EXPEDITED
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT

Address: 18400 Muncaster Mill Rd., Gaithersburg
24758 Clarksburg Rd., Clarksburg
3610 Brookeville Rd., Olney

Meeting Date: 3/25/2020

Resource: Individually Listed Master Plan Sites
Bussard Farm, Kingsley School, Oakley Cabin

Report Date: 3/18/2020

Applicant: Montgomery Parks

Public Notice: 3/11/2020

Review: HAWP

Tax Credit: n/a

Case Number: 22/07-20A, 10/48-20A, 23/60-20A

Staff: Dan Bruechert

PROPOSAL: Signage

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

☑ Approve

☐ Approve with conditions

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

SIGNIFICANCE: Individually Listed Master Plan Sites (Bussard Farm, Kingsley School, Oakley Cabin)

STYLE: Varied

DATE: Varied

Montgomery Parks applies for this HAWP at three different parks: Bussard Farm (22/07), Kingsley School (10/48), and Oakley Cabin (23/60). Because the work proposed at these sites is nearly identical the work is being evaluated in a single Staff Report.

PROPOSAL

The applicant plans to install three (3) separate 36” × 32” (thirty-six inch by thirty-two inch) fiberglass interpretive signs, installed at a 45-degree angle. The signs are being constructed to Montgomery Parks’ standards and will be set back enough so as not to visually impact the historic resources. The location of each site was evaluated by Parks’ archaeological staff to ensure no resources would be damaged by the installation. Staff Recommends the approval of these HAWPs.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

Policy On Use of Expedited Staff Reports for Simple HAWP Cases

IV. The Expedited Staff Report format may be used on the following type of cases:

2. Modifications to a property, which do not significantly alter its visual character.

6. Signs that are in conformance with all other County sign regulations.
Montgomery County Code; Chapter 24A-8

(b) The commission shall instruct the director to issue a permit, or issue a permit subject to such conditions as are found to be necessary to ensure conformity with the purposes and requirements of this chapter, if it finds that:

1. The proposal will not substantially alter the exterior features of an historic site or historic resource within an historic district; or

2. The proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historical, archeological, architectural or cultural features of the historic site or the historic district in which an historic resource is located and would not be detrimental thereto or to the achievement of the purposes of this chapter; or

3. The proposal would enhance or aid in the protection, preservation and public or private utilization of the historic site or historic resource located within an historic district in a manner compatible with the historical, archeological, architectural or cultural value of the historic site or historic district in which an historic resource is located; or

Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior defines rehabilitation as “the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.” The relevant Standards are as follows:

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Commission approve the HAWP application under the Criteria for Issuance in Chapter 24A-8(b)(1), (2), and (3), having found that the proposal will not substantially alter the exterior features of the historic resource and is compatible in character with the district and the purposes of Chapter 24A;

and with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation #2, 9, and 10;

and with the general condition that the applicant shall present the 3 permit sets of drawings, if applicable, to Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) staff for review and stamping prior to submission for the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS) building permits;

and with the general condition that final project design details, not specifically delineated by the Commission, shall be approved by HPC staff or brought back to the Commission as a revised HAWP application at staff’s discretion;
and with the general condition that the applicant shall notify the Historic Preservation Staff if they propose to make any alterations to the approved plans. Once the work is completed the applicant will contact the staff person assigned to this application at 301-563-3400 or dan.bruechert@montgomeryplanning.org to schedule a follow-up site visit.
APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Email: Jamie Kuhn

Contact Person: Jamie Kuhn

Daytime Phone No.: 301.650.4762

Tax Account No.: See Attached

Name of Property Owner: M-NCPPCMCP

Daytime Phone No.: 301.650.4362

Address: 9700 Bonne HAv. SILVER SPRINGS MD 20907

Contractor: NA

Contractor Registration No.: 

Agent for Owner: 

Daytime Phone No.: 

LOCATION OF BUILDING

House Number: See Attached

Street: 

Town/City: 

Nearest Cross Street: 

Lot: 

Block: 

Subdivision: 

Parcel: 

PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT, ACTIVITY AND USE

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE

☐ Construct ☐ Extend ☐ Alter/Renovate

☐ Move ☐ Install ☐ Wreck/Raze

☐ Revision ☐ Repair ☐ Reversible

☐ AC ☐ Stairs ☐ Room Addition ☐ Porch ☐ Deck ☐ Shed

☐ Solar ☐ Fireplace ☐ Woodburning Stove ☐ Single Family

☐ Fence/Wall (complete Section 4) ☐ Other: 

1B. Construction cost estimate: $ __________

1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit # ________

PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSIONS/ADDITIONS

2A. Type of sewage disposal:

☐ 01 ☐ WSSC ☐ Septic ☐ Other: 

2B. Type of water supply:

☐ 01 ☐ WSSC ☐ Well ☐ Other: 

PART THREE: COMPLETE ON WALL/FENCE/RETAINING WALL

3A. Height ______ feet ______ inches

3B. Indicate whether the fence or retaining wall is to be constructed on one of the following locations:

☐ On party line/property line ☐ Entirely on land of owner ☐ On public right of way/easement

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct, and that the construction will comply with plans approved by all agencies listed and I hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

Jamie Kuhn
Signature of owner or authorized agent

3/3/2020
Date

For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission

Approved:

Disapproved:

Application/Permit No.: 

Date Filed: 

Date Issued: 

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS
Location of Buildings/Premises

Bussard Farm (including Newmantown)
Tax Account Number: 00001276
Address: 18400 Muncaster Road
Nearest Cross Street: Muncaster Mill and Muncaster Roads
Lot: n/a
Liber 4908 Folio 636

Kingsley School
Tax Account Number: 00025192
Address: 24758 Clarksburg Road
Nearest Cross Street: Frederick Road and Clarksburg Road
Lot: n/a
Liber 3199 Folio 428

Oakley Log House
Tax Account Number: 110155
Address: 3610 Brookeville Road
Nearest Cross Street: Brookeville Road and Georgia Avenue
Lot: n/a
Liber 3947 Folio 208

Part One:
Install interpretive signs

Part Two: N/A

Part Three: N/A

Description of existing structural and environmental setting, including historic features and significance.

Bussard Farm

The Bussard family farmstead is located within the 455-acre Agricultural History Farm Park. Past farming practices are interpreted for the public in a historic farmhouse, barn, assorted farm buildings and a modern activity center. The farm is a well-preserved example of a Montgomery County farmstead at the turn of the 20th century. It includes an 1898 large frame bank barn, a farmhouse, a smokehouse, a granary, a tank house, a chicken coop, corn crib, broody house, carriage shed, and equipment shed. The Bussard family owned and operated the farm until the 1960s, when they sold their property to the County to preserve it as a park.

In 1908, the Bussards extensively remodeled the farmhouse to its current two-story frame configuration. They incorporated the foundation of the original log and stone structure, as well as the 19th-century east kitchen wing and the 1864 rear ell.
Of the 273 acres that make up this property, 68.36 are designated under the environmental setting for this Master Plan for Historic Preservation resource.

Kingsley School

The 1893 schoolhouse is a 660 square-foot, one-story, one-room, German-sided, frame structure resting on a fieldstone foundation. Wood stairs lead to an uncovered porch at the main entrance in the east gable end. The side elevations are three and four bays wide. The corrugated tin roof has a cupola for a bell at the ridgeline at the west gable end. A single flue chimney rises through the east gable end. The window openings are boarded up to protect against persistent vandalism. The window frames are extant; however, no sashes remain. The building is located in Little Bennett Regional Park. The historic environmental setting as shown in the GIS layer indicates that the schoolhouse is only partially located in the historic environmental setting (see attached). It includes 1.9 acres.

