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	(Type all entries	s - complete ann	licable sections)		NTRY DATE	0.9 1974	
					DE	<u>C3</u>	
	NAME COMMON:						
		Ascens	ion Episcopal	Church	and Rectory		
	AND/OR HISTORIC:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ton the geother		and Nectory		
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2.	LOCATION						
	STREET AND NUMBER:						Í
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i	Cove				Qre	egon Second	1
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3	CLASSIFICATION		<u> </u>	UI	110n	l0e	
	CATEGORY	I				ACCESSIBLI	E
	(Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	TO THE PUBL	
	District 🖾 Building	Public	Public Acquisition:		X Occupied	Yes:	
	Site Structure	🗶 Private	🗌 In Process	i	Unoccupied	X Restricted	
	🔲 Object	🔲 Both	🗌 Being Con	sidered	Preservation work		d
					in progress	□ No	
	PRESENT USE (Check One or M	fore as Appropriate)					
	🗌 Agricultural 🗌 Ge	overnment [] Park		Transporterion	Comments	
	Commercial 🗌 In	dustrial [] Private Residence		Other Specify)	KC.	
	🔲 Educational 🦾 🕅 Mi	litary [] Religious				_
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4.	DWNER OF PROPERTY				AUG 1 4	109.4	
	OWNER'S NAME:				E NATIO	NAL EI	
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6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXIST						
	TITLE OF SURVEY:					-	.
	Statewide Inventor	y of Histori	c Sites and E	Building	S	Č,	
	DATE OF SURVEY: 1970		📋 Federal	X State] Local	5
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7.	DESCRIPTION								
					(Chec	k One)			
	CONDITION	🔀 Excellent	🗌 Good	🔲 Fair	🗌 Det	eriorated	🗌 Ruins	Unexposed	
			(Check O	ne)			(Che	eck One)	
		🗋 Alter	red	😰 Unaltered			Moved	🗶 Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Ascension Episcopal church, started in 1874 and completed in 1875, is nestled at the bottom of a small coverlike recess in the hills of the eastern side of the Grande Ronde Valley in a small town originally called Forest Cove, but now Cove or sometimes by old-timers, "the Cove." It is a handsome example of the Gothic Revival of the mid-ninteenth century and is an illustration of the uniquely American expression of Gothic verticality using simple wooden construction forms and techniques.

The church was built under the direction of the Rev. R. D. Nevius. D.D., who is thought to have taken the plans from a pattern book. The building is a simple rectangle oriented east-west with the altar at the east end in the traditional manner. There is a small extended vestibule measuring about 10 x 10 feet at the west end. The nave is divided into four bays which are clearly expressed on the exterior by inclined buttresses which support the heavy timber decorated roof trusses between bays on the The buttresses also carry lateral forces acting upon the buildinterior. ing efficiently to ground. Steeply pitched gable roofs with plain frieze and boxed cornice cover the nave and vestibule. Two small ventilation dormers are set into each slope of the nave roof and a stove chimney with a corbelled cornice and vaulted cap penetrates the nave roof about half way up the south slope at the west end. There is another stove chimney similarly located outside the east wall, which serves a small vestry ell added in 1896 or 1897. A gabled bellcote straddles the ridge at the west end of the nave.

Lancet windows are set into the north and south walls in each bay of the nave and smaller lancet windows, which also contain stained glass in a diamond pattern, are similarly placed in the vestibule. The pointed arch opening at the west end of the vestibule contains a double leaf paneled door. A rose window containing trefoil tracery is set into the west wall of the nave above the vestibule, and there are three lancet windows above the altar at the east end. Exterior siding is vertical board and batten. The upper course of boards overlaps the lower at the eave line in the gable ends and is scalloped. The building rests upon a mortared rubble or fieldstone foundation.

Ascension church is remarkably unchanged. The altar has been moved away from the east wall so that it is now free-standing. Shutters were added to the windows to protect them when the church is not in use, and the wood-burning pot-bellied stoves were replaced with oil stoves about fifteen years ago. Fiberboard wall covering above the wainscotting on the interior dates from the 1920s.

