BA-2775

Paradise Presbyterian Church, (Christadelphian Church)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 06-23-2004

Survey No. BA-2775

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Paradise Presbyterian Church (preferred)

and/or common Christadelphian Church

2. Location

street & number 600 Frederick Road ___ not for publication

city, town Catonsville ___ vicinity of congressional district Seventh

state Maryland county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	x occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
x building(s)	x private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	x religious
___ object	___ in process	x yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	x not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Managing Brethren, Melvin Medicus

street & number 600 Frederick Road telephone no.: 410-747-0819

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21228

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber CHK 1200

street & number Courthouse Court folio 343

city, town Towson state Maryland 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. BA-2775

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: ONE

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Paradise Presbyterian Church is situated on a subtle natural ridge on the northwest corner of 600 Frederick Road (State Route 144) and the intersection of St. Timothy's Lane, two-tenths of a mile west of beltway interchange thirteen. The two and one-half story frame chapel faces south and is centered on a lot which is surrounded by a commercial district of Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland. The hall church is painted white and accented by dark green trim. A narrow curving asphalt driveway is located on the east side of the property extending from northeast to southeast, briefly paralleling the building and St. Timothy's Lane. A hedge defines the lines of the property which has a lawn on two sides and is informally landscaped. An asphalt parking area fills the north side of the lot.

Designed by Charles L. Carson, the specifications were dated July 22, 1880. Construction began in September, was completed in December and the cornerstone was laid. (Knip) The main block of the church is a gable end building with the principal gable oriented on a north-south axis. The asymmetrical rectangular hall plan with steeply pitched roof, three story corner entrance and bell tower was enlarged in 1893 with an addition on the south gable end. Additions to the north gable end were made in two stages but are not dated. In 1910, the men's Bible study room was built, forming an ell. (Zimmerman) This addition replaced the original gable roofed porch shown in reproductions of the earliest undated photograph.

The architect's original specifications described the stone foundation ".... laid in mortar, composed of fresh and burned lime and sharp grit sand, mixed in proper proportions, and well tempered. The outside of the walls above the grade must be neatly pointed with black mortar. " Corner posts were to measure 4"x8", tower posts and posts for roof framing 6"x8". Diagonal braces were used to stiffen the frame. The exterior of the frame building was originally covered by weatherboard. (Carson) An early photograph shows board and batten applied in a vertical direction above the water table to the height of window sills. The finish was then horizontally applied to the height of the eaves. Finally a vertical orientation dominated the south gable end and extended to the peak of the roof. The battens were chamfered. The roof was covered by cypress shingles. Dimensions were not given in the architect's specifications which mention materials and refer to the drawings for details. A search for the drawings has been unsuccessful. Eaves and barges were framed out and cased "with 1" planed, tongued and grooved boards." (Carson) Exterior details including vergeboard and finial, decorative flattened arches and spindles on the entrance porches are gone. Today the exterior is covered by asbestos shingles, the roof by asphalt shingles. Aluminum encases the sawn brackets. The interior details are largely intact.

The principal facade is the south elevation, consisting of the south gable end of the main block and a one-story addition, the ell to the west and the corner tower to the east. The ell has three bays. Two small windows of clear and colored glass flank the door which has a transom window. The beveled two panel diagonal batten door is protected by a shed roof with kicked eaves. A mail slot is in the center of the lock rail. Decorative support brackets are sheathed by aluminum. Steps lead to a sidewalk. The water table is painted dark green, creating a strong horizontal line that continues around the entire building. The roof of the ell appears to be similar to the roof over the door. The addition to the east of the ell, which projects from the south gable end of the main block consists of four bays. The four windows are original, with the two in the center coupled. Glass in the center of the lower sash is enameled and surrounded by geometric panes of colored glass with stenciled borders. The glass of the upper sash is identical with the addition of a prominent circle in the center of the enameled portion. This circle is stenciled with an eight petal stylized flower resembling a peony. The shed roof line of the one-story addition appears to correlate with the protective shed hood , found in an early photograph , over the four first floor windows which were originally located on the first level of themain block of the south gable end. Beneath the eaves of the shed roof are six small brackets. Above the addition, on the second level of the main block is one large bay formed by the grouping of four lancet windows with tracery. One small

bay pierces the peak of the gable. This window can be opened by a rope and pulley (located inside) for ventilation. Four brackets remain beneath the eaves-with cut-out clover-like design, a beak and rounds. The corner tower is situated to the east of the main block of the south gable end and has three levels. Three steps up from a sidewalk, a concrete porch with shed roof shelters the vertical batten main entrance double doors. The roof projects from the main block. The supports and railings are contemporary painted steel. The second level of the tower is one bay, a lancet window consisting of the enameled and stenciled colored glass with circle in upper pane and an arched section above with concentric circles. The third level of the tower has an open wooden decorative arch and stick bracing which surround the bell. A tall pyramidal roof , spire and weathervane complete the tower.

The west elevation includes the addition to the main block of the north gable end, the main block, the ell and the addition to the south gable end of the main block. The north addition consists of three bays. The three small double hung windows have clear glass. The main block consists of three bays. The three windows are the translucent type. The foundation consists of two bays. The two small windows are directly below the second and third windows on the main block. The roof is highlighted by four small triangular bays, the roof lights. The ell projects from the main block at the south corner and consists of four bays. The four windows are enameled glass with colored and stenciled borders. The two center windows of the ell are coupled. The west elevation reveals a different profile of the ell roof. It is flat but on the north and south end are vertically projecting "false" roof lines which lend the appearance of flared or kicked eaves when described from the north or south elevation.

The north elevation includes the tower to the east, the main block of the north gable end, the addition and the ell to the west. The tower is identical to the view from the south elevation. The addition to the main block of the north gable end consists of five bays. The first four windows are the translucent type. The fifth window is clear glass with red and green colored stenciled glass. The one-story addition has a shed roof and partially obscures the apse. Projecting from the second level of the main block of the north gable end is a convex five-sided semicircular apse. The exterior of the apse is covered by roofing shingles. At the peak of the main block is one small bay for ventilation. This window can be opened from the inside. The ell is two bay with an interior chimney. The brick chimney is running bond. The double hung window has clear panes. A wooden storage shed projects from the ell at foundation level between the window and door. The four panel door to the west is unprotected.

The east elevation consists of the addition to the south, the tower on the south corner of the main block, the main block and the addition to the main block of the north. The south addition consists of one bay. The window glass is enameled with stenciled, colored glass. The main block consists of one bay to the south of the tower and four bays to the north of the tower. The first window is enameled glass with stenciled, colored glass. The second, third, fourth and fifth windows on the main block are not original. (photographs) The glass was replaced by translucent leaded panes with tripartite arches in muted tones of yellow, tan, white and green. The reason for their replacement whether as an improvement or repair is unclear and not dated. The stone foundation beneath the third, fourth and fifth windows is punctuated by openings for a metal bulkhead door and two cellar windows. The roof of the main block is pierced by four small bay, triangular in shape. These windows were referred to as roof lights by Charles L. Carson. The tower projects from the main block between the first and second bays. The entrance level of the tower consists of one bay. Two windows, coupled with tracery above form an arch and are sheltered by a protective and decorative jerkinhead hood. The hood is supported by brackets sheathed in aluminum. One small bay, a window in the shape of a semicircular arch is on the second tower level. Again the bell is surrounded by decorative trimwork and topped by the pyramidal roof. The addition to the north of the main block consists of two bays. A four panel door with transom window is protected by a contemporary aluminum storm door. The transom window and the window to the north are both translucent. Beneath the door sill of this entrance are the only visible remnants of vertical weatherboard and chamfered batten described by Carson and documented in photographs.

Entering the vestibule through the south entrance tower door, light filters through the enameled, stenciled colored glass arched coupled windows. The central panes are frosted and surrounded by intense blue and red glass which is delicately stenciled with vines bordered by a repetition of small circles. Opposite the windows is a single paneled door leading to a passageway and a set of double paneled doors into the main hall. Throughout the church, the window and door jambs have quirked bead with unadorned surrounds and corner blocks. Cast brass hinges have rounded arch-shaped ends. Doorknobs are cast brass , some with intricate stylized flowers or concentric circles. Wood floors are covered by commercial carpeting.

