

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**BA-2908**

**The Palestine Masonic Lodge Number 189**

**837 Frederick Road**

**Catonsville, Baltimore County**

**1903**

**Private**

The Palestine Masonic Lodge at 837 Frederick Road in Catonsville is an excellent example of a commercial building with a social hall. Chartered in 1891, the Palestine Lodge of Catonsville contracted the construction of the lodge in 1903. The location of the lodge on Frederick Road reflects the street's function as Catonsville's primary commercial thoroughfare during the 19th century, as well as the increased social and commercial activity in the town by the beginning of the 20th century. The high style granite building, enlarged by a stylistically consistent rear bay, has continued to serve as the home of the Masonic lodge for nearly one hundred years.

The lodge is two stories high and three bays wide, with Romanesque Revival style detailing. The building is constructed of coursed rough-cut granite and rests upon a parged concrete foundation. The building's location on a rectangular corner lot presents two facades, the primary elevation fronting Frederick Road and the secondary elevation facing Newburg Avenue. Both of the elevations are accented with stylistic semi-circular arches, deeply recessed openings, a corbeled waterable, and narrow stringcourse. Indicative of its function as a lodge, the entry to the meeting hall on the second story is located at the rear of the secondary façade. This secondary entry, located within a circa 1925 addition, is surrounded with high style detailing dressed in limestone that contrasts the grey color of the granite cladding the structure. The now-altered primary entry to the first story, housing the commercial space, faces Frederick Road. A hipped roof with asphalt shingles covers the building, and is accentuated by a boxed cornice clad with aluminum. A circa 1915 photograph shows the roof originally was clad with ceramic pantiling and had ornamental cresting along the ridge. Two rough-cut granite chimneys and shallow eyebrow dormers pierce the steeply pitched roof.



## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-2908

### 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 Palestine Masonic Lodge at 837 Frederick Road was constructed in 1903 in the town of Catonsville. The lodge is two stories high and three bays wide, with Romanesque Revival style detailing. The building is constructed of coursed rough-cut granite and rests upon a parged concrete foundation. The masonry building's location on a rectangular corner lot presents two facades, the primary elevation fronting Frederick Road and the secondary elevation facing Newburg Avenue. Both of the elevations are accented with stylistic semi-circular arches, deeply recessed openings, a corbeled watertable, and narrow stringcourse. Indicative of the building's function as a lodge, the entry to the meeting hall on the second story is located at the rear of the secondary façade on Newburg Avenue. This secondary entry, located within a circa 1925 addition, is surrounded with high style detailing dressed in limestone that contrasts the grey color of the granite cladding the structure. The now-altered primary entry to the first story, housing the commercial space, faces Frederick Road. A hipped roof with asphalt shingles covers the building, and is accentuated by a boxed cornice clad with aluminum. A circa 1915 photograph shows the roof originally was clad with ceramic pantiling and had ornamental cresting along the ridge.<sup>1</sup> Two rough-cut granite chimneys and shallow eyebrow dormers pierce the steeply pitched roof. The chimneys have covered caps with side vents and the dormers hold a circular medallion surrounded by wooden louvers.

### EXTERIOR

The three-bay wide façade faces Frederick Road to the north, and is marked at the first story by a late-20<sup>th</sup> century storefront. The recessed square entry in the center bay features a single-leaf metal and plate-glass replacement door flanked by one-light sidelights. A broken metal pediment, reflective of the Colonial Revival style, has been placed flush with the façade in the recessed entry opening. Two fixed one-light display windows with corrugated aluminum frames flank the entry. A circa 1915 photograph of Frederick Road shows the storefront windows projected from the plane of the façade.<sup>2</sup> A modern sign box with the lettering, "Ray Persinger Photographers, Inc." tops this commercial storefront. The second story exhibits four equally spaced window openings with semi-circular arched stone lintels and wide granite mullions. A narrow granite stringcourse acts as a continuous sill for the windows. In an attempt to maintain symmetry, the two center openings are blind, filled with rough-cut granite. The two outer openings feature 1/1 metal replacement windows. The transoms created by the semi-circular shape of the openings have been removed, and filled with wood. A square sign box displaying the Masonic compass insignia has been placed on the mullion between the two blind windows.

The west elevation fronting Newburg Avenue is seven bays deep. A projecting plate glass display window with metal surrounds marks the northernmost bay of the first story. Part of the commercial space displayed on the façade, the show window has the same corrugated aluminum detailing. Toward the south end of the

<sup>1</sup> Edward Orser and Joseph Arnold, *Catonsville 1880 to 1940 from Village to Suburb*, (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 1989), p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> Orser and Arnold, p. 97.

