NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

EASEMENT

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 each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any 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 St. John's Lutheran & Reformed Church; St. John's Evangelical & Reformed Church; Creagerstown School No. 2

other names St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District (preferred); F-6-134

2. Location

street & number 8619 Blacks Mill Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Thurmont ☒ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21788

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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).

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 7-13-07

State or 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 this 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

F-6-134

St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
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	
4		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
5	0	Total

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

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility
EDUCATION/school
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/parish house
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK, WOOD
roof METAL
other

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

Description Summary:

The town of Creagerstown in northern Frederick County, Maryland, is a rural crossroads village, now bypassed by faster highways. Improved lots within the town extend north-south and east-west from the intersection of Maryland Route 550 and Blacks Mill/Long's Mill Roads. Creagerstown's most prominent community buildings are located on Blacks Mill Road, west of the center intersection. All owned by St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, these buildings form the St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District. On the north side of the road stands the brick Creagerstown School No. 2, built ca.1880, which has served as the Lutheran Church Parish Hall since 1926, along with its ca.1930 concrete block privy/shed. On the south side of Blacks Mill Road is St. John's Lutheran Church (1908), St. John's Reformed Church (1834), and the Creagerstown Cemetery originally jointly owned by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Immediately beyond these town lots the land is agricultural, with very little modern development on the surrounding landscape.

General Description:

Situated within the historic Lutheran and Reformed cemetery, now called the Creagerstown Cemetery, St. John's Reformed Church, formerly St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Church, sits on a small parcel extending from 6 to 10 feet beyond the building's walls. The original town lot purchased by the church trustees in 1787, described as No. 70, probably included the oldest sections of the cemetery immediately west and south of the old church building. The original cemetery area was enlarged with the purchase of a 42-foot wide parcel (1 1/8 acres) on the east boundary of the church lot in 1869, and a one-acre parcel (lots No. 66 and 67) added to the west boundary of the cemetery in 1886. In 1905 the Lutheran congregation purchased two lots adjoining the east boundary of the old church and cemetery on which they constructed their own church building in 1908. St. John's Lutheran Church purchased the Creagerstown Public School No. 2 in 1926 to use as a parish house. And in 1951, the Creagerstown Cemetery Company purchased another 1-acre lot, which adjoins the western boundary of the old cemetery.

St. John's Reformed Church

The St. John's Reformed Church building is set back from the south side of Blacks Mill Road approximately 10 feet (according to deed measurements). Fronting north, it is a brick, one-story gable front building constructed in 4:1 common bond. The north gable front is three bays wide with a projecting square, one bay entry bell tower. The tower is constructed of brick, 7:1

common bond with a wood framed and shingled superstructure. The lower brick level has a central Tudor Gothic-arched entrance with leaded, stained glass within the arch bearing the words "St. John's Reformed Church." Small arched windows are located on the east and west elevations of the lower tower. A full-story Tudor Gothic-arched window is located in the north elevation of the main building on either side of the central tower structure. The arches of the windows and entrance are surrounded with decorative rows of brick headers. The tower is stepped inward at the height of approximately 15 feet; the metal roof of the stepped area is slightly bell-curved. Above this, the frame section of the tower is covered with decorative scalloped wood shingles. A small Tudor Gothic-arched window is located in the north elevation of this shingled section. The open belfry above has wood posts and railings and decorative turned drops. The bell has been removed and is located at Mar-Lu-Ridge near Jefferson, Maryland. The steeple is six-sided, covered with pressed tin shingles and has a metal finial. This Gothic-styled tower was added to the north elevation of the main building in 1916. Originally the north (front) elevation of the church had two symmetrical entrance doors with windows above and a round arched window centered in the gable peak (see attached historic photo). A small, open six-sided bell tower with an ogee-curved roof was sited on the north gable roof peak.

The east and west elevations of the church building both have three full-story Tudor Gothic-arched windows; the south gable end has two window openings of the same design. The windows are primarily one over one sash with surrounding colored square panes although a few have been replaced with leaded, stained or painted glass memorial windows; several broken or removed windows are covered with boards; removed window parts are stored inside the building. All of these window openings replaced the original symmetrical two-levels of windows (see historic photo). The ghosts of the upper balcony story windows can be seen in the exterior brickwork immediately under the eaves.

The church building sits on a red sandstone foundation. The cornerstone, dated "September 27, 1834," is located in the northeast corner of the foundation. The roof over the main building is covered with pressed tin shingles. It has brick corbelled cornices. A brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the roof. There is a stone cellar bulkhead on the east elevation below the northernmost window.

Entrance doors into the church building in the north elevation of the tower are grain-painted to appear as oak. The tower entrance interior area is plastered and has narrow beaded-board wainscoting. A ladder to the bell tower is recessed into the tower south wall. Double doors from the tower into the church interior are oak grain painted; brass push-plates have been removed. The interior of the church is a single open room with plaster and lath walls and ceiling. Floors are original 1830s random-width pine tongue and groove boards. The walls and ceiling are painted with stenciled decoration intact from the 1916 remodeling. Ghosts in the plaster

walls show evidence of the location of the original balconies along the east, west, and north walls.

Along the south wall, the "front" of the sanctuary, is a one-step raised platform that appears to be constructed in part with recycled beaded wall paneling. This platform supports a higher, three-step platform where the altar and lecterns stood historically (see historic photo). The altar backed onto the south wall and was surrounded by the decorative arched stenciling, still intact. A railing, now missing, around the edge of the lower platform enclosed this entire area. A raised railing enclosure is located to the west of the central platform. This was historically the location of the pump organ and choir seating (see historic photo).

A central decorative stenciled intersection on the ceiling marks the location of the gas chandelier (see historic photo). This was removed in 1945 and placed in St. John's Lutheran Church, as were the pews, hymn board, lectern, pulpit, and chancel chairs (see historic photo and current photo of Lutheran Church interior).

St. John's Reformed Church is in deteriorating condition, however much of its historic fabric is intact and is not beyond repair. Currently plans for stabilization are in the works, with the possibility of restoration to its 1916 appearance.

