

INVENTORY SHEET FOR GROUP NOMINATIONS: IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOISE, IDAHO

NOMINATION: (TOURTELLOTTE AND HUMMEL ARCHITECTURE ~~IN IDAHO~~ *TR*)

SITE NAME: Trinity Episcopal Church

SITE NUMBER: 60

LOCATION: ~~Southeast corner of Seventh~~<sup>7th</sup> and Idaho Streets, Gooding, Gooding County (047), Idaho 83330

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

Arthur D. Haycock and  
Alice L. Haycock  
Route #1, Box 198-11  
Burley, ID 83318

QUADRANGLE AND SCALE:

ACREAGE: *less than one*

*1/3/83*

*lme*

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nomination includes the Trinity Episcopal Church and the property on which it stands, lots 13-16, block 52, Gooding Townsite. Legal description on file at the Gooding County Courthouse, Gooding, Idaho.

UTM(S): 11/6,86,630/47,56,300

DATE OR PERIOD: 1909

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

EVALUATED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

CONDITION: good unaltered original site

DESCRIPTION:

Trinity Episcopal Church in Gooding is a T-shaped north-facing bungalow which was built in two stages: the steepled main block containing the nave and a short east ell in 1909, and the long west ell at a later date. It is one story in height, with low gables, square-shingle siding, and a surface of native lava rock halfway up the walls of the earlier section. The west wing is pitched slightly lower and has shingled walls down to the concrete foundation.

Entry to the church is up a flight of concrete steps to paneled and double-paned double doors in an outset porch. The walls of the porch are stone to the eaves; here as on the half-walls of the main building, the stone is uncoursed rock-faced black lava and the profile is steeply battered. There is a battered stone chimney with a concrete hood outset on the right side of the nave near the front corner. The bottom of the shingled half-story is flared where it meets the tall stone base. The gabled roof of the porch, again like the identically pitched gables on the body of the church, shows exposed rafters under its lateral eaves. Figure-four brackets are not employed under the raked gable eaves: a stick-like framework of purlins bisected by an additional fully exposed rafter is used.

The steeple is set far back of the nave, where its ridgebeam is joined by that of the east ell. Both the short polygonal drum of the steeple and its steep octagonal cap are covered with dark-stained square shingles. Each facet of the drum is pierced by a louvered vent. A small wooden cross surmounts the cap. A larger cross is set on the main ridgebeam near the front gable.

The windows are generally double-hung sash; transparent in the east wing, translucent in the nave, stained in the sanctuary, nine-over nine clear lights in the long west wing. There are also secondary entrances in this wing, one with a small gabled overdoor in the fourth bay on the five-bay front elevation and one in the west end. The east ell, which shows on the original plan as a Sunday School room, also has its own north-facing entrance.

The concrete stoops with pipe railings may be the result of a remodeling. Otherwise all materials appear original.

#### SIGNIFICANCE:

Trinity Episcopal Church in Gooding is architecturally significant as a bungalow style church which became substantially more picturesque in the hands of the local builder. It is also significant as evidence of the firm's continuing relationship with Bishop James Funsten of the Episcopal Diocese of Idaho.

The plans for the Gooding church called for a brick half wall below shingles. The substitution for the brick of the rugged local black lava rock makes a radical difference in the character of the building. It also makes it much more local in character, appropriately enough in a town which was taking particular local pride in its churches: "it will be but a short time," the Gooding Leader boasted, "until Gooding will be able to boast of three new churches and no saloons."<sup>1</sup>

The "venerable builder Uriah Seaman,"<sup>2</sup> who executed this design, also oversaw a change in the steeple. As designed, it would have given a Gothic revival flavor to the church, consistent with the firm's other designs for churches of similar scale: it would have had a central steeple rising among small crossed gables, a device used in Immanuel Lutheran in Boise (National Register, June 17, 1976) and in several churches for the Catholics (sites 86, 89, 90, and 116). The small conical steeple and drum actually built are certainly less imposing but add to the picturesqueness of the whole. The future addition of a right wing was called for on the original plans, but when it was executed is not certain.

Bishop Funsten came to Gooding "to establish an Episcopal Church"<sup>3</sup> early in 1909. There is no evidence that the churches he established in Jerome and Wendell on the same trip resulted in Tourtellotte and Company commissions, but a church of comparable scale was designed by them for the village of Bruneau several years later (site 75). It completed a list of commissions that had begun with Bishop Funsten's residence remodeling in 1900 (site 6).

1. (Gooding) Idaho Leader, March 26, 1909, p. 2, c. 5.
2. (Gooding) Idaho Leader, May 28, 1909, p. 5, c. 3.
3. (Gooding) Idaho Leader, March 26, 1909, p. 2, c. 5.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

(Gooding) Idaho Leader, March 26, 1909, p. 2, c. 5; May 28, 1909, p. 5, c. 5; June 26, 1909, p. 2, c. 5.

(Boise) Idaho Statesman, 12 November 1909, p. 17 (photo).

Boise, Idaho. Hummel Jones Miller Hunsucker P.A. File 403C. Tracings and sketches signed Tourtellotte and Hummel.