

Capsule Summary

Inventory No. F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

680 E. Church St., Frederick

Frederick County, MD

1923; ca. 1910 (house & shed)

Access: Private

The Fairview Cemetery is an African American cemetery established in 1923 in Frederick County, Maryland, now located within the corporate limits of the City of Frederick. The still-active cemetery sits on a six-acre parcel, including an adjoining two-story frame house and concrete block shed, both ca. 1910. The area around the cemetery is historically agricultural and quite rural despite its close proximity to the historic Frederick City limit. Recently the area, now bounded by Monocacy Blvd. on the east, is changing with nearby housing developments and light industrial development around the Frederick Airport. The cemetery is approximately three-quarters full, with a variety of gravestones, including two slate stones, but primarily granite and marble set in concrete foundations. Most are relatively simple arched tablet stones; there are several obelisks and numerous four-sided, Gothic-arched shaft monuments, one “broken column” style monument, and one polished granite mausoleum. There are also a large number of military markers.

The Fairview Cemetery is potentially significant under Criterion A (Criterion Exception D), within the context of racial segregation in Frederick, Maryland, as an African American cemetery established in 1923 during the height of racial segregation in the United States. Of the three all-black cemeteries established in the City of Frederick in response to white restrictions on black burials, only Fairview Cemetery still survives intact. The Fairview Cemetery Association of Frederick County was incorporated by several prominent local African Americans, including Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne, among others, to purchase land to provide a burial ground for the area’s black residents just prior to the closure of Greenmount Cemetery by the Frederick City Hospital (later Frederick Memorial Hospital). Approximately six acres with an adjoining house was purchased on Gas House Pike (E. Church St. extended) east of Frederick City, a quiet rural location

along Carroll Creek near its drain into the Monocacy River. A large number of re-interments nearly filled the east end of the lot, at least one dating as early as 1823. The bodies of USCT (United States Colored Troops) soldiers William Gaither and Edward Kingsley, both veterans of the American Civil War, were re-interred in the Fairview Cemetery, identified by their War Department-issue tablet stones. The Fairview Cemetery also contains the graves of a remarkable number of World War I and II soldiers. In 2004, the cemetery became the final resting place of William O. Lee, Jr., a locally prominent educator, historian, and activist. Fairview Cemetery is still an active cemetery (2013).

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-238

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Fairview Cemetery

other

2. Location

street and number 680 E. Church St. (Gas House Pike) ___ not for publication

city, town Frederick ___ vicinity

county Frederick

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

name Fairview Cemetery Association of Frederick County, Inc. c/o Bernard Brown

street and number 220 Thomas Ave. telephone

city, town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick Co. Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 414, P. 1350A

city, town Frederick liber 348 folio 410

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

0

7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-238

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Summary

The Fairview Cemetery is an African American cemetery established in 1923 in Frederick County, Maryland, now located within the corporate limits of the City of Frederick. The still-active cemetery sits on a six-acre parcel, including an adjoining two-story frame house and concrete block shed. The area around the cemetery is historically agricultural and quite rural despite its close proximity to the historic Frederick City limit. Recently the area, now bounded by Monocacy Blvd. on the east, is changing with nearby housing developments and light industrial development around the Frederick Airport.

Description

Fairview Cemetery was established in 1923 as an African American cemetery, in a time when black interments were typically not allowed in "white" cemeteries. The still-active cemetery sits on a lot of approximately four acres, with an additional two acres dedicated to the adjoining two-story frame house, a cast-concrete block shed and open yard area. The cemetery sits on the south side of E. Church St. (extended), historically known as Gas House Pike or the Frederick and Monocacy Turnpike. Carroll Creek passes to the south in an easterly direction toward its drain into the Monocacy River. The surrounding land is rural, principally farm land, however the farm on the north side of E. Church St. immediately across from the cemetery is slated for development. Approximately one mile east of the cemetery, just past the E. Church St. junction with Monocacy Blvd. is the Frederick Water Treatment Facility.

Fairview Cemetery is enclosed on the north, east, and south by a chain link fence.¹ The main entrance from E. Church St. is marked by two square, yellow brick gate posts with brass plaques with the name "Fairview Cemetery." The gate is a two-panel chain link fence gate. This central entrance is paved asphalt and runs south to intersect with an asphalt-paved cross road running east to west. At this intersection are small wooden posts that identify the four quadrants of the cemetery, Sections A-D. A paved road intersects the east end of the cross road leading to an outlet at the northeast corner of the property. A paved foot path transects the cemetery north to south near the west edge of the cemetery proper, the west edge being marked by a gravel road leading south to an equipment parking area and north to an outlet at the northwest corner of the cemetery. Just outside the eastern fenceline is a remnant of the mill race that historically passed through the southern length of the property.

The cemetery is approximately three-quarters full, the two sections created by the gravel road and paved footpath being currently unoccupied. Elsewhere throughout the cemetery are a variety of gravestones, including two slate stones, but primarily granite and marble set in concrete foundations. Most are relatively simple arched tablet stones; there are several obelisks and numerous four-sided, Gothic-arched shaft monuments, one "broken column" style monument, and one polished granite mausoleum. There are also a large number of military markers - two Civil War-era USCT stones and numerous WWI and WWII stones. Several stylized "lamb" stones mark the graves of children. In the southeast corner of the cemetery is a small area enclosed on three sides with a white picket fence where a number of children's graves are located.

The Fairview Cemetery is well-tended, with mowed turf-grass and young dogwood trees lining the central entranceway and along the east and west roads. A flagpole with American flag is located near the entrance gate inside the cemetery grounds. A large wooden cross stands against the south fenceline opposite the central entrance gate. Many of the graves are decorated with memorial items and flowers.

On the west side of the western gravel road is the remaining two acres of the overall cemetery property. This area is enclosed on the south and west sides by a hedgerow and an old post and wire fence. Within this area, standing just west of the gravel

¹ The cemetery parcel is rectangular and sits on a perfect diagonal to the cardinal points, however all deeds reference its location on "the south side" of the road, being East Church St. Thus, for the purposes of this documentation the lot boundary along the road is referred to as North, the opposite lot boundary as South, and the two ends as East and West.

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road and fronting onto E. Church St., is a two-story, gable-end frame dwelling house. The house, built ca. 1910, is two bays wide with window and door protected under a front shed-roof porch. The house is one bay deep, with an L backbuilding two bays deep. On the east elevation, the backbuilding originally had a two-story recessed porch. The recess remains, however the porch structure has been removed. Windows throughout are two-over-two wood sash. The front door is wood, four-panel. The whole house is covered with vinyl siding. The standing seam metal roof appears to be original to the house. A single brick corbeled chimney rises from the interior east gable end. The house and immediate yard area is enclosed with a vertical board fence along the west edge of the west cemetery road (gravel road). A historic cast iron yard fence lines the northern yard boundary along E. Church St. ending just east of the block shed.

The ca. 1910 one-story cast block, shed-roofed shed is located west of the house, fronting immediately onto the south side of E. Church St. with a door and one small square window on the north face. There is a small concrete block shed addition on the east elevation with a doorway. This building may have been a retail dairy (Onley, p. 87) operated by previous owners William and Stella Freed, who likely also built the house (or William's father Edwin Freed; see History Section).

8. Significance

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

Specific dates	1923- present	Architect/Builder	unknown
Construction dates	ca. 1900; 1923		

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.)

Summary of Significance

The Fairview Cemetery is potentially significant under Criterion A (Criterion Exception D), within the context of racial segregation in Frederick, Maryland, as an African American cemetery established in 1923 during the height of racial segregation in the United States. Of the three all-black cemeteries established in the City of Frederick in response to white restrictions on black burials, only Fairview Cemetery still survives intact. The Fairview Cemetery Association of Frederick County was incorporated by several prominent local African Americans, including Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne, among others, to purchase land to provide a burial ground for the area’s black residents just prior to the closure of Greenmount Cemetery by the Frederick City Hospital (later Frederick Memorial Hospital). Approximately six acres with an adjoining house was purchased on Gas House Pike (E. Church St. extended) east of Frederick City, a quiet rural location along Carroll Creek near its drain into the Monocacy River. A large number of re-interments nearly filled the east end of the lot, at least one dating as early as 1823. The bodies of USCT (United States Colored Troops) soldiers William Gaither and Edward Kingsley, both veterans of the American Civil War, were re-interred in the Fairview Cemetery, identified by their War Department-issue tablet stones. The Fairview Cemetery also contains the graves of a remarkable number of World War I and II soldier. In 2004, the cemetery became the final resting place of William O. Lee, Jr., a locally prominent educator, historian, and activist. Fairview Cemetery is still an active cemetery (2013).

Historic Context

African American social historian John Hope Franklin wrote in the 1960s: “The forces that have operated on the Negro population during the last three centuries have been of such nature as to create a distinctly separate Negro world within the American community.”¹ That separateness began with the institution of slavery “with its basic assumption of an inherent difference between the white and Negro population.”² There was little respite following emancipation through the post-Civil War period of Reconstruction, particularly in the southern states, despite two Constitutional amendments and the Civil Rights Acts of 1866 and 1875. After 1877, with the dismantling of federal Reconstruction policies, “Jim Crow” segregation laws began to take hold in the South.

