

**BALTIMORE METROCENTER SURVEY**

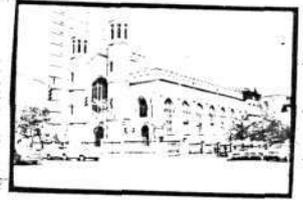
SURVEY NO.: B-23

AREA: Cathedral Hill

MAGI NO.: 0400231408

Address: 100 West Franklin Street  
 Current Name: New Psalmist Baptist Church

|                      |        |                                    |
|----------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Block: 550           | Lot: 1 | Lot size: 88 ft. x 140 ft.         |
| Height: 1            |        | Materials: Brick and brownstone    |
| Condition: Good      |        | Owner: New Psalmist Baptist Church |
| Use: Religious       |        | Accessible: Yes, restricted        |
| Designation: NR, BCL |        | Liber/Folio: RHB 3560/722          |



Historic Name: Franklin Street Presbyterian Church  
 Date: 1847  
 Architect/Builder: Robert Cary Long, Jr.  
 Style (if appropriate): Gothic Revival

**Description:** Essentially a hall type church, the church is a long rectangle with seven bays on the Cathedral Street elevation. The principal elevation on Franklin Street is dominated by two octagonal towers flanking a central door and window with Perpendicular tracery. The doorway and window have three-centered arches and the windows in the side elevations have Gothic arches. The bays are separated by brick buttresses. The roofline is crenellated and accented by stone coping. The towers are also crenellated and have louvred belfry openings. Stone buttresses and a frieze surround the doorway. Stone belt courses accent the brick exterior, which was originally painted to resemble stone. The length of the chancel was increased in 1865.

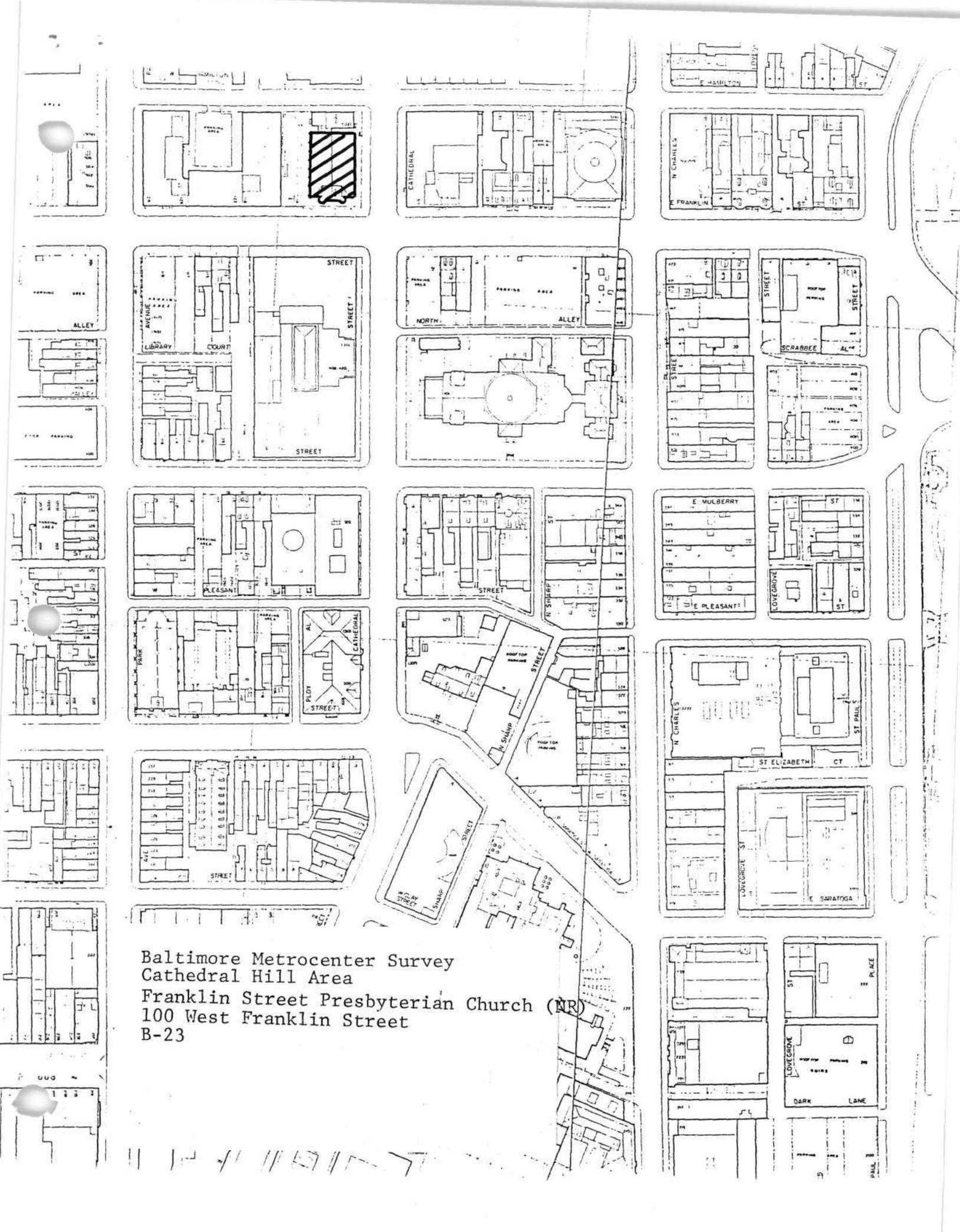
**Significance:**

Area: architecture

Level: national

An important Gothic Revival landmark in American architecture, the former Franklin Street Presbyterian Church contrasts with the neo-classical Basilica of the Assumption and the First Unitarian Church. The difference in the styles was originally less apparent when the original scored stucco exterior was still in place on the Franklin Street Church. In its present state, it remains a key building in American architectural history.

Sources: CHAP file  
 Surveyor and Date: Janet Davis, April 1985



Baltimore Metrocenter Survey  
Cathedral Hill Area  
Franklin Street Presbyterian Church (NR)  
100 West Franklin Street  
B-23



Franklin Street Presbyterian Church  
100 West Franklin Street B-23  
Cathedral Hill - Metrocenter Survey  
Baltimore (City), Maryland  
Photo: Janet Davis  
Date: August 1984  
Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
Southeast corner view

