

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

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

2. Location

street & number 302 South Seventh not for publication
city, town Mapleton vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Monona code 133 zip code 51034

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 7/5/90
State or Federal agency and bureau State Historical Society of Iowa

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. 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:) _____
Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 8/10/90

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

GOTHIC

ROMANESQUE

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / SANDSTONEwalls BRICKSTONE / SANDSTONEroof ASPHALTother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located a short distance south of Mapleton's business district in one of the town's older residential neighborhoods and sited on a corner lot at Seventh Street and Ring Street, Trinity Memorial Episcopal Church is a rectangular-shaped, 33 by 63 foot edifice whose primary construction material is a reddish brick which is trimmed with brown sandstone. Stylistically, this building can best be described as Victorian Gothic although it has overtones of the Romanesque as well. The former influence can be most clearly seen in the polychromatic finish provided by the contrasting colors and finish of the brick and stone, the use of the pointed arch for windows and doors, wall buttresses, and the battlements atop the belfry. The utilization of rusticated stone around the foundation, entryway, and for belfry quoins, the relatively short bell tower, and the broad roof plane have a Romanesque character, especially the variety espoused by Henry Hobson Richardson, for whom the architect of this building, Edward S. Hammatt, had worked on Trinity Church in Boston. The building possesses a significant amount of exterior and interior integrity.

The entrance, facing west, is a double door in the tower. The original brass hardware remains on the exterior of the doors. The small front portico has sandstone pillars connected by a sandstone arch. Wrought iron grill work extends between the pillars in the peak of the arch. The portico side railings are of sandstone and have the trefoil cut in the sandstone. This design appears several places in the church symbolizing the trinity and the church's name. The five steps and porch landing are cut stone. The porch roof is tin. Dentils appear on the frieze of gable roofed portico.

The tower at the northwest corner of the building is castellated with pointed arched openings on three sides at the bell level. The tower roof is flat. The original bell can be seen through the tower openings.

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The front gable end of the church is dominated by a large central stained glass window flanked by a small single window on both sides. Above the main window in the gable peak is a small stained glass window in the trefoil design. All of the windows in the building are pointed arched stained glass with stone drip molds and sills. Cross-shaped sandstone finials cap each gable end. The cornerstone is located on the south side of the front gable end of the church just above the stone foundation.

A medium size window is the predominant feature on the north and south side of the building. Buttress-like pilasters flank both windows. Small windows are located on both sides of the medium size south window. A single window is located on the east of the medium size window on the north side of the building. All of the windows are original to the building. Three tall narrow windows are in the north side of the tower. A single small window is located on the east side of the tower. The roof is cross gabled. The small extension on the north side of the building was originally intended to house a pipe organ, but this was never installed. A small window is located on the north gabled end and a small entrance door is located on the east side of the cross gabled extension. The corresponding extension on the south was originally the sacristy. It has an entrance door on the west side and small windows on the south and east sides.

The east side of the building forms an apse and has a hipped roof. Four small windows are located on this wall. The exterior entrance to the basement is located on the rear southeast corner of the building.

The gothic style steeply pitched roof with steep cross gables is shingled with asphalt. Each of the gabled ends are parapeted. A large cross-shaped stone finial tops the west gable end of the roof and a small cross-shaped finial is located at the east end. Two triangular eyebrow window dormers, typical of the Romanesque style, are located on the north side gable. There are three of these on the south side gable. These are stained glass like all of the windows in the building.

A small narthex is located in the tower. Between the narthex ceiling and the bell platform is a room originally planned to house chimes. These were never installed in the tower. Double pointed arched doors open to the nave.

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The interior walls are plaster on lath with wainscotting throughout. Two large roof beams are exposed in the nave. The apse floor is raised providing room originally for the pump organ and choir. Additional low steps lead to the altar. Single pointed arched doors enter the sacristy. One is located at the southeast corner of the nave at the main floor level and the other is located on the south side of the raised apse level. The floor is uncovered fir except in the raised apse where there is carpet. All of the interior wood is stained a medium oak.

