

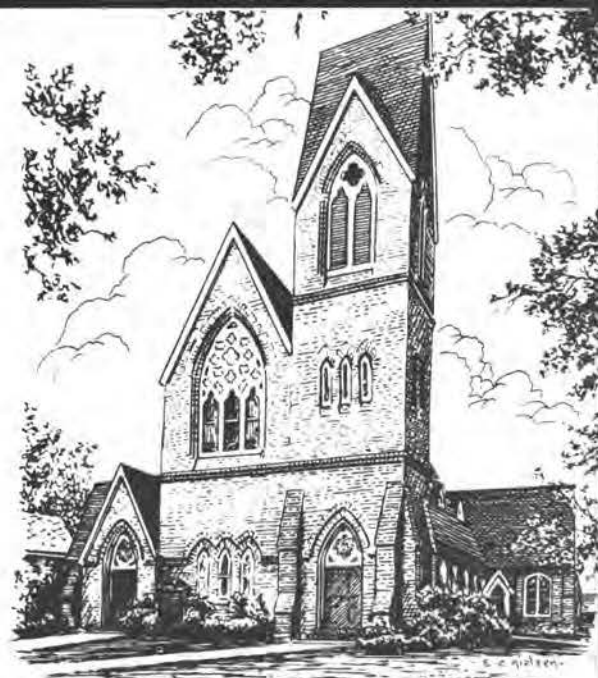
# First Presbyterian Church

JOHN C. BOYER, Minister

Post Office Box 366 Phone 205-687-2523

Eufaula, Alabama 36072-0366

*John 1972 2/10  
binsent + camera stop  
with 1/2 hr*



2 June, 1997

Mr. Harvie Jones, Architect  
Jones & Herrin  
104 Jefferson St.  
Huntsville, AL 35801

Dear Mr. Jones:

As you may recall from our recent phone conversation, we are experiencing moisture problems and deteriorated mortar joints in the Sanctuary of our church, as well as related structural concerns. Construction of the building was completed in 1869.

We would like to engage your services to evaluate the condition of the masonry and to provide recommendations for remediation. From our phone conversation, it is my understanding that your fee is \$600 per day, plus travel and lodging expenses, and that due to the travel distance, we can expect a two-day charge.

Please give either Rev. Boyer or myself a call to let us know when you can come to Eufaula so that we can arrange for representatives of the Building and Grounds Committee to meet with you. You can reach Rev. Boyer at the church at (334) 687-2523, or myself at (334) 687-4257 during business hours.

Yours truly,

Geo. W. (Bill) Barrett

c: Rev. John Boyer  
Mrs. Ruby Burggrabe

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
EUFAULA, ALABAMA**

**Preliminary Observations Report, June 18, 1997**

**Harvie P. Jones, F.A.I.A., Architect**

**Jones & Herrin, Architect/Interior Design**

**104 Jefferson Street**

**Huntsville, Alabama 35801**

**(205) 539-0764 FAX (205) 534-2289**

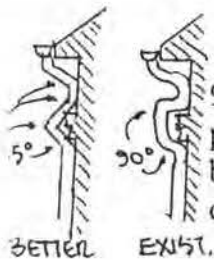
**Present: George W. Barrett, Mrs. Ruby Burggrabe, Harvie Jones**

1. On June 18 from 2 until 4 PM a brief observation tour of the sanctuary interior, exterior and basement was made. Numerous items of both a technical and appearance nature were discussed. The most serious items centered around water damage to the building from various sources.

A. The 6 inch diameter half-round gutters are badly bent, out of level and have some split joints and are therefore allowing water to spill down the exterior faces of the brick walls at various locations. At the two interior plaster-damage locations checked, the interior damage locations corresponded with low places or split joints in the gutters, verifying that spilled water is soaking through the solid-brick walls and staining and crumbling the interior paint and plaster.

B. The gutters may need to be 7 inch diameter due to the large and very steep roof. George Barrett will check the charts in his "Architectural Graphics Standards" book.

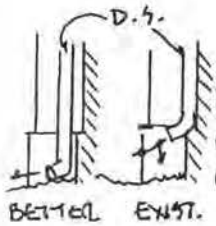
C. Each side wall has only two 4 inch diameter copper down spouts which is probably not enough. George Barrett will check the charts in his "Graphics Standards" book. Steep roofs require bigger gutters and more down spouts because of the fast runoff of water, and water-catchment surface increase in wind-blown rains.



D. A small down spout by the N.W. entry is apparently blocked, probably due to four 90 degree bends near its top. Make three bends of 135 degrees with mitered joints (not pre-fab "sweeps") made as short as possible to hug the brick ledge and reduce the probability of blockage. The lack of washing-signs in the pine straw below the down spout appears to confirm the stoppage.

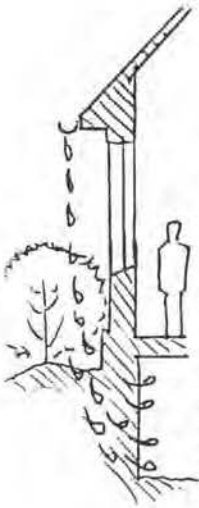
It also appears that the two south wall down spouts, underground drains, or both, may be blocked. The underground drains should be abandoned since they are typically found to be blocked and causing damage by subsequently blocking the down spouts. At a minimum there should be relief suppers near the bottom of each down spout so blockage in the underground drain will not in turn block the down spout and spill water down the wall.

(2)



E. Several down spouts dump water about a foot up on the sides of the brick buttresses and have caused severe erosion of the mortar and the brick faces. The water should discharge directly onto grade on a flush brick splash block sloped away from the building (detail to follow).

F. Due to the heavy damage to the gutters, the inadequacy and inefficient joinery of the down spouts, and the under sizing of the gutters and down spouts for this very steep roof, it is likely that the best course of action is to size and design this system per the "Graphics Standards" charts and replace the system, again using copper in a proper weight for the application.



G. The framed early drawing of the church in the office hall must be pre-1919 since the roof-crestings and multicolored slate roofs are still present (a tornado in 1919 probably removed the cresting, at least). This drawing shows no "foundation plantings" and indeed such plantings only came into fashion with the 1920's bungalows and are disparagingly called "bungalow bushes" by landscape historians. The present "bungalow bushes" by the church are greatly overgrown (about 6 to 8 feet high) and are contributing to the moisture damage to the building in several ways as well as obscuring the intended architectural beauty of the building as shown in the early perspective drawing. If azaleas are desired, it would be better to line the perimeter of the church yard with them. The present bushes block air circulation from the few foundation vents, prevent the brick from drying, prevent the soil by the walls from drying and the mounds of soil and mulch by the trunks have created dams around the building that prevent water from draining away. The bushes trap the water by the walls, causing the water to soak down and through the basement walls. The soil needs to be re-graded to allow water to drain from the building, and the overgrown shrubs relocated or greatly cut back.

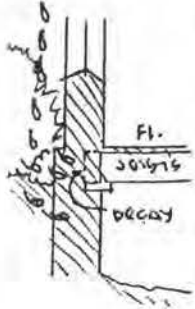
H. The interior of the basement was found to be damp, with a large pool of water in the low point, and most of the brick walls in the basement ranged from damp to sopping-wet.

The air conditioning unit in the basement was pouring condensate water onto the basement soil floor in a steady stream. No exterior drain-line was present. The basement air was palpably damp. Numerous evidences of termite damage were observed, many previously patched by "sistered" joists and replacement flooring, but also unpatched damage was seen, indicating infestation may be still present. A termite check program needs to be initiated, but the first and most important job is to dry up the basement as much as possible, by all means described herein.

A couple of small foundation vents, are present, blocked by dense shrubbery. More vents, unblocked, are needed. Mechanical ventilation may also be needed, at least initially.

The deep water-pit in the basement should be filled with packed soil to preclude this water-ponding. If water still collects, consider a concrete sump and sump pump.

Smooth-out the basement soil floor and cover it with overlapped and weighted polyethylene, which will block some vapor.



Late-19th century brick buildings typically have the floor joists projecting into the exterior solid brick walls for support, as is the case here. This makes the joist ends vulnerable to moisture and insect damage if the brick walls are constantly wet. The original flat wood sill that was built into the brick wall is absent, presumably having rotted, and a 4 x 8 inch modern brick pilaster now supports the bottom of each floor joist. Several joist-ends checked were soft and deteriorated. All should be checked and repaired as needed, using pressure-treated wood and additional masonry support as needed.

The existing modern "sister" joists and floor patches did not appear to be of pressure-treated (rot and insect-resistant) wood and therefore must be monitored on an annual basis.

The constant wetting and drying of the masonry walls and piers in the basement has deteriorated the mortar, which has turned to sand and fallen out of many joints. The powdery joints can be easily raked-out with a finger in many areas. The powdery joints must be cleaned out to at least 1 inch depth and repointed with hydrated-lime and sand mortar (diagram to follow).

I. This same process has deteriorated the mortar joints at the exterior walls at the grade-line in particular, and some areas of the upper exterior walls also need repointing. Do not repoint sound joints, only those where the mortar is powdered and eroded-out to about ¼ inch or more in depth. (Don't fix it if it ain't broke.) Find a mason who likes old buildings and who understands how the 1869 masons mixed their mortar and tooled the joints. Look at the unweathered joints by the N.W. entry for this unusual original profile. If the mason can match this profile, using white hydrated-lime mortar and unscreened creek-sand (like the original) so much the better. If not, a neat smooth nearly-flush joint that approximates the original appearance may have to do. Require samples, cleaned and dry. Keep the new mortar off the old brick faces, for cleaning the old faces in areas to be repointed (only) will give a blotchy appearance to the walls.