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building are three fixed semi-circular arched windows flanked by double-leaf entries. The first entry is narrow and deeply recessed within the plane of the wall. It holds a flush metal replacement door capped by a semi-circular arched wood transom, created by the remove of the original door. Continuing the stylistic ornamentation of the building, the opening has a semi-circular arched granite lintel. The group of three window openings to the south of the entry are embellished by semi-circular arched granite lintels and mullions created by triple limestone colonettes with foliate capitals. The tops of the lintels are finished with a narrow, continuous limestone coping. The windows themselves have multiple lights, with one large semi-circular arched center pane surrounded by smaller panes at the sides and top.

The stone stringcourse also wraps around to this secondary elevation from the primary façade, acting as a continuous sill for the window openings. The second story is articulated by eight semi-circular arched window openings, excluding the paired window over the Masonic lodge entry described above. Six of the windows, both single and paired, have metal 1/1 replacement square sashes, and infilled transoms of wood. A circa 1915 photograph of Frederick Road documents the openings historically held 9/1 semi-circular arched windows.<sup>3</sup> Two of the openings, located above the triple-arched window openings on the first story, are blind to ensure symmetry of the elevation. All of the openings have rough-cut granite lintels. A metal fire escape is located at the north end of the building, above the projecting display window. An interior end granite chimney, located to the south of the fire escape, pierces the roof on its west slope. The shaft of the chimney is marked on the plane of the wall by a corbeled granite buttress.

The building was enlarged between 1925 and 1930 by the construction of the southernmost bay of the west elevation. A shed roof with granite coping covers this addition. Serving as the entry to the Masonic lodge on the second floor, the southern entry has vertical paneled wood doors. The transom features a limestone Masonic emblem at the center. The semi-circular arched opening is surrounded by carved foliate molding and the inscription "PALESTINE" carved into dressed casing trimmed with a double cone motif. The surround rests on dressed base blocks and has projecting corner brackets with chinking and billets molding. The limestone brackets act as bases for the ornate dropped surrounds of the paired window openings in the second story. The slight projection of this surround in the southernmost bay of the elevation visually separates the Masonic entry from the main block of the building. Paired 1/1 replacement windows with a limestone lintel and dentil molding pierce the second story. The semi-circular transom over the opening is ornamented with billet molding and Masonic emblems carved in limestone.

With the construction to the rear addition circa 1925, the southern elevation of the main block is not visible. The rear elevation of this addition is two bays wide, finished with rough-cut granite. A circular fixed stained glass window pierces the first story of the western bay. A circular granite surround frames this recessed opening. The eastern bay features a 2/2 metal sash window with horizontal muntins and a

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<sup>3</sup> Orser and Arnold, p. 97.

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projecting stone sill. The narrow opening is set low to the ground. The stone stringcourse wraps around to this elevation from the secondary façade on the west, and is intersected in the eastern bay by a 1/1 metal replacement window with a wood semi-circular arched transom and granite lintel. A smaller 1/1 metal replacement window is located in the west bay, and features a projecting stone sill and a louvered vent in the upper half of the opening. The interior stone chimney that originally rose from the exterior end of the main block now reads as an interior chimney. An eyebrow dormer similar to that on the front also marks the rear slope of the hipped roof.

Not a primary elevation commonly visible because of the building's corner location, the east elevation is parged. A single 1/1 metal window punctuates the smooth surface at the rear with a rough-cut granite sill and lintel. Lintels and sills from previously existing windows protrude from the stucco surface. A small one-story commercial building which fronts on Frederick Road adjoins the lodge on the east side.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2908

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

<b>Significance dates</b>	1903-1930	<b>Architect</b>	Unknown
<b>Specific dates</b>	1903, 1925-1930	<b>Builder</b>	W. Nagel, contractor; J. McKeever, subcontractor

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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Palestine Masonic Lodge at 837 Frederick Road in Catonsville is an excellent example of a Romanesque Revival-style commercial building with a social meeting hall. Chartered in 1891, the Palestine Lodge of Catonsville contracted the construction of the lodge in 1903. The location of the lodge on Frederick Road reflects the street's function as Catonsville's primary commercial thoroughfare during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the increased social and commercial activity in the town by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The high style granite building, enlarged by a stylistically consistent rear bay, has continued to serve as the home of the Masonic lodge for nearly one hundred years.

