The Monocacy Cemetery is located in the rural crossroads community of Beallsville in western Montgomery County. The site is associated with Montgomery County's early religious history, Civil War activity in the area, and the commemoration of the Civil War. The cemetery reflects a broad spectrum of American funerary customs, with a wide variety of grave styles; from the simple graves of Revolutionary War patriots to the ornate burial plots of the Victorian era to the standardized markers of the twentieth century. The overall design of the cemetery reflects a transition from a small church burial ground, to a picturesque landscape influenced by the "rural" cemetery movement, to an early twentieth-century perpetual care lawn cemetery. The thirteen acre cemetery continues to be used as an active burial ground.

A focal point of the cemetery is the Monocacy Chapel, which was built in 1915 by the E.V. White Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to replace an earlier chapel. Built sometime between 1734 and 1747, the original chapel at the site was a chapel of ease for early Anglican parishioners. A second chapel on the site was built circa 1760. During the Civil War, Union soldiers reportedly used this chapel as a stable for their horses and destroyed it beyond repair. In 1872, the Monocacy Cemetery Society took over the operation of the cemetery.
The cemetery's earliest graves are located in close proximity to the chapel, reflective of the early custom of burying the dead in small churchyards close to church structures. Many of the early graves are of the distinctive red Seneca sandstone found in this region of Maryland and date to the 1820s and 1830s. The flat, tablet-style gravemarkers with low relief carving exhibits the quality workmanship of early American craftsmen.

A large stone slab memorial dedicated to Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery sits nearby the chapel. The current marker is a replacement for the original, but rests on a portion of the original stone. The stone contains the following inscription, "In Loving memory of the valor and self sacrifice of the Maryland soldiers in the Confederate Army whose names are inscribed heron," and lists 32 soldiers. The original memorial marker was erected by the Ladies of Old Medley's District, Montgomery County in 1911 and replaced by the Ladies Auxiliary of Monocacy in 1975. Both the marker and the chapel are examples of the work of women's organizations that proliferated across the country in the post-bellum period.

To the north and west of the chapel is a high concentration of mid- and late-nineteenth century graves. These graves exemplify the "rural" cemetery movement. During the Victorian era, cemetery designers incorporated picturesque landscapes and family burial plots with a wide variety of decorative and statusque gravemarkers in a reflection of American's growing sentimental attitude towards death and increased reverence for nature. The Monocacy Cemetery reflects this movement in its overall design with sloping hills, winding paths, numerous trees, and ornamental landscaping. Large family burial plots feature vertical forms, such as columns and obelisks, as well as mausoleums. Graves featuring sentimental carved figures, such as lambs and angels, were also common in this era. Monocacy Cemetery has an excellent example of a large carved stone angel that marks the grave of Arthur Nicholson. Other features found in the cemetery include plot-defining barriers, such as short, cast iron fences, and low marble walls.

In the early twentieth century, cemetery design shifted from the romantic picturesque to the more orderly designs of perpetual care lawn cemeteries. This period of cemetery design de-emphasized monuments in favor of unbroken lawn scenery and regularity. Management of cemeteries shifted from plots sold to private owners to maintain according to individual taste to sponsoring institutes, such as the Monocacy Cemetery Corporation, that could extend perpetual care to every lot and grave. The result was a smoother landscaping, which was easier to maintain.

In addition to the chapel, the cemetery grounds contain a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling, which is located near the cemetery's main entrance. This late-nineteenth house is a contributing element of the cemetery. It may have at one time been the parsonage for the chapel. The house continues to serve as a caretakers' residence. It sits on a stone foundation, has a side gable roof with a cross gable that is covered with standing seam metal, one interior end brick chimney and a second cement block chimney. The house has been sided with vinyl and has vinyl shutters. The front façade features a partially engaged shed roof porch with turned wood supports. The rear elevation has an ell addition.

The cemetery's entrance is marked by two stone pillars with stone finials and a pair of decorative cast iron gates, which are a contributing element.

A concrete retaining wall, Structure No. 15152RO, sets on the west side of MD 28 at the northeast boundary of the cemetery. The wall was built in 1921 as part of roadway improvements. The retaining wall is not associated with the graveyard's historical significance and is not a contributing feature of the cemetery.

The Monocacy Cemetery is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The cemetery is eligible under Criterion A as an example of the evolution of local and national burial customs and changing attitudes about death. The property
is also associated with the Civil War, both as a site of local activity and the later commemoration of the war by women's organizations.

The cemetery is eligible under Criterion C for its architecture, funerary art, and landscape architecture. Monocacy Cemetery is a good representation of many stylistic types and periods of funerary art, burial customs, and cemetery design.

The Monocacy Cemetery meets the stipulations of Criteria Consideration D as it derives its significance from its age, distinctive design features, and from association with historic events.

