

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Trinity Episcopal Church

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 472 North Main Street not for publication

city, town Mount Airy vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Surry code 171

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

4. Owner of Property

name Episcopal Diocese

street & number 472 N. Main Street

city, town Mount Airy vicinity of state N. C. 27030

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Surry County Registry of Deeds

street & number Surry County Courthouse

city, town Dobson state N. C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Surry County/Mount Airy Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state N. C. 27611

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## 7. Description

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**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved    date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Trinity Episcopal Church, located on the east side of Main Street opposite the junction with Independence Boulevard in Mount Airy, N. C., is a virtually unaltered one-story, three-by-four bay Gothic style masonry structure of uncoarsed granite rubble built in 1896 by Mr. J. A. Test. The granite for the building was donated by Mr. Thomas Woodruff, Sr., principal owner of the Mount Airy Granite Quarry (NR) who was originally from England. The plans, drawn by Mr. Woodruff's youngest son, Francis (Frank) Woodruff, are derived from a chapel in Oxford, England.

Mount Airy is the largest town in Surry County in northern North Carolina at the foothills of the Blue Ridge. The downtown area and portions of the adjoining residential areas of the town are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Trinity Episcopal Church lies in and is defined as a pivotal structure within that district. The congregation is extremely interested in having the structure listed individually since it was considered for nomination prior to the listing of the district, and a good deal of research and effort went into preparation of that nomination.

The main block of the church is 20 by 50 feet and rests on a coursed granite block foundation on a lot which slopes steeply to the rear so that the structure appears to be two stories tall on the south and east elevations. A gable front roof shelters the structure. Tin shingles have replaced the original roof material. A diminutive belfry rises at the southeast corner of the front roofline and is also sheathed in tin shingles. A frame section with curved ventilators and ornamental bracketing houses the bell. Both the gable ridge and the belfry are surmounted by plain white crosses.

All bays in the main block are lancet arched with heavy sills. The openings are composed of coursed stone arches with random sides. The heavy sills are repeated in the long stones which define the watertable. In the exposed foundation walls below the watertable the bay openings are rectangular and are flat-arched. The walls below the watertable are coursed granite blocks and provide an interesting textural contrast to the random rubble of the main block. All bays are filled with stained glass windows which reflect the Art Nouveau influence of the late nineteenth century.

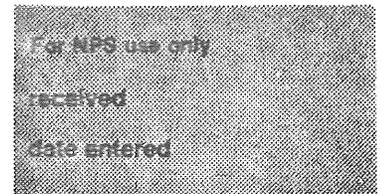
A small gable narthex, also surmounted by a plain white cross, provides entrance to the church. The entry is composed of a pair of doors composed of vertical boards set in a lancet arched opening. Heavy ornate wrought iron strap hinges and hardware ornament the doors. In the arch above the doors are horizontal sheathing boards. Tiny arched stained glass windows flank the narthex. A wrought iron fence, early but not original to the structure, defines the tiny front and side lawns.

On the north side at the rear, in place of the last window opening, is a small low side-gabled vestibule which contains a small arched door facing the street and which provides access to the chancel of the church. On the north wall is an arched bay of stained glass and a coursed stone chimney which steps out over the window. This chimney served the furnace, since removed, originally housed in the basement.

The rear facade is dominated by a three-part lancet arched bay containing three nearly identical stained glass windows with a delicate foliate tracery design surmounted by two small round windows at the junction of the arches, one of which contains a stained glass Bible, and the other a cross. Over this is a curved diamond-shaped window which is also of stained glass and depicts a cross and wreath. The window catches the southern sun, providing dramatic lighting throughout the day.

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To the rear is a flat-roofed coursed granite block parrish house which houses kitchen, office and classroom facilities. Bays in this block are rectangular and have heavy one-piece stone sills and lintels. While the style is somewhat different, the massing and building materials are similar to the original block and complement the original structure.

The interior of the church is as charming and intact as the exterior. The narthyx has > beaded ceiling and ceiling. Between the foyer and the nave are paired doors, also composed of vertical beaded boards, set in a lancet arched opening. On the sanctuary side are applied crosses with rounded ends. This design is repeated on the ends of the pews. Just inside the door is a large granite baptismal font covered with an ornate wooded cap with a cross at its apex. The font is a memorial to a local stonecutter.

