

Here are some further stones to see. They are notable either for the person they commemorate or their place in the graveyard history.

Near Benjamin Hallowell's stone, in row C, is the stone of Edward Stabler. He was born and lived his whole life in Harewood, just 1/8 mile south of the Meeting House. He was postmaster for 53 years, clerk of the Meeting for several decades, and a master engraver for the U.S. Government. Some of his plates are still in use.

There are two baseball players. Jack Bentley, in Row L, is in the Hall of Fame and was a pitcher for the NY Giants. Charles Stobbs, of the Senators, is in Row BB.

Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior under Franklin Roosevelt, lived in the community and is buried in Row F near the Community House.

The oldest stone is for Martha Stone who died in 1855. Her stone is closest to the Meeting House. The smallest, a fieldstone marker in Row A near the main gate, says 'G.M. 1989.' We don't know who this is.

There are 5 fieldstone markers. Three have no markings. The other (Row J) is large and flat and well worth seeing.

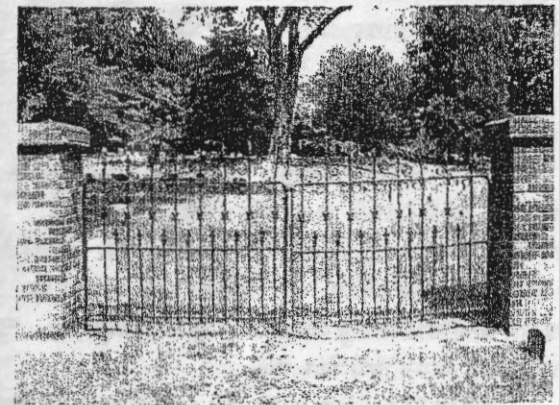
The fence was built in 1909 replacing a wooden one. The \$1200 needed was raised by donations. The gate was a 1907 gift of Alban G. Thomas, storekeeper in Ashton. He is buried in Row I.

The footstone by the gate was removed for lawn care and placed here as a gate stop.



If you have questions, wish assistance in locating an ancestor or in learning more about them, please contact us at 301-774-9792. There is a book on the graveyard available in the office located in the Community House.

A Self-guided Tour of the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting Graveyard



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Welcome

We welcome you to the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting graveyard. We hope you enjoy this lovely place. You are invited to roam throughout the area as you wish or follow our short self-guided tour.

Just two requests apply.

Do not walk on any stone and please be considerate with you litter.

Grave locations are organized in rows, plots and sites. The rows are parallel to the fence which runs between the Meeting House and the Community House. Rows are lettered from A to Q and, then, behind the maintenance road, from AA to EE. Plots are numbered from left to right as you stand looking into the graveyard from the gate. People are interred to the East of the stones and most of the lettering on the older stones faces West. There is a map in the letter box in the graveyard for your use while here.

Begin your tour at the double gate near the Community House.

Walk to the fifth row of gravestones (this is Row F). Caleb Stabler is on the right of the road. Turn right and walk along this row of stones. Notice the use of 'Quaker dates.' Dates give the months in numbers to avoid using the names of old religious deities from non-Christian religions.

After 5 Stablers, there is a square stone which marks a corner of a family plot. Go to the next square stone in front of Pattie Stabler's stone. The face marked A.S. is for Arthur Stabler, the male head of the family for this plot. There are 2 other plot stones with A.S. defining this family plot where Arthur and Anna Stabler are buried. Head stones for these people are to the right.

Look back toward the Community House and see a granite stone with the names facing 90° from the others. This is the only stone oriented this way. This

memorializes Wm. Henry Farquhar, the first editor of the *Annals of Sandy Spring* (1863-1883) and his wife, Margaret.

Walk further along the row you are in and notice that there are foot stones for three graves. These were common at one time but most have been removed to make lawn care easier.

Walk further along to the very large poplar tree (the 6th largest in the state). The stone closest to the tree is that of Benjamin Hallowell. He is one of the most widely known persons buried here. He ran a school in Alexandria where, among others, Robert E. Lee received his secondary education. He was the first president of the agricultural College (now the University of Maryland) and was the principal among the group who founded Swarthmore College, a Quaker college near Philadelphia.

The area on the other side of the tree is the early part of the graveyard where people were buried without headstones as was common Quaker practice until the mid 19th century. One hundred thirty five people are buried in that manner here.

Now turn toward the front fence and walk to the dogwood tree. Under the dogwood tree are three members of the Bready family. A fourth lies nearby. These four, brothers and sisters, all died within 5 days of each other. They were in their teens or 20s. The cause was diphtheria. Such tragedies never occur in this country now because of immunization.

Return to the service road that leads from the gate where you entered. Walk up to the tree on the left of the road. This tree overgrew a gravestone and a plaque on the tree now replaces it. The person buried here was 13 at the time of death.

Walk up along the road to Row BB. Turn to the left and see 2 marble stones memorializing Warwick P. Miller and his wife Mary M. Miller. Read the epitaphs. The one to Mary is a personal

tribute in the form of a poem. It is surmised now that it was written by Warwick, who survived her.

Three stones to the left is Warwick P. Miller 3^d. It says 'Interred at Alloway.' Alloway was a home where the Miller family buried their dead. The graveyard was started when Warwick and Mary Miller, whose epitaphs you have just read, wished to bury their 1 year old son and place a gravestone on his grave. The Meeting in 1852 was still not permitting such markers. Many more members of the Miller family were buried there. Their remains were brought to this graveyard in 1960 when the home was to be sold and razed.

Now go to Row AA on the other side of the main maintenance road. Here you will find the gravestones of Margaret Elgar Sherman Jones, Josiah Waters Jones, and William H. Gilpin and others. There are three emblems by these stones. These are examples of the three types of emblems seen in this graveyard. One is for the American Legion, one is for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the other is for the Sandy Spring Volunteer Fire Department.

As you stroll through the rest of the graveyard, note that more than half of the persons buried here were in their late seventies, eighties and nineties. There are 3 of the 950 persons who were over 100 years of age. This is unusual longevity for the Nineteenth Century in America. For those who survived childhood diseases, they appeared to live a long life, dying at what might be called 'the age of natural death.'