Bibliography


M-17-01-1
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 8> 008
223 7817 -1 N N N 20 <042>0

Facing Southeast
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611   <No. 20 >020
223 7817 -1 N N-1-33 (042)

Chapel, Facing Southwest

2/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHEPC

Chapel, Facing Northeast

3/12
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 16> 016
223 7817 -1 N N N-22 (042)

Chapel, Facing North
4/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611  (No. 19 ) 019
223 7817 -1 N N-3 25 042

Dade Grave Marker, Facing Northwest

5/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/64
MD SHPO

ART-2611  <No. 18 >018
223 7817  -1 N N-1 12 (042)G

Facing Northwest

6/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611  <No. 11>011
223 7817 -1 N N N 06 (042)©

Facing Northwest

1/22
IN MEMORY of Hannah Allen
On the 29th Oct. 1757
in her 89th year.
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 12> 012
223 7817 -1 N N-3 62 (042)0

Facing Northwest

2/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

Facing South

9/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 6> 006
223 7817 -1 N N N-01 (042) 0

Facing North West

10/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 7 >007
223 7817 -1 N N N-32 (042)Ø

Facing North

11/22
Oh what a exemplification of Divine Love did she leave behind anxious to give testimony to all her absent friends and relatives of love to that Savior man to follow her to that bright abode, where her happy spirit has won.
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 14> 014
223 7817 -1 N N-3-13 (042)@

Facing Northeast

12/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 5> B05
223 7817 -1 N N N 34 (042).CO

Facing Southeast

14/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611 <No. 3>003
223 7817 -1 N N+2-66 (042)0

Facing Southeast

16/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
N. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

ART-2611  <No. 4 >004
223 7817  -1 N N N 40 (042) 0

Facing Southeast

7/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/64
MD SHPO

ART-2611 (No. 21) 021
223 7817 -1 N N-1-35 (042) 0

Caretaker's House, Facing South

8/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9104
MD 5700

Caretaker's House, Facing Northeast

1962
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHPO

Cemetery Entrance, Facing East

20/22
M:17-01-1
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/64
MD SHPO
ART-2611 <No. 23 >023
223 7817 -1 N N+3 NN (042)®

Cemetery Entrance, Facing North

2/22
Monocacy Cemetery
Montgomery County
M. Hess
9/04
MD SHA

ART-2611 <No. 25>025
223 7817 -1 N N+1-34 (042)©

Retaining Wall - Facing South at

22/22
ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name: Monocacy Cemetery

2. Planning Area/Site Number: 17/1


4. Address: Maryland Route 28 and Hunter Road, Beallsville

5. Classification Summary
   Category: building
   Previous Survey Recording: M-NCPPC
   Ownership: private
   Public Acquisition: N/A
   Status: occupied
   Accessible: yes: unrestricted
   Federal: State x County x Local
   Present use: burials; memorial services

6. Date: Cemetery-from the 1730's

7. Original Owner: Prince George's Parish Chapel - 1921

8. Apparent Condition
   a. excellent
   b. altered
   c. original site

9. Description: The old Chapel, said to have been of brick, was replaced in 1912 by a chapel about 30' x 40', built of stone blocks. This one bay by three bay, one-and-a-half story rectangular chapel is located on a hill, surrounded on three sides by a graveyard, and faces northeast.

   Built on poured concrete foundations, the chapel is constructed of rusticated coursed ashlar blocks with quoins.

   The graveyard is about 13 acres in size. The main cemetery gate, of iron, faces the junction of Hunter Road and Route 28. The Cemetery is on elevated ground rising abruptly at the entrance, leveling off and then gradually sloping to the northwestern extremity. There are various kinds of trees and shrubs, principally maples, cedars and hollies, well placed and well pruned. The grounds are maintained in good condition. There are about 3,000 graves.

10. Significance: Monocacy Cemetery is significant not only for its graves of some of the earliest colonizers of this part of Maryland, but also because the chapel built here in pre-Revolutionary times was one of two Anglican places of worship between Rock Creek Parish and Frederick until about 1800. The original chapel, around which the cemetery grew, was built during the period of colonization and was used as a house of worship until its virtual destruction during the Civil War. It was one of the early Anglican "chapels-of-ease" erected in frontier districts where full religious services were not possible. In 1734 Anglicans from "the middle part of Prince George's Parish" petitioned the Maryland Assembly for a chapel, indicating that a church may have been built here at that time. Records show that it was at least partially built by 1747, and rebuilt around 1760. During the Civil War Federal troops destroyed the chapel and burned the pews. In 1921, however, the Col. Elijah Veirs White Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy built the present chapel on the site of the old one, in memory of the many Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery.

