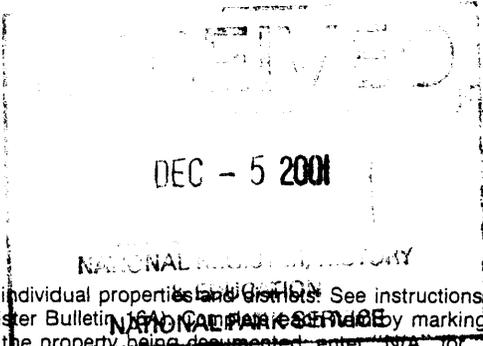


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete this form by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McCarty Memorial Christian Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4101 W. Adams Boulevard not for publication

city or town Los Angeles vicinity

state California code CA county Los Angeles code 027 zip code 90018

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William Ellan 11/28/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
California Office of Historic Preservation
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson R. Beall 1-17-02
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Reinforced concrete
walls Reinforced concrete
roof Steel/slate
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1932

Significant Dates

1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Barber, Thomas P.

Kingsbury, Paul

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Portia Lee/Historian

organization California Archives date September 30, 2001

street & number 3315 Griffith Park Boulevard # 303 telephone 323-664-4203

city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90027

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name McCarty Memorial Christian Church

street & number 4101 West Adams Blvd. telephone 323-731-4131

city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90018

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

McCarty Memorial Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) is a tall one-story basilica plan church of concrete construction. The interior consists of a narthex, large auditorium divided by a nave, vaulted side aisles and a shallow front balcony. Art glass windows line the side aisles on the nave and clerestory levels. At the rear of the auditorium, the pulpit is centered on an elevated platform that rises to accommodate a choir space, organ loft and the Baptistry. A small chapel is situated at the northeastern corner of the building below the organ space. The structure was built with a full basement to support social and education activities. Located at 4101 Adams Boulevard at 11th Avenue the church is among the group of graceful and imposing houses of worship that were built along Adams Boulevard between Figueroa and Crenshaw Boulevards in the decade of the 1920s. The church was conceived and financed by Dr. and Mrs. Isaac McCarty who commissioned architects Thomas P. Barber and Paul Kingsbury to design the structure in the English Gothic Revival style. McCarty Memorial has retained substantial integrity with minimal alteration to historic features. The adjacent Youth/Center Education Building was built at a later date on another lot, and is not included in this application.

SETTING AND CONTEXT

McCarty Memorial Church is situated on a rectangular lot, 73' by 178'; the church building itself measures 65' by 142'. Located at the northwestern corner of Adams Boulevard and 11th Avenue, the structure comprises Lot 4 of the West Adams Terrace Tract. The main entrance is on Adams Boulevard with side entrances on 11th Avenue. To the west of the church is the Education/Youth Center Building. Built in 1949, it was placed 35 feet back on its lot and, as a result, its front elevation is not on a plane with that of the church. An alley runs behind the church; a small church parking lot is situated on the north side of the alley.

The West Adams District developed around the turn of the 20th century, catering to upper middle class professionals who wanted a "suburban" home atmosphere with landscaping on ample lots. By 1910 elaborate 3 and 4-story homes built by prominent architects graced the neighborhood that was considered the city's finest residential community. Churches were placed among the mansions along Adams Boulevard that became the "street of churches." Five churches which are historic-cultural monuments of the City of Los Angeles are situated on Adams Boulevard: St. John's Episcopal, St.

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Section 7 Page 2

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

Vincent de Paul Catholic church, Second Church of Christ Scientist. First African Methodist Episcopal Zion Cathedral and the Church of the Advent. By the 1960s, the West Adams had been impacted by a series of events: the Depression that caused many residents to lose their homes; the housing shortage after World War II that resulted in the conversion of many large homes to multi-family housing and the building of the Santa Monica Freeway split the neighborhood in half.

