

CAPSULE SUMMARY

B-5245

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead

1613 Gorsuch Avenue

Baltimore, Maryland

1889

Private

The modestly designed St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead located at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue is the only remaining wood-frame church in the Homestead neighborhood. Constructed in 1889, the structure displays features associated with the vernacular church vocabulary commonly used in developing suburban areas like Homestead in the late nineteenth century. These features include an enclosed vestibule, steeple, bracketed gable-end, and symmetrical fenestration a configuration widely used for its adaptability to different denominations. The church building has served numerous congregations since its construction and represents late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century ecclesiastical development within the Homestead neighborhood.

The one-and-a-half story church was constructed in 1889. The rectangular-shaped, wood-framed, gable-end church is punctuated by an enclosed gabled vestibule and a square-shaped enclosed belfry tower. Over the course of its 112-year history, this structure served five other congregations. Accordingly, the original footprint of the building has changed slightly to accommodate shifting denominational and community needs. Today, the original footprint of the building remains largely intact with the exception of a one-story addition constructed at the rear of the church sometime before 1915. Rectilinear in plan, measuring approximately 29 feet wide by 32 feet deep, the addition roughly spans the entire width of the rear southwest elevation of the original building and extends to the alleyway. The 1889 stone foundation remains partially exposed on all four elevations revealing four windows at both the northwest and southeast elevations. The original 1889 wood weatherboard siding may have been replaced at each elevation of the main building and vestibule, or is located under the brick-tex siding that currently covers the structure.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. B-5245

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead

other _____

2. Location

street and number 1613 Gorsuch Avenue not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity

county _____

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

name Redeeming Oil Ministries, INC.

street and number 1304 Idylwood Road telephone _____

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21208-3614

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse liber FMC 12228 folio 328

city, town Baltimore tax map 0009 tax parcel Block 4120/lot 26 tax ID number NA

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	_____ sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>1</u> <u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. B-5245

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The one-and-a-half story church located at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue was constructed in 1889. The rectangular-shaped, wood-framed, gable-end church is punctuated by an enclosed gabled vestibule and a square-shaped enclosed belfry tower. Originally constructed as St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead, over the course of its 112-year history, this structure served five other congregations. Accordingly, the original footprint of the building has changed slightly to accommodate shifting denominational and community needs. An article detailing the commencement of construction and cornerstone laying in 1889 stated that the wood-frame structure would rest on stone foundation measuring 32 feet by 45 feet.¹ Today, the original footprint of the building remains largely intact with the exception of a one-story addition constructed at the rear of the church sometime before 1915. Rectilinear in plan, measuring approximately 29 feet wide by 32 feet deep, the addition roughly spans the entire width of the rear southwest elevation of the original building and extends to the alleyway. The 1889 stone foundation remains partially exposed on all four elevations revealing four windows at both the northwest and southeast elevations. The original 1889 wood weatherboard siding may have been replaced at each elevation of the main building and vestibule, or is located under the brick-text siding that currently covers the structure.

The overall structure can be divided into four sections: the enclosed vestibule, main church, belfry, and rear addition. Measuring three bays wide, the northeast elevation is the building's primary facade and main entry facing Gorsuch Avenue. A gabled, one-story, enclosed vestibule is centrally located at the main facade. Accessed by a straight concrete stairway of three runs, the vestibule features double metal doors. A secondary entrance, located at the northwest elevation of the vestibule, consists of a single metal door accessed by a wood ramp. The northeast facade of the main building is fenestrated with five stained glass, double-hung windows; four stacked on both sides of the vestibule and one large window centrally located above the vestibule. The three windows located at the upper portion of the main facade have pointed arches. The secondary elevations at the northwest and southeast are each fenestrated with four pointed-arch stained glass windows matching those found at the northeast elevation. Capping the main building is a gable roof covered in asphalt shingle; the roof is visually supported at the facade by wood brackets. The four-sided belfry tower extends from the northeast end of the roof, aligning with the main entry and is topped by a four-sided spire. The southwestern end of the gable roof of the main structure on the southeast side is interrupted by a brick chimney. The stack of the chimney extends just above the apex of the roof. The rear addition is a one-story, rectilinear, concrete block structure, partially clad with vinyl siding and topped by a flat roof.

