HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301/563-3400
APPLICATION FOR
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Email: JamieKuhns@Moco.gov
Contact Person: Jamie Kuhns
Daytime Phone No.: 301.650.4762

Tax Account No.:

Name of Property Owner: M-NCPCC/MPD
Daytime Phone No.: 301.650.4362

Address: 9500 Brandywine Ave. Silver Spring MD 20901

Contractor:
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:
Rear:

PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT/ACTIVITY AND USE

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:
☐ Construct ☐ Alter/Remodel ☐ Ext. ☐ AC ☐ Room Addition ☐ Porch ☐ Deck ☐ Shed
☐ Move ☐ Install ☐ Wreck/Raze ☐ Solar ☐ Fireplace ☐ Woodburning Stove ☐ Single Family
☐ Revision ☐ Repair ☐ Renovate ☐ Fence/Wall (complete Section 4) ☐ Other: Integral

1B. Construction cost estimate: $

IC. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit #

PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSIONS/ADDITIONS

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 FRONT OF PERMIT STAMPING 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/erasure

I hereby certify that I have the authority to make the following 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 Kuhns
Signature of owner or authorized agent
3/3/2020

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
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. Hofe
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 Kregloh
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
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

M-NCPPC MoCo Parks 6
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 their actions, remains, and things they left behind. The families who lived in the Oakley Cabins, like the Charleys, Wadkins, and Hackerts, lived in a culture that left a rich legacy of their lives, choices, struggles, and triumphs. Their stories and legacies are now part of the history we uncover 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. Smoovd. Shopping from these merchants eliminated the racism they 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 funeral remains (bones of animals). They came from a variety of households, all African American, all renters, who lived in these cabins that made up the Oakley 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 Chemney Lamp Slabs 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. boundary and spread out along the infancy trees around 1890. Most Montgomery County did not receive electricity until decades later. Although most tenants 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 Dennis, never received proper 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-1800s, 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 1816, 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 parcel of the former plantation. Many African Americans settled near the Brookville, Clay and Sandy Spring areas farming their own communities called Mt. Zion, Sunshine, Cincinnati and Blue Mash.

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, naming small wages 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 1970 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 5, and an elderly couple—David and Jerimiah Dorsey, located in the third cabin. While census records provide information and 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 kinship-based African American community similar to several other settlements that emerged in Montgomery County following the Civil War.

Envisioned on a plantation in the Fairlee-Prince William County area of northern Virginia, Albert served as an overseer while Mary supervised household staff. The plantation was east of the Bull Run Creek, which, strategically, made fertile land for the Newmans in gaining their freedom. From August 28-30, 1962, the bloody Battle of Second Manassas (Bull Run) raged to the rear area of the plantation where the Newmans were enslaved. Later, Albert and Mary recalled “We could see the sky across Bull Run Creek lit up with the flashing of gun fire of Confederate and Union forces.” The enslaved population of the Newmans’ 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 farm land called “Cook’s Inheritance” from the Price family of Montgomery County in November 1879. 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 homestead where traditions, skills, and values were passed down.

Building three houses and a number of small buildings, Newmans descendants lived on this site for almost 130 years.

“Otherwise, the Newmans family is the core of our family values and that we’ve been able to pass on to all our generations. We’re very grateful for that.”

—UNDER MINNIE TAYLOR, COLLECTED REGISTRATIONS, 1975-1979

Sustaining a Family

African American families were not only the Newmans family, but the collective members of the family, all worked together to sustain the community. Families gathered at the Newmans’ home plantation house on Sundays, and the Newmans continued to work on their farm to sustain the family. Families associated with local community and the Newmans family often visited the Newmans.

Family Traditions

On Sundays, the Newmans family and other African American families worked together to maintain the community. On Sundays, the Newmans family gathered at the Newmans’ home plantation house on Sundays, and the Newmans continued to work on their farm to sustain the family. Families associated with local community and the Newmans family often visited the Newmans.

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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 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 1868, the only outbuilding standing was a smoke shed. By 1869, Thaddew had constructed a smokehouse, blacksmith shop, hen house/brooder, ice house, carriage house, double cornhouse, granary, and barn. The 100’x100’ barn was known as the large 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 o’clock 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 Magnudres 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 the European markets. These crops also provided the soil with the necessary nutrients that made farming productive.

By 1638, the Montgomery County Agriculture Society recognized and promoted the use of fertilizers, particularly manure. Rejuvenated soil yielded a greater variety of crops, including wheat, oats, and corn. The 1850 Slave Census documents that Otto Magnudres enslaved 27 individuals on this farm, including men, women, and children ranging in age from a month old to 64 years.

Maryland ended slavery in 1864, freeing African Americans who labored under bondage on this farm. Yet, work demands were always present on a farm like this. Tenant farmers, including Samuel Fenneybrook, 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 crop (“sharecropping”).

Unlike other local farmers of the century, the Bostwick 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.

*All the slaves, both men and women, except those about the houses, were forced to work in the field. We raised corn, wheat, and barley. When the tobacco crop is ready, or nearly so, there are frequently some of us, about two or three in the field, and as large as one of the house slaves. They have cows, and are called tobacco slaves. They are very subject to the tobacco crop, and must be carefully picked off the bunch or cut off by the leaf, or they will be spoiled. But when on the slaves, they cannot work and have no time to tend their cows. In the case of the field slaves, the more they got the better they were, and if they worked the person who owned them was better off. They had one to work and the other man was better off.*

*Source: Reconstruction, Coal Mine Workers of Kentucky*
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.

"Another evil of slavery that I felt severity about this time, was the tyranny and abuse of the overseers... they seem to take pleasure in torturing the children of slaves, long before they are large enough to be put at the hoe, and consequently under the whip."

"This upland land, 'The Power's Glory, no master held; I used, an able craft, At land' was obliged to do it, when he load me across the head, and break till my eyes were blood, and I become unconscious. My poor mother found me in this state, and it was some time before I was able to be about my work again. What my master saw me after I recovered, he said, 'Fool! Do you want to be a free gentleman? Remember if you meddle with a big gun again I'll shoot your brains out.' The answer to me is, why I have any brains left I shall carry to my grave a scar my master made that day in my head, I did not open a book again till after I was forty-two years of age and out of the land of slavery."

"The child remains, in all its glowing enthusiasm, that, by the laws of slavery, children, in all cases, are reduced to the condition of their masters. My mother and I were separated when I was but an infant—nurses knew her as my mother. I am a common mother, in the part of Maryland there when I came away, to plant children from thee mother at a very early age.

"The children used to work in the field, have neither shoes, stockings, pants, nor shoes, given to them, their clothing consists of two coarse linen shirts per year. When these faded, they were taken until the next allowance—day.

Children have come to ten years old, off both arms, although small, might be seen all around of the year."
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.