Before this one-room schoolhouse opened in the late 19th century, children living on farms in “Froggy Hollow” were sent to schools in neighboring Clarksburg or King’s Valley. Parents, concerned about the long walk to these schools, petitioned the county to open a school closer to their homes, and the Kingsley School opened in September 1893 (named after the Kings, a prominent family in the area). Attendance over the years fluctuated between 15 and 31 students, depending on the time of year when children might be required to stay home to work the fields. They ranged from 6 to 16 years of age. The school contained a single classroom and two cloakrooms. It was furnished with a wood-burning stove to heat the room and food that the teacher would cook for the children, a slate blackboard spanning the width of the classroom, and desks. The building was topped by a frame cupola containing a bell to alert students to the start of the day. The grounds contained outhouses.

After serving the community for 42 years, Kingsley School closed in October 1935 due to low enrollment. After most of the students were transferred to a newer, two-room schoolhouse in Clarksburg, the school board sold the property. It remained in private ownership until 1964, when the Noonan family sold the school and over 150 acres to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). This land was the core of Montgomery County’s first regional park, Little Bennett Regional Park.

Oakley Log House

Oakley Cabin was originally part of the Oakley Farm, which occupied part of Colonel Richard Brooke’s large land tract known as “Addition to Brooke Grove.” Brooke was a Revolutionary War hero known as “the Fighting Quaker.” He built the “big house” called Oakley in 1764, which was destroyed in the 1970s.

Brooke, who died in 1788, willed all his property to his only child, Ann, who later married William Hammond Dorsey. They had five children. Like her father, Ann and William never lived on the Oakley Farm. Instead William built their home, Dumbarton Oaks, in Georgetown. When Ann died in 1802, William sold all of his Georgetown property and moved to Oakley. William died in 1818. The Dorseys’ son, Richard B. Dorsey, transformed Oakley into a farm, on which his 23 slaves worked.

Dr. William Bowie Margruder bought Oakley farm in 1836. A local doctor to both white and black families, Margruder owned 19 slaves to help farm the land. Prior to 1879, two more cabins were built on the property. Oakley Cabin is the only remaining one. After Dr. Margruder died in 1873, Josiah J. Hutton purchased the farm.
The 1½-story Oakley Cabin has a stone chimney with brick stack. Oak and chestnut logs are joined with dovetail joints and chinked with stones, now largely covered with cement. There are two rooms divided by a bead board partition wall. A boxed staircase leads to the upper loft.

According to census records from 1880 to 1920, between 22 to 37 people lived in the three cabins. The residents were both black and white, with jobs ranging from farm laborers and carpenters to blacksmiths and laundresses. The cabins formed a small roadside community that likely shared household tasks and sold produce and hand-made articles to travelers on the Brookeville Road. It represented a cross-section of cultures that make up the unique African American folk experience.

The environmental setting is 16.55 acres which includes the domestic structure.

**General Description of Project and its effect on the historic resource(s).**

As part of an ongoing effort by the Cultural Resources Stewardship Section (CRSS) of the Montgomery County Department of Parks to interpret county-owned historic sites, CRSS hired an illustrator to “recreate” scenes from four of our premier properties. Due to the lack of imagery that speak to early farming practices, local African American history, and uses of both domestic and public architecture in Montgomery County before the age of photography, Parks retained Leslie Evans to produce nine different images based on research provided by CRSS staff. These illustrations, in addition to photographs of artifacts, archival documents, and of individuals, will bring to life topics such as slavery as experienced by children of African descent, the establishment and longevity of post-Emancipation black communities (i.e. Oakley, Newmantown), the evolution of farming practices and agrarian buildings/landscape, and attendance in a rural one-room school house. While these signs will be installed at sites that are actively interpreted via docent-led tours, these signs function as a necessary ally to educate visitors when the sites are closed from November to March, and for guests who come on days/times when docents are unavailable. They will have a positive impact by providing historic information to Park visitors.

**Site Plans:** See attached.

**Plans and Elevations:** See attached

**Material Specifications:** The signs are composed of 36” x 24” embedded fiberglass panels set at a 45-degree angle on brown aluminum posts. The cantilevered exhibit base is set into the ground at an ADA compliant waist height of 28”-32”. Cement will be used to anchor the sign posts in the ground to prevent easy removal by vandals and heaving in the winter. The sign will be fabricated by Pannier, a National Park Service approved vendor. The design of the interpretive material follows a standard being set for all historic markers being placed within the county’s Parks system.

**Photographs:** See attached

**Tree Survey:**

*Bussard Farm*: The sign will not be placed next to any mature trees.

*Kingsley School*: The sign will not be placed next to any mature trees.
*Oakley Log Cabin*: The sign will not be placed next to any mature trees.

**Addresses of Adjacent and Confronting Property Owners:**

*Bussard Farm*

7003 Cypress Hill Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 208769: Edem E. Akpandak  
18510 Muncaster Road, Rockville, MD 20855: Howard B. and S.S. Hayes

*Kingsley School*

The building is surrounded on all sides, save one with M-NCPPC property. The one adjacent property owners are:

Lot 9: John and Christine Peeler, 24310 Burnt Hill Road, Clarksburg 20871

*Oakley Log Cabin*

3421 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Eugene and Elaine Bonelli  
3425 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Quanzeng Wang  
3429 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: William L. Wishart  
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APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Email: Jamie.Kuhns@montgomeryparks.org
Contact Person: Jamie F. Kuhns
Daytime Phone No.: 301.650.4762

Tax Account No.: See Attached
Name of Property Owner: M-NCPPC/MCP
Daytime Phone No.: 301.650.4362
Address: 9600 Branch Ave., Silver Springs, MD 20901

Contractor: 
Contractor Registration No.: 
Agent for Owner: 
Daytime Phone No.: 

LOCATION OF BUILDING/HAZARD

House Number: See Attached
Street: 
Town/City: 
Nearest Cross Street: 
Loc: Block: Subdivision: 
Lot: Folio: Parcel: 

PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT/TIATION AND USE

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE
☐ Construct ☐ Alter/Remodel
☐ Move ☐ Install ☐ Revise
☐ Revision ☐ Repair ☐ Rebuild
☐ Other: Independent

1B. Construction cost estimate: $ 

1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit # __________________________

PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION/ADDITONS

2A. Type of sewage disposal: 01 ☐ WSSC 02 ☐ Septic 03 ☐ Other: 

2B. Type of water supply: 01 ☐ WSSC 02 ☐ Well 03 ☐ Other: 

PART THREE: COMPLETE FOR VENIER-TYPE RETAINING WALL

3A. Height _______ feet _______ inches

3B. Indicate whether the fence or retaining wall is to be constructed on one of the following locations:
☐ On party line/property line ☐ Entirely on land of owner ☐ On public right of way/ easement

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct, and that the construction will comply with plans approved by all agencies listed and I hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

Jamie [Signature]
Owner or authorized agent

Date: 3/3/2020

For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission

Approved: 
Disapproved: 
Application/Permit No.: 
Data Filed: 
Data Issued: 

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Location of Buildings/Premises

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Before this one-room schoolhouse opened in the late 19th century, children living on farms in “Froggy Hollow” were sent to schools in neighboring Clarksburg or King’s Valley. Parents, concerned about the long walk to these schools, petitioned the county to open a school closer to their homes, and the Kingsley School opened in September 1893 (named after the Kings, a prominent family in the area). Attendance over the years fluctuated between 15 and 31 students, depending on the time of year when children might be required to stay home to work the fields. They ranged from 6 to 16 years of age. The school contained a single classroom and two cloakrooms. It was furnished with a wood-burning stove to heat the room and food that the teacher would cook for the children, a slate blackboard spanning the width of the classroom, and desks. The building was topped by a frame cupola containing a bell to alert students to the start of the day. The grounds contained outhouses.