The basement may be entered by either the outside entrance at the southeast corner of the building or by an interior stairs located beneath the sacristy. A door in the sacristy floor may be lifted for access. The basement houses the furnace, but was never used for anything other than storage. The basement was dug out at three different levels. The deepest level has a cement floor for storage, the second level has some cement and provides space for the furnace, and the third level under the apse has no functional use. The sloping brick foundation walls, floor beams, heat ducting, and wiring are all exposed in the basement.

The following are the only known modifications or alterations to the original church. Most of these have resulted in little or no change in the buildings integrity.

The brick has been sandblasted.

The sandstone has deteriorated some.

The brick was tuckpointed.

Plexiglas has been put over all windows.

The south entry has been relaid and the direction of the steps may have been changed.

Some replastering has been necessary at various times over the years.

A new furnace was installed in the basement. New duct work was installed and re-routed.

The floor in the apse area intended for the pipe organ has been raised.

The altar rail appears to have been repaired and possibly moved in the apse area.

Electricity was installed replacing the gas lights.

New asbestos shingles were put on the building in 1981.

The building is currently being renovated as a museum.

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One city lot comprises the boundary for the nomination. Lot 12 in block numbered 27 in the town of Mapleton (formerly called East Mapleton) was acquired by The Episcopal Church Society of Mapleton, Iowa on May 27, 1893. The property was deeded to the Trustees of the Diocese of Iowa in September 1896. The current owner purchased the property in November 1988.

The Guild Hall located on the property east of the church building was completed in 1926. It is not of the same design quality as the church. It has a castellated parapet with a central double door (sidelights and transom) with a paired window to the right and two single windows to the left. The bricks on the north side, the front, of this building were tuckpointed and many relaid in 1989. The building has a concrete foundation and brick veneer.

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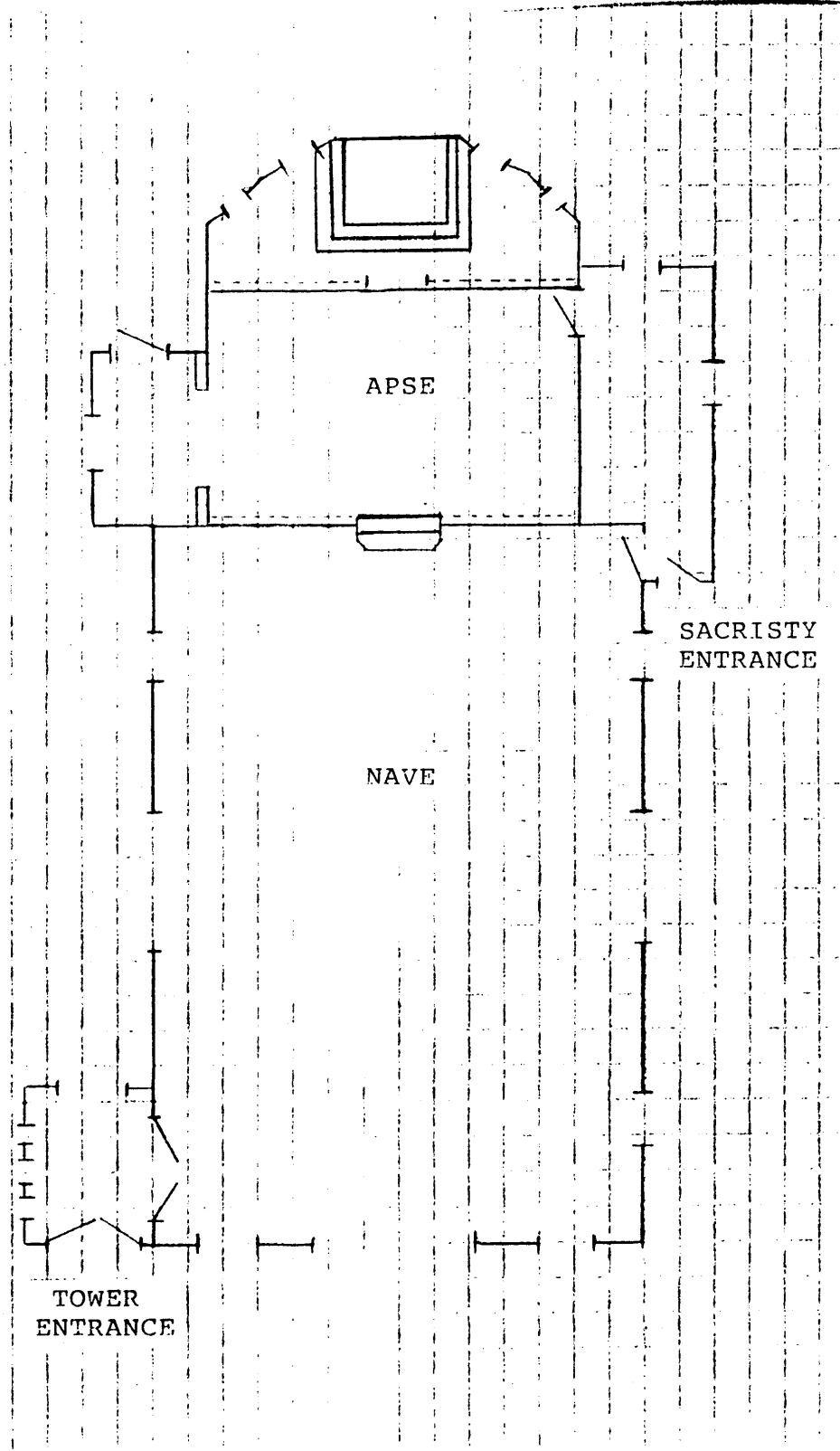
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TRINITY MEMORIAL
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MAPLETON, IOWA