The passageway has four half-glass doors. The first door opens to reveal an enclosed quarter turn stairway on the southeast corner of the main block. The stair is lit by a window on the east wall of the main block which has several cracked panes. The stairs lead to a gallery or loft for the organ. A very short arched door on the east wall provides access to the second level of the tower. Inside the second level of the tower it is possible to stand and turn around. Visible is plaster and lath for ceiling in main hall. Diagonal bracing is visible. Horizontal wood strips create a ladder to a trap door which opens to reveal the bell. The bell is inscribed "GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST AND ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD-WILL TOWARDS MEN LUKE 2:14 ANO DOMINO 1922 Henry McShane Mfg. Baltimore, Maryland". The second level gallery extends from the east wall to the west wall of the south gable end of the main hall. The gallery has a low wall, curved in the center, with flush beaded paneled wainscoting. The cabinetry of the organ is far more elaborate than other areas to be described. Columns between arches are adorned by carved acanthus leaves and round and cone and torus moulding. A bench is in front of the keyboard. Two access panels to the mechanical area of the organ seem to provide a clue that the shipping agent or packer may have been G.S. Brown, Baltimore, Maryland which is painted on the rough side of these panels. The packing crates were recycled! A supporting joist behind the cabinetry is inscribed "J.F. April 17, 1897." Organ pipes that are visible from the loft and sanctuary are stenciled with fleur-de-lis or trefoils.

The second and third doors in the passageway open into several small rooms used for Sunday school. The fourth door opens into the main hall. In one of the small rooms, a paneled door leads to the stairs to the basement. The basement contains mechanical equipment for the organ and central heating. The area is only partially excavated. "Dig out for the cellar, the earth to be sloped down to a depth of 7 ft., from the bottom of the joists...."(Carson) Underside of flooring reveals pine laid in courses perpendicular to the joists which are cross-braced in two of the sections. Saw marks from a circular saw are subtle in appearance on the underside of the flooring, but readily apparent on the joists. Paper felt (Carson) is found between the joists and flooring in the main block. It is conspicuously absent in the north and south additions and ell. Crawl spaces provide access to the underside of the ell and front and rear additions. Foundation of main block is two feet thick and has spaces between the stones through which the three other foundations can be reached. A minor fire blackened a few joists and floorboards. Many common wire nails are readily visible. A brief search reveals a machine-cut nail with stamped head and iron fibers running lengthwise above the opening of the bulkhead door and steps. The interior surface of the original vertical exterior is visible just above the foundation. Exploration of the crawl space at the north gable end of the main block and addition reveals the first outline of the building. The foundation follows the shape of the apse above and extends to the west and to the east of the apse in a straight line. A small opening to the east of the apse foundation provides access to the remnants of a foundation to a small room which projected from the northeast corner of the main block. In this small 10x10 area, the corner remnants of an original foundation are seen. Also paper felt is found which has watermarks. The boards are similar in color, width and appearance of sawmarks to those in the main block. The vertical boards are visible just above the foundation. The larger foundation of the north addition is a rectangular shape which supports the existing addition. The underside of the flooring is smoother, lighter in color and boards are narrow in contrast to the adjacent earlier flooring. Felt paper is not found. Tar paper covers the interior surface of the exterior walls. Common wire nails are noted.

The passageway on the first level has a third door which leads to several small partitioned

meeting rooms which comprise the south addition to the main block. Casement doors open to the men's Bible study room or are a partition to separate the rooms. Wood is noticeably lighter in color. Moulding , wainscoting and framing is varnished throughout the entire building. Another paneled door leads to the main hall. A fixed partition extends across the south end of the main hall from the floor to the underside of the gallery above. Flush beaded paneled wainscoting with another paneled surface superimposed on it extends to the window sills. The superimposed surface is comprised of alternating arches and clover-leaf shapes. Cone moulding (cavetto) is used extensively where a cap meets the wainscoting and at the baseboards. The upper portion of partition is nine bay. Seven double hung enameled glass windows and two half-glass doors with transoms divide the main hall from the small rooms. One of the half-glass doors is the fourth door from the passageway. Seating in the main hall is divided into three sections by two aisles. The pews are original and are arranged along the outer walls of the hall at an angle. Those in the center are parallel to the gable end walls. The pews are rounded on top and ornamented with two roundels. The east and west walls of the main hall have wainscoting to the window sills and a painted plaster surface which extends to the peak of the roof. Three windows on the west wall and four on the east wall are composed of translucent tan, yellow, and green panes forming tripartite arches and provide subdued natural lighting.. Engaged posts rise along the east and west walls between the windows and continue upward to the supporting trusses which are bolted together. The five principal rafters are spaced ten feet from center to center. The posts and diagonal and horizontal trusses form a series of pointed and flattened arches which are beveled and ornamented by decorative brackets. The roof is pierced by eight ceiling lights, four on the east and four on the west. The inside panes of these triangular windows are translucent and accented by a clover-leaf design. The interior glass is separated from the ordinary clear glass found in the exterior roof lights, hence the lights are glazed with double thick glass. (Carson) The north gable end interior wall is the focal point for worship. The pulpit platform base with steps on either side is paneled by the same flush bead wainscoting but the superimposed panel is adorned by quatrefoils. The capped railing above is supported by balusters of arches and trefoils. The five-sided concave, vaulted, semicircular apse is to the rear of the platform. A pulpit and three chairs are arranged on the platform. A curtained arch is to the west of the platform. It conceals a small heated baptism pool. A paneled door on the east opens to small rooms in the north addition.

8. Significance

Survey No. BA-2775

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

Specific dates 1880 **Builder/Architect** Charles L. Carson

check: Applicable Criteria: __A x B x C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: x A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state x local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Paradise Presbyterian Church, Catonsville is significant for its' architecture, an outstanding illustration of the adaptation of Gothic Revival style to rural frame churches. The design of prominent Baltimore architect, Charles L. Carson reflects the influence of Richard Upjohn, A.J. Downing, John Ruskin and later nineteenth century style. Horizontal and diagonal cladding and detailed ornamentation appeared in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The chapel embodies the concepts of designing modest sructures to serve the needs of rural populations while complementing the natural beauty of the landscape. Carson's design used wood to achieve verticality and attention to detail to convey style.

Richard Upjohn is credited for improvising the use of wood to convey the upward lines which expressed the Gothic style. Buttresses disappeared as open timbered roofs with arches pointing to the peak conveyed verticality. A pattern book by Upjohn enabled congregations to hire local carpenters to build hall churches without hiring an architect. During the same period, A.J. Downing promoted the concept that buildings should not dominate the landscape but rather fit into a setting. John Ruskin stimulated a renewed interest in Gothic Revival in the 1870's. In this period the style was used for public and religious buildings. Carson utilized these concepts along with detailed ornamentation and strong horizontal lines characteristic of late Gothic Revival. The application of horizontal weatherboard below the windows on the exterior of the church is one illustration. The contrast of dark wainscoting below the windows with a plaster surface above creates another strong horizontal line on the interior of the church. The extensive use of millwork with raised paneling and numerous details and windows with circles within a square, enameled glass with geometric designs and stenciled glass simulating leaded glass also contribute to the architectural significance of Paradise Presbyterian Church.

In 1880, Catonsville was a village on the verge of transition. Prior to this period Catonsville was surrounded by large farms and populated by residents who provided for the needs of travelers headed west on the turnpike. Merchants, blacksmiths, tavern owners, farmers and the owners of boarding house resided on a plateau 550 feet above sea level in an area considered to be one of the most beautiful and healthful. These attributes attracted wealthy businessmen from Baltimore city who built large summer estates. These estates were scattered on large tracts of land previously owned by Charles Carroll, Richard Caton and the Baltimore Land Company. The tracts were surveyed and subdivided in 1810. Improved transportation gradually enabled the owners of large estates to reside permanently.

In 1879 Reverend William Gill from the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Baltimore recognized the difficulty for rural members to attend church. The trip by street car or horse drawn carriage took over one hour. Mr. Tipton Tinsley and Mr. Benjamin Whitely with Reverand Gill's inducement

arranged to hold services at the Paradise Hotel. Reverend Jennison conducted the services at the hotel owned by Mr. Tinsley. Within a few months there were twenty-one charter members, who were able to build Paradise Presbyterian Church. The first service was held January 2, 1881. Paradise Presbyterian Church joined four other churches in the area- St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal (1844), Salem Lutheran (1849), St. Agnes Roman Catholic (1852), and Providence Chapel (1857). Churches of this period often provided space for public meetings and concerts, while the library provided a place for dramatical or theatrical presentations. Catonsville was also the site for educational institutions. Mt. St. Joseph's College, Rock Hill College, St. Timothy's Hall, Mt. De Sales Academy and Maupin's University School provided for the educational needs. Transportation quickly became more economical and convenient in 1884 with the steam trains of the Catonsville Short Line Railroad. The advent of electric trolleys in the 1890's enabled further expansion. Catonsville rapidly became a suburb. Membership grew and the church expanded in 1893. The original village of Catonsville had grown to the east along the turnpike and in 1896 the church was renamed Catonsville Presbyterian Church. The congregation and the community grew substantially and in 1921 the Presbyterians had outgrown the church. The corner stone was moved to the new church where it is today, under the steps. The church was sold to the Christian Temple in 1921. They did not use it, instead renting it to Bethany Christian Church and then to Christian Science Church. The Christadelphians purchased the church in 1941 and still occupy it. "The Christadelphians are a small religious body who have deliberately attempted to get back to the faith and character of the early Christian church. We have been in existence for over 100 years. The name "Christadelphian" means "Brother in Christ". We are located throughout the world. Like the early Christians, we meet in homes, rented rooms, and in some cases, our own halls. We are a lay community patterned after first century Christianity. Members of each congregation are addressed as "Brother" and "Sister", and all have an equal joint responsibility for the welfare of the church. A strong common belief binds our Brotherhood together."(brochure)

James A. Gary contributed over $500.00 in 1880 when the Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Whitely was procuring financial support. He and his wife joined the Church in 1884. The Gary estate, Summit was their summer residence. The Gary home in Baltimore was at 1200 Linden Avenue at Dolphin Street. Gary donated the organ for the Church and served on the Board of Trustees. He built Gary Memorial Church in Alberton as a memorial to his father in 1879. The design for this church has been attributed to Dixon and Carson. Local recognition as an industrialist and benefactor is supplemented by his state and national recognition as a Republican fundraiser and politician. President McKinley appointed James A.Gary Postmaster General in 1896. He only served one year, but the honorary title General Gary remains.

