United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name   Trinity Episcopal Church
other names/site number   N/A

2. Location

street & number	250 Market Street		N/A	**not for publication**	
city or town	City of Platteville		N/A	**vicinity**	
state Wisconsin	**code** WI	**county** Grant County	**code** 043	**zip code** 53818	

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally _ statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title   Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of commenting official/Title   Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.
 ____ See continuation sheet.
___ removed from the National
Register.
___ other, (explain:)

_____

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

X   private
     public-local
     public-State
     public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X   building(s)
     district
     structure
     site
     object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

contributing	noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property
listing.)
          N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

          0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / Religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / Religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-Nineteenth Century / Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
Foundation: stone
Walls: brick

Roof: Asphalt
Other: N/A

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria
qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

_ A   Property is associated with events that have
made a significant contribution to the broad
patterns of our history.

_ B   Property is associated with the lives
of persons significant in our past.

X C   Property embodies the distinctive characteristics
of a type, period, or method of construction
or represents the work of a master, or possesses
high artistic values, or represents a significant
and distinguishable entity whose components
lack individual distinction.

_ D   Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,
information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

_ A   owned by a religious institution or
used for religious purposes.

_ B   removed from its original location.

_ C   a birthplace or grave.

_ D   a cemetery.

_ E   a reconstructed building, object, or
structure.

_ F   a commemorative property.

_ G   less than 50 years of age or achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1863-1865

Significant Dates

1863, 1865

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nettleton, Garry

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):
- 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:
- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
  Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: .09 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15N	706291	4734582	3			
2				4			

☐ See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Gail Klein		
organization	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management	**date**	April 14, 2022
street & number	PO Box 413	**telephone**	414-229-3078
city or town	Milwaukee **state** WI	**zip code**	53201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps   A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
                    A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs   Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	Trinity Episcopal Church				
organization				**date**	April 14, 2022
street & number	250 Market Street			**telephone**	608-348-6402
city or town	Platteville	**state**	WI	**zip code**	53818

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Introduction
Trinity Episcopal Church was constructed between 1863 and 1865 in a Gothic Revival style. The building's primary character-defining features include its red brick walls with stone-capped buttresses, its steeply-pitched gable roof with a crenellated brick corbel table below the eaves; pointed-arch windows with stone sills and original stained glass; a dominant front tower that features a rose window and belfry with pointed-arch openings; and a highly intact interior characterized by ornate carved wood detailing, original wood trim and wainscoting, and a three-part, pointed-arch arcade between the sanctuary and chancel. This combination of original exterior and interior features renders Trinity Episcopal Church an especially fine representative of the Gothic Revival style as applied to a mid-nineteenth century church building.

Setting
The City of Platteville is located in Grant County in the southwestern corner of Wisconsin, approximately 20 miles northeast of Dubuque, Iowa. Trinity Episcopal Church is located about one block northwest of the city's historic public square, within the original village plat. Trinity Episcopal Church sits at the northwest corner of Market Street and N. Chestnut Street where topography is largely flat and even. The neighborhood surrounding the church consists largely of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century single-family houses to the north, south, and west of the church block and a mix of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century civic, commercial, and residential properties to the east, across N. Chestnut Street. Many of the neighboring properties to the south and east are elements of the West Main Street Historic District (located across Market Street from the subject property and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007) and the Main Street Commercial Historic District (located across N. Chestnut Street from the subject property and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990).

The city block on which Trinity Episcopal Church sits is bounded by Market Street, N. Chestnut Street, W. Furnace Street, and N. Elm Street; in addition to the church building, this block also contains three additional buildings, all of which are owned by Trinity Episcopal Church. These include a 1965 parish hall, an 1871 parsonage, and a rectory that was constructed c.1905 and acquired by the Trinity Episcopal congregation in 1999. These buildings are not included in the historic boundary of Trinity Episcopal Church as they post-date the property's period of significance and do not contribute to the Gothic Revival styling for which the church building is eligible for National Register listing.

Adjacent to the church block, Market Street is a relatively quiet, asphalt-paved, 2-lane city street with street parking along its south side. In contrast, N. Chestnut Street serves as one of Platteville's primary north-south through streets with street parking along both sides. A concrete sidewalk (with a very narrow grass terrace) runs along the front edge of the church property, parallel to Market Street. A set of concrete steps provides direct access between this sidewalk and the church's front entrance.

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A small area of grass lawn is located in the small space on both sides of the front steps and in the open space west of the church building (in front of the 1965 parish hall). Minor landscaping on both sides of the front steps includes trimmed hedges near the sidewalk and taller shrubbery near the building. A wooden signboard is located at the southeast corner of the property (the sign is not of sufficient size or scale to be included in the property's resource count). A concrete sidewalk (with a narrow grass terrace containing a modern fire hydrant) runs along the eastern edge of the church property, parallel to N. Chestnut Street. A strip of grass lawn runs between the eastern face of the building and the N. Chestnut Street sidewalk; a number of small plantings are located along the building's foundation. A concrete sidewalk (with a narrow grass terrace) runs along the northern edge of the property, parallel to W. Furnace Street. The small space between the northern face of the building and the W. Furnace Street sidewalk contains a grass lawn with modest plantings near the building and a modern wooden signboard identical to the one near the front of the building (this signboard is not of sufficient size or scale to be included in the property's resource count). A concrete walkway provides access from the W. Furnace Street sidewalk to the church's rear entrance. The area west of the church building consists of a mown grass strip located between the west wall of the church and the east wall of the adjacent parish hall.

Building Description
Trinity Episcopal Church is rectangular in plan with a coursed ashlar foundation, red brick walls laid in an 8-course common bond, and a steeply-pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and featuring a simple wood frieze board. Features common to all elevations include a brick drip course above the foundation (below the windows), a crenellated brick corbel table below the eaves, and original stained glass windows featuring geometric and botanical motifs with small elements of Christian imagery (many windows also feature rondels that have been inscribed with memorials to members from the church's earliest years through the present day). The front elevation faces south toward Market Street.

South (Front) Elevation
The front elevation of Trinity Episcopal Church is symmetrical in composition and is dominated by a square tower that projects from the center of the façade. The tower features two sets of stepped brick buttresses with sloping stone caps at perpendicular angles at both front corners. A pointed arch doorway with a 2-course red brick surround is centered in the base of the tower; the doorway contains a pair of double doors with a wood panel "transom" above; installed in 1997, the doors are of metal construction with exterior panel detailing. To the right (east) of the doorway, the base of the corner buttress contains a small stone plaque reading "TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH." A larger stone panel above the front doorway reads "TRINITY CHURCH / 1864." Above this is a large rose window with 2-course brick surround; sheltered under a 4-pane storm window, the stained-glass window features heavy wood tracery. A horizontal band of crenellated brickwork is located in the tower above the rose window. The main portion of the tower is capped by stacked bands of brickwork (the uppermost of which features dentilated brick detailing) below a band of stone coping. Above this,

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a belfry features pointed arch openings with 2-course red brick surrounds and louvered wood panels in each side. Each wall of the belfry is steeply gabled with wood frieze boards and crenellated corbel tables. The belfry is capped by a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof from the center of which projects a small metal cross.