Site

The building is slightly setback from the sidewalk facing northeast on Gorsuch Avenue, situated mid-block on the south side of Gorsuch Avenue. The block is bounded by Robb Street to the southeast, Homestead Street to

¹ *The Baltimore Sun*, "Corner-Stone of a Church Laid at Homestead," August 19, 1889, <http://www.proquest.com> (accessed May 25, 2012).

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the southwest and Kennedy Avenue to the northwest. The largely residential block is bisected by an unnamed alleyway that abuts the rear addition at the southwest elevation of the church. Partially bounded by a low metal fence at the northeast and by a wood fence of the neighboring property to the southeast, the enclosed area features a concrete sidewalk spanning the northeast entry and an overgrown lawn lining the northwest and southeast edges of the parcel.

Exterior

Covered Vestibule

The covered vestibule is one story in height, rising mid-level to the height of the main church building. Accessed by a straight concrete stairway of three runs with metal rails on both sides, the main entry consists of two metal double-leaf doors each with a single light. A modest non-original lighting fixture is centrally located above the doors. The vestibule is topped by a gable-end roof supported by two wood brackets and is clad with asphalt shingles. The southeast elevation of the vestibule features one narrow pointed-arch, double-hung, stained glass window. The northeast elevation of the vestibule consists of a secondary entrance accessed by a wood ramp that leads to a single metal door with no handle. The envelope of the vestibule is currently clad with brick-tex siding.

Main Building

The northeast elevation of the main building is symmetrically fenestrated with five 1/1 stained glass windows with wood sills. Two of the windows flank both sides of the vestibule and are rectangular in shape. Just above the first level of windows, are two pointed-arch windows matching in detail. The fifth window is centrally located above the vestibule and is a large pointed-arch window matching the details of the previous windows. The main building is covered by a gable-end roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by four wood brackets. The envelope of the building is currently clad with brick-tex siding.

The secondary northwest and southeast elevations are modest in detail and each consists of four pointed-arch, double-hung, wood-sash, stained glass windows. The stone foundation of the building is visible at the secondary elevations, each are fenestrated with four 6/6 windows with row-lock arch headers.

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Belfry

The enclosed belfry is centrally located at the apex of the roof extending from the northeast end. Centrally aligned with the main entry, the four-sided tower features two narrow wood louvered, pointed-arch openings. The cornice assembly above the louvered openings consists of a fascia board with a cyma recta profile. The belfry is topped by a four-sided spire covered with hexagonal-shaped asphalt shingles.

Rear Addition

According to newspaper records, the one-story addition at the rear of the main church was altered in 1950. The 1950 alteration replaced the wood framing with concrete block. Currently, the concrete block is exposed at the bottom half of the structure and the top half is covered with vinyl siding. The southeast elevation of the addition is heavy covered with ivy and not visible. The rear southwest elevation is covered with vinyl siding and does not have visible window openings. The northwest elevation consists of five windows; two 1/1 metal-sash windows at the top tier and three 2/2 windows with metal vertical muntins at the bottom tier. Many of the window openings on this elevation are have broken or are missing window panes.

Interior

EHT Tracerics attempted to contact the owners of St. Matthews German Evangelical Church in order to conduct an interior survey of the building, but had no success. Communication efforts included telephone calls to the church phone number and several site visits during the course of our documentation effort for the church. Our final effort occurred on August 21, 2013, when Tracerics attempted to access the interior of the building, but the building was unattended and closed.

Integrity

Historically known as St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead, the church located at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue is a modestly designed gable-end church constructed in 1889. Simple detailing including the enclosed vestibule, steeple, bracketed gable-end, and symmetrical fenestration reflect the common vernacular vocabulary found largely in rural areas and was widely used in growing suburban areas like Homestead in the late nineteenth century. Its intentional location mid-block on the southwest side of the residential Gorsuch Street has ensured its integrity of location and setting for over 123 years. The gable-end style was widely used due to its adaptability to different denominations. From the exterior, the original structure and its detailing appear to be in fair condition, despite notable changes in materials.