“Separate but equal” became the basic framework of Jim Crow legislation. Between 1887 and 1892, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia all enacted new segregation and discrimination laws. The Jim Crow laws differed in small particulars, but maintained a consistency in requiring separate accommodations for blacks and whites in transportation and most other public accommodations including hospitals, hotels, insane asylums, restaurants, saloons, prisons, theaters, and cemeteries.³ African American owned and operated institutions and enterprises developed as a response to the strict social segregation.

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Booker T. Washington, who was born a slave in the South and educated at the all-black Hampton Institute in Virginia, believed that African American advancement would be achieved through practical education, self-help, and accommodation to segregation. Alternately, W.E.B. Du Bois, born and raised in Massachusetts, took a more activist approach to segregation with a more direct goal of integration via federal and judicial intervention. Du Bois organized the Niagra Movement in 1905, and in 1909 helped establish the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which carried on the principles of the Niagra Movement

Racial segregation in Frederick County, Maryland grew out of the same social prejudices that evolved out of slavery in the Deep South. In the City of Frederick, segregation encompassed all public accommodations, according to Joy Onley, author of *Memories of Frederick: Over on the Other Side*. The city had three black elementary schools, "however, only one high school existed for all of the blacks in the county."⁴ When the Tivoli Theater opened in 1926, blacks sat in the balcony. The City Opera House only allowed blacks in the balcony seating as well, while the Marvel and Empire were "whites only" movie theaters.⁵ When Lord Nickens, at age six, moved with his family to Frederick in 1919, he was surprised by the strict segregation he found there. Waiting at the Point of Rocks train station, the young boy visited the restroom:

"Not knowing how to read or write, I went in the wrong one, the one that said white," Nickens said. "At 6 years old, you didn't know much about (separate but equal), especially where we lived because it was real integrated, and I never knew the difference between the colors until that day when I went to the wrong toilet... The white conductor kicked me in the rear, and that was my first encounter with segregation."⁶

In 1903, Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne, Frederick's first African American physician, began seeing patients in his All Saints Street home.⁷ His black patients, however, were denied access to the Frederick City Hospital, so in 1919 Dr. Bourne and his colleague, Dr. Charles S. Brooks opened a 15-bed hospital for blacks on All Saints Street.⁸ It was not until 1929 that the Frederick City Hospital, later called Frederick Memorial Hospital, began taking black patients in the new Baker wing.⁹ Still, recalled Onley,

...Even after Frederick Memorial began to accept black patients, black doctors were not allowed to practice there. They had to turn their patients over to a white doctor.¹⁰

Black women were still not permitted to deliver their babies at the City Hospital, so in 1934, Dr. Bourne helped to establish the "Emergency Hospital" located behind the Montevue Asylum.¹¹

Segregation in the city's cemeteries dated back even earlier. In 1837, African Americans living and working in the City of Frederick, denied burial space in the city's white cemeteries, formed the Beneficial Society of Laboring Sons to purchase a burial ground of their own. As many as 1,500 black men, women, and children were buried in the Laboring Sons Cemetery between E. Fifth and Sixth Streets along Chapel Alley, when in 1949, maintenance of the cemetery was turned over to the city – but rather than maintain the burial ground, the city removed the stones and converted the space into a "whites only" playground.¹² A second all-black cemetery, reportedly called Greenmount Cemetery, was located on the south side of W. Seventh St. Established in 1880 by The Working Men's Association, the group sold the burial ground in 1920 to the Frederick City Hospital Association, who closed it in 1925 and the bodies ordered to be moved.¹³ Many were moved to the Fairview Cemetery, established in 1923 by the Fairview Cemetery Association which included among its founding members, Drs. Ulysses G. Bourne and Charles S. Brooks.¹⁴

In an effort to combat the segregation policies that limited Frederick-area black residents' access to education, health care, entertainment, and other quality of life activities, Dr. Bourne, Charles Pindell, and Donald Bayton established the Frederick chapter of the NAACP in 1931.¹⁵ Lord Nickens, who at age 19 in 1932 was arrested for "trespassing" as he strolled through Baker Park, joined the chapter in 1936 and later served as chapter president for 22 years.¹⁶ Their efforts came to fruition

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along with the rest of the country, as the walls of racial segregation began to crumble through the 1950s and 1960s. In 1954, Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne became the first black doctor to see patients at Frederick Memorial Hospital.¹⁷

Resource History

In 1872, at the time the Frederick County Atlas was drawn, the City of Frederick had numerous cemeteries. Most churches had a small burial ground on their lot; some had a larger lot dedicated specifically to burials, including the Catholic and Reformed churches. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, the large, beautifully landscaped public cemetery on the south end of the city opened in 1854, was already nearly twenty years old in 1872. Of these numerous cemeteries, Frederick's African American residents could be buried in only two – the Asbury Methodist Church cemetery on All Saints Street and the Laboring Sons Cemetery between E. Fifth and Sixth Streets on Chapel Alley.¹⁸ The Beneficial Society of Laboring Sons, a group of free African American laborers and craftsmen residing in and around Frederick, formed the society in 1837 in order to purchase land for a black burial ground.

In 1880, another group incorporated for the purpose of aiding Frederick's black residents, The Working Men's Association of Frederick, purchased a "lot of ground for burial purposes" from Gideon and Julia Bantz. The lot was described as "situated on the South side of the Turnpike this side the first Toll Gate on the Spoutspring Turnpike..." (W. Seventh Street; see attached 1872 Atlas map, 1st Ward of Frederick City).¹⁹ Richard Jackson signed the deed as President of "The Workingmen's Association, of Frederick." Jackson was listed in the 1880 census of Frederick City as a black shoemaker from Virginia living with his wife and 3 daughters. In 1898, the association changed its name to The Working Men's Stock Company.²⁰ Then in 1920 they sold the burial ground to the Frederick City Hospital Association, described as 146' 6" along the south side of W. Seventh St. and 689' back, adjoining the Boys High School lot (later Elm Street School).²¹ Though none of the deeds referred to the cemetery by name, local community members recall it as the Greenmount Cemetery. According to Joy Onley:

In 1925, the hospital had decided that no more burials would be allowed at the Greenmount Cemetery, which was located on Seventh Street and Fairview Avenue. Accordingly, the black bodies were moved from this cemetery to the new Fairview Cemetery...²²

Though Onley notes that the Greenmount Cemetery was located at Fairview Ave., the lot was actually several blocks east of that, situated between the hospital, Boy's High School (later Elm Street School and now the hospital parking deck), and Groff Park (later Hood College).

The new Fairview Cemetery, to which many of the Greenmount burials were relocated, was established in 1923 by the Fairview Cemetery Association of Frederick County, Inc. A committee of three, Rev. J. W. Towns, M. E. Jenkins, and Dr. C. E. Brooks, was formed to find and purchase an appropriate lot. Another committee, comprised of William R. Diggs, Dr. U. G. Bourne, Dr. Charles Brooks, Thomas Clark, Albert Dixon, George Norris, M. E. Jenkins and Rev. Towns, was tasked with raising the funds to purchase the lot.²³ On October 12th, 1923 the Association paid \$500 as down payment on their \$5,500 purchase from L. Edgar Betson and his wife Dora.²⁴ The deed was finalized on May 3rd, 1924 for approximately six acres in four parcels, including the primary four-acre parcel, an adjoining one-acre lot and a half-acre lot, and "a portion of the old mill race" (likely associated with a sawmill shown on the 1872 Atlas map; see attached Frederick District).²⁵

Louis Edgar Betson, who was listed on the 1910 census as a house carpenter living on E. Second St. in Frederick, had purchased the property in 1921 from Ritchie Zimmerman, who bought it in 1920 from Stella and William Freed.²⁶ William Freed was the son of Edwin Freed, a "Saloon Keeper" in Frederick. Edwin Freed bought the primary four-acre parcel from Ruth and William C. Johnson in 1909 (see attached plat). William Johnson, heir of Dr. George Johnson (and great-grandson of Col. Baker Johnson), carved the parcel from his 106-acre piece of the 1906 division of the Johnson estate.²⁷ On the 1910

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census, William Freed, aged 27, was living with his first wife Bessie in his father's home on E. Patrick St. in Frederick. Edwin Freed may have purchased the four-acre parcel and built the house for his son and daughter-in-law. However, Bessie Freed did not enjoy her new home for long as she was deceased before 1914 and William already remarried to his second wife Stella May Freed. In 1914, Edwin Freed sold the four-acre lot with the house to Stella Freed, "wife of William H. Freed"; then in 1915 and 1916 Stella and William Freed purchased three additional parcels giving them a six-acre rectangular farmstead (see attached annotated plat).²⁸ Thus the chain of title provides a clue to the construction of the small frame farmhouse that later adjoined the Fairview Cemetery.