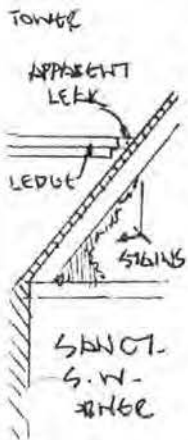
Many masons somehow assume that mortar joints on historic buildings should be wide and sloppy ("rustic?"). A few such modern patches are already on this church. A careful look at the unweathered 1869 joints by the N.W. entry shows that these joints are, properly, thin (1/4" wide) and neat. Any repointing should emulate the original good work, which is the opposite of rustic.

J. A few exterior brick faces are deeply eroded and must be either reversed or replaced with 1869 face bricks borrowed from inconspicuous locations, with best-available matching or blending bricks put back in the "borrow" areas.



K. The storm-glazing on the stained glass is not recommended by conservationists who are expert in stained glass because trapped moisture vapor can deteriorate the lead comes and the wood sashes as well. At 8 AM on June 19, the back of the storm glazing was covered in heavy condensate, illustrating this problem in a dramatic way. Information will follow. At the least the ventilation of the space between the two layers of glazing should be significantly increased. At present there are only two 1-inch diameter vents per large window and one in small ones.

L. In summary the major technical problems observed at the 1869 sanctuary all have to do with moisture. While all these situations cannot be completely resolved, major improvements can be made as noted.



2. There is an apparent roof-flashing leak at the junction of the tower and the roof. The most likely source is where the projecting brick ledge intersects the roof, which is a difficult place to flash and from the ground looks as if it may not be adequately flashed. The location of the interior wall stains is all below this ledge, indicating that this is probably the leak source.

The short roof ridge above the N.W. entry is covered with rusting galvanized metal rather than copper, as would be proper.

The roof valleys are flashed with aluminum instead of copper, as would be proper.

The roof valley at the junction of the Sanctuary and the classroom wing is woven shingles instead of copper as would be proper. Woven shingles in a valley get much more wear than roof shingles and will fail before the roof shingles, causing a shorter life for the roof.

The roof shingles should be at least a 30 year weight. It appears that they may be thinner than that. 30 year composition shingles are probably the best affordable buy. Copper would be better, with a life of 75-125 years, but the initial cost is great. The original roof shown on the 19th century drawing of multicolored and patterned states would be even more costly.

3. The basement needs to be cleaned of dead wiring and pipes, old filters and such. The ducts are not properly and adequately supported (thin wires about 10-12 feet apart) and the duct insulation joints are not taped and sealed, allowing condensate to gather on the cold ducts.

4. Information will follow on:

- A. Light fixture restoration companies and sources for missing light globes.
- B. Painting and carpentry repairs guidelines, (it's not as simple as it sounds).
- C. Masonry repair guidelines, and a "restoration mason" source.
- D. Stained glass conservation.
- E. 1870's landscaping techniques practices.

- F. Plaster repair guidelines.
- G. Brick splash-block design appropriate to 1869.
- H. Sketch of a possible covered entry to the courtyard classroom entry.  
(Best is a variation on the existing covered entry to the fellowship hall)
- I. Gutter and down spout details typical of 19th century buildings
- J. Anything else that may be helpful that I can think of.
- K. This brief tour cannot have discovered or discussed all possible improvements needed. The committee should look further at all conditions.

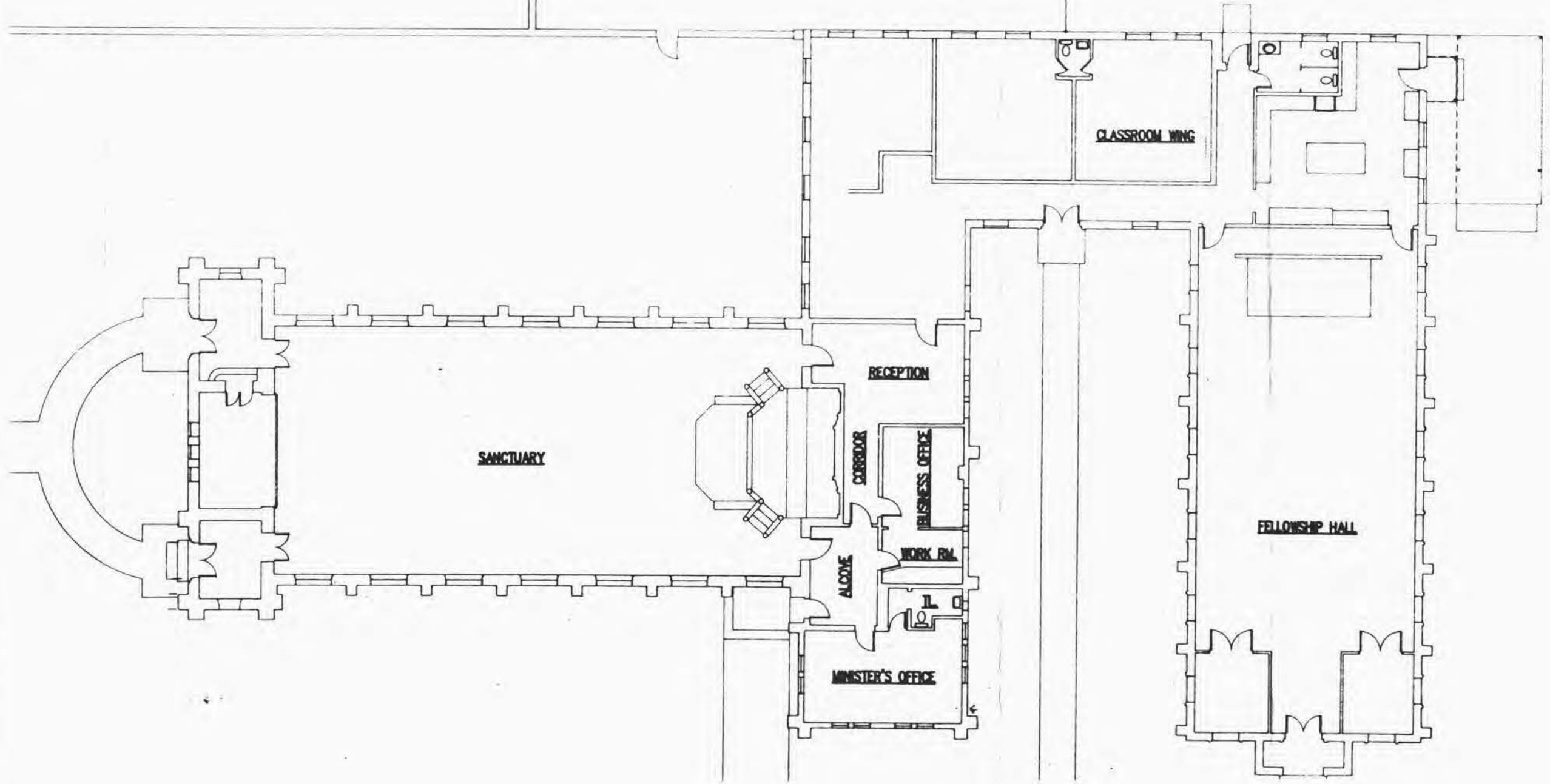
Respectfully,

Harvie P. Jones, F.A.I.A.

copy: H. Jones  
George Barrett  
Mrs. Ruby Burggrave  
Rev. John C. Boyer



First Presb. Ch. - Eufr  
1869 Sanctuary  
1940's C.R. Wing  
late 1950's F.H.  
AL.  
8 June 1997  
A.P. James F.H.  
Eufrala