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**Plans and Elevations:** See attached

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**Photographs:** See attached

**Tree Survey:**

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The building is surrounded on all sides, save one with M-NCPPC property. The one adjacent property owners are:
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19701 Grayheaven Manor Road, Olney, MD 20832: Anna Fulmer
19705 Grayheaven Manor Road, Olney, MD 20832: John Mullally, Jr.
3415 Brookeville Road, Brookeville, MD 20833: Jane C. Maller
The sign will be installed to the right of the gate (where red star is, as you're looking at the school) but far enough so the gate can open fully. That puts it directly on the "route" of people coming either across the bridge or the Froggy Hollow trail.

Kingsley Schoolhouse

"The children would go ice skating on the creek in the winter time and would go sliding down the hill after snowfalls."

Former Student
Oral History, 1970

1. Do you walk to school?
2. Do you carry drinking water for your classmates from a well in a wooden bucket?
3. Do you carry your lunch to school in a tin pail?
4. Does your school have an outhouse/ outdoor toilet?
5. Do you roam freely and play in nature during recess?
6. Is this how mail is delivered to your school?
7. What did these kids see on their way to school that’s different than what you see?
OAKLEY CABIN SIGNS

Oakley Cabin Signage Project Installation Placement 02 26 2020

⚠️ Uncovering Lives—Archaeology in the Oakley Cabin Community
○ Daily Life
← Facing
Uncovering Lives
Archaeology in the Oakley Cabin Community

Archaeology is the study of the human past using buried items or “artifacts.” It is more than simply digging for old objects in the ground. It’s about reconnecting with peoples from the past through the study of things they abandoned or discarded either intentionally or accidentally, and everyone leaves behind something. The families who lived in the Oakley Cabins – the Downs, Wadlons, Hackerts, Brogden and others whose names are not yet known to researchers – left evidence of their lives, choices, struggles and their triumphs in the artifacts we find through archaeology.

The artifacts unearthed at this site speak to the deliberate, meaningful consumer choices in the everyday items used by the Oakley Cabin community throughout the 19th century. After Emancipation in 1864, these residents presumably bought their goods and groceries at the local African American-owned stores operated by Mr. Thomas Brown and Mr. A. J. Snowdell. Purchasing from these merchants eliminated the racism that would accompany all-white owned stores. Starting in the 1870s goods purchased through mail order catalogues could be picked up from the local post office.

Excavations here have revealed an array of material objects including typical domestic goods like ceramics and glass, architectural and construction materials, clothing and personal items, and burial remains (bones of animals). They came from a series of households, all African American, all renters, who lived in three cabins that made up the Oakley Cabin Community from the early 19th century until 1976. Today the restored Oakley Cabin African American Museum remains a place to learn about and honor these people.

Fragments of Chemnay Lamp Glass provide a glimpse into the lives of the Oakley Cabin residents. The supply of electricity to Montgomery County started downcounty near the Washington, D.C. border and spread out along the railroad lines around 1890. Most Montgomery County did not receive electricity until decades later. Although most farms had electricity by the late 1940s, African Americans in the county did not fare as well as the white community. The last tenant to live in Oakley Cabin, Mr. Bob Donelson, never received power or electrical service, although he lived in the cabin into the 1970s.
Oakley Cabin

Daily Life of the Oakley Community

Oakley Cabin stands today as one of three modest log dwellings built in the early 1860s, once the centerpiece of an active African American roadside community in Brookeville that lasted from the end of the Civil War to the early 20th century.

Formerly part of Oakley Plantation established in 1864, these cabins originally served as slave quarters. Following emancipation in 1864, they were home to African American tenant farm families. Each small cabin housed between five to fourteen members of often extended families – fathers, mothers, their children, grandchildren, and other relatives. Although many families resided at Oakley Cabin over 100 years following the Civil War, none ever owned the cabins or parcels of the former plantation. Many African Americans walked near the Brookville, Chevy and Sandy Spring areas forming their own communities called Mt. Zion, Sunflower, Cincinnati and Blue Marsh.

Daily life was hard in this community. Elderly residents no longer able to work in the fields, tended the vegetable gardens and livestock, often caring for children too young to attend school. Women, shown on the census as “keeping house,” also worked alongside men in the fields, raised small vegetables selling eggs at market or worked from home as laundresses for white employers. Children contributed to the family earnings by working as domestic servants or in the field, and so they attended school only four to five months a year.

Census records identify the names of several families who lived in the Oakley community from the 1870s through the early-20th century. This 1870 Census shows, the families of Resin Wallace, Wesley Hackett and Charles Addison as residents of these cabins. Ten years later, in 1880, the Hackett family household included 14 members, while the Wallace household included 7, and an elderly couple – David and James Dobbs, soaked in the third cabin. While census records provide identifiers and official occupations, they do not completely describe how newly freed African American communities of tenant farmers sustained themselves.
AGRICULTURAL HISTORY FARM PARK (BUSSARD FARM AND NEWMANTOWN) SIGNS

Locations of New Signage

1. Newmantown
2. Newman Family
3. Bussard Family
4. Agricultural Crops and Labor
5. Childhood and Slavery in Maryland
6. Evolution of a House
The current wayside is over 12 years old. Its content needed to be updated with new research, and due to its age, the materials of the sign are past their viable life span. We also believed the content tied to the site warranted two separate signs.
Newmantown

Compared to areas further south, Maryland was welcoming to freed people who wanted to purchase land. Such was the case for Albert and Mary Newman, who following their manumission left Virginia and settled “Newmantown” as a formerly enslaved African American community similar to several other settlements that emerged in Montgomery County following the Civil War.

Beneath a plant of the ball-pine William County area of northern Virginia, Albert served as an overseer while Mary supervised household staff. The plantation was east of Bull Run Creek, which strategically provided a refuge for the Newman in gaining their freedom. From August 28-30, 1862, the battle of Second Manassas (Bull Run) raged to its near west of the plantation where the Newman were enslaved. Later, Albert and Mary recalled “we could see the smoke across Bull Run Creek height with the flushing up of gun fire of Confederate and Union forces.” The enslaved population of the Newman’s home plantation were given permission to leave in order to ease the owner’s “burden” of feeding the enslaved as well as his own family.

With the funds he made from tenant farming, Albert purchased a 36-acre tract of land called “Cod’s Inheritance” from the Pratt family of Montgomery County in November 1879. Here, the Newman established a family enclave, where members lived together and strengthened community ties through kinship. Several generations settled on this one piece of land, creating a family homestead where traditions, skills, and values were passed down.

Building three houses and a number of outbuildings, Newman descendants lived on this site for almost 150 years.

