

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received **APR 27 1983**  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Trinity Church

and/or common Trinity Episcopal Church

2. Location

street & number 3404 South Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Houston N/A vicinity of

state Texas code 048 county Harris code 201

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Episcopal Diocese of Texas

street & number 520 San Jacinto Street

city, town Houston N/A vicinity of state Texas 77002

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the County Clerk, Harris County

street & number Courthouse Annex

city, town Houston state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Houston Architectural Survey,  
title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1980, 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			N/A

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Trinity Church is a Gothic-style parish church located in the South End of Houston at Main Street and Holman Avenue. It is one of the best examples of ecclesiastical architecture produced in Texas during the early decades of the 20th century. Trinity Church is notable for its design, scale, and use of fine materials. It serves as a landmark in the transitional, residential-commercial neighborhood where it is located. Importantly, it is the one building which best exemplifies, in Texas, the abilities in ecclesiastical design of the nationally prominent architectural firm of Cram and Ferguson.

Trinity Church is located at 3404 Main Street, at the northeast corner of Main Street and Holman Avenue. The principal elevation faces southwest toward Main, and the secondary elevation faces southeast toward Holman. The church and its associated parish facilities are located in what was, at the time of construction, an upper-middle-income residential neighborhood. During the 1920s and 1930s there was significant commercial development along Main Street, which was eventually transformed into a suburban retail corridor. Since the late 1940s, there has been a substantial loss both of older houses and commercial buildings in the vicinity. Nevertheless, important survivors include the Neo-Classical Bering house (circa 1913) on Fannin, the South End Junior High School (1912-1914) on Holman Avenue, the Hovas-Donovan shops (1929), and Original Kelley's (1936) on South Main.

The church is constructed of smooth-cut limestone which is exposed on the interior as well as the exterior. The outside surface of the stone has acquired a tawny color from its exposure to the elements, while the interior stonework still retains its untarnished silvery-white color. Trinity is built on a basilican plan. The central bay of the nave rises to the equivalent of three stories. Its gabled roof is gently pitched over three very high stained-glass windows on the west facade facing Main Street. These three windows are set in simple pointed-arch openings tied together by a continuous label molding which begins at the spring line of the arches. The central nave bay encompasses the narthex, or entrance porch, of the church. Supported by simple stepped buttresses, the gable-roofed narthex is entered through a pointed-arch doorway, the arch of which is decorated by a series of receding moldings. The aisle bays are divided from the nave bay on the east facade by stepped buttresses. Each of the aisle bays features a single stained-glass window divided into three parts by flowing tracery.

The north and south elevations are six and five bays long, respectively, while the aisle windows match the design and tracery of those on the east facade. Each of the clerestory bays of the nave contains two narrow lancet windows, and each bay is defined by rather flat buttresses. Secondary access to the interior of the church is provided by an entrance located at the base of the tower located on the southeast corner of the

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church. The tower entrance is set in an archway which is more decorated than that of the east facade. The second stage of the tower contains an elaborate niche, which has evidently never received the intended statuary. The third stage of the tower contains two small windows per side, while the topmost stage features louvered, lancet openings from which the sound of the bells can radiate. The tower is capped by crocketed pyramidal finials at each of its four corners, with a crenellated parapet running between them. Each of the tower's corners is supported by stepped angle buttresses. The five-sided apse contains five tall windows with tracery similar to, yet more complex than, that noted earlier in the aisle walls of the church.

The body of the church consists of a high, central nave flanked by lower side aisles. It measures 45 by 120 feet. In plan the nave is set off from the aisles by five pairs of columns, alternately round and octagonal in section. These columns support the six arches which separate the nave from each side aisle. The nave flows into a raised chancel area flanked by a side chapel in the base of the tower and by a baptismal chapel which is spatially continuous with the north aisle. The polygonal apse containing the altar and reredos is separated from the nave by a broad, pointed arch. Access to the apse is obtained through an elaborate gate in the altar rail, with both rail and gate executed in brass. The altar is raised three steps above the floor of the apse on a limestone platform. The altar itself is decorated by three carved panels of stylized blossoms. The four angles of the apse walls are embellished by pilasters which support female figures which seem to grow out of the upper sections of the pilasters. The reredos is divided into three panels, the central one featuring the nativity carved in relief, and two flanking panels containing angels. To the sides of the panels are four statues set in handsomely carved niches with elaborate canopies at each end of the reredos.