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Although the rear addition altered the original footprint of the building but clearly reads as an addition, St. Matthews retains integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling. The brick-tex siding of the main building diminishes the integrity of materials, however many of the exterior detailing including the pointed-arch stained glass windows, vestibule, belfry, and gable-end brackets remain intact and reflect the design, workmanship, and materials dating to the original construction. Currently owned by Redeeming Oil Ministries, Inc., the structure is undergoing interior renovations and will be used thereafter as a house of worship for the Redeeming Oil Ministries congregation. The structure's continued use a church within the Homestead neighborhood contributes to its associational integrity.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1889 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1889

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The modestly designed church structure located at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue is the only remaining wood-frame church in the Homestead neighborhood. Constructed in 1889, the structure displays features associated with the vernacular church vocabulary commonly used in developing suburban areas like Homestead in the late nineteenth century. These features include an enclosed vestibule, steeple, bracketed gable-end, and symmetrical fenestration a configuration widely used for its adaptability to different denominations. Historically known as St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead, the church building has served numerous congregations since its construction in 1889 and represents late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century ecclesiastical development within the Homestead neighborhood.

Historic Context

Homestead

Robert Gorsuch and his syndicate including John Fox, Edward Jackson, and John W. Van Hook desired to establish Baltimore's first middle-class suburban neighborhood. Named "Homestead" in honor of the old family estate, the 1850 subdivision was one-and-three-quarter miles from Baltimore City's courthouse and a quarter-mile north of the city's limits. The plat consisted of over 1000, 16x90 foot lots, fronting 50-foot streets and 20-foot alleys.²

Homestead struggled to grow due to poor financial planning and a lack of reliable transportation to Baltimore City. In 1888, however, Baltimore City's annexation of the surrounding western and northern sections of Baltimore County increased the properties' value as the city became responsible for improvements to the local

² Baltimore County Circuit Court, "Plan of the Buildings Lots of the Homestead," Plat Book JWS 2, Folio 88, Maryland State Archives, MSA C2136, <http://www.plato.mdarchives.state.md.us> (accessed June 12, 2012); Baltimore City Circuit Court, "Plan of the Building Lots of the Homestead," Plat Book RHB, Folio 2412, Maryland State Archives, MSA 2828-5046, <http://www.plato.mdarchives.state.md.us> (accessed June 12, 2012).

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infrastructure. Additionally, the tax structure for annexed land spurred investment and development.³ Coupled with City Passenger Railway's purchase of the Halls Spring Passenger Railway in 1885 and its electrification in 1894, housing developed at a rapid pace in the first quarter of the twentieth century.⁴ The neighborhood's desirability was further increased in 1901 when the city purchased Clifton Park, located directly to the east.⁵ As a result, large lot owners and developers filled in Homestead, creating an eclectic architectural landscape of circa 1850-1890 wood-frame or brick free-standing dwellings and circa 1890-1930 brick row houses.

Early *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* record numerous businesses interspersed among residential dwellings along Harford and Gorsuch Avenue, suggesting a prosperous and growing commercial district. Similar to other successful neighborhoods, influxes of residents lead to the construction of additional places of worship. In 1900, Homestead contained three churches: St. Thomas Episcopal Church (1857) at the northwest corner of Carswell and Kirk Avenues, Homestead Methodist Episcopal Church (1876) at the southeast corner of Gorsuch and Kennedy Avenues, and St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church (1889) mid-block on the south side of Gorsuch Avenue between Kennedy Avenue and Robb Street. During the 1920s, additional churches of varying denominations were constructed directly northeast of Homestead along The Alameda to further serve the regions rapidly growing population.

Frequent with urban churches, the buildings were utilized by various congregations due to the neighborhood's shifting demographics. In the 1950s and 1960s, African-American Baltimoreans faced a scarce supply of housing due to the results of urban renewal, highway construction projects, and racism. Urban renewal efforts displaced more than seventy-five thousand people. Coupled with new developments reserved only for Caucasians, dishonest real estate brokers engaged in blockbusting. The real estate developers stirred fear in white neighborhoods by claiming real estate prices were about to plummet due to changing demographics. As a result, the realtors were able to purchase the houses at low prices. They then sold the dwellings to African Americans willing to pay higher prices since they had very limited options for home ownership.⁶ These predatory practices accelerated the middle and upper class flight from Coldstream-Homestead-Montebello. The developers who benefited from such tactics often stepped away from the community, having made minimal investments towards its improvement. The resulting shift in population led to the sale of many of the church buildings to new congregations by the 1970s.