After restrictive racial covenants were declared unconstitutional, West Adams became an integrated community with equal access to housing, business and churches. Adams Boulevard remains as a boulevard of churches. At the present time 17 churches are placed along the Boulevard between Arlington Avenue and Crenshaw Boulevard.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Exterior Massing and Decoration

McCarty Memorial Christian Church is an example of English Gothic Revival architectural style. Architects Thomas P. Barber and Paul Kingsbury, wrote a single page sketch of the church, reporting that founder-builder Dr. Isaac McCarty arrived at their office with a series of church sketches that he had drawn on study tours throughout Europe and England. The principal influence, they stated, was Exeter Cathedral in England, an example of the English Gothic which had over time derived influences from the Norman Gothic through the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular forms of the Gothic style. Thus McCarty Memorial offers decorative elements from all three periods of English Gothic cathedral building.

In plan, McCarty Memorial is a front gable, nave and side aisles church with a tall clerestory, high side tower, a side porch at the base of the tower, and a second porch which offers entrance into a small chapel to the east of the chancel. The structure has exterior walls, floors and structural supports of reinforced concrete; roof trusses are steel. Exterior cladding is smooth finish concrete; the roof is slate. The cornerstone, situated at the southeast corner of the structure facing Adams Boulevard, reads, "Christ, The True Cornerstone. Dedicated May 22, 1932."

Tower

McCarty's landmark tower, 130 feet tall, features one of the structure's singular character-defining features, non-structural segmented vertical buttresses exhibiting pointed triangular arches, elements characteristic of buttresses in the Decorated Gothic style.

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McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

These buttresses run up the corners of the two-stage tower, which carries one of the four narrow rectangular windows of the front facade, presumably lighting the tower stairs. The elaborate open belfry of the first stage is ornamented with Perpendicular tracery and short pinnacles with crockets. The second stage is a smaller octagonal lantern with open Decorated style tracery, a culminating row of trefoil molding and delicate pinnacles marking each section of the octagon. The placement of the tower in the architectural composition is somewhat unusual. American Gothic Revival towers are generally frontal or central. The side tower, a variant of the tradition bell-cote tower, is more frequently associated with rural churches. The placement of the tower is well integrated in the composition, its vertical thrust and effective counterpoint to the heavier vertical mass of the side elevation, emphasizing and symbolizing the spiritual role of the structure.

Front Elevation

McCarty Memorial's front elevation is asymmetrical; a series of stepped blocks provides the transition to the tower on the right. Similar blocks signal the wing containing the interior side aisle on the left side of the facade; it has been left undecorated. An elaborate English Perpendicular window of art glass set in an elaborated trefoil arch decorated with Gothic tracery pierces the front gable which carries a small cross at its peak. A stylized censer hangs at the center of the gable, which is squared off just above the window. A pair of similar censers is placed on either side of the window at the level of the arch peak. Just below these elements, the architects paired flanking engaged forms similar to the tower buttresses. A short stringcourse below these forms serve to divide them from the paired narrow rectangular windows that light the vestibule interior. Yet another similar pair of lights below them at ground level illuminate the basement.

The church is entered by ascending a flight of concrete steps. The legend "McCarty Memorial Christian Church" is inscribed in block letters on the tympanum of the double wood doors. Above them, a compound Tudor arch is ornamented at its lowest level with a single row of rinceau ornament. At the top of the arch ecclesiastical symbols are set in a series of rectangles separated by pillar forms. The larger central rectangle containing a cross is sheltered by a small concrete pent.

East Elevation

Along 11th Avenue, McCarty Memorial presents the east side of the tower with an entrance into the church vestibule at its base. Wood double doors are set into a compound arch; an art glass tympanum above the doors carries Perpendicular tracery. Continuing north, the facade presents a six-bay, two-level windowed expanse below the

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McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

broad side gable of the slate roof. The top level of pointed-arch Gothic windows represents the clerestory art glass windows; the lower row comprises the lights of the aisle windows. Windows on both levels are ornamented by Perpendicular tracery.