Charles L. Carson, a prolific and widely-recognized Baltimore architect was born in 1847, the son of a builder. His career was short but included numerous designs of various styles ranging from the Byzantine architecture of a synagogue to stone Gothic urban churches and rural wooden Gothic Revival chapels. Numerous churches were Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, but the denominations also included Roman Catholic and Episcopalian. The designs were not only ecclesiastical but included libraries, schools, banks, warehouses, stores, office buildings and residences. He attended Newton Academy, St. Timothy's Hall and the Maryland Institute. Carson acquired his skills working for Thomas Dixon and entered a partnership. This partnership was evidently dissolved before Carson submitted the plans for Paradise Presbyterian Church on July 22, 1880. Charles L. Carson was one of eighteen architects who founded the AIA. He credited the interest of Enoch Pratt to his success. James A. Gary and Enoch Pratt were listed as honorary pallbearers in Carson's obituary. He died December 18, 1891.

Inspection of the church and property reveals two other interesting historical aspects. The first is the location of a granite survey stone, on the northeast corner of the entrance tower steps. It may be a marker from the 1810 survey which divided a large tract of land known as Frederickstadt Enlarged. If this is fact then it should be at the southwest corner of the property along Frederick Road and has been moved. The stone would represent the dividing point for lot 107 and 108. The second aspect concerns

the appearance of the north facade, the dates and outlines of the addition(s) and their purpose. Carson's specifications leave a few questions about the gallery, the apse and a small room on the northeast corner of the main block, north gable end. Initially he wrote "fit up an Earth or dry Closet, with ventilator, in the rear, as shown." This statement is slashed as if to delete it but then is checked off in the margin. The earliest photograph shows a very small addition with only one bay, a door and with a pipe protruding from the roof. Inspection of the foundations and crawl spaces confirms the earliest outline available on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map dated 1899. The foundation follows the shape of the apse and continues to the east representing the main block of the north gable end. There is an opening in the foundation which provides access to inspect this area. Observations include that a small portion (approximately 10 feet x10 feet) of the much larger rectangular addition now present is original. Paper felt is found between the joists and the underside of the floor above. The paper felt is watermarked from a leaking roof or perhaps from washing the floor above. The floorboards are nearly identical in appearance to those found in the main block. Color of the wood, sawmarks and widths are very similar. Above the foundation the lines of vertically applied weatherboard are seen. The remnants of the corners of the foundation are present. It appears that this area may represent the presence of an attached privy, which Carson referred to as an Earth or dry Closet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA-2775

see continuation sheet 9.1

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ~~-6~~

Quadrangle name ~~Baltimore West~~, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1: 24 000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the NW corner of Frederick Road intersection of St. Timothy's Lane and running north binding on the west sid of avenue one hundred sixty feet to a lane twenty feet wide thence westerly binding on south side of said lane one hundred feet thence southerly parall with said fifty foot avenue one hundred sixty feet to Frederick Road and thence easterly binding on north side of road one hundred feet to place of beginning

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne T. Wells

organization Goucher College date December 12, 1996

street & number 607 St. Johnsbury Road telephone 410-788-3135

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21228

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

Major Bibliographical References

Adams, Robert P. "Must an Old Mill Town Die?" article on file Caton Room BCPL

Carson, Charles L. Specifications of Work and Materials for the erection of A Frame Church to be built near Catonsville, Baltimore Co. 22 July 1880 ms on file at Catonsville Presbyterian Church.

Carson, Charles L. MHT

Carson, Charles L. Obituary. The Sun. 19 December 1891.

Knip, Anna Heubeck. History of the Catonsville Presbyterian Church. 1955 book on file Caton Room, Catonsville Branch, Baltimore County Public Library.

Orser, Edward and Arnold, James. Catonsville from 1880 to 1940 From Village to Suburb. The Downing Co.

Perkins, J.B. Picturesque Catonsville. A.D. 1895 ms on file Catonsville Historical Society.

Stanton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. MHT.

Stump, William. "Summit Avenue" article on file Caton Room BCPL.

BA-2775

Chain of Title

CHK 1200 folio 343 Christian Temple DEED to the First Christadelphian Ecclesia
November 22, 1941

whereas 3/5/1890 Trustees of the Third Congregation of the Disciples of Jesus Christ
..name changed to Christian Temple 6/16/1928
whereas property herein conveyed is to be used solely for the purpose of a meeting place for the religious organization... Sum $5.00
Beginning for the first part .....
Beginning for the second part.....

WPC 545 folio 586 The Catonsville Presbyterian Church DEED to The Trustees of The Third Congregation of the Disciples of Jesus Christ
November 23, 1921

Beginning for the first at the northwest corner or intersection of the Frederick Turnpike Road and an avenue fifty feet wide leading up to the original site of St. Timothy's Hall (now known as St. Timothy's Lane) and running whence northerly bounding on the west line of said avenue on hundred and sixty feet to a lane twenty feet wide thence westerly binding on the south side of said lane seventy five feet thence southerly parallel with said fifty foot avenue one hundred and sixty feet more or less to the Frederick Turnpike Road and thence easterly binding on the north side of said road seventy five feet to the place of beginning.

Beginning for the second on the north side of the Frederick Turnpike Road and at a point distant seventy five feet westerly from the northwest corner or intersection of said turnpike and an avenue fifty feet wide leading to the original site of St. Timothy's Hall and running thence northerly and parallel to said avenue one hundred and sixty feet to a lane twenty feet wide thence westerly along the south side of said lane twenty five feet thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and sixty feet more or less to the Frederick Turnpike Road and thence easterly bounding on the north side of said road twenty five feet to the place of beginning.

LOT ONE

WMI 128 folio 405 Libertus Van Bokkelin DEED to The Paradise Presbyterian Church
March 30, 1882 $800.00

Being part of land conveyed by deed from George W. Tinges and George H. Sargent Trustees to Van Bokkelin

except erecting thereon any Slaughter house Glue factory or building on which shall be a stem boiler or engine or machinery causing noise and discomfort to adjacent properties.

WMI 128 folio 378 George W. Tinges and other Trustees DEED to Libertus Van Bokkelin
March 23, 1882

...All that lot , piece or parcelof land situate and located in Baltimore County aforesaid being part of a tract of land called "Frederickstadt Enlarged" and which is contained

BA-2775

within the description following that is to say. Beginning for the same at a stone marked 109standing on the north side and in the edge of the Frederick Turnpike road and running thence north .....(It being the same piece of land described in said leases from said James Wilson Trustee and others to said Van Bokkelin the lands excepted in said from Johnson to Morton are not intended to be included in this grant.

