127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory

ID: 127

Name: Rockville Cemetery ~~Association~~

Alternate name: Rockville Prot. Ep. Church Cem.,Rockvlle Union Cem

Address: ~~1800 block Old Baltimore Rd~~. (Entrance at [redacted] AVERY RD.)
1350 BALTIMORE ROAD

Town: Rockville

ADC Map Page 29 **Grid** F/G-6

(SEE ATTACHED WRITE-UP.)

Type
✓ Religious (ORIGINALLY EPISCOPAL)
✓ Family
___ Private
___ Other

Association
___ Free black
___ Enslaved
___ Ethnic
___ Prehistoric

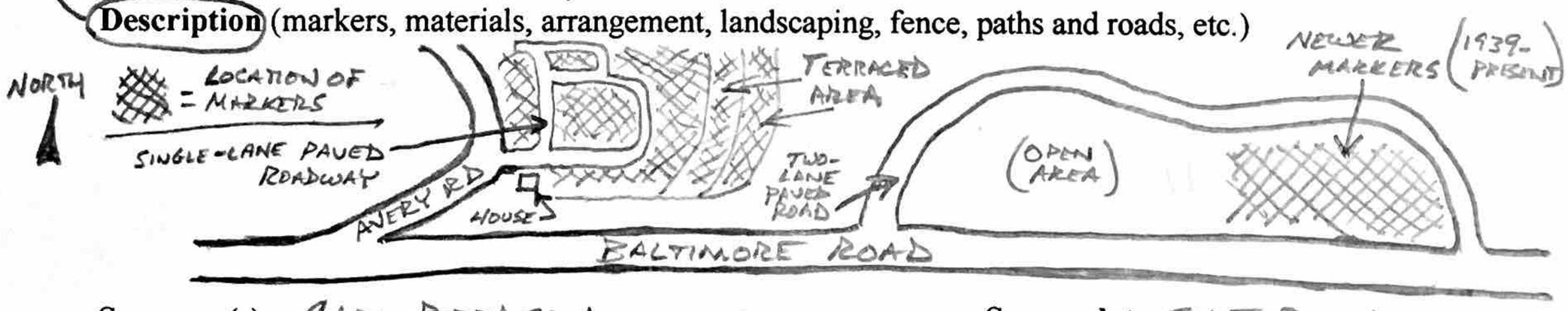
Setting ___ Rural ___ Urban ✓ Suburban ___ Forested ___ Other

Condition ___ Excellent ✓ Good ___ Fair ___ Poor

Negative Impacts (vandalism, dumping, neglect, encroachment, etc) 2006-7 c. 360 MARKERS REPAIRED, STRAIGHTENED
Some markers toppled. Paved roadway in disrepair (old cemetery section).

Approximate no. of burials 4,500 **Date range of burials** 1752-PRESENT

Description (markers, materials, arrangement, landscaping, fence, paths and roads, etc.)



Surveyor(s) CARL PETERSON **Survey date** SEPT 2004
Photographer CARL PETERSON **Date** SEPT 2004 **Photo no.** 127-001 thru 127-014

Current owner ROCKVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, INC.
Address/Phone No. 1350 BALTIMORE RD ROCKVILLE 20851

Historic Status ___ Locational Atlas ID ___ ___ National Register
___ Master Plan ID ___ ✓ Other Rockville HD

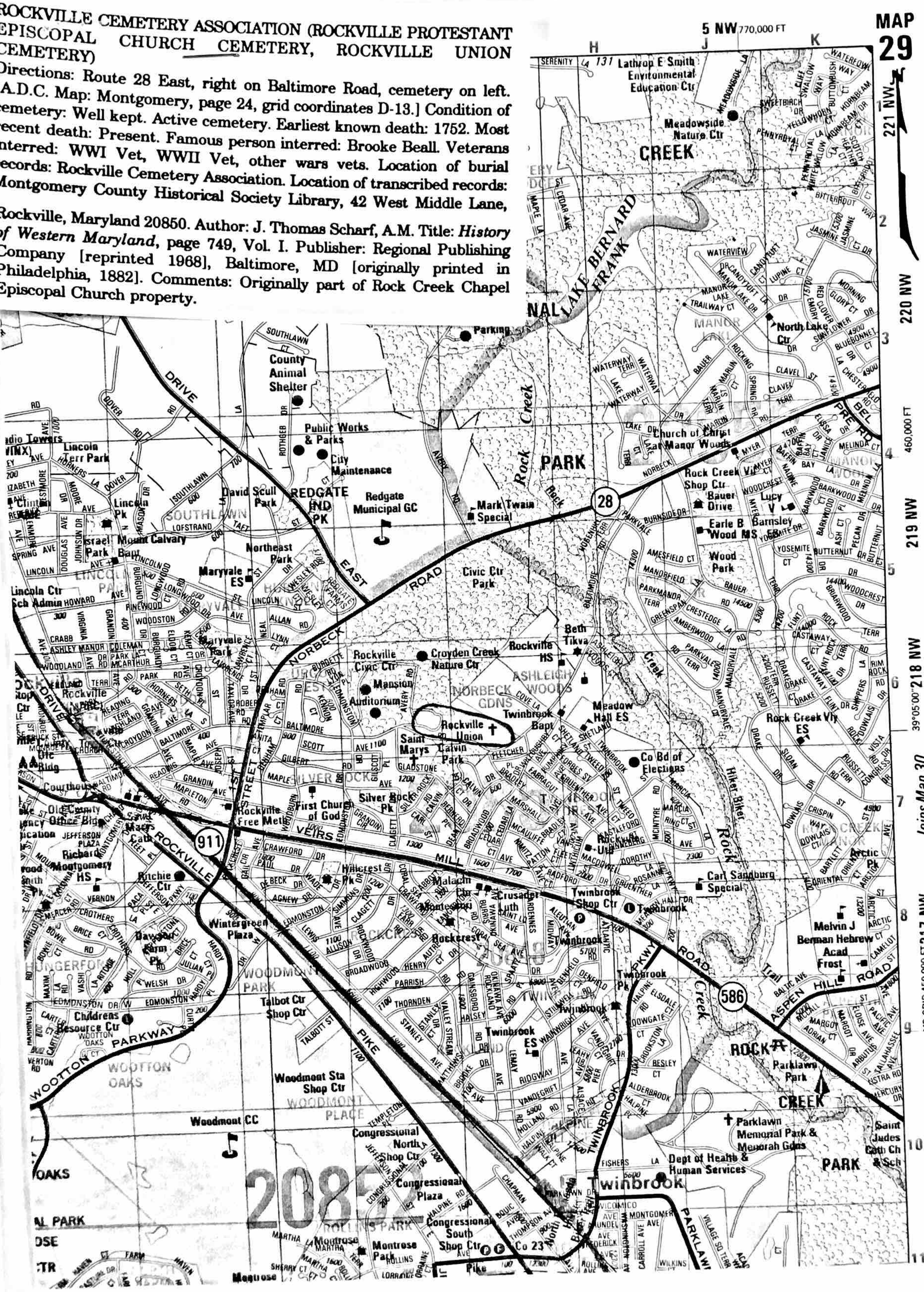
UTM OLD CEMETERY (WEST): 18S 0316150 UTM 4328221 / NEW CEMETERY (EAST): 18S 0316529 UTM 4328159

Additional sources of information: PEERLESS ROCKVILLE BROCHURES (attached)
SEE FILES @ PEERLESS ROCKVILLE

ROCKVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION (ROCKVILLE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH CEMETERY, ROCKVILLE UNION CEMETERY)
Directions: Route 28 East, right on Baltimore Road, cemetery on left. [A.D.C. Map: Montgomery, page 24, grid coordinates D-13.] Condition of cemetery: Well kept. Active cemetery. Earliest known death: 1752. Most recent death: Present. Famous person interred: Brooke Beall. Veterans interred: WWI Vet, WWII Vet, other wars vets. Location of burial records: Rockville Cemetery Association. Location of transcribed records: Montgomery County Historical Society Library, 42 West Middle Lane,

Rockville, Maryland 20850. Author: J. Thomas Scharf, A.M. Title: *History of Western Maryland*, page 749, Vol. I. Publisher: Regional Publishing Company [reprinted 1968], Baltimore, MD [originally printed in Philadelphia, 1882]. Comments: Originally part of Rock Creek Chapel Episcopal Church property.

127
ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [illegible] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE



127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

Cemetery Description:

ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
ID # 127

Large, active cemetery along northern side of Baltimore Road in Rockville, just east of Avery Road intersection. The cemetery is divided into two sections. The eastern section, accessible from Avery Road, contains both old and new markers, numbering well over 1,000. Oldest markers date from the mid-1700s. A single-lane paved roadway winds through this section, although the pavement is in poor shape. Many of the older markers are leaning or toppled. Animals have burrowed into the ground near some markers (see photos). Many of the newest markers in this section are located along the eastern edge, on a terraced hillside overlooking Baltimore Road.

The separate, western section of Rockville Cemetery contains relatively recent burials (1939 to present). This section is located about 1/2 mile east of the older section and is accessible from Baltimore Road via a modern, two-lane-wide paved roadway. Burials, which number more than 500, are concentrated in the eastern portion of the area bordered by the access road.

Historic Rockville Graveyards

(in chronological order)

* **Rockville Cemetery** (Baltimore Road) has been used as a burying ground since Episcopalians established a chapel at ease here in 1738. The non-sectarian Rockville cemetery opened in 1880. Among the famous Montgomery Countians buried here: Upton Beall (second Clerk of Circuit Court), Walter "Big Train" Johnson (baseball great and politician), the Pumphrey family (carpenters and undertakers) and, from 1940 until 1975, F. Scott Fitzgerald (Jazz Age author).