Pews are arranged on either side of a central aisle. The ends of the pews have applied > crosses and the legs are pierced with a large trefoil. The walls of the nave are composed of thin vertical beaded sheathed wainscot. Over this the walls are sand-finished > plaster, very lightly tinted. The ceiling is also sheathed in thin beaded beaded boards > with broad beams with sawn brackets ends. At the join of the beams at the apex of the ceiling are small crosspieces with cut-out trefoil motifs. There is a molded cornice.

The chancel is more ornately finished than the nave. A three-part Gothic screen with wooden columns and a heavy turned balustrage separates the chancel from the nave. Three steps lead up to the chancel. The lecturn and pulpit are very similar, and plain, and are set in small semicircular projections with railings. Small plain pews are set behind the lectu and pulpit. There is one step up to the altar and a brass and wood communion rail separates the altar from the remainder of the chancel. Other chancel furnishings, including the bishop's chair, are more ornate, being composed of intricately turned and sawn members.

In the 1920s or 30s an organ, built specifically for the tiny chancel of this church, was purchased from the Estey Organ Company, of Brattleboro, Vermont. Ornamental pipes rise on the north wall of the chancel beside the door to the vestibule. Steps in this area lead to the basement and to the exterior of the church.

Trinity Episcopal Church is a very beautifully executed and well-preserved example of simple late nineteenth century Gothic style architecture. It retains its original furnishings, and is nearly intact on the exterior, a new roof covering being the only real alteration. The congregation remains active, and is deeply concerned with the preservation of the church.

## 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 checked="" 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1896 **Builder/Architect** J. A. Tesh, contractor.

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

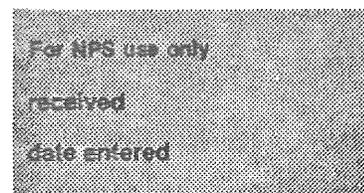
Trinity Episcopal Church is the oldest church building in Mount Airy and a handsome example of the continued attraction of Episcopal congregations to the modest Gothic Revival style popularized in the mid-nineteenth century by architect Richard Upjohn. Probably its principal architectural distinction, however, arises from its use of local Mount Airy granite of which the uncoarsed rubble walls of the church are laid. The church, built in 1896, is believed to be the first building in Mount Airy built of the handsome stone; its construction came soon after quarrying began at the huge open-faced quarry nearby. Founding members of the congregation, appropriately enough, included members of the Woodruffe family, who were among the leading developers of the quarry, and who donated the stone and allegedly drew the plans for the church. Since the 1890s, the North Carolina Granite quarry has become one of the major sources of granite in the nation, and the prevalence of the stone in Mount Airy symbolized its importance to the town's development. Trinity Church is important as one of the oldest intact buildings in Mount Airy, and by virtue of its early use of local stone, a unique community landmark.

### CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

- A. Associated with the beginnings of the granite extraction industry in Mount Airy, which began with the construction of the railroad to the town in 1888 and has developed into the North Carolina Granite Corporation, believed to be the world's largest open-faced granite quarry.
- B. Associated with the Woodruffe family, congregation members and pioneers in the development of the granite industry locally.
- C. Exemplifies the widespread Episcopal penchant for the Gothic Revival style popularized in its simplified version by Episcopal architect Richard Upjohn for small congregations in Rural Architecture; here the mode is expressed in direct and impressive fashion in a building of uncoursed stone rubble, which is believed to be Mount Airy's first architectural use of the local granite. The blend of simplified Gothic Revival with the rough local stone creates a modest church of great charm and character, a landmark in this community of granite.

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The Episcopal demonstration was one of the last congregations established in Mount Airy, but its handsome stone church, built in 1896, is now the oldest church building in the town.

Located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Mount Airy was established in the 1830s as a post office and stagecoach stop. After the Civil War the Surry County town developed a reputation as a summer resort, and in 1885 it was incorporated. In the antebellum period the Methodist, Baptist, Christian, and Presbyterian denominations organized congregations in Mount Airy, but apparently only the Presbyterians and the Methodists were able to erect church buildings.<sup>1</sup> It is thought that as early as 1852 the Right Reverend Levi S. Ives, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, held services for area Episcopalians in the Mount Airy Methodist Church; Episcopal services were held irregularly in the following years at the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches.<sup>2</sup>

According to an early history of Surry County, "the Episcopalians about Mount Airy first banded together in 1890, holding services in Miss Belle Graves's old schoolhouse on Rockford Street, but construction was begun on the church within a few years. The cornerstone of the present Trinity Episcopal Church was laid in 1896. Among the pioneers of this demonstration were Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Mrs. Mary L. Fawcett, Mrs. M. L. F. Armfield, Miss Belle Graves, and Messrs. Thomas Woodruff, Sr., Thomas Woodruff, Jr., Frank Woodruff, and George Woodruff."<sup>3</sup>