AWB 426 folio 464 James H. Wilson, Trustee LEASE to Libertus Van Bokkelin
January 15, 1850

payment of yearly rent of three hundred and sixty dollars (reduced to sum of one hundred and fifty dollars) ...said piece became vested Margaret E. Morton, late by virtue of a deed by Ann M. Johnson 9/21/1869 EHA ?063 folio 559 ..will...?SSA 1 folio 209 ground rent $150.00 to George Tinges and George Sargent...Circuit Court..."Libertus Van Bokkelin do pay to complainants sum of twenty five hundred dollars and complainants do execute to him a good and proper deed...and that thereon he shall not in any manor ...and October term 1881 Court of Appeals affirmed said decree and decided.... he can safely pay his money to these Trustees

LOT TWO

NBM 233(LMB) folio 416 James A. Gary DEED to Catonsville Presbyterian Church
July 19, 1898

.... an act to change the name of Paradise Presbyterian Church to that of Catonsville Presbyterian Church...January Session 1896... General Assembly of Maryland

LMB 197 folio 501 James A. Gary LEASE to Paradise Presbyterian Church
June 16, 1893

LMB 197 folio 499 Benjamin Whitely DEED to James A. Gary
April 27, 1893

Being part of the tract of land conveyed to Libertus Van Bokkelin by Tinges and Sargent

WMI 128 folio 407 Libertus Van Bokkelin DEED to Benjamin Whitely
March 30, 1882

Being part of the tract of land which was conveyed to Van Bokkelin by Tinges and Sargent

BA-2775

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Idustrial/Urban Dominance
Modern Period

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture

Religion

Resource Type: Buiding

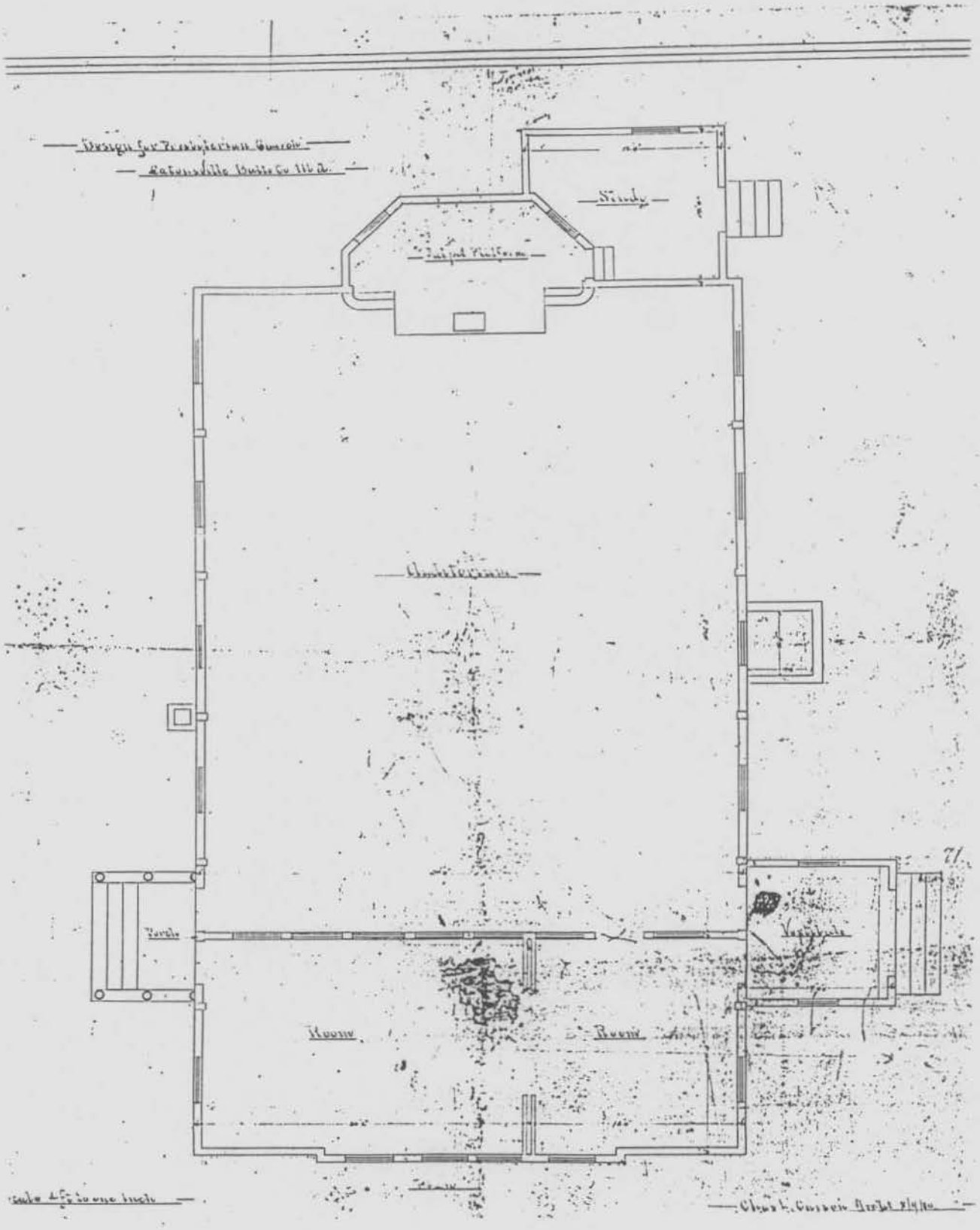
Category: Religious

Historic Environment: Village

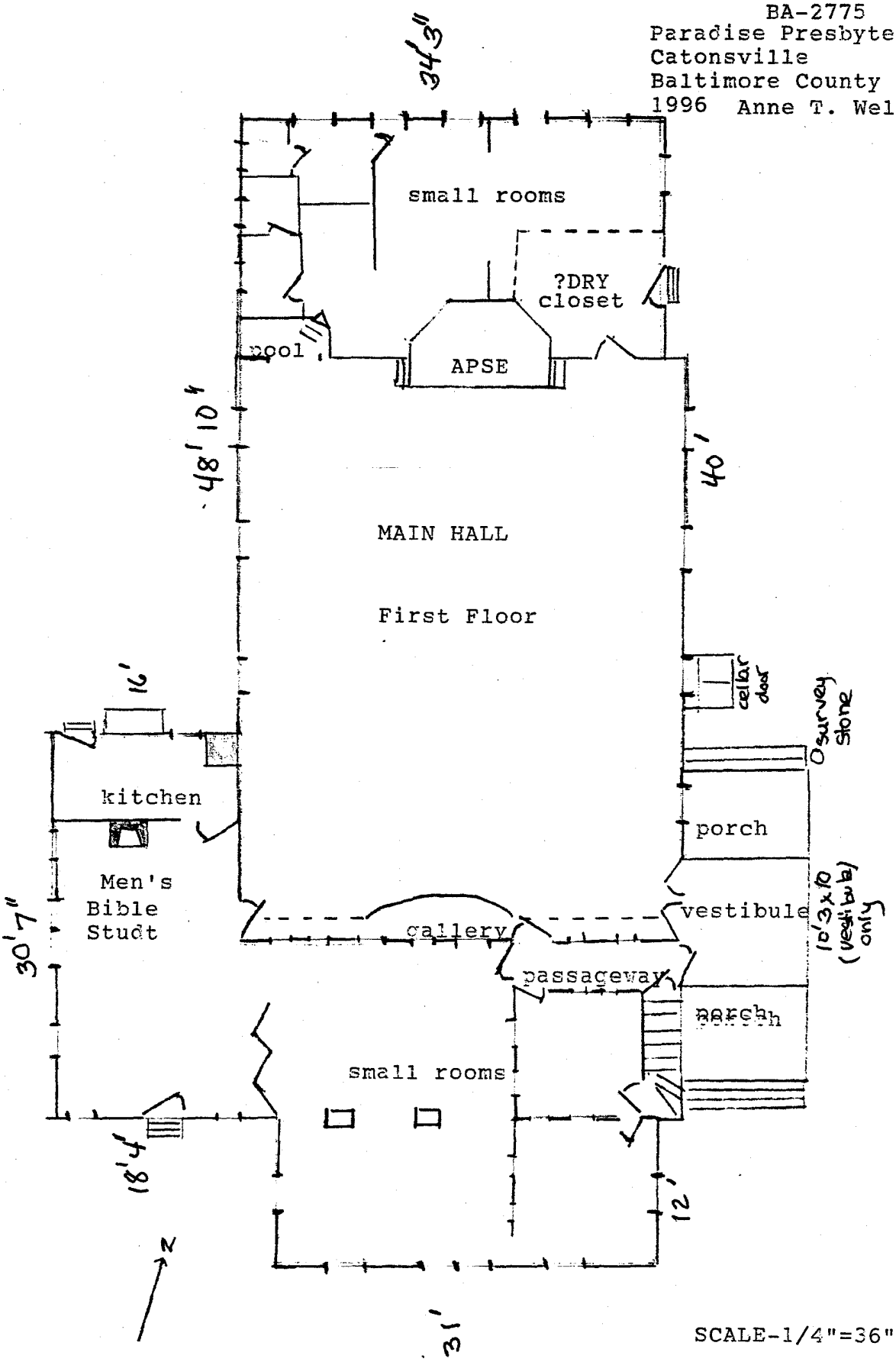
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Religious

