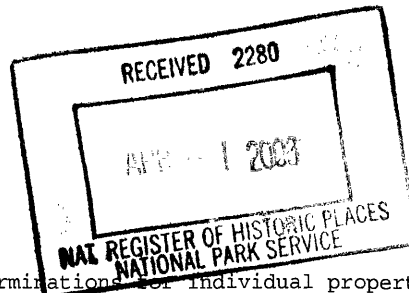


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination 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 any 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: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church

other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number 507 Churchill Street not for publication N/A

city or town Fallon vicinity N/A

state Nevada code NV county Churchill code 001 zip code 89406

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Ronald M. James, SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

3-19-03
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 or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Glean A. Beall

5/18/03

for
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RELIGION</u>	Sub: <u>religious facility</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church-related residence</u>
<u>RECREATION and CULTURE</u>	<u>auditorium</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RELIGION</u>	Sub: <u>religious facility</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church-related residence</u>
<u>RECREATION and CULTURE</u>	<u>auditorium</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
NO STYLE

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
roof ASPHALT, METAL/Iron
walls WOOD/masonite, WOOD/wetherboard, WOOD/shingle, METAL/Iron
other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance 1907-1924

Significant Dates 1907, 1922, 1924

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder T.A. Jones & Co., Builder (Church)

William G. Pierce, Builder (Vicarage and Guild Hall)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Churchill County Museum, Fallon, NV

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>11</u>	<u>347340</u>	<u>4370240</u>	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 Michael A. "Bert" Bedeau and Bernadette Francke
organization State Historic Preservation Office date 2/6/03
street & number 100 N. Stewart Street telephone 775-684-3447
city or town Reno state NV zip code 89701

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Episcopal Diocese of Nevada
street & number 2390 W. 7th Street telephone _____
city or town Reno state NV zip code 89503

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
=====

7. Description

The Holy Trinity Episcopal Church consists of four buildings located at the southwest corner of Churchill and Fairview Streets in Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada. These four buildings are: the church, the vicarage, the garage, and the guildhall.

Church (1907)

The church building is the oldest structure associated with Holy Trinity—having been constructed in the fall of 1907. Resting on a poured concrete foundation, the church is located at the corner of Churchill and Fairview Streets. It is a simple frame Late Gothic Revival style structure with a steeply pitched gable front roof. The building’s walls are presently clad in wide Masonite siding that was applied in 1954. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The main elevation of the building faces west and fronts on Churchill Street. It is dominated by one story projecting entry vestibule that features a Gothic-arch double door entry and a steeply pitched gable front roof. Vertically proportioned window openings with fixed glazing and simple flat board trim are located on either side of the vestibule. There is a small metal ventilation grille located in the upper portion of the main gable. A rectangular belfry with Gothic-arch openings rests on the peak of the main gable. It is capped with a steeply pitched gable front roof featuring pent side pediments. The north side of the church building is relatively unadorned featuring four identical Gothic-arch windows with fixed stained glass and simple flat board trim. The south elevation is identical save for the protrusion of a brick chimney with a metal cap between the first and second windows and the placement of a secondary entry between the third and fourth windows. This entry features a concrete stoop with a metal handrail, a plain door, and a projecting door hood with angled braces. The rear of the building features a hipped roof apse with clipped corners. In each of the angled corner walls there is a small fixed stained glass window similar to those found on the entry vestibule.