Sustaining a Family

For her family, the Newman family’s life centered around faith and education. On Sundays, the family worshiped at the nearby Mt. Zion Church where the children attended school. For the family, the church and the community they associated with made up most of the community and the family three rice meals. A horse and wagon were used to go to church on Sunday, which made the trip worth for parents that the same journey the children took also got to get to school, there, on foot. Each day, they would stop at the General Store, about rent the way to school, and buy the family with their chores. The General Store only went to the 8th grade. Many of the Newman children went to school in Washington, D.C. where they would go on to pursue work in a variety of fields such as education, military, computer systems, government, and work in the space program.

I started school in the fall of 1940. You had to be seven years old before you could go to school where we lived in Randall. I enjoyed the work, my big brother would carry me across Pond Creek. I didn’t remember every step along the way.

—UNDER MY NAME, TELLS, 1970-1975
3. The Bussard Family

Proposed Placement:
Inset from the road approximately five feet and well out of the way of the driveway leading up to the barn. Wayside should be slightly angled to take in full view of barn and surroundings.

After unsuccessfully trying his hand at mercantile business in Frederick County, Theodore Bussard decided to try farming in Montgomery County where land was more plentiful and inexpensive. When the Bussards bought this property in 1868, the only outbuilding standing was a horse stable. By 1868, Thaddeus had constructed a smokehouse, blacksmith shop, hen house/“bunker,” ice house, carriage house, double cornhouse, granary, wind break, hay barn and a large barnyard.

Some of the agricultural outbuildings seen today are not original to this farm but are tangible examples of the types of structures used by the Bussards. Thaddeus Bussard maintained a crop rotation in which he planted corn every third or fourth year.

(Thaddeus) "marketed his own products. His normal routine was to rise at 4 o’clock in the morning, load the wagon, and set off down the 7th Street Pike to the markets in Washington."

— ZAZELLE BUSSARD ROYER, Thaddeus Bussard’s daughter
4. Agricultural Crops and Labor

Proposed Placement:
Offset about three feet from the fence around the crop garden, facing towards the back fields.

When the Magnoliens operated this farm in the 18th century, the crops were alternated yearly between tobacco and corn. This was called the "Maryland plan." Planters relied on enslaved laborers to do the back-breaking work that began in winter and continued into the fall when tobacco was harvested and cured to shipping to European markets. These crops also yielded the soil of the very elements that make farms productive.

By 1840, the Montgomery County Agriculture Society recognized and promoted the use of fertilizers, particularly guano. Rejuvenated soil yielded a greater variety of crops, including wheat. Ohio Magnollian, who owned this farm between 1840 and 1851 and was a founding member of the Society, decided to make the transition to wheat on the 357 acres. Perhaps as a reflection of how faithful the farm's owners, Ohio called the property "Wheatland." To ensure a continual good crop of wheat, wheat grain was stored in a granary, where it would be seeded through the use of a hand-cranked sowing mill. The 1850 Slave Census documents that Ohio Magnollian enslaved 27 individuals on this farm, including men, women, and children ranging in age from 10 to 64 years.

Maryland ended slavery in 1864, freeing African Americans who labored under bondage on this former plantation. Yet, their hands were always needed on a farm of this size. "Tenant farming," including Enterprise Finneybrook, also worked here and lived in a frame "tenant house" that stood on the west side of the farmstead.

Tenant farming was a lease agreement where a farmer rented a portion of land to grow crops and paid for this use either by cash or by sharing the crop ("sharecropping").

Much like other local farmers at the turn of the century, the Finneybrook family focused on the production of general farm crops for sale and home use, small-scale dairy farming, the feeding of beef cattle, hog raising, market gardening, and fruit growing.

"It was a slave...period in the history of Maryland, her farms began to be cultivated by the last cultivator populer to slave labor, and hence...he must understand the Tensions...developing slaves for the more modern states. This fray given an exemplary to slavery in Maryland..."

ALL the slaves, both men and women, except those about the houses, were forced to work in the field. We raised corn, wheat...when the tobacco was ripe. On many farms, there are frequently some of it. When the tobacco is long, we live as other people. We lived in houses, and we called tobacco farmers. They grew very profitable to the tobacco farmers, and must be carefully planted off the land. We never sold our land, but when the slave was sold, then the tobacco...must be taken and the person in whose care they were found, to sell them. This was done to reduce them more valuable..."
5. Childhood and Slavery in Maryland

Proposed Placement:
Next to the staircase leading into the gable end of the kitchen wing, the front of the sign aligned with the bottom of the staircase.
6. Evolution of a House

Proposed Placement:
Near the end of the stone sidewalk in front of the house, angled slightly to match the orientation of the house on the interpretive panel.

This farm was originally settled and developed by the Magruder family who lived here from 1734 to 1770. By 1779, Isaac Magruder built a one-story composite house of stone and log that was the original main block of the larger structure standing today. William Talbott purchased the property in 1894 from his father-in-law, Edwin Munsell. Talbott constructed a two-story rear ell on the farm house. Added in the mid-1930s, the ell included a less formal living room on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs.

Thaddeus Buxton acquired the farm in 1888. Ten years later, Thaddeus demolished the old Magruder block (see 1) but retained the attached mid-19th-century kitchen. Today, the foundation of the late 19th-century structure still exists under the larger, two-story house. Of vernacular design, it had Victorian features such as a bay window and elaborately turned front porch posts.

When Harry Buxton remodeled the house in the 1940s, he replaced the original porch posts with a less ornate square bowed design. The same architectural touch was added to the new porch he put on the kitchen façade. Inside, the kitchen was also updated with new electrical appliances. The family enjoyed another modern convenience when Harry installed indoor plumbing (bathrooms). Until that time, the family utilized an outdoor outhouse that was purchased from Sears-Roebuck.

Parks began renovation efforts in the late 1970s -- by removing the then dilapidated mushroom and the brick veneer off the kitchen exterior walls that Harry and his son installed. The goal was to take the entire house -- inside and out -- back to its early 20th-century appearance.

When the property was advertised for sale in 1870, the notice identified "a large and comfortable frame dwelling house... The farm is located in a community noted for its thrift, intelligence and enterprise, and for all the qualities that make up good society."
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301/563-3400

APPLICATION FOR
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Email: Jamie.Kuhns@montgomerycountymd.gov
Contact Person: Jamie K. Kuhns
Daytime Phone No.: 301-650-4762

Tax Account No.: See Attached
Name of Property Owner: M-NCPPC/MCP
Daytime Phone No.: 301-650-4362
Address: 9500 Branch Ave. Silver Spring MD 20901

Contractor: N/A
Contractor Registration No.: ____________________________
Agent for Owner: ____________________________ Daytime Phone No.: ____________________________

LOCATION OF BUILDING

House Number: See Attached
Street: ____________________________
Town/City: ____________________________ Nearest Cross Street: ____________________________
Lot: ____________________________ Block: ____________________________ Subdivision: ____________________________
Lieu: ____________________________ Folio: ____________________________ Parcel: ____________________________

PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT, ACTION AND USE

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE: ☐ Construct ☐ Alter/Renovate ☐ AC ☐ Room Addition ☐ Porch ☐ Deck ☐ Shed
☐ Move ☐ Install ☐ Wreck/Raze ☐ Solar ☐ Fireplace ☐ Woodburning Stove ☐ Single Family
☐ Revision ☐ Repair ☐ Revocable ☐ Fence/Wall (complete Section 2) ☐ Other: Single Family

1B. Construction cost estimate: $________

1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit # __________

PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSIONS/ADDITONS

2A. Type of sewage disposal: ☐ 01 WSSC ☐ 02 Septic ☐ 03 Other: ____________________________
2B. Type of water supply: ☐ 01 WSSC ☐ 02 Well ☐ 03 Other: ____________________________

PART THREE: COMPLETE ON VARIOUS TERRAIN/RAMPS/WALLS

3A. Height: ____________ feet ____________ inches

3B. Indicate whether the fence or retaining wall is to be constructed on one of the following locations:
☐ On party line/property line ☐ Entirely on land of owner ☐ On public right of way/ easement

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the foregoing application, that the application is correct, and that the construction will comply with plans approved by all agencies listed and I hereby acknowledge and accept this to be a condition for the issuance of this permit.