The ceilings of both the nave and the side aisles are rather simple, with the beams and rafters exposed. The nave ceiling is supported by a series of large and open timber trusses. Electrified wrought-iron fixtures hang from the trusses of the ceiling and encircle the column capitals.

With the unusual spatial quality created by the very high and narrow nave and the excellent stonework, the stained-glass windows of Trinity Church are important elements which contribute to the overall architectural significance of the building. Stone tracery supports the glass in the tall, thin windows. Red and blue glass predominates in the 33 major windows, which have been gradually donated since the 1930s when the three central windows in the sanctuary and choir were installed. These early windows were designed and executed by Jacoby Art Glass, St. Louis. All of the later ones, added since World War II, are by J. Wippell Company of Exeter, England.

The thematic content of the windows varies, with the majority of the chancel windows depicting scenes from the life of Christ. The aisle windows depict scenes from the lives of the saints, along with windows detailing the history of Trinity Church and the Diocese of Texas. The clerestory windows feature the heraldic emblems of various Episcopal diocese around the world, as well as two windows based upon the Unicorn Tapestries in the collection of The Cloisters in New York City.

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Begun in 1917, Trinity Church was completed in July of 1919, dedicated November 2, 1919, and consecrated May 25, 1941. It was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Cram and Ferguson, and construction was supervised by their Houston representative, William Ward Watkin. D.A. Crawford was the contractor. Crawford's construction company built many of the finely detailed houses in nearby Shadyside, as well as other commercial and institutional buildings in Houston. Also completed in 1919 was the parish house at the rear of the church, facing Holman. This structure was connected by a passage leading from the northeast corner through the sacristy and rector's office. The tower was not completed until 1921, and on the interior the stone high altar was finished and dedicated in 1920.

Houston architect Cameron D. Fairchild, who was a communicant of Trinity, designed the Bishop's Chair and Baptismal Font and Table in 1938. In July, 1949, Fairchild completed plans for the office and classroom building to the east and south of the original parish house. These additions were set back from the corner of Holman Ave. and Fannin Street, the site of the rectory which was demolished. The rectory was an old house which had been standing when the church property was purchased. In 1951-52 Fairchild designed the Fellowship Hall and Youth Center Building, which were added to the north side of the church to make an L-shaped configuration. A patio garden with a large fountain statue of St. Francis Assisi was created in the void facing Main Street.

In 1958 the original parish house was almost totally destroyed by fire. Cameron Fairchild again prepared plans for its reconstruction on the same foundations, but with a new exterior appearance. At this time large vertical-lift oak doors were installed in the last two bays of the north wall of the church to give access to Fellowship Hall.

The Morrow Chapel, the last building on the site, was designed in 1969. It is situated at the southeast corner of the property in front of the office building, and is connected to the parish house with a covered walk. Completed in 1972, the chapel's main architectural feature is a full-length glass wall behind the free-standing altar looking onto another landscaped, private garden.

Although these facilities are physically attached to the church, they neither add to, nor detract from, the main structure's architectural integrity, and the main sanctuary still visually dominates the site. Several maintenance projects have been accomplished in recent years, including the cleaning of the exterior stonework. Most recently, the stained-glass windows were repaired and the interior faces of the tracery molding were covered, almost imperceptively, with plexiglass. Trinity Church has been well cared for, and therefore stands today in excellent condition as an important architectural landmark of Houston. The entire complex of connected church buildings is nominated herein to the National Register of Historic Places.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1917-19; additions 1949, '51, '69-'72  
**Builder/Architect** R.A. Cram and W.W. Watkin/additions, C.D. Fairchild

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Trinity Episcopal Church is significant as an outstanding example of Neo-Gothic church architecture designed by the prominent Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram, who was nationally known for his ecclesiastical designs. Seat of the third oldest Episcopal parish in Houston, Trinity has supplied the Episcopal Church with five Bishops during the course of its history, and a number of its parishioners have entered the priesthood. Its importance as an influential religious institution in the Houston community and the high quality of its design combine to make Trinity a local landmark.