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM  
for the  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

|  |  |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <b>1. NAME</b>   |  |   |   |   |
| COMMON:<br>Franklin Street Presbyterian Church   |  |   |   |   |
| AND/OR HISTORIC:   |  |   |   |   |
| <b>2. LOCATION</b>   |  |   |   |   |
| STREET AND NUMBER:<br>100 West Franklin Street   |  |   |   |   |
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore   |  |   |   |   |
| STATE<br>Maryland  |  |   | COUNTY:   |   |
| <b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>   |  |   |   |   |
| <b>CATEGORY</b><br>(Check One)   | <b>OWNERSHIP</b>   |   | <b>STATUS</b>   | <b>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</b>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> District<br><input type="checkbox"/> Site<br><input type="checkbox"/> Object  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building<br><input type="checkbox"/> Structure<br><input type="checkbox"/> Both                                |   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied<br><input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied<br><input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress | <b>Yes:</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Restricted<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted<br><input type="checkbox"/> No |
| <b>PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)</b>  |  |   |   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural<br><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial<br><input type="checkbox"/> Educational<br><input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Government<br><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial<br><input type="checkbox"/> Military<br><input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park<br><input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious<br><input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Comments   |
| <b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>  |  |   |   |   |
| OWNER'S NAME:<br>Committee of the Presbyterian Church  |  |   |   |   |
| STREET AND NUMBER:   |  |   |   |   |
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore   |  |   | STATE:<br>Maryland  |   |
| <b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>  |  |   |   |   |
| COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:<br>Records Office, Room 601, Baltimore City Courthouse  |  |   |   |   |
| STREET AND NUMBER:<br>Fayette and Calvert Streets  |  |   |   |   |
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore   |  |   | STATE<br>Maryland   |   |
| 21202  |  |   |   |   |
| Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): RHB 3091-485   |  |   |   |   |
| <b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>   |  |   |   |   |
| TITLE OF SURVEY:<br>City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey  |  |   |   |   |
| DATE OF SURVEY: 1975 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local |  |   |   |   |
| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:<br>Commission for Hist. and Arch. Pres.   |  |   |   |   |
| STREET AND NUMBER:<br>26 S. Calvert St.  |  |   |   |   |
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore   |  |   | STATE:<br>Maryland  |   |
| 21202  |  |   |   |   |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

| 7. DESCRIPTION  |   |
|---|---|
| CONDITION   | (Check One)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed  |
|   | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">           (Check One)<br/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered    <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered         </div> <div style="width: 45%;">           (Check One)<br/> <input type="checkbox"/> Moved    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site         </div> </div> |
| DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE  |   |
| <p>This masonry church was built in Tudor Gothic style. The facade is divided into three sections delineated by two towers which flank the pitched-roofed center section.</p> <p>The main entrance is in the form of a compound Tudor arch set in a rectangular frame. The spandrels above the arch are decorated with floral carvings. Flanking the arch, and hanging from a projecting string course which spans the center section and towers, are two pendant-like corbels. On either outer side of these are two buttresses which rise to the string course. The doors of the outer sections of the facade have identical configurations and ornamentation, except that they have no flanking buttresses, and they are of smaller dimensions.</p> <p>Above the belt course in the facade is a course of talon-like mouldings. Directly above this is a large stained glass window which breaks into tracery towards the crown. This window is set in a four-centered, pointed (Tudor) arch which is accentuated by moulding about the crown of the arch. The moulding ends in corbels.</p> <p>Towards the top of the center section of the facade, the roof line is emphasized by pitched moulding, above which appears a stepped rampart, a motif which is carried onto the rooftops of the outer sections of the building and the tops of the towers.</p> <p>The towers are octagonal and are divided into six levels by cornice-like projectures which wrap around them. The first and second levels are blank; a rectangular, single hung window with four lights appears in the third level of each tower. Above the flat-arched lintels are mouldings which follow the lintels' line and fall into corbels on either side of the window. Windows of identical design appear at the fourth level. The fifth level contains eight louvred, pointed arch windows with ovoid tracery spandrels set in tall, flat-arched recesses. Sills and lintels are flat stone slabs. The abbreviated sixth level is blank, and is topped by the crenelated rampart.</p> <p>The outer sections of the facade have a low-pitched roof, buttressed corners perpendicular to the facade, and large pointed arch tracery windows with corbeled mouldings over the doorways.</p> <p>The sides of the building are broken into seven bays which are formed by buttresses. In each bay is a large, pointed arch tracery window with a simple stone sill and a partial moulding ending in corbels.</p> <p>The church was lengthened in 1865. The original architect was Robert Carey Long, Jr.</p> |   |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

|  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) C. 1844

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

|  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to 505 Park Avenue

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Blank area for Major Bibliographical References.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY |                         |                         | O<br>R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY<br>OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES |                         |  |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|--|
| CORNER   | LATITUDE                | LONGITUDE               |        | LATITUDE  | LONGITUDE               |  |
|  | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds |        | Degrees Minutes Seconds   | Degrees Minutes Seconds |  |
| NW   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |
| NE   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |
| SE   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |
| SW   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

88'x140'

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
Joseph Potts, Planning Assistant

ORGANIZATION: Commission for Hist. and Arch.Pres. DATE: 11/6/75

STREET AND NUMBER:  
26 S. Calvert St.

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore, STATE: Maryland 21202

**12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)**

Significance of this property is:  
National  State  Local

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| STATE:<br>Maryland        |      |
| COUNTY:<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY          |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER              | DATE |
|                           |      |

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: 504 Cathedral Street (parsonage) 21201  
100 West Franklin Street (northwest corner, at Cathedral St.)

CITY OR TOWN:  
Baltimore

|                   |            |                           |             |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| STATE<br>Maryland | CODE<br>24 | COUNTY:<br>Baltimore City | CODE<br>510 |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

| CATEGORY<br>(Check One)   | OWNERSHIP  | STATUS  | ACCESSIBLE<br>TO THE PUBLIC  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building<br><input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure<br><input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input type="checkbox"/> Public<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private<br><input type="checkbox"/> Both                                    | Public Acquisition:<br><input type="checkbox"/> In Process<br><input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied<br><input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied<br><input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work<br>in progress |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)  |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural<br><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial<br><input type="checkbox"/> Educational<br><input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Government<br><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial<br><input type="checkbox"/> Military<br><input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park<br><input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious<br><input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____<br>_____<br>_____                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____<br>_____<br>_____   |  |   |  |

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Franklin St. Presbyterian Congregation in the City of

STREET AND NUMBER: /Baltimore, Md.  
100 West Franklin Street

|                            |                    |            |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore | STATE:<br>Maryland | CODE<br>24 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Land Record Office of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Room 610, Courthouse, 100 North Calvert Street

|                            |                    |            |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore | STATE:<br>Maryland | CODE<br>24 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970     Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:  
94 College Avenue

|                            |                    |            |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Annapolis | STATE:<br>Maryland | CODE<br>24 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland  
COUNTY: Baltimore City  
FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

|           |   |   |                               |                                       |   |                                    |
|-----------|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One)                                   |   |                               |                                       |   |                                    |
|           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Good                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed |
|           | (Check One)                                   |   |                               | (Check One)                           |   |                                    |
|           | <input type="checkbox"/> Altered              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Moved        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site |                                    |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Franklin Street Presbyterian Church is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Franklin and Cathedral Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. The Franklin Street Presbyterian Church Parsonage is located directly north of the church on the west side of Cathedral Street.

Designed by the Baltimore architect, Robert Cary Long, Jr., in 1844 and dedicated in 1847, the Church heralded a turning point of architectural taste in Baltimore and marked the maturation of Robert Cary Long, Jr., as an architect, who later became the distinguished Greek-Revival architect of Baltimore. The church is significant because an action taken by its congregation immediately after the Civil War led directly to the formation of the Presbytery of Maryland (known familiarly as the Southern Church) which is still in existence (January 1971).