Charles L. Carson

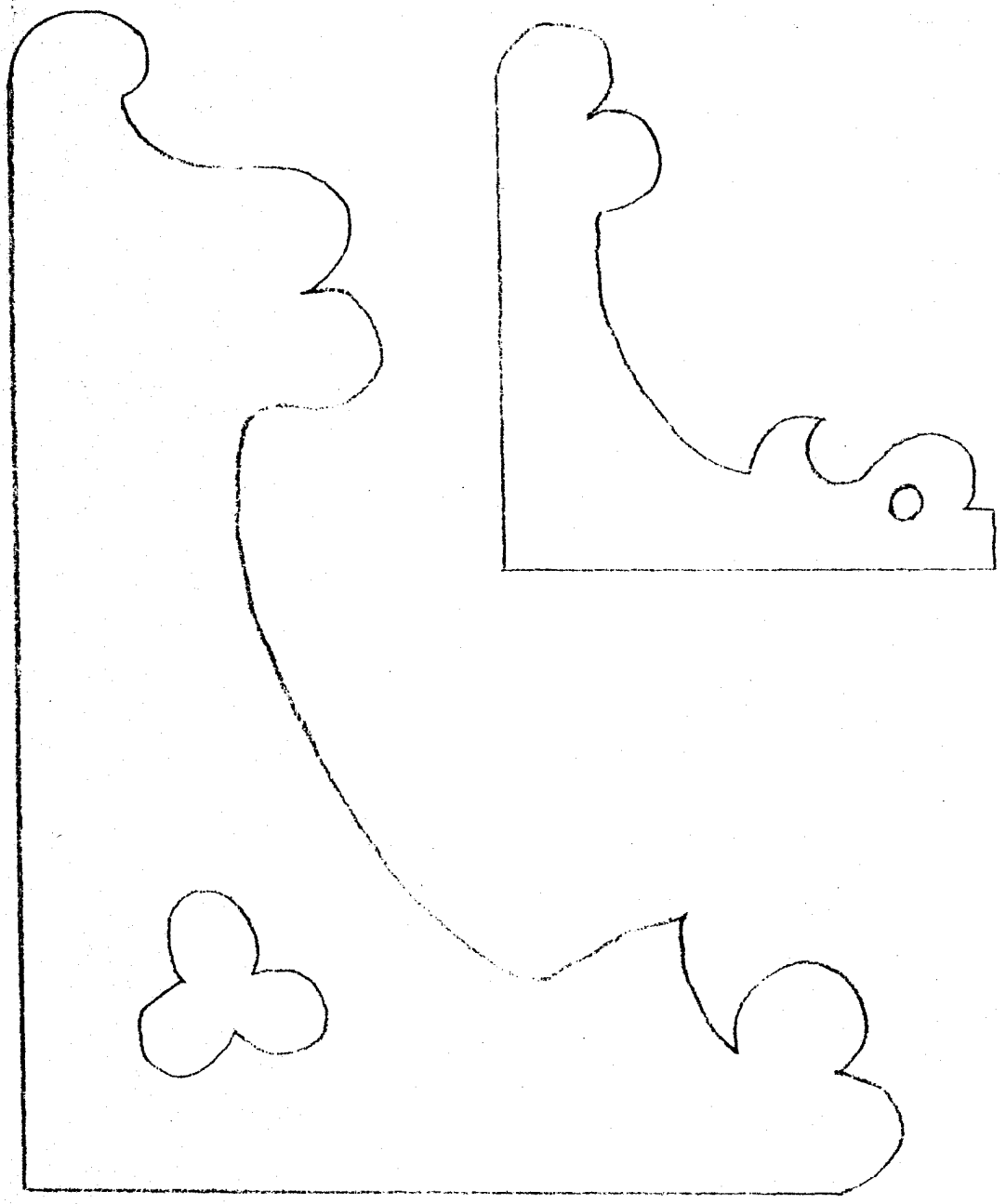
BA-2775


Design for Presbyterian Church
Catonsville Balto Co Md.
Study
Pulpit Platform
Auditorium
Porch
Vestibule
Room
Room
Room
Scale 1/8 to one inch
Chas L. Carson Archt 8/9/10

BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian Churc
Catonsville
Baltimore County
1996 Anne T. Wells

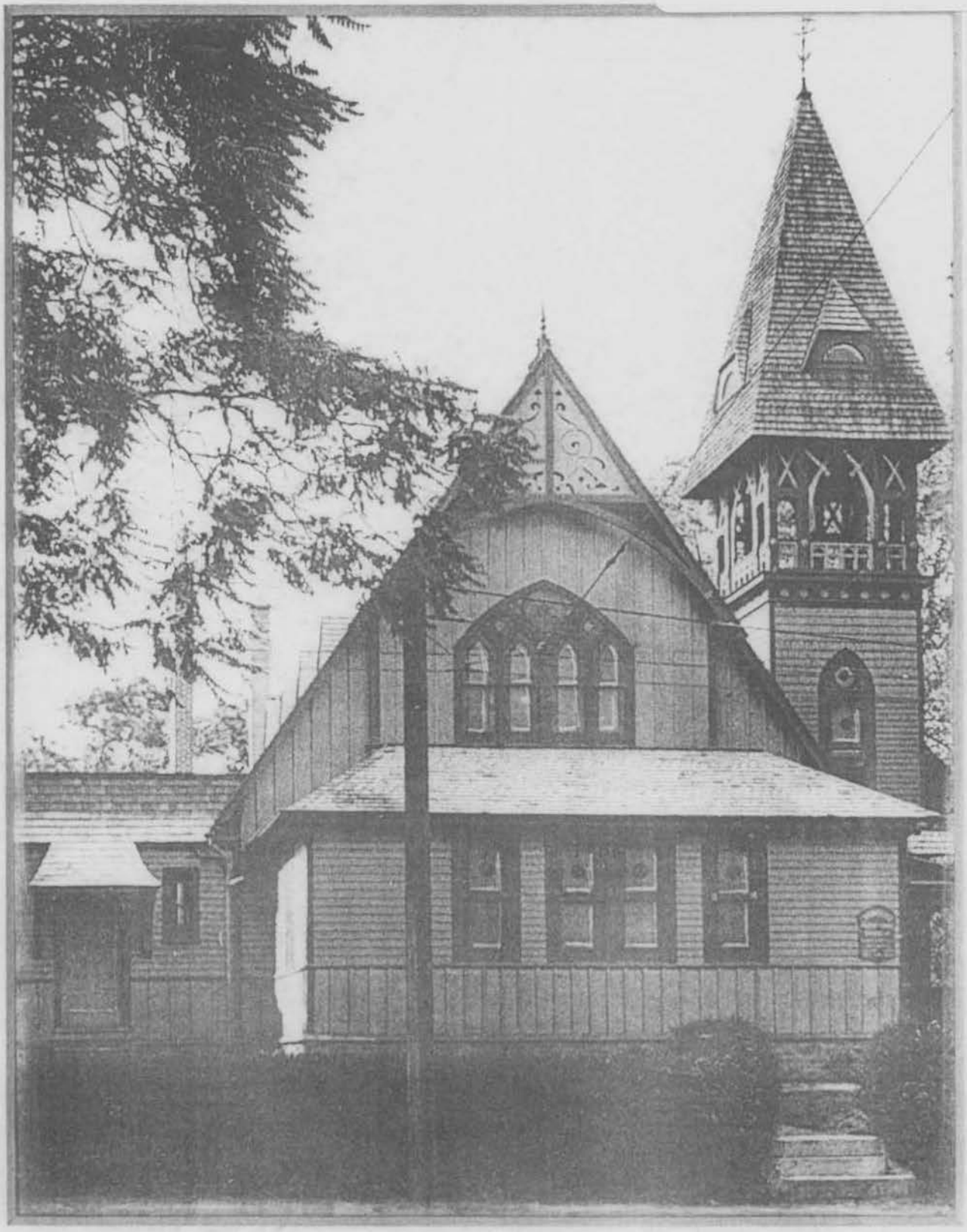


SCALE-1/4"=36"



BRACKET DETAILS

BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian Church
Baltimore County