Crabb Cemetery (Indianola Drive, Derwood) is sited on Jeremiah and Elizabeth Crabb's 2,400 acre farm. Jeremiah Crabb, whom George Washington commissioned a general at the end of the Revolutionary War, became the first Montgomery Countian to be elected to Congress. He was buried here in 1800.

Twinbrook Cemetery (Linthicum and Tweed Court). Hidden in the post-World War II subdivision of Twinbrook, this tiny graveyard was preserved by a sensitive developer in an era when this was not always done. Only a single, broken grave marker (1764 -1802) remains.

Higgins Cemetery (off Twinbrook Parkway) In this plot, more than a dozen gravesites have been buried under truckloads of trash, dirt, leaves, and turf grass. Beneath this mess are the Higgins and Knowles family. James Higgins, who fought in the Revolutionary War and died in 1816, once lived on this farm.

The County Almshouse, or Poor Farm, Cemetery is not represented in this exhibit, as no markers can be seen. It was used from the 18th through the 20th centuries.

St. Mary's Cemetery (Veirs Mill Road) is adjacent to Rockville's oldest church building, in continuous use since 1817. In addition to well-known Rockville families, buried here are slaves, Catholics from the Almshouse, Irish C & O Canal workers, and F. Scott Fitzgerald along with fourteen members of his family.

Old Baptist Cemetery (West Jefferson Street) once surrounded the Rockville Baptist Church. Grave markers, which date from 1839 to 1896, include Julianna and Samuel Clark Veirs (the miller), Judge William Veirs Bouic, and other prominent Rockville personages. Peerless Rockville took title to the graveyard in 1983.

Haiti Cemetery (Martin's Lane) was the earliest burying ground for black residents. When Charlotte Penny died in 1889, her sister Agatha Smith began allowing burials on property they inherited from their grandfather, Samuel Martin. Interred here are former slaves and their descendants as well as free blacks such as Samuel Martin.

Lincoln Park Cemetery (Horner's Lane) was opened in 1917 by the Order of Galilean Fishermen. The Order assisted black families in need and operated a social hall. The graveyard enhanced Lincoln Park's strong sense of identity even after its incorporation into the town of Rockville in 1949.

Aspin Hill Memorial Park (Georgia Avenue) is one of the nation's oldest pet cemeteries. More than 40,000 pets are interred here, including Jiggs from "Our Gang." The use of what was formerly farmland for a pet cemetery represents a remaking of the rural landscape surrounding Rockville in the early 1920s.

Peerless Rockville is a nonprofit organization founded in 1974 to preserve buildings, objects, and information important to Rockville's heritage. Through education, advocacy, and example, Peerless has restored Rockville landmarks and returned them to active use. Information on historic graveyards and the ***Rest in Peace*** traveling exhibit is available at Peerless Rockville in the **Red Brick Courthouse, 29 Courthouse Square, Room 110, Rockville, MD 20850. 301 762-0096.**

Rockville Arts Place (RAP) is a private, nonprofit, visual arts center that offers cultural and educational opportunities to enrich people's lives. RAP promotes interest in and access to the visual arts through dynamic gallery exhibition programs, art education courses for students of all ages, resident artist studios, and other public outreach activities. Entrance to the gallery is free and open to the public. **100 East Middle Lane, Rockville, MD 20850. 301 309-6900.**

Credits: Cover photograph by Ronnie Haber. Drawing by Eric Mohn. Both are images of Rockville Cemetery.

127
1350 [redacted] ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
ROCKVILLE [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.

"So we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past."

Inscription on grave of F. Scott Fitzgerald, St. Mary's Cemetery, from *The Great Gatsby*.

Rest in Peace encourages the consideration of graveyards as cultural resources to heighten interest in their preservation for future generations. Rockville has a wealth of historic burying grounds. While each cemetery reflects different aspects of Rockville's history, they have much in common. From these "outdoor museums" we can learn about art, beliefs, customs, common diseases, occupations, and interesting people from times long past.

Explore Rockville's historic cemeteries. Begin by looking carefully at gravestones: examine shapes, types of stone, carved designs, and epitaphs. For example, 19th century grave markers often borrow from ancient Egyptian, Greek, or Roman architecture and reflect popular interests of the Victorian Age.

Graveyards contain valuable information about our community. Look for familiar names, family groupings, names or initials of stone carvers. Imagine life in a bygone era. Note how many children succumbed to disease before the days of antibiotics, and men who fought in wars. Picture a smaller, slower town, and consider the expectations of those who buried their loved ones there.

Historic burial sites deserve preservation. While most graveyards represented here are protected and maintained, some are deemed obstacles rather than treasures. Historic graves are often damaged or totally destroyed through development or neglect. Recent state legislation provides family access and penalty for desecration, but the best protection is active care.

About the Exhibit

Rest in Peace was made possible, in part, with funds from the **Maryland Humanities Council**, through a grant from the **National Endowment for the Humanities**, and the **Maryland State Arts Council**. A complementary slide lecture program was funded by the **Montgomery County Commission on the Humanities**.

The exhibit is a collaborative effort of **Peerless Rockville** and **Rockville Arts Place**. The images reflect cooperation between art and historic preservation in our community.

About the Artists

Laurie Black is a fine arts photographer specializing in portraits and landscapes. Her work has been shown at a number of galleries including the Rotunda of the U.S. Senate and The Gallery at Glen Echo.

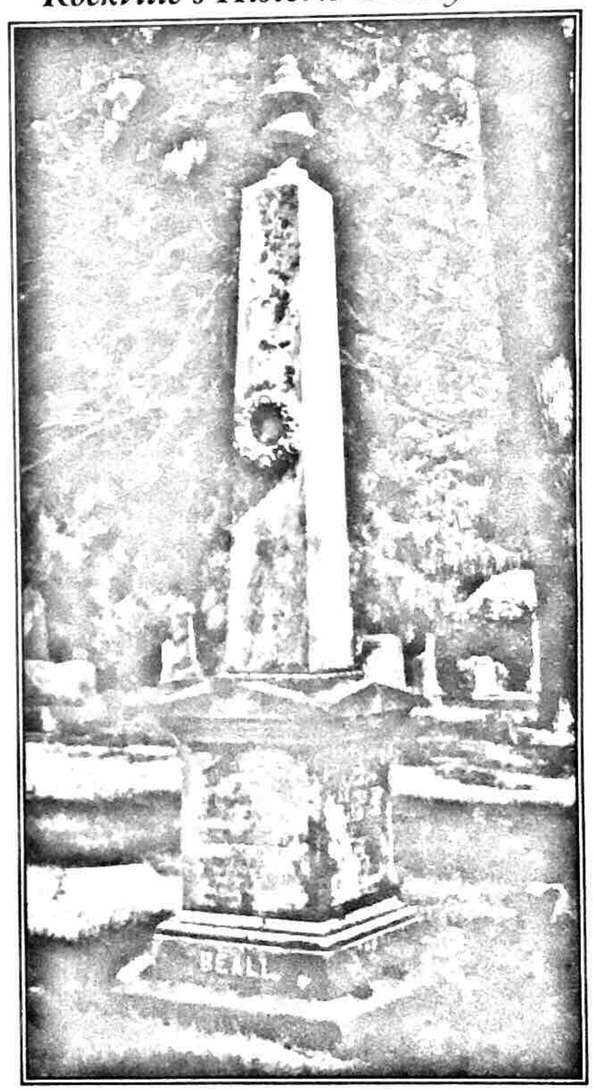
Ronnie Haber is a fine arts photographer whose work has been shown nationally in group and solo exhibitions. Her photographs are available through the Spectrum Gallery in Washington, D.C.

Jerald Maddox served as a curator and archivist of photography at the Library of Congress for 21 years. He documented Bethesda area restaurants for his *Urban Eateries* exhibit, shown at RAP and several other galleries in 1996.

The exhibit includes one photograph from the 1920s by **Malcolm Walter** (1894-1993), and four by **Dean Evangelista** taken in 1991 to document the destruction at Higgins Cemetery. All photographs are in the collections of Peerless Rockville, which holds thousands of historic photographs in trust for future generations.

Rest in Peace:

Rockville's Historic Graveyards



An Exhibit

developed by

Peerless Rockville
&
Rockville Arts Place

PEERLESS Rockville
HISTORIC PRESERVATION LTD

Peerless Places

Historic Burying Grounds in Rockville

Rockville's wealth of historic cemeteries originated as family, church, and community resting places. Some are protected and maintained; others are in stages of neglect or not evident to the passerby. Each cemetery is unique in what it teaches us about people, occupations, customs, art, social structure, and landscaping.

(HD indicates designation as Historic District)

Community Burial Grounds

Rockville Cemetery (HD) on Baltimore Road predates Rockville and Montgomery County. Opened near the Anglican chapel in 1739, it became interdenominational in 1880. Notables buried here include baseball great Walter "Big Train" Johnson, Upton Beall who built the Beall-Dawson House, Rockville's first Mayor William Veirs Bouic, and the Pumphrey family of carpenters and undertakers. The landscape melds Colonial, rural cemetery movement, and 20th-century lawn/park design elements.

