

Resurrection Reformed Church (F-2-107)  
Burkittsville, Frederick County, Maryland  
1830-1831  
Private

### **Capsule Summary**

The Resurrection Reformed Church is a contributing resource to the Town of Burkittsville historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. Burkittsville grew during the nineteenth century as a cross-roads community in rural southwestern Frederick County.

The church building reflects elements from three architectural styles. The main façade and interior feature Greek Revival details; the pointed-arch windows suggest Gothic Revival influence; the steeple is an example of Victorian eclectic architecture. The original church was shared by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations and constructed between 1830 and 1831. This date is based on the early history of the German Reformed Church in Burkittsville. The building was altered in 1860 as attested to by a datestone in the southwest corner of the addition to the front elevation façade that reads "Ger Ref Church/Built 1829/Rebuilt 1860." The Greek Revival and Gothic pointed windows were in place by 1860. The church was updated again between 1894 and 1896, when the Sunday school addition and the eclectic Victorian steeple were constructed.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-2-107

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Resurrection Reformed Church (preferred)

other Resurrection German Reformed Church

## 2. Location

street and number 3 East Main Street (Gapland Road)  not for publication

city, town Burkittsville  vicinity

county Frederick

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

name South Mountain Heritage Society

street and number P.O. Box 509 telephone

city, town Burkittsville state MD zip code 21718-0509

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 01105 folio 00124  
city, town Frederick tax map 0074 tax parcel 0143 tax ID number 22-433482

## 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: Easement

## 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 type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<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:	
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources</b>
			previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>1</u>

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-2-107

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The Resurrection Reformed Church is located at 3 East Main Street in Burkittsville, Maryland. The church building occupies a lot measuring approximately 50 x 170 ft near the intersection of the Main Street and MD Route 17. The church is set back from the street on a slight rise. The front of the church is accessed by a concrete sidewalk lined with mature boxwoods. A paved parking area belonging to the neighboring St. Paul's Lutheran Church borders the church property on the east. A house with outbuildings occupies the lot between the church and MD Route 17 on the west. Union Cemetery is located northeast of the church property.

The church building reflects elements from three architectural styles. The main façade and interior feature Greek Revival details; the pointed-arch windows suggest Gothic Revival influence; the steeple is an example of Victorian eclectic architecture. The original church was shared by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations and constructed between 1830 and 1831. This date is based on the early history of the German Reformed Church in Burkittsville. The building was altered in 1860 as attested to by a datestone in the southwest corner of the addition to the front elevation façade that reads "Ger Ref Church/Built 1829/Rebuilt 1860." The church was updated again between 1894 and 1896, when the Sunday school addition and the eclectic Victorian steeple were constructed.

### Exterior

The main church building adopts a rectangular ground plan measuring approximately 41 x 62 feet at the corners. A one-story Sunday school, constructed in 1894, projects from the northeast corner of the building. A one-story, shed-roof addition, constructed in 2005, incorporates the projecting chancel and spans the east half of the east elevation.

The church is two-and-a-half stories in height comprising a main floor, second-story balconies, and the steeple. The building has a symmetrical three-bay front with four-bay side elevations. Brick walls rise from a raised random-rubble stone foundation. The brick is laid in 5:1 course common bond; the building is painted white. The walls of the side elevations terminate at the eaves in a ornamental band of brick dentils. The east elevation has a plain wood eave board. The gable roof is sheathed in black asphalt shingles installed during the 2000 rehabilitation of the building (Brumage 2013). The windows along the north and south elevations are tall pointed-arch windows with wood tracery. Each window contains 37 lights. The points of the arches have brick surrounds. The window sills are wood; a few sills are concrete replacements.

The current appearance of Greek Revival church façade (west elevation) dates from 1860 and features a recessed entry under an imposing portico. The front-facing gable roof is supported by projecting brick corners and two fluted wood columns with Ionic capitals. The upper gable end is finished with wide horizontal wood siding with a centered lancet window with diamond-patterned wood muntins. The gable eave has a wood boxed cornice with returns at the front gable ends. The cornice is ornamented with robust jigsaw brackets.