### History of the Freemasons and their Growth in Catonsville

The Masons, or Freemasons, are a ritual-based fraternal brotherhood dating back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Masons developed out of medieval builders' guilds and they view God as the Great Architect and builders as doing God's work.<sup>4</sup> Although founded and originally based in Great Britain, the Masons reached their greatest strength in the United States between the last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1879, it was estimated that there were 550,000 Freemasons in the United States, a number that grew dramatically in the following fifty years, reaching over three million by 1925.<sup>5</sup> "By the 1920s most towns in the United States boasted a lodge of Freemasons, and every lodge had a room, a "Mason's Holy House," dedicated and set aside for the performance of Masonic rituals."<sup>6</sup> Masonic lodges often shared their buildings, creating multiple-use spaces.

In 1891, the Palestine Lodge received dispensation from the Mother Lodge of Palestine in Ellicott City, Maryland to form a lodge in Catonsville, Maryland. A group of fourteen Master Masons, headed by Brother John H. Iglehart, received this dispensation on July 21, 1891 from the Most Worshipful Grand Master. Seven

<sup>4</sup> Charles Paul Freund, "From Satan to the Sphinx: The Masonic Mysteries of D.C.'s Map," *The Washington Post*, November 5, 1995, Section C, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> William D. Moore, "The Masonic Lodge Room, 1870-1930: A Sacred Space of Masculine Spiritual Hierarchy," *Gender, Class, and Shelter: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, V*, Elizabeth Collins Cromley and Carter L. Hudgins, editors (Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press, 1995), p. 26.

<sup>6</sup> Moore, p. 26.

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Palestine Masonic Lodge Number 189, 837 Frederick Road, Baltimore County  
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meetings were held while under dispensation and the official charter forming Palestine Lodge Number 189 was granted on November 18, 1891. Born August 11, 1837, Iglehart became a Mason in 1860 and by 1883 he was listed as a Master Mason with the Grand Lodge of Accepted Free (A.F.) and Accepted Masons (A.M.) of Maryland. When the lodge in Catonsville was formed, he served as Worshipful Master for four years, between August 13, 1891 and March 14, 1895 and again in 1896.<sup>7</sup>

When the dispensation to form Lodge No. 189 was granted, the Masons began meeting in Newburg Hall, at the southwest corner of Newburg Avenue and Frederick Road. Locally known as Newburg Hall and occasionally referred to as Steubin Lodge, the meeting hall at 901 Frederick Road was listed on the 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map as the I.O.O.F. Hall, being the main meeting place for the International Order of Odd Fellows, Providence Lodge No. 116. Newburg Hall was considered the center of social and political life, with a restaurant and saloon on the first floor and public halls and meeting rooms on the upper two floors. In the 1880s, the Women's Christian Temperance Union reading room replaced the saloon.<sup>8</sup> From August 13, 1891 until July 10, 1902, the Odd Fellows shared the meeting space with the Palestine Masonic Lodge No. 189.<sup>9</sup> Based on historical records and photographs, the three-story building, measuring 30 x 60 feet, was constructed of wood frame with a front gable roof. The cornerstone of the building was laid on June 16, 1873.<sup>10</sup> It was three bays in width with 2/2 windows at both the second and third stories. A three-bay wide front porch with square post supports and a rooftop balustrade dominated the first story. Beneath the porch, storefront windows flanked the centered entry.<sup>11</sup> With the demolition of Newburg Hall in 1903 to accommodate the construction of the Salem Lutheran Church, the Masons were forced to look for a new location to construct their lodge.

Between September 11, 1902 and November 13, 1902, the Palestine Masonic Lodge met at Library Hall in Catonsville.<sup>12</sup> Library Hall, which was located on the south side of Frederick Road, near Mellor Avenue, was a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne-style building which had been built in 1887. Although various tenants, such as the Post Office and then the First National Bank occupied the space in front, the rest of the building was used for public meetings, social events, theatrical productions, and as a library. According to an 1899 Catonsville map, the building had become known as Bank Hall.

In 1902, Edward J. Farber conveyed the land at 837 Frederick Road to the Masonic Temple Association of Catonsville, Baltimore County. With the acquisition of the site, the Masons of the Palestine Lodge No. 189 temporarily met in Ellicott City at the Patmos Lodge No. 70. The meetings in Ellicott City took place between

<sup>7</sup> "Palestine Lodge No. 189, A.F. & A.M. - Masonic Lodge in Catonsville, Maryland." Located on the Internet on March 14, 2000 at <http://www.angritt.com/palestine/introduc.htm>.

<sup>8</sup> Orser and Arnold, p. 18.

<sup>9</sup> Correspondence with Edward B. Kraft, PM, Secretary, Palestine Lodge No. 189, March 19, 2000.