At the northeastern corner of the building is a chapel with a sloping, slate-roofed pent, its facade divided into two bays, the first with double doors similar to those at the southeastern corner, and the final corner bay with paired pointed-arch windows below a superimposed cross. Above the pent small Gothic style windows set into half-round arches light the chapel. All the bays along the east elevation are separated by the structure's characteristic triangular-capped buttresses which are elongated across the slate roof above the lower lights; they then continue, dropping down to separate the window bays on the lower level.

West Elevation

The west elevation is separated from the Education Building by a narrow cement walkway. It is similar in design and ornament to the east elevation, with the exception of the corners. The northwest corner offers an entrance into a small waiting room at the foot of the baptistery stairs. At the southwest corner, doors offer a similar entrance to those on the opposite side of the vestibule. Pointed-arch windows are paired above the vestibule entrance.

Rear Elevation

The rear elevation presents a plain gable with no applied ornament. A single narrow rectangular window is visible near the northwest corner of the lower level. At the clerestory level, the exterior wall is pierced by the Garden of Gethsemane rose window placed above the baptistery on the interior.

Interior Features

The interior of McCarty Memorial reads as a Cathedral plan, nave and side-aisles church with a characteristic long and narrow narthex affording entrance to the auditorium through three sets of double doors. Both narthex and nave have the original multi-hued clay floor tile. Seventy feet high to the apex of the ceiling, the sanctuary, together with the choir and gallery, seat about 1000 people. The gallery, which features wood carving across its front face, is approached by stairs from the narthex. On the wall above the last pew appears the Perpendicular art glass window above the main entrance door.

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McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

Nave and side aisles lead to a transept crossing in front of the chancel area. Doors on the east lead to a small chapel; doors on the west lead into a robing room and by means of stairs give access to baptistery facilities. Immediately behind the crossing is a raised dais reached by flanking stairs. The pulpit is centered at the immediate front. Carved wood screens separate the dais and choir space from the baptistery. Above it on the rear wall of the nave is centered a large rose window depicting Christ in the garden of Gethsemane. Grilled openings from the choir space lead into the organ loft, which is situated above the chapel.

Curved struts that meet at the center to form an arch support the high-pitched, open-frame staff ceiling. These in turn are carried down on wall brackets that culminate above the capitals of slender, metal double-round columns. These elements are placed between the clerestory art glass windows of the nave. Each of the windows is divided by Perpendicular tracery. Vaulted side aisles separate the arcades from the nave. A similar set of art glass windows is placed on the outer walls of the side aisles. Czechoslovakian crystal chandeliers, are suspended from the ceiling in the gallery and the auditorium.

An additional interior feature is the full basement which contains an assembly room with a stage. Adjoining the room is a complete kitchen for food service.

Alterations

No structural alterations to the building are apparent. The roof trusses above the gallery have suffered earthquake damage that is being repaired. A permit search yielded a single alteration permit which was taken out for "parapet correction," which seems to have been the removal of damaged railings on the octagonal lantern of the tower.

Integrity

McCarty Memorial possesses most of the specific aspects of integrity required by National Register standards. The building is on its original location; it has kept the combination of elements of space, building form, and plan that constitute integrity of design. The character-defining Gothic ornament and landmark tower remain intact. Some integrity of materials has been lost over time through repairs. However, the property has kept interior and exterior fabric dating from its period of construction. Although the original founders, Isaac and Ona Bell McCarty have been deceased for many years and no other persons associated with their family have been active in the church, the church has kept its association with the founders by retaining their name.

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Section 8 Page 1

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

McCarty Memorial Christian Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, Design/Construction as a building which embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction, that is the work of master builders and possess high artistic values. The building offers an index to varying styles and periods of Gothic ornamentation, particularly the English Perpendicular, since its founder/builder collected examples of the style found in original buildings in England and Europe for reproduction in the church. The structure's tower is significant as a landmark in the West Adams district and is, in its own right, a very well designed and crafted element. McCarty Memorial also exhibits other significant features such as the Perpendicular window of the front elevation, twenty-four stained glass windows with their elaborated Gothic tracery, and dramatic arcaded ambulatories.