The remainder of the front elevation contains tall, narrow, pointed arch windows in the front wall of the main building mass, on each side of the front tower. These contain stained glass windows and feature 2-course brick surrounds.

West Elevation
The west elevation consists of the west wall of the front tower and the west wall of the main building mass. The west wall of the tower contains a tall, narrow, pointed-arch window at the main level with a pair of smaller pointed-arch windows above; all windows feature stone sills, stained glass, and 2-course brick surrounds. The west wall of the main building mass contains five tall, narrow pointed-arch windows. All windows feature stone sills, stained glass, and 2-course brick surrounds; the windows along the main building mass are separated by stepped brick buttresses with sloping stone caps. A metal gutter downspout runs vertically between the second and third windows (counting south to north/front to back).

North (Rear) Elevation
The north elevation contains a central three-part window comprised of three pointed-arch windows that share a single stone sill; the center of these windows is larger than the outer two and all feature decorative stained glass with a 2-course brick surround. A single pointed-arch doorway is located at the west end of the elevation. The doorway contains a pointed-arch, wood panel door with a pointed-arch stained-glass window in its uppermost quarter.

East Elevation
The east elevation consists of the east wall of the front tower and the east wall of the main building mass. The east wall of the tower contains a tall, narrow, pointed-arch window at the main level with a pair of smaller pointed-arch windows above; all windows feature stone sills, stained glass, and a 2-course brick surround. The east wall of the main building mass contains five tall, narrow pointed-arch windows. All windows feature stone sills, stained glass, and 2-course brick surrounds; the windows along the main building mass are separated by stepped brick buttresses with sloping stone caps. A pair of metal cellar bulkhead doors is located below the southernmost window (below the drip course) and provides access to the earthen cellar below the church. A metal gutter downspout runs vertically between the third and fourth windows (counting south to north/front to back).

Interior
The interior of Trinity Episcopal Church consists of three distinct spaces: an entry vestibule, the

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sanctuary, and a small vestry. Primary character-defining features of the building's interior include original wood flooring, unpainted wood wainscoting and trim, pointed arch sanctuary entry doors, decorative wood brackets supporting the sanctuary roof at regular intervals, three pointed arches dividing the sanctuary from the chancel and vestry, and ornamental wood partition walls (comprised of pointed arch panels) along the vestry.

The front doors of the church provide access to a small vestibule inside the base of the tower. The vestibule features a wood floor, plaster walls, and a ceiling clad in asbestos tile. An octagonal hatch in the ceiling provides ladder access to the belfry; the hatch is framed in heavy wood trim. A bellringing rope hangs down adjacent to the belfry hatch. Windows on both side walls (east and west) serve to light the vestibule. In the wall opposite the exterior doors is an equally large pair of pointed-arch, wood double doors that provide access to the sanctuary. Windows and doors in the vestibule feature heavy wood trim. All trim is unpainted and features a dark patina.

The sanctuary features an original wood floor (with a carpet runner along the aisle), plaster walls with original wood wainscoting, and a peaked ceiling clad in asbestos tile with heavy, curved, ornate wood brackets at regular intervals along both side walls (the brackets run parallel to and anchor ceiling beams that are cross-braced by narrower beams running perpendicular to these). The rear (south) end of the sanctuary contains a raised wood platform west of the entry doors; this platform contains a stone font installed in 1897. The space east of the entry doors contains a large, ornate wood organ (acquired by Trinity Episcopal in 1907) that was, reportedly, created by renowned nineteenth-century organ maker Henry Erban. The organ features high Gothic detailing (including pipe cabinetry that features a steep central gable with decorative bargeboards, crockets, and an ornate finial and side cabinets featuring crenellated parapets and spires). Elevated above the sanctuary entry doors is a pointed-arch opening that allowed light from the tower's rose window to penetrate the sanctuary; a small composition wood platform that projects into the sanctuary was added sometime within the last 50 years, presumably to hold audio equipment; the platform is accented by dentilated wood molding and is enclosed by a low mesh screen. The main body of the sanctuary is divided by a center aisle with rows of wooden pews along each side; the pews feature curvilinear end panels decorated with pointed arch molding and quatrefoil recesses within which are set small metal number plaques. Baseboard heaters are located along both side walls.

The front (north) end of the sanctuary contains a wood pulpit (decorated with pointed arches carved into its sides) at the head of the western row of pews behind which a three-part, pointed-arch arcade spans the width of the building. The arcade is accentuated by dark wood trim molding that terminates in slender, carved wood piers. Through the center arch is a raised chancel enclosed by a sawn wood altar railing with a hinged center gate. A carved wood altar sits at the center of the chancel; small pews matching those of the sanctuary face the altar on opposite sides. Behind the altar is a three-part stained-glass window. Below this is a modest wall tabernacle of wood construction; a commemorative

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plaque indicates that this was installed in 1915. Through the eastern arch is a small recess that currently contains a small columbarium along the rear wall (installed in 1987) and a computer station for control of audio-visual elements (historically, this space contained the church's pipe organ; the instrument was later relocated to its current position at the rear of the sanctuary). This space is visually separated from the chancel by two pointed-arch openings with heavy wood trim molding terminating in slender, carved wood piers. Through the western arch is a small vestry separated from the sanctuary and chancel by carved wood partition walls comprised of pointed arch panels with ornate finials. The partition wall facing the sanctuary is hinged to serve as a door into the vestry. The vestry is a small, narrow space containing cabinetry along both sides; a pointed-arch door in its northern wall provides access to the building's exterior.

Integrity
Trinity Episcopal Church retains all seven recognized aspects of integrity with no significant alterations to its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The most visible alterations consist of the 1997 installation of the existing metal front doors in place of the original wood doors and the removal of a small, red brick chimney from the eastern roof slope sometime after 1985. The exterior appearance of the replacement doors is in keeping with that of the historic wood panel doors and the replacements are of the same size and scale as the originals; as such, the overall impact of this relatively minor alteration is minimal. Similarly, the loss of the chimney from the rear end of the eastern roof slope does not have a significant impact on the building's integrity as this feature was not a character- or style-defining feature of the building (historically, the chimney serviced the building's furnace which was most likely located in the cellar). Other minor alterations consist of the installation of minor chancel furnishings (including a small tabernacle installed behind the altar in 1915 and a small columbarium installed in 1987), the rearrangement of church pews and the relocation of the interior vestry door in 1899, the undated installation of asbestos tile to the ceiling of the vestibule, and the undated installation of the existing baseboard heaters in the sanctuary. None of these minor alterations/installations has any impact on the original Gothic Revival design of the church and the building retains all of its original stylistic exterior and interior treatments. As such, Trinity Episcopal Church is considered to retain an exceptionally high degree of integrity.