The main entry to the church is through a pointed-arched doorway. The arched doorway is defined by a round molded wood surround and a brick surround at the point. The tympanum above the doorway is clad in horizontal wood boards. The doorway contains paired, four-panel wood doors. The exterior of the one door has an ornamental cast metal door knob and plate fabricated by Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company during the late nineteenth century; the box lock on the interior is marked "R E/USA" with a diamond shape. A stone plaque centered over the main entry reads "Church of the Resurrection/How amiable are thy tabernacles/O Lord of Hosts." The plaque was installed ca. 1860 after the separation of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations.

The brick corners contain winding stairs leading to the balconies. Access to the each stair is through a four-panel, wood door under a flat arch brick lintel. A narrow lancet window provides natural light to each stair. The windows feature diamond-patterned wood muntins, brick surrounds, and wood lintels.

The porch has a tongue-and-groove wood deck. The porch ceiling is finished with narrow boards. The porch railings contain jigsaw balusters and round handrails. These elements were replicated in the railings that line the current porch steps installed in 2000.

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The eclectic Victorian steeple was added in 1896 to house a 700-pound bell. The steeple is placed on the gable roof near the west façade. The steeple base and roof supports are sheathed in synthetic shingles. The bell sits on an open platform under the steeply-pitched pyramidal roof. The platform has jigsawed wood railings. The upper walls are clad in narrow vertical wood boards and exhibit ornamental scrollwork and brackets. The roof is sheathed in metal with a metal eave. Gable dormers pierce each elevation of the steeple. The steeple is capped with a simple metal arrow weather vane. During the 2000 rehabilitation, the initials of "W.H. Nusz, August 6, 1896," were uncovered in the steeple. Nusz may have been the builder of the steeple (Brumage 2013).

A wood-frame Sunday school building was added to the northwest corner of the building in 1894. The Sunday school building rests on a rubble-story foundation and is clad in German drop siding with cornerboards. The gable roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The windows in the north and south elevation are rectangular wood-frame, four-over-four, double-hung sashes. The windows have molded wood surrounds. Doors are located on the west and south elevations. The door in the west elevation is a four-panel wood door. The door in the south elevation is a six-panel wood door. The interior wood surrounds of the doors and windows are molded with corner blocks. Both doors have wood surrounds and two-light transoms. An exterior, straight brick chimney stack on a rubble-stone foundation is centered on the east elevation.

A one-story, shed-roof addition constructed in 2005 is located near the southeast corner of the church building (Brumage 2013). This addition replaced the former brick pastor's study. An exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation of the main church building to vent the current heating system.

### Interior

The interior has an open main floor with balconies along the south, west, and north sides of the church. The balconies are supported on eight wood fluted Doric columns. A low enclosed wood railing ornamented with brackets lines the balconies. The railings historically were extended with wood balustrades supported by wood brackets, then later with angled metal braces (House 1907; Brumage 2013).

The interior of the church has plastered walls and ceiling, painted white. The floors are wood. A remnant of the painted stenciling that once ornamented the walls is retained in the southeast corner of the balcony. The walls of the stairways also were stenciled to suggest ashlar blocks.

A raised chancel occupies the east end. The chancel projects beyond the east wall and measures approximately 16 x 6 feet; this projection was constructed ca. 1860. Lancet windows occupy the north and south walls of the chancel. Currently the exterior of the chancel projection is surrounded by later construction. The chancel is raised above the main floor and accessed by carpeted steps. The chancel is enframed by fluted pilasters with Doric capitals that support a heavily bracketed cornice. Two fluted Corinthian columns also support the cornice. Three emblems representing the Trinity remain on the upper east wall of the chancel. The ceiling over the chancel is finished with plain steel squares installed in 1896. The steel squares were suspended from the ceiling rafters. The steel ceiling has been removed from the rest of the church.

Two doorways flank the chancel on the east wall and historically opened to the outside. Each doorway contains a six-panel wood door. Each door has a marble threshold. The door south of the chancel opens onto a blank brick wall. This door has a horizontal box lock with a circular emblem containing an eagle and the words "Russell Erwin Manufacturing Company." The lock has a white ceramic knob. The Russell and Erwin manufacturing company began in New Britain, Connecticut, in 1839 under the name of Stanley, Russell & Co. The partnership became Russell & Erwin in 1846. The name Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company began to be used in 1851; the name was shortened to R E after the Civil War. The company continued to manufacture door locks until 1902

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(Garvin 2001:83-84; "The Cast Iron Collector" website n.d.). The door north of the chancel currently opens into the Sunday school building.