Haiti Cemetery (HD) started as a family cemetery in the 1880s but soon sold plots to other black families along Martin's Lane. Earlier burials of Beall slaves near Van Buren Street were relocated to Lincoln Park in the 20th century. In 1917, the Order of Galilean Fisherman opened a cemetery in **Lincoln Park.** Used by black families in Montgomery County, this hallowed ground holds remains of people named Shelton, Hill, Isreal, Smith, Smith, Davis, Prather, Wood, and others important in Rockville history.

Also nearby are the **Poor Farm Cemetery** and **Aspin Hill Pet Cemetery (HD).** The Poor Farm, or County Almshouse, was a working farmstead for homeless or destitute County residents from the 18th through the mid-20th centuries. The cemetery on the east side of I-270 was excavated prior to development in the area; about 100 graves were reinterred at Parklawn in 1987. Aspin Hill, from the early 1920s, is the second oldest pet cemetery in America. More than 40,000 pets are interred here as well as some humans who dearly loved their pets.

photos by Richard Miller

Church Burial Grounds

In addition to the Episcopalians, other denominations opened burying grounds. **Saint Mary's (HD)**, Rockville's oldest religious building in continuous use, operates cemeteries along Veirs Mill and Baltimore roads. Notables here include author F. Scott Fitzgerald and 14 relatives, the Maddox family of surveyors and physicians, and Matthew and Rebecca Fields, editors of The Sentinel.

From 1839 to 1897, Baptists buried loved ones in the **Baptist Cemetery (HD)** on Jefferson Street. Here lie the remains of miller Samuel Veirs, Brice Selby who served as Delegate, Sheriff, Judge and Clerk of the Court, and William Veirs Bouic, the incorporator of Rockville, Judge and director of the C & O Canal Co.

Family Burial Grounds

Crabb Cemetery (HD) in Derwood is the final resting place for Revolutionary War general and Congressman Jeremiah Crabb and his family.

Higgins Cemetery in Twinbrook hosts James and Luraner Higgins, their descendants and slaves. In another Twinbrook cemetery lie the **Littons, Summers,** and their kin.

The **Martins** are buried near Horner's Lane, and we believe the **Woottons** are buried somewhere in the Carter Hills neighborhood. The **Smiths** are buried in the woods behind Glenview.

The **Peerless Places** series highlights Rockville's historic sites. Contact us for more information.

Peerless Rockivlle ■ P.O. Box 4262 ■ Rockville, MD 20849-4262
Tel: **301-762-0096** ■ Email: info@peerlessrockville.org ■ Website: **www.peerlessrockville.org**

ROCKVILLE CEMETERY (#127) 14 PHOTOS

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

Montgomery County Cemetery Inventory Project
Photo Log

Date	Photo No.	Cemetery name and direction you are facing (Ex: Carr Family Cemetery, looking north or Carr Family Cemetery, detail of wall around Carr plot)	
SEPT '04	127-001	ENTRANCE MARKER	OLD SECTION
"	127-002	AVERY ROAD ENTRANCE, LOOKING EAST	
"	127-003	MARKERS, LOOKING WEST	
"	127-004	MARKERS ENCLOSED IN IRON FENCE	
"	127-005	"CROWN" VAULT & VARIOUS MARKERS, LOOKING NW	
"	127-006	VARIOUS MARKERS, LOOKING WEST	
"	127-007	DETAIL OF "BOGLEY" MARKER	
"	127-008	ANIMAL HOLE NEAR "HEGE" MARKER	
"	127-009	VIEW DOWN TERRACED HILLSIDE, LOOKING SE TOWARD BALTIMORE RD.	
"	127-010	MARKERS ON TERRACED HILLSIDE, LOOKING NORTHWEST	
"	127-011	DETAIL OF "MILOR" VAULT	
"	127-012	ENTRANCE TO NEW SECTION, LOOKING NW	NEW SECTION
"	127-013	MARKERS IN NEW SECTION, LOOKING WEST	
"	127-014	"PRESCOTT" VAULT & VARIOUS MARKERS	

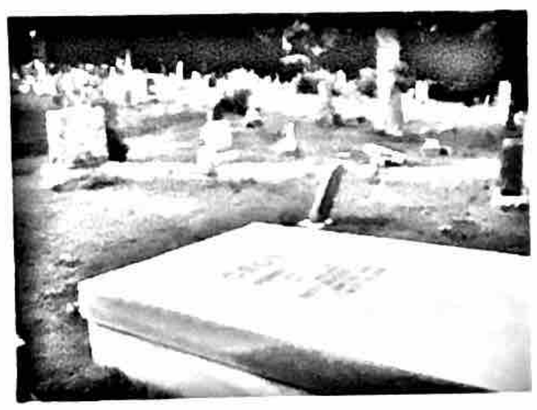
127
1350 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
ROCKVILLE BALTIMORE RD.

127-001.JPG

127-002.JPG

127-003.JPG

127-004.JPG



127-005.JPG

127-006.JPG

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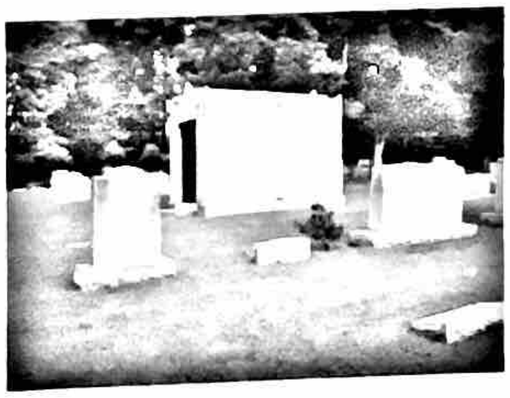
127-013.JPG



127-014.JPG

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

Rockville Cemetery — draft Statement of Significance

Rockville Cemetery, on Baltimore Road, in addition to being the community's oldest burying ground, is significant as an example of the rural cemetery movement as well as for the many individuals prominent in Rockville and Montgomery County history who are buried there.

Rockville Cemetery began as a colonial burying ground associated with a tiny Chapel of ease established by Prince George's Parish (Anglican Church) in 1738. After 1822, when the congregation moved into the town of Rockville as Christ Episcopal Church, it continued to use the graveyard but paid less attention to maintenance than formerly.

Establishment of a community cemetery in Rockville coincided with the desire of the Vestry of Christ Episcopal Church to reverse the ravages time had taken in the old burial ground. Local citizens had discussed the concept of a public cemetery prior to the Civil War, but took no action until 1880. In that year, Judge Richard Johns Bowie donated five acres of land to the Vestry, which deeded the cemetery to the newly-incorporated Rockville Cemetery Association. The Association was formed to lay out and maintain "a public cemetery for the burial of all persons, irrespective of religious denominations." The original Board of Directors, all prosperous, well-respected men, included William Veirs Bouic, Jr. and David H. Bouic (Baptists), E. B. Prettyman and Dr. E. E. Stonestreet (Methodists), Hezekiah Trail (Christian), James B. Henderson (Presbyterian), and several Episcopalians, including Judge Bowie.

The neglected cemetery's future brightened with new stewardship. In 1889 the Association contracted with local carpenter William Reuben Pumphrey to build a tenant house for the grounds supervisor. In 1890, Judge Bowie's widow, Catharine Bowie, added two more acres, making a total of nine acres. Visible improvement came four years later, when the board appointed an Executive Committee composed of women. Under the leadership of Mrs. Rebecca T. Veirs, the Rockville Union Cemetery Society cleared the grounds, planted trees and transformed the burying ground "from a veritable wilderness into a spot of unusual beauty."

Rockville Cemetery is a stunning example of the rural cemetery movement. This concept began in large Eastern American cities in the 1830s as a reaction to space and sanitation issues as well as the disruption caused by growth. Influenced by cemetery architects and landscape gardeners, the movement filtered down to small towns such as Rockville as a picturesque, safe burial ground which symbolized community unity. Curving roads, attractive plantings, three-dimensional monuments, an isolated yet accessible location, and family-controlled plots carried out the rural cemetery philosophy.

The roster of persons buried at Rockville Cemetery reads like a Who's Who of Montgomery County and Rockville. As examples, Upton Beall and E. B. Prettyman (clerks of the court), Walter "Big Train" Johnson (baseball great and County Commissioner), Judge and Mrs. Richard Johns Bowie (who lived next door), the Pumphrey family (carpenters and undertakers), veterans from the Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American, Korean, and Viet Nam

CEMETERIES
ROCKVILLE CEMETERY

Wars and World Wars I and II, and (from 1940 until 1975) author F. Scott Fitzgerald and (from 1948) Zelda Fitzgerald. The earliest remaining stone marker is that of John Harding (1685-1752), long-time vestryman and owner of a nearby farm.

Through the years, Rockville Cemetery continued to expand, and the adjacent farmland was developed into residential and institutional uses. Purchases, gifts, and exchanges increased the acreage in 1898, 1933, 1938, and 1969. The property was annexed into the City of Rockville in 1984. Rockville Cemetery remains an active non-denominational community burying ground.

Notes: MHT form # M: 26/18/1; David Charles Sloane, The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), pp. 64-156; *Sentinel:* May 24, 1872; May 30, 1873; obituary of R. T.Veirs, January 18, 1918.

DRAFT 10/24/00 Eileen McGuckian

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

Testimony before the Mayor & Council, November 19, 2001, re Rockville Cemetery

Good evening. I am Eileen McGuckian, representing Peerless Rockville Historic Preservation, Ltd. Our organization was responsible for nominating Rockville Cemetery for designation as a City of Rockville historic district.