Summary
Completed in 1865, Trinity Episcopal Church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style. The building's Gothic Revival features include red brick walls with stone-capped buttresses, a steeply-pitched gable roof with crenellated brick corbel tables; pointed-arch windows with stone sills and original stained glass; a dominant front tower that features a rose window and belfry with pointed-arch openings; and a highly intact interior characterized by ornate carved wood detailing and a three-part, pointed-arch arcade between the sanctuary and chancel. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity.

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This nomination recognizes the depth of human presence here, the ancestral homeland of American Indians for millennia, including the Menominee and Ho-Chunk tribes. From as early as the 17th century, inter-tribal conflict, Euro-American exploration and settlement, and ensuing military campaigns all had the effect of repeated displacement of Indians of many tribal affiliations. This continuous tribal movement resulted in Wisconsin being home to many tribes who originated from other parts of the country, generating a pattern of immigration, relocation, and formation of a new homeland. Some of these tribes remain in Wisconsin; others may not, but numerous count Wisconsin as home: Brotherton, Dakota, Fox/Meskwaki, Ho-Chunk, Kickapoo, Mascoutens, Menominee, Miami, Munsee, Odawa, Ojibwa, Oneida, Potawatomi, Stockbridge, Sauk, and Wyandot tribes. We acknowledge that the property that is the subject of this nomination is located on land long occupied by American Indians, and since 1850 by the Mesquakie, Sauk, Ho-Chunk, and Dakota tribes.

Introduction
Trinity Episcopal Church was constructed from 1863 to 1865 in a Gothic Revival style following a design by Janesville architect Garry Nettleton. The building's Gothic Revival style is defined by its multiple use of pointed arches in windows and doorways; its steeply-pitched gable roof with crenellated brick corbel tables; its stone-capped brick buttresses; its dominant front tower with pointed-arch belfry openings; and its highly ornate interior with decoratively carved wood detailing and pointed-arch arcade between the sanctuary and chancel. The building is in fine condition and retains a high degree of integrity. The property's period of significance is 1863 to 1865, the span of time during which the building was constructed. Because of its local significance in the area of _Architecture_, Trinity Episcopal Church is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under _Criterion C_.

City of Platteville
The present-day area encompassing the City of Platteville was home to the Mesquakie, Sauk, Ho-Churnk, and Dakota peoples long before the first permanent Euro-American settlers arrived in the area in the 1820s. In the spring of 1827, a number of miners arrived following reports from prospectors who had noted lead deposits in the region. The scattering of huts made by these "quixotic, wandering miners" also marked the beginning of the first permanent Euro-American settlement in Grant County as a whole.[1] In November of that year, two mining partners, Major John Hawkins Rountree and J.B. Campbell discovered the "Rountree lode" that went on to provide over five million pounds of lead ore. Within a year, Platte River Digs (as the community had become known) contained a boarding house, a modest smelting furnace, and a dry goods store, the latter two of which were built and operated by Major Rountree. In 1829, a post office was established in Rountree's store and the fledgling village officially became known as Platteville.

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[1] _History of Grant County, Wisconsin_ (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881), 676.

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The first true survey of the village occurred in 1835, but was somewhat irregular due to steep topography as well as the need to avoid active mine shafts. Within two years, the population of the village had reached about 200; by 1850 this number had grown to nearly 1,500 and included a substantial number of German-born residents. By this time, the community boasted three churches, various stores and shops, and three schools.[2] The village economy continued to rely on the lead mines through about 1850 when reduced lead production and the draw of the California gold rush caused mining activity to rapidly diminish. The community continued to prosper, however, due to flourishing agriculture in the surrounding area and the establishment of the Platteville Academy (today's University of Wisconsin-Platteville) which drew students from throughout the region.

In March of 1880, with a population of over 2,600, Platteville was incorporated as a city.[3] By this time, the city contained a number of industrial concerns including a gunpowder factory, carriage and wagon works, a woolen mill, foundry and machine shops, a brick yard, a smelting furnace, a brewery, and a number of grain elevators. In addition to its growing importance as an industrial, agricultural, and educational center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Platteville was also a regional transportation hub as both the Galena & Southwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad converged in the city.[4]

The Episcopal Church in Wisconsin
Organized in Philadelphia in 1789 as the independent and self-governing successor to the Church of England, the Episcopal Church is an autonomous branch of the fellowship of Anglican churches worldwide. The first Anglicans arrived in America with the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. Immigration increased as adjoining colonies were established, but the American Revolution resulted in a marked decrease in membership as the church was viewed as an English institution and most clergymen either fled or remained in the colonies as Loyalists. In 1783, American Anglicans formally separated from the Church of England, forming the Protestant Episcopal Church. As the Church of England had inherited many traditions from the Roman Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church in America also retained a number of traditionally Catholic associations. By the early nineteenth century, the growth of the Episcopal Church was hindered by internal squabbles and

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[2] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 689-694.
[3] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 695.
[4] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 713-725.

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by its organizational structure which "lacked the easy adaptability to frontier conditions."[5] As a result, the church did not spread to new western territories as quickly as other denominations.[6]

By 1838, the missionary focus of the Episcopal Church resulted in its extension to western territories, including Wisconsin. Prior to this, much of the demand for early Episcopal services in the region came from members of the Oneida nation who had been removed from central New York (where Episcopal missionaries had been at work for a number of years) to land near Green Bay. As a result, the first Episcopal church in Wisconsin was constructed near Green Bay in 1825 (eventually this early mission church would grow to become the largest Native American mission of the Episcopal Church in the United States).[7] During the 1830s and 1840s, Episcopal mission work in Wisconsin spread to the southwestern part of the state with church headquarters at Prairie du Chien. Under the missionary leadership of Father Richard F. Cadle, occasional services were held at Mineral Point, Lancaster, and Cassville, leading to the formation of a number of parishes throughout southwestern Wisconsin's lead mining district. The lack of available clergy and the difficulty involved in travel to widely-scattered settlements in the 1840s and 1850s impeded the growth of the Episcopal Church in this and other areas of Wisconsin. However, with an increase in the training of young men for the ministry, the Church was able to strengthen its membership throughout the state in the following decades. Membership in the Episcopal Church in Wisconsin was greatest in proportion to the state's overall population between 1870 and 1890. Peak membership in the Episcopal Church was reached in 1926 with the largest concentrations of Episcopalian congregants located in urban areas, particularly in the state's eastern counties.[8]

Property History
Prior to 1862, the relatively small number of Episcopalians living in and around Platteville traveled to Lancaster for the nearest Episcopalian services or depended on the services of transient ministers. In 1862, Reverend L.C. Millette visited Platteville and established a mission that would serve as the foundation for the city's first Episcopalian parish, reported by the *Grant County Witness* as "the first organization of its kind in Platteville and the surrounding area."[9] Following the formal organization of Platteville's Episcopal congregation, the group's numbers grew over the following months so that by January 1863, its first confirmation service – led by Bishop Jackson Kemper, head of the Episcopal

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[5] Barbara Wyatt, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol.3, "Religion" (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).
[6] Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, Vol.3, "Religion."
[7] Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, Vol.3, "Religion."
[8] Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, Vol.3, "Religion."
[9] Thomas Lundeen, *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church, Platteville, Wisconsin: 125th Anniversary* (Platteville, WI: Schaefer Printing, August 1987), 4.