Trinity Church was one of the few archeologically conscientious attempts to produce a Texas church fashioned after the ecclesiastical architecture of 13th-century England. In the early 19th century the principles of Gothic architecture had been put forth as particularly appropriate to the tradition and liturgy of the Anglican church. Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942), as a young architect in Boston during the 1880s, was so inspired by the Gothic Revival that he became one of its chief proponents. As the principal designer for his architectural firm, his example was so persuasive that it helped launch a second revival of Gothic architecture in the U.S., commonly called Neo-Gothic to distinguish it from the earlier revival which flourished in 1840. Neo-Gothic buildings became quite popular for churches and academic structures.

As a theorist, Cram's strong religious convictions motivated his architectural designs. As a practitioner, he insisted on the highest quality of materials and craftsmanship in his buildings. In Trinity Church, both of these qualities came together. In 1901 his firm, then called Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, was commissioned to design an overall plan, and the initial buildings, for Sweet Briar College in Sweet Briar, Virginia. The next year the firm won a major competition to redesign the campus of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. In 1906, Cram was appointed by Woodrow Wilson as supervising architect of Princeton University, where he later designed the Graduate College. The Episcopal Bishop of New York named Cram to the position of consulting architect for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in 1912, upon which he worked until his death in 1942. Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson (Cram and Ferguson, after 1913) designed important ecclesiastical and educational buildings throughout the U.S. in the years between 1911 and 1930, including a series of Anglican cathedrals (at Halifax, Nova Scotia; Havana, Cuba; and Detroit) and parish churches (Emmanuel, Cleveland; Calvary, Pittsburgh; St. Thomas, New York; and others).

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In 1909, Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson became involved in two design projects in Texas: Rice Institute in Houston and the Church of St. Helena in Boerne. While only the Rice Institute was built, the unexecuted design for the church in Boerne was published in 1909 in the prominent British architectural periodical Architectural Review. Upon receiving the commission for Rice, Cram established an office in Houston and dispatched William Ward Watkin (1886-1952), a member of the firm, to superintend the construction. When Rice Institute opened in 1912, Watkin, who was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was appointed to the faculty to begin a department of architecture. He remained in Houston in this capacity until his death. Watkin was a parishioner of Trinity Church, and was probably responsible for obtaining the commission in 1917 to design a permanent church for the parish.

The chosen site was a corner lot at the intersection of Holman Avenue and Main Boulevard. The latter was Houston's principal thoroughfare, and had just been transformed into a paved esplanade in the South End. Watkin appears to have been involved to an unusual degree in the design of the church, as surviving correspondence between Cram and Watkin indicates. At the time of its completion in 1919, Trinity lacked the upper stages of the side tower and the full array of interior appointments. These were eventually completed according to Watkin's designs. The altar and reredos, carved by the sculptor Oswald J. Lassig, who had worked on the stone carving at Rice Institute, were dedicated in 1920 in memory of the Rev. Robert E. Lee Craig. Craig was a former rector of Trinity Church, and had been responsible for the purchase of a suitable site and for commissioning a nationally prominent architectural firm. He died in 1916 before construction was begun. The Ralston Memorial Tower was completed and dedicated in 1921. Other gifts made possible the installation of an elaborate brass altar rail and a Pilcher pipe organ, which were installed in these early years. The handsomely carved wood pulpit and lectern were saved from the Trinity Church of 1902. Watkin ceased his affiliation with Cram and Ferguson in 1919. He collaborated with them, however, on the design of Autry House in 1921, and of the Julia Ideson Building of the Houston Public Library in 1926. The last of these structures is listed in the National Register. Cram and Ferguson, without Watkin's assistance, also designed the Cleveland Sewall residence in River Oaks in 1925. The Sewall house is also listed in the National Register. On a trip to Spain in the early 1920s, Cram became fascinated with Spanish architecture, and these later Houston buildings all give evidence of that infatuation. Thus Trinity Church is the only Neo-Gothic structure built in Texas to Cram's design.