<sup>10</sup> Jean Walsh, "Pages from the Past," *Catonsville Times*, February 15, 1995.

<sup>11</sup> Orser and Arnold, p. 18.

<sup>12</sup> Correspondence with Edward B. Kraft.

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November 20, 1902 and August 13, 1903. Meanwhile, the lodge at Frederick Road and Newburg Avenue was being constructed. Simultaneous to the building of the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, the two-story Masonic lodge was constructed with Port Deposit Granite and measured 32 by 76 feet. It is believed that the same stone was used for the construction of the church. William E. Nagel served as the contractor for the lodge and James McKeever was hired as a subcontractor to oversee the masonry construction.<sup>13</sup>

According to historic maps, the lot on which the Palestine Lodge was constructed was occupied as early as 1877. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1899 indicate that there was a two-story frame building at the intersection of Newburg Avenue and the Frederick Turnpike. At this time, Farber, who used it as a printing office, owned the building. In fact, this building was the office of *The Argus*, the local Catonsville newspaper. In 1903, when the Masonic Lodge was constructed, the printing office was moved to the rear of the lot. According to Sanborn maps, the building to the rear was used for printing through 1919, before being listed as offices on the 1925 map.

From 1906 until 1922, the building shared its space with Catonsville's 6<sup>th</sup> U.S. Post Office, with Florence Jones as acting postmistress. In the 1930s and 1940s, the lodge rented space to Spittel's Drugs and currently, the first floor is shared with Ray Persinger Photographers, Inc. By sharing the first floor, the second floor was reserved for use by the lodge. Dictated by Masonic beliefs, the lodge room was above street level, longer than it was wide, with a high ceiling, symmetrically placed doors at one end and an altar at its center.<sup>14</sup> The members faced the center of the room when sitting, allowing them to see one another. Additionally, this seating arrangement oriented the membership towards the officers of the lodge, who were seated in high-backed chairs that emphasized their importance in the organization. Officers within a lodge include the Worshipful Master, Warden, Deacon, Steward, Chaplain, Marshall, and Director of Ceremonies.

The Palestine Masonic Lodge Number 189 was characteristic of the newer institutional and commercial buildings that were being built after 1900, in that it consciously referenced a historic style and handled the forms in an educated manner. Although the Romanesque Revival style, with its massive lithic forms, was nationally popular during the 1890s, by the early 1900s it was quickly becoming outdated. Yet, the choice of this style for the lodge was appropriate because of the Mason's early roots in medieval building guilds, in addition to the fact that the fortress-like exterior of rock-faced stone gave the building a sense of permanence, strength, and stability. Its corner location, the massive stone arches, and the fact that much of the construction along Frederick Avenue was wood-frame with weatherboard siding further accentuated the commanding presence of the building. Another example of the Romanesque Revival style in Catonsville is the First National Bank of Catonsville at the northeast corner of Frederick Road and Ingleside Avenue.

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<sup>13</sup> Correspondence with Edward B. Kraft.

<sup>14</sup> Moore, p. 27.

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Chain of Title:

- March 24, 1882: Fielder C. Slingsluff and David G. McIntosh, Receivers of the Catonsville Land and Loan Association of Baltimore County to Michael Bezold  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 128 Folio 484
- February 12, 1889: Michael Bezold to Edwin J. Farber  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 174 Folio 113
- October 6, 1902: Edwin J. Farber to the Masonic Temple Association of Catonsville, Baltimore County  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 264 Folio 281
- April 11, 1914: Masonic Temple Association of Catonsville, Baltimore County to H. Clay Suter et al.-Trustees of Palestine Lodge NO. 189, A.F. and A.M.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 426 Folio 381
- June 28, 1979: Board of Trustees of Palestine Lodge No. 189, A.F and A.M. to Palestine Holding Company  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 6054 Folio 363

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Palestine Masonic Lodge Number 189, 837 Frederick Road, Baltimore County  
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## HISTORIC CONTEXT:

### MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)  
Modern Period (1930-Present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning  
Social/Education/Cultural  
Economic (commercial and industrial)  
Government/Law

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Town

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): SOCIAL/Meeting Hall  
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store  
GOVERNMENT/Post Office

Known Design Source: William E. Nagel (contractor); James McKeever (subcontractor)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. BA-2908

Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Freund, Charles Paul. "From Satan to the Sphinx: The Masonic Mysteries of D.C.'s Map," *The Washington Post*. November 5, 1995, Section C, p. 3.

