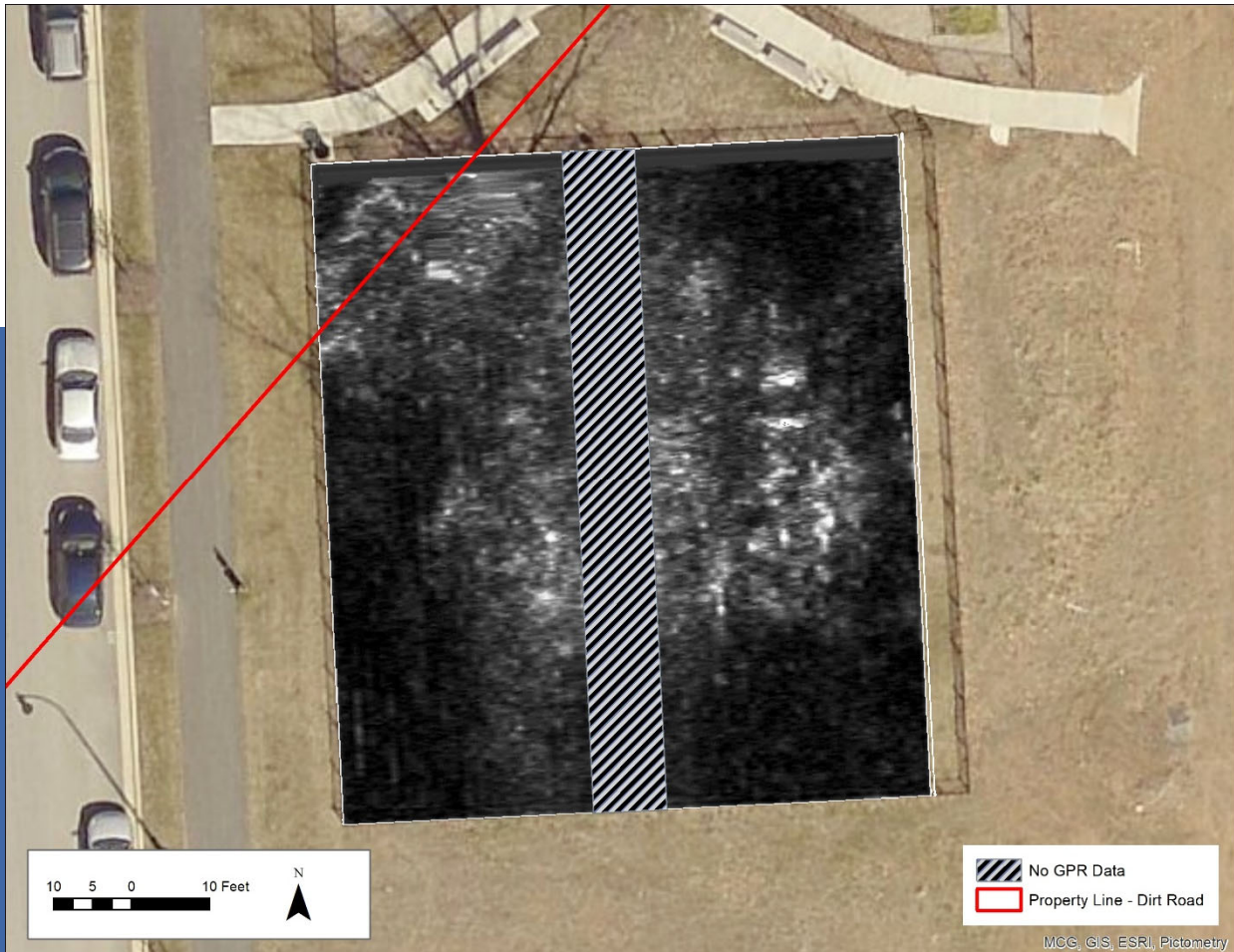# BURIAL SITES INVENTORY UPDATE 2024

Description

The Historic Preservation Program will present the fifth annual update to the Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory to the Planning Board for adoption. This includes modifications made to the Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory since May 2023 along with a summary of activities carried out as part of the burial sites program in the past year.

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David Anspacher, Acting Chief, Countywide Planning and Policy
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SUMMARY

- Planning Staff recommends that the Planning Board adopt the Updated Burial Sites Inventory.

    o 3 new sites were added to the inventory based on new information;
    o 1 known site record was moved to a new location based on historical research;
    o 1 approximate site was reclassified as known based on a review of Maryland Historical Trust archaeological files.

- Planning Staff will provide a briefing on additional updates on compliance review, field visits, public outreach, and research.