Of the 12 criteria used to determine eligibility for historic district status, Rockville Cemetery meets 9 of them. Originally the site of a chapel of ease for the Anglican Church, the cemetery has been in use for about 260 years. The oldest remaining grave stone is that of John Harding, who was born in 1683 and died in 1752. Harding's great-great-great-great-great-great-great grandson spoke about his ancestor at Peerless Rockville's cemetery tour a few weeks ago. After the congregation moved to Rockville and built Christ Episcopal Church, the cemetery fell into disrepair. The *Montgomery County Sentinel* described it in 1873 as "not an inviting spot." A group of prominent men decided to establish a community graveyard, and in 1880 incorporated the Rockville Cemetery Association to lay out and maintain "a public cemetery for the burial of all persons, irrespective of religious denominations."
(Hence the term "union" cemetery.)

Judge Richard Johns Bowie donated 5 acres of Glenview farm to the cause, and local carpenter William R. Pumphrey built a house for the caretaker. But improvement really came when the women's committee got to work and cleared the grounds, planted trees, and transformed the old cemetery into an inviting place. By that time, the concept of picturesque burial grounds had swept American cities. The curving roads, attractive plantings, and handsome monuments followed the precepts of what came to be called the "rural cemetery movement." Rockville Cemetery became THE place to stroll, for Sunday picnics, and burials of local people. A stroll today in Rockville Cemetery will attest to the amount of work necessary to return the cemetery to its former status as an inviting spot. On that stroll you will see at least six former Mayors who are buried there, along with untold Councilmembers and Town Commissioners of Rockville. With, of course, their families.

This year, Peerless Rockville members stepped up to the plate with other citizens to form the Rockville Cemetery Association, which soon will take title to the property. Peerless Rockville favors historic designation because of the recognition, protections, and benefits this will provide. We believe designation is an important step toward the preservation, restoration, and rejuvenation of this hallowed and special place.

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
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Rockville Cemetery Association, Inc.
Board of Directors and Officers
(April 2005)

RCA, P.O. Box 4318, Rockville, MD 20849-4318 Telephone: 301-309-0191

Board Members:

Stephen C. Cromwell, Jr. (president) ***[term ends 2006]***
3834 Glen Eagles Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20906
H: 301-871-7614 FAX: 301-309-1240 Email: Cluskey10@aol.com

Burt Hall ***[term ends 2006]***
1107 Cedrus Way, Rockville, MD 20854
W: 240-314-8602 H: 301-294-6396 FAX: 301-762-7153 Email: bhall@rockvillemd.gov

J. Stephen McAuliffe ***[term ends 2008]***
Miles & Stockbridge, 11 N. Washington Street, Suite 700, Rockville, Maryland 20850
W: 301-762-1600 FAX: 301-762-0363 Email: smcauliffe@milesstockbridge.com

Eileen McGuckian (vice president) ***[term ends 2007]***
Peerless Rockville, P.O. Box 4262, Rockville, MD 20849-4262
W: 301-762-0096 H: 301-468-7331 FAX: 301-762-0961 Email: director@peerlessrockville.org

Tim Mertz (treasurer) ***[term ends 2008]***
Riggs & Co., 7235 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 200, Bethesda, MD 20814
W: 301-986-7611 (RosaLara) FAX: 301-986-7657 H: 301-881-1143
Timothy_Mertz@Riggsbank.com (that's Timothy_Mertz)

Dorothy M. Rieck ***[term ends 2006]***
305 Carr Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850
H: 301-340-0670 Email: dmrieck@juno.com

Elizabeth Dawson Rodgers ***[term ends 2007]***
117 Evans Street, Rockville, MD 20850
H: 301-545-0563 Email: Yalku@aol.com

Martha Temkin ***[term ends 2007]***
5903 Halpine Road, Rockville, MD 20851
H: 301-770-2558 Email: mtemkin62@hotmail.com

Francis A. Teti, CPA ***[term ends 2008]***
255 North Washington Street, Suite 501, Rockville, MD 20850
W: 301-251-8711 x101 H: 301-598-5719 Email: tccpa@aol.com

Significant Others:

Scotty Combs (gravedigger) 301-251-0722 cell: 240-793-7875 (father=Neil Combs 424-2729)
Chip Veirs (insurance) 301-424-8700 **Shelby Spillers** (City HDC staff) 240-314-8234
Robert Mosko (stone conservator) 1-866-434-7176

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Chronology of Rockville Cemetery

1728: Anglican Church, official church of Maryland, established Prince George's Parish. Parish was seated in what became Georgetown, but its territory extended far to the west.

1738: Thomas Williams donated two acres of "Mill Land" to vestry of Prince George's Parish. Clapboard and log Chapel of Ease built the following year.

1752: John Harding, planter and vestryman, buried. Earliest extant grave marker.

1822: Burying ground was 100' x 96' with fence. Congregation of Christ Episcopal Church moved into town of Rockville.

1880: 13 Rockville men incorporated the Rockville Cemetery Association of Montgomery County, Maryland. They represented most of the Protestant denominations in Rockville at that time. Christ Episcopal Church deeded ownership to the new non-denominational corporation. Judge Bowie of Glenview added to the cemetery acreage.

1889: William R. Pumphrey, Sr. built the caretaker's cottage in the cemetery.

1894: Women's Executive Committee appointed to restore and manage the cemetery. Led by Rebecca T. Veirs, they cleared land, opened new plots for sale, added the iron fence, and transformed the cemetery from "a veritable wilderness into a spot of unusual beauty."

2000: Citizens, public officials, and Rockville Rotary Club -- concerned about the deteriorating conditions at Rockville Cemetery -- invited public to discuss future options.

2001: Rockville Cemetery Association, Inc. incorporated in State of Maryland. Bylaws adopted. Board of Directors elected, with Dr. Stephen C. Cromwell as president. First community volunteer clean-up sessions held.

2002: Rockville Cemetery designated as a City of Rockville Historic District. Surviving director of RCA of Montgomery County conveyed assets to the Rockville Cemetery Association, Inc. Renovated cottage, located new tenant, and contracted with landscaping company. Volunteer clean-ups. Damaged trees removed, others pruned.

2003: IRS recognized Rockville Cemetery Association as 501c(13) exempt organization. Volunteer clean-up sessions. Road in lower cemetery rebuilt. First RCA newsletter distributed.

2004: Design guidelines developed by City of Rockville, with input from RCA, and approved by Mayor and Council. More clean-up and tree work. Survey of leaning and damaged gravestones in upper cemetery led to initiation of repair and conservation measures, funded by grant from Rockville Rotary Club.

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.M: 26/18/1

1. Name of Property

Rockville Cemetery

historic: Rockville Cemetery

other

2. Location

street and number: 1350 Baltimore Road — not for publication

city, town: Rockville — vicinity

county: Montgomery State: Maryland

3. Owner of Property

Rockville Cemetery Association

name: Rockville Cemetery Association

street and number 1350 Baltimore Road telephone:

city, town Rockville, state: MD zip code 20851

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Land Records liber T folio 673 (Original)

city, town: Upper Marlboro, MD tax map tax parcel tax ID number

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
X Other: Historical Surveys, MD Nat'l Capital Park & Planning Commission, Park Historian's Office, Derwood, MD (1976)

6. Classification

Category
____ district
____ building(s)
X structure
X site
X object

Ownership
____ public
X private
____ both

Current Function
____ agriculture
____ commerce/trade
____ defense
____ domestic
____ education
X funerary
____ government
____ health care
____ industry
X landscape
____ recreation/culture
____ religion
____ social
____ transportation
____ work in progress
____ unknown
____ vacant/not in use
____ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

7. Description

Inventory No. M:26/18/1

Name: Rockville Cemetery

Condition

___ excellent
___ good
x fair
x deteriorated
___ ruins
___ altered

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

Rockville Cemetery lies between the Rockville Civic Center property to the north and Baltimore Road to the south, bisected by a City-owned 1.8209 acre strip of land following Little Falls Branch from Baltimore Road to the Civic Center. (See Map, Attachment 7.2) Avery Road is the west boundary and an apartment complex the east boundary. The cemetery is in two sections. The older west section, accessed from Avery Road, is comprised of 7.7 acres in three parcels. The east 16.87 acre newer section is adjacent to a circular private road accessed from Baltimore Road at the east and west ends. Geographically, the cemetery lies on the stream banks along Little Falls with the highest elevation, 419 feet, on Avery Road, dropping to 300 feet at the stream and climbing back to 370 feet at the east property line.

The older section is laid out in a series of terraces with a "U" shaped macadam drive from top to bottom connected by drives and grassed walkways. Concrete stairs from the drives provide access to the terraces. Mature hardwood trees of champion size shade the walks and drive, and tall evergreens recall the 19th century tradition of living memorials. Broken stretches of a 19th century iron fence remain in poor repair along Avery Road. The newly resurfaced Avery Road appears to be very near, or perhaps even covering, some of the gravesites.

The character of the old section of the cemetery is varied. Although its use as religious chapel and church yard dates to 1738, its continuous use and subdivision into family plots has placed pre-Revolutionary, federal, and Victorian stones next to recently carved crisp polished marble. Decorative iron fencing encloses some of the family plots, others by granite or cement curbing, some by boxwood edgings. Prominent family markers with smaller individual stones mark other family plots. The burial sites are not organized in a strict gridwork, but almost in a patchwork fashion within and without the family plot structure. The memorials themselves vary from a 1752 four-inch thick stone decorated with carved tassel and drape, hourglass and skull and crossbones, to simple inscribed tombstones, tall Victorian obelisks, broken columns and urns, to elaborate free-standing stone crypts and mortuary temples with stained glass windows and brass grillwork. Vandalism is evident in ornaments broken from bases and overturned tombstones, but the cemetery placement well back from the road and the presence of an on-site caretaker has reduced its incidence.