³ For more information regarding the annexation's tax structure, Sherry Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 219.

⁴ Eric L. Holcomb, *The City as Suburb: A History of Northeast Baltimore Since 1660* (Chicago: The Center for American Places, 2008), 123.

⁵ Olson, 217.

⁶ George Lipsitz, *How Racism takes Place* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2011), 103.

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Building History

The church building at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue is sited on a parcel of land historically part of lots 281-282 and the eastern portion of lot 280 located mid-block on the south side of Gorsuch Avenue between Harrison Avenue (now Kennedy Avenue) and Van Buren Street (now Robb Street). This land was leased for a yearly sum of sixty dollars to the trustees of the German Evangelical St. Matthew's Mission Church of Homestead of Baltimore City on July 12, 1889 by Arthur H. Jackson and his wife, Mary J. Jackson. According to census records, the Jackson family immigrated to the United States from England in the 1840s. Arthur Jackson's occupation is listed as a real estate dealer.⁷

Incorporated on September 30, 1889, St. Matthew's Mission Church was originally founded by twenty-three German residents of the Homestead neighborhood seeking to form a German congregation in the area.⁸ Improvements on the rented lots were made by St. Matthew's Mission Church by August of 1889. Reverend Edward Huber, then the pastor of St. Lutheran Church located on Fayette Street in Baltimore, served as the chairman and pastor of the church. An article from August of 1889 details the cornerstone laying ceremony led by the Reverend Huber for the new church building. The article also features details of the construction and states that the structure would be approximately 32 by 45 feet and would be of stone and wood-frame construction. It also mentions that a belfry and tower would be placed at the top of the structure. The article goes on to state the contents placed within the cornerstone during the ceremony including: the papers of incorporation, constitution of the church, business cards of local merchants, and copies of the [*Baltimore*] *Sun*.⁹ Construction was completed by November of 1889 for an estimated cost of \$3,000; the church dedication took place on November 24 of that year.¹⁰

After serving for one year as pastor of the church, Reverend Huber was replaced by Reverend Karl Buff who was elected as the church's new pastor on March 23, 1890.¹¹ Congregation membership grew from twenty-three to seventy-five between 1889 and 1898.¹² By 1912, St. Matthew's was still considered a mission congregation supported by the Home Mission Board of the German Evangelical Synod of North America (known today as the United Church of Christ). Within Evangelical Synod of North America, missions were established in the United States in an effort to organize congregations to support the large numbers of German

⁷ Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census* (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, 2006), Baltimore Ward 09.

⁸ "Silver Jubilee 1839-1914, St. Matthew's Evangelical Church, Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland," Maryland State Archives, WPA Church Records.

⁹ *The Baltimore Sun*, "Corner-stone of a Church Laid at Homestead," April 19, 1889, <http://www.proquest.com>.

¹⁰ Henry E. Shephard, *History of Baltimore, Maryland from Its Founding as a Town to the Current Year 1729-1898*, (Uniontown, Pennsylvania: S.B. Nelson, 1898), 351.; Huber Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church Pamphlet, "Synopsis of History of Church," (1929): 6, Maryland State Archives, Church Records.

¹¹ "Silver Jubilee 1839-1914, St. Matthew's Evangelical Church, Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland."

¹² *Ibid.*; "German Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthew's Mission."

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immigrants settling in cities by the 1830s.¹³

In August of 1912, St. Matthew's Church received its first pastor who exclusively served the congregation, Reverend J. Otto Reller. By 1916 the property being leased by the church was conveyed to the Trustee of the German Evangelical St. Matthew's Mission Church of Homestead by Arthur H. and Mary J. Jackson.

Due to membership growth, the congregation outgrew the modestly sized church at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue and in 1920 a parsonage and a lot located on East 29th Street and The Alameda were purchased. By 1921 the congregation's name changed to St. Matthew's Huber Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church and one year later ground broke at the new site for the construction of a new church.¹⁴ After occupying the structure at 1613 Gorsuch for over thirty-three years, in August of 1922, St. Matthew's Huber Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church sold the property for \$5,000 to the German Seventh Day Adventist Church of Baltimore City.