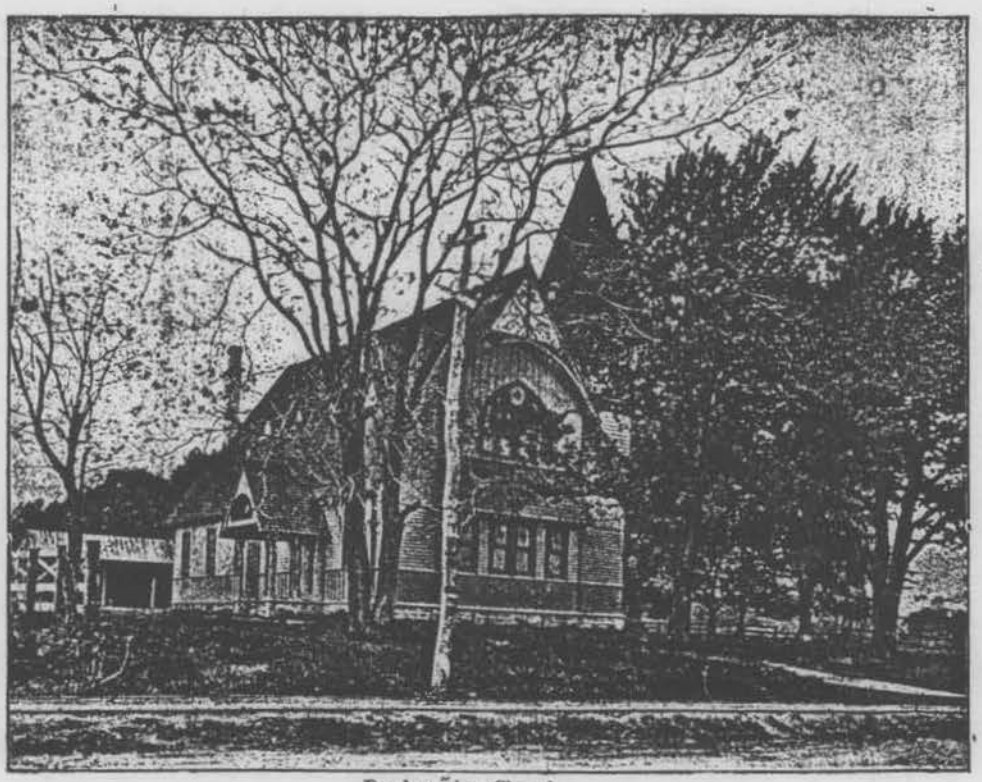


AFTER 1910
Note two chimneys

CATONSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
FREDERICK ROAD AND ST. TIMOTHY'S LANE 1880-1921

BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian Church
Catonsville
Baltimore County

ick Avenue. It has been en
The first efforts to organize a
ans took a definite shape, and
n, the present pastor of the
make preparations for the
money to begin the building.
ed in 1881. Rev. J. F. Jen-
min Whitely, T. L. Tinsley,
J. W. Harvey and L. Rust.
as delivered by Rev. W. J.
organ, which was presented
ove the church. The mem-
ennison is President of the
is a native of Pennsylvania
events and a frequent con-



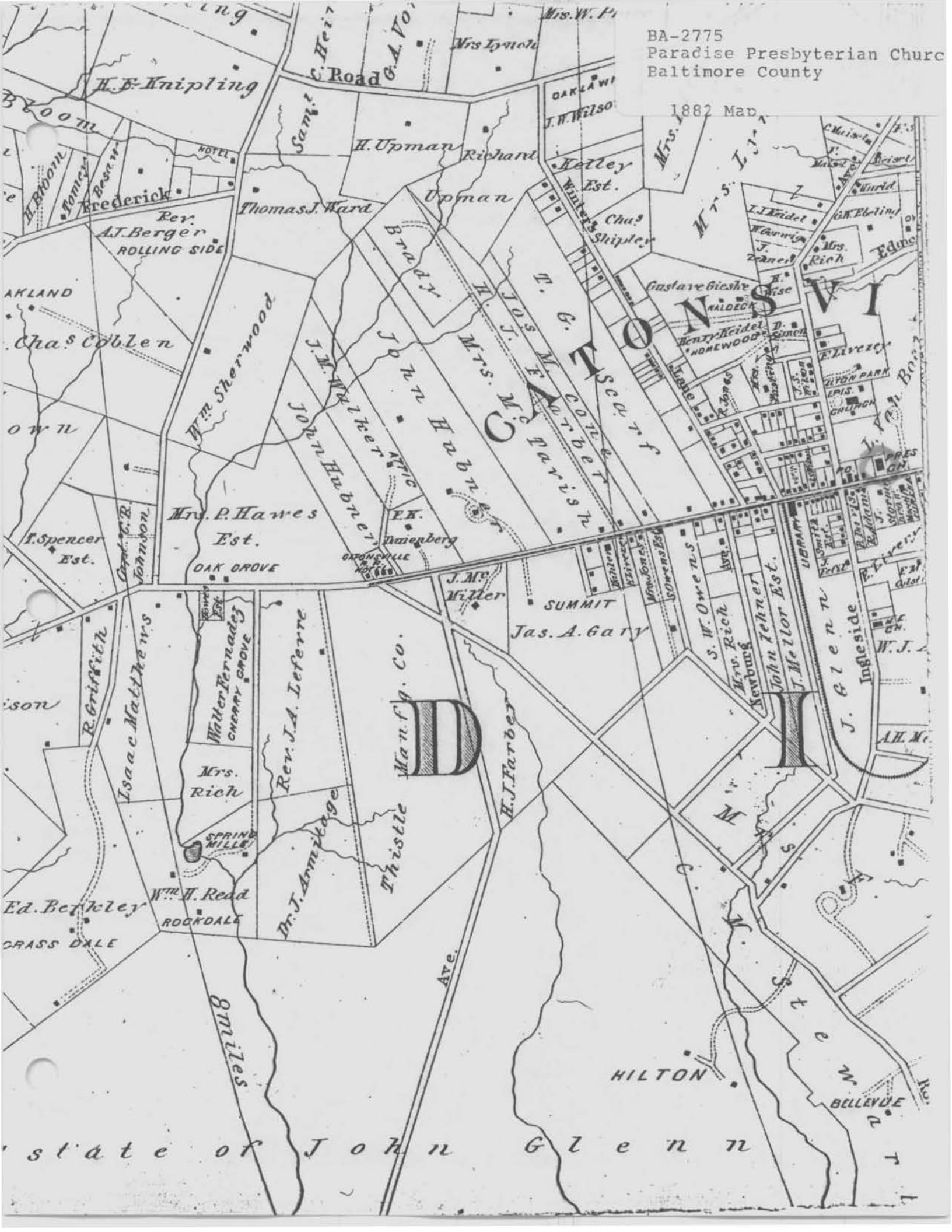
Presbyterian Church.

PRIOR TO 1893 EXPANSION

BA-277~~6~~5
Paradise Presbyterian Churcl
Catonsville
Baltimore County

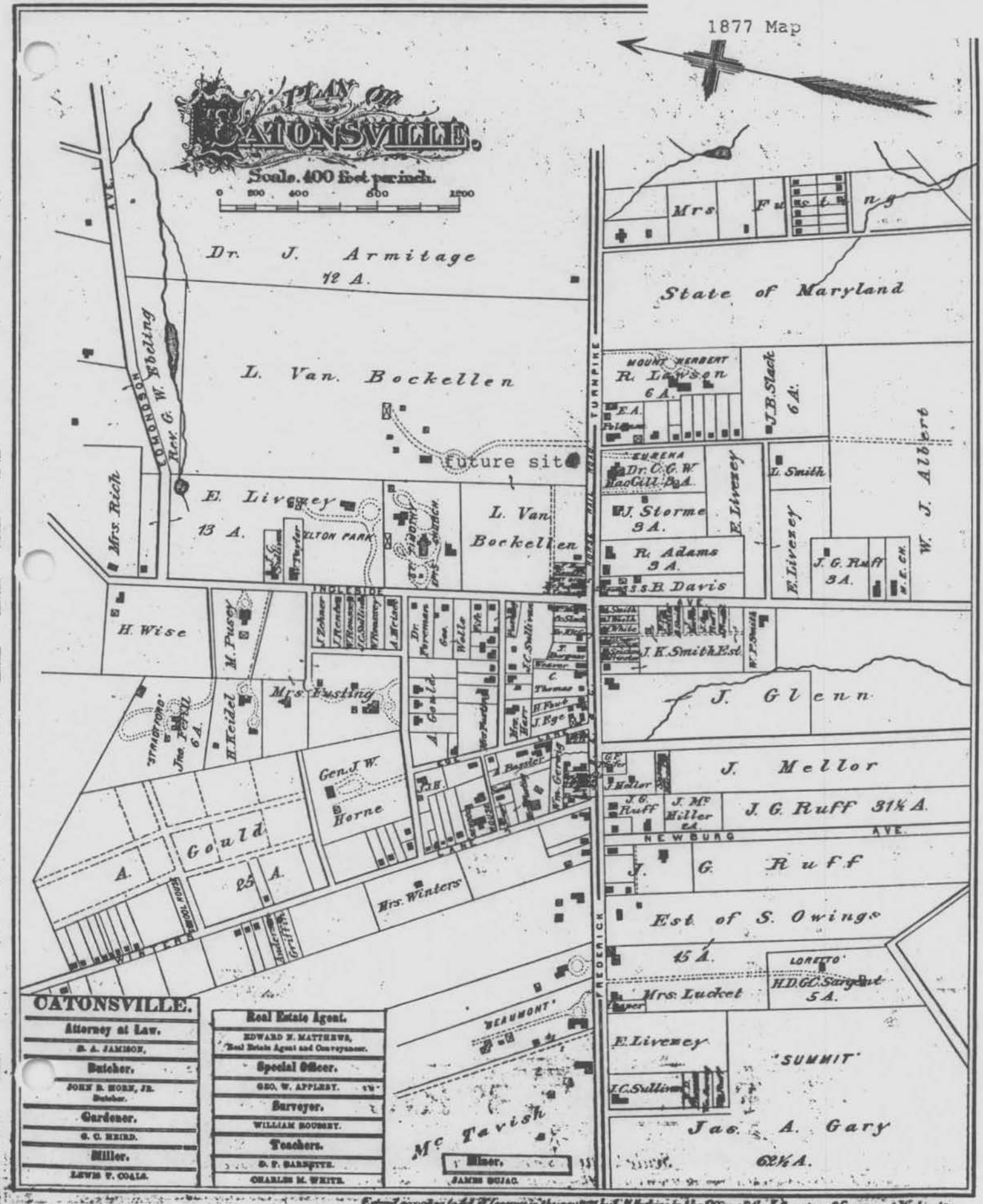
BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian Churc
Baltimore County