William Ward Watkin's career in Houston led him to design the Palmer Memorial Chapel, the Central Church of Christ, and the Golding Chapel of Christ Church Cathedral. He also designed St. Marks Episcopal Church in Beaumont. Watkin's interest in church design is also reflected in the two books he authored: The Church of Tomorrow (1935) and Planning and Building the Modern Church (1951).

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Trinity Church is the third-oldest parish of the Episcopal Church in Houston, having been established under the auspices of Christ Church as the Mission of the Holy Trinity in 1893 to serve parishioners who had moved to the South End. Until 1896 services and Sunday school had been held in the houses of parishioners, and then in a rented school. The first church building, located at the corner of Louisiana and Drew, was built in 1896. It was destroyed in the 1900 hurricane, rebuilt in 1902, and moved in 1910 to the site on which the present church stands. This property, which is part of the Obedience Smith Survey, was purchased in 1910 for \$13,000. The house which was included in the purchase and located on the corner of Fannin and Holman was used as a rectory and then as parish offices until it was demolished in the late 1940s for a new building. Craig, who made purchase of this property a prerequisite for his coming to Trinity, was succeeded after his death by the Rev. Clinton S. Quin. Quin arrived in Houston in January 1917, to approve Cram and Ferguson's final plans and to guide the church through the major construction. The old church was moved across Holman Avenue. In May of 1918, Quin was elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Texas at the Diocesan Council, which was held in the recently completed parish house of Trinity Church. Later rectors were also of some importance in the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Charles Clingman of Dallas came to Trinity and was Rector at the time the church was completed. He remained until 1924 and went on to become Bishop of Kentucky. Three subsequent rectors also went from Trinity to the House of Bishops: Thomas N. Carruthers, South Carolina; Harry Doll, Maryland; and Richard S. Watson, Utah. The Rev. Claude W. Sprouse, Rector from 1924 to 1931, served as President of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Church, and died during his acceptance speech at the beginning of his second term.

The community services of the church have been directed by the Women of the Church. This group purchased the adjacent William Hamman house on Main Street and operated the Guild Shoppe there. The facility was used for the housing, feeding and entertainment of servicemen during World War II. The Hamman house was demolished and was replaced by the Fellowship Hall and the adjoining Youth Center in 1950. Several very prominent Houstonians have worshipped at Trinity, among them Frank P. Sterling, cofounder of the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Texas Chief Justice Joe D. Greenhill, and famed heart surgeon Dr. Denton A. Cooley.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Cram, Ralph Adams. The Gothic Quest. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1918.

Cram, Ralph Adams. My Life in Architecture. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1936.

(see continuation sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Bellaire, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	5	2	7	0	0	5	0	3	2	9	2	1	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 5, 6, and 10 of Block 4, Outlot 41, Southside of Buffalo Bayou.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barrie Scardino, Archivist

organization Christ Church Cathedral

date October 17, 1982

street & number 2230 Rice Boulevard

telephone (713) 528-1521

city or town Houston

state Texas 77005

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date April 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 5/26/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



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Fox, Stephen. General Plan of the William M. Rice Institute and its Architectural Development. Houston: School of Architecture, Rice University, 1980.

Johnston, Marguerite. A Happy Worldly Abode: Christ Church Cathedral 1839/1964. Houston: Christ Church Cathedral, 1964.

Knapp, Betty. Trinity Episcopal Church: A Brief History with Description of the Memorial Windows, 1893-1973. Houston: Trinity Church, 1973.

Tucci, Douglass Shand. Ralph Adams Cram: American Medievalist. Boston: Boston Public Library, 1975.

Houston Daily Post 20 April 1917  
22 April 1917 "Plans made for construction of new Trinity Episcopal Church"  
31 July 1921  
1 November 1919  
24 August 1958

Houston Metropolitan Research Center, Houston Public Library. Original architectural drawings on deposit from Trinity Church. "Trinity Church Collection."