Prior to 1844 only two churches in Baltimore had been constructed in the Gothic idiom: the small and secluded chapel of St. Mary's Seminary, built in 1807 by French emigré Maximilian Godefroy, and St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic Church, in 1842, by Robert Cary Long, Jr. Both structures, however, had been commissioned by religious groups only recently arrived from Europe. The Sulpician fathers, of St. Mary's, came in 1795; the Redemptorists, builders of St. Alphonsus', in 1840. The architectural taste of those two groups cannot be said to have reflected that of the native population of Baltimore. Long, Jr.'s 1844 Tudor Gothic Revival design for the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church was a different case as it was approved and accepted as a church by a session composed of Baltimoreans, not Europeans. That it represented a shift of local taste away from the neo-classicism that had dominated Baltimore architecture since the commencement of Benjamin Henry Latrobe's Old Roman Catholic Cathedral (the Basilica of the Assumption) in 1808 can be demonstrated by noting that after the completion of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church no major ecclesiastical structure in Baltimore was built in the neoclassic style until the early twentieth century.

Because it is situated one block north of Latrobe's neo-classic cathedral, the Basilica, and one block west of Maximilian Godefroy's Roman-inspired Unitarian Church of 1817, the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church--within sight of both the others--allows a viewer to grasp the degree to which the introduction of Gothic revival styles redirected American church architecture in the middle of the nineteenth century in Baltimore.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1844-1847

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In American religious history the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church holds an important place as the founder of the Southern Presbyterian Church (1866).

The architect of the church, Robert Cary Long, Jr., 1810-1849, and of the parsonage, R. Snowden Andrews (1830-1903), were important mid-nineteenth-century Maryland architects.

The Franklin Street Presbyterian Church is significant part of the street scape of the City of Baltimore. The church is located in a section of the city which within a four block radius encompasses Benjamin Latrobe's Basilica, a National Register of Historic Places property; Mount Vernon Place which contains Robert Mills' monument to George Washington; Stanford White's (architect, New York) Jerome Mansion; Maximilian Godefroy's First Unitarian Church; the Mount Vernon United Methodist Church, Jacobs Mansion, Thomas Jenkins-Gladdings House. All of these buildings including the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, are located in what was an important residential section of Baltimore developed in the mid-nineteenth century. Political and social leaders of both the city and the state lived in this neighborhood.

Dr. Phoebe B. Stanton, an outstanding student and author of Gothic Revival architecture has attested to the architectural significance of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church in her book, The Gothic Revival of American Church Architecture An Episode in Taste 1840-1856 and in written correspondence. Her opinion is supported by Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr., Director of the Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore, in "Robert Cary Long, Jr., and the Battle of Styles," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, XIV (March 1957), 28-30.

Talbot Hamlin (New York 1944, 1961) in Greek Revival Architecture in America called Robert Cary Long, Jr., the distinguished Greek Revival Architect of Baltimore.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Recorders:

William Morgan, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland, June 1969.

Catherine Black, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland, November 1970.

James Waesche, Baltimore Magazine, 1971

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA** SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY |          |         |           | O<br>R  | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY<br>OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES |         |           |         |            |
|--|----------|---------|-----------|---------|---|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| CORNER   | LATITUDE |         | LONGITUDE |         | LATITUDE  |         | LONGITUDE |         |            |
|  | Degrees  | Minutes | Seconds   | Degrees | Minutes   | Seconds | Degrees   | Minutes | Seconds    |
| NW   | °        | '       | "         | °       | '   | "       | 39        | °       | 17' 58.59" |
| NE   | °        | '       | "         | °       | '   | "       | 76        | °       | 36' 52.16" |
| SE   | °        | '       | "         | °       | '   | "       |           |         |            |
| SW   | °        | '       | "         | °       | '   | "       |           |         |            |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.28 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|--------|------|--------|------|
|        |      |        |      |
|        |      |        |      |
|        |      |        |      |
|        |      |        |      |

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: June 9, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:  
94 College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

| 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION   | NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION  |
|---|---|
| <p>As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name <u>Orlando Ridout IV</u><br/>Orlando Ridout IV</p> <p>Title <u>State Liaison Officer for Maryland</u></p> <p>Date <u>JUN 9 1971</u></p> | <p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____<br/>Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____<br/>Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p> |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| Maryland                 |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

(Number all entries)

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Historic American Buildings Survey

1958 Federal

Library of Congress  
Washington, D. C. code: 11

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

1970 Local

402 City Hall  
Baltimore, Maryland code: 24

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

Robert Cary Long, Jr., was born in Baltimore in 1810, the son of a master carpenter who had himself achieved considerable local recognition as a designer of buildings. Unlike his father, Robert Cary Long, Jr. received formal training in architecture, studying in New York with Martin Euclid Thompson. It was not until 1833, at the death of his father, that he returned to Baltimore. His earliest buildings and designs in that city were in the "classical" and Egyptian modes. His first introduction to the Gothic style was St. Alphonsus', which can be seen more as an experiment than as a work displaying complete self-assurance. With the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, however, although he drew certain motives from works of Thomas Hope (specifically, An Historical Essay on Architecture) and A. W. Pugin (Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Examples of Gothic Architecture), Long, Jr. revealed a mastery of the Gothic idiom and an understanding of its principles rather than a mere facility in the application of its decorative devices.

In 1866, 17 years after Long, Jr.'s death and one year after the end of the Civil War, the congregation of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, under the leadership of the Reverend J. J. Bullock, D.D., severed its connections with the Presbytery of Baltimore because of a dispute with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The dispute arose because the General Assembly, the governing body of the Presbyterian Church, required

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Maryland        |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

its member congregations to give allegiance to the Federal government rather than to the governments of the various states. The result of the separation was the formation of the Presbytery of Maryland and the southern branch of American Presbyterianism, the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

The building is still (January 1971) used for worship and other religious purposes by the congregation of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church.

The architectural description of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church from the files of the Historic American Buildings Survey is on file at the Library of Congress. Excerpts of it are as follows:

Generally, the main part of the church is a rectangle with gabled roof. The front facing south has a large main entrance with double oak doors and nicely trimmed with stone, with pilasters each side, the door having a Tudor-gothic arched head and a stone Gothic cornice between the door head and the main window. The church window is divided into five vertical sections with stone mullions ending in trefoils, the window head is a larger Tudor-gothic arch trimmed in stone.

On each side of the main entrance is an octagonal belfry about ten feet in diameter. These belfries or towers are about 60 feet high and are topped by embattlements. The top sections have louvered windows with small windows on the front below.

On each side of the towers are secondary entrances, similar to the main entrance but smaller, with Tudor arches of stone and arched windows above. These windows are trimmed with moulded brick.

The front gable of the church has crenels and merlons running up the rake, and is contained by the towers, the side entrances being topped by horizontal parapets with embattlements, forming returns for the parapet at the sides of the building.

Both sides of the building have seven bays with stained glass windows between and buttresses dividing the bays.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| STATE            |      |
| Maryland         |      |
| COUNTY           |      |
| Baltimore City   |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER     | DATE |
|                  |      |

(Number all entries)

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

The parapets on each side are approximately 35 feet above the first floor and are enriched with embattlements, consisting of crenels and merlons, the crenels having copper flashing and a sort of false gutter behind.

The gabled roof is of tar and felt covering and probably has scissor trusses spanning the church, although only the bottom chord is visible on the interior.