Vicarage (1922)

The Holy Trinity vicarage is located immediately to the south of the church building and faces west on to Churchill Street. It is a simple rectangular frame building that rests on a poured concrete foundation, and features a shallow pitched gable front roof clad in cedar shingles. Stylistically it is a simplified version of a Craftsman bungalow. There is a molded wood belt course approximately four feet above the foundation line that runs around the entire building. Below this line the structure is clad in four-inch wood clapboards, while above is finished in irregular square shingles. The front elevation features a bank of three windows on the north that feature wood double hung sash with an unusual three-and-two-over-one glazing pattern. The south end of this elevation contains the main entry that consists of a modern door flanked by a modern metal slider window on each side. These openings were originally part of an open entry porch. There is a rectangular ventilator in the gable end and the

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CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 2 Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
=====**7. Description, continued**

Roofline features a simple flat verge board and projecting purlin ends at both corners and at the peak. The south elevation features a large opening with a Chicago-style metal slider window. This opening was also open and part of the porch. This elevation also features paired tripartite and single windows similar to those described on the front of the building. The north elevation features paired and single windows similar to those described on the front of the building. Soffits on both side elevations are open and feature exposed rafter tails. The rear of the building features an enclosed porch with a concrete stoop and a shallow pitched gable front roof. Window and door treatments are as on the main body of the house as are details on the rest of the rear elevation.

Garage (1922)

The garage is located immediately to the rear of the vicarage, faces west and backs on to a service alley. It is a rectangular frame building clad in corrugated galvanized metal siding. It features a shallow pitched gable front roof that also is clad in metal. The building has no foundation. It features two large side-hinged doors on the front (west) elevation and a single side-hinged door on the rear elevation. All doors are clad with metal similar to the wall cladding.

Guildhall (1924)

The Holy Trinity Guildhall is located to the rear of the church building with its north side elevation facing onto Fairview Street. It is a simple rectangular building that faces west. It has a shallow pitched hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles and walls clad in Masonite panels that were applied in 1954. The soffits on this building are open on all sides and feature exposed rafter tails. The west or main elevation has a double door entry at its north end that is sheltered by an open hipped-roof porch. The porch features asphalt roofing, plain posts, a concrete stoop with a central metal rail, and simple side balustrades. To the south of the entry is a window opening occupied by a large swamp cooler. To the south of that is a short brick chimney with a metal cap and then a rectangular hipped roof projection featuring three individual window openings with one-over-one double hung wood sash. The south elevation features a secondary entry with a half glazed and paneled door at the southwest corner of the building. This elevation also has two window openings with flat board trim and double hung wood sash with a two-over-two glazing pattern. The rear elevation features four windows identical to those described on the south elevation while the north elevation features two identical windows.

Integrity

The National Register of Historic Places recognized seven factors that must be considered in determining whether a property retains sufficient historic integrity to be listed. These factors are:

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
=====

7. Description, continued

location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is not necessary for a property to retain all of these characteristics. The question, rather, is does the property retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance for which it is being listed?

With regard to the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church there have been some alterations to the buildings made in the recent past—outside the proposed period of significance, which runs from 1907 to 1924. Most significantly Masonite panel siding was added to the church and guildhall during a renovation project undertaken in 1954. More recently the inset porch at the main entry to the vicarage was altered with the insertion on modern metal windows and a new door. These alterations go to the question of integrity of materials.

While these changes have altered the exterior appearance of the church complex, they have not resulted in a significant enough change to affect the property’s ability to convey its historic significance. This is especially true in light of the fact that the other six elements of integrity are present in this site and that the property is being listed for its historical significance (Criterion A) to the community of Fallon rather than for its architectural merits (Criterion C), which would require a higher standard of material integrity. As such the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance and thus be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Criteria Consideration A

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is presently owned by a religious institution, the Episcopal Diocese of Nevada. However the property is not being proposed for listing on religious grounds. Rather, it is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its historical association with the initial settlement and growth of the rural community of Fallon, Nevada during the early-20th century. As such it should not be excluded from the National Register.

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8. Significance

The Holy Trinity Episcopal Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. It is associated with the first flush of settlement and community development in Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada. Due to the convergence of significant federal investment in irrigation construction, the establishment of a new and prosperous agricultural district, and a mining boom in a nearby mining district, Fallon grew from a dusty crossroads into a substantial community in a relatively short period of time. From 1907 through the 1920s, Fallon continued to grow and mature. Indeed, a sure sign of a community having achieved a level of permanence and stability was the establishment of church groups and the construction of houses of worship. Holy Trinity Episcopal Church and its associated buildings are tangible reminders of this significant early period in Fallon's history.