German Seventh Day Adventist Church of Baltimore City, later known as the Clifton Park Seventh-Day Adventist Church, was led by pastor Elder L. O. Drews in 1924.¹⁵ For roughly thirty-nine years, Clifton Park Seventh-Day Adventist worshiped and hosted various church functions at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue. In July of 1950, the church filed for a permit to make alterations to the rear addition. Totalling approximately \$400, the alterations included replacing the portions of the wood structure with a concrete foundation and wall.¹⁶ By the late 1950s the church also served the community as a polling station for the ninth ward. The Clifton Park Seventh-Day Adventist organization sold the church property to the Chesapeake Conference Association of Seventh-Day Adventists in 1961.

Following the tenancy of the Clifton Park Seventh-day Adventist, the next congregation to own the structure was the Maranatha Pentecostal Assembly from 1962 to 2008. During this time, for an unknown length of time, the church was rented by New Gethsemane Baptist Church until the structure was turned over to the city due to delinquent utility payments.¹⁷ By 2009 the church was purchased by Redeeming Oil Ministries, known today at the Redemption Center Church and Ministries in 2009 for one dollar.¹⁸ The property, worth substantially more, was granted as a "gift to a nonprofit." The Redemption Center Church currently uses a worship space located at 1203 N. Eutaw Place in Baltimore due to uninhabitable interior conditions at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue. The structure is currently undergoing interior renovations and the Redemption Center plans to relocate to 1613 Gorsuch Avenue upon completion.¹⁹

¹³ "Silver Jubilee 1839-1914, St. Matthew's Evangelical Church, Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland;" Scott Holl, "A Brief History of the Evangelical Synod of North America," Webster University, <http://library.webster.edu> (accessed May 30, 2012).

¹⁴ Huber Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church Pamphlet, 6.

¹⁵ *The Baltimore Sun*, "Obituary: Mrs. Christina Schlueter," December 21, 1924, <http://www.proquest.com>.

¹⁶ *The Baltimore Sun*, "Building Permits," July 20, 1950, <http://www.proquest.com>.

¹⁷ Bishop Truesdale, Interview by Latishia Allen, June 24, 2012.

¹⁸ Redeeming Oil, "The Story of Our Church," <http://www.redeemingoil.com/rccm/about.html> (accessed May 30, 2012).

¹⁹ Bishop Truesdale, Interview by Latishia Allen.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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History of Baltimore, Maryland from Its Founding as a Town to the Current Year 1729-1898. S.B. Nelson, 1898.

Holl, Scott. "A Brief History of the Evangelical Synod of North America." Webster University. Accessed May 30, 2012. http://library.webster.edu/luhr_library/guides/images/esna%20brief%20history.pdf

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .082644
Acreage of historical setting .082644
Quadrangle name Baltimore East Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The former St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead is located at 1613 Gorsuch Avenue. The building is sited mid-block between Robb and Kennedy Streets. The property is bound to the north by Gorsuch Avenue, residential dwellings to the east and west, and an alley to the south. It is located in Ward 09, Section 16, Block 4210, Lot 026 of Baltimore City. The building has been historically associated with this lot since its construction in 1889.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Robyn Chrabascz, Historic Preservation Officer		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc. for Baltimore City DHCD	date	September 25, 2013
street & number	417 E. Fayette Street, Suite 301	telephone	443-984-1871
city or town	Baltimore	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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CHAIN OF TITLE

- July 12, 1889 Lease: Arthur H. Jackson and Mary J. Jackson to Adolph R. Huse, George Schlissler, Jacob M. Georges, George Crate, and Edward Huber (Trustees of the German Evangelical St. Matthews Mission Church of Homestead of Baltimore City).
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber JB 1253, Folio 158
- December 27, 1889 Adolph R. Huse, George Schlissler, Jacob M. Georges, George Crate, and Edward Huber (Trustees of the German Evangelical St. Matthews Mission Church of Homestead of Baltimore City), to "The Trustees of the German Evangelical St. Matthews Mission Church of Homestead of Baltimore City, Maryland."
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber JB 1273, Folio 48
- November 1, 1916 Arthur H. Jackson and Mary J. Jackson to "The Trustees of the German Evangelical St. Matthews Mission Church of Homestead, Baltimore City, Maryland."
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber SCL 3087, Folio 399
- August 16, 1922 St. Matthews Huber Memorial Evangelical Church to German Seventh-Day Adventist Church of Baltimore City
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber SCL 3896, Folio 569
- June 11, 1925 German Seventh-Day Adventist Church of Baltimore City to The Clifton Park Seventh-Day Adventist Church Incorporated of Baltimore City.
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber SCL 4412, Folio 488
- November 13, 1961 The Clifton Park Seventh-Day Adventist Church Incorporated of Baltimore City to Chesapeake Conference Association of Seventh-Day Adventists
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber JFC 1181, Folio 452
- February 5, 1962 Chesapeake Conference Association of Seventh-Day Adventists to Maranatha Pentecostal Assembly, Inc.
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber JFC 1258, Folio 366