Burial Sites Inventory Program

2024 Burial Sites Inventory Updates

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Montgomery County Guidelines for Burial Sites states that "The Planning Board's designee will update the Burial Sites Inventory, including additions, revisions, and exclusions/deletions, as new information becomes available so that it reflects the most current and accurate information" and that "additions, revisions, and exclusions/deletions shall be presented to the Planning Board annually at a briefing." This presentation includes the revisions to the inventory made since May 25 and September 21, 2023 for the Planning Board's adoption. This briefing happens in May; this past year in September, the Planning Board approved the addition of the Newman Family Cemetery (HP-359) to the inventory outside of the usual update timing as part of an individual regulatory project. This report concerns five new substantive changes being brought before the Planning Board.

Montgomery County recognizes the significance of cemeteries and burial sites to the community. In 2017, the County Council passed two laws to help preserve and protect these unique and fragile resources. Section 33A-17 of the Montgomery County Code requires the Montgomery County Planning Board to maintain an inventory of burial sites in the county and Montgomery County Ordinance 18-31 (2017) requires that all human burial sites be preserved and protected as a condition of the preliminary plan of subdivision review and approval process. Preservation of these unique archaeological resources will further protect the cultural heritage of Montgomery County. The Planning Board adopted the Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory and Guidelines on May 16, 2019. The Planning Department has made these data available to the public via the MCAtlas webportal.

A burial site is defined in the ordinances as the "physical location where human remains were buried in the earth, or entombed in a mausoleum or columbarium. A burial site includes a cemetery, but does not include the sprinkling of ashes from cremated remains." A columbarium is a place where ashes are buried or immured. The Burial Site Inventory is the list of burial sites officially adopted by the Planning Board, pursuant to Section 33A-17 of the Montgomery County Code (Planning Procedures). It is maintained and updated as needed by the Planning Department's Historic Preservation Office and consists of a GIS data layer and associated documentation. The inventory and preservation of these unique archaeological resources will further protect the cultural heritage of Montgomery County.

The confidence and precision of burial sites in the inventory varies. Some sites are well documented, or clearly visible on the surface today, and their location was confirmed through field observation. Other burial grounds are known through oral or archival history sources, but the burials have been removed, or the exact location is unknown. Sites in the inventory are divided into two broad categories:

- Known Sites: Confirmed in the field or through historical research
- Approximate Sites: Exact location and condition unknown

Staff may redact some locational data consistent with the provisions of Montgomery County Code 18-31 if there is reason to believe the site is at risk for damage from vandalism. A location considered sensitive or at risk will be represented by the boundaries of the lot within which it is located, but the location within the lot will not be displayed publicly.

BURIAL SITES INVENTORY REVISIONS

SUMMARY

Efforts to refine and improve the information contained in the Burial Sites Inventory are constantly ongoing. The Historic Preservation Office responds to information or inquiries brought to the Planning Department by members of the public and through ongoing research by staff. As required by the

Burial Sites Guidelines, applicable property owners were notified in writing by certified mail about substantive changes to Burial Sites Inventory records on their property.

Details of the revisions to the Burial Sites Inventory are shown in **Table 1**. Individual site forms are included in **Attachment A**.

Recommended Revisions (5 total) to the Inventory:

- Add 3 new sites to the inventory based on new information;
- Change the location of 1 known site record based on historical research;
- Reclassify 1 approximate site as known based on archaeological research;

Table 1: Revisions to the Burial Sites Inventory

ID Number	Cemetery	Type	Basis for Change
HP-360	Trundle-Belt-Shreve Graveyard	Add Known	Review of MHT files
HP-361	Holland Family Norbeck	Add Known	Plat Record
HP-345	Linthicum Family	Add Approximate	Historical Research
HP-158	Cashell Family Cemetery	Change Location	Plat Record
HP-199	Lee Family Cemetery	Reclassify to Known	Archaeological Research

DISCUSSION

The Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory, initially adopted by the Planning Board in 2019, represented the cumulative work of many volunteers carried out over more than 10 years. That work was extensive but not exhaustive. Ongoing research to improve the inventory has added 25 sites since 2019. Staff continually review files and conduct research, particularly on approximate sites to refine those locations and identify the locations of burial sites missing from the inventory.

Each year in May, the Planning Department briefs the Planning Board about changes to the inventory and other activities carried out as part of the Burial Sites Inventory program during the previous year. This past year in September, the Planning Board approved the addition of the Newman Family Cemetery (HP-359) to the inventory as a Known Site based on historical and archaeological evidence. That addition was brought to the Planning Board outside of the usual update timing because of its association with a proposed Forest Conservation Plan that was also before the Board. This current annual report concerns five new substantive changes.

The **Trundle-Belt-Shreve Graveyard** was identified through review of Maryland Historical Trust archaeological site files. It is noted as possibly east across a farm road from the Shreve House site (MIHP 12-29) on the archaeological form for Site 18MO295. There is an unconfirmed reference to the

grave of Samuel Daniel Trundle possibly having been relocated from the Shreve Farm cemetery to Monocacy in a memorial on findagrave.com. This location is considered approximate.

