ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name: Grace Episcopal Church Cemetery/Confederate Monument

2. Planning Area/Site Number: 36/4

3. M-NCPCC Atlas Reference: Map 21
   Woodside H.D.

4. Address: Georgia Avenue and Grace Church Road, Silver Spring

5. Classification Summary
   Category: object
   Ownership: private
   Public Acquisition: N.A.
   Status: occupied
   Accessible: yes; unrestricted
   Present use: religious

6. Date: 7/12/1864

7. Original Owner:

8. Apparent Condition
   a. excellent
   b. altered
   c. moved - 1898

9. Description: Monument in southwest corner of cemetery commemorates the common grave of 17 Confederates killed in battle in front of Ft. Stevens, D.C. July 10 or 11, 1864. Inscription:

   To The Memory Of
   Seventeen
   -- Unknown --
   Confederate Dead
   Who Fell in Front Of
   Washington D.C.
   July 12, 1864
   -- By Their --
   Comrades

10. Significance: This is one of two known Civil War battlefield burial grounds in the County. On July 10, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal Early led his troops toward Washington by way of Urbana. On the 11th he advanced to Silver Spring and there engaged in a skirmish with Union soldiers, driving them into the fortifications surrounding Washington. On the 12th the Union rallied in a repeat skirmish, and the Confederates retreated.

   The soldiers are believed to have died near the church. They were originally buried in a row near the entrance and moved to a single grave in 1898.

11. Researcher and date researched: John M. Hardy - 5/79

12. Compiler: Peg Coleman

13. Date Compiled: 7/79

14. Designation Approval

15. Acreage: 5,000 sq. ft.
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Grace Episcopal Church Cemetery/Confederate Monument

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
Georgia Avenue and Grace Church Road

CITY, TOWN
Silver Spring

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
8

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT
PUBLIC
X OCCUPIED
AGRICULTURE

BUILDING(S)
PRIVATE
UNOCCUPIED
COMMERCIAL

STRUCTURE
BOTH
WORK IN PROGRESS
PARK

SITE
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
ACCESSIBLE
EDUCATIONAL

X OBJECT
IN PROCESS
YES: RESTRICTED
PRIVATE RESIDENCE

BEING CONSIDERED
YES: UNRESTRICTED
ENTERTAINMENT

NO

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Grace Episcopal Church

STREET & NUMBER
1607 Grace Church Road

CITY, TOWN
Silver Spring

STATE, ZIP CODE
Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Rockville

STATE
Maryland

FOLIO
7

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE
1976

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN
Rockville

STATE
Maryland

20855
To The Memory Of
Seventeen
-- Unknown --
Confederate Dead
Who Fell In Front Of
Washington D.C.
July 12, 1864
-- By Their --
Comrades
This is one of two known Civil War battlefield burial grounds in Montgomery County. After the battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864 Gen. Jubal Early camped just south of the Monocacy River. On the morning of Sunday the 10th, the Confederates marched toward Washington by way of Urbana to camp just short of Rockville. On the 11th Early advanced to Silver Spring, on the Seventh Street turnpike where he engaged Union skirmishers and drove them into the fortifications surrounding Washington. The 12th was spent in front of Washington, and Rodes' division had a heavy skirmish with the Federals in the afternoon on the Seventh Street turnpike in front of Early's Silver Spring headquarters.

The night the Confederates retreated, reaching Rockville at daylight on the 13th.

The bodies were originally buried in a row near the entrance to the church. However, in 1898 the Street Railway Company asked the church for a right-of-way for trolley tracks. In response, the church moved these soldiers' remains and re-buried them in a single grave at the southwest corner of the cemetery. A memorial monument was placed over the grave.

The soldiers are believed to have died at either Admiral Lee's Place (in Silver Spring), Glenmont (north of the church), or Osborn Farm (just north of Ft. Stevens). Ft. Stevens is about 2½ miles south of Grace Church; the Confederate lines were about at the main gate of Walter Reed Hospital. The lines stretched for a mile to the left and a mile to the right of the Seventh Street Road (Georgia Ave.) confronting Forts Reno, Stevens and De Russy.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Getty, Mildred Newhold; "Grace Episcoapl Church Cemetery, 1957", Vestry minutes of the time.

Foote, Shelby; The Civil War, Random House, 1958.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5,000 sq. ft.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Bounded on the west by Georgia Ave., on the south by Grace Church Rd. On the east by Church building and on the north by Grace Church School building.

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

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FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE John M. Hardy

ORGANIZATION Sugarloaf Regional Trails

STREET & NUMBER Box 87

CITY OR TOWN Dickerson

STATE Maryland

DATE 5/79

TELEPHONE 926-4510

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
Montgomery citizens did not forget their Southern bonds. Years after the end of the war, local citizens built a memorial to the Confederate soldiers who had died July 12, 1864, in a skirmish near Silver Spring. Photograph by Dr. Leonard Tuchin

Sandy Spring's Fair Hill School was held in the building pictured. Before and after the school's use of the building, it was a dwelling. Richard Brooke, a Quaker who fought in the Revolutionary War against the pacificist principles of his religion, constructed the building. Later Whitson Canby, a member of another well-known Quaker family, purchased the house for eight Irish families. The commune manufactured pots and sold their wares at the markets of Mechanicsville (now Olney).

The Baltimore Yearly Meeting, in association with Sandy Spring Friends Meeting, purchased the building in 1815 and later opened Fair Hill School, where Benjamin Hallowell taught. It remained a school under various names from 1819 until 1865, when Civil War activity closed it.

During the Civil War, troops from both sides crossed the schoolyard, including those of generals Johnson, Burnside, and Hooker. Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart reportedly brought to the girls' school thousands of his troops who stole horses, bivouacked in the fields, burned the fence rails, and dug up four acres of potatoes! Understandably, the girls were terrified. Teacher Mary Coffin hid valuables under the hearth in a box the same size as the bricks. As a result of the invasion, parents withdrew their daughters, and Fair Hill School closed.

A series of private owners lived at Fair Hill until it burned down in the 1970s. This photograph was taken about 1900. Fair Hill's lot is now the site of the Village Mall Shopping Center in Olney. Courtesy of Roger Lamborne