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- February 5, 1962 Mortgage: Maranatha Pentecostal Assembly, Inc. and Trustees: Columbus A. Argabright, John D. Cook, Harvey T. Harmon, Chris Steele, Gerald J. Snyder, Paul L. Fox, and Rev. Jack C. Gilbert, to Madison and Bradford Savings and Loan Association, Inc.
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber JFC 1258, Folio 368
- December 15, 1978 Mortgage Release: Madison and Bradford Savings and Loan Association, Inc. release unto Maranatha Pentecostal Assembly, Inc.
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber WA 3704, Folio 467
- July 22, 2008 Edward J. Gallagher (Director of Finance, Collector of Taxes for Baltimore City and the State of Maryland) to Fringe Benefit Investments, LLC.
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber FMC 11224, Folio 97
- June 12, 2009 Fringe Benefit Investments, LLC to Redeeming Oil Ministries, Inc.
Land Records of Baltimore City
Liber FMC 12228, Folio 328

**1613 Gorsuch Avenue**

Baltimore, MD 21218-4912

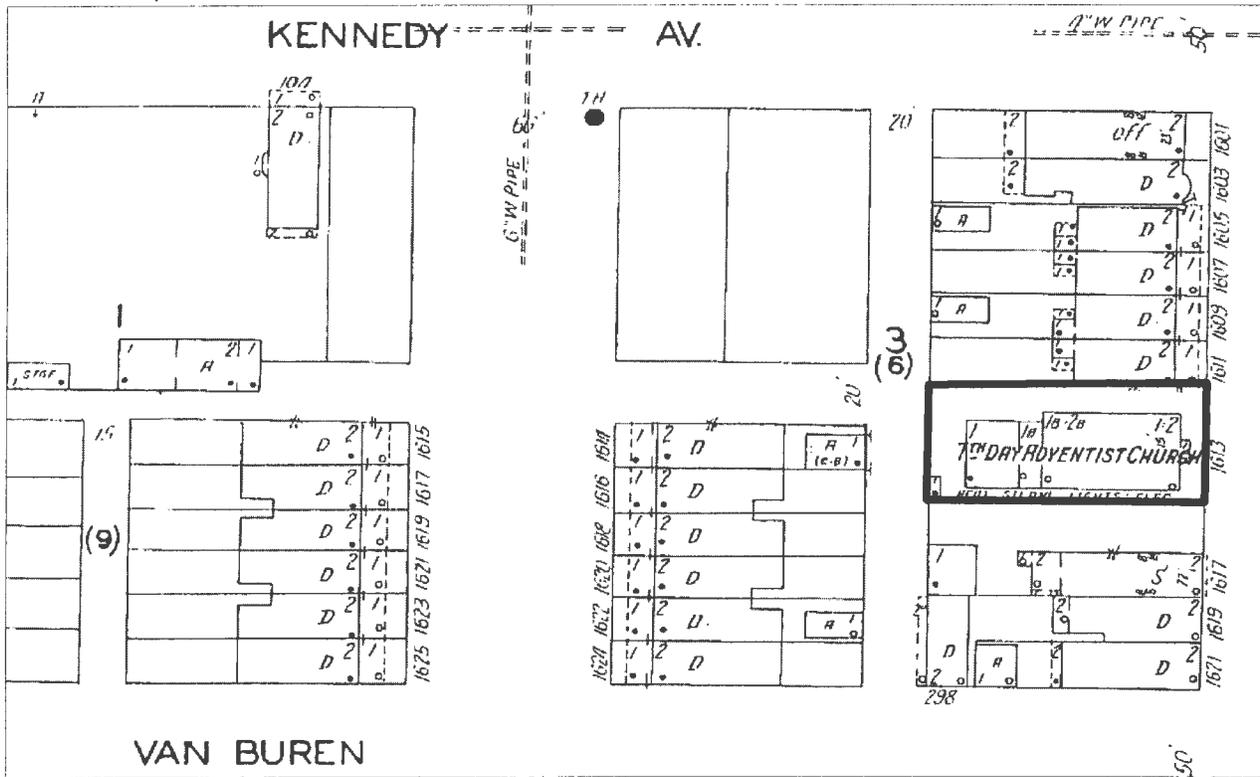
City of Baltimore

Baltimore East, USGS Topographic Map, 1953, Revised 1974

EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2012

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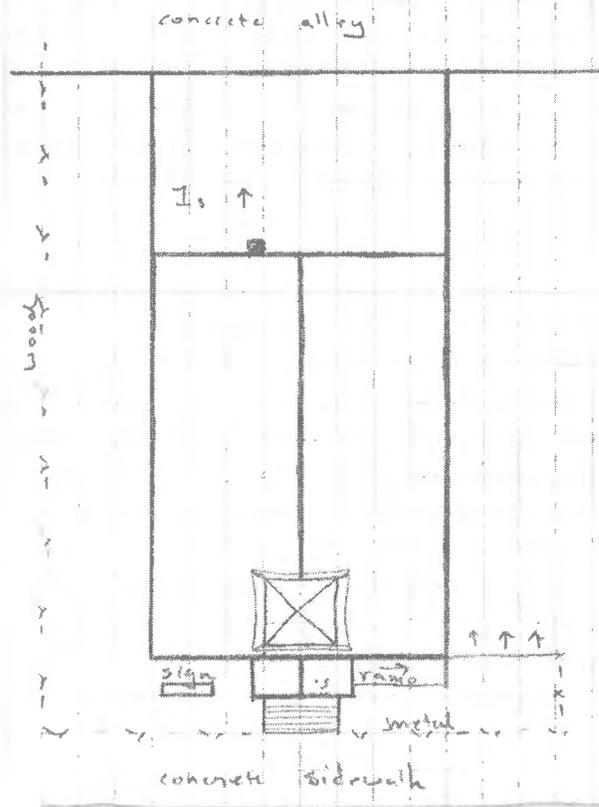
St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church (Clifton Park 7th Day Adventist Church)
1613 Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21218
Sanborn Map 1928, Volume 7, Sheet 714





St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Homestead
 B-5245
 1613 Gorsuch Avenue
 Coldstream Homestead Montebello, Baltimore City