____________________________________
Signature of owner or authorized agent

3/3/2020
Date

Approved: ____________________________
For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission

Disapproved: ____________________________
Signature: ____________________________ Date: ____________________________

Application/Permit No.: ____________________________ Date Filed: ____________________________ Date Issued: ____________________________

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

Edn 5/21/99
Location of Buildings/Premises

Bussard Farm (including Newmanton)
Tax Account Number: 00001276
Address: 18400 Muncaster Road
Nearest Cross Street: Muncaster Mill and Muncaster Roads
Lot: n/a
Liber 4908 Folio 636

Kingsley School
Tax Account Number: 00025192
Address: 24758 Clarksburg Road
Nearest Cross Street: Frederick Road and Clarksburg Road
Lot: n/a
Liber 3199 Folio 428

Oakley Log House
Tax Account Number: 110155
Address: 3610 Brookeville Road
Nearest Cross Street: Brookeville Road and Georgia Avenue
Lot: n/a
Liber 3947 Folio 208

Part One:
Install interpretive signs

Part Two: N/A

Part Three: N/A

Description of existing structural and environmental setting, including historic features and significance.

Bussard Farm

The Bussard family farmstead is located within the 455-acre Agricultural History Farm Park. Past farming practices are interpreted for the public in a historic farmhouse, barn, assorted farm buildings and a modern activity center. The farm is a well-preserved example of a Montgomery County farmstead at the turn of the 20th century. It includes an 1898 large frame bank barn, a farmhouse, a smokehouse, a granary, a tank house, a chicken coop, corn crib, broody house, carriage shed, and equipment shed. The Bussard family owned and operated the farm until the 1960s, when they sold their property to the County to preserve it as a park.

In 1908, the Bussards extensively remodeled the farmhouse to its current two-story frame configuration. They incorporated the foundation of the original log and stone structure, as well as the 19th-century east kitchen wing and the 1864 rear ell.
Of the 273 acres that make up this property, 68.36 are designated under the environmental setting for this Master Plan for Historic Preservation resource.

**Kingsley School**

The 1893 schoolhouse is a 660 square-foot, one-story, one-room, German-sided, frame structure resting on a fieldstone foundation. Wood stairs lead to an uncovered porch at the main entrance in the east gable end. The side elevations are three and four bays wide. The corrugated tin roof has a cupola for a bell at the ridgeline at the west gable end. A single flue chimney rises through the east gable end. The window openings are boarded up to protect against persistent vandalism. The window frames are extant; however, no sashes remain. The building is located in Little Bennett Regional Park. The historic environmental setting as shown in the GIS layer indicates that the schoolhouse is only partially located in the historic environmental setting (see attached). It includes 1.9 acres.

Before this one-room schoolhouse opened in the late 19th century, children living on farms in “Froggy Hollow” were sent to schools in neighboring Clarksburg or King’s Valley. Parents, concerned about the long walk to these schools, petitioned the county to open a school closer to their homes, and the Kingsley School opened in September 1893 (named after the Kings, a prominent family in the area). Attendance over the years fluctuated between 15 and 31 students, depending on the time of year when children might be required to stay home to work the fields. They ranged from 6 to 16 years of age. The school contained a single classroom and two cloakrooms. It was furnished with a wood-burning stove to heat the room and food that the teacher would cook for the children, a slate blackboard spanning the width of the classroom, and desks. The building was topped by a frame cupola containing a bell to alert students to the start of the day. The grounds contained outhouses.

After serving the community for 42 years, Kingsley School closed in October 1935 due to low enrollment. After most of the students were transferred to a newer, two-room schoolhouse in Clarksburg, the school board sold the property. It remained in private ownership until 1964, when the Noonan family sold the school and over 150 acres to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC). This land was the core of Montgomery County’s first regional park, Little Bennett Regional Park.

**Oakley Log House**

Oakley Cabin was originally part of the Oakley Farm, which occupied part of Colonel Richard Brooke’s large land tract known as “Addition to Brooke Grove.” Brooke was a Revolutionary War hero known as “the Fighting Quaker.” He built the “big house” called Oakley in 1764, which was destroyed in the 1970s.

Brooke, who died in 1788, willed all his property to his only child, Ann, who later married William Hammond Dorsey. They had five children. Like her father, Ann and William never lived on the Oakley Farm. Instead William built their home, Dumbarton Oaks, in Georgetown. When Ann died in 1802, William sold all of his Georgetown property and moved to Oakley. William died in 1818. The Dorseys’ son, Richard B. Dorsey, transformed Oakley into a farm, on which his 23 slaves worked.

Dr. William Bowie Margruder bought Oakley farm in 1836. A local doctor to both white and black families, Margruder owned 19 slaves to help farm the land. Prior to 1879, two more cabins were built on the property. Oakley Cabin is the only remaining one. After Dr. Margruder died in 1873, Josiah J. Hutton purchased the farm.
The 1½-story Oakley Cabin has a stone chimney with brick stack. Oak and chestnut logs are joined with dovetail joints and chinked with stones, now largely covered with cement. There are two rooms divided by a bead board partition wall. A boxed staircase leads to the upper loft.

According to census records from 1880 to 1920, between 22 to 37 people lived in the three cabins. The residents were both black and white, with jobs ranging from farm laborers and carpenters to blacksmiths and laundresses. The cabins formed a small roadside community that likely shared household tasks and sold produce and hand-made articles to travelers on the Brookeville Road. It represented a cross-section of cultures that make up the unique African American folk experience.

The environmental setting is 16.55 acres which includes the domestic structure.

**General Description of Project and its effect on the historic resource(s).**

As part of an ongoing effort by the Cultural Resources Stewardship Section (CRSS) of the Montgomery County Department of Parks to interpret county-owned historic sites, CRSS hired an illustrator to “recreate” scenes from four of our premier properties. Due to the lack of imagery that speak to early farming practices, local African American history, and uses of both domestic and public architecture in Montgomery County before the age of photography, Parks retained Leslie Evans to produce nine different images based on research provided by CRSS staff. These illustrations, in addition to photographs of artifacts, archival documents, and of individuals, will bring to life topics such as slavery as experienced by children of African descent, the establishment and longevity of post-Emancipation black communities (i.e. Oakley, Newmantown), the evolution of farming practices and agrarian buildings/landscape, and attendance in a rural one-room school house. While these signs will be installed at sites that are actively interpreted via docent-led tours, these signs function as a necessary ally to educate visitors when the sites are closed from November to March, and for guests who come on days/times when docents are unavailable. They will have a positive impact by providing historic information to Park visitors.