It is likely that the organization of Trinity Church as a mission church was the result of the Woodruffe family's arrival in Mount Airy.<sup>4</sup> Originally from England, the Woodruffes had settled in Greensboro (about sixty miles southeast of Mount Airy) after the Civil War where they ran a large building firm which included the operation of a planing mill, a sash and blind factory, and the manufacturing of iron roofing.<sup>5</sup> In 1877 construction was begun on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to link Greensboro and Mount Airy, and the Woodruffes contracted to build the railroad stations along the line.<sup>6</sup> The railroad reached Mount Airy in 1888, and always eager to use local materials in his construction work, Woodruffe immediately recognized the potential of the high quality, medium-grain granite found near the town. In 1888 Woodruffe and several other prominent Greensboro businessmen formed a company that began quarrying at what is now the North Carolina Granite Corporation, believed to be the world's largest open-faced granite quarry. Granite from this well-known quarry has been used nationally for such structures as the Arlington Memorial Bridge in Washington, D. C., the New York City Municipal Building, and the bullion depository at Fort Knox.<sup>8</sup> When the congregation of Trinity Church began planning their building in 1896, Thomas Woodruffe donated granite from the quarry<sup>9</sup> for its construction, and his son Francis reportedly drew the plans for the church.

On March 26, 1896, the Mount Airy News reported:

The contract for the new Episcopal Church was let to Mr. J. A. Tesh late last week. With his accustomed promptness Mr. Tesh began operations Monday morning and the work is now well under way. The church will be ready about July first of this year, and have a seating capacity of one hundred and seventy-five persons. The style of architecture will be pure Gothic, the walls and gables of Mount Airy granite and the windows

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of stained glass. Inside the high open roof and wainscoting will be of natural wood, oil finished, the walls plaster-sand finished, and tinted. It will be heated by a furnace. Everything will be done for the comfort of the congregation without sacrificing either beauty or the elements of historic Christian architecture and symbolism.<sup>10</sup>

According to the Mount Airy News of June 15, 1899, Trinity Church was the first building in town constructed of the local granite, thus making the church one of the oldest surviving structures ever built of Mount Airy granite.<sup>11</sup> In later years the Baptist and Presbyterian congregations followed Trinity's lead and built churches of the local granite, while the stone became a popular building material in Mount Airy for store fronts and residences.<sup>12</sup> The contractor for the church, Mr. J. A. Tesk, owner of a local lumber company, also built the First Presbyterian Church, the Mount Airy passenger depot, and the W. E. Merritt House, all local landmarks in Mount Airy.<sup>13</sup>

The diocesan journal of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina reported in 1897 that Trinity Church has twenty-five communicants and that the church building was valued at \$1,872; indebtedness of the church was \$1,002.<sup>14</sup> The congregation paid off the debt to allow for the building's consecration on October 21, 1900, by Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr.<sup>15</sup> That same year the vicar, the Rev. James H. Williams, reported that "our choir of boys appeared for the first time in their vestments on Thanksgiving Day, and have since rendered valuable assistance in God's holy worship."<sup>16</sup>

As a mission church, the congregation did not have a rector, but a vicar, and services were conducted only once or twice a month, although in 1911 the Rev. Cyprian P. Willcox noted that there was a "good chance at Mount Airy for a constant worker."<sup>17</sup> The diocesan reports from 1897 until 1930 show that the number of communicants ranged from twenty-five to seventy, and that the congregation was served during this time by thirteen vicars who were paid from \$260 to \$500 a year depending on the number of services they conducted. Members of the Woodruffe and Fawcett families, prominent in the church's founding, served variously as lay readers and wardens and in other church offices. In the late 1920s or early 1930s the congregation decided to install an organ. Finding the chancel area too small for a pipe organ, a reed organ was purchased and false pipes were applied across its front.<sup>18</sup>

In 1953, with seventy-seven communicants, the church ceased to be a mission and was established as a parish. A rectory was purchased and in 1954 a parish hall, constructed of the same Mount Airy granite as the church, was built to the rear of the existing building. At present the church has about ninety active members. Since its construction in 1896, the church has been well maintained by its congregation. With only a few changes, the church retains its original appearance on both the exterior and interior. As the oldest church structure in town and as the first local structure built of Mount Airy Granite, Trinity Episcopal Church is an important Mount Airy landmark.