1882 Map

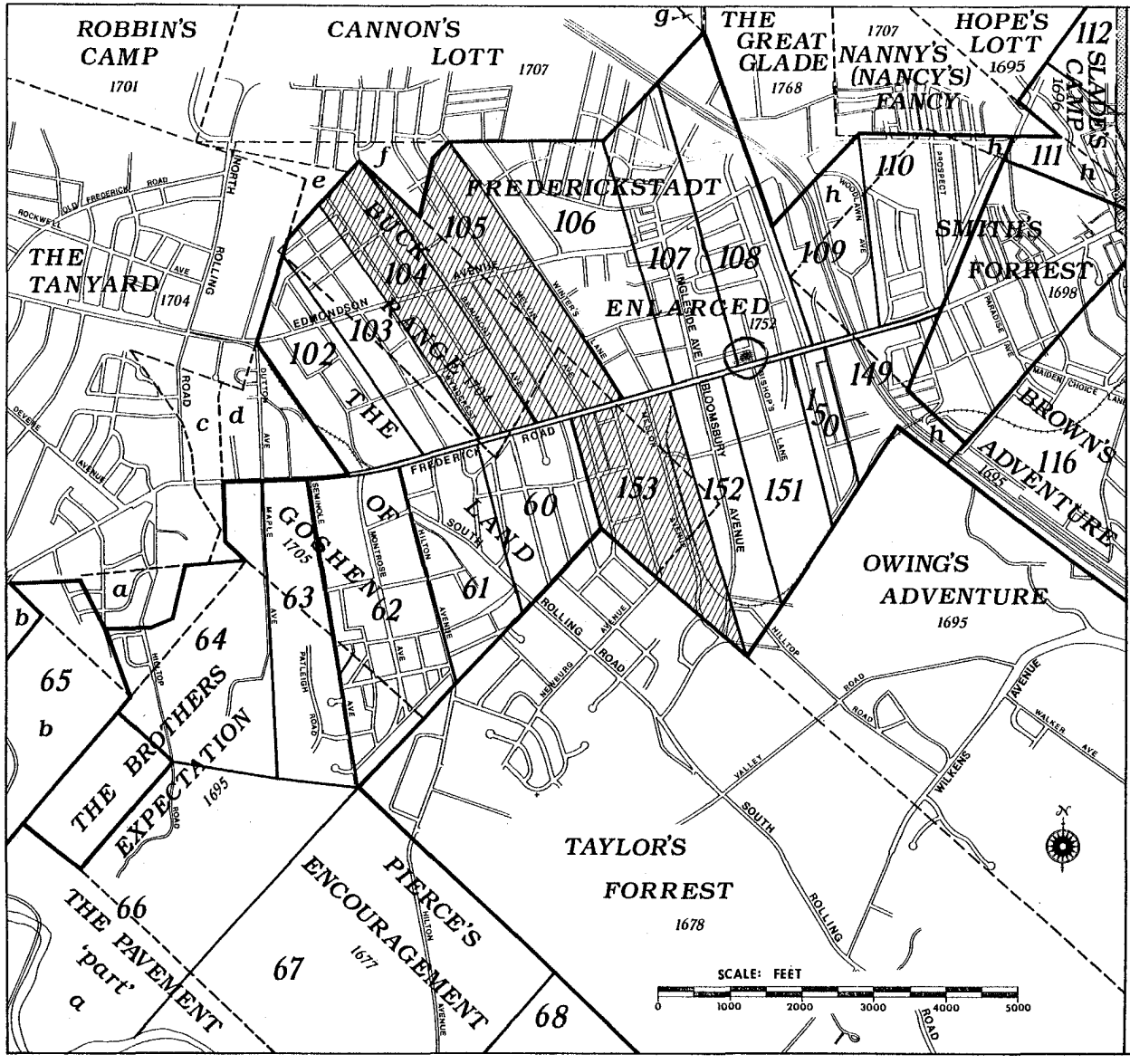


BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian
Baltimore County

1877 Map



Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1877 by C. M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



LEGEND:

- Original Village of "CATONVILLE".
- Baltimore City, 1976.
- Roads and Streets in 1976.
- Outline of Baltimore Company Lands Prior to Division in 1810.
- Division Lines Between Lots Divided by The Baltimore Company in 1810.
- Approximate Location of Boundary Lines of Original Land Grants.

KEY:

TO LAND GRANTS (With Patent Dates)

- a The Pavement, 1748
- b Christian's Lott, 1696
- c Traps for The Old Fox, 1771
- d The Land of Goshen, 1705
- e Teal's Meadow, 1762
- f Partner's Search, 1785
- g Cannon's Delight, 1706
- h Frederickstadt Enlarged, 1752

NOTE: The locations of all historical lines have been calculated from original records.