**Site Plans:** See attached.

**Plans and Elevations:** See attached

**Material Specifications:** The signs are composed of 36” x 24” embedded fiberglass panels set at a 45-degree angle on brown aluminum posts. The cantilevered exhibit base is set into the ground at an ADA compliant waist height of 28”-32”. Cement will be used to anchor the sign posts in the ground to prevent easy removal by vandals and heaving in the winter. The sign will be fabricated by Pannier, a National Park Service approved vendor. The design of the interpretive material follows a standard being set for all historic markers being placed within the county’s Parks system.

**Photographs:** See attached

**Tree Survey:**

*Bussard Farm:* The sign will not be placed next to any mature trees.

*Kingsley School:* The sign will not be placed next to any mature trees.
Oakley Log Cabin: The sign will not be placed next to any mature trees.

Addresses of Adjacent and Confronting Property Owners:

Bussard Farm
7003 Cypress Hill Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 208769: Edem E. Akpandak
18510 Muncaster Road, Rockville, MD 20855: Howard B. and S.S. Hayes

Kingsley School
The building is surrounded on all sides, save one with M-NCPPC property. The one adjacent property owners are:

Lot 9: John and Christine Peeler, 24310 Burnt Hill Road, Clarksburg 20871

Oakley Log Cabin
3421 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Eugene and Elaine Bonelli
3425 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Quanzeng Wang
3429 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: William L. Wishart
3501 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Marvin and M.S. Shenkler
3505 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Michael and E.E. Schulz
3504 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Alexander Bukreyev
3513 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Michael and Carolin Frenkel
3517 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Donna W. Hardy
3521 Sundown Farm Way, Olney, MD 20832: Joel and T.L. Greenblatt
4424 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Oliver and T.J. Hofs
4420 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Preston Markley
4416 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Evan E. and M.G. Thompson
4412 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Jeffrey and Christine Davidson
4408 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: James Myers
4404 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Michael Roosevelt
4400 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Dennis Fitzgerald
4324 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: C.R. McIntyre
4320 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: E. Wayne Edwards
4316 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Christopher Squiers
4312 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: James Paterson
4308 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Peter Kreglof
4304 Mt. Olney Lane, Olney, MD 20832: Patrick Ward
19701 Grayheaven Manor Road, Olney, MD 20832: Anna Fulmer
19705 Grayheaven Manor Road, Olney, MD 20832: John Mullally, Jr.
3415 Brookeville Road, Brookeville, MD 20833: Jane C. Maller
KINGSLEY SCHOOL SIGN

The sign will be installed to the right of the gate (where red star is, as you're looking at the school) but far enough so the gate can open fully. That puts it directly on the "route" of people coming either across the bridge or the Froggy Hollow trail.
OAKLEY CABIN SIGNS

Oakley Cabin Signage Project Installation Placement 02 26 2020

⚠️ Uncovering Lives—Archaeology in the Oakley Cabin Community
⊙ Daily Life
→ Facing
**Uncovering Lives**

*Archaeology in the Oakley Cabin Community*

Archaeology is the study of the human past using buried items or “artifacts.” It is more than simply digging for old objects in the ground. It’s about reconnecting with people from the past through the study of things they abandoned or discarded either intentionally or accidentally—and everyone leaves behind something. The families who lived in the Oakley Cabins—the Deanes, Waldonas, Hacketts, Broadens and others whose names are not yet known to researchers—left evidence of their lives, choices, struggles and triumphs in the artifacts we find through archaeology.

The artifacts unearthed at this site speak to the deliberate, meaningful consumer choices in the everyday items used by the Oakley Cabin community throughout the 19th century. After Emancipation in 1864, these residents presumably bought their goods and groceries at the local African American-owned stores operated by Mr. Thomas Brown and Mr. A. J. Snodderly. Purchasing from these merchants eliminated the racism that they would encounter at white-owned stores. Starting in the 1870s, goods purchased through mail order catalogs could be picked up from the local post office.

Excavations here have revealed an array of material objects including typical domestic goods like ceramics and glass, architectural and construction materials, clothing and personal items, and burial remains (bones of animals). They came from a series of households, all African American, all renters, who lived in these cabins that made up the Oakley Cabin Community from the early 19th century until 1976. Today the restored Oakley Cabin African American Museum remains a place to learn about and honor these people.

**Fragments of Chimney Lamp Slasa provide a glimpse into the lives of the Oakley Cabin residents.** The supply of electricity in Montgomery County started down-county near the Washington, D.C. border and spread out along the tidewater lines around 1899. Prior Montgomery County did not receive electricity until decades later. Although most farms had electricity by the late 1930s, African Americans in the county did not fare as well as the white community. The last tenant to live in Oakley Cabin, Mr. Bob Jeter, never received power or electric service, although he lived in the cabin into the 1970s.
Oakley Cabin

Daily Life of the Oakley Community

Oakley Cabin stands today as one of three modest log dwellings built in the early-1900s. Once the center of an active African American roadside community in Brookville that lasted from the end of the Civil War to the early 20th century. Formerly part of Oakley Plantation established in 1864, these cabins originally served as slave quarters. Following emancipation in 1864, they were home to African American tenant farm families. Each small cabin housed between five to fourteen members of often extended families – fathers, mothers, their children, grandchildren, and other relatives. Although many families resided at Oakley Cabin over 100 years following the Civil War, none ever owned the cabins or passed on the former plantation. Many African Americans walked near the Brookville, Clear and Sandy Springs areas forming their own communities called Mt. Zion, Sunshine, Cincinnati and Blue Marsh.

Daily life was hard in this community. Elderly residents no longer able to work in the fields, tended the vegetable gardens and livestock, often caring for children too young to attend school. Women, shown on the census as “keeping house,” also worked alongside men in the fields, earned small wages picking eggs at market or worked from home as laundresses for white employers. Children contributed to the family earnings by working as domestic servants or in the field, and so they attended school only four to five months a year.

Census records identify the names of several families who lived in the Oakley community from the 1870s through the early-20th century. This 1920 Census shows the families of Resin Wallace, Wesley Hackett and Charles Addison as residents of these cabins. Ten years later, in 1930, the Wallace family household included 14 members, while the Hackett household included 7, and an elderly couple – David and Jamaica Dobbs, located in the third cabin. While census records provide identifiers and official occupations, they do not completely describe how newly freed African American communities of tenant farmers sustained themselves.
Locations of New Signage

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The current wayside is over 12 years old. Its content needed to be updated with new research, and due to its age, the materials of the sign are past their viable life span. We also believed the content tied to the site warranted two separate signs.
Newmantown

Compared to areas further south, Maryland was welcoming to freed people who wanted to purchase land. Such was the case for Albert and Mary Newman, who following their manumission left Virginia and settled in ‘Newmantown’ as a family-based African American community similar to several other settlements that emerged in Montgomery County following the Civil War.

Established on a plantation in the Fairfax-Prince William Counties area of Northern Virginia, Albert served as an overseer while Mary supervised household tasks. The plantation was one of the few still under slave labor in 1862 when the abolitionists seized power for the Newmans in gaining freedom from slavery. In 1866, Albert purchased a 26-acre tract of land called ‘Corbin’s Diversion’ from the Prout family of Montgomery County in November 1897. Here, the Newmans established a family enclave, where members lived together and strengthened community ties through kinship. Several generations settled on this one piece of land, creating a family household where traditions, skills, and values were passed down.

Building three houses and a number of outbuildings, Newman descendants lived on this site for almost 150 years.