Following the purchase of the six-acre lot by the Fairview Cemetery Association in 1923/24, interments began almost immediately. Many were moved from other sites, their stones indicating their date of death as early as 1823 (photo #10, slate headstone of Nicholas Smith, a free black living in Frederick Town in 1820) through the turn of the 20th century. Typical of the mid-century gravestones was the simple marble marker of Luann Watkins, who died in 1849, at the age of "20 years, 8 months, and 8 days" (photo #11). Two military tablet stones mark the graves of United States Colored Troops (USCT) soldiers, William Gaither and Edward D. Kingsley (photos #14 and 15). Gaither was living in Frederick as late as 1880 according to the census record.²⁹ With the closing of the Greenmount Cemetery in 1925, as many as 268 burials were moved to the Fairview Cemetery, including both Richard Jackson (died 1910) and his wife Emily (died 1899) (photo #18).³⁰ Among the contemporary interments was Frederick resident and artist William T. Grinnage, whose portrait of Francis Scott Key hung in the lobby of the former Francis Scott Key Hotel in Frederick, buried in the Fairview Cemetery in 1925.³¹ More recently, in 2004, educator, historian, and community leader William O. Lee, Jr. (photo #19) was buried near the burial site of his father William O. Lee, Sr.

The Fairview Cemetery remains an active cemetery with interments continuing today (2013) in all four sections.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Eckstein, Megan. "Lord Nickens, Frederick shaped each other's histories." Originally published February 22, 2010, *The Frederick NewsPost.com*.

Frederick County Land Records. Mdlandrec.net via <http://msa.maryland.gov/>

Onley, Joy. *Memories of Frederick: Over on the Other Side*. Frederick, MD: self-published, 1995.

Stern, Nicholas C. "Local activist Lord Nickens relishes inauguration." Originally published January 21, 2009, *Frederick NewsPost.com*.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property approximately 6 acres
Acreage of historical setting approx. 6 acres
Quadrangle name Frederick Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The six-acre Fairview Cemetery boundary includes the four parcels described in Frederick County Deed Book 348, page 410.

The four above described parcels are the historic cemetery property, purchased by the Fairview Cemetery Association from L. Edgar Betson in 1924 (FC DB 348, p. 410).

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Edie Wallace, Historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	24 January 2013
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	MD

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

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Endnotes

¹ John Hope Franklin, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*, (New York, NY: Vintage Books Edition, 1969), p. 559.

² Ibid.

³ NHL Theme Study, "Civil Rights in America: Racial Desegregation of Public Accommodations," (NPS, 2009), pp. 15-16.

⁴ Onley, p. 18.

⁵ Onley, p. 28.

⁶ Megan Eckstein, "Lord Nickens, Frederick shaped each other's histories," (Originally published February 22, 2010), *The Frederick NewsPost.com*, accessed January 15, 2013, www.fredericknewspost.com/sections/archives/

⁷ The Frederick Historic Sites Consortium, "African-American Heritage Sites in the City of Frederick and Frederick County, Md.," tour brochure, 2002.

⁸ Onley, p. 19.

⁹ Timothy L. Cannon, Tom Gorsline, and Nancy F. Whitmore, *Pictorial History of Frederick*, (Frederick, MD: Key Publishing Group, 1995), "Frederick City Hospital," p. 158.

¹⁰ Onley, p. 29.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² C. Fraser Smith, *Here Lies Jim Crow: Civil Rights in Maryland*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008), p. 1; "Laboring Sons Cemetery, Frederick City, Frederick County, Maryland," *Interment.net*, accessed January 16, 2013, www.interment.net/data/us/md/frederick/laboring/index.htm.

¹³ Frederick County Deed Book (FC DB) AF 2, page 327 (Gideon Bantz to Working Men's Assoc., 1880); FC DB 333, page 21 (Working Men's Stock Co. to Fred. City Hosp. Assoc., 1920). "FMH relocated 268 graves to Fairview Cemetery in 1925, according to Scott Rolle, state's attorney for Frederick County." (Liz Babiarz, "Unearthing history: Blacks' remains may surface in Site C dig," Originally published October 12, 2003, *FrederickNewsPost.com*, accessed January 24, 2013.)

¹⁴ Joy Onley, *Memories of Frederick: Over on the Other Side*, (self published, 1995), p. 87.

¹⁵ Onley, p. 29.

¹⁶ Onley, p. 153; Nicholas C. Stern, "Local activist Lord Nickens relishes inauguration," (originally published January 21, 2009), *Frederick NewsPost.com*, accessed January 15, 2013, www.fredericknewspost.com/sections/archives/

¹⁷ "Maryland Hospital Admits 1st Negro Medic," *Jet*, December 23, 1954, www.books.google.com.

¹⁸ A cemetery is identified on the south side of Sixth Street just a few lots west of the Laboring Sons Cemetery, which may have also been open to African American burials, however, no research has been completed on this cemetery to date.

¹⁹ FC DB AF 2, page 326. The 1872 Titus Atlas of Frederick County (p. 48) shows Mrs. Bantz' property near the toll gate and adjoining Groff Park (later Hood College).

²⁰ FC DB DHH 1, page 134 (Working Men's Assoc. to Working Men's Stock Co., 1898).

²¹ FC DB 333, page 211 (Working Men's Stock Co. to Frederick City Hospital Assoc., 1920).

²² Onley, p. 87.

²³ Onley, p. 87.

²⁴ Onley, p. 87. Joy Onley states the property "was purchased for \$5,500.00 with \$500.00 paid on October 12, 1923 to Mr. Batson to bind the agreement." This agreement was never officially recorded.

²⁵ FC DB 348, p. 410.

²⁶ FC DB 335, p. 137 (Zimmerman to Betson, 1921); DB 329, p. 465 (Freed to Zimmerman, 1920).

²⁷ FC DB 287, p. 109 (R. & Wm. Johnson to E. Freed, 1909); DB 276, p. 238 (Estate of Dr. Geo. Johnson to Ruth Johnson, 1906).

²⁸ FC DB 322, p. 238 (S. Aldine Shaver to Stella Freed, 1 ac., 1916); DB 312, p. 552 (S. Aldine Shaver to Stella & Wm. Freed, ½ ac., 1915); DB 322, p. 238, (Harman Gaver to Stella Freed, "portion of the mill race," 1915); DB 308, p. 321 (Edwin Freed to Stella Freed, 4 ac., 1914).

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²⁹ William Henry Gaither, 16-year old son of Rachel Gaither, was living in Washington DC in 1860 and working as a Porter. He and his mother were living in the household of Frederick and Charlotte Collins. At that time William listed his place of birth as "DC." He enlisted in the Union army in Washington on May 19, 1863, at the age of 19, serving in Company B, 1st USCT Infantry. Gaither was wounded at Petersburg, Virginia in June 1864 and discharged with a disability. By 1880 he was living with his family in Frederick City. His military records list his place of birth as Libertytown, Frederick County, Maryland and he was a free man at the time of his enlistment. Edward D. Kingsley enlisted into the Union army at an unknown date, serving in Company G, 5th USCT Infantry. Kingsley listed his place of birth as Frederick County, Maryland. Kingsley's enlistment records say he was not enslaved at the time of his enlistment. A search of the census records for 1860-1900 found no Edward Kingsley anywhere, however in 1880 Leidge Kingsley (age 25) and his wife Laura (age 20) were living in Frederick City on Middle Alley. The 1890 record of "Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and Widows, Etc." listed a Laura Kingsley, widow of Edward D. Kingsley, though she could not be located in the census records. (see "Civil War Soldiers Database," *Crossroads of War*, accessed January 23, 2013, www.crossroadsofwar.org).

³⁰ Liz Babiarz, "Unearthing history: Blacks' remains may surface in Site C dig," Originally published October 12, 2003, *FrederickNewsPost.com*, accessed January 24, 2013.

³¹ Onley, p. 87.

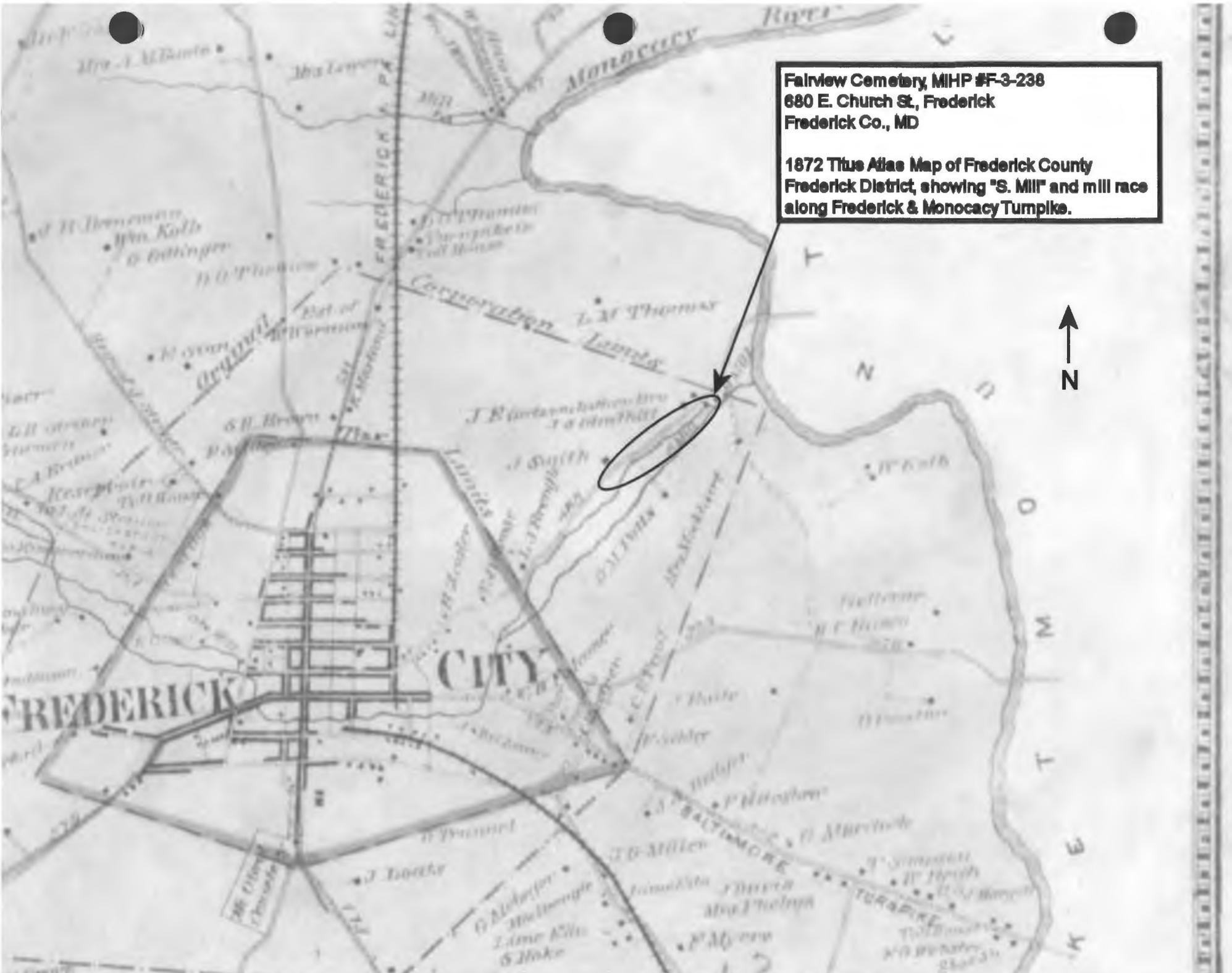
Fairview Cemetery, MIHP #F-3-238
680 E. Church St., Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