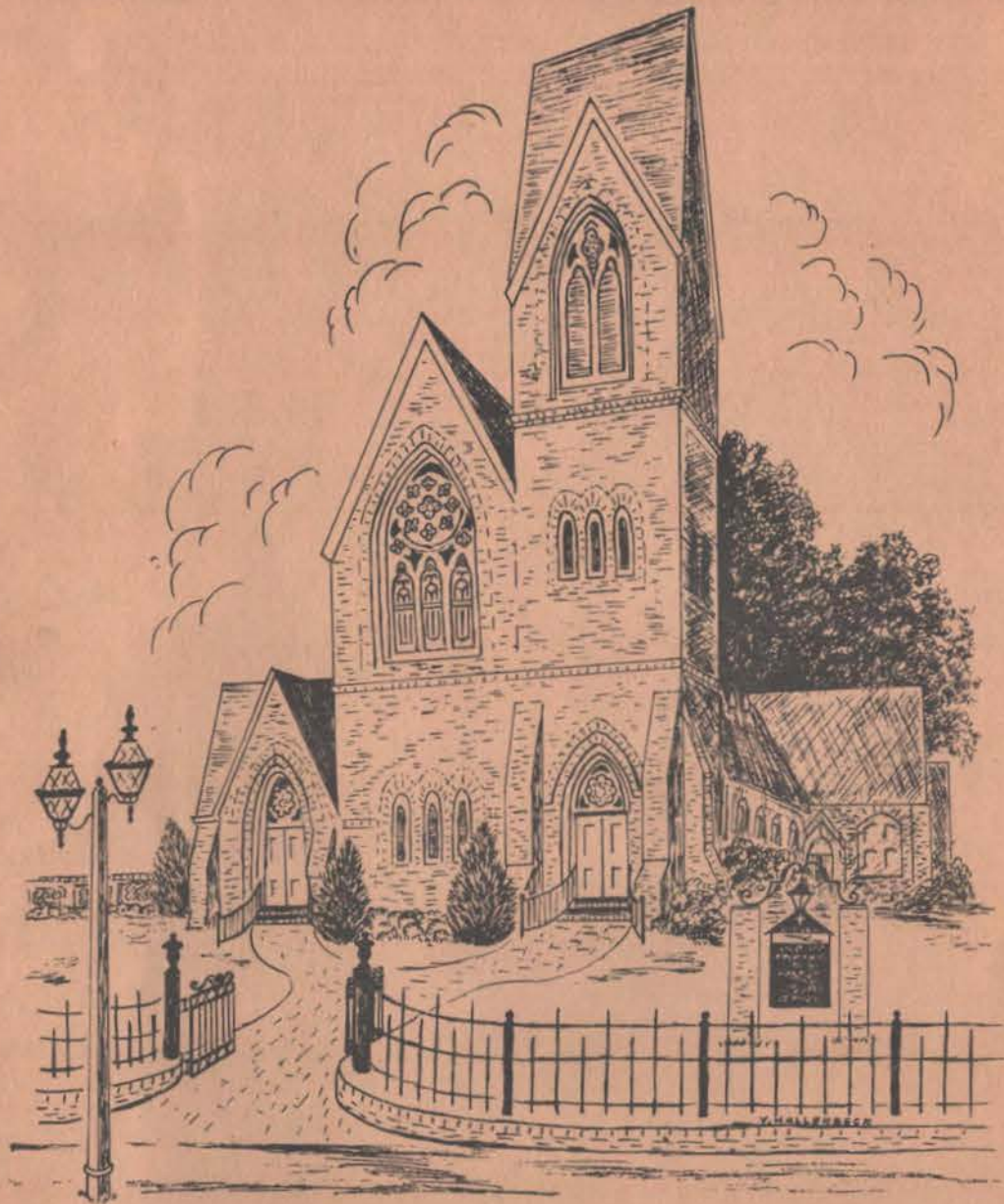


PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH  
(USA)



First Presbyterian Church

Post Office Box 366  
Eufaula, Alabama 36072-0366  
JOHN C. BOYER, Minister



First Presbyterian Church

Eufaula, Alabama  
1869



**HISTORY OF  
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
EUFAULA, ALABAMA**

The First Presbyterian Church of Eufaula, Alabama, was organized in 1836 with sixteen members. They met in a room over William McKenzie's store until 1838 when the congregation moved into the first church building on Forsyth Street. The church was built on land donated by Mrs. George Archer Ferrell.

The present sanctuary was completed in 1869 at a cost of \$26,000. The bricks were imported from Holland and the slate roof was a two tone pattern in gray. Ruling Elder John McNab, a local banker, went to New York to obtain the beautiful Tiffany leaded stained-glass windows. Each of the windows on the side walls of the sanctuary is bordered with liturgical colors – red, purple, gold, green and blue. The designs on the windows are the Fleur de Lis, a symbol of the trinity. These Christian symbols and others are also found in the brilliantly colored stained-glass windows in the front center of the sanctuary. Some of the windows were damaged during the tornado in March of 1919, and replaced with the best materials available. The structure was again threatened on Good Friday, 1977, when a fire across the street destroyed several businesses. Fortunately the church only sustained minor damages with some window repairs following.

Throughout the sanctuary Christian symbols add to the beauty and dignity of the fine Gothic structure. The end of each handmade pew is designed with the sign of the trinity. The lighting fixtures, with etched symbols of the Fleur de Lis and the circle, are the original gas lights which have since been converted to electricity. Each of the seven wooden beams of the high-pitched sanctuary ceiling is the form of a cross. The center chandeliers were restored in 1993 by the family of the Reverend N.G. Barron, the minister of this church from 1957-1966 .

The precise intended usage of the area between the front vestibules was not recorded. Some speculate it was designed for a choir, or, perhaps as seating for slaves during the church's early years. This area was used for additional seating and each Christmas a Chrismon Tree some thirty feet in height is placed there. The significant Chrismons have been made over the years by members of the congregation.

A worship center is now in the gallery area. A small communion table has been installed. The brass candlesticks on the communion table were given in memory of John Fern White by his wife Ruth Cade White in 1993. The Celtic cross on the table was given in memory of Eloise Dudley Blount by the John R. Blount family in 1985. The prayer bench was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mundine in 1984. Two original pews complete the area. The prayer area is open during office hours each day.

Inside the sanctuary many of the original furnishings are still in use. Each of the pews is divided with a center partition, the purpose of the dividers was to control the draft. Some worshipers were known to bring hot bricks to be used as foot warmers.

Ruling Elder C.S. McDowell recorded a great deal of information in "History of First Presbyterian Church, Eufaula, Alabama, 1836-1906", some of which follows:

In March 1866, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church organized a Sewing Society with nineteen members, each lady paying an initiation fee of one dollar. This Society met every Thursday morning and sewed four hours, selling their work for good prices, besides having suppers, strawberry festivals and other entertainment of a similar nature, until 1873, when they had paid into the building fund for their new church, sixteen hundred and fifty dollars.

In 1873, the Society was reorganized, no sewing being done, each lady promised to pay ten cents a week as dues. In 1878 they bought the handsome pulpit furniture for the church.

In 1883 the name of the organization was changed to 'The Ladies Aid and Missionary Society' and the offering of the first Tuesday of each month was devoted to Foreign Missions. In 1884 the ladies bought a new cabinet organ, and 1886 a new carpet for the church.

Congregations through the years have taken pride in the original furnishings which are still in use. In the sanctuary one finds the same "handsome pulpit furniture" described by Mr. McDowell. The original wooden folding blinds are also in continued use.

In 1903 a John Brown Pipe Organ replaced the old cabinet organ. Before electricity was available, the bellows were powered by a water driven motor to supply air for the pipes. Some years later the motor was converted to electricity.. A Baldwin electronic organ was purchased in 1952. This organ was used until 1973 when the Wicks Pipe Organ was built specifically for the musical requirements of the church. It was built to American Guild of Organists specifications and has more than seven hundred pipes of varying size, material and detail. The pipes are placed in eleven ranks or sets controlled by two manuals or keyboards and a pedal board. The organ pipes over the choir area were functional in the John Brown Organ, but are used now for decoration. The present organ pipes are behind these. The organ was dedicated May 7, 1974, in a beautiful service with Dr. Julian P. Edwards playing the concert. Dr. Edwards, a native Eufaulian, was organist at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Atlanta at that time.

A set of Maas Chimes was added to the organ in honor of Mary Willie Schaeffer Dean. Mrs. Dean served her church as organist for many years and had encouraged the memorial fund which paid for the fine pipe organ at the time of its installation.

Carillon tower bells were given in 1947 by Dr. W.P. McDowell in memory of Loula Dean McDowell and for a number of years the carillon was played daily at five o'clock. Many deemed it "fitting" that the bells should ring from the tower of First Presbyterian Church as the first church bell to ring in Eufaula was from the original church built in 1838 on South Forsyth Street. These bells are no longer playable or repairable.

In 1989 the Schulmerich Carillons were given in memory of Lila Sherrill and Ella Sherrill Carter by the Sherrill family. They can be played electronically as well as manually from the organ console, and can be heard from the bell tower at 8:00 a.m., 12:00 noon, and 6:00 p.m. every day.

The Chickering grand piano was purchased in 1968 from the estate of H Severn Regar. The Regars lived in Eufaula and were well known for their interest in music.



The piano was built in the late 1920's and has had no major repairs. Among other furnishings included are the antique oval-shaped marble topped table given by the Stow family, and the small, round tables of inlaid marble which were gifts of the Misses Ethel and Katie Bray. Two brass vases were given in memory of Janet McDowell Lee. The children of the late Mr. and Mrs. C.S. McDowell, Sr., gave the communion table. In 1988 new brass offering plates were given in memory of Lettie Lou Calton Hurlbert, by her children. The brass cross and the candlesticks on the communion table were given in 1992 in memory of the Schaub family. Matching brass vases were given in memory of Catherine Wells Schaub.

The baptismal font, which was given in memory of Mrs. George Dent McGough, contains a beautiful silver bowl placed there in 1977 in memory of Janet McDowell Lee.

In 1985 pew Bibles were presented by Mrs. W.F. Dixon, Mrs. Floyd Peak and Mrs. J. E. Thagard.

The first annex to the sanctuary was completed in 1941. It was built for Sunday School rooms and a pastor's study. The Bray Parlor, pastor's study, secretary's office and library are now in this annex adjacent to the sanctuary.

The children's drinking fountain in the entry hall was given by Ethel Dean Moore in memory of her daughter, Elizabeth Lewis Moore in 1915.