The main floor currently contains two rows of pews flanking a center aisle. The pews date from ca. 1860 (House 1907). Historically, the church contained three aisles. The outer rows of pews were angled; notches in the Doric columns supporting the balconies indicate the locations of the outer rows of pews. The church features a portable pipe organ built by Pomplitz and Rodewald Company of Baltimore, Maryland, that dates from ca. 1860 (South Mountain Heritage Society website n.d.). The chancel furnishings date from 1896 and include an altar, two chairs, two lecterns, and a kneeling bench. The area in front of the chancel is defined by a wood chancel railing with turned balustrades. This area contains two chairs and a baptismal font. A chandelier, donated in 1896, hangs from the middle of the ceiling. The chandelier originally used oil, but was electrified during the twentieth century. The fixture was raised and lowered using a pulley installed above the ceiling (Brumage 2013).

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input 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 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** 1860, 1862 **Architect/Builder** N/A

**Construction dates** 1830-1831; 1860, 1894-1896

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.)

The Resurrection Reformed Church is a contributing resource to the Town of Burkittsville historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. Burkittsville grew during the nineteenth century as a cross-roads community in rural southwestern Frederick County. The town exhibits the characteristics of a “well preserved, virtually unchanged example of the American townscape of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The churches, houses, and shops strung along Main Street are bordered at the rear by fields surrounding the town.” The town was engulfed in the Civil War on September 13 and 14, 1862, during the Battle of South Mountain prior to Antietam (National Register of Historic Places 1975). Several buildings in the town, including the Resurrection Reformed Church, were used for several months as hospitals.

### Property History

German immigrants to Maryland during the eighteenth century brought with them two strains of Protestantism: German Reformed and Lutheran. German Reformed adherents subscribed to the Heidelberg Catechism, written in 1563, by “one of the few pockets of Calvinistic faith in the Lutheran and Catholic territories of Germany” (“Heidelberg Catechism” n.d.).

The earliest German Reformed congregation in Frederick County was the Church of the Monocacy, which was shared between the German Reformed and Lutheran adherents. The Church of the Monocacy was established in the vicinity of Creagerstown between 1730 and 1732. In 1735, a group of 100 German families from the Palatinate arrived and settled on Taskers Chance owned by Daniel Dulaney. When Fredericktown was established ca. 1745, Daniel Dulaney donated a lot for a German Reformed church and the Fredericktown church became the primary German Reformed congregation in the county (Williams and McKinsey 1910:406-407).

The German Reformed church established in Fredericktown supplied occasional preachers to nearby German Reformed congregations, such as Middletown and Burkittsville (Williams and McKinsey 1910:406-407, 463-465, 475-476). German Reformed congregants had lived in the vicinity of Burkittsville since the mid-eighteenth century. Occasional preaching occurred at the home of the Williard home in Broad Run in the vicinity of Burkittsville (Stanley 2000:1; Williams and McKinsey 1910:475).

The Resurrection Reformed Church in Burkittsville bears a datestone installed in 1860 noting that the church was “built in 1829/rebuilt in 1860.” However, the 1829 date does not correspond to the history of the establishment of the German Reformed Church in Burkittsville. Burkittsville had no established German Reformed congregation until after 1 January 1830 when Rev. John Casper Bucher moved to Middletown and became the first resident German Reformed pastor in the valley. Rev. Bucher oversaw the newly established Middletown charge that was separated for the first time from the Fredericktown German Reformed Church. The Middletown charge served members in Middletown, Burkittsville, Jefferson, and Jerusalem in Maryland, and Lovettsville, Virginia (Fogle 1995:34-37; Williams and McKinsey 1910: 463-465).

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Rev. Bucher remembered that he ministered to the Reformed congregation in Burkittsville during his first year of ministry in 1830 and that the formal establishment of the German Reformed congregation in Burkittsville occurred on 18 July 1830. During that first year, he preached at John Williard's farm. Rev. Bucher confirmed a group of five new members at the first communion held for the congregation in the Williard parlor in November 1831; the congregation then numbered 21 (Fogle 1995:34-37).