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Diocese of Wisconsin – included a class of seventeen.[10] Initially, the congregation assembled for weekly services in members' homes until 1863 when they were given regular Sunday use of the city's Rock School (a public school building that had been constructed in about 1858).

In February 1863, the group began the difficult task of raising funds for the construction of a church building (largely through the extensive efforts of local businessman Harry Kimball) with fundraising efforts continuing through the remainder of the year.[11] During this period, Platteville's Episcopalian congregation met irregularly due to the lack of a permanent pastor following Rev. Millette's departure as well as that of a subsequent reverend. Undeterred, the congregation secured the services of Janesville architect Garry Nettleton to design its new church. The group may have become familiar with Nettleton's work through Bishop Kemper who had consecrated Christ Episcopal Church in Janesville (no longer extant) which had been designed by Nettleton two years earlier.[12]

For the Platteville congregation, Nettleton designed a brick building "fashioned after old gothic styles, 40 x 70 [feet], one story high, surmounted by a handsomely proportioned steeple...[with] a seating capacity of 250."[13] Construction of the building began in the fall of 1863. Shortly after construction commenced, prominent Platteville lawyer Stephen O. Paine and his wife Permelia sold the land on which the church was being built to Bishop Kemper for $200.[14] On June 9, 1864, the *Grant County Witness* reported that the Trinity Episcopal congregation had raised the needed funds to complete the building's construction with the hope that the building would be ready for occupancy by the fall.[15] However, subsequent newspaper reports detailing the progress of the building's construction suggest that the building was, in fact, not completed until the fall of 1865 when the *Grant County Witness* reported it to be "a perfect little Gem of a Church."[16] The total cost of the building project was reported to be approximately $15,000. At that time, the congregation intended to raise additional funds to complete the planned spire, and the tower was capped with the existing low-pitched pyramidal roof until the spire could be constructed.[17] Whether because of a lack of funds, the desire to utilize the congregation's funds in other projects, or the congregation's satisfaction with the building as it stood in 1865, the church spire was never completed.

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[10] Lundeen, *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church*, 4.
[11] Lundeen, *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church*, 4.
[12] "Landmark Doomed if Drive of Church is Successful," *Janesville Daily Gazette*, June 14, 1929.
[13] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 729.
[14] Grant County, Wisconsin, deed register Vol.47, p.407, Stephen O. and Permelia Paine to Bishop Jackson Kemper, October 3, 1863, Grant County Register of Deeds (Lancaster, WI).
[15] *Grant County Witness*, June 9, 1863 via James Hibbard, University of Wisconsin-Platteville archivist. Lundeen, *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church*, 5.
[16] *Grant County Witness*, December 7, 1865 via James Hibbard, University of Wisconsin-Platteville archivist.
[17] *Grant County Witness*, December 7, 1865 via James Hibbard, University of Wisconsin-Platteville archivist.

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Due to the Episcopal tradition of suspending consecration of new church buildings until the debt of the building's construction or purchase had been fully paid, Trinity Episcopal Church wasn't formally consecrated until August 15, 1867. More than fifteen years after its completion, observers continued to describe the church as "an architectural ornament to the city [that] attracts admiration for its symmetry, absence of ornamentation, and appropriate furnishings."[18]

With an impressive new church building, the congregation soon secured the services of a permanent pastor – Rev. S.W. Frisbe – and encountered no further interruptions to its ability to hold regular weekly services.[19] In 1871, the congregation built the existing parsonage, a gabled ell building of frame construction, at a cost of $1,800.[20] Three years later, a new furnace was installed in the church building (replacing the original unit that had a tendency to smoke during services).[21] Over the following years, the congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church grew considerably so that by 1881, weekly attendance had nearly reached the 250-person capacity of the building.[22] Trinity's growing congregation as well as members' desire to facilitate religious processionals and recessionals (initially to accommodate a high profile wedding) led to a reorganization of the church pews in 1899. Originally arranged in three columns with the outer pews attached to the wainscoting (which still bears the ghost outlines of the pew ends) and aisles between the middle and outer columns, the pews were divided into the present configuration of two columns divided by a center aisle with two narrower side aisles along the walls.[23] At about the same time, an interior door in the vestry was relocated from the vestry's eastern partition wall (opening into the chancel and now blocked by one of the chancel pews) to its existing location in the southern partition wall (opening towards the main body of the sanctuary).[24] In 1907, Trinity Episcopal Church received its existing Gothic Revival pipe organ from Trinity Church of the nearby village of Mineral Point; the organ was reportedly designed in 1852 by renowned organ builder Henry Erban of New York.[25] The existing tabernacle was installed at the rear of the chancel (behind the altar) in 1915. No substantial alterations to the building occurred over the following decades.

In 1965, the Trinity Episcopal congregation constructed a parish hall in the open space between the 1864 church building and 1871 parsonage. Known as the Cunningham Episcopal Center (in honor of Dr. Wilson and Ann Billings Cunningham who served and supported the parish for more than 60

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[18] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 729.
[19] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 728.
[20] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 729.
[21] Lundeen, *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church*, 8.
[22] *History of Grant County, Wisconsin*, 729.
[23] Lundeen, *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church*, 8.
[24] James Hibbard (University of Wisconsin-Platteville archivist and Trinity Episcopal Church member), email communication with Gail Klein (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee architectural historian), May 5, 2022.
[25] Lundeen, *A History of Trinity Episcopal Church*, 8.

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years), this building served as a space for church and parish events, a meeting place for local community groups, and a polling station for local elections. In 1987, a small columbarium was added along the rear wall at the eastern end of the chancel. In 1999, the Trinity Episcopal Church congregation purchased the brick house west of the parsonage, completing its ownership of the entire block.[26] Today, Trinity Episcopal Church continues to house weekly services, continuing the more than 150-year association between the building and Platteville's Episcopal congregation.