Sustaining a Family

Newman families were often large, offering strict discipline and encouraging the education of their children. As a result, the family maintained a strong community spirit.

Family Traditions

The Newmans were well-known for their school, which was located in the community. The school was a focal point for the community and provided a place for children to learn and socialize. The school was open to children of all ages and provided education in English, math, and basic skills. The school was run by teachers who were well-respected in the community and were often family members. The school was well-funded and had a large number of students, and the teachers were paid well for their work. The school was considered a pillar of the community and was a source of pride for the Newman family.
3. The Bussard Family

Proposed Placement:
Inset from the road approximately five feet and well out of the way of the driveway leading up to the barn. Wayside should be slightly angled to take in full view of barn and surroundings.

Bussard Family

After unsuccessfully trying his hand at the mercantile business in Frederick County, Thaddeus Bussard decided to try farming in Montgomery County where land was more plentiful and inexpensive. When the Bussards bought this property in 1855, the only outbuilding standing was a frame shed. By 1865, Thaddeus had constructed a smokehouse, blacksmith shop, hen house/tenner, ice house, carriage house, double cornhouse, granary, windbreak, hay barn and a large bank barn.

Some of the agricultural outbuildings seen today are not original to the farm but are tangible examples of the types of structures used by the Bussards. Thaddeus Bussard maintained a crop rotation in which he planted corn every third or fourth year.

(Thaddeus) “marketed his own products. His normal routine was to rise at 4 o’clock in the morning, load the wagon, and set off down the 7th Street Pike to the markets in Washington.”

— ZAZELLE BUSSARD ROYER, Thaddeus Bussard’s daughter
Agricultural Crops and Labor

Proposed Placement:
Offset about three feet from the fence around the crop garden, facing towards the back fields.

When the Magnudes operated this farm in the 19th century, the crops were alternated yearly between tobacco and corn. This was called the “Maryland plan.” Planters relied on enslaved laborers to do the back-breaking work that began in winter and continued into the fall when tobacco was harvested and cured to be sent to European markets. These crops also enabled the soil of the very nutrient that made farms productive.

By 1840, the Montgomery County Agricultural Society recognized and promoted the use of fertilizers, particularly grains. Rejuvenated soil yielded a greater variety of crops, including wheat. Ohio Magnuder, who owned this farm between 1834 and 1854 and was a founding member of the Society, decided to make the transition to wheat on his 357 acres. Perhaps as a reflection of how faithful he farm servant, Ohio called his property “Wheatland.” To ensure a continual good crop of wheat, entire grain was stored in a granary, where it would be seeded through the use of a hand-cranked harvesting mill. The 1852 Slave Census documents that Ohio Magnuder enslaved 21 individuals on this farm, including men, women, and children ranging in age from a month old to 54 years.

Maryland ended slavery in 1864, freeing African Americans who labored under bondage on this former plantation. Yet, sharecroppers were always forced on a farm of the side. Tenant farmers, including William Finneythong, also worked here and lived in a frame “tenant house” that stood on the west side of the barn yard. “Tenant farming” was a lease agreement where a farmer rented a portion of land to grow crops and paid for this use either by cash or by sharing the crop (“sharecropping”).

As the local farmers at the turn of the century, the Bossard family focused on the production of general farm crops for sale and home use, small-scale dairy farming, the feeding of beef cattle, hog raising, market gardening and fruit growing.

“At a very early period in the history of Maryland, her farms began to be cultivated by the soil cultivation peculiar to slave states, and hence the soil underwent the formation of breeding classes for the more southern states. This was given an impetus by slavery, in Maryland...”

“A MONOCHROME OF BAKERS CREEK,

Bakers Creek, Md.

AUSTIN C. MEGGESON.
5. Childhood and Slavery in Maryland

Proposed Placement:
Next to the staircase leading into the gable end of the kitchen wing, the front of the sign aligned with the bottom of the staircase.
6. Evolution of a House

Proposed Placement:
Near the end of the stone sidewalk in front of the house, angled slightly to match the orientation of the house on the interpretive panel.

This farm was originally settled and developed by the Magruder family, who lived here from 1734 to 1770. By 1779, Isaac Magruder built a one-story composite house of stone and log that was the original main block of the larger structure standing today. William Talbott purchased the property in 1864 from his father-in-law, Edwin Munson Talbott, and constructed a two-story rear ell on the farm house. Added in the mid-1880s, the ell included a less formal living room on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs.

Thaddeus Buxsard acquired the farm in 1898. Ten years later, Thaddeus demolished the old Magruder block (see 1) but retained the attached mid-19th-century kitchen. Today, the foundation of the late 19th-century structure still exists under the larger, two-story house. Of vernacular design, it had Victorian features such as a bay window and elaborately turned front porch posts.

When Harry Buxsard remodeled the house in the 1940s, he replaced the original porch posts with a two-ornate square boxed design. The same architectural touch was added to the new porch he put on the kitchen façade. Inside, the kitchen was also updated with new electrical appliances. The family enjoyed another modern convenience when Harry installed indoor plumbing (bathrooms). Until that time, the family utilized an outdoor outhouse that was purchased from Sears-Roebuck.

Parks began renovation efforts in the late 1970s – by removing the then-dilapidated mushroom and the brick veneer off the kitchen exterior walls that Harry and his son installed. The goal was to take the entire house – inside and out – back to its early 20th-century appearance.

When the property was advertised for sale in 1878, the notice identified “a large and comfortable frame dwelling house. The farm is located in a community noted for its thrift, intelligence and enterprise, and for all the qualities that make up good society.”

This house exemplifies the development of vernacular framing and the influence of Victorian and early 20th-century architecture on the farm landscape.
KINGSLEY SCHOOL SIGN

The sign will be installed to the right of the gate (where red star is, as you're looking at the school) but far enough so the gate can open fully. That puts it directly on the "route" of people coming either across the bridge or the Froggy Hollow trail.
OAKLEY CABIN SIGNS

Oakley Cabin Signage Project Installation Placement 02 26 2020

△ Uncovering Lives—Archaeology in the Oakley Cabin Community
⊙ Daily Life
← Facing
Uncovering Lives
Archaeology in the Oakley Cabin Community

Archaeology is the study of the human past using buried items or "artifacts." It is more than simply digging for old objects in the ground. It’s about reconnecting with people from the past through the study of things they abandoned or discarded (either intentionally or accidentally) and everyone leaves behind something. The families who lived in the Oakley Cabins – the Esneys, Wallaces, Hacketts, Brodgers and others whose names are now known to researchers – left evidence of their lives, choices, struggles and their triumphs in the artifacts we find through archaeology.

The artifacts unearthed at this site speak to the deliberate, meaningful consumer choices in the everyday items used by the Oakley Cabin community throughout the 19th century. After Emancipation in 1864, these residents presumably bought their goods and groceries at the local African American-owned stores operated by Mr. Thomas Brown and Mr. A.J. Smoother. Publishing from these merchants eliminated the racism that would encounter at white-owned stores. Starting in the 1870s goods purchased through mail order catalogues could be picked up from the local post office.

Excavations here have revealed an array of material objects including typical domestic goods like ceramics and glass, architecture and construction materials, clothing and personal items, and burial remains (bones of animals). They came from a series of households, all African American: all tenants, who lived in three cabins that made up the Oakley Community from the early 1890s until 1976. Today the restored Oakley Cabin African American Museum remains a place to learn about and honor these people.