The Bray Parlor contains the antique furniture from the Bray home, given by members of the family of Mr. Nathan Bray. A portrait of this devoted church member and organizer of the first choir hangs in the Parlor where small oval-shaped pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Bray are displayed. The stacked oak bookcase holds several old volumes from the Bray's library. Also, several pictures and pieces of china that belonged to the Brays may be seen.

The mahogany corner curio cabinet was placed in the parlor in 1977 in memory of Janet McDowell Lee. Inside the curio cabinet is a silver vase given by Mrs. Eugene Everitt in memory of her husband who served the church as a deacon. The original silver communion service is also displayed there.

The lovely mirror etching of the church was done by Mary Wood and given to the church by Mrs. Edith Wood, her mother-in-law.

The oak display case was purchased in 1981 by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dixon and given in memory of Mr. Don A. Dixon by the Don A. Dixon family. It holds several interesting old books relating to the church history. The original large pulpit Bible and two walnut offering plates given by the Women of the Church are also in the case. A unique mahogany communion service, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Julius D. Schaub in 1925, is on the lower shelf of the case. It was used for celebration of the sacrament of Holy Communion until a larger silver communion service was given in memory of Barbara Barnes Jackson by her husband, Dr. John M. Jackson, and their children. This beautiful service, dedicated on Christmas Eve, 1980, now serves the needs of the growing congregation.

The brass vase on the marble top washstand was given to the church by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Ackerman to commemorate their marriage on September 1, 1984. A tall brass vase in the parlor was placed there in 1986 by Mr. Jule Lindsay Schaub in memory of his wife, Catherine Wells Schaub.

The educational building, fellowship hall, and the kitchen were completed and dedicated to the glory of Almighty God in 1959. In the choir room on the second floor of the educational building is the Baldwin piano which was bought in memory of Mary Willie Schaeffer Dean (Mrs. L.Y. Dean, III) with memorial contributions.

A memorial garden on the North side of the church was completed in 1979. This garden was dedicated to the glory of Almighty God in loving memory of those who have served before us. It was paid for with contributions in memory of loved ones and friends. The garden is used for weddings, receptions and other church related activities.

The iron perimeter fence and the brick walkway leading to the two sets of entry doors on the church were added in 1979 with the garden. The design of the fence and walk were taken from early photos which showed the church had a wooden fence of similar design.

The house next to the garden was formerly the church manse. It was purchased in 1974 by Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison and moved from where the garden is now to the present location. The Garrisons have restored the house.

In December 1981, a pall was given to the church by Martha Belle Thagard in loving memory of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Martin, Sr., Mr. John D. Martin, Jr., and Mr. J.E. Thagard.

New choir chairs were given by Mrs. Lewis Moore, Sr., in 1986, and new carpet was installed in the sanctuary in 1988.

In 1989 new wrought iron hand rails were installed at the walk and door on the South side of the church, and at the fellowship hall door. This generous gift was made by Mrs. Matthew Honan.

In 1989 a playground for children was completed in the rear of the church. This wonderfully outfitted playground was dedicated to the glory of God and given in memory of Floyd Peak by his family.

A silver punch bowl and ladle and a silver tray have been donated for use in the fellowship hall at receptions and other church gatherings.

A sanctuary trust fund was established in 1991. The plaques in the windows and on the walls in the sanctuary, and also on the wall of the South Narthex denote memorial contributions made to the glory of God and in memory of various individuals and in furtherance of the Trust Fund.

The Presbyterian Men of First Presbyterian, Eufaula, Alabama gave the new carpet in the offices, hall, Bray Parlor and steps in 1994.

The history of First Presbyterian Church, Eufaula, Alabama, of course, includes the pastors who have served the church. The devotion, pride, commitment, and lasting faith of the congregations is evidenced in the preservation of and continued growth of the church family as it praises Almighty God.



In addition to the ministers listed, the pulpit has been filled by several fine interim ministers. Pictures of several of the ministers are located in the hall between the Bray Parlor and the entry to the annex.

**Ministers of the First Presbyterian Church  
Eufaula, Alabama**

Rev. James Stratton	1838-1849
Rev. Irvine	1840
Rev. R.V.Smith	1840-1848
Rev. E.R. Ware	1850-1851
Rev. James Stacy	1853-1854
Rev. John R. McIntosh	1854-1857
Rev. Evander McNair	1857-1864
Rev. W.H.Adams	1865-1866
Rev. John J. Robinson	1867-1880
Rev T.M Lowry	1882-1885
Rev W.H. Fraser	1887-1888
Rev S. Addison McElroy	1888-1891
Rev. J. T. Bruce	1892-1893
Rev. G.F.Robertson	1894
Rev. D.N. Yarbo	1895-1900
Rev. Eugene L. Hill	1901-1907
Rev. D.J. Blackwell	1907-1916
Rev. J.D. McPhail	1917-1924
Rev. J. Leighton Scott	1925-1930
Rev. R.E. Hobson	1931-1936
Rev. C. Walker Sessions	1937-1947
Rev. John A. Kirstein	1948-1952
Rev. Fredrick C. Low	1952-1956
Rev. N. G. Barron	1957-1967
Rev. Eric McQuitty	1968-1971
Rev. Donald T. Hubbard	1973-1975
Rev. John C. Boyer	1976-Present



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surgery in Birmingham

flowers please call the  
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General Assembly.  
00-872-3283.

anyone who need  
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687-2523

White Cross to use but  
and as many as  
ice.

RE LINE

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U. S. Postage Paid No. 98  
EUFAULA, AL 36072-0366



First Presbyterian Church  
P. O. Box 366  
Corner of Church Place  
and North Randolph Avenue  
Eufaula, Alabama 36072-0366

Telephone (334) 687-2523

**THE SESSION**

Moderator ... John C. Boyer  
Clerk ... Doug Winkleblack (98)  
Advisor to Moderator ... Bob Dixon, Jr (97)

**COMMITTEES**

**WORSHIP AND PLANNING**

K. Calhoun (99) Chairman  
P. Abraham AL. Comer  
B. Smith J. Watson

**EVANGELISM & WITNESS**

Z. Powell (97) Chairperson  
J Byars D. Spencer  
B. Scarborough

**COMMITMENT OF MEMBERSHIP**

M. Dixon (98) Chairman  
M. Scroggins (98) Treasurer  
R. Dixon J. Byars

J. Hallman H. Beasley E. Cain

**CHRISTIAN GROWTH & NURTURE**

David Kessler- (97) Chairman  
B. Smith-Youth Choir Director  
C. Ruggles-S.S. Supt.

