Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form Intercounty Connector Project

| DOE | ves | no |
|-----|-----|----|

| 1. Name: (indicate preferred name) | |
|---|---|
| historic Union Cemetery | |
| and/or common Union Cemetery | |
| 2. Location: | |
| street & number Spencerville Road not for publicat | ion |
| city, town Burtonsville <u>x</u> vicinity of congressional district | |
| state Maryland county Montgomery | |
| 3. Classification: | |
| Category Ownership Status Present Use district public x occupied agriculture building(s) _x private unoccupied _commercial structure _both _work in progress _education _x site Public Acquisition Accessible _entertainme _object _in process _yes: restricted _government _being considered _x yes: unrestricted _industrial _no _military _transportat 4. Owner Of Property: (give names and mailing addresses of | park private residence religious scientific x other: ion Cemetery |
| 4. OWNER OT PROPERTY: (give names and mailing addresses of ame Union Cemetery Association; c/o Susan Libby | <u>all</u> owners) |
| street & number 13160 Hollylock Lane telephone | no.: |
| city,town Highland state and zip code Ma | aryland 20777 |
| 5. Location of Legal Description | |
| Land Records Office of Montgomery County libe | er 438 and 3151 |
| street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center fol | io 305 and 635 |
| city,town Rockville | state MD |
| 6. Representation in Existing Historical Sur | rveys |
| title | |
| datefederalstateco | ountylocal |
| denository for survey records | |
| city,town stat | :e |
| | |

| 7 | | | 4 |
|----|------|-----|------|
| 7. | Desc | LТb | tion |

Survey No. M:28-37 (PACS D2.31)

| excellentdeteriorated _x_goodruins fairunexposed | Check one _x_unalteredaltered | Check one _x_original sitemoved | date of move | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--|

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

Union Cemetery is located on the south side of Spencerville Road in the Burtonsville vicinity. Individuals interred at the cemetery include members of notable local families such as the Burtons, the Chaneys, the Bealls, the Robeys, and the Briggs. The oldest headstones in the cemetery date to the 1850s and are located at the north side of the site. These stones are sheltered by a stand of large trees. Some headstones dating to the late nineteenth century are also located along Spencerville Road. The majority of headstones have simple designs and inscriptions.

The cemetery has two sheds on the site. One is a modern, 1-story, concrete storage shed. The second is a wood frame, 1-story shed with board-and-batten siding, constructed circa 1900. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain-link fence, and the main gate is located at the southeast corner of the site. A one-lane road leads to the rear of the cemetery and subsequently curves through the cemetery in a figure-eight pattern, north to south.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 28-37 (PACS D2.31)

| Period Areas of Significance-Check a _prehistoricarchaeology-prehistoric1400-1499archeology-historic1500-1599agriculture1600-1699architecturex 1800-1899commerce1900communication | | | and justify below landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government | | | religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify) | |
|--|--|---------|---|--|-----------------|--|----|
| Specific da | ates 1850s—Presen | t | | | Buil | Lder/Archite | ct |
| check: | Applicable Crite and/or Applicable Excep Level of Signifi | tions:A | B | | D D state | local | |

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Union Cemetery of Burtonsville has been in use since the 1850s. The earliest community cemetery in Burtonsville is reported to have been at another location along Spencerville Road. In the 1850s, land for the present cemetery was given by Plummer Waters, at which time the graves at the original cemetery were moved to the new location. Additional land was subsequently acquired from other community members, and the cemetery included approximately 5.26 ha (13 acres) land by the 1970s.

The Union Cemetery is located in the Burtonsville vicinity, named for the founding family. The location of the community is on land originally patented in 1703 as "Bear Bacon" and in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in what was then Prince George's County. "Bear Bacon" was approximately 245 hectares (605 acres) of land stretching from present Oursler Road to Old Columbia Pike. "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" was approximately 405 hectares (1000 acres) from Old Columbia Pike to the present Prince George's County line and from Greencastle Road to Bell Road. Later additions to Snowden's Manor north and northwest of the present junction of U.S. 29 and MD. 198 eventually covered 3749 hectares (9265 acres) by 1743. In 1748 this region became part of Frederick County, and in 1776 Montgomery County was organized. As settlement in the new county increased, the need for improved roads became apparent. The Columbia Turnpike Company was chartered in 1809 to build a road from Georgetown, D.C. to Ellicott's Mills, and construction began in 1810. U.S. 29 and Old Columbia Pike follow the route of the original road.

Burton family records indicate that their ancestors settled in the area by 1707. Basil Burton settled east of the turnpike in 1817. Basil's son, Isaac, considered the founder of the community, bought out his family's share of his father's land in 1825, and by 1850 the crossroads of the Columbia Turnpike and the Laurel-Sandy Spring Road was known as Burtons. The community remained small and rural in the decades after the Civil War. It had a population of about 50 people, a Baptist church, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a store.