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<sup>1</sup>J. G. Hollingsworth, History of Surry County (N.P.: N.P., 1935), 190-192, hereinafter cited as Hollingsworth, Surry County.

<sup>2</sup>Walter L. Mason, Jr., "History of Trinity Episcopal Church," typescript, 17 March 1981, 1, hereinafter cited as Mason, "History of Trinity Episcopal Church." Although this short history is not provided with footnotes or bibliography, Mr. Mason stated in a telephone conversation with the author on 15 October 1982 that much of his information came from the files of the Mount Airy News, which date back to 1893.

<sup>3</sup>Hollingsworth, Surry County, 192. The Woodruffe name is found spelled Woodruff, Woodroof, and Woodroffe, but Woodruffe appears to have been the most common spelling. The church property was purchased for \$300 with Thomas Fawcett representing the trustee of the church, information furnished from Surry County Deed Books and Superior Court files by Mr. Walter L. Mason, copies in the files of the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

<sup>4</sup>As a mission, the church is served by a vicar, rather than by a rector, and services may not be held every Sunday, and the church is under the control of the diocesan office. When the congregation reaches sufficient size and financial security to support a rector, the church vestry petitions a diocesan committee for recommendation of parish status to the diocesan convention.

<sup>5</sup>Levi Branson, ed., Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1889), 329-330; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1896 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1886), 111, 313-314; Thomas Woodruffe and Company was listed as "Contractors and Builders." In Ethel Stephens Arnett, Greensboro, North Carolina, The County Seat of Guilford (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955), 293, the Woodruffes are only mentioned as an English family of musical abilities, with each member of the family playing a different stringed instrument.

<sup>6</sup>North Carolina Granite Corporation, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as N. C. Granite Corporation, National Register file.

<sup>7</sup>N. C. Granite Corporation, National Register file.

<sup>8</sup>N. C. Granite Corporation, National Register file.

<sup>9</sup>Mason, "History of Trinity Episcopal Church," 1, 2.

<sup>10</sup>Cited in Mason, "History of Trinity Episcopal Church," 2.

<sup>11</sup>This citation was provided by Laura Phillips of Winston-Salem who conducted an architectural survey of Surry County and Mount Airy. The newspaper noted that mayor J. A. Hadley's residence, then under construction, "will be the first dwelling in Mount Airy to be built largely of granite. The Episcopal church, in fact, is the only rock building in town."

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<sup>12</sup>This information provided the author by Laura Phillips in a telephone conversation of 15 October 1982.

<sup>13</sup>William Franklin Carter, Jr., and Carrie Young Carter, Footprints in the "Hollow" (Elkin, N. C.: Northwestern Regional Library, 1976), 92. Information on the buildings by Tesh furnished by Mr. Walter L. Mason who interviewed Mrs. Lucille McKenzie, the daughter of Mr. Tesh.

<sup>14</sup>Journal of the Eighty-First Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina . . . 1897 (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1987), 88. hereinafter the diocesan reports will be cited as Journal with the appropriate year.

<sup>15</sup>Journal, 1901, p. 100.

<sup>16</sup>Journal, 1901, p. 100.

<sup>17</sup>Journal, 1911, p. 101.

<sup>18</sup>Mason, "History of Trinity Episcopal Church," 2-3.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Mt. Airy North

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A 

1	7	5	3	5	2	3	0	4	0	3	9	6	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property being nominated is the lot at 427 N. Main St., Mount Airy, N. C. The lot is marked in yellow on the enclosed tax map 5020.11.

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

state N/A code county N/A code  
state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Oswald, Survey and Planning Branch Marshall Bullock, Researcher

organization Archives and History date November 21, 1985

street & number 109 E. Jones St. telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh, state N. C. 27611

# 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 William S. Pugh

title State Historic Preservation Officer date November 21, 1985

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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date entered

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Arnett, Ethel Stephens, Greensboro, North Carolina, The County Seat of Guilford.  
Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1955.

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Levi Branson, 1889.

\_\_\_\_\_. Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1896. Raleigh:  
Levi Branson, 1896.

Carter, William Franklin, Jr., and Carter, Carrie Young. Footprints in the "Hollow."  
Elkin, N. C.: Northwestern Regional Library, 1976.