Kraft, Edward B., PM, Secretary Palestine Lodge No. 189. Written correspondence, March 19, 2000.

Moore, William D. "The Masonic Lodge Room, 1870-1930: A Sacred Space of Masculine Spiritual Hierarchy," *Gender, Class, and Shelter: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, V*, Elizabeth Collins Cromley and Carter L. Hudgins, editors. Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press, 1995.

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"Palestine Lodge No. 189, A.F. & A.M. - Masonic Lodge in Catonsville, Maryland." Located on the Internet on March 14, 2000 at <http://www.angritt.com/palestine/introduc.htm>.

"Masonic History." Located on the Internet on March 14, 2000 at <http://www.dallas.net/~bsktcase/mason/hist-spec.html>.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Catonsville, Maryland: 1899, 1904, 1910, 1919, 1925, 1930, and 1958.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem Massachusetts.

Walsh, Jean. "Pages from the Past," *Catonsville Times*. February 15, 1995.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of project area	<u>Less than one acre</u>	
Acreage surveyed	<u>Less than one acre</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Baltimore West, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

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The Palestine Masonic Lodge is located at 837 Frederick Road in Catonsville, Maryland as noted on Tax Map 101, Parcel 1434. The building has historically been associated with the site since its construction in 1903.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	L. Trieschmann, R. Weidlich, and C. Novelli, Architectural Historians
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.
street & number	5420 Western Avenue
city or town	Chevy Chase, MD

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BA-2908

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  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
410-514-7600

BA-2908

FREDERICK ST. RD. (AV.)

NEWBURG AV.

MAGRUDER AV.