The town of Burkittsville was a small community and the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations joined together to build a church, called the Union Church of Burkittsville. On 14 August 1830, the two congregations met to form plans and adopt rules and regulations for the new church (Williams and McKinsey 1910:476). Construction of the church was ongoing in February 1831 when John Williard, an elder in the church, died unexpectedly while felling a tree for use as a girder in the church (Fogle 1995:34-37). Thus, the likely construction date of the church is 1830-1831. The earliest records of the Burkittsville German Reformed Church did not remain with the church building and are not available to confirm the dedication date of the church or the date of the first German Reformed service in the building (Brumage 2013).

On 5 August 1831, Henry Burkett officially transferred the land for the sum of \$1.00 to the trustees of the Union Church. The German Reformed trustees were J.C. Bucher (Pastor), Jacob Biser, John Williard of E. John Williard Senior, Daniel Biser, and John Williard, Jr.; the Lutheran trustees were A. Reck (Pastor), John Young, Jacob J. Ohr, Daniel Young, and Henry Ohr (Frederick County Land Record JS 37:205-206; Williams and McKinsey 1910:476; South Mountain Heritage Society church records n.d.). The deed suggests that a building already was standing on the property. The early leaders in the German Reformed church were John Williard, J.E. and Jacob Biser (elders), and John Williard, Sr., Daniel Biser, and John Williard, Jr. (deacons) (Williams and McKinsey 1910:476).

The German Reformed congregation at Burkittsville continued to grow. In 1846, the congregation became a separate charge from Middletown and the first pastor, Rev. George Lewis Staley, came to reside in Burkittsville. The Burkittsville German Reformed congregation provided a parsonage to the resident pastor. The parsonage was located on a lot immediately east of the church, where the current parking lot is located. The Burkittsville charge comprised the German Reformed congregations in Burkittsville, Petersville, Knoxville, and Brunswick (Williams and McKinsey 1910:476; Brumage List of pastors 2013).

The Union Church in Burkittsville was shared by the German Reformed and the Lutheran congregations until 1858. Both congregations grew substantially so that additional worship space was required. In 1858, the Lutherans formed a charge that included Burkittsville, Petersville, and Weaverton. In 1859, St. Paul's Lutheran Church was constructed at 5 East Main Street on a parcel located east of the Union Church (National Register of Historic Places 1975; Scharf 1882:621). The German Reformed congregation bought out the Lutheran interest in the Union Church lot and building for \$600.00 to obtain sole ownership of the Union Church; this transaction was finalized in May 1869. The church lot was part of the land conveyed by Henry Burkett to the Union Church in August 1831 (Frederick County Land Records CM 3:622-623; JS 37:205-206). The cemetery continued to be jointly used by both the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations.

No photographs, images, or church records exist to document the appearance of the Union Church prior to 1896 (Brumage 2013). In 1860, after the Lutheran congregation moved into their own church, the Union Church was renamed Resurrection Reformed Church, and the German Reformed congregation undertook a major construction program. Greenberry J.R. House, a member of the Resurrection Reformed Church in Burkittsville for approximately 60 years, described the appearance of the church in 1860:

“...this was a brick church building of one story, with gallery across one end and the full length of two sides. The church was 62 feet long by 40 feet, 8 inches, outside measurement. In addition to these dimensions, there was an extension at the rear of the church where the pulpit stood, 16 feet wide by 6 feet deep, and a one-story-brick addition, at one corner of the church, about 10 feet square, used as pastor's study....The outside walls of the church

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and the interior arrangements are the same today [1907] as at the beginning of the [Civil] War. The church building was constructed originally in 1829 (sic), but was generally overhauled and additions built at both ends, the height of the walls raised 2 or 3 feet, the interior frescoed, both side walls and ceiling, new pews and new pulpit put in, just before the Civil War, in 1860. The church had 8 windows in the sides, each having 6 sash, each sash having 6 panes. These windows were arched at the top, and each window had altogether 37 panes, each pane 9 x 14 inches. They were of glass, painted white in diamond figures. There were two small windows beside the pulpit. The frescoing of the ceiling was in squares and there were 3 arch figures back of the pulpit. . . . There were 2 large fluted columns with Corinthian caps, one on each side of the pulpit. The galleries were supported by 8 smaller fluted columns, of wood. The pews were of pine or poplar, painted, with a scroll of the same wood at the end" (House 1907).