Garry Nettleton (Architect)
Born in Connecticut in 1828 to William and Nancy (Rogers) Nettleton, Garry Nettleton trained as a joiner before relocating to Janesville, Wisconsin in about 1857.[27] In Janesville, Nettleton pursued a career as an architect and builder, beginning with minor commissions (such as the construction of "crosswalks" over urban sections of railroad tracks) and moving on to larger, more prominent projects.[28] In the fall of 1860, Nettleton's Janesville office and workshop were destroyed in a fire, leaving him with an estimated loss of $800.[29] Within a few months, Nettleton had constructed a new office and acquired the necessary tools and equipment to continue work.[30] Nettleton's career was again stalled in 1863 when he, along with three of his journeymen, was drafted for service with the Union Army during the Civil War.[31] By 1865, Nettleton had returned to Janesville where he resumed his work as one of southern Wisconsin's leading architects.

Gary Nettleton's commissions in Janesville in the 1860s were particularly numerous and included prominent residences, commercial buildings, and churches (unfortunately, many of these are no longer extant), as well as the design for elaborate decorative fencing and entry gates at the William Tallman House (now NRHP listed and the home of the Rock County Historical Society).[32] During this period, reports of Nettleton's work appear regularly in Janesville and area newspapers in which he is credited as "one of the best architects in the West" and a "master builder," among other favorable epithets.[33] In 1863, Rev. J.E. Pond and Platteville's Episcopal congregation commissioned Nettleton to design their new church building; during the course of its construction, the local Janesville newspaper quoted Rev.

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[26] "History and Mission Statement," Trinity Church, http://www.trinityparish.net/history.htm (accessed April 13, 2022).
[27] J.L. Rockey, ed., _History of New Haven County, Connecticut_ (New York: W.W. Preston & Co., 1892), 274.
[28] "Notice for Proposals…," _Janesville Daily Gazette_, May 23, 1861.
[29] "Fire," _Janesville Democrat_, November 9, 1860.
[30] "New Shop," _Janesville Daily Gazette_, February 9, 1861.
[31] "Operations of the Draft," _Janesville Daily Gazette_, November 13, 1863.
[32] National Register of Historic Places, Randal Brewster House, Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, National Register #84003782.
[33] "A Fine House," _Janesville Gazette_, June 13, 1868.
"Operations of the Draft," _Janesville Daily Gazette_, November 13, 1863.

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Pond as stating that the new church was "a recommendation of which any architect has reason to be proud."[34]

One of Nettleton's most prominent clients was former Governor Nelson Dewey who commissioned Nettleton to design a "splendid family mansion" for him in Grant County in 1865. Remarking on the commission, the *Janesville Gazette* reported that the architect's "fame as a skillful and competent builder is rapidly spreading throughout the State."[35] In December 1868, Nettleton secured another important commission when the Rock County Board of Supervisors contracted him to design a new county courthouse. After drafting preliminary sketches of the proposed building, however, Nettleton's failing health led him to recommend that the board replace him with another architect. Nettleton recommended Milwaukee-based architect Edward Townsend Mix who completed the courthouse design and would later go on to design some of Wisconsin's most prominent nineteenth-century buildings (constructed in 1870, the Nettleton-Mix courthouse was demolished in 1955).[36]

While at the height of his career, Garry Nettleton died in Janesville on April 12, 1869 at the age of forty-one due to a "pulmonary difficulty" from which he had suffered for more than a year. Upon his death, the *Janesville Gazette* noted that Nettleton "had no superior as an architect, east or west, and some of the finest residences, business blocks and church edifices in this section of the State, are the conceptions of his genius and the work of his hand."[37] Following Nettleton's death, his business was assumed by G. F. Schulze.

In addition to Trinity Episcopal Church in Platteville, three additional buildings designed by Garry Nettleton have been identified in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (a publicly-accessible database operated and maintained by the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office): the Brewster Randall House (1412 Ruger Avenue, Janesville), the Thomas Lappin House (404 St. Lawrence Avenue, Janesville), and First Congregational Church (80 Market Street, Platteville). All three are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (the Randall House and First Congregational Church are listed individually while the Lappin House is a contributing element of Janesville's Courthouse Hill Historic District). Constructed in 1862 and c.1864, respectively, the Randall House and Lappin House are both relatively early representatives of the Italianate style. First Congregational Church was

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[34] "City and County," *Janesville Gazette*, August 30, 1865.
[35] "City and County," *Janesville Gazette*, July 6, 1865.
The design for which Dewey consulted Nettleton was almost certainly for the house that would become Dewey's family home (known as Stonefield) in the Town of Cassville (Grant County); constructed c.1868 in a Gothic Revival style, this building was largely destroyed by a fire in 1873 which spared only its foundation and the brick walls of the first story (the house was later rebuilt and is today owned by the Wisconsin Historical Society). Additional research may confirm whether Nettleton was responsible for the house's original design.
[36] "Report of Committee on Courthouse," *Rock County Recorder*, May 28, 1870.
[37] "Death of Mr. Gerry [sic] Nettleton," *Janesville Gazette*, April 13, 1869.

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constructed in 1869 in the Romanesque Revival style. Nettleton's designs for all three buildings, as well as his design for Trinity Episcopal Church, display a relatively high degree of stylistic sophistication suggesting that Nettleton, although not formally trained as an architect (he identified his profession in census reports simply as "joiner" or "builder"), was a highly skilled builder and draftsman and was well educated on the popular architectural styles of his day. Although no other buildings are identified in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database as the work of Garry Nettleton, there are likely other uncredited buildings of his design in south central and southwestern Wisconsin (and many others that are known to have been demolished).

Gothic Revival Architecture
The Gothic Revival style first took shape in eighteenth century England where picturesque country houses featuring medieval embellishments became popular among the landed gentry. By the 1830s, the style had been imported to the United States where fashionable architects promoted the style throughout New England. The Gothic Revival style moved west as the country expanded and was popular in Wisconsin between about 1850 and 1880, although characteristics of the style were featured in ecclesiastical designs through the turn of the twentieth century. Hallmarks of the style, particularly as applied to church buildings, include a steeply pitched roof, pointed-arch doorways and windows (windows often featuring tracery with lancet designs among the most common), and drip molds above windows.[38] In addition to these features, masonry churches in the Gothic Revival style also commonly featured pinnacles and battlements. Gothic Revival churches were typically built along a basilica plan (a rectangular plan with an entrance at one end and an apse or altar at the other), with a steeple at the front façade, although center-steeple cruciform examples were not uncommon. Higher style Gothic Revival churches in Wisconsin were often constructed from brick or stone with simpler versions, often referred to as "Carpenter's Gothic," built of wood. Many of Wisconsin's urban communities contain one or more Gothic Revival churches of brick or stone construction while modest wood frame and clapboard churches are not uncommon in the state's rural areas and smaller cross-roads communities.[39] When applied to residential properties, the style was largely known for its suitability as a rural style due to the limitations of narrow urban lots as well as the writings and pattern books of American architects Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing who stressed the style's compatibility with the natural landscape.[40] During the early twentieth century (roughly 1900 to 1940), the style received renewed interest as Neo-Gothic Revival (also known as Late Gothic Revival) buildings revived the steeply pitched roofs and pointed arches of their namesake style.[41]

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[38] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 267-270.
[39] Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol.2, "Architecture" (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).
[40] McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses,* 270-280.
[41] Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management*, Vol.2, "Architecture."