PALESTINE MASONIC LODGE  
857 FREDERICK ROAD

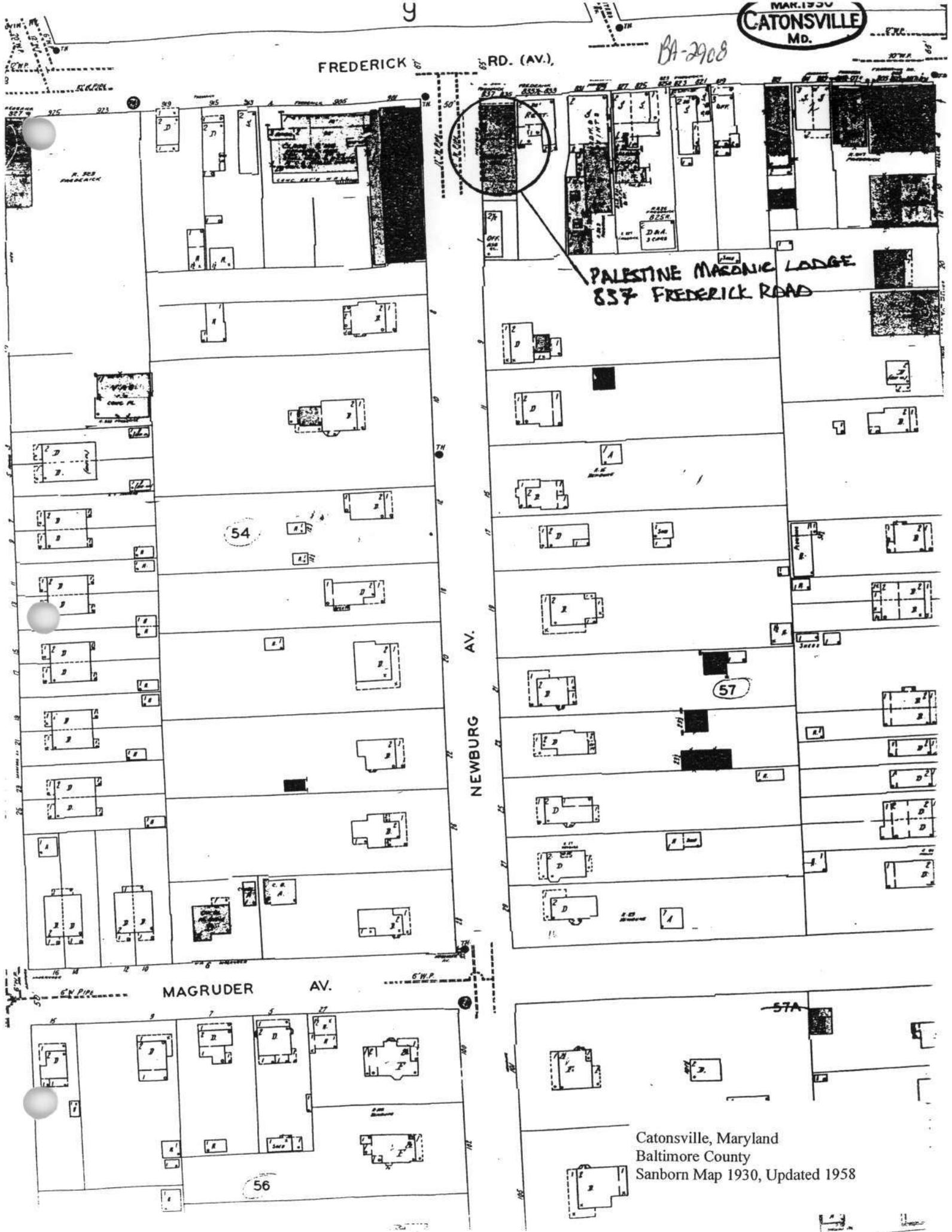
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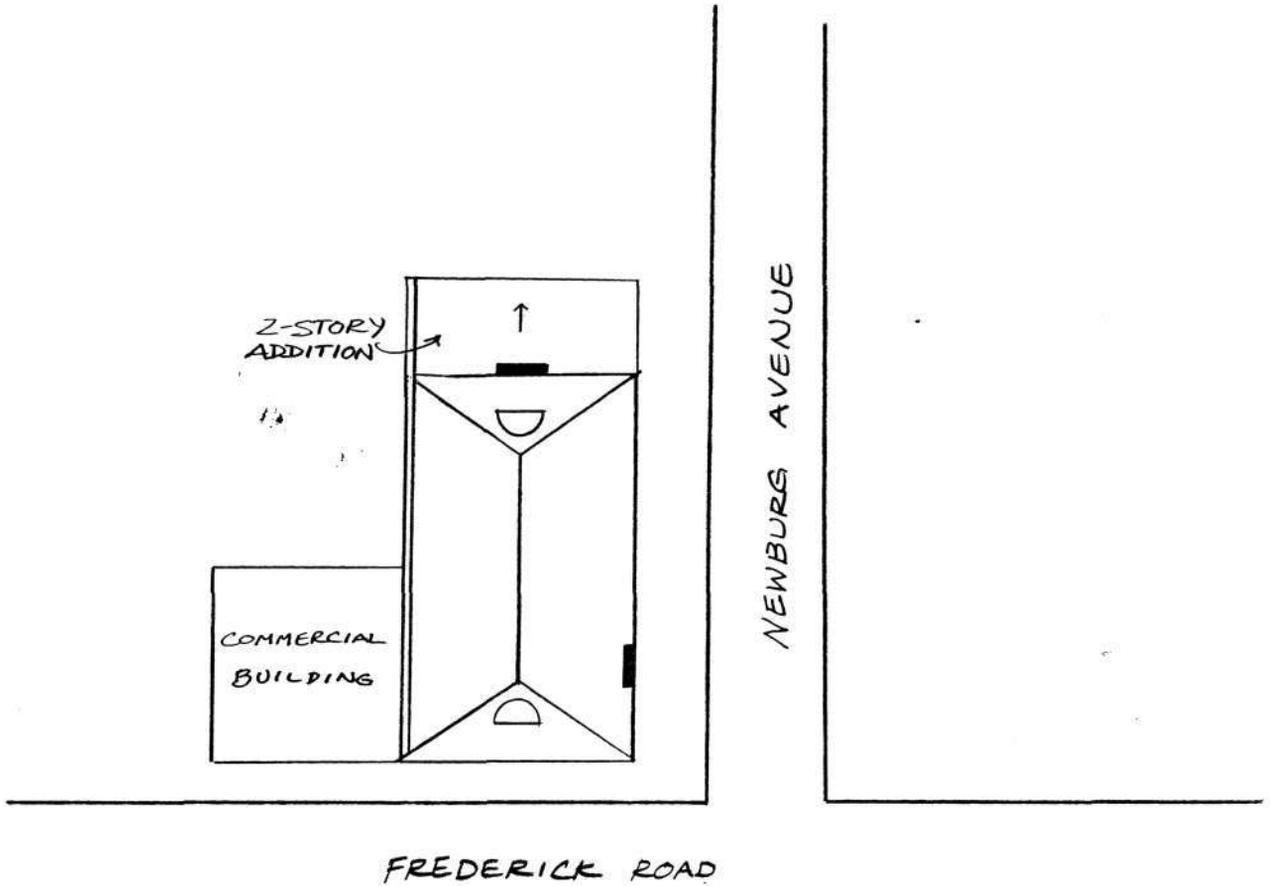
57