St. John's Lutheran Church

St. John's Lutheran Church, completed in 1908, is also sited on the south side of Blacks Mill Road, approximately 30 feet east of the old Reformed Church, with a similar 10 foot setback now paved for automobile parking. The church is constructed of hard-fired brick, common bond with seven stretcher rows to one header row. The building sits on a red sandstone foundation and has an asymmetrical cross-gable configuration with a bell tower entrance structure.

The north (front) elevation is dominated by a projecting central front gable with a large three-part gothic arched window and two smaller gothic lancet windows on either side. The windows are multi-pane textured colored glass. The window and door openings are topped with two rows of brick headers. Above the windows the gable surface is covered with decorative wood shingles painted red. On the west side of the center gable is an asymmetrical side gable with a single door gothic arched entrance and lancet window both with colored glass. On the east side of the center gable is an entrance/bell tower. The double entrance door is gothic arched with colored glass above the doors. The entrance is accessed by modern poured concrete steps with a wide landing and a handicap access ramp. The tower surface above the entrance is covered with painted decorative wood shingles punctuated by a round window with colored glass panes. The tower peak has a pointed arch vent opening on all four sides, corner buttresses, and a four-sided peak, all sheathed with metal sheets painted red. The peak is topped with a metal weather vane. An east side gable extends one bay eastward behind the tower with a narrow

gothic lancet window with multi-pane colored glass. This side gable is part of the main body of the church building, a gable end construction behind the prominent front gable, east tower, and west asymmetrical side gable. Viewed as a single north façade, the various components present a symmetrical number of bays across the front with the large three-part gothic window at its center.

The side-gabled main body of the church encloses the church sanctuary. The east elevation of the east gable has a large gothic colored glass window and two lancet windows on either side. There is a projecting concrete block vestibule entrance at the ground level. The west gable end has a similar window configuration. On the south elevation, a projecting gable houses the apse with a round window of colored glass. The roof of the main body of the church extends over a southwest corner entrance area with a recessed replacement porch on concrete block foundation. Another addition on concrete block foundation is located on the southeast corner.

The sandstone foundation has windows topped with cast stone lintels. These windows were cut into the foundation wall when the church basement was excavated in 1962. The roof is sheathed with standing seam metal sheets.

Parish House/Creagerstown School No. 2

Located opposite the two church buildings on the north side of Blacks Mill Road is the St. John's Lutheran Church Parish House, built ca.1880 as the Creagerstown Public School No. 2. It is a one-story building constructed of brick laid in common bond with a seven stretcher row to one header row pattern. The building sits on a parged sandstone foundation. Constructed as a two-room schoolhouse, it is five bays across the south (front) elevation, with a projecting front gable entrance added ca.1900. The windows openings of the main section of the building are topped with flared standing brick jack arches; the windows are replacement. The entrance gable is constructed of larger, hard fired bricks, laid in 7:1 common bond. It has a central door opening with one side light and transom with a cast stone lintel and a single row of brick headers above. Two small windows on either side also have a single header row decorative treatment above the lintels. The door and windows are replacements. Above the door is a wooden plaque painted black embedded in the brickwork, which has applied letters painted gold reading, "Creagerstown No. 2 E Dist No. 4" [School No. 2, Election District No. 4]. A light fixture above illuminates the plaque. In the gable peak of the projecting entrance is a pointed arched window with a row of brick headers above each side of the arch. A cupola platform remains on the entrance gable roof peak where a belfry was added in 1907. The entrance is accessed by concrete steps and handicapped access ramp to a wide landing.

The gable ends of the building are bare. Embedded wood roof returns are still in place. Two frame additions (ca.1930 and ca.1970) on concrete block foundations stretch across the full length of the north (rear) elevation. They are covered with aluminum siding. The roof is

sheathed with standing seam metal sheets. Two gable end chimneys were removed and capped with metal sheet caps. A single tall brick chimney rises from the frame kitchen addition.

Located off the northeast corner of the Parish House building is a ca.1930 shed roofed concrete block, three-room privy/shed. The block is a very coarse concrete; the doors are vertical board and batten. The roof is covered with metal sheets. A metal vent pipe rises from the roof.

North of the Parish House building the lot is grassy and has a pole shed near the rear. The adjoining lot on the east is paved for church parking.

Resource Integrity

The St. John's Church complex retains substantial integrity to the several buildings' historic construction periods. The Lutheran Church building (1908) is relatively unchanged from its original construction. Additions are small and relegated to the rear of the building; excavation of the basement in 1962 is apparent only by the windows in the foundation walls. The Parish House/School No. 2, constructed ca.1880 and with its 1907 entrance addition, retains its 1907 appearance, lacking only the belfry and chimneys. Additions were made to the rear of the building by the church ca.1930 and ca.1970.

For the Reformed Church building, the brick construction on sandstone foundation, the plain rectangular design, and the ghosts of the balcony story windows on the exterior walls clearly recall the original 1834 construction. At the same time, the presence of the Victorian period tower and Tudor Gothic windows and door dramatically illustrate the significant changes made to the building in 1916 by a congregation struggling to survive, perhaps an attempt to attract new members. When the Reformed congregation disbanded, the interior furniture passed to the still active Lutheran Church next door. More important to the integrity of the building itself is the maintenance of the decorative wall stenciling, a well-preserved example of hand-painted ecclesiastical interior decoration of the period. Although several windows are damaged, all remain in place or are stored within the church building.

With both church buildings still sited within their historic cemetery and the former school building across the street used by the church since 1926, all situated within the quiet rural village of Creagerstown, the St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District retains integrity of design, setting, location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

F-6-134

St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
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 pattern of our history.