The original part of Ascension rectory, oriented east-west like the church and also with a steeply pitched gable roof, was built in 1876 and measures about $18 \ge 24$ feet. Eave and cornice details repeat those of the church. A brick stove chimney penetrates the south slope of the roof in the center near the ridge. A dormer with a steeply pitched gable roof is also set into this slope. There are triangular transom windows above the dougle hung sash windows, which contain four lights over (continued)

Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	X 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applica	ble and Known) 1874	1876	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (CI	neck One or More as Appropr	iate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	🔲 Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	X Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
📑 Historic	🔲 Industry	. losophy	A115/
Agriculture	Invention	Science	
🔀 Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	LY RECEIVED
Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	ALIVED
Commerce	📋 Literature	itarian	AUG .
Communications	Military	Theater	NATION BLA
Conservation	Music	Transportation	REGISTE

Ascension Episcopal Church in Coye ranks as one of the finest examples of the Gothic Revival in wood in Oregon, and it and the similarly detailed Rectory next door constitutes a unique ensemble. They are among the oldest surviving structures in the fertile Grande Ronde Valley, of which John C. Fremont said when he explored it in 1848, "This valley is a place, one of the few I have seen in our journey so far, where a farmer would delight to establish himself."

Ascension church is one of the soncalled "Nevius Churches" in Oregon, after the Rev. Dr. R. D. Nevius. Nevius, who came to Oregon from Alabama, was an energetic missionary with the extraordinary ability to enlist support from many sources and was charged with missionary efforts in the twothirds of the state east of the Cascade Range. He was responsible for the organization of many congregations and the erection of seven churches, all of distinctive architectural form and style. Five of the Nevius churches survive basically intact as well as the lower portion of a sixth which was dismantled and moved from its original site in Union, and reconstructed across the street from Ascension church in Cove as a dining hall for Ascension Summer School in the 1920s. The building now serves as a crafts hall, though it was so altered when rebuilt that it bears little resemblence to its former self.

Another individual, Samuel Gautier French, originally from Baltimore, Maryland, was also responsible for Ascension Church. French, who was of substantial means, came West for reasons of health arriving in the Cove area, where he decided to settle, in the summer of 1862. He purchased 100 acres of land and commenced raising fruit, cattle, vegetables and wheat and went into partnership with two friends from Missouri to build a grist mill in 1866. Their principal market was the gold camps to the south and east. Through the efforts of Nevius and the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Wistar Morris, Missionary Bishop of Oregon, French donated much of the money for Ascensicn Church and a close friend donated the land. The cornerstone was laid in July of 1874 and the church was completed in 1876 at a cost of about \$2,100. In addition, French offered a personal guarantee of \$500 a year for the maintenance of a clergyman.

French died at the age of 46 in 1882. Never married, he left all of his Western property for the establishment of a school for girls in Cove, as well as a \$5,000 endowment for the minister's salary, a (continued)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allen, Albert E., "Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA, Oregon Diocese", Typescript from records of the Diocese of Eastern Oregon with priginal documents. Oregon State Library, Microfilm 116. \mathcal{H}

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Perkins, Lewis L., "Samuel Goutter French: 1838-1882." Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, March 1973, pp. 37-44,

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PL	ACES
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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

ASCENSION EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY (CONTINUED)

STATE

COUNTY

Oregon

Union

ENTRY NUMBER

FOR NPS USE ONLY

nec 3

DATE

2. Location

Ascension Episcopal Church and Rectory are located in the SE 1/4 Sec. 16, T.3S., R.40E of the Willamette Meridian, in Union County, Oregon, on tax lot 2700 of McDaniel's Addition to the city of Cove.

7. Description

four. • Window openings on the west side are paired, and there is a small window in the west half of the ground floor south wall. Like the church, rectory siding is board and batten, the lower edge of the upper course in the gable ends however is not scalloped.

A five-room wing was added to the north side of the rectory in 1897, with form and detail faithful to that of the older part. Detail in the present wing however dates from a general rebuilding of it about fifteen years ago, as it had fallen into a very poor state of repair. The older part of the rectory was thoroughly reconditioned at the same time.

8. <u>Significance</u>

carriage and two of "my best horses for his pastoral work thereabouts." The school opened in 1884 but closed in 1900. The land and endowment lay fallow for nearly a quarter century before the school was reopened as a church summer school in 1924. Ascension Summer School continues today, and is in addition a year round conference and ecumenical seminar center. Ascension Church and Rectory are now a part of the school facilities and are maintained by the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Oregon.

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