M. Winkleblack-WW Director  
L. Cutchen S. Dixon

M. F. Ramsey G. Jackson M.Hallman

**CONGREGATIONAL CARE**

J. Watson (99) Chairperson  
M. Dixon (98) B. Lawrence (97)  
S. Clark

**PERSONNEL COMMITTEE**

D. Kessler (97) Chairman  
M. Scroggins (98)  
C. Speake (99) R. Dixon

**BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS**

R. Burggrabe (98) Chairperson  
C. Speake (99) J. Hallman  
M. Sandlin M. Pearson

**SANCTUARY TRUST COMMITTEE**

M. Dixon (98) Chairman  
M. Scroggins (98) R. Dixon

**LONG-RANGE PLANNING COMM.**

M. Dixon (98) Chairman  
D. Kessler(97) J. Jackson

**BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**

M. Dixon (98) J. Byars  
J. Boyer D. Winkleblack

**PRESBYTERIAN MEN**

T. Davis-President  
L. Wilson-V. President  
M. Dixon, Jr. -Secretary  
J. Hallman-Treas.

**PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN**

E. Archibald- Co-President  
P. Abraham-Co-President  
Zoe Powell-Tr.

R. Burggrabe

**First Presbyterian Church**

201 North Randolph Avenue

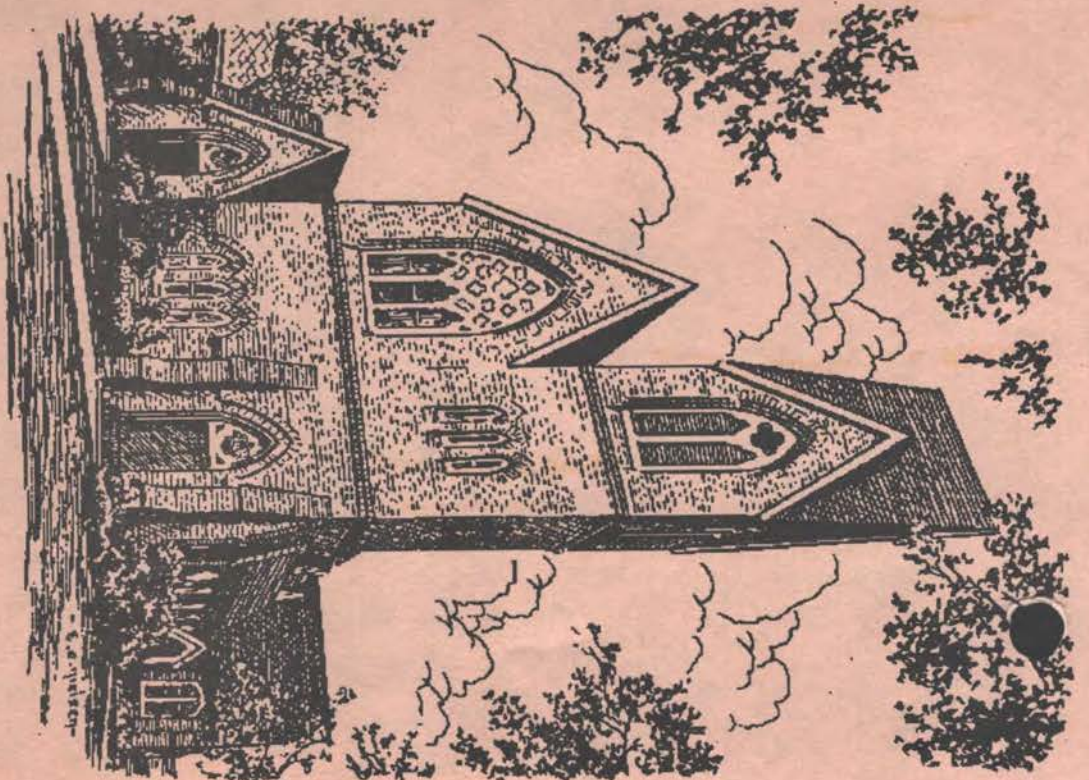
Eufaula, Alabama 36027

John C. Boyer, Minister

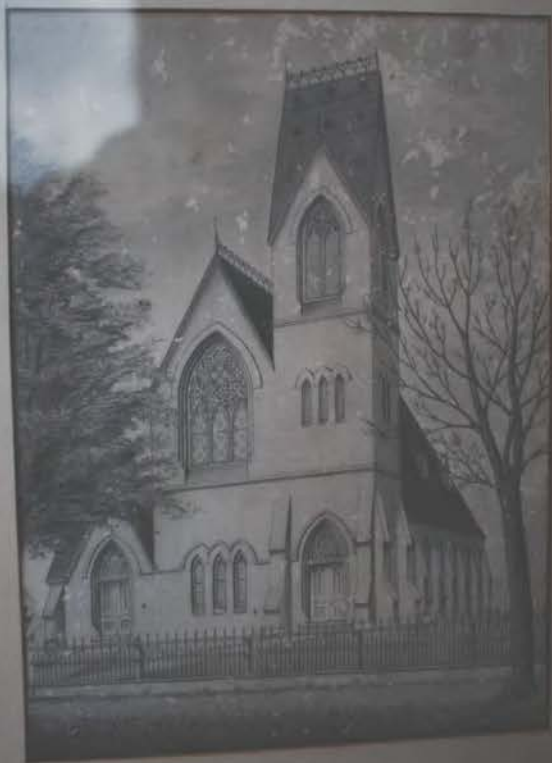
Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.)



June 1997







C.I.  
CRESTING  
(ONE)

ORIG.  
ROOF  
MULTI-  
COLOR &  
PATTERNED  
SUSIES  
(ONE)



APPARENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECT'S RENDERING.  
NO NAME, NO DATE.  
EVERY BRICK & GLASS pane IS HANDLINE-DRIVEN  
IN INK WASH & IN GREAT DETAIL



TO REAR OF SANCT.

FELLOWSHIP  
LVL

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
1869 SANCT., LATE 1940S-CRS, LATE 1990S-F.A.

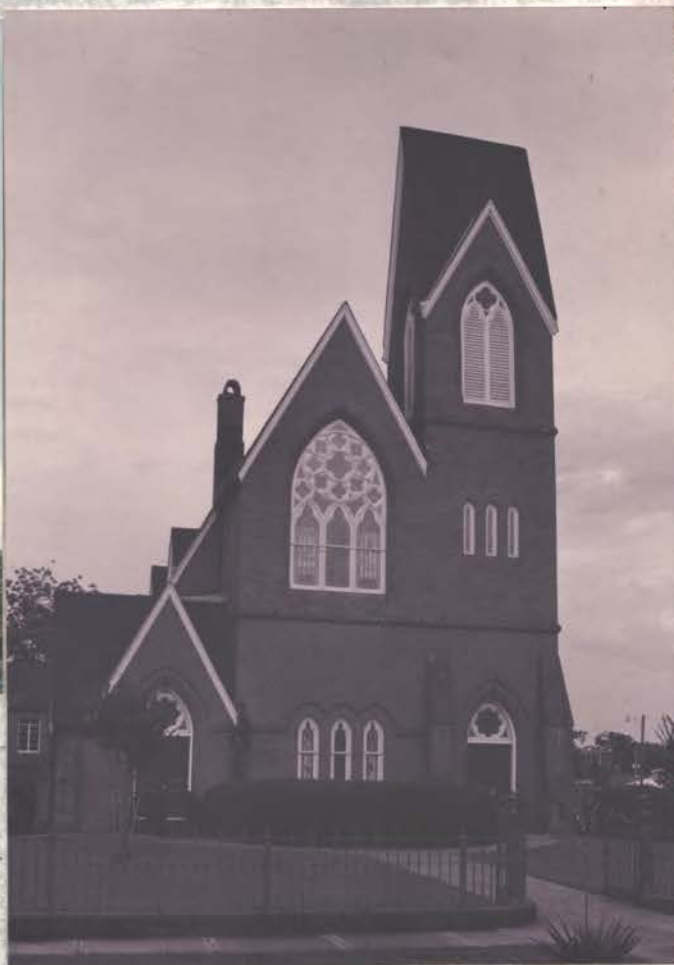
EVFAVLA, AL

PHOTOS JUNE 1997  
HOWIE P. JONES F.A.I.A.

LAUNTSVILLE, AL

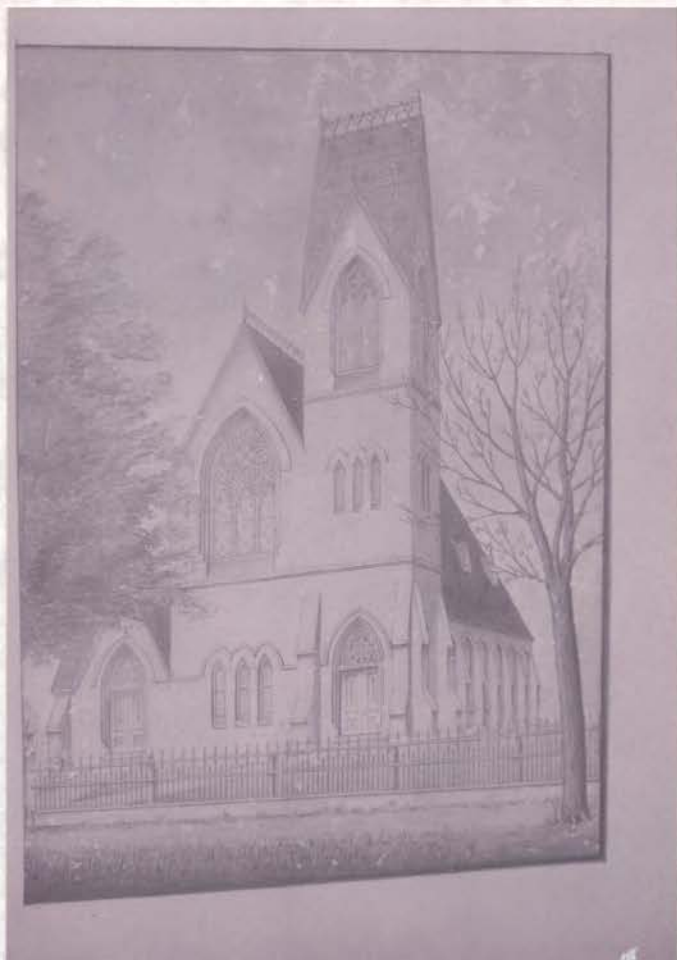
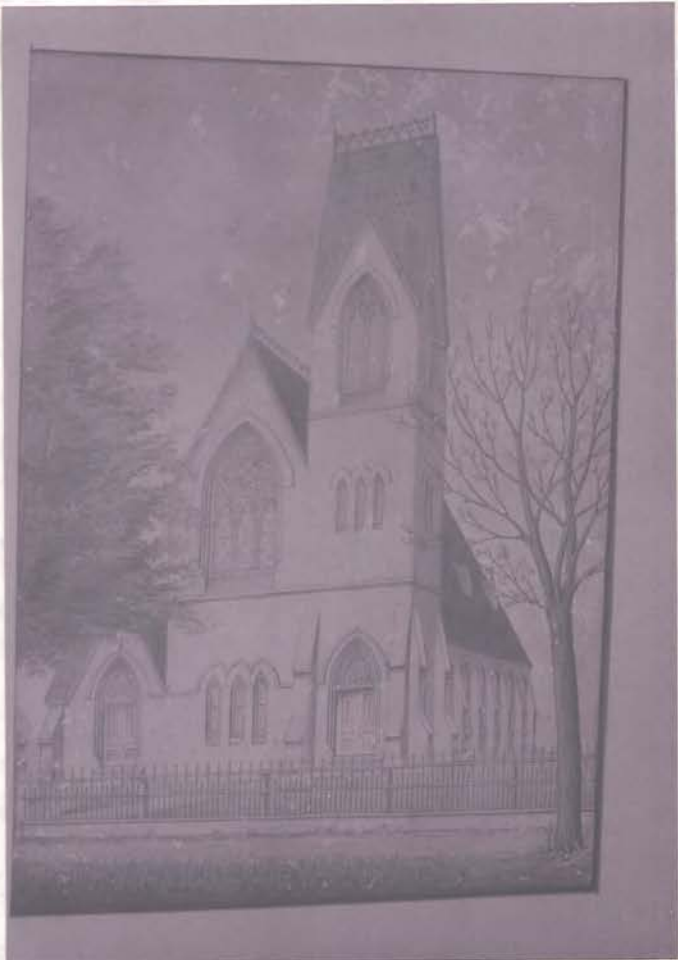
JONES & HERRIN ARCHITECTS/INT. DESIGN