Scale: 1 square
equals 2 feet

← North



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1895-1896

Significant Dates

1896

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

ARCHITECT: HAMMATT, EDWARD, S.
BUILDERS: JENKINSON, ALBERT
JENKINSON, EDMUND

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Trinity Memorial Episcopal Church is locally significant under Criterion C as the best example of Gothic Revival and Romanesque building design in Mapleton and is one of a small number of known architect designed buildings in Monona County. Completed in 1896, Trinity Memorial Episcopal Church is the oldest existing church building in Mapleton. Of the others two show some influence of Gothic Revival style. St. Mary's Catholic Church built in 1909 is the best example. The other with some Gothic Revival details would be St. Peter's United Church of Christ built in 1926. Very few homes in the community show any Gothic Revival influence. Since it is being nominated because of its architectural distinction, the restriction on nominating religious properties does not apply. Commissioned in 1895 and constructed in 1896, this building was designed by Edward S. Hammatt of Davenport, an important figure in late 19th and early 20th century Iowa architectural circles who designed seven known Episcopal churches in the state. Edward Hammatt attended Lehigh University and the Boston Institute of Technology. While attending college Mr. Hammatt was influenced by several of the leading architects of New York and Boston. Among those architects was Henry Hobson Richardson. Hammatt was employed on Trinity Church in Boston and had the benefit of the personal criticism of Mr. Richardson. Hammatt turned down an offer to work in Richardson's office, but the Richardson Romanesque style is apparent in Hammatt's own work on Trinity Memorial Church. Edward Hammatt moved to Iowa in 1883 and opened an office in Davenport. It is known that Mr. Hammatt drew the plans for at least seven churches, all Episcopalian, in Iowa between 1883 and his death in 1907. Three of the seven no longer are serving as churches. One, located in Oelwein was destroyed in a tornado and another in Washington is now a lodge hall. The third, Trinity Memorial Church now being renovated as a museum, is one of the best remaining examples of Hammatt's original work in Iowa. The churches still used for Episcopal

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services in Algona, Spencer, Boone, and Ottumwa have all been remodeled. The building in Ottumwa is probably the least changed although extensive work has been done in the basement. Unlike Trinity, the buildings in Algona and Spencer are both wood framed buildings. The Boone church has undergone extensive exterior changes.