Montgomery County remained predominantly rural as the twentieth century began. The extension of Washington trolley lines encouraged development close to the District line, but population growth fell below national averages and some areas of the county experienced declining population. Road improvements and the increase in the size of the federal government began to reverse that trend er the First World War, but Burtonsville remained a small crossroads. In the 1920s the community had no indoor plumbing, electricity was a luxury, and the only telephone was in the general store. The Great Depression caused much hardship among the area's farmers; farm prices fell drastically and the county could not afford to improve roads, utilities, and schools. Burtonsville did not benefit from the increase in federal employment brought by the New Deal.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Union Cemetery SURVEY No: M: 28-37 (PACS D2.31)

ADDRESS: Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

8. Significance

In the 1980s, continued growth of federal and private sector employment and the new U.S. 29 highway made Burtonsville accessible to new residents and commercial development. Today Burtonsville retains a rural character. Old working farms still remain, but the area is becoming one of the major suburban centers outside of Washington, D.C.

Cemeteries, such as the Union Cemetery, provide information about the religious affiliation, ethnicity, and level of affluence of the people who settled a region. The earliest burial places found in any given area are the isolated, crudely marked, graves found along country roads or even in the middle of a forest. Such graves were usually for male family members sent ahead to a frontier area to clear land for the family who would follow. The first gravesites that could be referred to as a cemetery were family burial grounds. If churches were not yet present in an area, a family would choose a burial place in a corner of their farmstead. Today, in many cases, these farms no longer exist but the cemeteries survive on land which is used for other purposes. Once a region was settled sufficiently, church cemeteries appeared. A typical church cemetery had a church located at one corner, graves laid in a grid pattern, and a building used as a tool house and for storage. It was typical for graveyards to be built on hilltops because such sites were thought to be closer to heaven. In addition, from a practical standpoint, a family generally 🦳 iferred to use a hilltop as a graveyard because it was the least viable land for farming. In a vast majority of graveyards, deceased persons are buried with their feet oriented in an easterly direction. Again, from a practical point of view, the forces of weather are least severe from the east, thereby making an easterly orientation a good choice in order to preserve tombstones for as long as possible (Meyer 1989, 237-251).

National Register Evaluation:

Union Cemetery, which dates to the 1850s, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It does not meet Criterion A or B, as it has no association with historically significant persons or events. Although it contains the graves of locally important families, it does not derive its primary significance from the graves of persons of transcendent importance, from its age, from distinctive design features, or from its association with historic events. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as the site has no distinctive plan or landscaping features which indicate an organized design, and the headstones are traditional with no decorative features. Finally, the site is not eligible under Criterion D, as it has no known potential to yield important information.

| Eligibility recommendedComments: | MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Eligibility Not Recommended |
|----------------------------------|--|
| eviewer, OPS: | Date: \$ 2198 |

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9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.M:28-37(PACS D2.31) e Attached 10. Geographical Data Acreage of nominated property _ Quadrangle name Beltsville Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u> Verbal boundary description and justification List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state county state code county code 11. Form Prepared By name/title Caroline Hall

nanization P.A.C. Spero & Company date October 1996
street & address 40 W. Chesapeake Ave., Suite 412 telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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 purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

DHCP/DHCD

100 Community Place

Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

514-7600

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Union Cemetery JURVEY NO.: M: 28-37 (PACS D2.31)

ADDRESS: Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. <u>The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879</u>. 1879. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968.
- Carr, Clara. Interview by D.E. Lord, June 1971.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall, and Anne Dennis Lewis. <u>Montgomery County: A Pictorial History</u>. Norfolk: Donning Co., 1984.
- Cook, William G. Montpelier & the Snowden Family. Privately Printed, 1976.
- Daniels, Lee A. "Burtonsville: A town of the past trapped between the future." <u>Washington Post</u>. no date.
- Dixon-Williams, Gail. "Originally Burtons, this suburb has come a long way from 1800's."

 <u>Burtonsville Gazette</u> 14 Sept. 1994: A-4.
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 Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. <u>A Grateful Remembrance: The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland</u>. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976.
- Klein, Marilyn W. and David P. Fogle. <u>Clues to American Architecture</u>. Washington D.C. and Philadelphia: Starrhill Press, 1986.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- Lord, Elizabeth M. <u>Burtonsville Heritage: Genealogically Speaking</u>. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Martenet, Simon J. <u>Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland</u>. Baltimore, Maryland: Simon J. Martenet, 1865. Reprint.
- Meyer, Richard E., ed. Voices of American Culture. Ann Arbor, Michigan: UMI Research Press, 1989.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