1 of 13



EVFAVLA  
PRESBY. CH.  
18









AN C.R. ENTRY  
late 1940's

FELLOWSHIP  
HALL  
late 1950's



C.R. ENTRY late 1940's AN



F.I.A. ENTRY (late 1950's)

3 of 13





ORIGINALLY  
GAS L.T.G.  
W/ ARMS  
REVERSED  
(per old photo)  
2 THIS

SANCTUARY  
1869



← ORIG. HEART-PINE 5/4" T & G FL.  
(NO SUEFL)

NOT-NONNEW L.T.G.  
ON "HAMMER-BECKMANS"  
(LOOK C. 1890)





ORIG. PENS, MOST UNUSUAL

PN

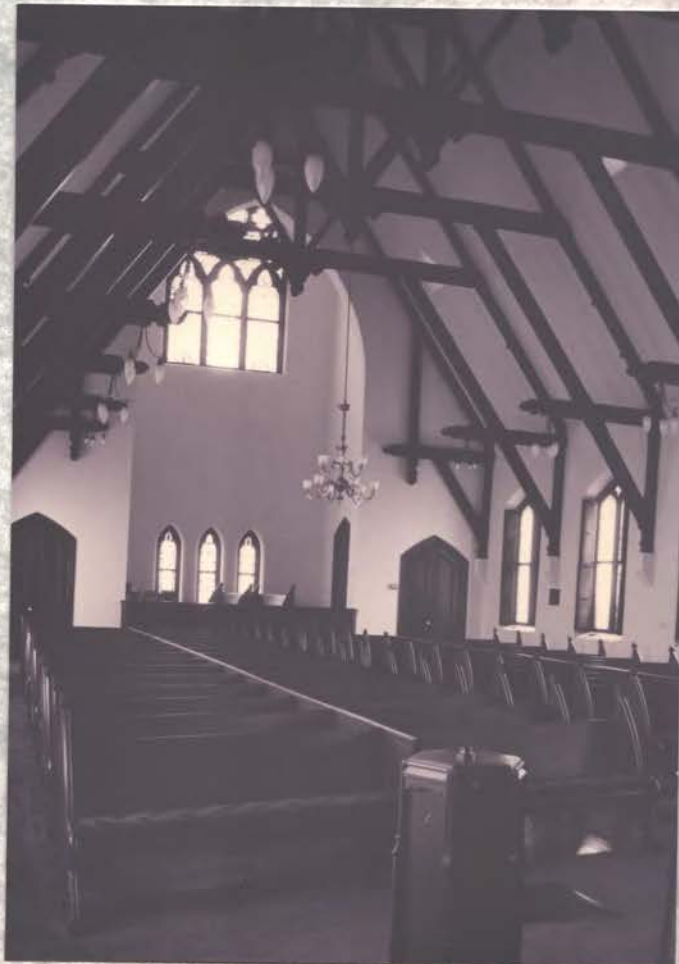


N

SANCTUARY (orig. pens)



PN



PN





DORMER (N. SIDE)  
(PEELED PAINT,  
GRAY OXIDATION FILM ON WOOD)



S. SIDE AT TOWER  
ERODED BRICK FACES  
+ ERODED MORTAR JOINTS





DOWNSPOUT DISCHARGES  
DIRECTLY ON BRICK, JTS. ERODED  
(N. OF N.W. ENTRY)



ERODED JTS. EDI TOWER



Split  
PVC  
pipe  
(probably  
blocked)



ERODED JTS.





← D.S. DISCHARGE HAS ERODED JTS.  
(SHOULD DISCHARGE AT SOIL LINE)



← STAINS INDICATE BLOCKED D.S. & WATER FLOW DOWN WALL (S. OF N.W. ENTRY)  
←

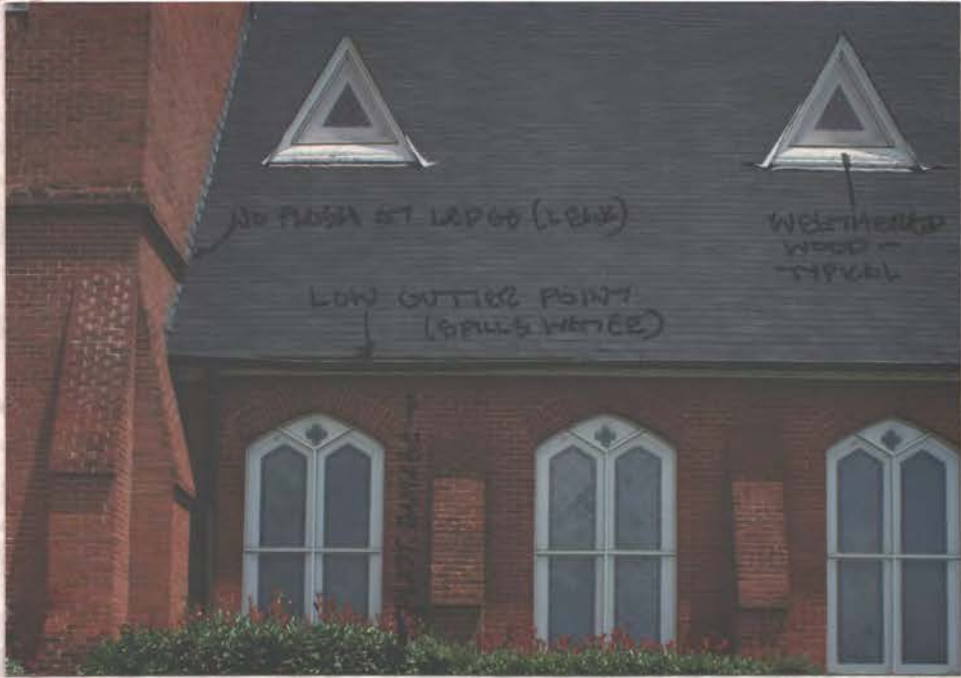


← DOWNSPOUT DISCHARGE 10" UP ON BRICK HAS ERODED JTS. - N. OF N.W. ENTRY  
(SHOULD DISCHARGE AT WALK LEVEL)



← STAINS  
← NO WASHING OF STAIN INDICATES BLOCKED D.S.





S. WALL



N. WALL



N. WALL

SEE PHOTO P. 10  
FOR WATER DAMAGE  
ON INT. PLASTER  
AT THIS LOC.