The Church is set back from the street about 15 feet on both the front and side. The forecourt in the front is raised three steps from the street and the side is sunken to the basement level. The property is enclosed with a cast-iron, Gothic-Revival fence with octagonal granite posts; the tops of the railings have crestings and a trefoil design. Both the forecourt and the sunken court are paved with brick laid in a herringbone pattern. Due to the slope of Cathedral Street the rear of the Church is sufficiently above grade to allow basement entrances in the last bay.

The main doors of the church are of oak and the main floor is raised three steps from the forecourt. Steps are of granite.

The interior of the church consists of a front vestibule about 12 feet wide and two ante-rooms into which the two front secondary doors enter. The belfries have circular stairs leading down to the basement and upward to the choir loft and towers. Both the vestibule and ante-rooms lead into the nave of the church which is approximately 55 feet wide and without columns. The length of the nave is about 78 feet exclusive of the pulpit. Six of the stained glass windows on each side show in the nave; the seventh or front window shows in the ante-rooms.

The nave has oak paneling 4'-8" high, in Gothic design, with high oak panels about 9 feet high at both sides of the altar, which is recessed from the rear of the church and backed by a high oak screen, back-of the pulpit.

The ceiling of the nave is about 28 feet high at the side walls, sloping to a flat section in the center

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Maryland        |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

(Number all entries)

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

of the church about 32 feet high. The bottom chord of the trusses are exposed with knees trussed down at the buttresses and resting on brackets at the walls. These brackets rest on half round pilasters which in turn terminate on brackets about 6 feet above the floor. The trusses and decorative grilles are of wood, with all molding details in superimposed plaster.

The walls of the church, above the paneling, are of plaster, painted gray with painted joints simulating stone.

The church is lighted with suspended lanterns of iron and colored glass, one row of two fixtures to each bay.

The pews are of oak, the sides carved with poppy heads and finials.

The choir occupies a balcony over the front vestibule into which the main front window shows.

The basement of the church consists of a lobby at the foot of the stairs, with paneling to the ceiling and quarry tile floors, with rest rooms and a mechanical equipment room at the west side. The church has no boiler room as such, being heated by the district steam system.

The lobby leads into a parish hall, the full width of the church and about 50 feet long, ending in a stage at the north. Rooms flanking the stage are a kitchen at the west and an entrance lobby at the east, both with double doors to the outside.

The parish hall has a double row of wood-paneled columns, a plaster ceiling with lacunars or plaster panels, the ceiling being 9'-4" high. The floors are of wood parquet laid diagonally.

The foundation walls of the church are of stone below grade and brick above.

At the rear of the church, extending to Hamilton Street is a three story parish house, the full width of the church and about 30 feet deep. The design is similar

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Maryland        |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |

(Number all entries)

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

to the church, the windows topped with brick Tudor-Gothic arches.

In general, the property is well maintained, although there is some spalling of the stone work. The rough, pinkish brick was originally painted.

While discussing Robert Cary Long, Jr., and the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church in The Gothic Revival of American Church Architecture An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856, Dr. Phoebe B. Stanton points out the architectural sources of the church. Illustrations in Thomas Hope's An Historical Essay on Architecture guided Long, Jr.'s conception of the general aspect of the facade of the church. Two Pugin books, Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Examples of Gothic Architecture contained details that Long, Jr. incorporated into the Franklin Street Church. Dr. Stanton draws a parallel between the octagonal towers and crenelated parapets of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and John Notman's Laurel Hill Cemetery Chapel (1837) in Philadelphia which was modeled after Hampton Court. The Ann Boelyn Gate at Hampton Court has been mentioned as the source for the southern facade of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church.

The Board of Trustees of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church enlarged the church in 1872. One bay was added at the north end of the church to accommodate additional pews. In 1911 the original painted exterior of the church was removed by sand blasting. Additional interior changes were made in 1888, 1902, 1911 and 1925-1926.

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

The Franklin Street Presbyterian Church stands out in American religious heritage owing to the church's separation from the Presbytery of Baltimore, part of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In 1866 the congregation of the Franklin Street Church led by their minister, the Reverend J. J. Bullock, D.D., severed its connection with the city and national organization because of those organizations' decision to require its members to swear allegiance to the United States of America. The Franklin Street congregation formed a separate

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Maryland        |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

(Number all entries)

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, and Parsonage

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

organization, the Presbytery of Maryland, which later became the Southern Presbyterian Church, U. S.

In 1844 a group of Baltimore Presbyterians led by the Reverend John C. Backus of the First (and at that time the only) Presbyterian Church, felt that Baltimore needed another Presbyterian church located in the expanding northern section of the city. This group without Reverend Backus left the First Presbyterian Church and founded the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church in the heart of this growing neighborhood on the corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets. The First Presbyterian Church in 1853 followed the Franklin Street Church by moving north to a site on Madison and Park Avenue. This is an early example of the phenomenon of a church moving to follow the migration of its congregation out of the center of the city.

The first Board of Trustees of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church chose Robert Cary Long, Jr., (1810-1849) for the architect of their church. Son of a Baltimore architect of the same name, Long would have been known to the Board members as the designer of residences in the neighborhood of the church site, Charles Street and Mount Vernon Place. Long had earlier designed a city jail (1832), the gates for Greenmount Cemetery (1837) and a Gothic Revival Roman Catholic Church, St. Alphonsus (1842), a few blocks away. Long, architecturally ambidextrous, persuaded the Board to accept his Tudor-Gothic design instead of plans for a Greek revival church by stating that the classical style would be more costly to erect. This initial financial concern did not continue throughout the construction for the total cost of the church ran \$10,000 over the original estimate of \$28,000.

In 1857, ten years after the completion of the church, Colonel R. Snowden Andrews (1830-1903) had completed the parsonage of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church. The parsonage has Gothic Revival trim reflecting Robert Cary Long's church next door. Andrews, who had worked for the Baltimore architectural firm of Niernsee and Neilson was responsible for the Eastern Female High School (1862) and for the original Governor's Mansion on State Circle in Annapolis which was covered with a colonial revival facade in the twentieth century.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| 5. State<br>Maryland     |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

(Number all entries)

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

#9. REFERENCES continued

Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America: Being an Account of Important Trends in American Architecture and American Life Prior to the War Between the States. New York: Dover, 1944.