The records for the **Cashell** and **Holland** family cemeteries were identified through archival research of Montgomery Planning staff. The location of both cemeteries is shown on a 1964 Plat. The Holland Family cemetery was reserved in an 1895 deed when the family sold the farm, the deed mentions that the reservation was for ½ acre. The Holland Family Cemetery is also referenced in an 1895 deed reservation for ½ acre. The Cashell Family Cemetery was purportedly removed in 1972 and the remains were reburied in Rockville Cemetery in 1975. The number of interments is unknown for both cemeteries, and no evidence of them survives on the surface. How many graves were removed from the Cashell graveyard is unknown. The locations are considered Known Sites because they are shown on a plat map.

The addition of the **Linthicum Family Burial Ground** is based on review of Maryland Historical Trust files, Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Form 19-29. The form reads in part: "A Methodist circuit-riding minister, Slingsby Linthicum, was the first Linthicum to move to Montgomery County. His son, Lott (or Lot), moved to northwestern Montgomery County in 1811. He married Ann Eliza Watkins Lott and Ann bought 228 3/4 acres of land, named Errors Corrected, from the heirs of Nicholas Ridgeley Warfield in 1826. He purchased an additional thirty acres of Cow Pasture from Asa Holland in 1830. They were buried in the family plot on the farm. The graveyard has since been demolished and the coffins moved to the Salem Methodist Church in Cedar Grove." The farmstead was described in an 1848 mortgage as "the same land upon which the said Gassaway W Linthicum now resides and what was known as the "Home Farm" and residence of the late Lot Linthicum." Deed records and historical maps indicate that the present farm is in the same location as the historical home of Lot Linthicum. Based on research concerning the location of other family cemeteries in Montgomery County, staff believe the most likely location of the cemetery is within 500 feet of the original farmstead, most likely upslope.

Recent historical research by Goodwin and Associates has shown that the reference to Salem Church is in error, and that the Linthicum family graves were moved to Upper Seneca Baptist Church. Archaeological investigations performed by a consultant have begun to locate the cemetery on the Linthicum property. Staff are providing technical direction for this work and reviewing work products as they are available. The work is being conducted in anticipation of possible future development of the site. The burial site record for the cemetery will be updated as warranted to include information discovered during the survey work.

The change in status for the **Sarah Lee Family Cemetery** in Calverton Galway Local Park from Approximate Site to Known Site is the result of geophysical survey of the site including magnetometer and ground penetrating radar conducted on behalf of Montgomery Parks. The research succeeded in verifying the location of graves within the fenced area set aside as the cemetery within the park. This cemetery had been listed as an approximate location; this change is to note that the location is known.

Three of these cemetery locations (Trundle-Belt-Shreve, Cashell, and Linthicum) are known to have had graves relocated in the past. It has been the practice of the Planning Department to include the original locations of moved cemeteries in the inventory because of the high potential that some graves or associated materials will remain in the original location. There are more than 20 cemeteries in the Burial Sites Inventory that have been relocated at some time in the past. Archaeological investigations in the region demonstrate that graveyard removals are often incomplete, and there are known cases where unrecorded burials remained in cemeteries thought to have been entirely exhumed. For example, the Riggs family moved their ancestors' remains to St. John's cemetery in Olney when they sold the property in 1930. But more burials were found in unmarked graves in 1981 during development of the former farm into the Oaks Landfill. The Dunlop family graves were moved in 1926; however, during subsequent residential development, additional graves were reported from the same location. The Simon Hill Cemetery in Hyattsville was purportedly moved 50 years ago, but archaeologists working in 2017 found dozens of graves left behind.

This possibility is particularly relevant for the graves of people held in slavery. Prior to emancipation, the graves of people held in slavery may have been in or near the burial grounds of their enslavers, but may have been unmarked, marked with perishable materials such as wood, or marked with unmodified fieldstones that may not be obvious as grave markers.

BURIAL SITES INVENTORY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

ONGOING PROJECT RELATED CONSULTATION

Staff continue compliance review on projects including development plans, mandatory referrals, and National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 undertakings. Staff have worked with applicants to conduct archaeological investigations as appropriate for defining cemetery boundaries for development applications. Staff reviewed an archaeological technical report about the Morningstar Tabernacle 88 Cemetery for MDOT SHA's Op Lanes project to add managed lanes to the Beltway and I-270. Coordination for the Op Lanes project involved collaboration with representatives of the Cabin John Citizens Association and Friends of Moses Hall concerning the potential impacts of the project on the Morningstar Tabernacle #88 Cemetery in Gibson Grove. Staff also commented to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal Highways, and the Maryland Historical Trust on an alleged violation of the project Programmatic Agreement by MDOT SHA in the exhumation of a burial at Gibson Grove Church. MDOT SHA archaeologists performed the exhumation without following the procedures outlined in the Programmatic Agreement and without applying for a Historic Area Work Permit. Staff continue to work with SHA and Gibson Grove AME Zion Church to resolve this issue. Staff have also worked with MDOT SHA on potential impacts to the Poor Farm Cemetery site in Rockville.