Woodson Research Center, Fondren Library, Rice University. Correspondence between Ralph Adams Cram and William Ward Watkin. "William Ward Watkin Collection" (Box 6).

Autry House, Episcopal Student Center, Houston. Exhibition photographs of original sketches, plans and recent photos.

Mrs. Ray Hoagland, daughter of William Ward Watkin, to Barrie Scardino. Interview 1982.

Stephen Fox, Fellow of the Anchorage Foundation, to Barrie Scardino. Interview 1982.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Trinity Church  
Harris County  
TEXAS

Working No. 462783  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84  
Date Due: 5/26/83 - 6/11/83  
Action:  ACCEPT 5/26/83  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency:

Entered in the  
National Register

- resubmission
  - nomination by person or local government
  - owner objection
  - appeal
- Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria  
Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
Discipline \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below  
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

## 8. Significance

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UMT References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national     state     local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

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## 13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: 202 272 - 3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

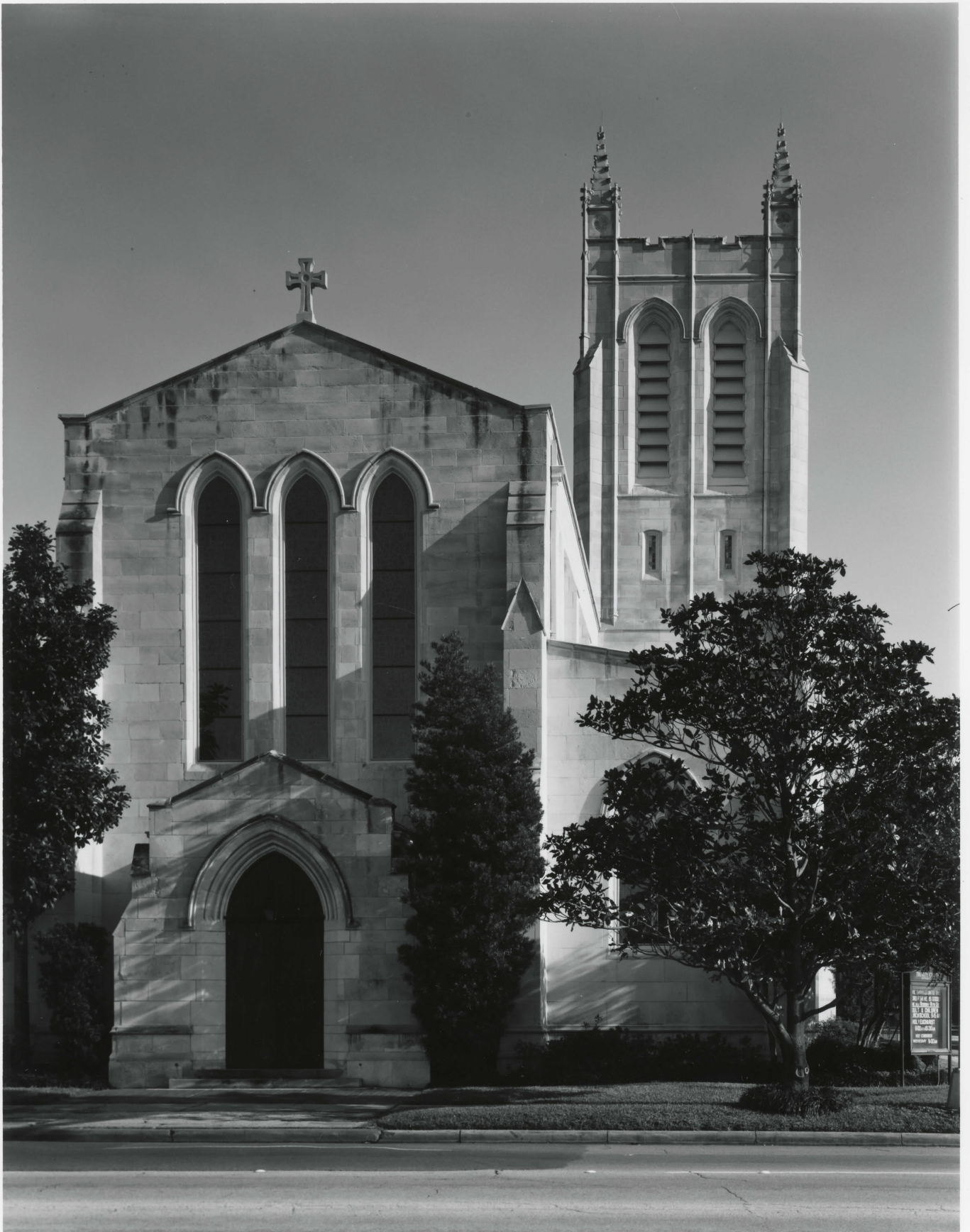


Trinity Church  
304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photo: January 1983, by John Ferguson; neg. on  