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"Report of a Joint Committee Appointed by Act of Assembly, Passed January Session, 1867, to Purchase a Lot and Erect a Mansion for the Governor of the State." Annapolis: William Thompson, 1870. Maryland Public Documents 1870. Document H. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

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Stanton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival of American Church Architecture An Episode in Taste 1840-1856. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles: New Age Publishing, 1956.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Maryland 8-23   |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

|   |            |                           |             |
|---|------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. NAME   |            |                           |             |
| COMMON: Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage   |            |                           |             |
| AND OR HISTORIC: Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage  |            |                           |             |
| 2. LOCATION   |            |                           |             |
| STREET AND NUMBER:<br>100 W. Franklin St. (church); 504 Cathedral St. (parsonage)                             |            |                           |             |
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore  |            |                           |             |
| STATE:<br>Maryland  | CODE<br>24 | COUNTY:<br>Baltimore City | CODE<br>510 |
| 3. PHOTO REFERENCE  |            |                           |             |
| PHOTO CREDIT: Baltimore Department of Planning, Filip Sibley  |            |                           |             |
| DATE OF PHOTO: 1968   |            |                           |             |
| NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland |            |                           |             |
| 4. IDENTIFICATION   |            |                           |             |
| DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.<br><br>Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, from southeast                     |            |                           |             |



|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Maryland        |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

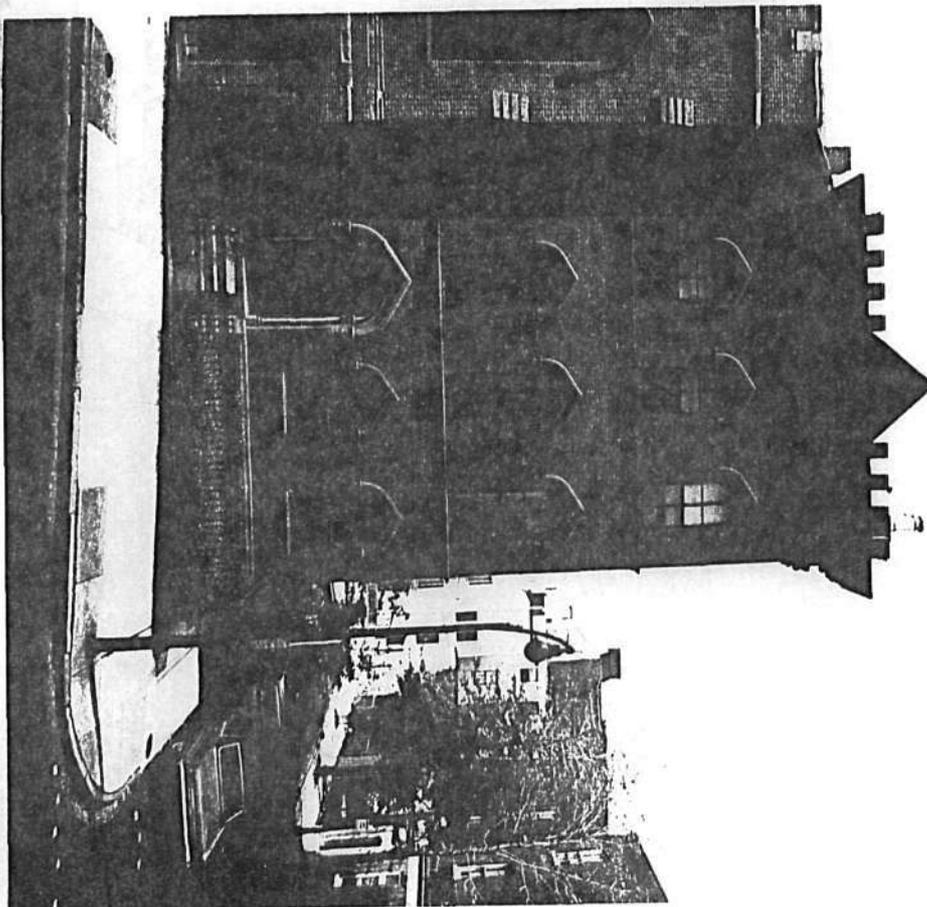
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

MHT B-23

|   |             |                           |             |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| <b>1. NAME</b>  |             |                           |             |
| COMMON: Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage   |             |                           |             |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage  |             |                           |             |
| <b>2. LOCATION</b>  |             |                           |             |
| STREET AND NUMBER:<br>100 W. Franklin St. (church); 504 Cathedral St. (parsonage)                               |             |                           |             |
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore  |             |                           |             |
| STATE:<br>Maryland  | CODE:<br>24 | COUNTY:<br>Baltimore City | CON:<br>510 |
| <b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>   |             |                           |             |
| PHOTO CREDIT: Baltimore Department of Planning, Filip Sibley  |             |                           |             |
| DATE OF PHOTO: 1968   |             |                           |             |
| NEGATIVE FILED AT: Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, 402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland |             |                           |             |
| <b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>  |             |                           |             |
| DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.<br><br>Franklin Street Presbyterian Church Parsonage, from<br><br>the east       |             |                           |             |



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Maryland        |      |
| COUNTY<br>Baltimore City |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY         |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER             | DATE |
|                          |      |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

|   |            |                           |             |
|---|------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| <b>1. NAME</b>  |            |                           |             |
| COMMON: Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage                         |            |                           |             |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage                |            |                           |             |
| <b>2. LOCATION</b>  |            |                           |             |
| STREET AND NUMBER:<br>100 W. Franklin St. (church); 504 Cathedral St. (parsonage) |            |                           |             |
| CITY OR TOWN:<br>Baltimore  |            |                           |             |
| STATE:<br>Maryland  | CODE<br>24 | COUNTY:<br>Baltimore City | CODE<br>510 |
| <b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>   |            |                           |             |
| SOURCE:<br>U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map, Baltimore East Quadrangle                     |            |                           |             |
| SCALE: 1: 24 000  |            |                           |             |
| DATE: 1953 photorevised 1966  |            |                           |             |
| <b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>  |            |                           |             |
| TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS  |            |                           |             |
| 1. Property boundaries where required.  |            |                           |             |
| 2. North arrow.   |            |                           |             |
| 3. Latitude and longitude reference.  |            |                           |             |

B-23

BALTIMORE EAST QUADRANGLE  
Scale 1:24,000  
photo-revised 1966  
5 minute map

# BALTIMORE



MADISON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

PARSONAGE

Basin

South Baltimore

NORTHWEST



17'30"

4350

4348

20 000 FEET

MIDDLE BRANCH

Winans Cove

Fort Mifflin Light

Fort Mifflin Light

B-23 + 234  
(R B-1988)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| STATE:           |      |
| COUNTY:          |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER     | DATE |

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
100 W. Franklin St. (church); 502 Cathedral Street (parsonage)

CITY OR TOWN:  
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Baltimore City CODE: 570

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY<br>(Check One)  | OWNERSHIP  | STATUS  | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC   |
|--|--|---|--|
| District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                   | Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  | Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes: Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/> |   |  |

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

|   |                                     |   |  |                                   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>           | Government <input type="checkbox"/> | Park <input type="checkbox"/>                 | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>  | Comments <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>             | Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> | Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>    | Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |                                   |
| Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Military <input type="checkbox"/>   | Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |  |                                   |
| Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>          | Museum <input type="checkbox"/>     | Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>           |  |                                   |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:  
Franklin Street Presbyterian Church

STREET AND NUMBER:  
100 W. Franklin Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Liber; GES 206 Folio: 445  
Land Record Office of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Room 610, Court House, 100 N. Calvert Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: .28 acres

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1958 Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Washington, 1<sup>st</sup> St. between Capitol & Independence Ave., S.E.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, District of Columbia STATE: D.C. CODE: 08

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Old Reg

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

## 7. DESCRIPTION

|           |   |                                    |                               |                                       |   |                                    |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One)                                   |                                    |                               |                                       |   |                                    |
|           | Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Good <input type="checkbox"/>      | Fair <input type="checkbox"/> | Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> | Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>                    | Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/> |
| INTEGRITY | (Check One)                                   |                                    |                               | (Check One)                           |   |                                    |
|           | Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/> |                               | Moved <input type="checkbox"/>        | Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                    |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Designed and built by Robert Cary Long, Jr. in 1847, the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church is one of his major works in Baltimore. Long was influential in introducing the Gothic style to the city and his choice of the Tudor Gothic style for this Scottish Presbyterian congregation was especially fitting.