Planning staff regularly consult with other county agencies about cemetery-related issues. Staff coordinated with Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) and the Housing Opportunities Commission (HOC) regarding a proposed new bus turnaround at Tobytown regarding concerns over the potential impact to unmarked graves associated with the cemetery there. Staff

provided technical direction and assistance to MCDOT's archaeological consultant. This work is still ongoing.

Staff have provided technical assistance to the City of Rockville as a part of archaeological studies at the site of the Avery Road Cemetery. Staff are also providing technical assistance to Rockville as they consider developing a new below-ground cultural resources program.

Staff are providing Montgomery County Police with technical assistance regarding a cold-case missing person, probable homicide investigation at the Annington Master Plan Historic Site. Police suspect that the missing individual may be buried on the grounds, but historical records suggest the grounds may also include unmarked historical burials not yet included on the Burial Sites Inventory. Montgomery Police have conducted forensic human remains detection dog work on site, and Montgomery Planning is assisting the police in following up with Ground Penetrating Radar.

Staff have begun coordinating with the Bethesda Meeting House Foundation regarding planned improvements to the historic cemetery. The foundation has initiated GPR and other studies with a consultant. Staff are providing report review and technical direction as this project moves forward.

Staff conducted GPR survey at the Shaw Family Cemetery in Clarksburg to assist the developer in coming into full compliance with site plan approval conditions. Large oak trees preserved at the site as part of site plan approval had died, necessitating their removal, while ongoing practice for preserving displaced surviving grave markers at the site had proved to be ineffective. The survey work identified the location of the graves and staff made recommendations for arranging the surviving markers on beds of stone in a configuration approximately consistent with their original location and orientation. The completed work improves the appearance of the cemetery and will promote the long-term preservation of the site.

FIELD VISITS

Historic Preservation Staff routinely perform field visits to cemetery sites in the Burial Sites Inventory to confirm or improve mapped locations and learn more about how small family, church, and community cemeteries are sited and laid out. Staff made 25 site visits to cemeteries on or under consideration for listing in the inventory since the last inventory update in 2023. Staff have visited over 100 sites listed in the inventory since the program was initiated in 2018, accounting for approximately 1/3 of the total sites.

PUBLIC INQUIRIES AND OUTREACH

We are regularly contacted by members of the public with questions about cemeteries in the inventory or with inquiries about cemeteries not yet included. More than 30 individuals contacted the department more than 40 times in the last year about a range of cemetery sites and issues. Outreach

efforts since the last update have included contacting property owners and land-management agencies about newly added cemetery sites through certified mail and responding to inquiries about these additions, as well as corresponding with community groups and descendants.

In the fall of 2022, Preservation staff were contacted by a descendant about the location of the Union Wesley Cemetery in Potomac. Union Wesley AME Church was an African American church established in 1874. The church closed in 1920, and the last known burial occurred in 1944. The property was sold in the 1980s as part of a tax sale and has since become heavily overgrown as well as becoming the site of illegal dumping. Staff provided information about the history and location of the site in Planning Department inventory files and met the descendant on site. Planning staff continue to assist the descendant with plans to coordinate a site cleanup while preserving potential cemetery related features on site.

During the fall semester of 2023, University of Maryland students conducted ground penetrating radar survey at two cemetery sites associated with Emory Grove United Methodist Church under the direction of Professor Nicholas Schmerr as part of the Partnership for Action Learning in Sustainability (PALS) program. Staff provided background information and some technical direction for the project, and leant students the use of our GPR unit for part of the fieldwork day. The research was done to identify unmarked graves associated with burial grounds associated with the church.

Staff gave a presentation at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Oakland, CA in January 2024 on our ongoing efforts to find "lost" cemetery sites. SHA is an international professional archaeological organization focused on the archaeology of the modern world. The paper reviewed archival, analytical, and field research conducted by staff during the last five years, including success stories and challenges moving forward.

The Thomas Stone Chapter of the DAR, based in Olney, MD, contacted staff about finding an African American cemetery site the chapter might partner with to assist with site preservation. Staff connected the chapter with descendants working to maintain Ash Memorial Cemetery in Sandy Spring. The DAR and descendants are now working together to craft a cemetery inventory and preservation plan project. Montgomery Planning is providing technical assistance regarding survey methodologies and logical components of a preservation plan.

Staff are coordinating with the Sugarland Ethnohistory Project (SEHP) and Montgomery College concerning archaeological investigations adjacent to the St. Paul Community Church Cemetery. The Sugarland Ethnohistory Project owns the grounds of St Paul's Community Church and cemetery historic site in Sugarland and adjoining property. Sugarland is an African American community that formed in the late 19th century. Montgomery College archaeologist Tara Tetrault has been working with SEHP to identify archaeological features associated with the community. Montgomery Planning is coordinating with SEHP and Montgomery College to conduct GPR survey adjacent to the cemetery to help address whether graves extend outside the marked cemetery boundary.