1872 Titus Atlas Map of Frederick County
First Ward, Frederick City

FIRST WARD OF FREDERICK CITY

Scale 300 feet to an inch





Fairview Cemetery, MIHP #F-3-238
680 E. Church St, Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

1872 Titus Atlas Map of Frederick County
Frederick District, showing "S. Mill" and mill race
along Frederick & Monocacy Turnpike.



Fairview Cemetery
MIHP #F-3-238
680 E. Church St., Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

Land Record
STH-287

111

1909 plat of 4-acre parcel
(FC DB STH 287, p. 111)

Fence Post

Mirabelle
N. 41° 30' 49" 185' 5" 2

Monocacy Pike

S 48° 40' 09" 128' 5" 2

Chart 402 Areas

Mills
Creek



S 62° 30' 6" 312' 5" 1

Survey of Plot of Land
Situated on Monocacy Pike.
Deeded to Edwin Freed by
Ruth Grand Dr. Mrs. G. Johnson.
Oct 17, 1908.
Frederick Md.

Scale 1 in = 50 ft.

Fairview Cemetery, MIHP #F-3-238
680 E. Church St., Frederick
Frederick Co., MD

Modern aerial view with overlay of the 1909 plat.

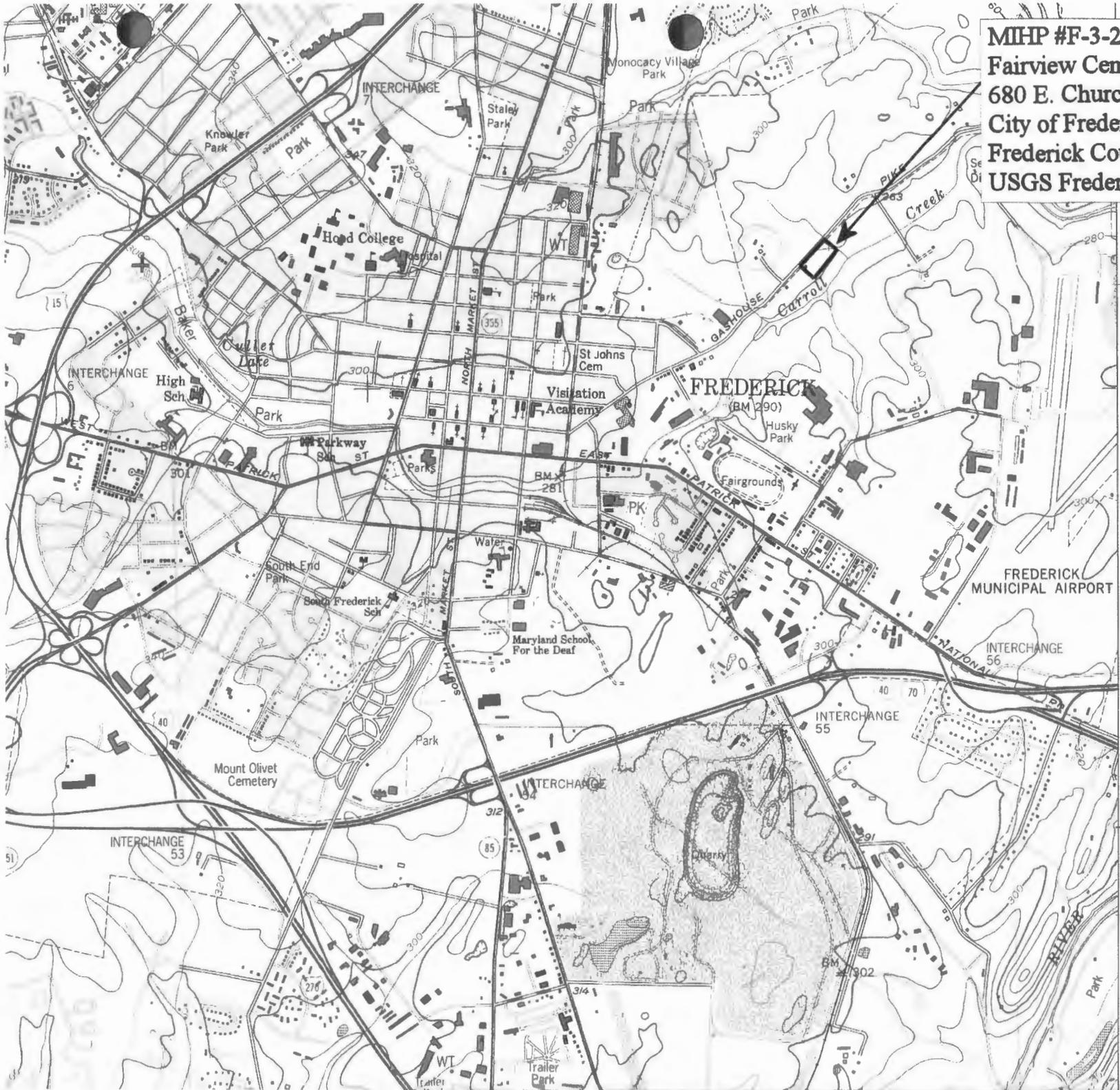
overlay of 1909 plat of the 4-acre parcel

current 6-acre boundary

area of 1915
half-acre parcel

area of 1916
one-acre parcel

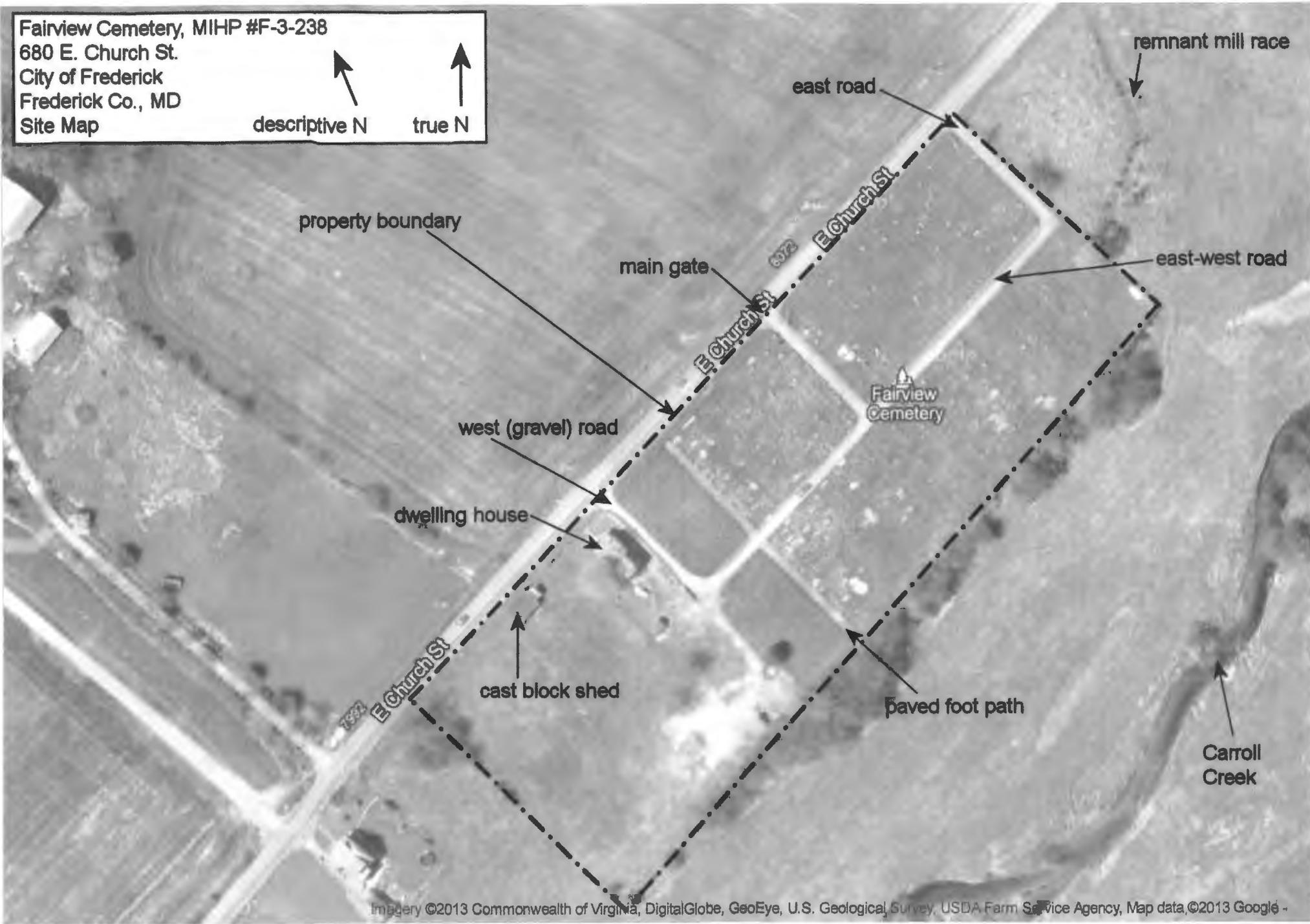
MIHP #F-3-238
Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St. (Gas House Pike)
City of Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland
USGS Frederick, MD Quadrangle