The church facade bears a striking resemblance to Anne Boleyn's Gatehouse at Hampton Court Palace, <sup>(1.)</sup> and details were drawn directly from plates in Specimens of Gothic Architecture by A.C. and A.W.N. Pugin, according to the <sup>(2)</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey.

Built of red brick with stone trim, the building is set back from the street by a small brick courtyard paved in herringbone pattern and enclosed by a cast iron fence of Gothic Revival design. On each side of the main entrance is an octagonal tower topped by embattlements.

The tracery of the stained glass windows is entirely cast in iron which was locally produced. The interior of the building is richly decorated with oak panelling and the oak pews have finials carved in the shape of poppies. Michael Cornell, master carpenter, was responsible for these.

The Parsonage, called Kirk House, was added in 1857 and was the design of R. Snowden Andrews. It is similar in style to the church and is one of only a few gabled roof residences of the period remaining in Baltimore.

(1). See photograph in "Photographs of Hampton Court Palace, Middlesex" Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England. (Pub. by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. 1938) p.5.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century   
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1844-45

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

|                |              |                          |                |                                     |                 |                          |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Aboriginal     | Education    | <input type="checkbox"/> | Political      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Urban Planning  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric    | Engineering  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Phi-  |                                     | Other (Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic       | Industry     | <input type="checkbox"/> | losophy        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____           |                          |
| Agriculture    | Invention    | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____           |                          |
| Art            | Landscape    | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____           |                          |
| Commerce       | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Human-  |                                     | _____           |                          |
| Communications | Literature   | <input type="checkbox"/> | itarian        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____           |                          |
| Conservation   | Military     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____           |                          |
|                | Music        | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____           |                          |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The Franklin Street Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1844 by a group of men from the First Presbyterian Church who felt the need for a new church in the fast growing northern section of the city. They purchased the lot on the corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets and chose Robert Cary Long, Jr. as the architect. Long persuaded the Trustees that the popular neo-classical style of architecture was too costly and selected the Tudor instead. Business relationships between Long and the Trustees were frequently strained by lack of funds and the claim that Long was too slow in submitting his drawings. The structure, however, was dedicated February 22, 1847. A parsonage, designed by R. Snowden Andrews, was constructed next to the church on the Cathedral Street side, in 1857.

In the ensuing years, the congregation has thrived and members have been instrumental in organizing other Presbyterian churches in the city. At the close of the Civil War, in 1866, the Franklin Street congregation severed connections with the Presbytery of Baltimore because of a dispute over the requirement of paying allegiance to the Federal government.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howland, Richard H. and Eleanor P. Spencer. The Architecture of Baltimore. (Baltimore, 1953)  
 Hunter, Wilbur H., Jr. "Robert Cary Long, Jr and the Battle of Styles". Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol.XVI, no.1 (March 1957).  
 Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England. Photographs of Hampton Court Palace, Middlesex. (London, 1938).  
 Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County, Maryland. (Baltimore, 1881) •Continued

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY |                         |                         | O<br>R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY<br>OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE |                         |  |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--|-------------------------|--|
| CORNER   | LATITUDE                | LONGITUDE               |        | LATITUDE   | LONGITUDE               |  |
|  | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds |        | Degrees Minutes Seconds  | Degrees Minutes Seconds |  |
| NW   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "  | ° ' "                   |  |
| NE   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "  | ° ' "                   |  |
| SE   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "  | ° ' "                   |  |
| SW   | ° ' "                   | ° ' "                   |        | ° ' "  | ° ' "                   |  |

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY  | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
|        |      |         |      |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|        |      |         |      |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|        |      |         |      |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|        |      |         |      |

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Catharine F. Black

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust DATE: Nov. 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Box 1704

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE:  

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Continuation Sheet

Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage

Baltimore

- #7. Note (2.) Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. MD-187  
November, 1958. Prepared by Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr.
- 

- #8. This resulted in the formation of the Presbytery of Maryland, or the "Southern" Presbyterian Church.

Among the outstanding clergymen who have served the church are: Rev. J.J. Bullock, D.D., Harris E. Kirk, D.D. and Rev. Iain Wilson.

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- #9. Stanton, Thoebe B., The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture. (Baltimore, 1968).

## Additional Map Information:

City of Baltimore - Department of Public Works Map  
Ward: 11 Section: 10 Block: 550 Lot: 1  
Scale: 1" = 50'

Historic American Building Survey <sup>Full</sup> copies of  
data sheets & MHT files - MD 187

A Statement Concerning the Threats to The  
Franklin Street Presbyterian Church

According to Dr. Phoebe Stanton, Professor of Art History, Johns Hopkins University, the initial threat to the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church occurred when the old Cadoa Hall next to it was demolished about ten years ago. This exposed the side wall of the church which was never intended to be seen. (See p.5 HABS report, "Further Historical Information", #1).

Sale

It took no great amount of ingenuity to formulate a plan to incorporate the Cadoa Hall site with the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church site and thus produce a piece of real estate large enough to build an apartment house for the elderly with the aid of Federal financing. This has been done successfully at least three times previously in Baltimore; one such building now stands only two and one half blocks north of this church. This scheme is moving ahead rapidly, although the proponents are reluctant to talk about it.

Merger

The congregation of the church is dwindling, as are all inner-city congregations. The clergy has been considering a merger with another Presbyterian church in the county, which would make way for the sale of this building and provide a place of worship for the congregation closer to home and away from the troubled downtown area.

Preservation Efforts

Efforts by the Baltimore Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation to place the church and parsonage under its protection on the Landmark List have failed, as have attempts to interest the clergy in talking to the Pratt Library or another

religious group about purchasing the buildings.

Need for Preservation

The next-to-last paragraph in the attached "memo" of Dr. Phoebe Stanton states the case for preservation excellently. Both Dr. Stanton and the Commission feel that forces are at work which are unsympathetic to the preservation of this church and that it is only a matter of time until its fate is sealed. While the Commission is embarking on a program to inform and educate the congregation about the significance and value of the structures, we feel that if accepted by the National Register, the time would be gained to help find a new use for the buildings and a means of retaining one of Baltimore's finest examples of nineteenth century architecture.

## THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ART

MEMO

The Franklin St. Presbyterian Church  
Franklin & Cathedral Sts., Baltimore, Md.  
Architect, Robert Cary Long, Jr.

Extensive research has been done on this church by Mr. Wilbur Hunter of the Peale Museum and by me. His documentation of its history appears in the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians; my comment can be found in my book The Gothic Revival in American Church Architecture (1968).

It is my opinion that this building is eminently of landmark quality and should so be listed. This church and St. Alphonsus Church nearby are the two major, best preserved, surviving buildings by Robert Cary Long, Jr., in the city of Baltimore. They are two different Gothic revival styles. Even if there were no other reason, the Franklin St. Church should be kept because it contrasts so interestingly and significantly with St. Alphonsus.

Robert Cary Long, Jr. was a talented critic (for an account of his writing see my book) as well as an architect who was aware of trends and stylistic theory in England and on the continent. In the late 1840's he removed his offices from Baltimore to New York. Had he not died tragically in the cholera epidemic of 1848-49 he would surely have taken a prominent place among the leaders of the profession who were beginning to form a coherent group. He was the gifted son of a talented Baltimore architect and a native.