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Unlike their Gothic Revival predecessors, Neo-Gothic buildings were almost always of masonry construction and employed "quieter and smoother" designs.[42]

Center Steeple Church Design
Throughout Wisconsin's territorial period as well as its early years of statehood, church buildings in most communities generally embodied modest, vernacular designs that focused on the general form of the building and the organization of its interior spaces.[43] Stylistic elements were typically simplified references to the architectural styles that were traditionally associated with church design – most commonly the Gothic Revival or Neoclassical style. Church plans took a variety of forms including center-steeple, gable-end, gable and ell, side-steeple, twin-tower, and temple-fronted, all of which typically featured a simple gable roof despite variations in steeple location.[44]

Among these forms, the center-steeple plan, as represented by the Trinity Episcopal Lutheran Church, was especially common. It featured a gable roof with a dominating steeple that consisted of a typically square tower with a belfry or lantern above, the whole of which was capped by a spire. The overall design of the center-steeple plan relied on a number of center-oriented devices – including entry doors (with or without steps and porch), tower windows, belfry, and spire – that were visually aligned along the center of the façade as a means of bringing about an overall appearance of symmetry and order. Other features of the center-steeple church plan include symmetrical fenestration along front and side elevations, modest ornamentation, and round- or pointed-arched windows. The tower in such churches was either built into the front wall of the building or projected outward from the façade. In such plans where it projected outward, as in Platteville's Trinity Episcopal Church, the projecting portion typically served as an entry vestibule.[45]

The most common interior arrangement of space in the center-steeple plan was the center plan which utilized a center entry at the rear of the sanctuary and single center aisle – an ideal fit for the simple rectangular footprint and modest scale that many of Wisconsin's earliest church buildings employed.[46] Such plans were frequently advocated by protestant church pattern books during the era in which the Trinity Episcopal Church was constructed (although no evidence has been found to suggest that the plan for Trinity Episcopal Church was taken from any particular guide).[47]

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[42] Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1996), 173.
[43] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2000), 267.
[44] Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 268-269.
[45] Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors*, 268-269.
[46] Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 267-276.
[47] Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 267.

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Comparative Analysis
In 2005, an intensive survey of historic architecture in the City of Platteville identified three other Gothic Revival church buildings within the city limits (in addition to Trinity Episcopal Church), as follows:

Address	Historic Name	Construction Date	Integrity/Condition	NRHP Status
220 Broadway St.	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	1876	Low/Good	Not eligible
200 N. Court St.	German Methodist Church	1862	Moderate/Good	Not eligible
350 E. Furnace St.	German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Peace	1856, 1895, 1940	Moderate-to-high/Good	NRHP listed

Of these buildings, Trinity Episcopal Church is most comparable to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Peace in terms of its Gothic Revival character, integrity, and condition (both St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church and the German Methodist Church are exceedingly modest representatives of the style with the former having been reclad in vinyl siding and the latter featuring a large entry porch that was added to the façade sometime after the German Methodist congregation disbanded in 1916).[48] Trinity Episcopal Church, however, is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style that retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity.

Built in 1856 with a tower addition in 1895 and a side wing expansion in 1940, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Peace employs a center-steeple design and features a number of distinct Gothic Revival characteristics including a steeply-pitched roof; pointed arch windows and belfry openings; heavy, curved wood mullions in the front tower window; and a spire that features steeply-pitched gablets at its base. Although the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Peace predates Trinity Episcopal Church by about eight years, the former building retains a lower degree of integrity (due to its 1940 expansion and interior remodeling) and is a distinctly less elaborate representative of Gothic Revival design. In contrast, Trinity Episcopal Church employs a greater number of Gothic Revival features (both interior and exterior) and retains a higher degree of integrity with few changes to its original exterior design or to its interior floorplan or finishes. The German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Peace, on the other hand, is more indicative of Wisconsin's early rural and small-town church architecture as such designs often featured simple, vernacular forms with

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[48] "German Methodist Church Hold Their Last Meeting," *Platteville Journal*, August 16, 1916.

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stylistic elements applied as budgets and local builders' experience allowed. Within the context of Gothic Revival architecture in the City of Platteville, Trinity Episcopal Church is the best preserved Gothic Revival church in the city and is one of the oldest church buildings remaining in Platteville today.

It should also be noted that one other church building in the City of Platteville is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places: First Congregational Church at 80 Market Street (designed by Garry Nettleton). This red brick building was constructed in 1869 in a Romanesque Revival style. The property was listed in 1985 under *Criterion C* as a fine example of a Romanesque Revival church building. As such, First Congregational Church is not comparable to Trinity Episcopal Church in terms of its architectural significance.

The German Methodist Church, the German Evangelical Church of Peace, and the First Congregational Church are Platteville's only remaining church buildings constructed before 1870. Because each of these buildings have undergone either expansions to accommodate growing congregations (German Evangelical Church of Peace and First Congregational Church) or alterations to their original facades (German Methodist Church), Trinity Episcopal Church is the most intact mid-nineteenth century church building remaining in Platteville today.

Criteria Considerations
The property meets *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties* as it derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction rather than any specific religious associations.

Archaeological Potential
The potential for historic period archaeological deposits associated with Trinity Episcopal Church exists but has not been evaluated. In addition, there are a number of known precontact archaeological sites within one mile of the property; however, the potential for precontact archaeological deposits within the property's historic boundary has not been evaluated.[49]

Conclusion
Built from 1863 to 1865 following a design by prolific Janesville architect Garry Nettleton, Trinity Episcopal Church is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style. The building utilizes a number of Gothic Revival stylistic characteristics including pointed arches in windows and doorways; a steeply-

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[49] Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database, Archaeological Sites Inventory (accessed April 19, 2022).

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pitched gable roof with decorative brickwork along the cornice; stone-capped, stepped brick buttresses along exterior walls; a dominant front tower with pointed-arch belfry openings; and a highly ornate interior with decoratively carved wood detailing and a pointed-arch arcade between the sanctuary and chancel. With no substantial alterations to its original Gothic Revival design, the building is also notable as Platteville's best-preserved mid-nineteenth-century church.