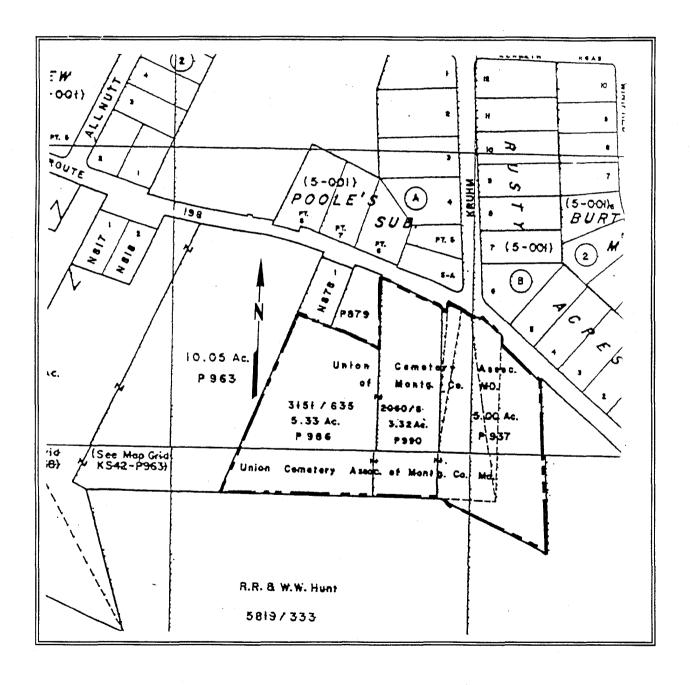
RESOURCE NAME: Union Cemetery

JRVEY NO.: M: 28-37 (PACS D2.31)

ADDRESS: Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map



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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Union Cemetery JURVEY NO.: M: 28-37 (PACS D2.31)

ADDRESS: Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

10. Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

6. Religion

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Site

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

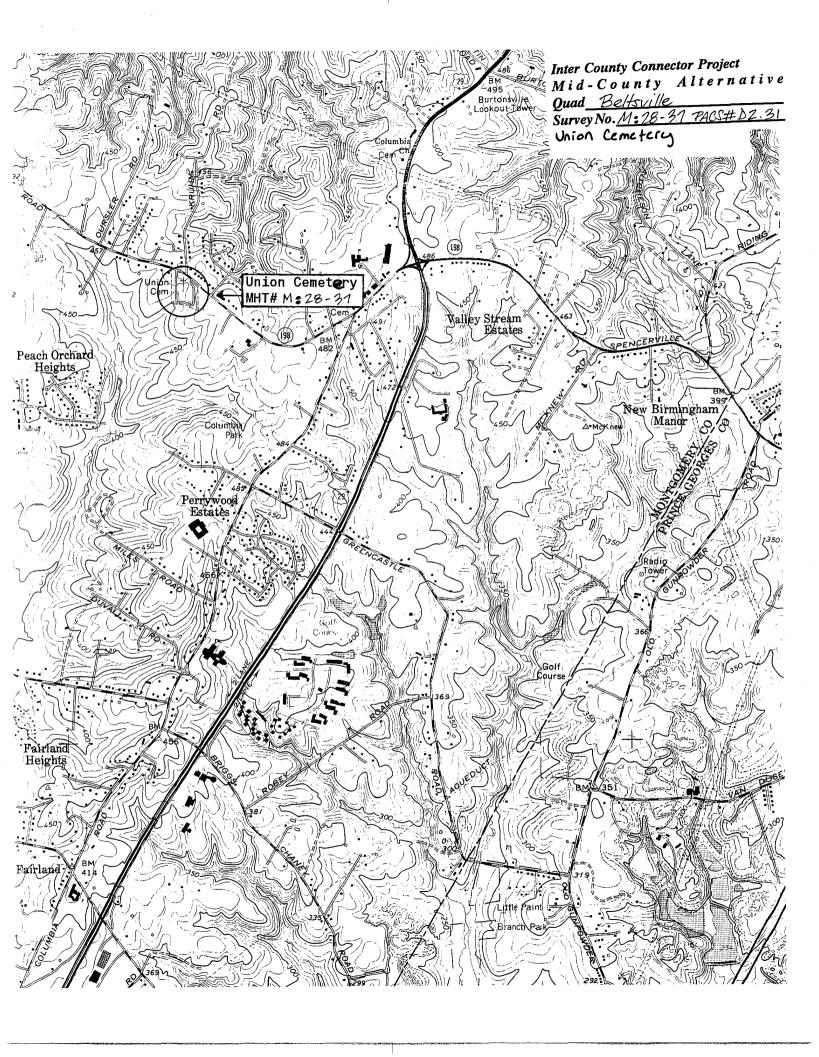
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Other-Cemetery

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer: P.A.C. Spero & Company October 1996





PAC SPEDS COMPONY

Transmille Ed, view east



P. A.C. Spero + Co. P.A. C. Spero & Co. 40 W. Chesaplato Ave, \$412 Spercerville Rd., View WEST/Northwest



Union Cemeter Montgonery Co, MD P.A.C. Spero & Company P.A.C. Spero & Company 40W. Chosapeak Ave # 4/2 balto, MD 21204 Spencervilli Rd, Shod