In my book I have stated that the Franklin St. Church is an important monument of a category of 19th century church design which is becoming increasingly rare in this country, as historic buildings are being pulled down. The double towered facade, the iron tracery of the building, the arrangement in the interior, the use of Tudor for Protestant ecclesiastical design, are records in American building history.

It goes without saying that the loss of this building would do major damage to the urban building scene in downtown Baltimore. Its position in relation to the Cathedral and the Unitarian church anchor the area as one of major historical importance. So many losses have already taken place there that what remains is of increasing importance.

I urge that every attempt be made to protect the church for all these reasons.

*Robert B. Stanton*

Professor  
History of Art Dept.  
Johns Hopkins University

RESEARCH DATA SHEET

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation  
402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Subject Franklin Street Presbyterian Church

Source Stanton, Phoebe B., The Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1908)

Location C.H.A.P.

Name of Researcher Catharine Black Date Nov., 1970

P. 242 Figure VI-13, Photograph of Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Robert Cary Long, Jr. Ca.1844

P. 240 "In 1844, Long was one of four architects considered by the officers of a Scottish Presbyterian congregation which planned to build a new church at the corner of Franklin and Cathedral Streets in Baltimore, only two blocks from St. Alphonsus. Long, who won the commission, impressed the building committee by his explanation that Classical architecture, which the committee had at first wanted, would cost more than Gothic if it were constructed properly. For his Presbyterian clients Long astutely selected not Gothic, as at St. Alphonsus', but Tudor, which possessed a certain relevance to Presbyterianism, which was roughly of the same date as the foundation of the denomination, and was eminently Protestant. A broad, spacious hall with no formal chancel could be well contained in a brick building with a flat timber roof. The choice of Tudor and Long's manipulation of its elements demonstrate how expert he had become by 1844.

From the beginning Long had trouble with the Franklin Street commission. The building committee grumbled because the detailed drawings were slow in coming and the church cost more than estimated. Money was short and was only grudgingly expended; in the end Long received but a part of the fee due him, and his reputation in Baltimore was damaged by the complaints of these clients. He moved his office to New York before the job was finished, and after this episode building committees tended to choose architects who lived

P.241 in Baltimore.

Though the church was an affliction for Long, aesthetically it was worth the struggle. The Franklin Street Presbyterian Church is a sturdy brick structure with an extremely successful street front, for Long was particularly adept at adjusting the facades of buildings to their sites, no matter how demanding or difficult the situation. When it was built the church stood in a neighborhood of town houses and churches, including the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the Unitarian Church. The presence of the latter may well have suggested a style other than Classical: with such competition it was better not to compete.

Like St. Alphonsus', this is a church without aisles, but there the resemblance between the two ceases, for the Presbyterian Church is as low and horizontal as St. Alphonsus' is tall and slender.

## RESEARCH DATA SHEET

Page 2 of 2

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation  
402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Subject Franklin Street resbyterian Church

Source Stanton: The Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture

Location C.H.A.P.

Name of Researcher C. Black

Date Nov. 1970

P.241  
cont'd.

The material is good red brick, with stone trim used sparingly and in the functional situations on the parapet, in courses, in the offsets of the buttresses, and in the enrichment above and beside the doors. The exterior design is effective because it depends upon the repetition of a series of simple, well-proportioned openings and masses. The interior consists of a shallow, low, and undecorated vestibule and the main hall, which has a gallery at its rear. There is no chancel. The roof is paneled, wood supported on corbels.

Long's sources are obvious. Not in its detail, but in its character and the manner in which the parts are related, the facade is indebted to illustrations of Italian architecture contained in An Historical Essay on Architecture, by Thomas Hope. Pugin's Specimens of Gothic Architecture and Examples of Gothic Architecture supplied ample material from which to extract the details. As early as 1837 John Notman could have considered a number of American and English early Gothic revival churches when he composed a front for the Laurel Hill Cemetery Chapel\* and there is no reason to think that Long did not know the examples in 1844, when he put together his facade of octagonal towers and crenelated parapets."

\*Note #33- "See p.46 and n.28.." (This reference is to Notman's Laurel Hill Cemetery Chapel which is in Philadelphia and resembles Hampton Court.)

P. 243

"St. Alphonsus' and the Franklin Street church reveal a good deal about Long. He was singularly responsive to the history of architecture and thoughtfully engaged in putting his knowledge of it to good use. Beneath his eclecticism there was considerable originality, for he rarely lifted a detail intact from the illustrations in the literature at his disposal. Experimentation with building materials interested him and, finally, he enjoyed writing about his buildings and those of others."

P.272

"... Mt. Calvary is as severe as St. Alphonsus' is exuberant and the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church is staid but rich,....."

RESEARCH DATA SHEET

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation  
402 City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Subject Franklin St. Presbyterian Church  
Source "Photographs of Hampton Court Palace, Middlesex". Royal  
Commission on Historical Monuments, England. 1938. (Pub.  
His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.)