Caretaker's House

The caretakers are housed in a symmetrical 2 1/2 story, frame vernacular Victorian house located just inside the entrance from Avery Road. Sited on a steep hill, the house faces north, fronting on the cemetery with the south, or rear portion of the fieldstone foundation above grade. The 1889 house has a side-gabled rectangular east-west rear portion with a front gabled wing, (or stem) forming a "T" shape. A one-story veranda wraps around the three sides of the stem. The cross-gable roof is covered with composition shingles and there are two brick interior chimneys in the rear east-west portion. The exterior, including cornerboards, cornice, and any decorative sidings, has been clad with vinyl siding and the shutters removed, although the turned wooden porch posts remain. There are two outbuildings to the west of the house.

The west façade is composed of the west gabled end and the stem of the "T". There are small square ventilator panels at all gable peaks. The west gable end has a pair of windows centered on the second story, another pair centered on the first story, and one window in the exposed foundation. The north side of the gable end has an exterior door on the first story, and one window is centered on the first story of the stem.

The north (front) gabled end has a pair of windows centered on the second story and a pair centered on the first story.

The east gabled end has two windows evenly spaced on the second story and a pair of windows on the first story. An exterior door is on the north side, first story, of the east gable, and one window is centered on the first story of the stem.

The three-bay south (rear) façade has an unrelieved second story. The first story has one window in each bay. The exposed basement foundation has an attached shed-roofed porch with a cement floor. Two square wood posts connected by a plain stick and rail balustrade support the porch roof on the west half. There is one window in the west bay and a flush-mounted modern exterior door in the center bay. Vertical siding encloses the east bay of the porch with a wood panel exterior door on its west side.

Outbuildings

Two frame garden and utility sheds are located a distance west of the house. Both face north. The larger one is square with a fieldstone foundation, which is exposed on the south and clad with German siding. It has a flared-eave hipped pyramidal roof covered with patterned tin shingles.

The house and outbuildings are in a state of disrepair with much debris and equipment surrounding the area near these buildings.

Since the removal of heavy construction equipment, which until recently was located on the grounds, there appears to be much debris left in its wake on the west end of the grounds, near Avery Road. Avery Road itself appears to be encroaching on some of the actual burial sites at that end.

In the lower (newer) section of the cemetery grounds, old tires and other trash have been dumped.

The cemetery grounds are in deteriorated condition and in need of general clean up.

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8. Significance

Inventory No. M:26/18/1

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

Specific dates: 1738 site, 1889 Building **Architect/Builder:** W. R. Pumphrey, Sr.

Construction dates: 1889 Building

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.)

Significance

The history of Rockville Cemetery links the settlement period of this area to the present time. Records document nearly 270 years of continuous use of this site. Initiated as a colonial burying ground associated with a Chapel of Ease established by Prince George Parish (Anglican Church) in 1738, since 1880 the property has been owned by the Rockville Cemetery Association, which built the Superintendent's house. In addition to being the community's oldest burying ground, the property is significant as an example of the rural cemetery movement as well as for the many individuals prominent in Rockville and Montgomery County history who are buried here. The grounds have been enlarged and modernized over time, but the original two-acre site and some of the earliest gravesites are extant.

ROCKVILLE HISTORIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN DATA:

1. Historic context theme(s): Religion and Landscape Architecture
2. Geographic Organization: Piedmont, Montgomery County, City of Rockville
3. Chronological period(s): Contact and Settlement (1600-1750 and 1800-1899)
4. Resource type: Cemetery, single family residence

History and Support

The Anglican Church formed the new parish of Prince George's in 1726, to serve the inhabitants of the rapidly growing northern and western parts of Prince George's County. [1] The 1719 chapel at the mouth of Rock Creek (Later Georgetown) was named the Parish Church by a vote of 49 to 26 on August 13, 1728. The minority parish members considered this chapel site too inconvenient and began a subscription for building a church "in the upper part of the parish." [2]

Land for this new chapel, the site of the present Rockville Cemetery, was first mentioned in the Vestry records of July 23, 1738, when the vestry resolved:

> That a memorandum should be made that as Mr. Thomas Williams was so kind as to offer two acres of land being part of land called Mill Land for the building of a Chappell on that the Vestry accepts the same.

The land patent "Mill Land" had been granted to Edward Dawson in 1724. Lying "at the head of a glade on a branch of Rock Creek," it was approximately one mile northeast of what became the center of Rockville. Thomas Williams of the plantation "Three Sisters" (in Prince George's County) leased this site for a water mill by 1731, and in 1734, purchased the entire 164-acre tract from the Dawsons. [3,4]

Church histories and vestry records for the next decade document both the enlargement and completion of the parish church at Rock Creek and the beginnings of the new Rock Creek Chapel. The similarity in name and scarcity of details has resulted in some confusion in dating construction stages of these buildings. Both the vestry records and church historians writing in the mid-19th century are silent on the exact beginning of the chapel/cemetery site, but entries from the contemporary documents can be placed in context. (Appendix A, attached) sets out the available information chronologically, giving some idea of size, architectural detail and materials used in these 18th century buildings, and the development of the "Chappell Yard" -- the cemetery. A small building constructed of weatherboarded plants and lop shingled roof was in operation by 1744. It was probably erected in 1734 when an assessment was made "toward building a new church," for by 1744, the General Assembly acted "to name the Chappell, a Chappell of East and the former Church the Parish Church."

In 1751 Thomas Nicholls contracted to build a fence around the Chapel Yard, to measure 100 by 96 feet with two gates four feet wide "as it is in the church." Charles Haymond was hired to "grubb the yard and to clear the trees all out of same and to fell the trees for 15 feet distant all around the laid railes." [5]

The earliest extant grade marker now in the cemetery was located within this yard. Long time vestryman John Harding was born in 1685, and buried at this site in 1752. [6] Harding was one of the original 26 petitioners for the new chapel; his descendants would occupy the Harding lands directly opposite the cemetery site until the 20th century.[7] The Harding grave marker is a weathered stone, carved with skull and crossbones and an hourglass motif. Its primitive carvings contrast with nearby modern monuments of finely carved Italian marble and polished brown stone.

In 1753, the vestry voted to set up a system to record births, marriages, and burials of parish members. However, no documentation exists for the earliest burials. Many of the earliest gravesites still extant mark the graves of families allied to Williams and other nearby plantation owners. The names of the Beattys, Clagetts, Hillearys, O'Neals, Owens, and Bealls are a roll call of early families in the area.

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Maryland Historical Trust
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Name Rockville Cemetery

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

In 1754, a 20 by 20-foot addition was made to the "backside" of the chapel, along with an eight-foot entry porch. The addition was to be weatherboarded and planked "as laid in the original chapel" and the roof was to be shingled with "good white oak or cypress shingles." Later the entire building was raised another nine inches, stone foundations were laid and another 20-foot square addition enlarged the building.

From 1734 to 1837, the Mill Land tract surrounding the chapel/cemetery site remained the property of the Williams family. The last half of the 18th century saw the vicinity, especially around the nearby crossroads, develop into an infant community. The chapel bordered the road to Rock Creek Bridge. Other roads led to the market centers of George Town or Frederick, to the mill sites on creeks and to the other church, the Presbyterian Meeting House at Captain John, generating social and commercial settlement of the area. One of the Thomas Williams' grandsons, William Prather Williams, laid out town lots around the courthouse when this crossroads became the county seat of the new Montgomery County. First platted as "Williamsburg," it was later renamed Rockville. [8]

The original chapel was replaced by a new brick, two-story building between 1802 and 1808. By 1817, Rockville was well established and the replacement building "unsuitable for worship," so the congregation agreed to move into town. The brick church was torn down, and some materials reused in the construction of a new church on Washington Street. (See survey site M:26/11/11).[9] The various enlargements and demolition of the chapel buildings in the cemetery make the precise location of the original chapel difficult to pinpoint, although in 1894, the Ladies Auxiliary of the Cemetery Association announced that they had uncovered the foundation stones of the earliest chapel. These foundations are no longer in evidence. [10]

Richard Johns Bowie purchased "Mill Land" and other parcels north of the Baltimore Road in 1837.[11] His estate, Glen View, was in sight of the cemetery. In 1877, a new road was cut through the property and the cemetery's western boundary fronted on this road. This road ran from Baltimore Road to Muncaster Mill Road, past Horner's Mill at Rock Creek from which it took its name. Horner's Mill Road is now called Avery Road. [12]

The cemetery owned by Christ Church remained in general use, although Catholics and Baptists had their own burying grounds by the 2nd quarter of the 19th Century. Many families had their own small plots on their lands, but by 1860, the cemetery was so crowded that the Vestry resolved that no more burials could take place without consent of the Rector and vestrymen and only after public notice in the newspaper.