☐ **B** Property 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)

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1834-1945

Significant Dates

1834; ca. 1880; 1908; 1916

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 files (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 #_____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Summary Statement of Significance:

The St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District includes St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (1908), the Parish House (ca.1880, built as Creagerstown School No. 2), the now-vacant St. John's Reformed Church building (1834, 1916), and the surrounding cemetery as historic setting. The district is significant under National Register Criterion C; its two church buildings are examples of popular 19th and early 20th century ecclesiastical architectural styles as applied in a rural setting in the mid-Atlantic region. Still located within its historic cemetery setting, the now-vacant Reformed Church building was constructed in 1834 in a simplified transitional Federal/Greek Revival-influenced style typical of rural churches in west-central Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania. Officially established in 1787 as a Union Lutheran and German Reformed Church, the two congregations divided in 1905. While the Lutheran congregation constructed a new church on the adjoining lot in 1908, in the Late Gothic Revival ecclesiastical style, the Reformed congregation, which remained in the old church, remodeled the old building in 1916. Replacing the Federal-styled bell cupola and plain, symmetrical windows and entrances were several Late Gothic Revival elements including a projecting central entrance/bell tower and elongated Tudor Gothic-arched windows. The interior balconies were removed and the walls painted with decorative stenciling. In 1939, the church's Reformed congregation dissolved and the building was abandoned. The building and interior furniture were purchased in 1945 by the nearby Lutheran congregation and the furniture was installed in the St. John's Lutheran Church building. The Parish House, formerly Public School No. 2, is a fine example of a rural Maryland two-room schoolhouse of the late 19th century. It was purchased by the St. John's Lutheran congregation in 1926 from the Frederick County School Board for use as a parish house. Despite its changed use, the building remains remarkably unchanged from its schoolhouse appearance. The three buildings that comprise the St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District are all owned by St. John's Lutheran Church. The district meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural distinction; the cemetery is included as historical setting.

The period of significance, 1834-1945, defines the period during which all the elements of the district substantially achieved their existing form and appearance. It begins with the construction of the original Reformed church building and ends with the purchase of that building by the Lutheran congregation. The period also encompasses the construction of the 1916 Lutheran church building, and the construction (ca. 1880) of the school building and its acquisition (1926) by the church for use as a parish hall.

Historic Context

The valley of the Monocacy River was actively utilized by Native Americans for thousands of years prior to the eighteenth century European migrations into "western" lands. Traversed by the Monocacy Path, an Indian path leading from today's York, Pennsylvania to the Cumberland Gap in Kentucky, the valley was busy with native hunters and gatherers, and eventually, permanent residents.[1] Beginning in the early decades of the 18th century, the Native American settlements were driven out by the arrival of European emigrants from the north and east, often following the very paths established by the natives themselves.

The Monocacy River valley lands, later Frederick County, were in that part of Maryland often referred to in colonial period records as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. Although the natives knew better, these rocky, open areas were perceived by settlers as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first.

Influences on the course of settlement of Maryland's frontier were political, economic and geographic. Until Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon began their survey to establish a line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in 1765, the boundary was contested, sometimes hotly. Taking advantage of the intense Maryland-Pennsylvania border controversy, Virginia governor William Gooch granted the unhappy settlers from Pennsylvania land in his colony's backcountry. Gooch's land policy resulted in a stream of settlers from Pennsylvania passing through Maryland on their way to Virginia. They traveled on two principal routes, both known as the "Monocacy Road." The migration of settlers passing through Maryland provided the impetus for Lord Baltimore to open his backcountry for settlement. He issued his proclamation in 1732, offering 200 acres of land in fee, subject to a four shilling per year quitrent per each 100 acres to any family who would settle and work the land in the area between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers.[2]

The emigrants from Pennsylvania were for the most part agrarians of various protestant religious groups (German Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian, Mennonite and Anabaptist) who had been persecuted in their homeland. Between 1710 and 1730 thousands of these Europeans entered Pennsylvania through the port of Philadelphia. Since the English Quakers had already established themselves and occupied the land immediately around Philadelphia, the Germans settled on lands farther to the west. After 1732, when Lord Baltimore established his attractive land acquisition policy, these Pennsylvania-Germans began to settle in Maryland, chiefly along the Monocacy Road. By 1733, the list of taxables prepared for Monocacy Hundred (a hundred was an area of land inhabited by a hundred taxables), which included the area of Maryland from

Frederick County west in the 1730s, contained 106 names revealing a mixture of German settlers from Pennsylvania as well as English settlers from eastern Maryland.[3]

In 1744, Daniel Dulaney made a visit to the frontier and saw first-hand the migration route of Germans through the province. He then pursued land for speculation with a vengeance. Already a large landholder, he patented 20,000 acres of western land within half a decade, choice tracts selected and surveyed by his versatile agent [Thomas] Cresap. Dulaney advertised the land for sale to Palatine Germans from Pennsylvania. The period 1749-1754 saw the greatest immigration of Germans into Pennsylvania, averaging almost six thousand people per year. Some of those people moved directly through Pennsylvania into Maryland. Very soon, however, German migration also came directly through Annapolis and Alexandria. Annapolis records indicate that Thomas Schley (by 1745 a teacher and member of the German Reformed congregation in Frederick) landed 100 Palatinate families there in 1735, 150 passengers from Cowes were aboard the ship Integrity in 1752, 160 were aboard the Barclay and 300 on the Friendship in 1753, and 450 Palatinate passengers were again on the Friendship in 1755.[4]

Frederick County, established as a political entity in 1748, was partitioned from Prince Georges County as settlement of western Maryland proceeded. Following his 1744 purchase of Taskers Chance from the heirs of Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulaney laid out the town of Frederick in 1745. Frederick Town became the new county seat and the center of political, religious, and commercial life for the western region of Maryland.[5]

The larger west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.[6] Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.[7]

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from

Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road. Many more turnpikes connected formerly isolated regions along the way to the National Road system. In northern Frederick County the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike was completed in 1816, running from Westminster (now in Carroll Co.) through Mechanicstown (Thurmont) and connecting to the National Road in Hagerstown. By 1824, the Frederick-Emmitsburg Turnpike traveled a north-south route, passing through Creagerstown just east of Mechanicstown.[8] The National Road became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night.