ONGOING AND FUTURE RESEARCH

INVENTORY REFINEMENT

Research in the burial sites inventory program has found evidence for cemeteries not previously listed in a variety of sources: Maryland Inventory of Historic Places forms, archaeological site forms, plats, deeds, Natural Resources Inventory/Forest Stand Delineation plans, historical newspaper adds, death certificates, and USGS maps, in addition to physical evidence of undocumented cemeteries found through fieldwork. These site leads are currently under research and will be brought to the Planning Board when there is sufficient certainty regarding their location to warrant inclusion in the inventory.

Systematic review of plats and deeds present daunting logistical challenges because there are tens of thousands of pages of material to review. It is possible that machine learning techniques may be useful to find cemetery references on maps such as USGS maps, plats or NRIFSD drawings. Systematic review of tens of thousands of pages of handwritten 19th-century deeds may not be possible at this time.

HUMAN REMAINS DETECTION DOGS AND GPR PILOT STUDY

Staff have initiated a pilot study to test the usefulness of historic human remains detection (HHRD) dogs in finding lost, unmarked graves. HHRD dog teams employ dogs trained for forensic investigations as part of recovery and police investigations and that have experience working on historic sites. A growing body of evidence shows that HHRD dog teams can detect historical graves. We are working with Heather Roche of Bay Area Rescue Canines on a selection of three possible burial grounds. We have completed the HHRD work at all three sites and are in the process of returning with ground penetrating radar to validate the results. Preliminary results suggest we may have succeeded in identifying the burial ground at the Moneysworth Master Plan Historic Site in Clarksburg. The results of the study will be used to refine the inventory and develop recommendations and protocols concerning the use of forensic dogs in our investigations.

MASTER PLAN FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Staff are working on a historic context that will inform future evaluation of cemetery sites for inclusion in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. The context includes a draft classification of cemetery types found in Montgomery County and identification of associated historical themes. The draft context will be used to select up to 20 cemeteries for individual survey. The survey work will include identifying significant characteristics and landscape features that will help us understand what may make an individual site particularly interesting, unusual or important and thus warrant listing as a part of the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

ATTACHMENT A: BURIAL SITES INFORMATION FORMS

Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory

Historic Preservation ID:
HP-360

Name:
Trundle-Belt-Shreve Graveyard

Description:
Small 19th-century family graveyard.

Community: ☐

Religious: ☐

Family: ☑

African American: ☐

Other Site Type:

Number of Burials:

Visible Markers: ☐

Formal Entrance: ☐

Cemetery Sign: ☐

Active: ☐

Earliest Year:

Latest Year:

Is the Site Extant?:
Moved

Is the Location Sensitive?: ☑

Sensitive Contact:

Sensitive Reason:

Location Confidence:
Approximate

Location Confirmed:

Volunteer Forms and External Web Links (Montgomery Planning is not responsible for content. Links provided for informational purposes only)

2006 Survey Summary:

Montgomery Preservation, Inc.:

FindaGrave.com:
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40521678/samuel_daniel_trundle

Maryland Tombstone Transcription Project:

Other Website:
https://apps.mht.maryland.gov/medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M%3B%2012-29.pdf

Master Plan Historic Resource No.:	Historic Resource:

<u>Confirmed by Planning Board:</u>   Confirmation Date: Site Survey Date: Revision Date:

No

Site Surveyor Name:

Brian Crane

Data Originator:

Notes:

Noted as possibly east across a farm road from the Shreve House site (MIHP 12-29) on the archaeological form for Site 18MO295. There is a reference to the grave of Samuel Daniel Trundle possibly having been relocated from the Shreve Farm cemetery to Monocacy in a memorial on findagrave.com. The location is unconfirmed.

Technical information about the locational information shown in the online map.

<u>Public Display Scale:</u>   Is there a Restriction on Sharing Information?:
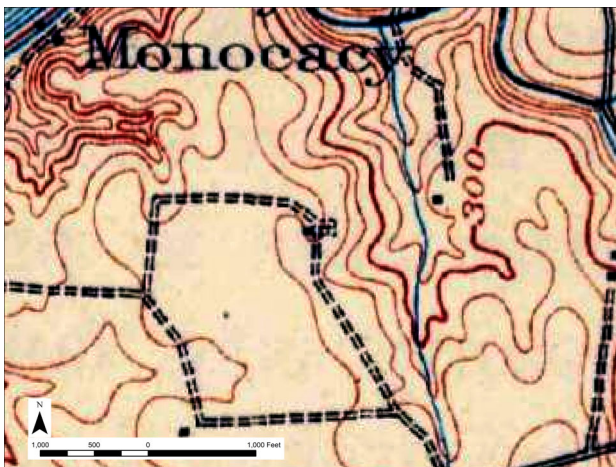
1: 0