Churchill County, in the west central part of the state contains 5,158 square miles or 3,301,120 acres. Within this region the lower portion of the Carson River and its terminus sustained human occupation for thousands of years. Paiute people and their predecessors were the first to use the area's natural resources. The riparian setting then attracted trappers, explorers, emigrants, businessmen, miners, farmers, and ranchers.

The city of Fallon had its beginnings in 1894 when Jim Richards built a little general store at the crossroads of two well-traveled trails that would become Maine Street and Williams Avenue. Native Americans and early settlers called this area "Jim Town." In 1896, a couple of blocks further west Jim and Eliza (Bruner) Fallon established a post office on the their ranch. Soon the little community was officially named Fallon (Pieplow 1996-1997). An 1897 state-sponsored publication titled *Nevada and Her Resources* described the attributes of Churchill County:

In many parts of the county rich veins of gold and silver have been discovered. Most of these discoveries are of comparatively recent date and are yet but slightly developed. . . . For a number of years soda and salt have been leading articles of produce and export Notwithstanding the country's great mineral wealth, and its possibilities as a grazing district, it is in her agricultural resources that she is the richest. In the sink region, embracing the lower division of the Carson River basin, are not less than 280,000 acres of fine level land, susceptible of irrigation at a moderate cost from either the Carson or the Truckee River. . . . The major portion of the land in this valley still belongs to the Government, though in the northern part the alternate sections are the property of the Central Pacific railroad company.

By the beginning of the twentieth century the promise of a reclamation project fueled economic development in the region. As early as 1877, with the passage of the Desert Lands Act, the federal

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Section 8 Page 5

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
=====

8. Significance, continued

government was looking for ways to promote this vision of taming the arid West. The Desert Lands Act, which applied to all western states except Colorado, allowed farmers to purchase 640 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. Purchasers needed only to pay 25 cents per acre at the time of purchase and had three years to make satisfactory proof of reclamation before paying the balance and obtaining a clear title. Abuse of the intent of the Desert Lands Act was common with large investors accumulating more than a square mile of land.

In order to reform this system and create new irrigated lands in the West, Congressman Francis Newlands of Nevada introduced and engineered the passage of the Reclamation Act of 1902. The Newlands Act, as it came to be known, sought to continue a long tradition in American land law, dating back to the Homestead Act and before, of trying to promote agrarian communities of single-family farms as the proper foundation for American democracy (Milner *et al* 1994). The Reclamation Act created a revolving fund that would be replenished by the sale of public lands in sixteen western states. The construction of dams and irrigation systems were paid for with these funds. Irrigation and agricultural development of the arid West was to be an important element in ensuring national prosperity in the new century.

By 1906, many of the western states had begun reclamation projects. Nevada led the field with the first reclamation project originally called the Truckee-Carson Project. In Churchill County the Reclamation Act provided funds to build the Truckee Canal, bringing waters from the Truckee River to the Lahontan Valley, and to dam the Carson River, allowing for storage and release of irrigation waters. These undertakings later became known collectively as the Newlands Project in honor of Senator Newlands. The selection of Churchill County as a site for a major reclamation project “provided the location for utilization of the flow of two major streams with a natural reservoir, Lake Tahoe to store water for late season irrigation” (Townley 1998).

The creation of the Newlands Project sparked a building boom in the previously sleepy community of Fallon. By 1907, Fallon had become the seat of Churchill County government. A railroad spur had been completed from Hazen to Fallon allowing import and export of products. Derby Dam on the Truckee River was finished. The completion of the Truckee Canal supplied water to the nearby communities of Wadsworth, Fernley, and lands adjacent to the Carson River. The United States Reclamation Office offered land parcels of 80 to 160 acres. The first water was supplied to homesteaders on February 5, 1906.