Development of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through central and western Maryland as alternate forms of transportation began in 1828. But for many producers not located near these transportation systems the turnpikes continued to serve as their primary routes to markets. Northern Frederick County was among those bypassed by the railroad. But in 1852, the Maryland General Assembly chartered a railroad company that would later become the Western Maryland Railroad the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick County Railroad. Difficult mountainous terrain and the interruptions of the Civil War slowed construction and it was not until March 1871 that the railroad arrived in Mechanicstown and continued westward:

...In the aftermath of the Civil War, the rapid expansion of the railroad into the northern part of Western Maryland offered new excitement and pointed to a brighter future. Throughout the country--as was the case in the Catoctin--the railroad reached and transformed formerly remote areas. In northern Frederick and Washington counties, the railroad opened tourism to the mountain area and revived agriculture and industry in the region.[9]

As the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the west-central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry began with the silo; the first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock. Later, the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk, was first used in the United States in 1882.[10]

The turn of the 20th century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban electric railway. Multiple branch lines connected rural towns to the urban markets, a boon not only to the farmers transporting produce and milk products. Creameries and vegetable canning factories dominated rural town industry along the electric railway routes. The electric railway and the Western Maryland Railroad were important avenues for passenger travel and the summer resort businesses.

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the 20th century. By 1910, Frederick was the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.[11] The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple mainline railroads serving these cities in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hagerstown became a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of heavy industries there and consequently population growth. While agricultural pursuits continued, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined.[12] In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.[13] As a result, many more farms converted to dairy, vegetable and orchards production, catering to the growing urban markets.

The 1930 drought brought more woes to Maryland farmers, with agricultural losses estimated at $38,000,000. While federal loans were available for relief to farmers, as many as 25% of Maryland's farmers were so destitute that they were unable to pull together the required collateral to qualify for the loan money.[14] In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

With the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s, faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s. After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.[15]

Architectural Context – Churches

Church building construction in the mid-Atlantic region has followed a pattern of evolution through the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Generally driven by the growth of the congregation, many church groups constructed a series of larger churches, often razing the earlier church to be replaced with a new building. In the 18th century both town and rural church buildings were typically constructed of log, in the form of a single rectangular pen. Many of

these churches were replaced in the first half of the 19th century, usually a result of accelerated growth of congregations during that time period. Brick or stone were the preferred construction material, producing a more permanent building. However, many congregations continued to grow throughout the 19th century. Some of these more permanent buildings were themselves replaced with larger buildings, but many more were simply added onto or altered as needed.

The most common rural church building type found is the rectangular one-story building with plain sash windows. This style is often associated with the German denominations that dominate the south-central Pennsylvania and west-central Maryland region, including Mennonite, Brethren, Lutheran, and German Reformed. Numerous examples of this "plain" style of church building can be found in the Frederick County, Maryland countryside and into Franklin and Adams Counties to the north in Pennsylvania.

Beginning around the middle of the 19th century, and continuing into the early 20th century, church buildings again went through a stylistic change. Primarily found in the villages and towns of the region, growing congregations sought larger, more elaborately designed buildings in the Gothic Revival or later High Victorian Gothic styles. These commonly brick buildings are identified by their gable-front with a steeply pitched roof, stained glass lancet windows, and often a dramatic soaring steeple. Examples of these styles can be found in all the towns and cities throughout the region. A textbook example of a Gothic styled church from this time period is located in Frederick, All Saints Episcopal Church, designed by Richard Upjohn & Co. of New York in 1856, and illustrates the higher style of the wealthier congregations. Rural congregations, generally smaller with smaller building funds, appear to have more typically relied on simple additions to their existing buildings to accommodate growth. A few, however, managed to remodel, or in some cases build, more elaborate church buildings later in the 19th century and early 20th century on their rural sites. A fine example of a more modest frame Late Gothic Revival church can be found in the rural town of Buckeystown, Maryland with the 1904 Methodist (African-American) Church. A more dramatic example of the Gothic Revival in a rural setting is located in nearby Franklin County, Pennsylvania, known as the Harbaugh Church. In 1892, on the site of the old church building, the German Reformed congregation constructed a new brick church designed in the High Victorian Gothic style, with vaulted ceiling, lancet stained glass windows, and exterior buttresses. Also in Franklin County, the Salem (Besore's) Reformed Church, established in 1773, followed a more typical pattern of rural church building evolution wherein the original 1787 log building was replaced in 1844 with a one-story stone rectangular stone church. Then in 1887, the stone building was enlarged, apparently by raising the roof a half-story, and Gothic lancet stained glass windows were installed replacing the plain rectangular windows. The church building, however, retained its original rectangular shape so familiar among rural congregations. Though less common, these updated or newly-built Late Gothic Revival church buildings, surrounded by the rolling farmland of the region, stand out among their more traditional neighbors.

Architectural Context – Schools

Rural primary schools throughout the state of Maryland in the 19th century were largely one-room frame, gable-front buildings. The Frederick County school system included many of these one-room buildings, but also constructed a number of two-room brick schoolhouses to serve its rural districts. As early as 1877, the Ijamsville School was constructed of brick in the two-room gable end design. Although the Ijamsville school building included windows in the gable ends, the similar two-room brick buildings that followed, Creagerstown, Brook Hill, and Mount Pleasant, did not. All of these buildings appear to have had a central projecting entrance added later, capped with a belfry, probably around the turn of the 20th century. By 1935, when primary school consolidation was at its height, the Creagerstown two-room schoolhouse had already been sold out of the system to St. John's Lutheran Church. A 1935 insurance report noted that the Ijamsville schoolhouse was no longer in use and the Brook Hill and Mount Pleasant schools were described as "old."[16] Many of the replacement school buildings, including the 1925 Creagerstown schoolhouse, were two-story structures with multiple rooms to accommodate the "graded" student population. (see attached 1935 photos of Ijamsville, Brook Hill, and Mount Pleasant schools)

Resource History

The Union Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, which originally formed St. John's Church at Creagerstown, grew out of an early Lutheran congregation known as the Old Monocacy Church, said to have been established around 1732.[17] This earliest congregation drew from the German settlements along the Monocacy River and Monocacy Roads, which, according to the 1733 List of Taxables for Moncosie Hundred, would have been quite small.