GIS Source Date: GIS Source Datum: Boundary Type:

Horizontal Accuracy: GIS Data Source:

Additional Information:

Images:

HP_360_01

Cemetery noted next to the Shreve farmstead on the 1908 USGS Map

Date	03/05/2024
Photographer	Brian Crane

HP_360_02

Approximate location of cemetery on 2023 aerial photograph

Date	03/05/2024
Photographer	Brian Crane

Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory

Historic Preservation ID:

HP-361

Name:

Holland Family Norbeck

Description:

Small 19th-century Family Cemetery

Community: ☐

Religious: ☐

Family: ☑

African American: ☐

Other Site Type:

Number of Burials:

Visible Markers: ☐

Formal Entrance: ☐

Cemetery Sign: ☐

Active: ☐

Earliest Year:

Latest Year:

1895

Is the Site Extant?:

Unknown

Is the Location Sensitive?: ☑

Sensitive Contact:

Sensitive Reason:

Location Confidence:

Known

Location Confirmed:

Volunteer Forms and External Web Links (Montgomery Planning is not responsible for content. Links provided for informational purposes only)

2006 Survey Summary:

NA

Montgomery Preservation, Inc.:

NA

FindaGrave.com:

NA

Maryland Tombstone Transcription Project:

NA

Other Website:

NA

Master Plan Historic Resource No.:   Historic Resource:

Confirmed by Planning Board: Confirmation Date: Site Survey Date: Revision Date:

No

Site Surveyor Name:

Data Originator:

Notes:

Mentioned in 1895 and 1897 deed reservations (Liber JA 49 Folio 358 and Liber JA 58 Folio 128). It also appears on a 1964 Plat (7604). The latest date corresponds to the 1895 transfer, but it is not known for how long the Holland family continued to use the cemetery.

Technical information about the locational information shown in the online map.

Public Display Scale: Is there a Restriction on Sharing Information?:

1: 0

GIS Source Date: GIS Source Datum: Boundary Type:

Horizontal Accuracy: GIS Data Source:

Additional Information:

The 1895 deed from James Holland to Mary Cashell reads in part: "Excepting however from the operation of this deed and reserving in and to ourselves and our heirs with right of ingress and egress, the family burial place, or ground upon said tract, containing anbout one-half acre of grounb more or less in one plot or parcel so long as the same shall be used and maintained only as and for such family burial place and for no other purpose." The 1897 deed reads in part: "reserving and excepting the Holland family burying ground with the right of ingress and egress as reserved in a deed from James M. Holland to Mary Cashell."

Images:
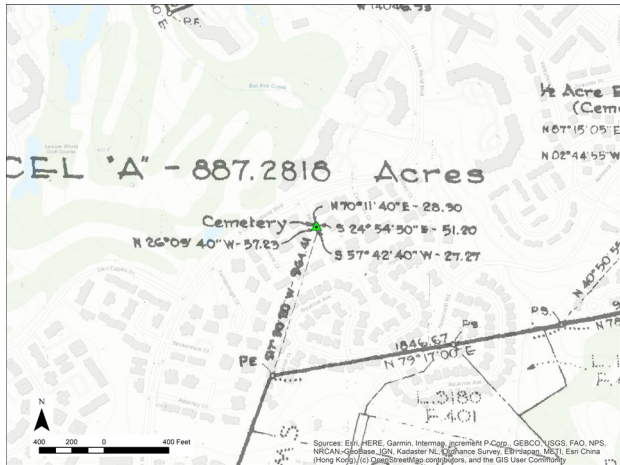
HP_361_01

1964 Plat showing cemetery location

Date	03/06/2024
Photographer	Brian Crane

HP_361_02

1897 farm boundaries and cemetery location on 1951 aerial

Date	03/06/2024
Photographer	Brian Crane

MARKER ID	GIVEN NAME	FAMILY NAME	DEATH YEAR

Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory

Historic Preservation ID:
HP-345

Name:
Linthicum Family Burial Ground

Description:
Small 19th-century rural family burial ground.

Community:	Religious:	Family:	African American:
☐	☐	☑	☐

Other Site Type:

Number of Burials:

Visible Markers:	Formal Entrance:	Cemetery Sign:	Active:
☐	☐	☐	☐

Earliest Year:
1848

Latest Year:

Is the Site Extant?:
Moved

Is the Location Sensitive?:
☑

Sensitive Contact:

Sensitive Reason:

Location Confidence:
Approximate

Location Confirmed:

Volunteer Forms and External Web Links (Montgomery Planning is not responsible for content. Links provided for informational purposes only)

2006 Survey Summary:

Montgomery Preservation, Inc.:

FindaGrave.com:
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/148980697/slingsby-linthicum

Maryland Tombstone Transcription Project:

Other Website:
https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/Medusa/PDF/Montgomery/M%3B%2019-29.pdf

Master Plan Historic Resource No.:   Historic Resource:

Confirmed by Planning Board: Confirmation Date: Site Survey Date: Revision Date:

Site Surveyor Name:

Data Originator:

Notes:

MIHP Form 19-29 references graveyard. Approximate location would likely be within 500 feet of the original house, most likely upslope from the farmhouse.