Preservation Activity
The Trinity Episcopal Church leadership supports the nomination of this property to the National Register of Historic Places and has no plans to significantly alter any of the building's character-defining features that render it eligible for listing in the National Register. The Trinity Episcopal congregation has maintained and preserved the integrity of this historic building since its construction and plans to continue these efforts for the foreseeable future.

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Verbal Boundary Description:
The historic boundary of Trinity Episcopal Church is a rectangle that encompasses the property's only contributing resource (the church building) and no noncontributing resources. Beginning at the corner of the Market Street and N. Chestnut Street sidewalk, the boundary runs northwest for approximately 40 feet along the northern edge of the Market Street sidewalk; from there, the boundary runs northeast for approximately 95 feet along the eastern wall of the adjacent parish hall; at that point, the boundary runs southeast for approximately 40 feet along the southern edge of the W. Furnace Street sidewalk; from there, the boundary runs southwest for approximately 95 feet along the western edge of the N. Chestnut Street sidewalk to the point of beginning. The historic boundary lines coincide with the eastern legal property line and a portion of the northern and southern legal property line; the western historic boundary line does not coincide with the legal property line as the church's current tax parcel extends west to include two additional buildings (a 1965 parish hall and an 1871 parsonage) that post-date the property's period of significance and that do not contribute to the church's Gothic Revival architecture for which it is eligible for National Register listing.

Boundary Justification:
This historic boundary of Trinity Episcopal Church has been delineated to include the contributing church building while excluding adjacent buildings on the same parcel. The adjacent buildings include a 1965 parish hall and an 1871 parsonage that post-date the property's period of significance and that do not contribute to the church's Gothic Revival design (a separate parcel west of this contains an additional building purchased by the church in 1999). Other factors leading the parish hall and parsonage to be excluded from the historic boundary include both buildings' relatively low degrees of integrity resulting from the application of vinyl siding to both. The historic boundary is visually defined by the edges of the Market Street, N. Chestnut Street, and W. Furnace Street sidewalks, and by the eastern wall of the adjacent parish hall.

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Name of Property: Trinity Episcopal Church
City or Vicinity: City of Platteville
County: Grant County
State: WI
Name of Photographer: Gail R. Klein
Date of Photographs: March 23, 2022
Location of Original Digital Files: Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 10
South and west elevations, camera facing northeast

Photo 2 of 10
South elevation, camera facing north

Photo 3 of 10
South and east elevations, camera facing northwest

Photo 4 of 10
West and north elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo 5 of 10
North and west elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo 6 of 10
South elevation, detail of front entrance, camera facing north

Photo 7 of 10
Interior, sanctuary, camera facing north

Photo 8 of 10
Interior, sanctuary, camera facing south

Photo 9 of 10
Interior, chancel, camera facing northwest

Photo 10 of 10
Interior, vestry, camera facing south

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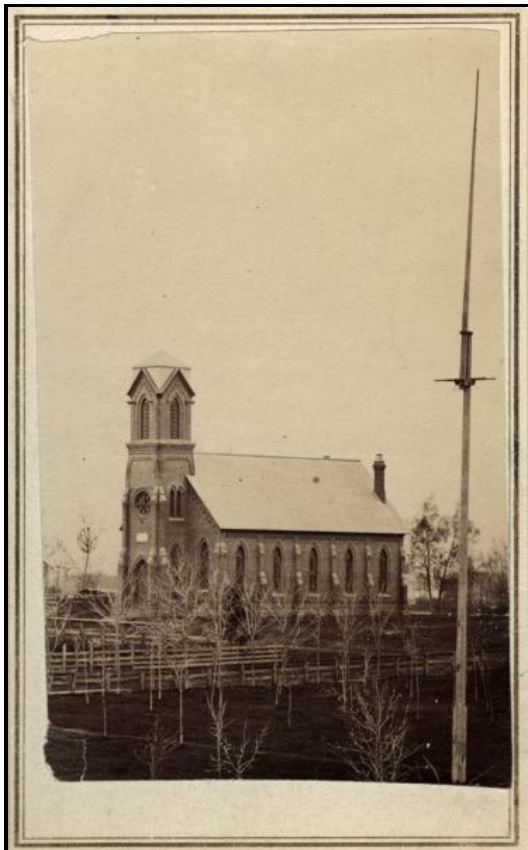Figure 1: Historic photograph of Trinity Episcopal Church, c.1865.
Figure 2: Historic photograph of Trinity Episcopal Church, c.1930.
Figure 3: Sketch map of Trinity Episcopal Church nominated area, April 2022.
Figure 4: Trinity Episcopal Church floor plan, April 2022.
Figure 5: USGS map with UTM coordinates showing location of nominated property.