The original Monocacy congregation, apparently solely Lutheran, was visited only periodically by itinerant preachers. Their first visiting preacher (1733) was newly ordained Lutheran minister John Casper Stoever, and according to local historian T.J.C. Williams writing in 1910:

...Stoever built no Union churches and Monocacy was no Union church until after the visit of [Rev. Michael] Schlatter, when the Lutheran council of the Monocacy church granted the privilege that any ordained minister of the Reformed church, with proper credentials, might exercise his functions in the church. This appeared to open the church to that denomination and henceforth Lutherans and Reformed used it a period of 162 years.[18]

Prior to this first visit by Rev. Schlatter to the Monocacy Valley in 1748, it is not known where the German Reformed congregation of Monocacy worshiped. On his visit in 1748, Schlatter reported that he found the German Reformed congregation in Frederick Town worshiping "in a new church, which is not yet finished..."[19]

Clearly, as the Pennsylvania-German and German immigrant populations continued to grow, particularly in northern Frederick County through the second half of the 18th century, congregations began to establish their own churches closer to home. Those in Frederick Town appeared around 1745, a number of converts from Lutheranism to the Moravian sect established a new settlement and church at Graceham in 1758, a Union church known as Apples Church, near Mechanicsville (now Thurmont) was established c.1760, and the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in the Creagerstown area reportedly built a log church c.1762.[20]

Creagerstown, 14 miles to the north of Frederick, was platted around 1775 by John Creager.[21] Official records relating directly to the Lutheran and Reformed congregations at Creagerstown begin in 1787. In that year, land owner and Revolutionary War veteran Isaac Miller sold Lot No. 70 of "Creagers Town" to Matthias Shrup, George Zimmerman, Peter Leighlider, and Peter Troutman, described as the "Trustees of the Lutherian and Presbyterian [German Reformed] Churches."[22] The land was conveyed expressly "for the Use of a School House and Chapple or place of Divine Worship for the Congregations of the Lutherian and Presbyterian Churches."

This Union Church relationship was confirmed by the opening of the church record in 1787, written in German, naming "Georg Zimmermann und Frederck [sic] Holz[man?]" among the Elders of the Reformed congregation, and Peter Troutman as one of the Elders of the "Evangelical" or Lutheran congregation.[23] The church register listed births and baptisms, all in German until 1819, apparently for both congregations. Records of confirmations and church attendance, beginning in 1822, appear to be only for the Lutheran congregation. The first confirmations were entered on May 11, 1822, with 35 persons being confirmed. Family names (many had several members confirmed that day) included Eichelberger, Miller, Shriver, and Wickham, Myers, Prutzman, Ott, Favorite, and McDonal, Valentine, Freese, Weddle, Martin, Cookerly, and many more. Among the confirmed also were seven "Colored" members, including Caroline Norris, Fanny Smith, Precilla [sic] Russel, Henry Smith, Jepe Lorenz, Henry Ross, and Joseph Russel. In August 1822, 31 more persons were confirmed, including two more black members, Ann McGruder and Anne Wallis. Between 1822 and 1835, attendance of "Communicanten nebst besagten Confirmanten," or Confirmed Communicants, ranged from 66 to 85 men, women, and "colored." Nothing in the record described the construction of the new brick church in 1834, although judging from the size of the Lutheran congregation it must have been desperately needed.

On the 1st day of November, 1827, the Elders of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations pledged $35.00 a year to Rev. Michael Wachter, "for his services, ...henceforth

every third Sabbath, to preach every third Sermon in the German Language."[24] Among those subscribers pledging money toward the pastor's salary in 1827 were George and Isaac Late, George Kuhn [?], Martin Eichelberger, David Specker, Joseph [?] Kuhne, Jacob Turel [?] Jr., John Bireley, Jacob Wilfaith [?], David Valentine, and Jacob Valentine. It was under the ministry of Rev. Wachter that the new church was constructed, probably requiring significant subscription by the large membership. In May 1834, just four months before the laying of the new church cornerstone, Rev. Wachter confirmed or baptized 14 new members into the church.[25]

In 1836, a new register for "Saint John's Church in Creagers Town" was opened. By this time the church members were worshiping in their new brick church. For a rural church, the building was relatively large and elegant. This may be explained by the church's location in a crossroads town surrounded by prosperous farms in the fertile Monocacy Valley (see 1808 Varlé map and 1873 Atlas map). The large membership was probably quite capable of supporting such a fine building.

Perhaps a result of their significant joint investment in the brick church, the two congregations entered into a formal Union agreement in 1836, entitled the "Constitution of Saint John's Church in Creagers Town, Frederick County, Maryland."[26] Article 1 of the constitution stated:

The burying ground, having been purchased and the church built for the benefit of the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Congregations in and about Creagers Town, it is hereby declared that said property shall be forever the joint property of said Lutheran and Reformed Congregations.[27]

Each of the congregations elected their own Elders and Deacons, each vestry was to elect their own minister to "officiate every other Sabbath," and "equal division of the Holy-days shall be made by the two vestries." Finally, the agreement was binding unless 2/3 of each congregation voted to dissolve the union. It was signed by fifteen members of the Lutheran and nine members of the German Reformed congregation. Providing a rare glimpse at the Reformed membership, those signers included Daniel Long, William Hined [?], John W. Derr, John Quarterman, and Michael, Michael Jr., John P., John, and William, all members of the Zimmerman family.

In December 1836, the church sexton (caretaker) was appointed the official "Grave Digger," noting that, "no other person shall be allowed to dig a grave without his consent." Although annual subscribers to the church could be buried for free, all others were charged $2.50 for the grave of a person over the age of ten and $2 for children under ten.

The activities of the St. John's Church congregation reflected Creagerstown's prospering condition. At the intersection of two main roads connecting Pennsylvania with Baltimore and Washington, the town supported four taverns "in its palmy days," according to historian Thomas Scharf.[28] The 1830 U.S. Population Census listed 179 people living in 35 households in Creagerstown, including seven slaves. By this time Maryland law was already established to

provide for one "free school" in every election district of each county. Creagerstown District, Election District No. 4, covered a relatively large area in northern Frederick County, with the town of Creagerstown at its center. It is not known what year the first school in Creagerstown was opened, however by the time the 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County was drawn "P Sch 33" [Public School No. 33] was already in place on the north side of today's Blacks Mill Road (see attached copy). This was likely the same school building shown on the small school lot on the 1873 Atlas map of Creagerstown (see attached). By the 1870s, although the town itself was no longer experiencing significant growth, the surrounding district was and plans were in the works for enlarging the old schoolhouse. A ca.1878 condemnation proceeding provided additional square footage to the original "School House Lot," on which a brick two-room school building was constructed.[29] Noted Scharf in 1881, Creagerstown School No. 2 had 47 pupils under the tutelage of J. H. Seabrook.[30]