 Map Courtesy of Baltimore City GIS
 Prepared by EHT Tracerics, 2012





Date 5/8/2012
 I.D. # B-5245

Address New Gethsemane Baptist Church / 1613 Gorsuch Avenue

Not to Scale

<p>Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Homestead B-5245</p>	<p>Photographer: EHT Tracerics Date: May 10, 2012</p>
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1.	1613 Gorsuch Avenue	B-5245_2012-05-10_01.tif	Façade, looking southeast
2.	1613 Gorsuch Avenue	B-5245_2012-05-10_02.tif	Façade, looking southwest
3.	1613 Gorsuch Avenue	B-5245_2012-05-10_03.tif	South elevation (rear), looking northeast

Final report by EHT



B-5245

ST. MATTHEW'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN MISSION CHURCH OF HOMESTEAD

1613 GORSUCH AVENUE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

5/2012

MDSHPO

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

*1 OF 4



B-5245

ST. MATTHEW'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN MISSION CHURCH OF HOMESTEAD

1013 GORSUCH AVENUE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

EHT TRACEKIES

5/2012

MDSHPO

FACADE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

*2 OF 4



B-5245

ST. MATTHEW'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN MISSION CHURCH OF HOMESTEAD

1013 GORSUCH AVENUE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

EHT TRACES

5/2012

MDS4PO

FACADE, LOOKING WEST

#3 OF 4



B-5245

ST. MATTHEWS GERMAN EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN MISSION CHURCH OF HOMESTEAD

1013 GORSUCH AVENUE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

EHT TRACERIES

5/2012

MDSHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION (REAR), LOOKING NE

*4 OF 4