Other economic interests contributed to the rapid growth of Fallon as a regional center. Fallon as a supply point was seen as the gateway to the latest bonanza camp of Rawhide. Other camps like Fairview, Wonder, and Dixie also contributed to the growth of Fallon. The *Churchill County Eagle*

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CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 6 Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
=====**8. Significance, continued**

reported in the fall of 1906: "Fairview needs miners. Seven teams (were seen) all hauling ore from the Nevada Hills Co. mines . . . for transportation to the smelter at Salt Lake City. There are at present about 150 miners at work and there is pressing need for a fully 100 more."

In addition, the Southern Pacific Railroad constructed a spur line to Fallon in 1907, which served to connect the community with the transcontinental main line at Hazen, Nevada. In May 1907, it was reported, "the Southern Pacific freight receipts for the month on Churchill county freight at Fallon depot will approximate \$50,000." The Southern Pacific Railroad encouraged settlement on the lands of the Truckee-Carson Project by reducing their rates to "77 cents per hundred for household goods from Eastern points to Nevada." This represents a 75 percent rate reduction. Railroads across the country participated in this promotion. Household goods meant all goods used in a household, together with second-hand implements, trees, shrubbery, and livestock not to exceed ten head of cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs. The railroads also offered a tourist passenger rate at a significant reduction with the hope of bringing thousands of settlers to Nevada to buy land and cultivate farms.

By the spring of 1906, many people were moving to Fallon to make a new lives for themselves and to participate in the creation of this new community. One such couple, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Dunbar, arranged for the Reverend Hugh Ramsay of Carson City to make the long trek (ca. 60 miles) in order hold regular Episcopal services in Fallon for the first time. Worship has initially held in the Dunbar home, and as the congregation expanded, services shifted to the County Courthouse, the local school, and later both the Methodist and Baptist Churches. By the summer of 1907, the congregation had expanded sufficiently to begin a subscription campaign to build a permanent home.

Mining, the railroad, agriculture, and the reclamation project stimulated the Fallon economy. In April 1907, the front page of the local newspaper stated: "Building operations are booming in Fallon. Residences are being moved to make room for business houses, and every available piece of ground is in demand." The residence of the Frank Woodliff family was moved to Taylor Avenue to make way for a lodging house. The John Schaeider residence was moved from Maine and Center to Stillwater Street. John Dunbar built a "Neat 4-room pantry and hall cottage, adjoining the residence of his son, Dr. Ed Dunbar, on the north."

The pace had accelerated by August when reporters noted: "The click of the hammer and the trowel has become such an everyday matter in Fallon that residents fail to note the rapid increase in the number of buildings, both for residence and business purposes which are being made. This is one of the surest signs of prosperity, for the men who pin their faith in improved realty are generally regarded as the most conservative of the business community." The article went on to describe the newer commercial buildings on east side of Maine Street such as Fallon Slaughtering and Supply Company

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CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 7 Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
=====**8. Significance, continued**

complete with cold storage plant, the Bon Ton Cafe, Rees drug store, and the Woodliff mercantile company. Other businesses on the west side included a jewelry store, a delicatessen, a grocery, and a drug store.

Noting this rapid growth, reporters of the *Churchill County Eagle* declared, "It is a healthy sign when the people of a municipality become active in the establishment of houses of worship and schools. It can be said of Fallon to its everlasting credit that her citizens are not derelict in that respect." By 1906, a \$1,000,000 high school building was nearly complete, a Baptist church had been constructed, and Catholic, Methodist, and Episcopal churches were planned. Indeed one of the hallmarks of a permanent community was the establishment of just such institutions and the creation of permanent buildings to house them. Promotional literature touting the benefits of settling in the Fallon area always gave prominent position to the quality and number of local social institutions. Churches were not merely places of worship but indicators of the "civilized" nature of a community and its prospects for a stable and healthy future. As such they were intimately connected to the settlement and development of their community, which relied on attracting new settlers from elsewhere.