In the meantime, as the county school system expanded its educational mission, St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Church at Creagerstown continued quietly in their spiritual mission. On June 5, 1862, in spite of, or perhaps a result of, the ongoing Civil War between North and South which sandwiched the border state of Maryland in between, the St. John's Lutheran congregation recorded its largest attendance of 123 communicants.[31] In July 1863, the area around Creagerstown was swarming with Union soldiers enroute to the Pennsylvania town of Gettysburg. Still the church continued day-to-day operations; the various treasurers recorded accounts for burials, wine, lamp oil, and firewood, as well as for repairs. On September 18, 1865, then Treasurer J.S. Miller paid out 25 cents to the Sexton for the repair of the church bell.[32] In August 1876, additional repairs were needed:

At a meeting convened by the joint Council in St. John's Church in Creagerstown…on the 15th of August, 1876 – for the purpose of devising some means by which to obtain funds to repair St. John's Church in Creagerstown….

…It was resolved to raise by subscription a sufficient Sum of money to repair said Church thoroughly by painting inside and out, – Also to purchase a new bell, Carpet, and chandelier.[33]

Ultimately $535 was pledged toward the church repairs, which cost $450.96.[34]

Changes to the cemetery also occurred during the second half of the 19th century. By 1869, the original cemetery along the west and south sides of the brick church was apparently no longer sufficient for the growing membership. Church trustees John W. Staub and Michael Zimmerman purchased a 42-foot lot on the east side of the church, adding 1 1/8 acres to the cemetery.[35] And in

1886, Charles and Eliza Stevens, large land holders in the Creagerstown area, sold a one-acre parcel comprised of Lots No. 66 and 67, to David Fisher, John M. Fisher, William Martin, Edward E. Krise, Michael Zimmerman, John W. Zimmerman, and John H. Firor, "Trustees of St. John's Church at Creagerstown."[36]

The turn of the 20th century brought the most significant changes to the Union congregations at Creagerstown. In 1904, the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was legally incorporated as a separate entity. They had already written their own constitution in 1868, but plans were now underway to construct a separate Lutheran Church in Creagerstown.[37] In February 1905, St. John's Lutheran Church purchased Lots No. 77 and 78, "known as the Tavern Stand," adjoining the eastern 42-foot cemetery lot of the old brick church.[38] By 1908, the new Lutheran church building was standing just east of the old Union church. Across the road, the brick schoolhouse had just received a new front entrance and belfry, along with a new roof.[39]

On November 15, 1908, the Lutheran congregation voted after their Sunday service on the sale of the Lutheran rights to the old church property. Of the 57 members present, 43 voted "yes" to the sale, and 14 against, easily the 2/3 majority necessary. Prior to this vote, a number of Lutheran members who were opposed to the change had already begun voting with their feet. The attendance records of Lutheran pastor Rev. George W. Christ showed that Anna Domer had stopped attending services on July 26, 1908; following her death in 1913 he noted that she "died a kicker against new church."[40] Edmond Martin also "died a kicker," and the family of Charles Kolb was "dropped" from membership for non-attendance, as were the Powells and Pittingers. Between 1909 and 1913, attendance fluctuated between 108 and 50, with notations by Rev. Christ saying, "some opposers to new church not present," or "all haters of New church was absent," or "Nearly all opposers were absent." The disagreement did not, however, dissolve the Lutheran congregation, which remains strong in Creagerstown to this day (2006).

Indeed, by 1925, the Lutheran congregation outgrew its parish life space and purchased the old Creagerstown School No. 2 building for use as a parish hall. The Frederick Co. School Board accepted the church's bid of $600 for the building on March 4, 1925 and at the same meeting recommended that the new schoolhouse be constructed of "frame with stucco on the outside and out-building and coal houses separate."[41] With the new school in place on Longs Mill Road in time for the 1926 school year, the deed conveying the old schoolhouse to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was recorded.[42]

As the Lutheran Church settled into their new buildings, the St. John's Reformed congregation faced their own difficulties. After purchasing the rights to the old church building in January 1909, the congregation, part of the Reformed Church Thurmont Charge (a grouping which shared a pastor's services), found itself and the other member congregations without a pastor from October 1910 to January 1913, a period of just over two years.[43] Then, in 1913, a committee of the Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church "recommended that the Creagerstown congregation be dissolved."[44] The congregation refused, noting that they had recently purchased the Lutheran rights to the old

Union church, "and was about to make extensive repairs to the building."[45] The small congregation indeed had big plans, adding the large entrance/bell tower, replacing all of the windows, removing the interior balcony, and redecorating the walls. According to Rev. Guy Bready's history of the Creagerstown church:

In 1916 the repairs, costing several thousand dollars, were reported completed and the church re-dedicated. Classis then voted to continue the congregation and gave it a donation of $500.[46]

Under the leadership of Rev. Peter E. Heimer from 1913 to 1929, St. John's Reformed Church at Creagerstown apparently thrived. Heimer was fascinated by the history of the Old Monocacy Church and it was he who discovered the 1762 communion set in the pulpit of the old church during renovations in 1916 (see footnote #9). In 1922, trustees of both the Lutheran and Reformed churches sold the cemetery property to the Creagerstown Cemetery Company, "for the purpose of sepulture or the burial of those who may be entitled to be buried therein."[47] The 2 ¼-acre parcel, excluding the church building, remains in continuous use and has since been added to by the Creagerstown Cemetery Co. Seven years after the sale of the cemetery, Rev. Heimer retired from the Thurmont Charge, leaving the Creagerstown church again without a pastor. From this the congregation apparently never really recovered. Although a replacement pastor was assigned in 1931 to the Charge, the Creagerstown congregation failed to hold regular services. Bready notes:

At the Fall Meeting in 1934, Classis took action regarding the Creagerstown congregation, in which services had not been held regularly for some time, to the effect that the congregation should remain a part of the Thurmont Charge but should be supplied by a minister other than the pastor; that a Sunday School should be organized; and that service should be held throughout the entire year. This action was approved by the Joint Consistory, and in 1935 Rev. George K. Ely, pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Charge, was appointed Stated Supply for the Creagerstown congregation.[48]

Despite these best efforts, St. John's Reformed Church at Creagerstown dissolved in 1939. While some members joined the St. John's Lutheran congregation, others are said to have given up altogether. In 1945, the dissolved Reformed congregation, represented by the Potomac Synod (of the Evangelical and Reformed Church of the United States), sold the old brick church building and its contents to the Lutheran congregation.[49] A Contract of Sale, dated February 1945 and found among the records of St. John's Lutheran Church, described the sale in more detail:

1) All furniture, fixtures, and any other personal property on the premises formerly occupied by St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church in Creagerstown, Maryland.
2) All that church lot together with the building located thereon formerly known as St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church...