The general conditions and lack of maintenance at the cemetery grounds were so bad by 1873 that they prompted an editorial in the *Montgomery County Sentinel* in which the cemetery "Where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep" was termed "not an inviting spot." The *Sentinel* mentioned the sandstone tombstone of another Harding, "Henry Harding, died March, 1773," but not the grave of his father, John. [13] (See attached)

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Establishment of a community cemetery in Rockville coincided with the desire of the Vestry of Christ Episcopal Church to reverse the ravages time had taken in the old burial ground. In an article published in the *Sentinel*, local citizens had discussed the concept of a public cemetery prior to the Civil War, but took no action until 1880.[14, 15] In that year, Judge Richard Johns Bowie donated five acres of land to the Vestry, which deeded the cemetery to the newly incorporated Rockville Cemetery Association. The Association was formed to lay out and maintain "a public cemetery for the burial of all persons, irrespective of religious denominations." The original Board of Directors, all prosperous, well-respected men, included William Veirs Bouic, Jr. and David H. Bouic (Baptists), E.B. Prettyman and Dr. E. E. Stonestreet (Methodists), Hezekiah Trail (Christian), James B. Henderson (Presbyterian), and several Episcopalians, including Judge Bowie.

The neglected cemetery's future brightened with new stewardship. In 1889, the Association contracted with local carpenter William Reuben Pumphrey "to build a tenant house within the enclosure of Rockville Cemetery, the building to be a comfortable structure ... to be occupied by a man who will have general supervision of the grounds."[16] In 1890, Judge Bowie's widow, Catharine Bowie, added two more acres, making a total of nine acres. Visible improvement came four years later, when the board appointed an Executive Committee composed of women. Under the leadership of Mrs. Rebecca T. Veirs, the Rockville Union Cemetery Society cleared the grounds, planted trees and transformed the burying ground "from a veritable wilderness into a spot of unusual beauty." [17]

The builder of the house is buried within a large mausoleum with granite urns and stained glass windows. William R. Pumphrey was the second generation of local carpenters and undertakers. His father, William E. Pumphrey, died in 1887 and is buried nearby. Later generations of Pumphreys specialized in the mortuary side of the business and ceased to be known as carpenters.

Rockville Cemetery is a stunning example of the rural cemetery movement. This concept began in large Eastern American cities in the 1830s as a reaction to space and sanitation issues as well as the disruption caused by growth. Influenced by cemetery architects and landscape gardeners, the movement filtered down to small towns such as Rockville as a picturesque, safe burial ground, which symbolized community unity. Curving roads, attractive plantings, three-dimensional monuments, as isolated yet accessible location and family-controlled plots carried out the rural cemetery philosophy. [18]

Two more acres were added to the cemetery land in 1890, donated by Catharine Holland Williams Bowie, widow of Judge Bowie. (See Plat 21d, attached.) Both the Bowies, along with many of the town's 19th century citizens, are buried here. In 1897, 16 bodies were reentered here after their removal from the Baptist Cemetery in Rockville, due to the road realignment and development around Falls Road and Montgomery Avenue.

The Cemetery Association purchased an additional 16.18 acre parcel of land east of the original site in 1933. [19] Most of the modern burials are on this acreage. Through the years, Rockville Cemetery continued to expand, and the adjacent farmland was developed into residential and institutional uses.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

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Continuation Sheet

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Purchases, gifts, and exchanges increased the acreage in 1898, 1933, 1938, and 1969. The property was annexed into the City of Rockville in 1984. Rockville Cemetery remains an active non-denominational community burying ground.

The roster of persons buried at Rockville Cemetery reads like a Who's Who of Montgomery County and Rockville. As examples, Upton Beall and E. B. Prettyman (Clerks of the Court), Walter "Big Train" Johnson (baseball great and County Commissioner), Judge and Mrs. Richard Johns Bowie (who lived next door), the Pumphrey family (carpenters and undertakers), veterans from the revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American, Korean, and Vietnam Wars and World Wars I and II, and (from 1940 until 1975) author F. Scott Fitzgerald and (from 1948) Zelda Fitzgerald. The earliest remaining stone marker is that of John Harding (1685-1752), long-time vestryman and owner of a nearby farm.

Asphalt paths and roads with pebbled concrete curbing now wind beneath the towering trees on the original part of the cemetery. Around the perimeter of the older section, some portions of the 19th century ornamental iron fencing remain. The final resting-places for generations are marked by various styles of grave markers and monuments; some of the family groupings cover more than a hundred years of family lines.

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Footnotes:

1. The volume containing The Records of Prince George's Parish bears the date 1726 on its cover, but the vestry records begin with the 1719 list of subscribers for building the chapel at Rock Creek (later St. Paul's, Georgetown). These vestry records were used for most of the extant church histories; the microfilmed copy was used for this form (Reel #177 at Rockville Public Library).
2. Ethan Allen, History of Prince George's Parish, Montgomery County (1860-61). Maryland Historical Society manuscript Collection, Manuscript #376, p. 7 and vestry records for August 1728.
3. Prince George's County Land Records T/109 (1734) (Dawsons to Thomas Williams) and Prince George's County Debt Books.
4. Rev. George Murdoch was paid 36 pounds of tobacco for recording the deed November 30, 1738, at Prince George's County Land Records T/673.
5. Vestry records for August and November 1751.
6. Harding family information is found in genealogies, wills, plat and Land Records. John Harding's Will approved 5 February 1752, is recorded at Frederick County Will Book A, folio 74-75.
7. The Harding lands during the 19th century lay on the south side of Baltimore Road, and most of the Harding's were Catholic. Catherine Jane Harding Maddox, (b. 1824) donated part of her farm to St. Mary's for the expansion of the Catholic cemetery, directly opposite the gates to the Rockville Cemetery. The southern portion of Harding/Maddox land is the later subdivision of "Janeta." (Family Histories and Montgomery County Land Records.)
8. One of John Harding's grandsons was Robert Owen, who was also the nephew of local tavern keeper Lawrence Owen. Robert Owen contracted with the vestry to build the vestry room addition. (See Appendix A).
9. No records of the vestry for 1773-1790 exist. After the Revolution the American branch of the Church of England adopted the name Protestant Episcopal Church; Rock Creek Chapel became Christ Church.
10. A short history of the cemetery and church is given in the "Constitution and By-Laws of the Rockville Cemetery Association." This undated brochure, apparently written in the early 20th century, includes the mention of 1894 events. Maude Wilson Betts' 1975 church history, "Piscataway to Prince George's parish," includes a photo of the vicinity.
11. Land and Tax Records 1777-1887, Plats and history of "Glen View." Survey M:26/17/1.
12. Plat recorded at Montgomery County Land Records EBP16/380. The 1879 Hopkins Atlas shows this new road.
13. Montgomery County Sentinel, May 30, 1873.
14. Montgomery County Sentinel, May 24, 1872.
15. In April 1855, a committee was formed to pursue an enlarged "Union Protestant" Graveyard, and on February 7, 1860, the Senate of Maryland passed an Act enabling the Church Vestry to hold 15 acres, but no further mention of enlargement occurs at that time. The cemetery was never known as the Rockville Union Cemetery, despite some references to it by that name. Union in this context meant non-denominational.
16. Sentinel October 18, 1889.
17. Obituary of R. T. Veirs, January 18, 1918.
18. David Charles Sloane, The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), pp. 64-156
19. Land Records 558/319 and 578/312.

Statement of Significance/ History (continued) :
Rockville Cemetery

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGY OF BUILDING PROGRAM - PRINCE GEORGE'S PARISH

Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)
Later St. Paul's

1719 - Subscriptions to build a chapel on part of Capt. Bealls land at the mouth of Rock Creek.

1725 - Repairs to Chapel

1726 - Contract for a Vestry House, 16 X 12 feet overjettied, with inside chimneys, 8 foot (roof) pitch, to put floor in Church, engaged George Beall for the work.

1727 - Bingle Page to build 14 pews and a place for clerk to sit.

August, 1728 - Voted 49-26 that Rock Creek would be the Parish Church, but the minority of 26 began subscription for Church in "the upper part of the parish."

1731 - Sent to London for: 5 Casements (windows) 30 X 17 inches long and 5 lights (panes) the same; 10 lights 21 X 17: 2 lights 23 X 11; and surplice.

1733 - Building a pailling (fence) around church with gate.

1733/34 - Contract with Bingle Page and Benjamin Perry to build a gallery with seats, and for 8 "good and substantial new blocks of locust or chestnut to the church" (Path stepping blocks.)

1734 - Sent to London for 6 sash windows 7 X 3 feet long with lines and ·lleys...one single light (pane) 3 ·t by 18 inches.

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)
Later Christ Church

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Statement of Significance/ History (continued)
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

---

Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)
Later St. Paul's

1735 - Sent to London for 5 lights of diamond cut glass 5 feet long to be divided in the middle, one half in a casement and the other half fixt.

1737 - Mr. John Chew promised to buy glass for left hand of the Church- will be 76 panes @ 1 shilling 6 pence per.

1744 - Acts of Assembly, Chapter 2 (1744) Former Church to be the Parish Church.

1744 - Completion of 3 years of repairs to church, fence and pews.

1750 - Payment to Church Sexton, Richard Peck for 3.

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)
Later Christ Church

1738 - Thomas Williams donates 2 acres of "Mill Land" for the building of a chapel.

1739 - Rev. Murdoch paid for recording deed for 2 acres of ground to build a chapel.

1741 - Sent to London for Bible and Common Prayer Book for Chapel.

1743 - Assessment of tobacco per poll toward building a new church

1744 - Acts of Assembly, Chapter 2 (1744). Chapel already built to be made a Chapel of Ease, Prince George's Parish.

1748 - Rock Creek Chapel to have services every other Sunday in place of Paint Branch Chapel.

1750 - Payment to Chapel Sexton, Susan Beatty for 2.

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Statement of Significance/ History (continued)
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

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Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)
Later Christ Church

1750 - John Clagett to build a gallery and a reading desk with room for a clerk and a pulpit.