The previous description suggests that the Greek Revival façade (west elevation), the recessed porch, and brick stairs to the balconies may have been constructed in 1860 as part of the addition to the front of the building. House (1907) did not indicate the depth of the front addition. No distinct differentiation in the painted brick work was noted during a site survey conducted May 2, 2013. Mr. Brumage pointed out a distinct break in the interior flooring and baseboard near the east edge of the westernmost windows. This break may denote the original location of the outer wall (Brumage 2013). House's description suggests that the projecting chancel and the pastor's study may have been the additions on the rear of the church; the pastor's study is no longer extant. House (1907) stated that the exterior walls were raised by 2 to 3 feet during the 1860 construction work. The brick cornice on the north and south elevations was installed at this time. The pointed-arch windows also may date to 1860, since brick surrounds define only the upper portions of the arches and the windows appear to be uniform.

Resurrection Reformed Church was used as a hospital beginning on Sunday afternoon, September 13, 1862, after a small skirmish between Union and Confederate troops at the intersection of Picnic Woods and the Burkittsville-Middletown (MD Route 17) roads. The next day, September 14, Confederate and Union troops clashed at Fox's, Turner's, and Crampton's gaps on South Mountain west of Burkittsville. Some wounded from the fighting were brought to Burkittsville. The Battle of South Mountain was followed by Antietam on September 17, 1862.

Resurrection Reformed Church served as hospital D, one of four buildings used as hospitals in Burkittsville. The other buildings were the German Reformed parsonage, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and the McDuell house, barn, and outbuildings. In order to serve as a hospital, the pews were taken out of the church. Soldiers were placed on the main floor and in the balconies. During the fighting, the residents of Burkittsville had fled to nearby towns and villages. Rev. Moses A. Stewart vacated the parsonage and resigned from the church for a brief period of time. The church continued to serve as a hospital until January 1863, when it was returned to the congregation. The congregation received \$351.50 in rent in August 1863 for use of the building as a hospital. This amount was considered sufficient recompense when the church filed claims for \$1,200.00 in war damages in 1907 (Stanley 2000:2-3; House 1907).

The German Reformed Church struggled financially in the years after the Civil War. The congregation had to repair the church building after having just completed refurbishments to the building in 1859-1860. They also had to complete buying the Lutherans' interest in the property.

During the 1890s, the congregation undertook construction projects to expand and update the building. In 1894, a one-story, wood-frame Sunday school building was added to the northwest corner of the church; the Sunday school cost \$600.00 to construct. In 1896, the eclectic Victorian steeple was added to the church roof to hold a 700-pound bell. The roof was reclad in slate. The church exterior was repainted in "neat colors." Interior alterations included newly stenciled walls and installation of a new steel ceiling. New

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furnishings included an altar, two chairs, two lecterns, a kneeling bench, a new chandelier, and new carpet. The work completed in 1896 cost \$1,200.00 (South Mountain Heritage Society website n.d.; Stanley 2000:3)

The German Reformed church in Burkittsville remained a separate charge until the 1940s. In 1941, the Burkittsville church was merged with the Middletown charge. Over the next several decades, church membership dwindled. By 1973, the church retained three loyal families, but had insufficient money for upkeep. Church members explored options to transfer the church to the town of Burkittsville or some other organization. In 1975, the Burkittsville District Heritage Society incorporated and began to raise funds to maintain the Resurrection Reformed Church. Regular church services in the building ended in 1979, and the title to the church was transferred to the society in December 1979 (FCLR 1105:124-126). The building was used for occasional church services, the town mayor's office, and town meetings (Frederick *News-Post* 2005). Rehabilitation work that occurred during the 1980s included repairs to brick work, roof repairs, and patching and repair of woodwork (Stanley 2000:4).

In 1993, the South Mountain Heritage Society replaced the Burkittsville District Heritage Society as caretaker of the Resurrection Reformed Church. The church serves as the headquarters of the society and houses a museum. During the early 2000s, the society completed a program of building rehabilitation. Work included replacement of the roof cladding, rehabilitation of the steeple, replacement of the front steps, removal of the interior steel ceiling installed in 1896, and replastering and painting of the ceiling and interior walls. In 2005, the one-story, shed-roof addition was constructed near the southeast corner of the building.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. F-2-107

Brumage, Jody

2013 Historian and Curator, South Mountain Heritage Society, Burkittsville, Maryland. Personal communication, 2 May.

2013 List of Pastors.

“The Cast Iron Collector”

n.d. Website, <http://www.castironcollector.com/>, accessed May 2013.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 0.24 acres

Acreage of historical setting 0.24 acres

Quadrangle name Keedysville

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the property is the current parcel (map 74, parcel 143) comprising a lot measuring 60 x 200 ft, i.e., 0.24 acres.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Katherine Grandine, Senior Historian		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	May 2013
street & number	241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0328
city or town	Frederick	state	Maryland 21701

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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Fogle, Paul Ellsworth

1995 *A History of Christ Reformed Church, United Church of Christ, Middletown, Maryland.* Published by Christ Reformed United Church of Christ, Middletown, Maryland.