The purchase price was $450 for which the Lutheran congregation not only acquired their ancestral church building but also a full set of pews, a large crystal chandelier, chancel chairs, pulpit, lectern and hymn boards. In 1950, all of these pieces were transferred to the Lutheran Church as part of a general renovation of that church.

Notes to Section 8

[1] Paul A.W. Wallace, Indian Paths of Pennsylvania, (Harrisburg, PA: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1965), p. 105.

[2] Frank W. Porter, "From Back Country to County: The Delayed Settlement of Western Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, 70, (Winter 1975), quoting Maryland Archives, 28:25.

[3] Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern, Pioneers of Old Monocacy, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co.), pp. 368-369.

[4] Kenneth Short, "Historic Architectural resources of Carroll County," draft Multiple Property Documentation Form, citing Porter p. 338, 345-6, citing Philip E. Pendleton Oley Valley Heritage: The Colonial years 1700-1775, (Birdsboro, PA: the Pennsylvania German Society and the Oley Heritage Association, 1994) p. 15; and Dieter Cunz, The Maryland Germans: A History, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University press, 1948), p. 918.

[5] See Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Historic Contextual Overview for the City of Frederick," (produced for the City of Frederick and the Maryland Historical Trust, 2003).

[6] Robert J. Brugger, Maryland a Middle Temperament, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Edmund F. Wehrle, Catoctin Mountain Park, Historic Resources Study, March 2000, Chapter 2.

[9] Wehrle, Chapter 3.

[10] Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., Readings In The History of American Agriculture, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.

[11] William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920," in Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History, (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 503.

[12] Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484. Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and

steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.

[13] James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590

[14] Brown. p. 735.

[15] Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), p. 110.

[16] Helfenstein & Urner, Agents, "The Public Schools of Frederick Co., Maryland in the Year 1935, Inspection & Survey Report of Public Schools," Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

[17] T. J. C. Williams, History of Frederick County, Maryland, (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint of 1910 edition), p. 476. Charles H. Glatfelter, author of Pastors and People, a history of Lutheran and German Reformed churches in the region, disputes this date noting, "Up to this point, not one bit of credible evidence has ever been presented to substantiate this claim." Glatfelter notes that the Lutheran register for the Monocacy congregation "was begun…in 1743, but soon came into possession of, and was used by, the Frederick Lutherans. The Reformed records began in 1746, but the register itself was not opened until several years later." (pp. 188-189)

[18] Williams, p. 478.

[19] Charles H. Gladfelter, Pastors and People, Vol. I, (Breinigsville, PA: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1981), p. 189.

[20] Gladfelter, pp. 187-189; Williams, p. 478; Frederick S. Weiser, trans., Maryland German Church Records, Vol. II, (Westminster, MD: Historical Society of Carroll Co.), p. v; Rev. P.E. Heimer, St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown, 1942, record accompanying the Communion Set found in St. John's Reformed Church at Creagerstown: "This Communion Set first used in the Old Log Church at Creagerstown built in 1762." Presented to the Historical Society of Frederick County in 1942 (and unfortunately stolen from the museum in 1975), see Frederick News, March 19, 1942.

[21] Williams, p. 324. No plat of Creagerstown could be found recorded, however a plan of Creagerstown (lots not numbered) can be found on the 1873 Atlas Map of Frederick County.

[22] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber WR 7, Folio 138.

[23] General Register, 1787-1835, original located in St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown; microfilm copies available at the Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD, "St. John's Evangelical Reform Church Collection," MSA SC 342.

[24] Various church records in the possession of St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown.

[25] General Register, 1787-1835.

[26] St. John's Record Book, 1836, original located in St. John's Lutheran Church at

Creagerstown; microfilm copies available at the Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD, "St. John's Evangelical Reform Church Collection," MSA SC 342.

[27] Ibid.

[28] Scharf, p. 580.

[29] Frederick Co. Judicial Record T.G. 1, page 221, "Condemnation No. 707, A.M. Geisbert vs. Frederick Co. School Commission," in Frederick Co. Board of Education deed record book. This record included the plat, showing the enlargement of the lot, but did not include a date. The Frederick County record located at the Maryland Archives is currently being accessioned, however the series of Judicials books under the title "T.G." (clerk's initials) was dated 1878-1900, thus a proceeding in book T.G. 1 was likely recorded in 1878.

[30] Scharf, p. 580.

[31] Lutheran Pastor's Records, 1862, original located in St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown; microfilm copies available at the Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD, "St. John's Evangelical Reform Church Collection," MSA SC 342. It is not known if the black members of the Lutheran congregation continued to attend through this period, the last entry recording black communicants was dated November 20, 1836.

[32] Ibid, "J.S. Miller, Treasurer of the Creagerstown L. & R. Congregations – In account with same –"

[33] Ibid, vestry minutes, August 15, 1876.

[34] Ibid, vestry minutes, January 16, 1877.

[35] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber CM 3, Folio 228.

[36] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber WIP 9, Folio 38.

[37] Various records in possession of St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown.

[38] Original record in possession of St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown, dated February 10, 1905, from Henry J. Krise to St. John's Lutheran Church.

[39] Frederick Co. School Board, "Journal of Proceedings, Feb. 1899-July 1916," April 3, 1907, p. 283.

[40] "Lutheran Pastor's Records, 1862 – ", original located in St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown; microfilm copies available at the Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD, "St. John's Evangelical Reform Church Collection," MSA SC 342.