Even the location of the church was determined by promotional and business factors. The Fallon Land and Improvement Company gave the Episcopal Church two lots upon which to erect its new edifice. This real estate company developed a tract of land known as the Verplank Addition located at the southern end of town. The tract was subdivided with lots 45 by 125 feet fronting on 60- and 80-foot streets, and advertised as "High Dry and Sanitary." Since Fallon residents had experienced the effects of flooding in January of 1907, this notation of elevation was noteworthy. The company also donated land to the Catholic and Methodist congregations for construction of their churches. They did not do this for sectarian or altruistic reasons alone. They were keenly aware that the construction of permanent houses of worship would not only benefit their real estate development but the development and prosperity of the community as a whole for years to come.

The new the church was completed by December 1907. It was built by local builders T.A. Jones and Company from plans of unknown origin. The dedication service, as noted in the newspaper, "Will not take place for some time to come, as it is the custom not to dedicate until the building is out of debt." The first service held in the church was the noon wedding of Florence Virginia Kent, daughter of early Fallon settlers, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Kent, and Milton Henry Wallace on December 12, 1907. The interior of the church was not completely finished, but white drapes and flowers obscured that condition. An article in the local newspaper on January 16, 1908 noted that the finishing details would soon be completed. The church was dedicated as Holy Trinity Episcopal Church on December 4, 1910 during a confirmation service.

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CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8, 9 Page 8Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
=====**8. Significance, continued**

Fallon continued to expand and prosper during the 1910s and 1920s, rapidly becoming a major agricultural shipping point and regional service center. Further growth was spurred by Fallon being included in the original route of the Lincoln Highway, which was established as the first coast-to-coast automobile route in the nation in 1913. Fallon was made famous in particular by its melon production and the local Heart 'O Gold cantaloupe became highly prized throughout the country. Holy Trinity also enjoyed this continued prosperity and expansion. By 1922, church members planned a guildhall and vicarage and hired William G. Pierce of Fallon as their builder. The vicarage, and an accompanying garage, were completed in September 1922, and the guildhall in March 1924. Rev. McGowan completed much of the work on the guildhall interior himself. "The hall, with kitchen, guild meeting room and stage was one of the popular community centers for a number of years. It was used for clubs, dances, scout meetings, political gatherings, and banquets."

The construction of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Fallon reflects the growth and prosperity of the community during the period from 1907 to 1924. Churchill County had a population of 1,380 by 1908 and it is typical that religious institutions, along with other symbols of community permanency, began to emerge and develop at this time. By 1910, the population doubled and Fallon was in the throes of rapid expansion. This prosperity continued through the 1910s and 1920s as federal construction and an expanding agricultural base brought continued growth to Fallon. Holy Trinity reflects this continued expansion in the form of the vicarage, garage, and guildhall. Despite minor changes to the exterior appearance of each of these structures in the intervening years, Holy Trinity still retains a high degree of integrity from its period of significance and is a worthy addition to the National Register under Criterion A.

9. Bibliography

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Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 and 2, Block2, Verplank's Addition to Fallon, Nevada, Assessor's Parcel Number 001-572-10, Churchill County.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The above noted lots constitute all of the property historically associated with Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
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Photograph 1

Property Name: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
Property Location: Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
Photographer: Michael A. "Bert" Bedeau
Date: January 2003
Location of Negative: State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada
Description: Front elevation church and vicarage, facing east

Photograph 2

Property Name: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
Property Location: Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
Photographer: Michael A. "Bert" Bedeau
Date: January 2003
Location of Negative: State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada
Description: Front and south elevations of the vicarage, facing northeast

Photograph 3

Property Name: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
Property Location: Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
Photographer: Michael A. "Bert" Bedeau
Date: January 2003
Location of Negative: State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada
Description: North and west elevations of the guildhall, facing southeast

Photograph 4

Property Name: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church
Property Location: Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada
Photographer: Michael A. "Bert" Bedeau
Date: January 2003
Location of Negative: State Historic Preservation Office
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, Nevada
Description: Front elevation of the garage, facing east