Frederick County Land Records (FCLR)

Var. Deeds, on file at Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick *News-Post*

2005 "Holy History." Sunday, March 20. Section C:1, 4.

Garvin, James L.

2001 *A Building History of Northern New England.* University Press of New England, New Hampshire.

"Heidelberg Catechism"

n.d. Website, <http://www.crcna.org/welcome/beliefs/confessions/heidelberg-catechism>. Accessed April 2013.

House, Greenbury J.R.

1907 Statement of Case, Case of War Claims, Court of Claims, Trustees of the Reformed Church of Burkittsville vs. the United States of America filed November 30, 1907. On file at South Mountain Heritage Society, Burkittsville.

Scharf, J. Thomas

1882 *History of Western Maryland.* Reprint edition 1995, Higginson Book Company, Salem, Massachusetts.

South Mountain Heritage Society

n.d. Website, <http://southmountainheritagesociety.org/historic-burkittsville/our-historic-church>. Accessed April 2013.

Var. Church records.

Stanley, Phil

2000 "A Short History of the German Reformed Church, Burkittsville." South Mountain Heritage Society. Fall. Leaflet available in the vertical files of the Frederick County Archives & Research Center, Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick, Maryland.

National Register of Historic Places

1975 Harley's Post Office; Burkittsville, Town of Burkittsville (preferred), Frederick County, Maryland, National Register #368957.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey

1910 *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Originally published 1910, L.R. Titsworth and Co., Frederick, Maryland. Reprinted 2003 for Clearfield Co., Inc., by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

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The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # F-2-107
2. Resurrection Reformed Church
3. Frederick County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (RCG&A)
5. May 2013
6. MD SHPO

Photo paper and ink: Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)  
Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