In the context of church building in Los Angeles between the years 1919 and 1935, McCarty Memorial is one of a group of significant houses of worship placed along Adams Boulevard. It is also important in terms of its founding and major financing by two private persons who asked for no donations either from prospective congregants or the parent denomination, but undertook the work as a civic and religious duty.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Founders

Dr. Isaac A. McCarty was born in Illinois. He attended college and medical school in St. Louis, Missouri. About 1911 he came to Los Angeles with his wife Ona Bell McCarty. He practiced medicine and surgery for seventeen years in Riverside County and is credited with an important role in the building of the Riverside Hospital. He came to Los Angeles in 1927 to continue his practice which was highly successful. The couple, who were childless, decided to build a new church and deliver it to the congregation debt free. After the church was completed, the new congregation was assembled from two existing congregations, South Park Christian Church, struggling to maintain a diminishing congregation, and West Adams Christian Church, which had been meeting in a store front. They united to become McCarty Memorial. It is interesting to note that the McCartys themselves did not attend the new church, choosing instead to remain at Magnolia Christian Church near their home on 1264 West Adams Boulevard. Dr. McCarty died a year after the church was completed; his wife died two years later.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

Architects

Thomas P. Barber and Paul Kingsbury entered into partnership in 1930. Barber, born in 1862 was nearing the end of a productive career. Born in Colorado, he practiced in Denver and Boulder, coming to Los Angeles in the late 1920s when he began his collaboration with Paul Kingsbury. Barber's specialty was church architecture and public works projects. He died the year after McCarty Memorial was finished.

Kingsbury graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916, then served overseas in World War I. An article in *Southwest Builder and Contractor* in 1944 detailed his biography, stating that Kingsbury's service overseas had given him an opportunity to study "rare architectural treasures."

While there he made a particular study of Gothic architecture in its most authentic settings and devoted special attention to the methods and tools of the medieval artisan whose work has lasted so many centuries.

Kingsbury also participated in a famous demonstration project for the construction of the Swedenborg Center in Pennsylvania. Its style was Gothic and workmen followed methods of construction that used the techniques and tools of the medieval builders.

The partners' church commission included Methodist churches in Hollywood and Pasadena, both designed in the English Gothic style, in addition to churches in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Pacific Palisades, as well as McCarty Memorial. After World War II, Kingsbury carried out commissions for many institutional buildings, particularly schools.

Architectural Style

Architectural style in Los Angeles in the years between 1919 and 1935 was very much the province of Period Revival builders. Eclectic styles suited the city's experimental and freewheeling spirit. Ecclesiastical builders turned to historic styles to convey the solemnity, spirituality, and religious symbolism congregations and their ministers felt appropriate for new houses of worship in American cities only a generation removed from the brawling frontier.

Gothic Revival church builders went back to the Middle Ages, to a style characterized by the pointed arch, elaborate structural systems, rib vaults and buttresses. While the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

money, skill and patience required to master these forms were lacking, revival architects understood the Gothic as a profoundly organic expression, projecting the strength and vitality of the natural world. American builders looked particularly to the English Gothic, whose rectilinear plans, narrow transept and square end were manageable on smaller American lots. To extend space, they used auxiliary chapels. In place of vaulting, they crafted open wood ceilings in hammer beam and truss rafter designs, exhibiting skillful craftsmanship and emphasizing inspirational height. Gothic Revival ecclesiastical builders were also attracted by the English Gothic tendency to decoration, and they drew elements from all three periods of the High Gothic: Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. Pointed arches, lancet windows, tracery both rich and austere, running arcades and art glass lights found their way into American houses of worship.

Significance

McCarty Memorial is significant under Criterion C as the work of architects Barber and Kingsbury, master builders in the Gothic Revival style in Los Angeles. Kingsbury, a lifelong student and practitioner of Gothic Revival church building, left a legacy of Gothic revival houses of worship in the city.