56

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Catonville, Maryland  
Baltimore County  
Sanborn Map 1930, Updated 1958

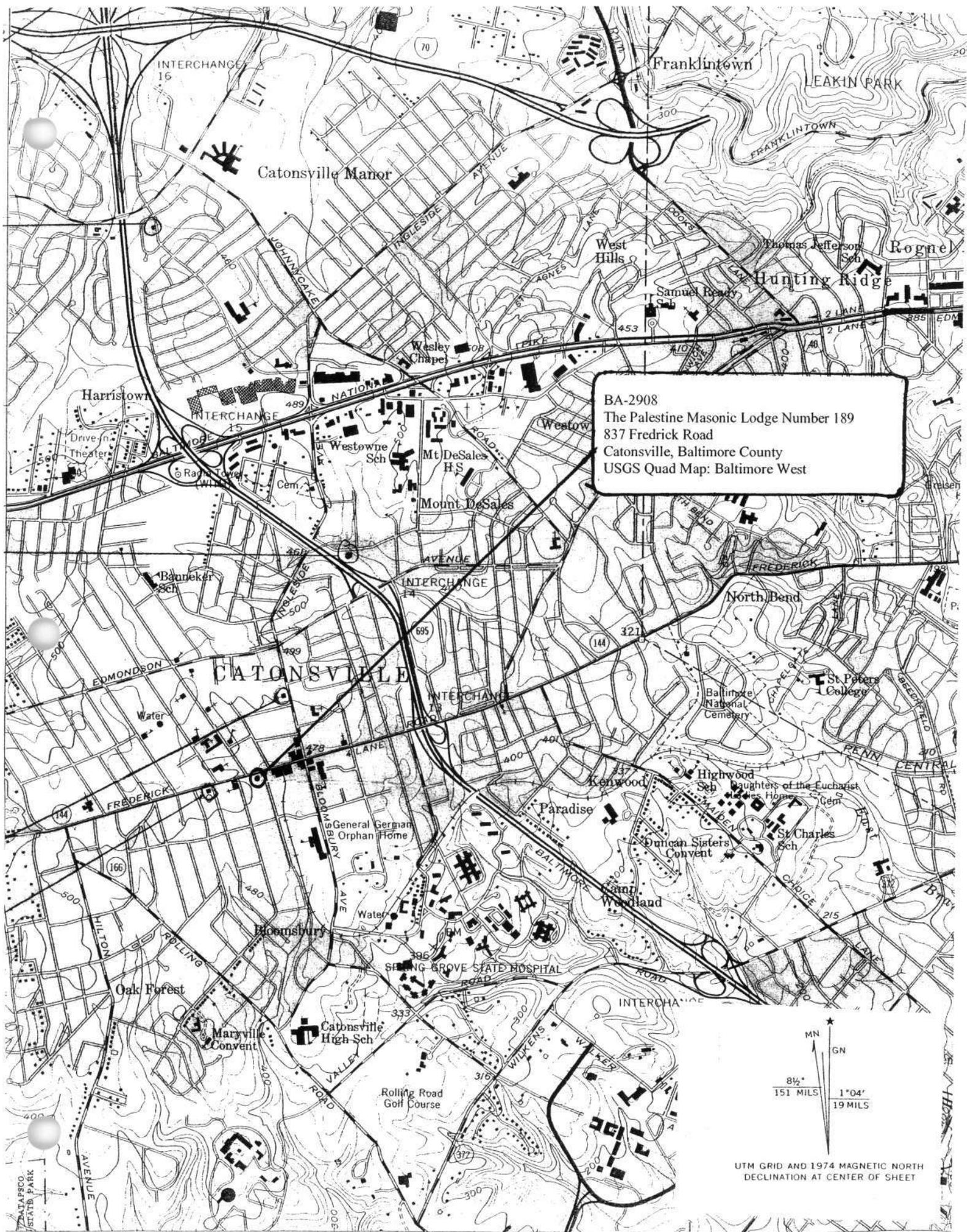




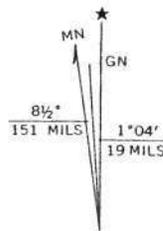
BA-2908

PALESTINE MASONIC LODGE  
837 FREDERICK ROAD  
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE N ↓



BA-2908  
 The Palestine Masonic Lodge Number 189  
 837 Fredrick Road  
 Catonsville, Baltimore County  
 USGS Quad Map: Baltimore West



UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



*Ray Persinger Photographers, Inc.*

**Allstate**

BA 2908

Palestine Masonic Lodge

837 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

north elevation LOOKING SOUTH

1 of 4



Ray Persinger Photographers, Inc.