11. Researcher and date researched: Geraldine Berkman-7/79

12. Compiler: Margaret Coleman

13. Date Compiled: 10/79

14. Designation Approval

15. Acreage: 12.99 acres
INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME
HISTORIC Monocacy Cemetery

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER Maryland Route 28 and Hunter Road
CITY, TOWN Beallsville
STATE Maryland
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 8
COUNTY Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
            OWNERHIPS
            _DISTRICT ___PUBLIC
            X_BUILDING(S) ___PRIVATE
            _STRUCTURE ___BOTH
            _SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION
            _OBJECT ___IN PROCESS

            STATUS
            X_OCCUPIED
            _UNOCCUPIED
            _WORK IN PROGRESS
            ACCESSIBLE
            _YES RESTRICTED
            _NO

            OWNERSHIP
            PUBLIC
            PRIVATE
            BOTH

            OWNERSHIP
            _PUBLIC
            _PRIVATE
            _BOTH

            OWNERHIPS
            _PUBLIC
            _PRIVATE

3 CLASSIFICATION
PRESENT USE
            X_AGRICULTURE
            _COMMERCIAL
            _EDUCATIONAL
            _ENTERTAINMENT
            _GOVERNMENT
            _INDUSTRIAL
            _MILITARY
            _MUSEUM
            _PARK
            _PRIVATE RESIDENCE
            _RELIGIOUS
            _SCIENTIFIC
            _TRANSPORTATION
            _OTHER Burials, Memorial Services

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME Monocacy Cemetery Company
STREET & NUMBER c/o Charles W. Elgin, Sec.-Tres.
17909 Elgin Road
CITY, TOWN Poolesville
STATE, zip code Maryland 20837

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Montgomery County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Rockville
STATE Maryland 20850

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Liber #: 604
Folio #: 274

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE M-NCPCC Inventory of Historical Sites
DATE 1976
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Park Historian's Office
CITY, TOWN Rockville
STATE Maryland 20855
DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

- EXCELLENT
- GOOD
- FAIR
- DETERIORATED
- RUINS
- UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

- UNALTERED
- ALTERED

CHECK ONE

- ORIGINAL SITE
- MOVED
- DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The old Chapel, said to have been of brick, was replaced in 1912 by a chapel about 30' x 40', built of stone blocks. This one bay by three bay, one and a half story, rectangular chapel is located on a hill, surrounded on three sides by a graveyard, and faces northeast.

Built on poured concrete foundations, this chapel is constructed of rusticated coursed ashlar blocks with quoins. The northeast (front) entrance is a double wooden door. Two poured concrete steps lead up to the entrance which is overhung by a gabled hood with slate covering and supported by brackets. On the southwest elevation there is a single five paneled wooden door with a stone sill and lintel. The two-over-one double-hung windows are surmounted by a pediment of colored glass. The gable roof has slate covering. There is one interior stove chimney.

The graveyard is about 13 acres in size. The main cemetery gate, of iron, faces the junction of Hunter Road and Route 28. The Cemetery is on elevated ground rising abruptly at the entrance, leveling off and then gradually sloping to the northwestern extremity. There are various kinds of trees and shrubs, principally maples, cedars and hollies, well placed and well pruned. The grounds are maintained in good condition. There are about 3,000 graves.

The area immediately behind and to the north of the Chapel contains the oldest graves -- a few from the 1790's, most from the early 19th century. Many of the early 19th century stones are of Seneca sandstone. Among those buried here are the Poole family and numerous Dades, including the Reverend Townshend Dade. Some of the stones bear epitaphs. Beside the drive is a tablet replacing an original tablet erected by the Ladies of Old Medley's District, in 1911, in memory of the Confederate soldiers from Maryland buried in the Cemetery. The present memorial was placed there by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Monocacy Cemetery in 1975.

There are many stones brought from other graveyards, usually old family burying grounds. Next to the drive, not far from the Chapel, is a group of stones from "Mother's Delight", the original Dawson property. The names of Allnutt, Darby and Dawson are found on many of these stones.

The oldest burials originally in the graveyard have been said to have been made in the 1730's or 1740's. There are no markers from this early period. Many graves were unmarked from the first. That there have been periods during which the upkeep of the burying ground was inadequate, and that the Cemetery and Chapel were vandalized during the Civil War, are among the possible factors accounting for the absence of earlier stones.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY
SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD
— PREHISTORIC
— 1400-1499
— 1500-1599
— 1600-1699
X 1700-1799
X 1800-1899
— 1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

— ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
— ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
— AGRICULTURE
— ARCHITECTURE
— ART
— COMMERCE
— COMMUNICATIONS
— COMMUNITY PLANNING
— CONSERVATION
— ECONOMICS
— EDUCATION
— ENGINEERING
X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
— INDUSTRY
— INVENTION
— LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
— LAW
— LITERATURE
X MILITARY
— MUSIC
— PHILOSOPHY
— POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
— RELIGION
— SCIENCE
— SCULPTURE
— SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
— THEATER
— TRANSPORTATION
— OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES 18th century; 1912