McCarty Memorial is also significant under Criterion C, Design/Construction as a structure that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Architects Barber and Kingsbury utilized the elements of historic Gothic building: tracery, the open beam ceiling, a large frontal art glass window in the Perpendicular style, the triangular Norman buttress, nave and side aisle plan. All these were skillfully adapted in the Period Revival fashion to meet the ecclesiastic purpose of the Disciples of Christ liturgy that did not allow for a traditional chancel and altar as would be found in a Church of England or American Episcopal house of worship.

McCarty Memorial is also significant for its tower. One hundred-thirty feet tall, it is a neighborhood landmark. Intricately wrought and decorated, it is the church's most prominent feature, and demonstrates the architects' skill in the massing and scale of their architectural composition. Its placement as part of the church plan links the building to a specifically American Gothic element, the side tower, a character-defining feature of the rural American Gothic Revival. Working together, Isaac McCarty and his architects, Barber and Kingsbury, created an impressive and monumental example of American Gothic Revival building, realizing the McCarty family's lifelong ambition to donate a church to their community.

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Continuation Sheet**

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McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

The church was included in a Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering survey of West Adams Boulevard in 1983. It was also listed in a Los Angeles Department of Planning survey in 1990, done in conjunction with the South Central District Plan. McCarty Memorial was given a 3 designation: individually eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance. Although not illustrated, it was also included in Gebhard and Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles: A Complete Guide* in 1984, noting it as: "An excellent example of one of L.A.'s reinforced concrete churches of the late 1920s."

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

Major Bibliographic References

Published Sources

Fletcher, Bannister. *A History of Architecture*. 19th ed. London: Butterworth's, 1987.

"Formation of Partnership." (Barber & Kingsbury) *Southwest Builder and Contractor*, August 1930, 67.

Gebhard, David and Robert Winter, *Architecture in Los Angeles: A Compleat Guide*. Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1985.

Kostoff, Spiro. *A History of Architecture*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985

"McCarty Celebrates 60 Years." *Los Angeles Sentinel*, 14 May 1992, Part C, p. 7.

"McCarty Marks 51st Anniversary." *Los Angeles Sentinel*, 19 May 1983, Part C, p. 10

"Memorial Church Completed. Services Held in New Christian Edifice." *Los Angeles Times*, 24 April 1932 1,2.

"Monrovia and Arcadia School Districts Plan Additions for Postwar Construction." (Paul Kingsbury, illus. and port.) *Southwest Builder and Contractor*, 17 November 1944, 1-3, 22, 24.

"Now and Then in the Historic West Adams." *West Adams Heritage Association*, 210 South Raymond Avenue, Los Angeles, 90007, 1987

Pierson, Jr., William H. *American Buildings and Their Architects: Technology and the Picturesque*. New York: Anchor Press/ Doubleday, 1980

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie R. Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased.)* Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

Unpublished Sources

Barber and Kingsbury. "The Cathedral Beautiful." Typescript in the collection of McCarty Memorial Christian Church

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 2

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

Harris, Charlotte Dona, "McCarty's Story (Profiles in Contrast)." Typescript in the collection of McCarty Memorial Christian Church. Dated 1982.

"The Story of Dr. Isaac A. McCarty." Typescript with portraits. In the collection of McCarty Memorial Christian Church.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

McCarty Memorial Christian Church
Los Angeles, California

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the property are those of the parcel on which it is located: Block 6, Lot 3 of the West Adams Terrace Tract, as recorded in Book 7, Page 142 of maps in the office of the County Recorder of Los Angeles County.

Boundary Justification

The building is located on a rectangular lot following the boundaries of Lot 4: the lot line of the Adams Boulevard frontage on the south; the lot line of the Edgehill Street frontage on the east; the north line of the lot boundary on the alley; the lot line of the adjoining property on the west. This is the lot historically associated with the building.