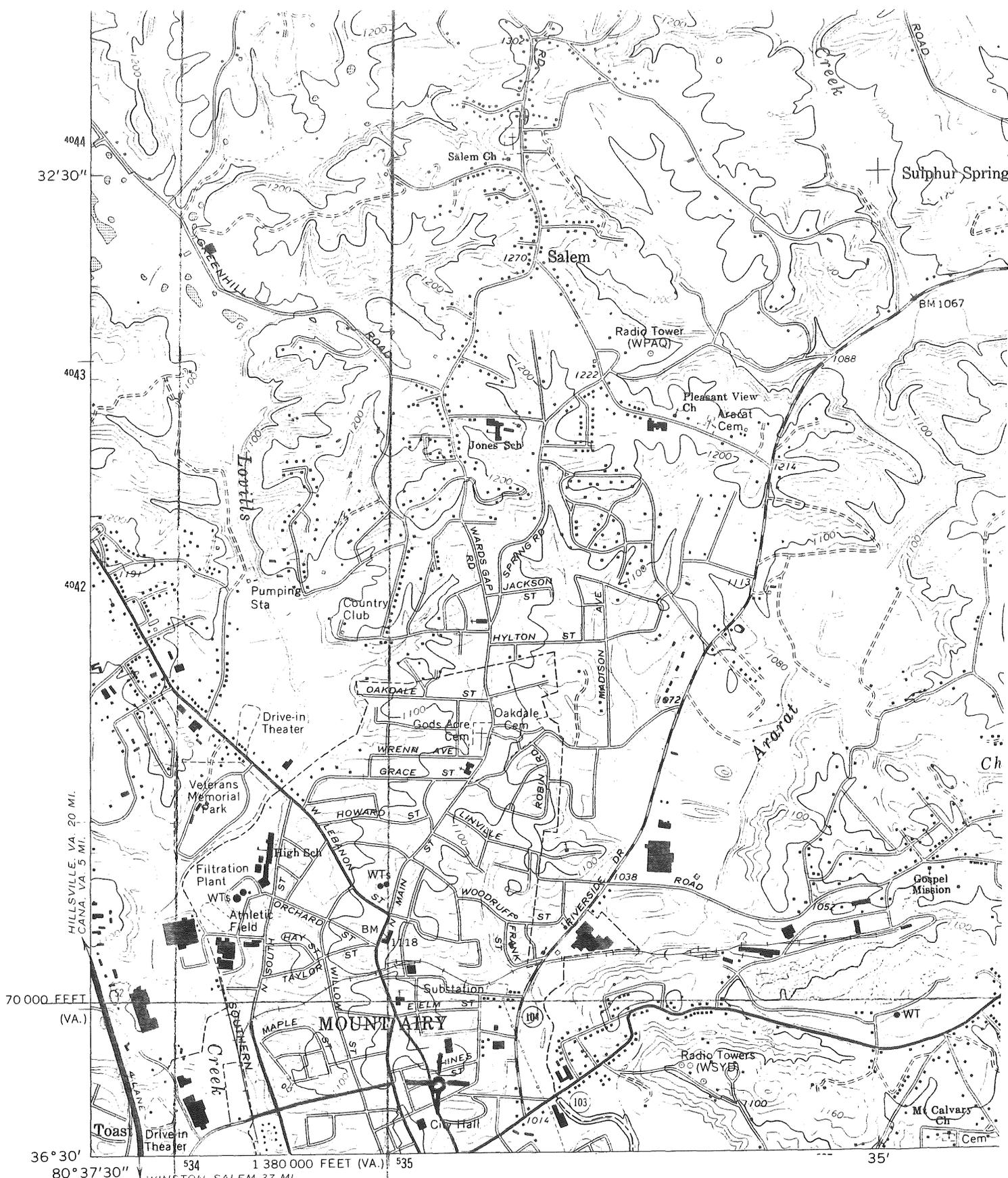
Hollingsworth, J. G. History of Surry County. N.p.: N.P.: N. P., 1935.

Mason, Walter L., Jr. "History of Trinity Episcopal Church." Typescript, 17 March  
1981. Copy in files of Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History.

North Carolina Granite Corporation, National Register of Historic Places nomination form,  
Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History.

Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina. Diocese of North Carolina. Journals  
of the Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of  
North Carolina. Volumes from 1852-1867; 1890-1930; 1953-1955. Various publishers  
and places of publication.

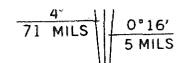




DOBSON  
48561 NW

Trinity Episcopal Church  
 Mount Airy, North  
 Zone 17 Scale 1:24 000  
 17 535230/4039620

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and USC&GS  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photos  
 taken 1967. Field checked 1968  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grids based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone,  
 and North Carolina coordinate system  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,  
 shown in blue  
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
 Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth



UTM GRID AND 1977 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

AND