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Monocacy Cemetery is significant not only for its graves of some of the earliest colonizers of this part of Maryland, but also because the chapel built here in pre-Revolutionary times was one of two Anglican places of worship between Rock Creek Parish and Frederick until about 1800. The original chapel, around which the cemetery grew, was built during the period of colonization and was used as a house of worship until its virtual destruction during the Civil War. It was one of the early Anglican "chapels-of-ease" erected in frontier districts where full religious services were not possible.

The construction date of the first chapel is not known. It is possible that it was built not long after March 22, 1734, when the Maryland Assembly received a petition from the inhabitants of "the middle part of Prince Georges Parish" for a chapel-of-ease. In 1740, a road was petitioned for from the mouth of Monocacy to the Beallsville area, indicating a degree of settlement. In 1747, the chapel had evidently been partially completed, as vestrymen and church wardens in "Back Parts of Prince Georges County" petitioned that a tax be levied for building a church and two chapels-of-ease, one, standing between Monocacy and Seneca Creek, already begun. Around 1760, the inhabitants petitioned the Assembly for sufficient money to rebuild the parish church and two chapels-of-ease, one of which, "The Chapel below Monocacy, a crazy wooden building, hath (upon a view by skilful Persons) been judged not worth the Repairing." Request was made for these buildings to be rebuilt, assessments to be made in 1761, 1762, and 1763.

The name of the parish changed, as population grew and new divisions were made, from St. John's to Prince Georges (1726), All Saints (1742), Eden (1770) and St. Peter's (post-Revolution).

After the Revolution the chapel was known as St. Peter's. Five-eights of an acre was added to the already-existing one-acre lot, in 1794, by Walter White. In June, 1830, John Adlum conveyed 10 3/4 acres to the parish, enlarging the surrounding grounds. In 1847 a church was built at nearby Poolesville, and designated as the parish church. Some services continued to be held in the old chapel until the Civil War.

Federal troops occupying Beallsville during the Civil War used the chapel for stabling their horses; the vestry room was destroyed and the bricks used for makeshift chimneys, weatherboarding and pews were burned. The chapel was damaged beyond repair. After the war it was decided to establish a public cemetery on the premises. The property was turned over in 1872 to the Monocacy Cemetery Society of Montgomery County. In 1921, the Colonel Elijah Veirs White Chapter of the United Daughters of the

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY (Continued on Attachment Sheet A)
The Cemetery is bounded by Maryland Route 28 on the northeast, Hunter Road on the southeast, the property of C.N. and M.C. Staub on the southwest, and the property of M.M. and B.G. Clark et al on the west and northwest.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE       COUNTY

STATE       COUNTY

FORM PREPARED BY

Geraldine Berkman

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

Box 87

Dickerson

Maryland 20753

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 purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
      The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
      Annapolis, Maryland 21401
      (301) 267-1438
Monocacy Cemetery

Confederacy built the present chapel on the site of the old one, in memory of the many Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery. For years, a service was held on June 3, the Confederate Memorial Day. The chapel is used for burials at the present time, and the cemetery is said to be the largest in upper Montgomery County.

FOOTNOTES:
2. Tracey, Grace Louise, Notes from the Records of Old Monocacy, p. 215.
5. Land Records of Montgomery County, Md., E/721 (October 20, 1794).
6. Ibid., BS 4/24 (June 5, 1830).
7. Ibid., EBP 9/358 (March 16, 1872).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Elgin, Charles W., Interview, July 17, 1979.

History of the Monocacy Cemetery and the E.V. White Chapter of the UDAC. January, 1923. "Excerpts from the Record Book of Mrs. Mary Poole Hays Jones, Historian, E.V. White Chapter, UDAC. Montgomery County, Md.
SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

JOHN SCHMIEGER

Who departed this life 7 Nov 1830
Aged 57 Years.

Though er'd a sad, no tomb we rear
Nor bell tol'd at his passing bier
Though to his name no genius rare
His worth in lines sublime declare

Yet stranger do sigh and miss one
You weep not with a just pass along
The man whose whose spirit's gone
Had claim if this love had the chime again.

Namisgard he taken with a friend
His heart was warm his mantel cold
Hardly mANKING home from art or toil,
His country's cause he loved.
NAME: HOCOCAY CEMETARY - SANDSTONE MARKER
LOCATION: Rt. 28 & HUNTER Rd. BEALLSVILLE, MD.
FACADE
PHOTO TAKEN: 7/25/73

11:17-1-1