Figure 1: Historic photograph of Trinity Episcopal Church, c.1865 (Wisconsin Historical Society).
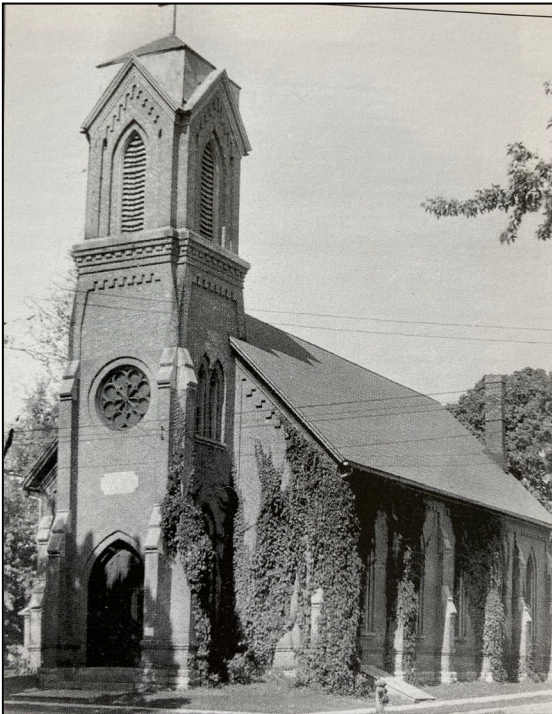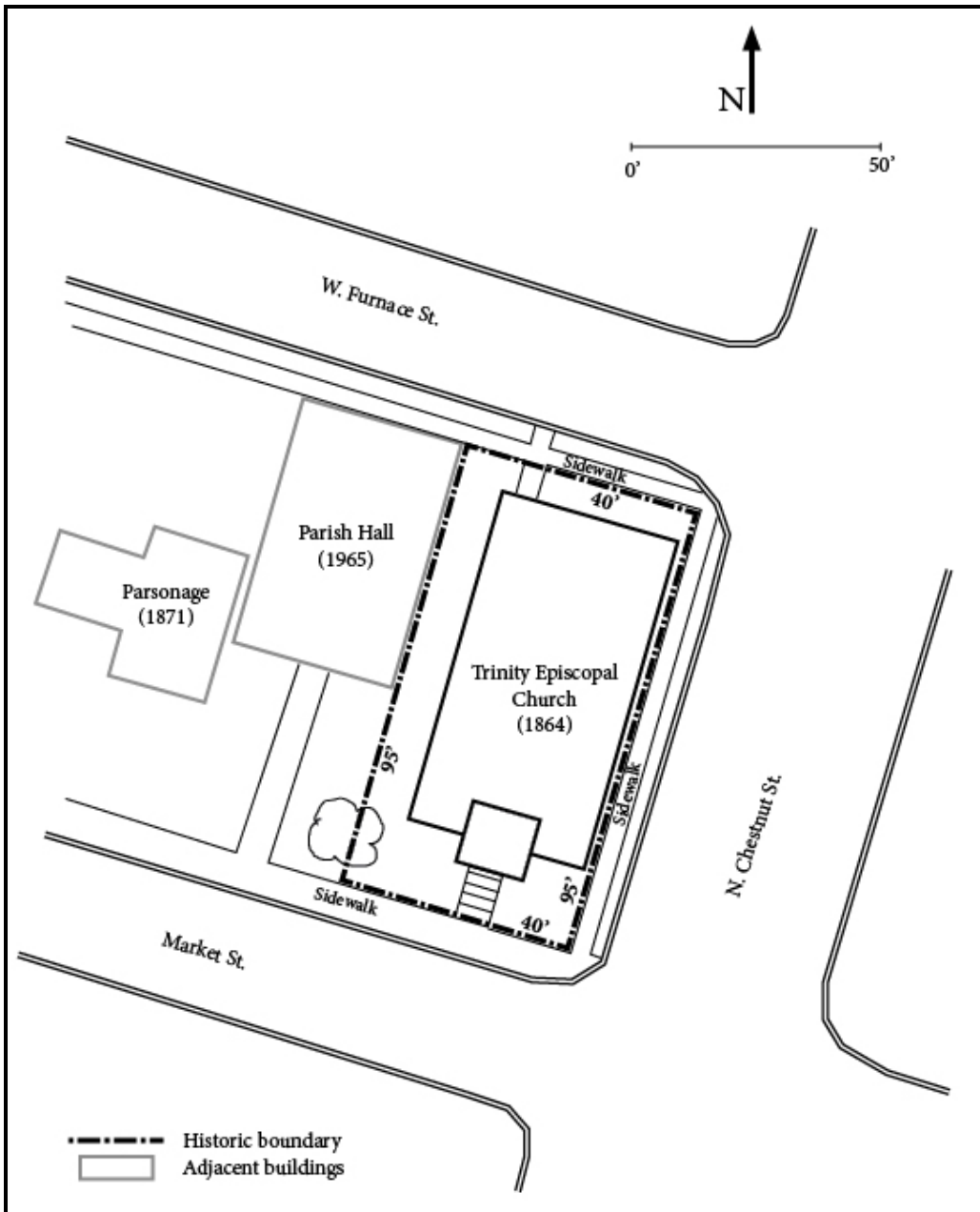
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Figure 2: Historic photograph of Trinity Episcopal Church, c.1930.

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Figure 3: Sketch map of Trinity Episcopal Church nominated area, April 2022.

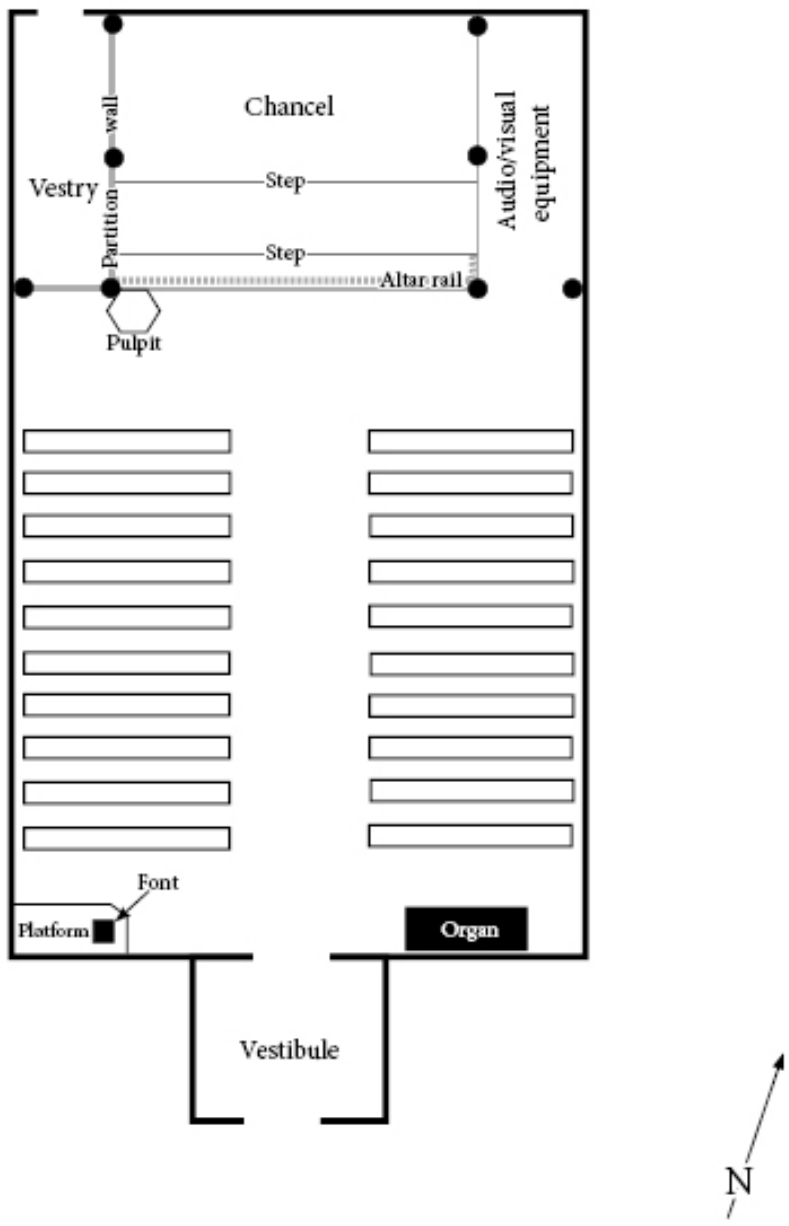**United States Department of the Interior**
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Figure 4: Trinity Episcopal Church floor plan, April 2022.

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<div align="right">Trinity Episcopal Church
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Figure 5: USGS map with UTM coordinates showing location of nominated property.