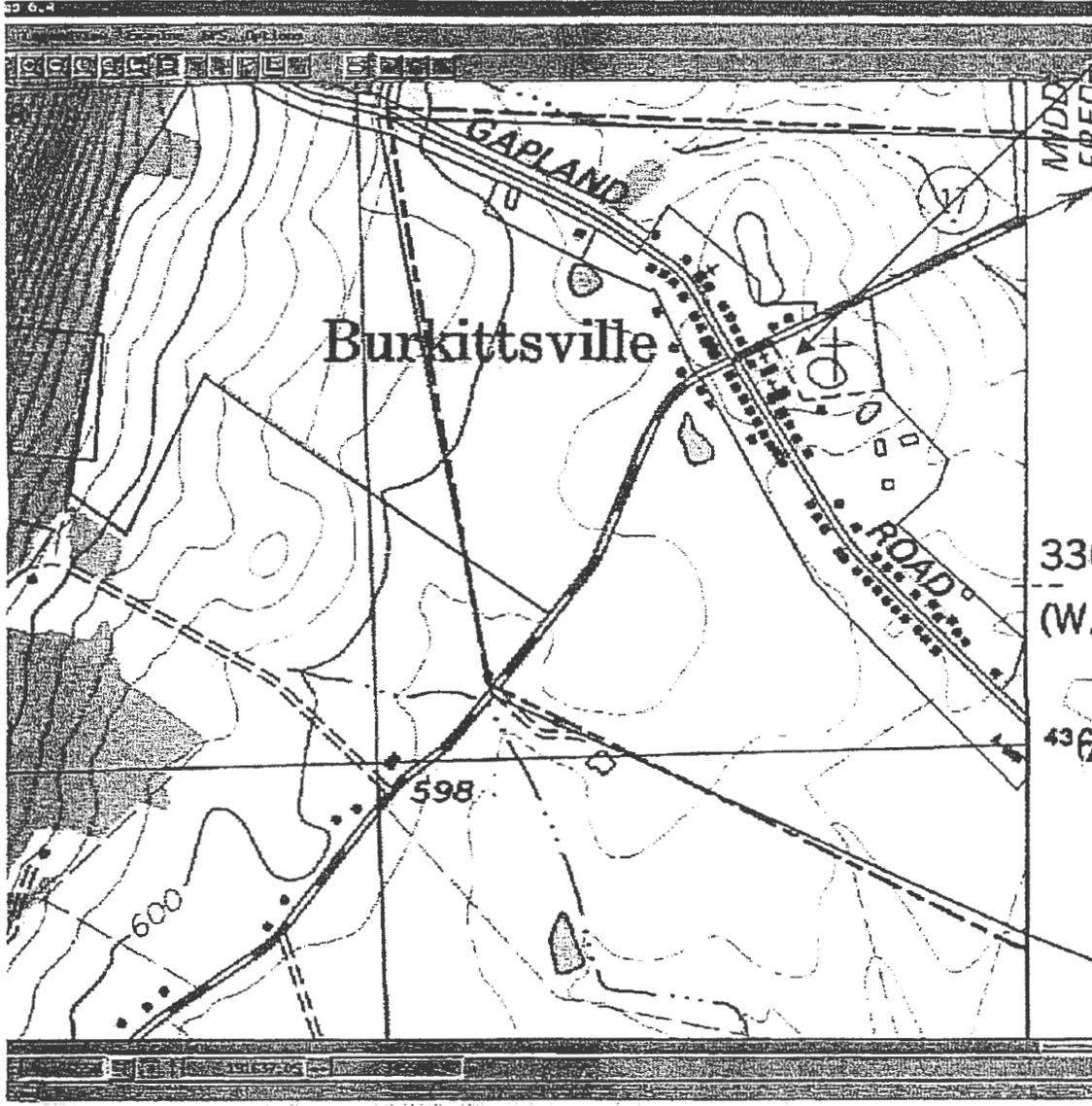
### Photo #

F-2-107_2013-05-02_01.tif	West and south elevations, looking northeast
F-2-107_2013-05-02_02.tif	South elevation, looking northeast
F-2-107_2013-05-02_03.tif	South and east elevations, looking west
F-2-107_2013-05-02_04.tif	North elevation, looking southwest
F-2-107_2013-05-02_05.tif	Detail of steeple, looking west
F-2-107_2013-05-02_06.tif	Interior, looking northeast
F-2-107_2013-05-02_07.tif	Interior, looking southwest

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# Easement

F-2- 107  
Resurrection Reformed Church  
Burkittsville  
Keedysville Quad  
Frederick Co.





F-2-107

Resurrection Reformed Church

Frederick Co. MD

RCG+A

5/2013

MD SHPo F-2-107\_2013-05-02\_01.tif

West and South elevs. 1 King NE

1/7



South Mountain Heritage

F-2-107  
Resurrection Reformed church  
Frederick Co, MD

RCGA

5/2013

MD SHPO F-2-107-2013-05-02\_02.tif

South elev, 11 Aug NE

2/7



F-2-107

Resurrection Reformed Church

Frederick Co. MD

RCG + A

5/2013

MD SHPO F-2-107\_2013-05-02\_03, t, f

South and east elevs, long w

5/7



F-2-107  
Resurrection Reformed Church  
Frederick Co. MD

RCG + A

5/2013

MD SHPO F-2-107\_2012-05-02\_04.tif

North elev, 1Kng SW

4/7



F-2-107

Resurrection Reformed Church

Frederick Co., MD

ROG+A

5/2013

MD SHPo F-2-107\_2013-05-02\_05.tif

Detail of steeple, 1kg W

5/7



F-2-107

Resurrection Reformed Church

Frederick Co. MD

RCG + A

5/2013

MD SHPO F-2-107 2013-05-02\_06.tif

Interior 1kng NE

6/7



F-2-107

Resurrection Reformed Church

Frederick Co. MD

RCG4A

5/2013

MD SHPo F-2-107\_2013-05-02\_07.tif

Interior, King SW

7/7

Easement

F-2-107

Resurrection Reformed Church  
3 East Main Street  
Burkittsville, Md.  
Keedysville Quad  
Frederick Co.

# Easement

F-2- 107  
Resurrection Reformed Church  
Burkittsville  
Keedysville Quad  
Frederick Co.