[41] Frederick Co. School Board, "Journal of Proceedings, Aug. 9, 1916-Oct. 16, 1935," March 4, 1925, pp. 191 and 196.

[42] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber 358, folio 334.

[43] Original deed in the possession of St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown, dated January 29, 1909, from John M. Ahalt, Wm J. Martin, Roy W. Hankey, trustees, and Wilber F. Krise, Charles H. Hoffman, J. A. R. Null, Jacob A. Hankey, Cornelius E. Derr, the Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church St. John's of Creagerstown, to Robert L. Ogle, A.

Scott Long, George N. Derr, trustees of the Reformed congregation, this deed conveyed the church building on .12 acres, but reserved the cemetery property to continue held in common; Rev. Guy P. Bready, History of Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church of the United States, (n.p., 1938), p. 252.

[44] Bready, p. 252.
[45] Ibid.
[46] Ibid.
[47] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber 354, Folio 24.
[48] Bready, pp. 253-254.
[49] Frederick Co. Land Record, Liber 449, Folio 396.

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Original records, located in St. John's Lutheran Church at Creagerstown (microfilm copies, "St. John's Evangelical Reform Church Collection," MSA SC 342, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD).

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1794, Dennis Griffith, Map of the State of Maryland, in Edward C. Papenfuse and Joseph M. Coale III, Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.

1808, Charles Varle, Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland.

1858, Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, Maryland.

1873, D.J. Lake (Titus & Co.), Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

F-6-134

St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acres Woodsboro, MD quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	296994	4383208
2			
3			
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 Paula S. Reed, PhD., architectural historian; Edie Wallace, historian

Organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. date January 2006

street & number 1 West Franklin St., Suite 300 telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

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

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction 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.).

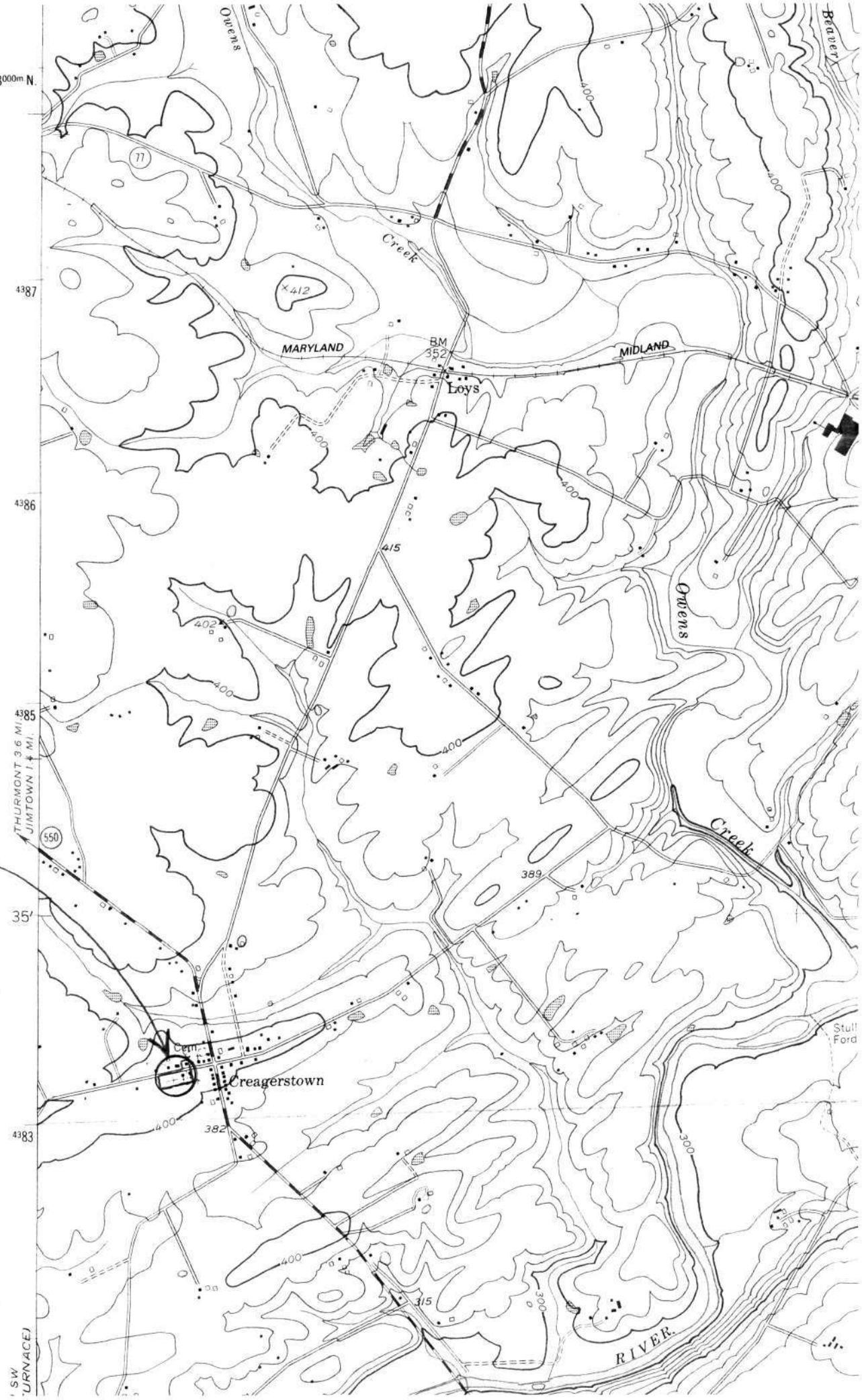
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property consists of Parcels 103 and 107 on Frederick County Tax Map 33.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries encompass the extent ot the property historically associated with St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church, and later St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church and Parish House. The nominated property includes Parcel 107 on the south side of Blacks Mill Road, upon which the two church buildings and their surrounding cemetery lots are located, and Parcel 103 on the north side of Blacks Mill Road to include the Parish House/former Creagerstown School No. 2. The boundary does not include the parking lot adjacent to the Parish House property on the east (shown as Parcel 104) because it is not historically associated with the district.



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St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

18-296994-4383208