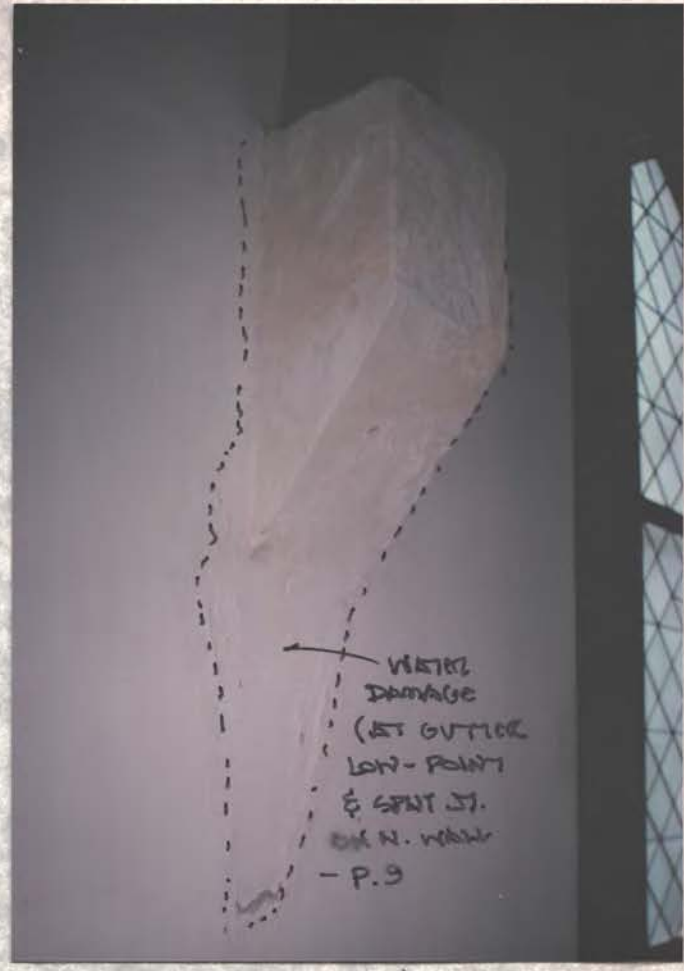


TOWER



SPILL

S. WALL

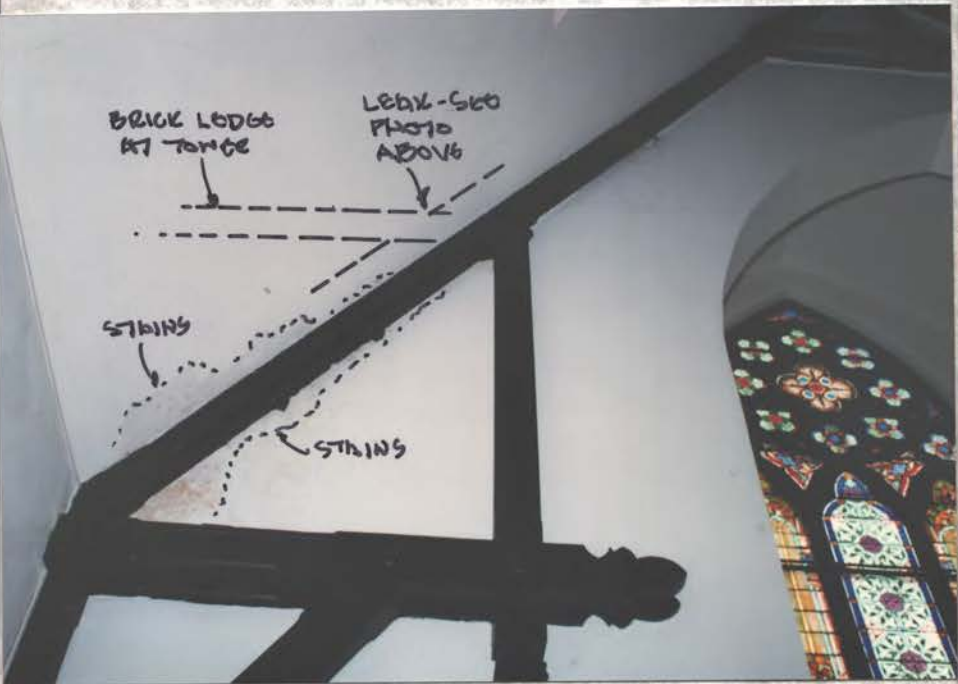


WATER DAMAGE  
(AT GUTTER  
LOW-POINT  
& SPILL ST.  
ON N. WALL  
- P. 9

N. WALL

DAMAGED GUTTER IS AT THIS LOC.

SPILL LOC.



BRICK LODGE AT TOWER

LEAK-SEE PHOTO ABOVE

STAINS

STAINS

S.W. CORNER AT TOWER

N.W.

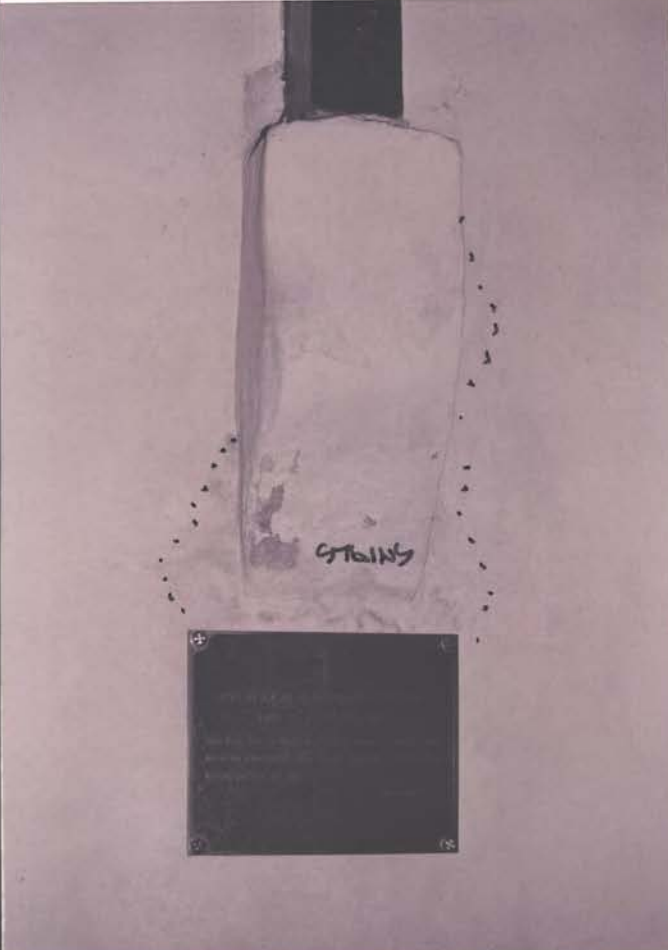


STAINS

STAINS

N. WALL

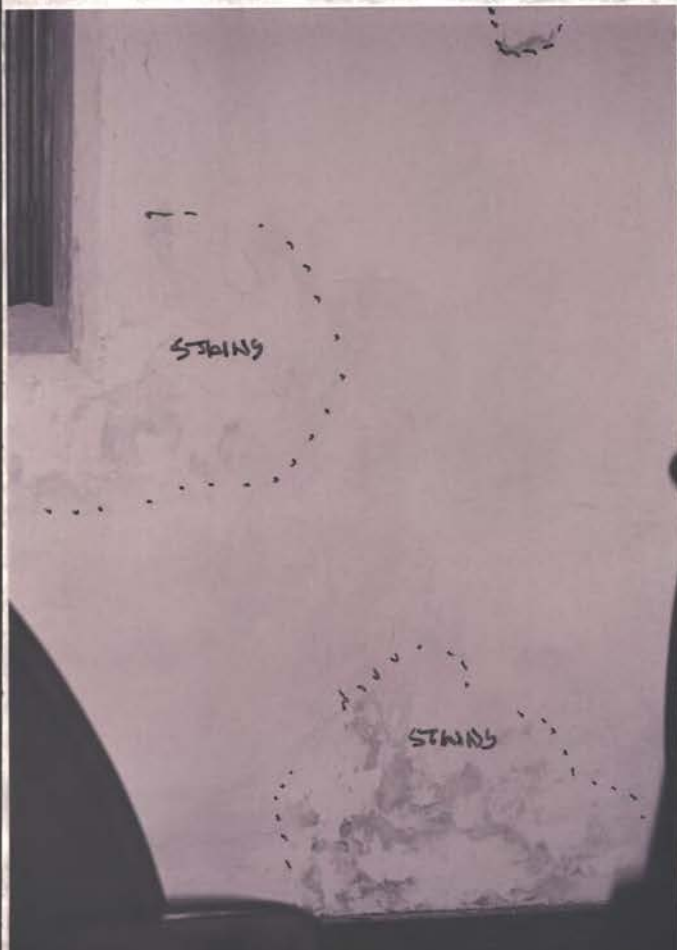




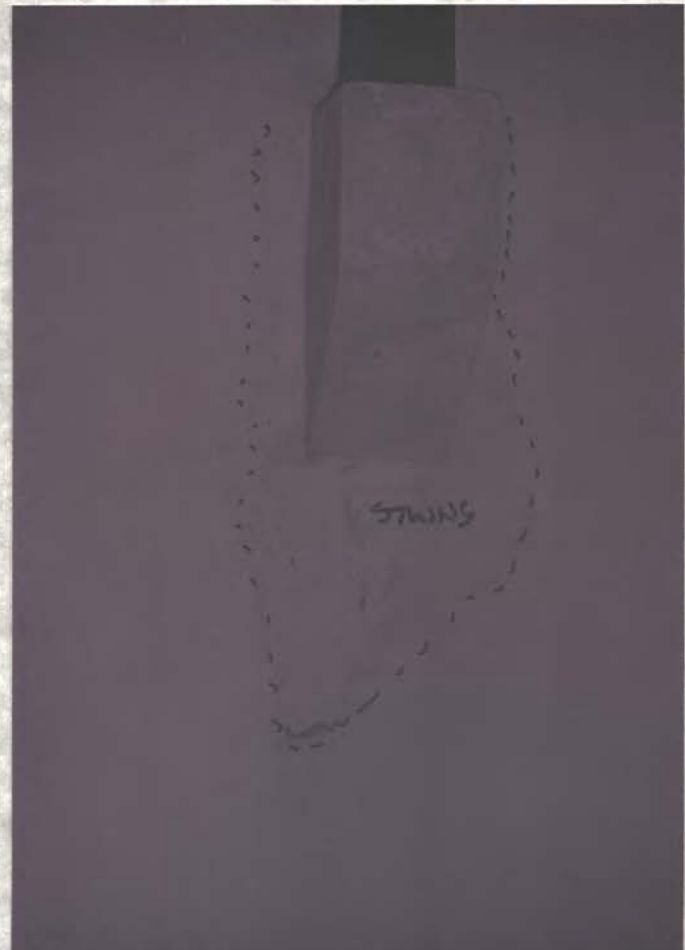
S. WALL NCHL TOWER,  
LOW OUTSIDE IS AT THIS LOC.