Technical information about the locational information shown in the online map.

Public Display Scale: Is there a Restriction on Sharing Information?:

1: 0

GIS Source Date: GIS Source Datum: Boundary Type:

                                                                    Point

Horizontal Accuracy: GIS Data Source:

Additional Information:

MIHP Form reads in part: "A Methodist circuit-riding minister, Slingsby Linthicum, was the first Linthicum to move to Montgomery County His son, Lott (or Lot), moved to northwestern Montgomery County in 1811. He married Ann Eliza Watkins Lott and Ann bought 228 3/4 acres of land, named Errors Corrected, from the heirs of Nicholas Ridgeley Warfield in 1826. He purchased an additional thirty acres of Cow Pasture from Asa Holland in 1830. They were buried in the family plot on the farm. The graveyard has since been demolished and the coffins moved to the Salem Methodist Church in Cedar Grove." "Gassaway and Amanda were buried in the family graveyard alongside Lott and Ann." The reference to Salem Church is in error, the family graves were moved to Upper Seneca Baptist Church. Gassaway was the son of Lot Linthicum, Amanda was his wife.

The farmstead was described in an 1848 mortgage (Liber STS 3 Folio 487) as "the same land upon which the said Gassaway W Linthicum now resides and what was known as the "Home Farm" and residence of the late Lot Linthicum." Deed records and historical maps indicate that the present farmstead is in the same location as the home of Lot Linthicum.

Findagrave.com has a marker for Gassaway Linthicum (d. 1885) in Upper Seneca Baptist Church. Findagrave.com has a marker for Slingsby Linthicum (d. 1848) at Roxbury Road Cemetery in Howard County.

Images:

HP-345-01

Most likely area Linthicum family members were buried: within 500 feet of the farmhouse at the same elevation or upslope.

Date   04/08/2022

Photographer   Brian Crane

MARKER ID	GIVEN NAME	FAMILY NAME	DEATH YEAR

Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory

Historic Preservation ID:
HP-158

Name:
Cashell Family Cemetery

Description:
Small family cemetery.

Community: ☐

Religious: ☐

Family: ☑

African American: ☐

Other Site Type:

Number of Burials:
0

Visible Markers: ☐

Formal Entrance: ☐

Cemetery Sign: ☐

Active: ☐

Earliest Year:
0

Latest Year:
0

Is the Site Extant?:
Moved

Is the Location Sensitive?: ☐

Sensitive Contact:

Sensitive Reason:

Location Confidence:
Known

Location Confirmed:

Volunteer Forms and External Web Links (Montgomery Planning is not responsible for content. Links provided for informational purposes only)

2006 Survey Summary:
https://mcatlas.org/filetransfer/HistoricPreservation/MCCI_Summaries_2004/MCCI_Summary_ID_158.pdf

Montgomery Preservation, Inc.:
https://mcatlas.org/filetransfer/HistoricPreservation/Cemeteries/158_Cashell_Family_Layhill/158_Cashell_Family_Layhill_2018/158_Cashell_Family_Layhill_2018_Survey.pdf

FindaGrave.com:
https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/81716/rockville-cemetery

Maryland Tombstone Transcription Project:

Other Website:

Master Plan Historic Resource No.:   Historic Resource:

Confirmed by Planning Board: Confirmation Date: Site Survey Date: Revision Date:

Yes   05/16/2019   08/01/2018

Site Surveyor Name:

Glenn Wallace

Data Originator:

Montgomery Preservation, Inc.

Notes:

Graves were removed in July 1972 and relocated to Rockville Cemetery on June 7, 1975. It is not known whether there are still human remains at this location.

Technical information about the locational information shown in the online map.

Public Display Scale: Is there a Restriction on Sharing Information?:

1: 0

GIS Source Date: GIS Source Datum: Boundary Type:

10/15/2018   Point

Horizontal Accuracy: GIS Data Source:
   MCCIR 2018

Additional Information:

The Cashell family cemetery is referenced in an 1895 deed from George and Mary Cashell to Lloyd Moxley (Liber JA 49 Folio 136). "Nevertheless reserving and excepting from the above conveyance the family grave yard located on the land above described and enough land adjacent to the present enclosures of said grave yard to make the same contain one half acre of land." The cemetery location appears on a 1964 plat map.
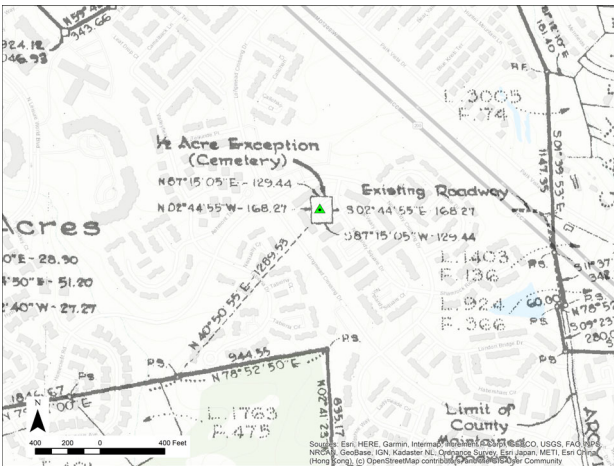
Images:

HP-158-01

Cashell Family Cemetery in 1951 Aerial
Photograph

Date   08/01/2018
Photographer Glen Wallace
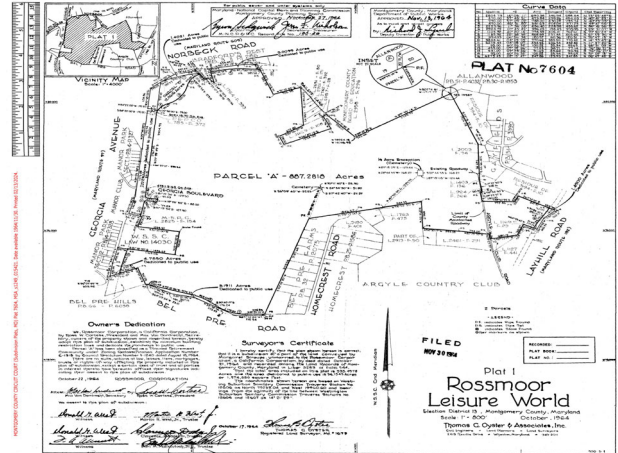
HP-158-02

1964 Plat Map

Date   08/01/2018
Photographer Glen Wallace

HP-158-03

1964 Plat Map Detail

Date   08/01/2018
Photographer Glen Wallace

HP-158-05

Cashell Headstone

Date   08/01/2018
Photographer Glen Wallace

MARKER ID	GIVEN NAME	FAMILY NAME	DEATH YEAR

Montgomery County Burial Sites Inventory

Historic Preservation ID:
HP-199

Name:
Lee Family Cemetery at Calverton-Galway Local Park

Description:

Community:	Religious:	Family:	African American:
☐	☐	☑	☑

Other Site Type:

Number of Burials:	Visible Markers:	Formal Entrance:	Cemetery Sign:	Active:
30	☑	☑	☐	☐

Earliest Year:	Latest Year:	Is the Site Extant?:
1857	1953	Unknown

Is the Location Sensitive?:
☐

Sensitive Contact:

Sensitive Reason:

Location Confidence:
Known

Location Confirmed:

Volunteer Forms and External Web Links (Montgomery Planning is not responsible for content. Links provided for informational purposes only)

2006 Survey Summary:

Montgomery Preservation, Inc.:
https://mcatlas.org/filetransfer/HistoricPreservation/Cemeteries/199_Lee_Family_Silver-Spring/199_Lee_Family_Silver-Spring_2018/199_Lee_Family_Silver-Spring_2018_Survey.pdf

FindaGrave.com:
https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2658977

Maryland Tombstone Transcription Project:

Other Website:

Master Plan Historic Resource No.:   Historic Resource:

Confirmed by Planning Board: Confirmation Date: Site Survey Date: Revision Date:

Yes   05/16/2019   05/21/2018

Site Surveyor Name:

Vivian Eicke

Data Originator:

Montgomery Preservation, Inc.

Notes:

Sarah Lee received her freedom and 130 acres of land by the will of Evan Shaw in 1857. The portion of the property containing the cemetery remained in the Lee family until 1957. There are no dated markers. Findagrave.com has two memorials for individuals who died in 1953. Geophysical research in 2021 found 19 probable and 11 possible graves.

Technical information about the locational information shown in the online map.

Public Display Scale: Is there a Restriction on Sharing Information?:

1: 0

GIS Source Date: GIS Source Datum: Boundary Type:

10/15/2018   Point

Horizontal Accuracy: GIS Data Source:

                                  MCCIR 2018

Additional Information:

Images:

HP-199_01

Approach to cemetery from parking lot, facing south-east

Date	05/21/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

HP-199_02

View toward cemetery, facing south-west

Date	05/21/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

HP-199_03

Granite marker located in the center of burial mound

Date	05/21/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

HP-199_04

Panoramic from west to north to east from marker

Date	05/21/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

HP-199_05

Panoramic from east to south to west from marker

Date	05/21/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

HP-199_06

View from pathway toward cemetery, facing south-east

Date	05/21/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

HP-199_07

New cemetery sign added in December 2018

Date	12/26/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

HP-199_08

Cemetery with new sign at entrance gate

Date	12/26/2018
Photographer	Vivian Eicke

MARKER ID	GIVEN NAME	FAMILY NAME	DEATH YEAR