Fragments of Chinese Lamp Slab provide a glimpse into the lives of the Oakley Cabin residents. The supply of electricity to Montgomery County started down-country near the Washington, D.C. border and spread out along the Old Wire roads around 1910. Rural Montgomery County did not receive electricity until decades later. Although most farms had electricity by the late 1920s, African Americans in the county did not fare as well as the white community. The best reasoner to live in Oakley Cabin, Mr. Bob Davenett, never received power or electric service, although he lived in the cabin into the 1970s.
Oakley Cabin

Daily Life of the Oakley Community

Oakley Cabin stands today as one of three modest log dwellings built in the early-1860s, once the center of an active African American roadside community in Broilkville that lasted from the end of the Civil War to the early 20th century.

Formerly part of Oakley Plantation established in 1814, these cabins originally served as slave quarters. Following emancipation in 1864, they were home to African American tenant farm families. Each small cabin housed families of often extended members of the community - fathers, mothers, their children, grandchildren, and other relatives. smoked many families resided at Oakley Cabin over 100 years following the Civil War, none ever owned the cabins or parcels of the former plantation. Many African Americans walked near the Brookeville, Chevy and Sandy Spring areas forming their own communities called Mt. Zion, Sunbeam, Cincinnatii and Blue Marsh.

Daily life was hard in this community. Elderly residents no longer able to work in the fields, tended the vegetable gardens and livestock, often caring for children too young to attend school. Women, shown on the census as "keeping house," also worked alongside men in the fields, raised small crops selling eggs at market or worked from home as laundresses for white employers. Children contributed to the family earnings by working as domestic servants in the field and at home and attended school only four to five months a year.

Census records identify the names of several families who lived in the Oakley community from the 1870s through the early-20th century. This 1900 Census shows the families of Resin Wallace, Wesley Hackett and Charles Addison as residents of these cabins. Ten years later, in 1910; the Hackett family household included 14 members, while the Wallace household included 7, and an elderly couple - David and Harriett Dobson, towered in the third cabin. While census records provide identifiers and official occupations, they do not completely describe how newly freed African American communities of tenant farmers sustained themselves.
Locations of New Signage

1. Newmantown  
2. Newman Family  
3. Bussard Family  
4. Agricultural Crops and Labor  
5. Childhood and Slavery in Maryland  
6. Evolution of a House
The current wayside is over 12 years old. Its content needed to be updated with new research, and due to its age, the materials of the sign are past their viable life span. We also believed the content tied to the site warranted two separate signs.
3. The Bussard Family

Proposed Placement:
Inset from the road approximately five feet and well out of the way of the driveway leading up to the barn. Wayside should be slightly angled to take in full view of barn and surroundings.

Bussard Family

After unsuccessfully trying his hand at the mercantile business in Frederick County, Thaddew Bussard decided to try farming in Montgomery County where land was more plentiful and inexpensive. When the Bussards bought this property in 1856, the only outbuilding standing was a one-story frame. By 1905, Thaddew had constructed a smokehouse, blacksmith shop, hen house, and ice house. In 1924, they added a dairy barn and a large bank barn.

Some of the agricultural outbuildings seen today are not original to this farm but are tangible examples of the types of structures used by the Bussards. Thaddew Bussard maintained a crop rotation in which he planted corn every third or fourth year.

(Thaddew) “marketed his own products. His normal routine was to rise at 4 oclock in the morning, load the wagon, and set off down the 7th Street Pike to the markets in Washington.”

—Zazelle Bussard Royer, Thaddew Bussard’s daughter
4. Agricultural Crops and Labor

Proposed Placement:
Offset about three feet from the fence around the crop garden, facing towards the back fields.

When the Magnuders operated this farm in the 19th century, the crops were alternated yearly between tobacco and corn. This was called the "Maryland plan." Planters relied on enslaved laborers to do the back-breaking work that began in winter and continued into the fall when tobacco was harvested and cured to shipping to European markets. These crops also helped the soil of the very nutrients that made farms productive.

By 1850, the Montgomery County Agriculture Society recognized and promoted the use of fertilizers, particularly greens. Rejuvenated soil yielded a greater variety of crops, including wheat. Ohio Magnuder, who owned this farm between 1849 and 1851, and was a founding member of the Society, decided to make the transition to wheat on his 357-acre farm. Perhaps it is a reflection of how difficult his farm became, Ohio called his property "Wassand." To ensure a continual good crop of wheat, extra grain was stored in a granary, where it would be seeded through the use of a hand-cranked farming mill. The 1850 Slave Census documents that Ohio Magnuder enslaved 27 individuals on this farm, including men, women, and children ranging in age a month old to 64 years.

Maryland ended slavery in 1864, freeing African Americans who labored under bondage on this former plantation. Yet, black hands were always needed on a farm of this size. "Tenant farming," including enslaved Fannyhock, also worked here and lived in a frame "tenant house" that stood on the west side of the barn.

Tenant farming was a lease agreement where a farmer rented a portion of land to grow crops and paid for this use either by cash or by sharing the crops ("sharecropping").

Much like other local farmers at the turn of the century, the Ossawnt family focused on the production of general farm crops, for sale and home use, small-scale dairy farming, the feeding of beef cattle, hog rearing, market gardening and fruit growing.

"It was an early period in the history of Maryland, her farms began to be cultivated by the last cultivation period to grow cotton, and tobacco. The most common are the tobacco and tobacco near the tobacco, which are very easily broken. God forbid, for the white man, that he takes the place of the black man!"

49
5. Childhood and Slavery in Maryland

Proposed Placement:
Next to the staircase leading into the gable end of the kitchen wing, the front of the sign aligned with the bottom of the staircase.
6. Evolution of a House

Proposed Placement:
Near the end of the stone sidewalk in front of the house, angled slightly to match the orientation of the house on the interpretive panel.

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**Evolution of a House**

This farm was originally settled and developed by the Magruder family who lived here from 1734 to 1770. By 1776, Isaac Magruder built a one-story composite house of stone and log that was the original main block of the larger structure standing today.

William Talbott purchased the property in 1864 from his father-in-law, Edwin Mussonier. Talbott constructed a two-story rear ell on the farm house. Added in the mid-1880s, the ell included a less formal living room on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs.

Thaddeus Bueserd acquired the farm in 1888. Ten years later, Thaddeus demolished the old Magruder block (see 1) but retained the attached mid-19th-century kitchen. Today, the foundation of the late 19th-century structure still exists under the larger, two-story house.

Of vernacular design, it had Victorian features such as a bay window and elaborately turned front porch posts.

When Harry Bueserd remodeled the house in the 1940s, he replaced the original porch posts with a two-ornate square boxed design. The same architectural touch was added to the new porch he put on the kitchen façade. Inside, the kitchen was also updated with new electrical appliances. The family enjoyed another modern convenience when Harry installed indoor plumbing (bathrooms). Until that time, the family utilized an outdoor outhouse that was purchased from Sears- Roebuck.

Parks began renovation efforts in the late 1970s – by removing the then dilapidated mushroom and the brick veneer off the kitchen exterior walls that Harry and his son installed. The goal was to take the entire house – inside and out – back to its early 20th-century appearance.

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When the property was advertised for sale in 1878, the notice identified “a large and commodious frame dwelling house. The farm is located in a community noted for its thrift, intelligence and enterprise, and for all the qualities that make up good society.”