4366
25'
4365
NEW MARKET 6 MI.
BALTIMORE 43 MI.

4363

Fairview Cemetery, MIHP #F-3-238
680 E. Church St.
City of Frederick
Frederick Co., MD
Site Map



Fairview Cemetery, MIHP #F-3-238

680 E. Church St.

City of Frederick

Frederick Co., MD

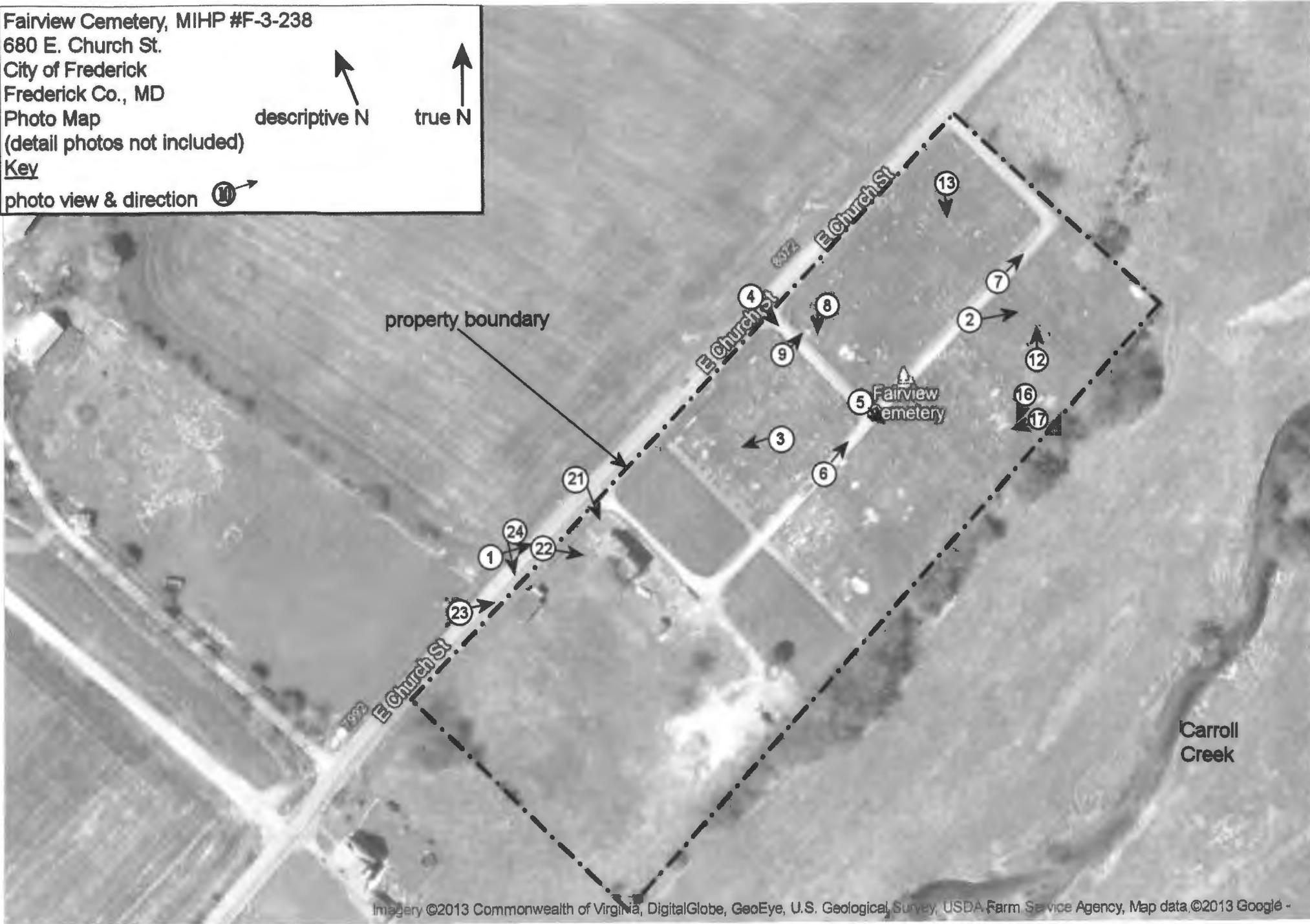
Photo Map

(detail photos not included)

Key

photo view & direction 

 descriptive N
 true N



Digital Photograph Log
Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Fairview Cemetery, MIHP # F-3-238
City or Vicinity: Frederick
County, State: Frederick County, MD
Name of Photographer: Edie Wallace
Date of Photographs: January 2013
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 24

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

F-3-238_2013-01-20_001

Setting, view SE along East Church St. toward Fairview Cemetery and house.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_002

View SE from cemetery interior showing adjoining farmland and Monocacy Blvd. bridge over Carroll Creek.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_003

View NW from cemetery interior showing west entrance road, mausoleum, and adjoining farm.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_004

Main entrance gate, view S.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_005

Cemetery section signs, view S at center intersection.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_006

Cemetery interior, east-west road and paved footpath, view E.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_007

East end of cemetery showing recent burials, view E toward remnant mill race.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_008

Cemetery interior, view SW showing central paved road lined with dogwood trees.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_009

Cemetery interior, view NE showing flagpole and north fence line.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_010

Gravestone detail of Nicholas Smith slate stone, died 1823.

Fairview Cemetery, MIHP # F-3-238
Digital Photo Log, page 2 of 2

F-3-238_2013-01-20_011

Gravestone detail of Luann Watkins marble stone, died 1849.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_012

Cemetery interior, view NE showing various gravestone styles.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_013

Cemetery interior, view SW showing "broken column" monument.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_014

Gravestone detail of Wm H, Gaither, Co. B, USCT.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_015

Gravestone detail of Edw D. Kingsley, Co. G, USCT.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_016

Cemetery interior, view SW showing grouping of WWI and WWII military markers.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_017

Cemetery interior, view NW showing grouping of WWI and WWII military markers.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_018

Gravestone detail of Richard Jackson, died 1910, and Emily Jackson, died 1899.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_019

Gravestone detail of William O. Lee, Jr., died 2004, granite stone.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_020

Cemetery interior detail, example of memorial items.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_021

Dwelling house adjoining west end of cemetery, north and east elevations, view SW from E. Church St.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_022

Dwelling house adjoining west end of cemetery, north and west elevations, view SE from E. Church St.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_023

Cast block shed, north and west elevations, view SE from E. Church St.

F-3-238_2013-01-20_024

Cast block shed, north and east elevations, view SW from E. Church St.



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co. MD

E. Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

Setting view SE along E. Church St. toward
Fairview Cemetery and house

1/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

View SE from cemetery interior showing
adjoining farmland and Montecacy Blvd bridge over
Carroll Creek.

2/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.

Frederick Co, MD

E Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

View NW from cemetery interior showing west
entrance road, mausoleum, and adjoining farm.

3/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

680 E. Church St.

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

Main entrance gate, view S

4/24

SECTION
B

SECTION
D



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan 2013
MDSHPO

Cemetery section signs, view S at center intersection.

5/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

Cemetery interior, east-west road and paved footpath,
view E.

6/24



AMBUSH

JOHNSON

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co, MD

E. Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

East end of cemetery showing recent burials, view E
toward remnant mill race.

7/24



LEE
WILLIAM O. JR.
1914 - 1983
GRANDCHILDREN

Wm. W. Boates
Born 1846
Died Jan 18 1907
aged 60 years 8 mos
19 days

FRANCIS BOATES
Born
SEP. 13. 1862
Died
1941

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan 2013
MDSHPO

Cemetery interior, view SW showing central
paved road lined with dogwood trees.