file, Texas Historical Commission  
View of west facade, looking east  
Photo 1 of 8



Trinity Church  
304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photo: January 1983, by Peter Maxson; neg.  
on file, Texas Historical Commission  
View of rear of complex, looking west  
Photo 2 of 8

2





Trinity Church  
304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photo: November 1982, by Paul Hester; neg. on  
file, Trinity Church  
View of west facade, looking east  
Photo 3 of 8

M



HOLMAN ST

NO LEFT TURN

NO PARKING

THE HOLMAN CHURCH  
WAS BUILT IN 1887 BY  
ALDOUS A. H. H. H. H.  
AND HIS WIFE  
AND IS ONE OF THE  
FINEST EXAMPLES  
OF THE GOTHIC REVIVAL  
STYLING IN  
THE COUNTRY

Trinity Church

304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas

Photo: November 1982, by Paul Hester; neg. on  
file, Trinity Church

Oblique view of southwest corner, looking  
northeast

Photo 4 of 8

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly 'PH', written in dark ink. The signature is stylized and appears to be a cursive or shorthand form of the name Paul Hester.



Trinity Church  
304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photo: November 1982, by Paul Hester; neg. on  
file, Trinity Church  
View of south elevation, looking north  
Photo 5 of 8



Trinity Church  
304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photo: November 1982, by Paul Hester; neg. on  
file, Trinity Church  
View of nave, aisle, and apse; looking northeast  
Photo 6 of 8





Trinity Church  
304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photo: November 1982, by Paul Hester; neg. on  
file, Trinity Church  
View of cancel, looking east  
Photo 7 of 8