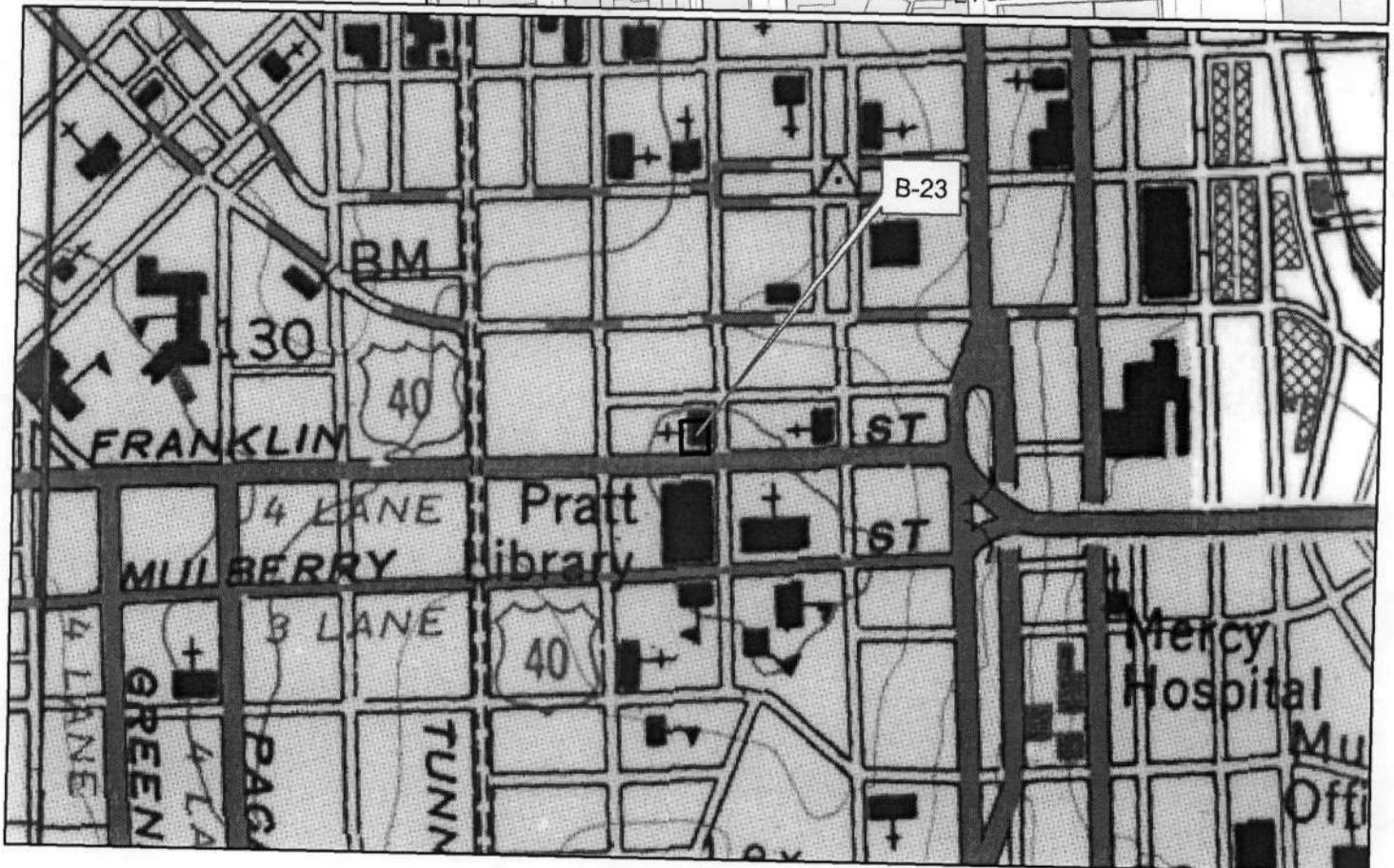
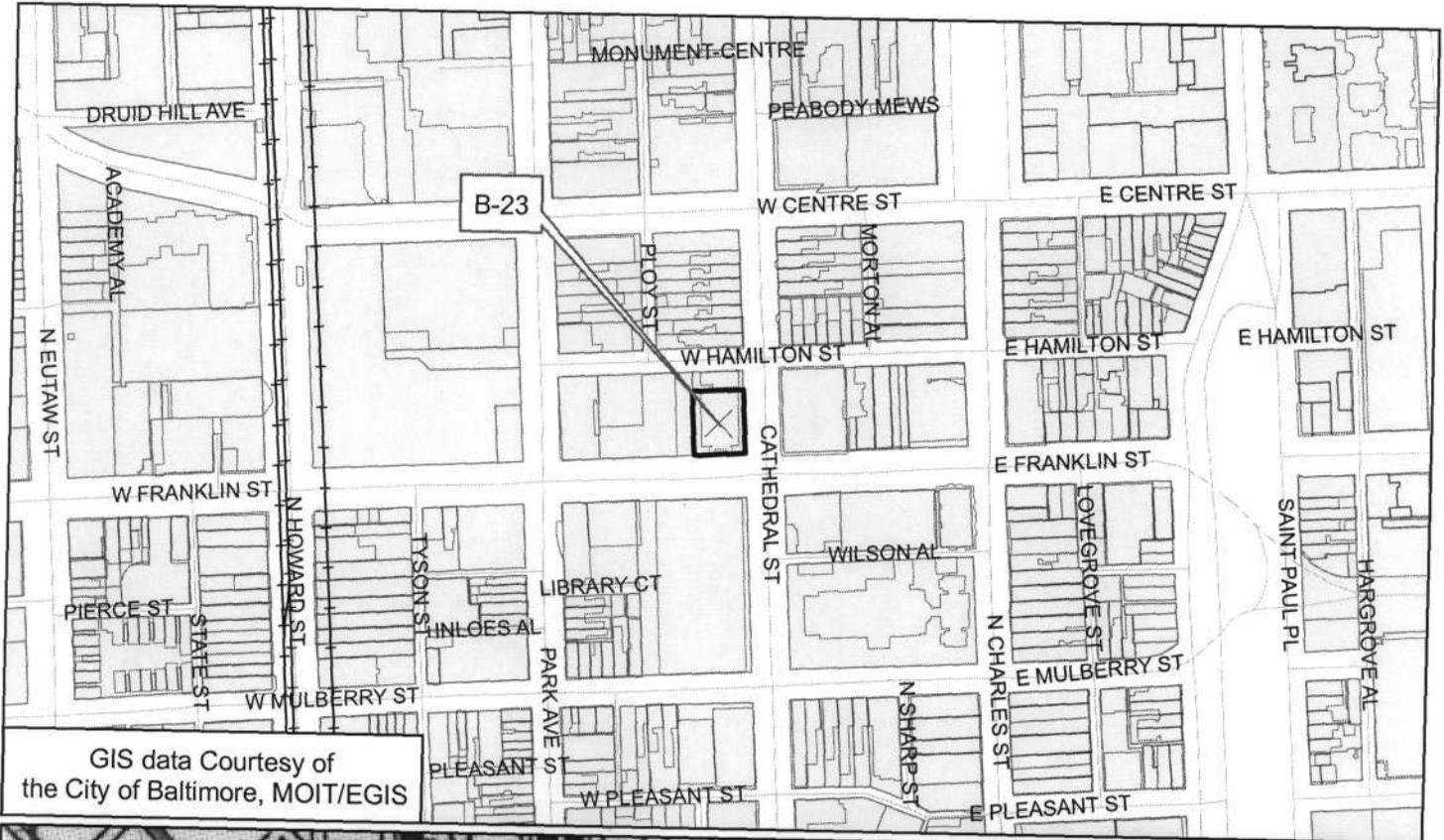
Location His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.  
Name of Researcher Catherine Black Date Nov. 1970  
Location Fine Arts Dept., Central Pratt Library

P. 5 Photo of Anne Boleyn's Gatehouse, East side.

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. STATE <b>Maryland</b><br>COUNTY <b>Baltimore City</b><br>TOWN _____ VICINITY _____<br>STREET NO. <b>Cathedral &amp; Franklin Sts.</b>  |  | HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY<br>INVENTORY <b>B-23</b>   |  |
| ORIGINAL OWNER _____<br>ORIGINAL USE _____<br>PRESENT OWNER _____<br>PRESENT USE _____<br>WALL CONSTRUCTION _____<br>NO. OF STORIES _____ |  | 2. NAME <b>Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and Parsonage</b><br>DATE OR PERIOD _____<br>STYLE _____<br>ARCHITECT _____<br>BUILDER _____ |  |
|   |  | 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE _____  |  |
| 4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION <span style="float: right;">OPEN TO PUBLIC</span>                            |  |   |  |
|   |  |   |  |
| 5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE <b>Endangered</b> <b>Interior</b> <b>Exterior</b>  |  |   |  |
|   |  |   |  |
|  6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)                       |  | 7. PHOTOGRAPH   |  |
| 8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)<br>INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.  |  | 9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER  |  |
|   |  | DATE OF RECORD _____  |  |

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

B-23  
Franklin Street Presbyterian Church (New Palmist Baptist Church)  
100 West Franklin Street  
Block 0550 Lot 001  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore East Quad.





B-23

Franklin St. Presbyterian  
Church

J.P.

BLK 550  
FRANKLIN St. Pres. Church  
Cor. Franklin + Cathedral