8/24



NICHOLAS E. LEAKINS
BORN [illegible]
DIED [illegible]
[illegible]

LEAKINS
NICHOLAS E. LEAKINS
BORN [illegible]
DIED [illegible]
[illegible]

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

Cemetery interior, view NE showing flagpole and
north fence line.

9/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.

Frederick, MD

E. Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

Gravestone detail of Nicholas Smith slate stone,
died 1823.

10/24

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Division of

Revenue & Customs

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DEPT. OF REVENUE

1920

AND S. DAYS

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

Gravestone detail of Luann Watkins marble stone,
died 1849.

11/24



AT REST

GRAVE

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

680 E. Church St.

Frederick Co, MD

E Wallace

Jan 2013

MDSHPO

Cemetery interior, view NE showing various gravestone styles.

12/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MD SHPO

Cemetery interior, view SW showing "broken column"
monument.

13/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

Gravestone detail of Wm. H. Gaither, Co. B., USCT.

14/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

680 E. Church St.

Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

Gravestone detail of Ewd. D. Kingsley, Co. G., USCT.

15/24



LEWIS EDWARD
CHAMBERLAIN
BORN
DIED

WILLIAM
BORN
DIED

WILLIAM
BORN
DIED

WILLIAM
BORN
DIED

WILLIAM
BORN
DIED

CHARLES
DAVIS
BORN
DIED

CHARLES
BOWIE
BORN
DIED

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

Cemetery interior, view SW showing grouping
of WWI and WWII military markers.

16/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

Cemetery interior, view NW showing grouping
of WWI and WWII markers.

17/24

RICHARD JACKSON

Died Oct 30 1840

aged 53 years

at New Bedford

EMILY

Wife of

Richard Jackson

Born Nov 27 1838

Died Nov 27 1899

aged 61 years

Rest in Peace

at New Bedford

at New Bedford

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD

E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

Gravestone detail of Richard Jackson, died 1910,
and Emily Jackson, died 1899.

18/24



LEE

WILLIAM O., JR.
MAY 7, 1928
JAN. 11, 2004

P.
89
06

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO

Gravestone detail of William D. Lee, Jr., died 2004.

19/24



CATHERINE H. ROLLINS
MAY 21 1881
FEB. 27, 1939
SHE WILL ALWAYS LOVE YOU AND BE WITH YOU
IN HEAVEN

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan., 2013

MDSHPO

Cemetery interior detail, example of memorial items.

20/24



680

680

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan. 2013
MDSHPO

Dwelling house adjoining west end of cemetery,
north and east elevations, view SW from E. Church St.

21/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan. 2013

MDSHPO.

Dwelling house adjoining west end of cemetery,
north and west elevations, view SE from E. Church St.

22/24



SPEED
LIMIT
35

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace

Jan. 2013
MDSHPO

Cast block shed, north and west elevations,
view SE from E. Church St.

23/24



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery
680 E. Church St.
Frederick Co., MD
E. Wallace
Jan. 2013
MDSHPO

Cast block shed, north and east elevations,
view SW from E. Church St.

24/24

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Fairview Cemetery Inventory Number: F-3-238
 Address: ⁶⁸⁰ Gas House Pike City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701
 County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick
 Owner: Fairview Cemetery Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
 Tax Parcel Number: 1350A Tax Map Number: 414 Tax Account ID Number: 040301
 Project: Monocacy Boulevard Central Section Agency: Army Corps of Engineers
 Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____
 Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: F-3-243
 NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: Gas House Pike Rural Historic District
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context No

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Property Description

Fairview Cemetery is situated on Gas House Pike in the City of Frederick. The six-acre property comprises a ca. 1900 dwelling, a twentieth century concrete-block building, a late twentieth century shed, and a cemetery. One mature tree, shrubs, and a flower garden are located near the dwelling and rows of young trees and trimmed shrubs are found in the cemetery. Overgrown vegetation is found along the concrete-block building's foundation. Access to the dwelling was limited to the public right-of-way.

Building Descriptions

Dwelling

A ca. 1900 dwelling is located along Gas House Pike. The vinyl-clad dwelling faces north. The building integrates a principal block, an ell, and an addition. The two-story, two-bay-by-one-bay principal block occupies a rectangular plan. The principal block terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal; an interior

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date 3/20/09
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date 3/26/09

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

F-3-238

brick chimney is located at the east end of the dwelling. The majority of windows are two-over-two light, double-hung, wood-sash units. A full-width porch defines the north elevation. A two-story ell was constructed on the south (rear) elevation of the principal block.

The north elevation is two bays with three windows. One window is on the first floor and two windows are on the second floor. A four-panel wood door is located in the west end of the north elevation. The full-width porch features a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles supported by three square wood posts. The porch floor is poured concrete.

The east elevation of the principal block has three windows; one window is located on the first floor and one window on the second floor. A small two-over-two light, wood-sash window is located in the gable. The west elevation of the principal block has one window located on the second floor and a small two-over-two light, wood-sash window in the gable.

A two-story ell clad in vinyl siding extends from the south (rear) elevation of the principal block. The ell terminates in a flat roof. Two openings define the ell's east elevation including an entrance and a window on the second floor. A square two-story, vinyl-clad addition extends from the south (rear) elevation of the principal block and attaches to the east elevation of the ell. A one-over-one light, metal-sash window is located on the east elevation of the addition. The west elevation of the ell is defined by four windows, two on each floor. There is no access to the south elevation.

Wood-Frame Shed

A late twentieth century prefabricated shed is located southwest (rear) of the dwelling. The wood shed terminates in a gambrel roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Concrete-Block Building

A one-story concrete-block building is located west of the dwelling and faces north. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal sheeting. The principal block is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks with smooth concrete block decorative quoins.

The north elevation of the principal block has two openings. A single-light, wood-sash window is found on the east end and a four-panel, two-light metal door is found on the west end of the north elevation. Two poured-concrete steps lead to the building. The east elevation of the principal block has one window opening that is enclosed with plywood. The west elevation of the principal block is blind.

A rear concrete-block addition on the south (rear) elevation extends to the east. The one-story addition is constructed of concrete block and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in metal sheeting. The east elevation is defined by a two-panel wood door. The west elevation has a one opening covered with plywood. There was no access to the south elevation.

Property History

Fairview Cemetery was established as an African American cemetery in 1923. In 1925, Frederick Memorial Hospital needed additional land for the expansion of the hospital. The hospital purchased nearby Greenmount Cemetery and denied further burials. Greenmount Cemetery was one of three African-American cemeteries in the City of Frederick during the 1850s. Frederick Memorial Hospital exhumed 268 graves from Greenmount during 1925 and reinterred them at the newly created Fairview Cemetery (Babiarz 2003).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

F-3-238

Thematic Context: Early Twentieth-Century Domestic Architecture

The ca. 1900 dwelling is representative of the vernacular style of architecture that dominated Frederick County. The basic form consisted of a two-story dwelling with an attached ell. Generally, the façade was three, four, or five bays and the dwelling terminated in a gable roof. Gable-end interior chimneys at one or both gables of the main block were common, with a gable-end chimney located in the ell's gable end (Getty 1987:94). A double-tiered porch located on the inner side of the ell was a character-defining feature (Getty 1987:94).

In plan, the dwelling could occupy a T or L-shaped footprint. A central hall with a main staircase was common, with a parlor on one side of the hall and a living room or dining room on the opposite side (Getty 1987: 84). The kitchen typically was located in the ell. Bedrooms were located on the second floor and the unfinished attic was used for storage (Getty 1987: 94).

Evaluation

Fairview Cemetery was analyzed applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60 [a-d]). This analysis assessed both the significance and integrity of the cemetery property. Cemeteries typically are not considered eligible for National Register listing unless they derive significance from the graves of people with transcendence importance, age, design, or events (Criteria Consideration D) (National Park Service 1991:34). Research did not identify people of transcendence importance, age, design, or events. The cemetery and complex of buildings do not represent an event important to local, state, or national history (Criterion A). Research to date has not yielded information regarding an association with a person significant in the past (Criterion B). Although the dwelling exhibits features of the vernacular dwelling type popular in Frederick during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, alterations, including the installation of vinyl siding, the construction of the two rear additions, have affected the building's integrity. The Fairview Cemetery and dwelling do not appear to possess the significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

F-3-238

Works Cited

Babiarz Liz

2003 Unearthing History Black's Remains May Surface in Site C Dig. *Frederick News-Post* 12 October A1, A10. Frederick, Maryland.

Getty, Joe

1987 *Carroll's Heritage: Essays on the Architecture of a Piedmont Maryland County*. County Commissioners and Historical Society of Carroll County, Westminster, Maryland.

