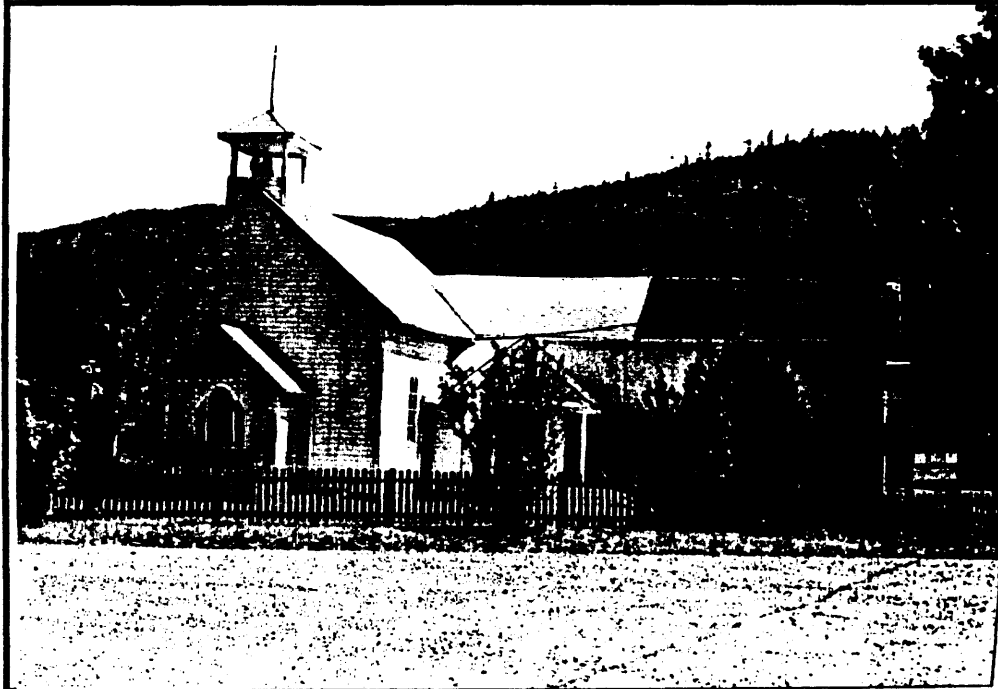


Fig. 571 Gothic Church
Coast Fork

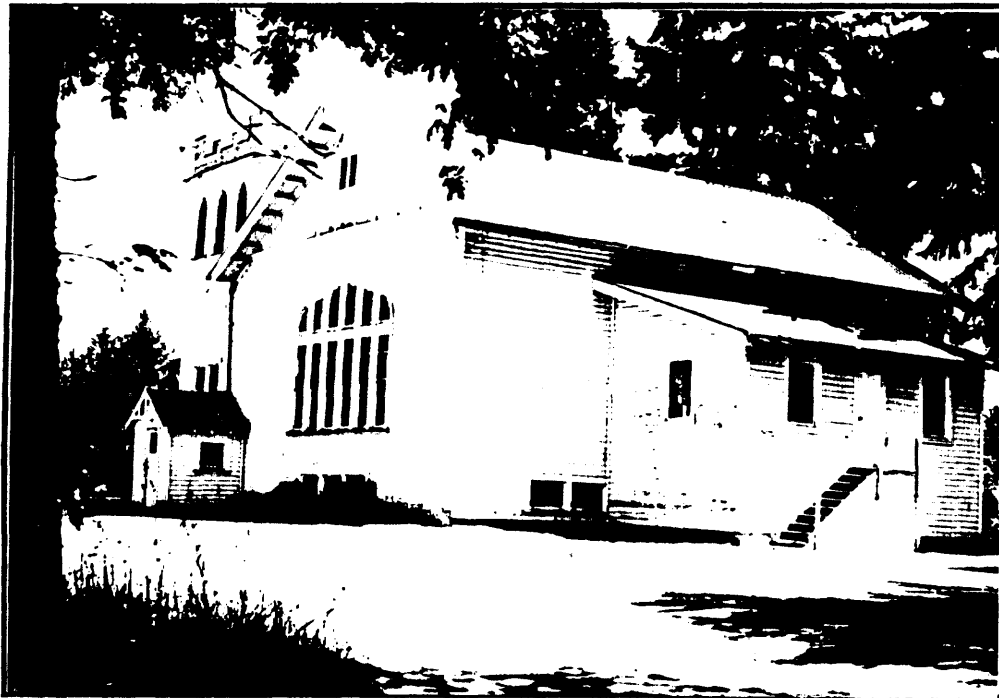


Fig. 696 Gothic Church, Pleasant Hill
McKenzie River Valley

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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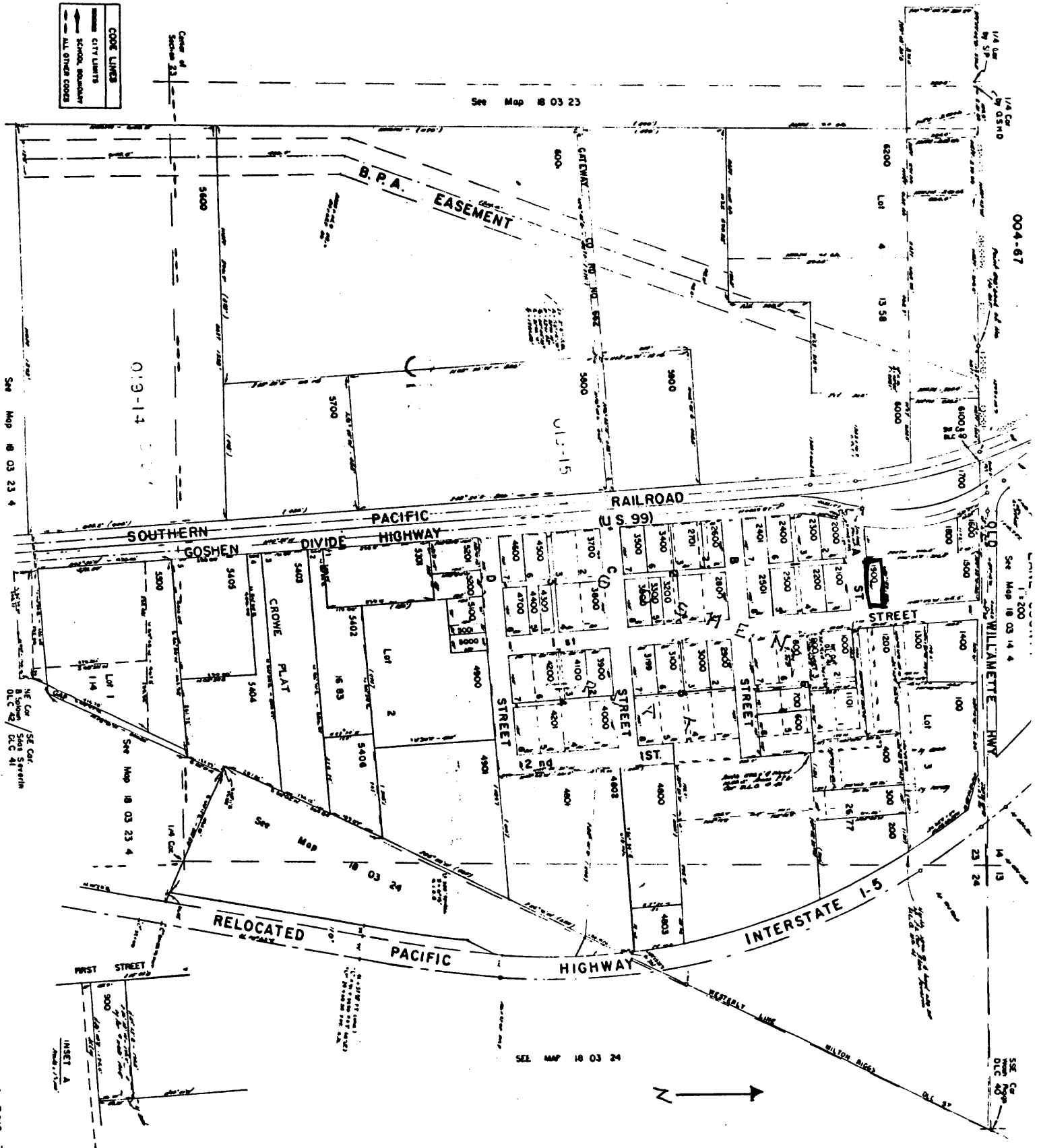
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THIS MAP IS TO ASSIST LOCATING
PROPERTY. THE COMPANY ASSUMES
NO LIABILITY FOR INACCURACIES.

CODE LINES
CITY LIMITS
SCHOOL, BOUNDARY
ALL OTHER CODES



See Map 18 03 23

004-67

019-14

See Map 18 03 23 4

See Map 18 03 14 4

See Map 18 03 23 4