S.W. CORNER AT TOWER  
SEE P. 10 PHOTOS



N. WALL AT DAMAGED GUTTER

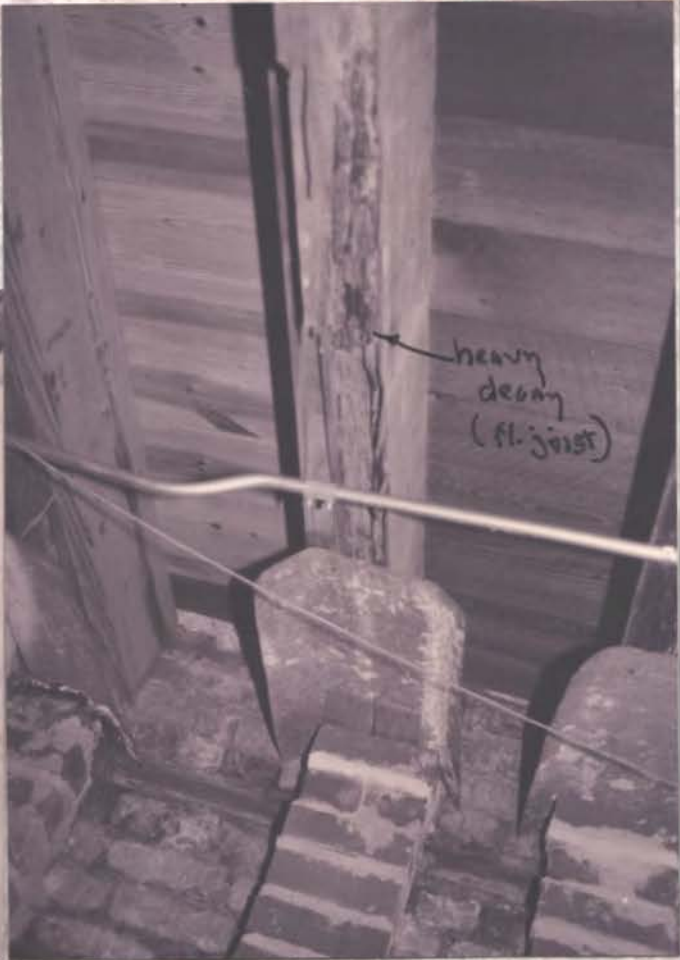


N. WALL AT DAMAGED GUTTER

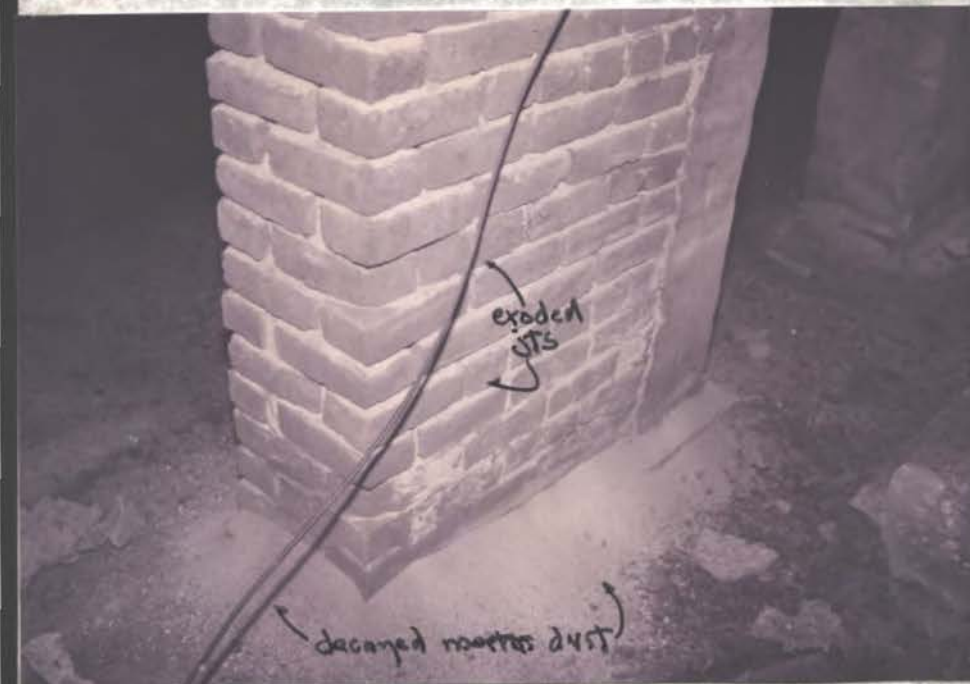




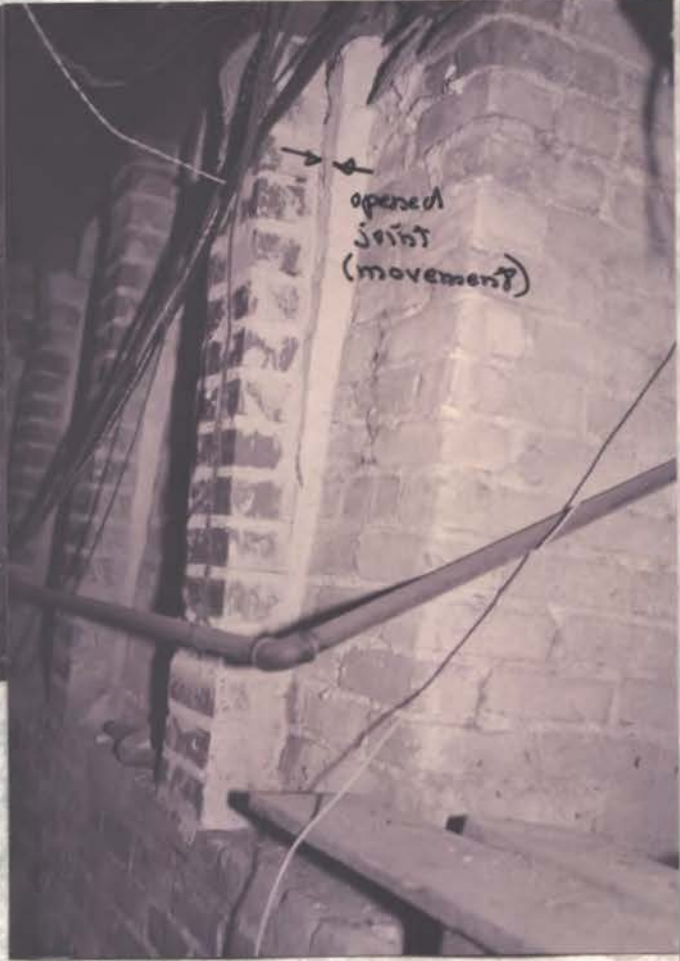
S.W. CORNER ↗ N



↗ N S. WALL



TYPICAL PIER ↗ N

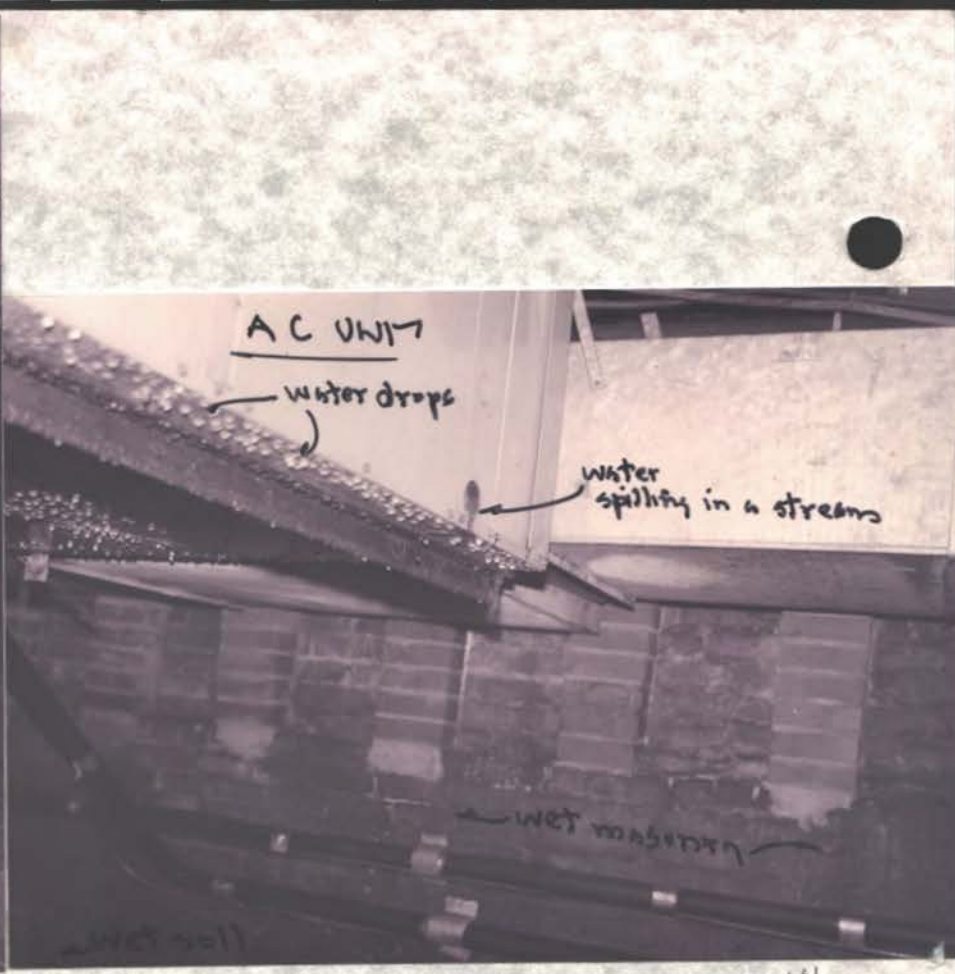


EAST WALL

Basement

2A





CENTRAL PIER  
(APPARENT REMOVAL  
OF BRICK FOR  
AN OLD DUCT, PERHAPS (?))

BASEMENT

TAN