1751 - Thomas Nicholls to raile in (fence) the Chapel Yard. "Chappell Yard to be 100 by 96 feet with 2 gates 4 feet wide as it is at the Church."

Also to make rail around communion table; chancel to be 5 feet wide and 6-1/2 feet long and lower to be railed 10 inches.

1751 - Charles Haymond to "grubb the Chapel Yard and clear the trees all out of same, to fell all trees for 15 feet distant all around the laid railes."

1754 - Simon Nicholls to repair and amend Chapel "To make an amendment of 20 foot square to backside of Chappell; to be weatherboarded and planked as laid in said Chappell, whole of Chappell and Amendment to be shingled with good white oak or cypress singles"

Amendment would have windows and shutters, pulpit and desh and one door to backside

"One 8 foot square porch to be put on the front, the whole to be underpind with stone."

1754 - Simon Nicholls paid 8,460 lbs of tobacco.

1755 - Nicholls to raise Chapel 9 inches higher and put up 2 horse blocks.

Statement of Signifi&ance/ History (continued)
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

---

Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)
Later Christ Church

June, 1761 - Agreement with Nicholas Haymond for work: "5 windows of 18 lights in each, and 1 window above in gallery with 8 lights.

Chapel Yard to be posted with posts 4 feet long, two feet in the ground, 2 feet behind the old post with 3 pins in each post...Three gates to yard to be made good and railes set to rights, if new ones be wanting to be put in place of those that are rotten."

1764 - Robert Owen to build a vestry room "20 X 20 feet, 7 foot 6 inch pitch; planked above and below, planed lop shingles..mantlepiece, back and hearth of stone."

1767 - Another 20 foot square addition to the front of the Chapel.

1768 - Rock Creek Church is much deteriorated, pulled down.

1769-1770 - Gallery built in east end and new pews (26) and several private seats to be built.

1771 - Bills in Assembly to petition for new brick and stone church on site of present one.

(No Vestry Minutes/Records 1773-1790)

1774 - Advertisement for contract for new church to be built four miles from Georgetown, between Monocacy and Seneca Church to be 50 feet square, walls of brick 22-1/2 inches thick on first floor, 18 on second, stone foundations, cypress shingle. (Location of this Church is not determined.)

Statement of Significance/ History (continued)
Rockville Cemetery: Appendix A - Chronology of Building Program

---

Rock Creek Church (Georgetown)
Later St. Paul's

Rock Creek Chapel (Rockville)
Later Christ Church

1794 - Chapel in ruinous condition, funds to build new one not available.

1802-1808 - Construction of 2-story, brick church, Christ Episcopal Church.

1817 - Church unsuitable for worship due to inconvenient arrangement and poor workmanship.

1820 - Subscription for new church to be built on South Washington Street in Rockville.

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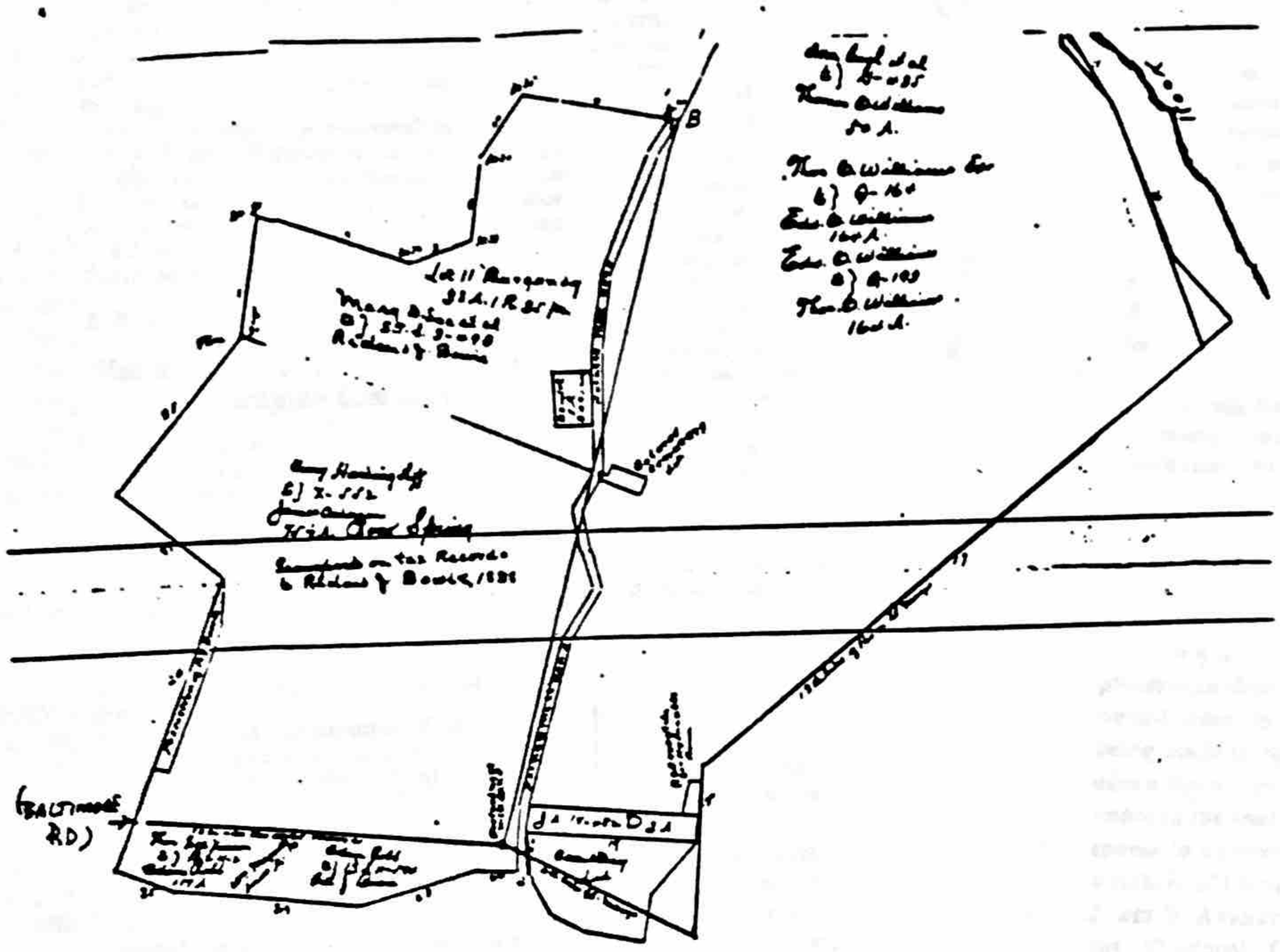
Statement of Significance/ History (continued)
Rockville Cemetery: Plat 21d " Rock Spring, Burgundy, Mill Land",1889
Collection Montgomery County Historical Society



PLAT 21d

ROCK SPRING
BURGUNDY
MILL LAND

COLLECTION MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Footnote 14

The Rockville Cemetery.

Pursuant to a call published in the *Sentinel*, a number of persons interested in the formation of a Cemetery Association, met in the Clerk's office, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the following proceedings were had:

Rev. S. R. WHITE was called to the Chair and J. B. HENDERSON was appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to take steps looking to the establishment of a Cemetery at or near the town of Rockville, and after remarks by himself and others as to the manifest need of the community in this respect, and the importance of securing a spot where the impulses of affectionate hearts could find expression in the pious work of beautifying and adorning the resting place of the dead, Messrs. E. B. Prettyman, John W. Horner, and Wm. Veirs Boone, Jr., were appointed a committee to ascertain what suitable location for a Cemetery could be obtained, and what price, and report at the adjourned meeting.

The Secretary was requested to communicate with several Cemetery Association, and if possible obtain from them copies of their Constitution and By-Laws and any other information pertinent to the object of this meeting.

Adjourned to meet in the Clerk's Office, on Saturday the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

S. R. WHITE, Pres't.

J. B. HENDERSON, Sec'y.

Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike Co., was held at Colesville on the 14th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

O. H. P. Clark, J. M. Jackson, J. L. Bond, Wm. E. Shaw, Caleb Stabler, Chas. G. Porter and Asa M. Stabler.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Caleb Stabler was elected President and Warwick P. Miller, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent.

The report of the progress of the work was satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that a small increase in subscriptions to the stock will insure the completion of the road before Winter sets in.

This Road is one in which the people of Berry and Cracklin Districts are much interested as it is not only an outlet to Washington city, but also to Jas. L. Bond's Mill, where much of the wheat of this section finds a market. It is also an important part of the road to Laurel on the Washington Branch Railroad.

The Bill authorizing county aid to Turnpikes having failed before the late Legislature, it is hoped that our public-spirited citizens will come forward and aid in the completion of this important work.

New York Herald on Greeley.

The New York *Herald* in an able editorial, a few days since, regrets that already, in the Presidential campaign, a disposition has manifested itself by the partisan press to indulge in personal and objective abuse, and thus speaks of Horace Greeley:

There is nothing in the public or private record of Horace Greeley to warrant the scurrilous attacks that are made upon him by the partisan press. Whence this wrath is exhibited, the honor that has been conferred upon him. Commencing life as a compositor he worked his way upward until he became the head of one of the leading political journals of the country, and by the purity of his life, the kindness of his heart and the simplicity of his manners he has rendered himself as honorable to him as his success. Yet, now that he is a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people, his virtues have suddenly become vices in the eyes of his enemies. His assailants confined their abuse to his eccentricities and peculiarities; their personalities would not be so offensive and reprehensible, but their authority led men to

[illegible] was still making progress.