National Park Service

1991 *National Register Bulletin 15. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Pritchard, Bill

2006 Fitting Resting Places for Our Loved Ones Mount Olivet, Resthaven and Fairview Offer Survivors Meaningful Support, Serene Surroundings. *Frederick News-Post Focus Special* 31 January 12-14, 20.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

F-3-238

Photo Log

MIHP # F-3-238

Fairfield Cemetery

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Kirsten Peeler

Photos taken on: 13 May 2008

Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

- F-3-238_2008-05-13_01 - Setting with dwelling, looking south
- F-3-238_2008-05-13_02 - Cemetery, looking southeast
- F-3-238_2008-05-13_03 - Dwelling, north elevation
- F-3-238_2008-05-13_04 - Dwelling, looking southeast
- F-3-238_2008-05-13_05 - Dwelling, east elevation
- F-3-238_2008-05-13_06 - Concrete block building, north elevation
- F-3-238_2008-05-13_07 - Concrete block building, looking southwest
- F-3-238_2008-05-13_08 - Concrete block building, looking southeast

Melissa Crosby, Architectural
Historian

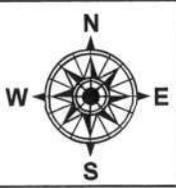
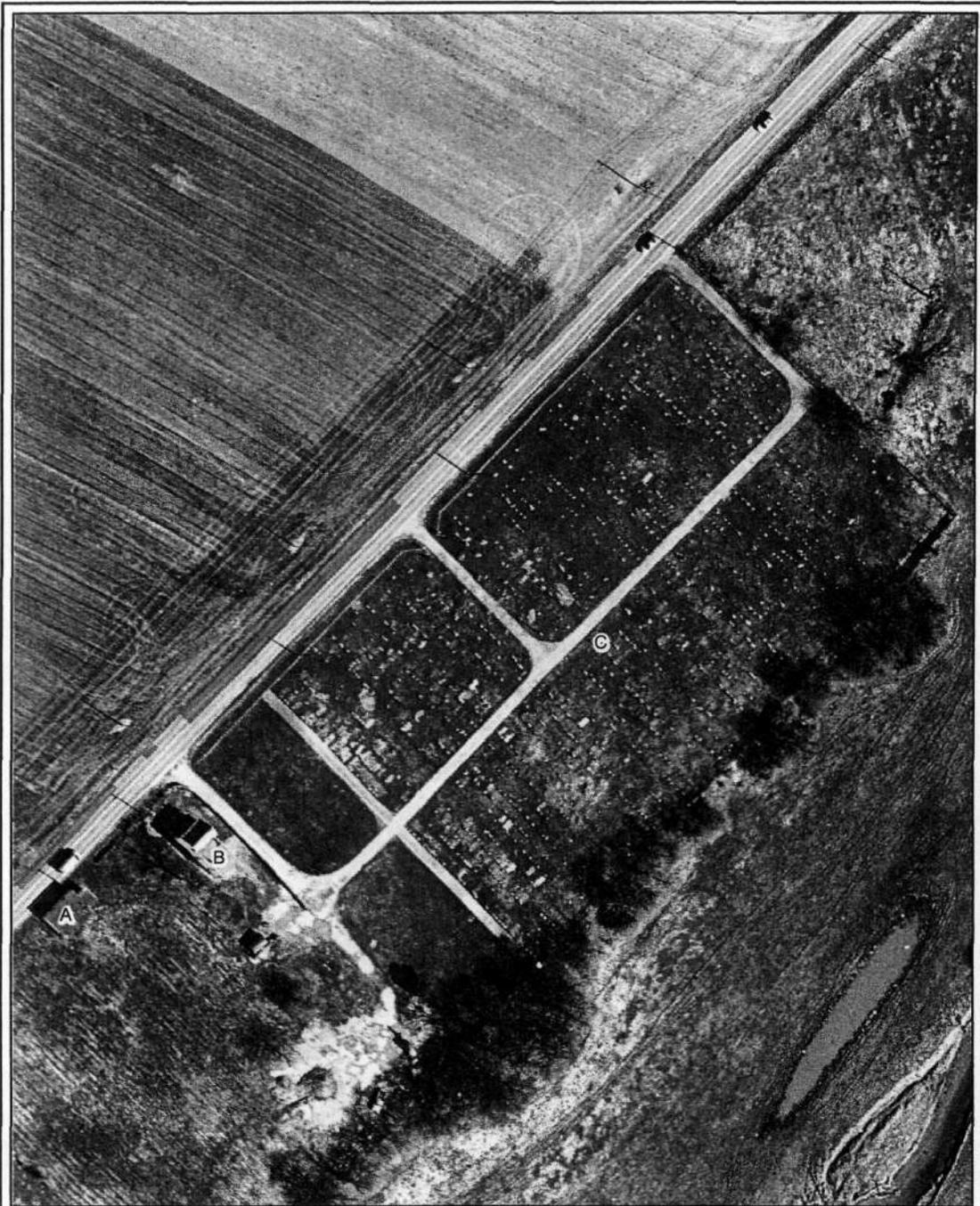
R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.

241 East Fourth Street

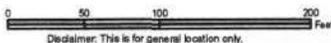
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: July 2008



- A - Concrete Block Building
- B - Dwelling
- C - Cemetery



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

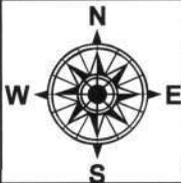
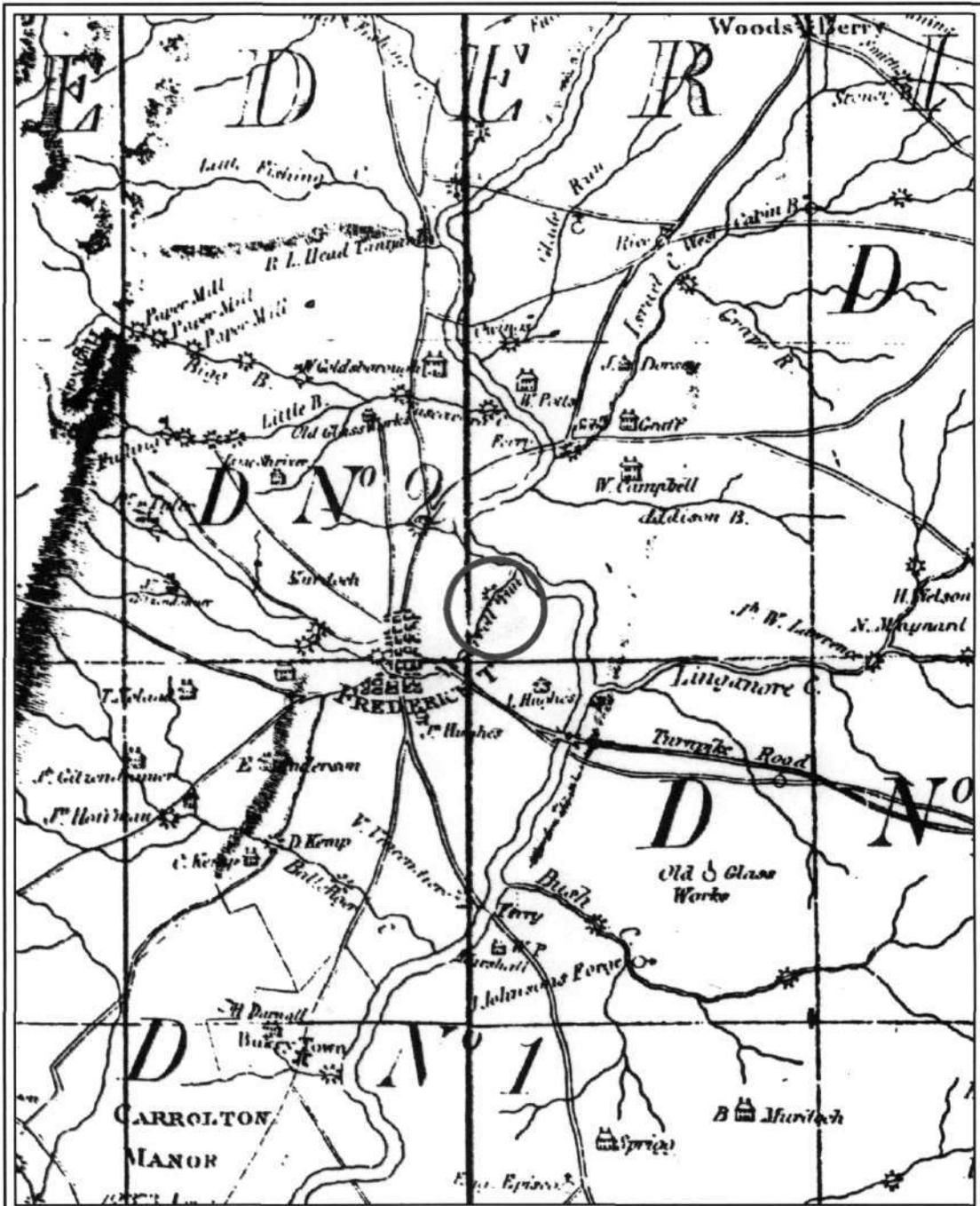
**F-3-238 Fairview Cemetery
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
Resource Sketch Map**

Date: 06/17/2008 Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocacy Blvd/3236.mxd