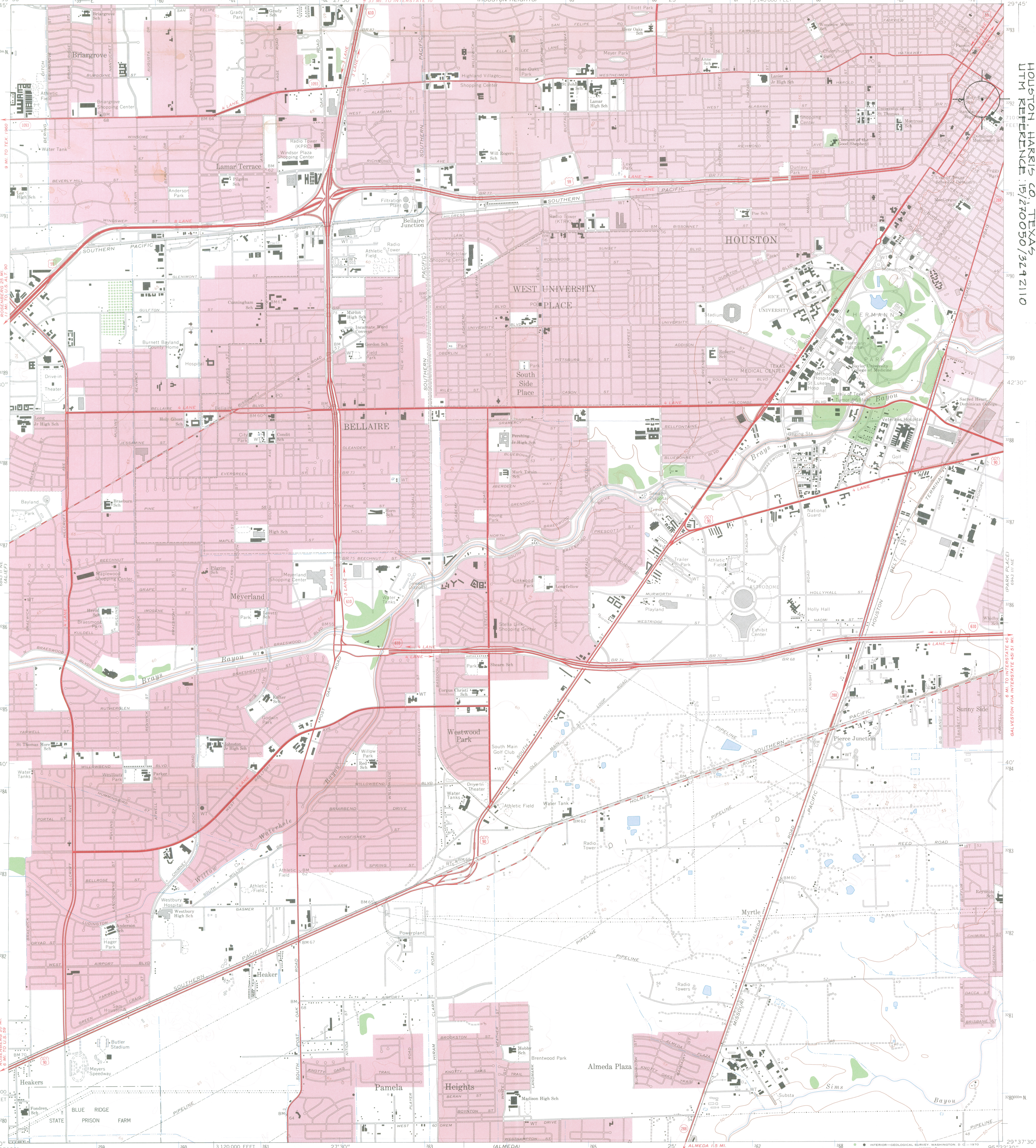
*[Handwritten signature]*



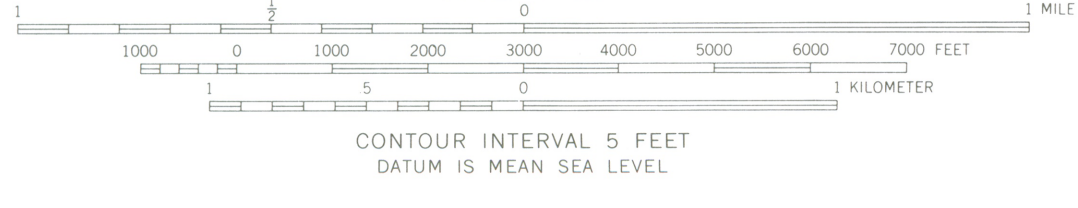
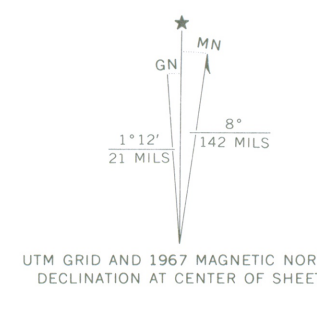
Trinity Church  
304 South Main, Houston, Harris County, Texas  
Photo: November 1982, by Paul Hester; neg. on  
file, Trinity Church  
View of nave, looking west  
Photo 8 of 8

A handwritten signature or scribble in dark ink, consisting of a single continuous line that forms a loop and ends in a tail.

TRINITY CHURCH  
3404 SOUTH MAIN  
HOUSTON, HARRIS CO., TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: 15T70050/3292110



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1966. Topography enlarged from 1:31 680-scale AMS map  
of Bellaire quadrangle. Original map by planetable surveys 1943  
Field checked 1967  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,  
south central zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2995-423

BELLAIRE, TEX.  
N2937.5—W9522.5/7.5  
1967  
AMS 6943 III NW—SERIES V882