Allstate

W. 10th St

Ray Persinger  
PHOTOGRAPHERS

BA 2908

Palestine Masonic Lodge

837 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

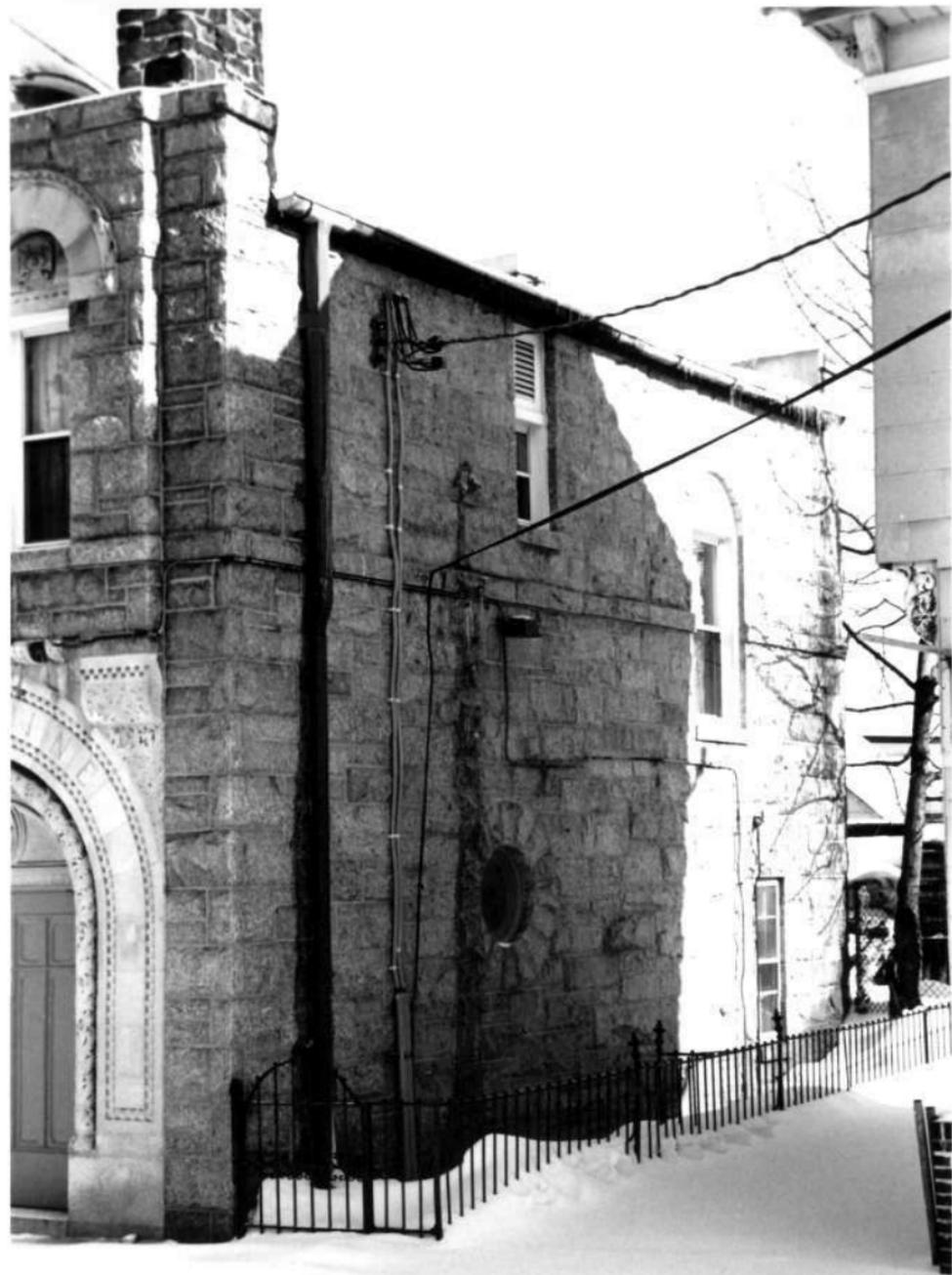
Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

northwest corner LOOKING SOUTH EAST

2 of 4



BA 2908

Palestine Masonic Lodge

837 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

south elevation LOOKING NORTHEAST

3 of 4



BA 2908

Palestine Masonic Lodge

837 Frederick Road, Catonsville

Baltimore County

Traceries

1/00

Maryland SHPO

east elevation LOOKING NORTHWEST

4 of 4