 Project Area

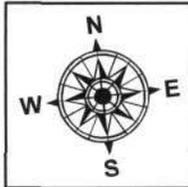
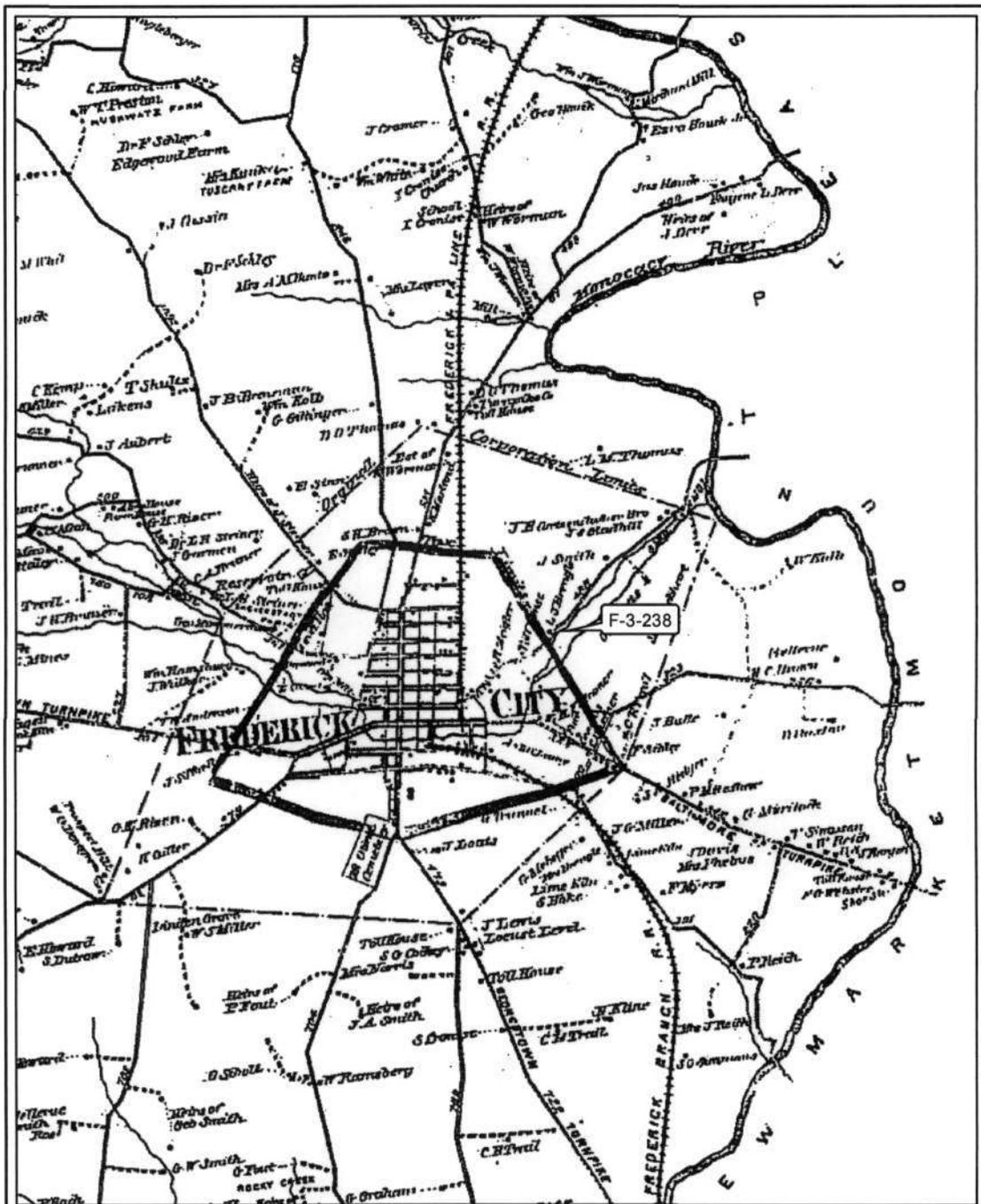
NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-238 Fairview Cemetery
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick County, MD

Date: 06/20/2008 Prepared By: CJS

 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project Data Monocopy Blvd1808 Varle Map01808_3238.mxd



NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-238 Fairview Cemetery
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, MD

Date: 06/20/2008 Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data/Monocacy/Bldg/1873 Lake Map/1873_3238.mxd



No Scale Available

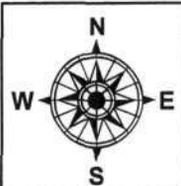
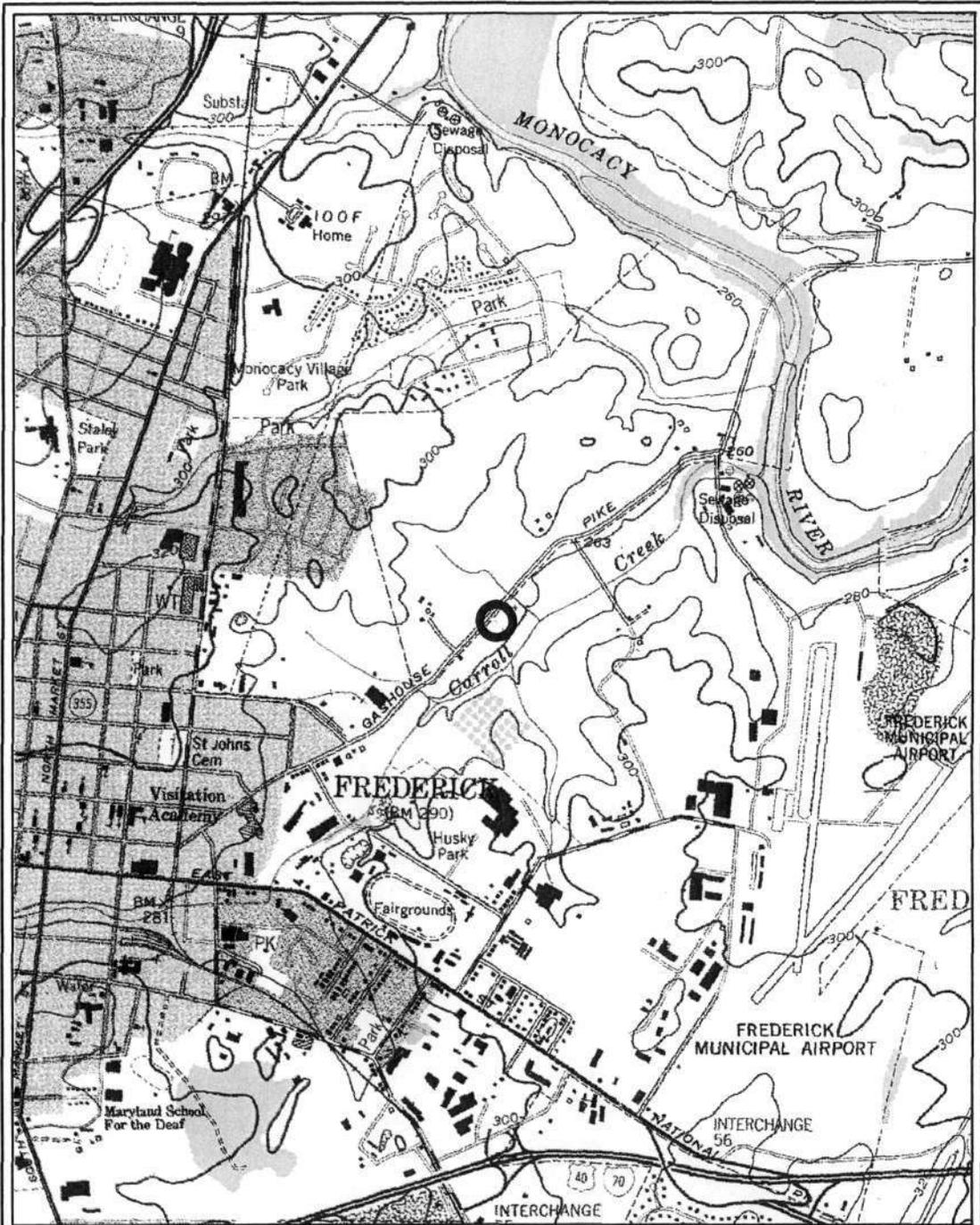
F-3-238 Fairview Cemetery
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
 1858 Bond Map of Frederick County, MD

Date: 6/20/2008 Prepared By: CJS

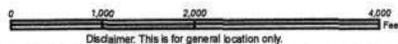


R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocopy Blvd 1858 Bond Map 1858_3238.mxd



 Property



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

**F-3-238 Fairview Cemetery
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Frederick, MD**

Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocacy Blvd 3238 Quad.mxd



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-238_2008-05-13_01

Setting with dwelling, looking south

Photo # 1 of 8



Fairview
Cemetery

F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-238-2008-05-13-02

Cemetery, looking southeast

Photo #2 of 8



F-3-238
Fairview Cemetery
Frederick County, MD
M. Crosby and K. Peeler
05-13-2008
MD SHPO F-3-238_2008-05-13_03
Dwelling, north elevation
Photo # 3 of 8



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-238_2008-05-13_04

Dwelling, looking southeast

Photo # 4 of 8



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-238_2008-05-13_05

Dwelling, east elevation

Photo #5 of 8



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-238_2008-05-13_06

Concrete block building, north elevation

Photo #6 of 8



F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

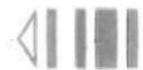
05-13-2008

MD SMPD F-3-238_2008-05-13_07

Concrete block building, looking Southwest

Photo # 7 of 8





F-3-238

Fairview Cemetery

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-238_2008-05-13_08

concrete block building, looking southeast

Photo # 8 of 8