CATONSVILLE

in

April 1810

with

1976 Streets and Roads

and

Colonial Land Grants

CALCULATIONS OF LINES, CARTOGRAPHY AND DESIGN... BY ED H. PARKISON

INK RENDITION AND LETTERING... BY DANIEL A. WILHIDE

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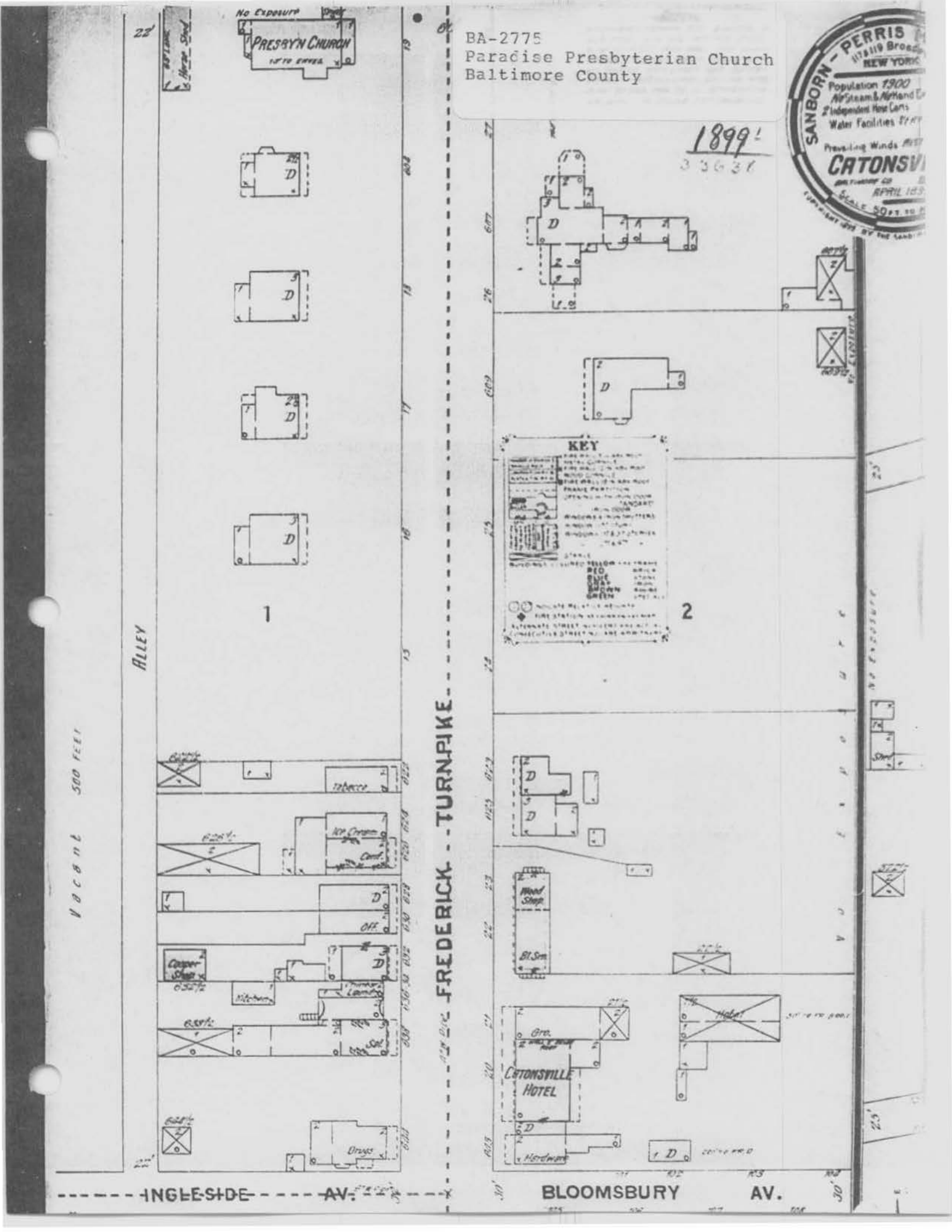
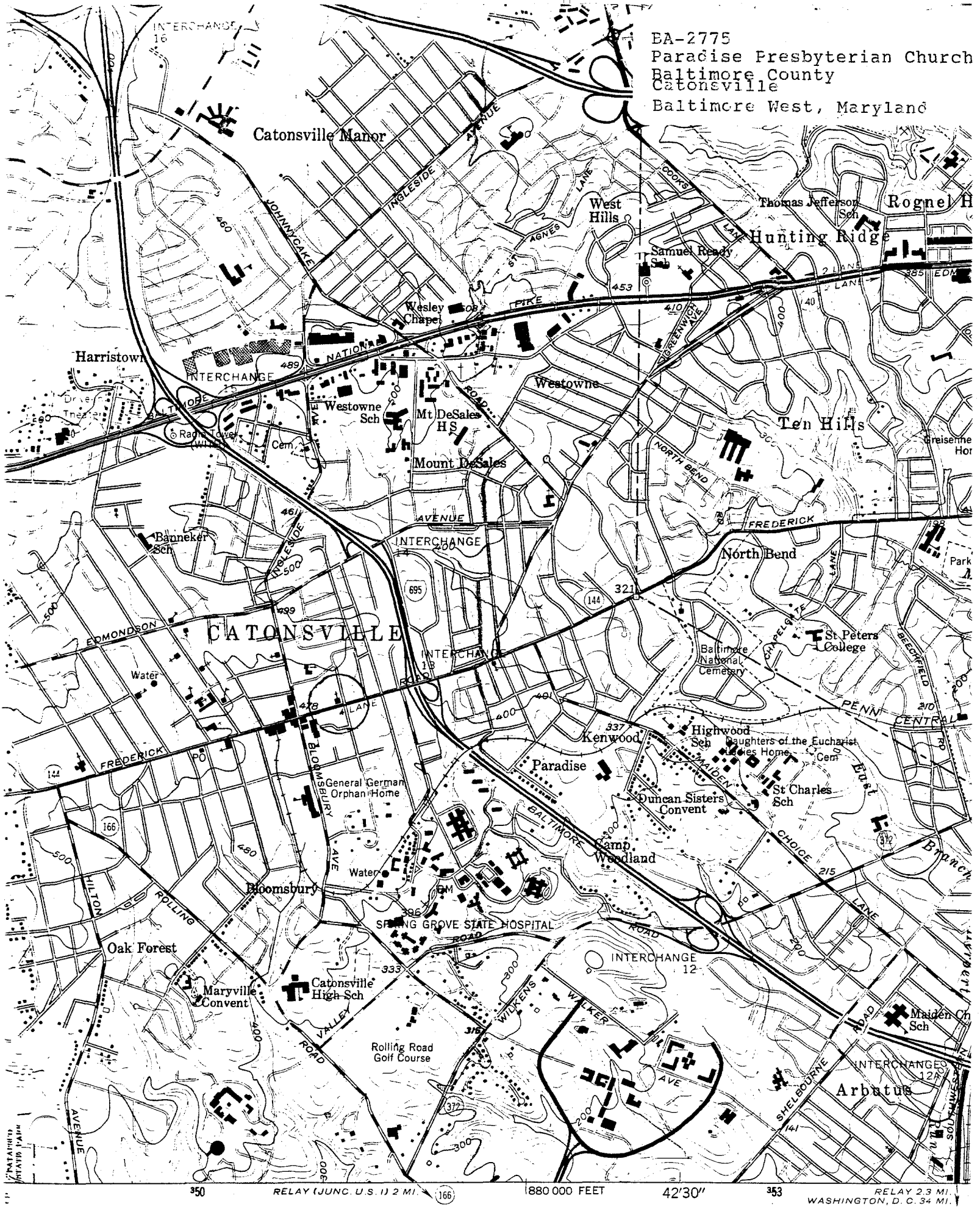
BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian Church
Baltimore County

BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian Church
Baltimore County



BA-2775
Paradise Presbyterian Church
Baltimore County
Catonsville
Baltimore West, Maryland



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ted and published by the Geological Survey
ntrol by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and City of Baltimore

MN
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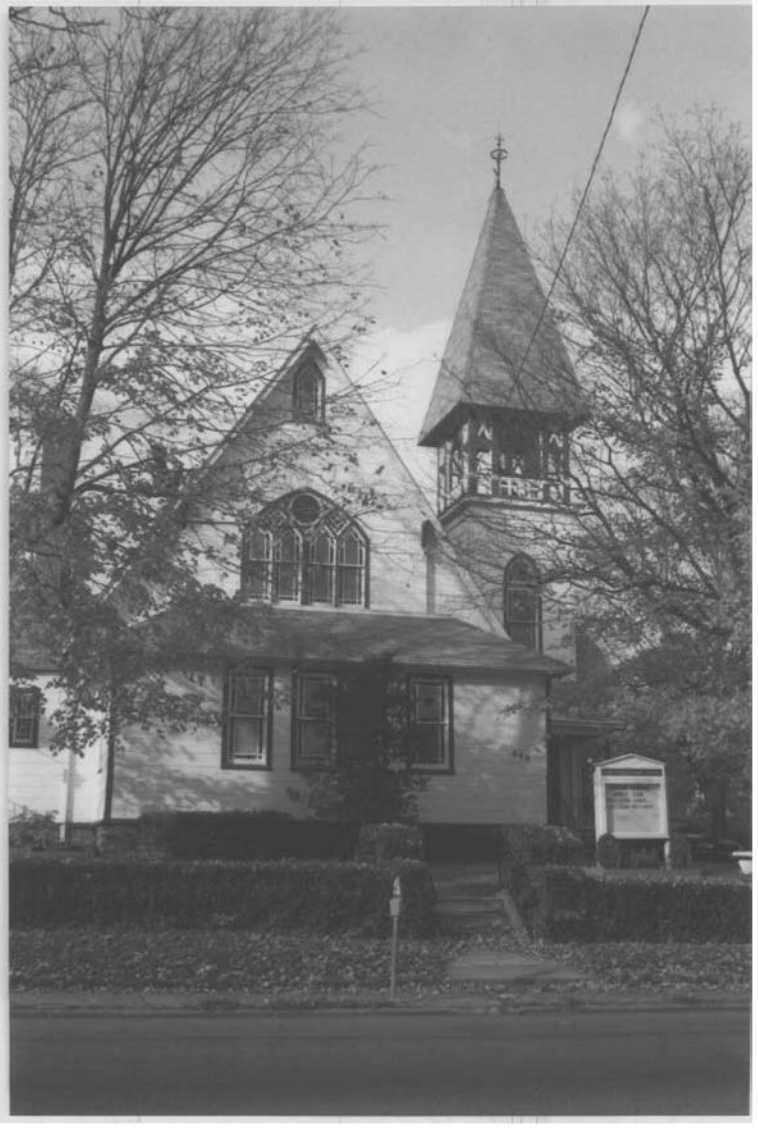
1000 0 1000 20



BA 2775
Paradise Presbyterian Ch
Baltimore Maryland
Anne T. Wells
November 1996
SOUTH ELEVATION

1/8

BA 2775
Paradise Presbyterian Ch
Baltimore Maryland
Anne T. Wells
November 1996

southeast view

2/8

BA 2775

Paradise Presbyterian Ch
Baltimore Maryland
Anne L. Wells
November 1996

Windows - enamelled
w/ etched and
colored glass

3/8

BA 2775
Paradise Presbyterian
Baltimore Maryland
Anne L Wells
November 1996
translucent windows

4/8

BA 2775

Paradise Presbyterian Church

Baltimore Maryland

Anne L. Wells

November 1996

5/8

BA 2775
Paradise Presbyterian Church
Baltimore Maryland
Anne L. Wells
November 1996

6/8

BA 2775
Paradise Presbyterian Ch
Baltimore Maryland
Anne S. Wells
November 1996

7/8

BA 2775
Paradise Presbyterian Church
Baltimore Maryland
Anne L. Wells
November 1996

8/8

BA-2775

PARADISE PRES CH.

CATONSVILLE

AFTER 1893

BA - 2775

PARADISE PRES. CH

CATONSVILLE

BEFORE 1893

CHARLES L. CARSON

BH-2775

CHARLES CARSON GRAVESTONE

1251 152-2-1 1-2F