Since actual hostilities [illegible] man has buried that [illegible] by its colors; and by so [illegible] lost everything, which M[illegible] associates have—kept [illegible]

Now let all the people [illegible] ing understand that [illegible] played out. The South [illegible] friendship of pretended [illegible] stant victories of open e[illegible]

If Mr. Voorhees has a [illegible] appeal to than the [illegible] ern people, he had better [illegible] new talent—that of silen[illegible] lesson which has been t[illegible] that the worm will turn [illegible]

Certainly [illegible] encroachments and aggres[illegible] rulers of the country, [illegible] nor craven enough to s[illegible] of an indelible infamy.

If we were cowards, t[illegible] execute a threat.

If we were venal, the [illegible] mised bribe.

No! No! No! Let [illegible] thern democracy which [illegible] belief in the perpetual [illegible] conservatism receive th[illegible] are sick of gammon. [illegible] more (already declared [illegible] not again place issues [illegible] disposal of the New Y[illegible] not again save [illegible] faithful [illegible] in Indiana [illegible] liberty and property b[illegible] Carolina, Mississippi a[illegible]

We are in the Union [illegible] ral votes. The college [illegible] are a power in the [illegible] Voorhees nor Mr. Gre[illegible] power, we have rights [illegible] weakness that we dare [illegible]

Much more shall we [illegible] hour when [illegible]

Voorhees may stand [illegible] care Voorhees may st[illegible]

Ovation to Gov[illegible]

The Missouri *Repu*[illegible] tains a telegraphic re[illegible] ovation to Gov. Gra[illegible] the Cincinnati ticket [illegible] Jefferson City, on the [illegible] extract from the Gov[illegible]

Friends and fellow[illegible] clude without urging [illegible] ten done in the past, [illegible] value your interests [illegible] more seriously than [illegible] military ascend the [illegible] control of popular e[illegible] ces and official inter[illegible] hand, you have prese[illegible] of the distinguished [illegible] dency named at Cin[illegible] peace, amnesty, reco[illegible] administration. No [illegible] say that Horace Gree[illegible] man. He may not b[illegible] fine gentleman of the [illegible] presence, and he may [illegible] considered [illegible] suits, such as remain[illegible] afte[illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] tell you, my [illegible] that of his covers th[illegible] the softest heart in [illegible] moreover, and I [illegible] to the matter of exec[illegible] that the man who [illegible] the conduct of a great [illegible] administration [illegible] and giving [illegible] and [illegible] the most [illegible] complications, [illegible] for the position to w[illegible] excited, that any [illegible] from the camp or [illegible]

May 24 1872 Sentinel

Footnote 13

Sentinel May 30, 1873

THE OLD GRAVEYARD.—About a mile from Rockville, on the farm of Judge Bowie, is an old graveyard, located there by the ancestors of a generation that has passed away. It lies near the Baltimore road, and, at present, is not an inviting spot, though one could there spend profitably an hour or two among the tombs, over which the storms of more than a century have spent their force, the sleepers beneath unconscious of their fury. We wandered over this enclosure, an evening or two ago, in company with the estimable lady of our esteemed Judge, who pointed out to us the various places of interest. An old, gray sandstone, surrounded by undergrowth, lay flat on the ground, and over the remains of one who had been laid in that lonely spot more than a century ago. Time had made its impress upon the stone, as it does upon all things else, but the inscription was plainly legible, and was, "Henry Harding, died March, 1773." His age we did not make out. What mighty events have transpired since that time, when Maryland was a province of the British Crown; George III. was on the throne of England, but none now living were his subjects, and the Revolution had not taken place. But we must not pursue this train of thought. Yet, here, where—

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

lie others who have been deposited there, of more recent date. Several of the graves are enclosed—some have tombstones that affection has placed there, while other graves are nameless and unknown. It was a burying ground common to all, but is now not [illegible] used owing to the opening of others in the past few years, and it may afford a melancholy pleasure to those who have kindred and friends buried there, to learn, that a movement is now being made to open again, and beautify and adorn the old graveyard—lay out walks and improve the spot in every particular. In response to an invitation to effect this end, of members of Christ Church, Rockville, Rev. JAMES B. AVERITT, will preach a sermon in the Episcopal Church, Rockville, Sunday evening, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, "On the Duties to the Dead Imposed by Religion." Text, Genesis, 50 ch., 24 to 26 vs. Joseph's command concerning his own bones.

No more fitting place for a cemetery could be found, and our people owe it to themselves to beautify and adorn this spot, and consecrate it as a burial ground for them and theirs when they shall be called to sleep with their fathers.

127 1350 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY BALTIMORE RD. ROCKVILLE

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1350 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. M:26/18/1

Records of Prince George's parish, church histories by Ethan Allen (1861), Rev. Wayland (1845) Maude Betts (1975). Prince George's, Montgomery and Frederick County Land, Will and Plat records. Records of the Rockville Cemetery Association; Family histories and geneologies; MHT forms for "Glen View" and Christ Episcopal Church.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 26.64 acres
Acreage of historical setting 26.64 acres
Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

Name/title: Anne Cissel (October 1986) J. Christensen Arch. Description

Updated by: Carol DuVall & Eileen McGuckian on behalf of

Organization: Peerless Rockville Historic Preservation, Ltd. date: March 2001

Street & number: P.O. Box 4262 telephone (301) 762-0096

City or town: Rockville state: Maryland 20849-4262

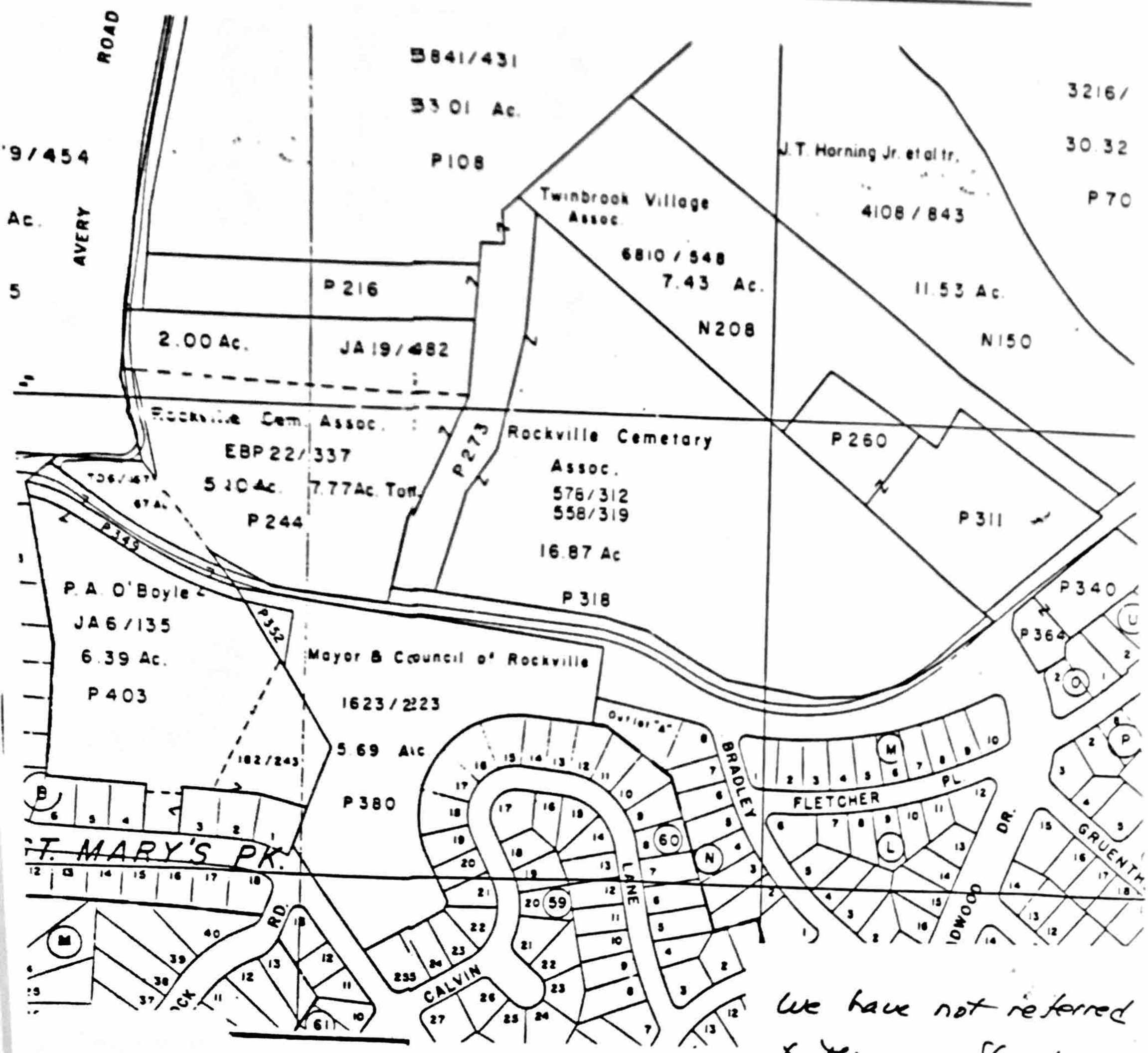
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

127 ROCKVILLE CEMETERY
1300 [redacted] BALTIMORE RD.
ROCKVILLE

Rockville Cemetery: Map GR 562, Copyright State Department of Assessments & Taxation; Office of Supervisor of Assessments, Montgomery County, Maryland. 1967.



We have not referred to this map. Should we include it?

Carol