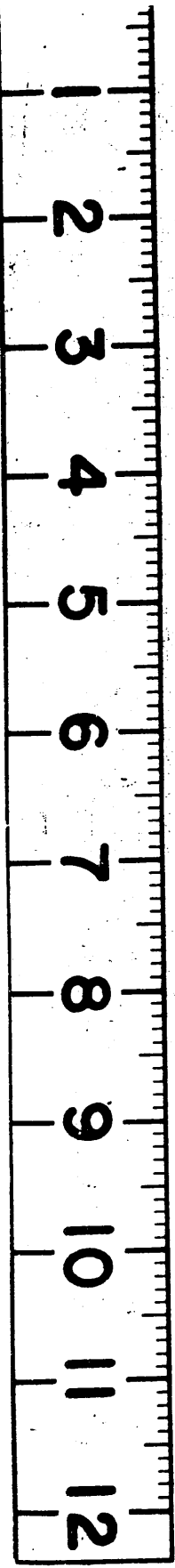
See Map 18 03 23 4

SEE MAP 18 03 24

SEE MAP 18 03 24



INSET A



N.E. 1/4 Sec. 23 + 18S - R3W
Tp. 18 S. R. 3 W. W.M.
Survey for Stewart in Goshen Dec. 1937

Willamette Highway

1/4 sec. cor
Let secs. 14 & 23

1565.1

Point 4.6 ft. South and
1565.1 East of 1/4 sec. cor
bet sec. 14 & 23 T18S R3W

S 89° 35' W 166'
N 37° 35' W 315.5'

1.25A

Automobile
Campbell Church
Property

Pacific

N 86° 18' E 166'
M.E. Church

A. Street

County Road First St ext
Automobile

N.E. Cor of Blk. 1.
of Goshen

Highway



Recording No. 5720
Date DEC. 1937

S15206

Blk. 1
File 87214