Trinity Memorial Church was commissioned by Charles I. Whiting in 1895 and work began in the Spring of 1896. The contract for construction of the church was granted to Albert and Edmund Jenkinson Contractors located at 1400 4th Street, Sioux City, Iowa in March, 1896. The cornerstone was laid on May 28, 1896 by the Grand Lodge of Iowa meeting as an Emergent Grand Lodge at Quarry Lodge No. 404 A.F. & A.M. Mapleton. Mr. C. I. Whiting, President of the Mapleton Trust and Savings Bank, built the church as a memorial to his wife Flora E. Giddings Whiting who died in 1895. The church cost \$15,000 and was presented clear of debt to the Episcopal Diocese. Rev. W. H. Frost was the first resident minister living in the new rectory located next to the church on the south and also built in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Whiting had two daughters and one son. The son, Charles Giddings Whiting, born in 1891, was responsible for the church remaining in good condition in the years after regular services were discontinued in the early 1970s. His funeral in 1984, was the last service held in the church before it was deconsecrated in the Spring of 1988. The Whiting family has been in the community since Mapleton was laid out in 1877 and still own the Mapleton Trust and Savings Bank which was founded in 1878.

Several of the windows are older than the church having been donated to the church by St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Sioux City. Early church records dated April 17, 1893 state that, "On motion the windows used in the old church were tendered to the parish at Mapleton, Iowa when said parish was ready to use them." The donated windows were removed from their church that was replaced in the early 1890s. Although construction did not begin until 1896, Mapleton had been planning construction since the first local services were held in the mid 1880s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Butler, Margaret, Rev. Pastor, Episcopal Church, Ottumwa, Iowa,
Telephone interview. January 17, 1990.

City Directory, Sioux City, Iowa 1896.

Anonymous Untitled Article. The Democrat, Davenport, Iowa
26 August 1907.

Gatrel, Larry, Rev. Pastor, Episcopal Church, Spencer, Iowa
Telephone interview. January 15, 1990.

"Hammatt, E. S." Architects in Iowa File. State Historical Society
of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Bureau of Historic Preservation
State Historical Society of Iowa

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one

UTM References

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4	6	7	1	4	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The site is defined as lot 12 in block 27 in the town of Mapleton
(formerly called East Mapleton), Iowa.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot which includes the church
and hall.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Keith A. Robinson, Owner of Trinity Memorial Episcopal Church
organization _____ date March 8, 1990
street & number 502½ South Seventh Street telephone 712-882-1460
city or town Mapleton state Iowa zip code 51034

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Horton, Loren. Historian, Iowa Episcopal Diocese, Iowa City, Iowa,
Telephone interview. January 9, 1990.

Anonymous Untitled Article. Mapleton Press 29 May 1896: 1.

Anonymous Untitled Article. Mapleton Press 11 November 1896: 1.

Anonymous Untitled Article. Mapleton Press 9 September 1926: 1.

Anonymous Untitled Article. Mapleton Press 8 September 1927: 1.

Milligan, Kathleen, Rev. Pastor, Episcopal Church, Algona, Iowa,
Telephone interview. January 15, 1990.

Anonymous Untitled Article. Monona County Gazette 19 March 1896: 1.

Anonymous Untitled Article. The Peoples Press, Mapleton, Iowa
12 December 1895: 1.

Stahl, Daryl, Rev. Pastor, St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Sioux City,
Iowa, Telephone interview. January 9, 1990.

"Trinity Memorial Episcopal Church". Mapleton Milestones 1878-1978
Centennial Book 1978. 32.

"Whiting Family". Mapleton Milestones 1878-1978 Centennial Book
1978. 66-67.

Zaas, Michael, Local Church Historian, Washington, Iowa, Telephone
interview. January 10, 1990.