

ACHS SUMMARY FORM

1. Name Oakley Log House

Planning Area/Site Number 23/60

3. MNCPPC Atlas Reference Map 9
G-15

4. Address Brookeville Road, Brookeville

5. Classification Summary

Category buildingOwnership publicPublic Acquisition N.A.Status unoccupiedAccessible noPresent use X other vacantPrevious Survey Recording M-NCPCC Federal State X County X Local Historic Sites Inventory 1976

6. Date

7. Original Owner Richard Brooke

8. Apparent Condition

a. goodc. original siteb. unaltered

9. **Description:** A 1½ story, log structure with a stone chimney at the west end, the building sits on a stone foundation. The main (north) facade is two bays, the east one being a door; the rear facade mirrors the front facade. Chinking between logs is stone, now largely covered with cement.

The main floor has two rooms, the larger one being at the west end. The partition wall, of vertical beaded boards nailed to the second floor joists, runs between the rooms. There is a boxed staircase leading to the loft. The floorboards for the loft room form the ceiling.

10. **Significance:** The Oakley Log House is one of the few remaining examples of an early farm house continuously used by a succession of four farming families. It may have been constructed around 1764, and used first as a main house, later as a tenant farmer's dwelling, an overseer's quarters, and finally as a servant's house. The lands surrounding it had a continuous history of farming, and its long ownership by four families -- Brooke, Dorsey, Magruder and Hutton -- helped assure its preservation.

Colonel Richard Brooke possibly had the log house constructed, & on his death, it & most of his estate went to his daughter Ann, who married William H. Dorsey, a farmer & an Orphans Court Judge in Georgetown, & owner of The Oaks (now called Dunbarton Oaks). By 1820 Richard B. Dorsey had taken over his father's farm. He farmed it intensively until 1836 when he and his wife sold it to Dr. William B. Magruder. Magruder had 19 slaves working the land, & an overseer who may have lived in the Oakley log house. It might also have been used as his medical office. The farm was sold to Joseph J. Hutton in 1874. Hutton's servants & later other black families lived in Oakley Log House until the 1960s. In 1964 it was purchased from the Hutton family by Suburban Homes and then by M-NCPCC in 1969.

11. Date researched and researcher
Mark Walston 1978

12. Compiler Gail Rothrock

13. Date Compiled 12/78

14. Designation Approval _____

15. Acreage Unknown

15. Acreage: 16.5 acres

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC **Oakley Log House**

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER **Brookeville Road**

CITY, TOWN **Brookeville** VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT **8**

STATE **Maryland** COUNTY **Montgomery**

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME **Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission**

Telephone #: **565-7401**

STREET & NUMBER **8787 Georgia Avenue**

CITY, TOWN **Silver Spring** VICINITY OF STATE, zip code **Maryland**

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Montgomery County Courthouse**

Liber #: **3947**
Folio #: **208**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN **Rockville** STATE **Maryland**

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **M-NCPPC Historic Sites Inventory**

DATE **1976** FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **Park Historian's Office**

CITY, TOWN **Rockville** STATE **Maryland** **20855**

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is a 1½ story, log structure with a stone chimney at the west end. It sits on a stone foundation, exposed on the south side, due to the sloping ground. The end foundation walls have a "double sill" arrangement. The bottom log rests on the foundation which has a (lower) shelf on the inside edge to carry the end floor joist. In profile, therefore, the foundation would be an "L" shape, with one log resting on the vertical leg of the "L" and the other on the horizontal leg.

The main (north) facade is two bays, the east one being a door; the rear facade mirrors the front facade. The chimney on the west end has a free standing brick stack. Chinking between logs is stone, now largely covered with cement.

The main floor has two rooms, the larger one being at the west end. The partition wall, of vertical, beaded boards nailed to the second floor joists, runs between the rooms east of the doorway. In the southeast corner, it forms the partition wall for the boxed staircase leading to the loft. All of these partition-walls are plastered. The exposed joists are squared on the lower edge; at the ends they taper and are mortised through notches in the log walls. The floorboards for the loft room form the ceiling.

The loft room has recently been ceiled at the level of the collars. There are no partition walls. The roof consists of rafters, the lower ends birdmouthed over the top log of the walls, with a vertical joint at the ridge. Collars are half-lapped and pegged to each pair of rafters.

Doors are all vertical boards with a narrow bead on each face; horizontal rails on the inside face have a large chamfer on the outer edge. The hinges are of the modern type; the locks are of the box type with porcelain nobs.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			Local History

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house known as Oakley is reported in one source to have been constructed around the year 1764 by Colonel Richard Brooke.¹ No information to corroborate this conjecture has been discovered. Yet, a residential building is known to have existed on this section of "Addition to Brooke Grove" by the last half of the 18th century. According to the tax list of 1783, there existed on the 816 acres of "Addition to Brooke Grove" assessed to Richard Brooke, "...two small log dwelling houses and two good tobacco houses". The parcel of land itself is described as "...near 100 acres arable land, the remainder woods which is thin broken stony chesnut saplin land with some indifferent marsh". One of the described log houses may have been the first or primary section of Oakley. As for the second log dwelling, while it is entertaining to imagine the present log house to be the same, this identification can only be speculative.

After the death of Richard Brooke, around the year 1788, the bulk of his estate, including those acres forming the Oakley farm, passed to his daughter Ann. Through her marriage, shortly thereafter, to William H. Dorsey, the land came unto the Dorsey family. Up until his death in 1818, William Dorsey's time appears to have been divided between Georgetown, where he was an Orphan's Court Judge, and Oakley. After 1805, however, Dorsey returned to his Oakley farm on a more permanent basis. By 1816, Dorsey had supplemented his 146 acres of "Charles and Benjamin" and 528 Acres of "Addition to Brooke Grove" and "Discovery" with a purchase, on January 12, 1816, of 212 acres of "Addition to Brooke Grove" from Thomas and Mary Moore, by then of Baltimore County. The Moores reserved for themselves "...the right of gathering and taking away the whole of the apples which may grow upon the six long rows of apple trees lying on the south side of the land hereby granted".²

William H. Dorsey appears to have worked the land lightly himself. At no time did he own more than three slaves. And, at his death in 1818, still only three slaves are listed among the inventory of his personal estate, these three being Charles, aged 9; Issac, aged 19; and Lewis, aged 18.³ These three "negro boys" seem to have dwelt in Oakley proper, as indicated by the presence of "servants' beds and bedding" among the room by room inventory of the house.⁴ Moreover, the farm products on hand during the estate inventory, primarily wheat, straw and hay, as well as four mules, are described as being situated "at Thompson's", implying their storage at a location other than that immediately occupied by Dorsey at the time of his death.⁵ It is uncertain exactly who or where "Thompson" were; perhaps he was a tenant farming a portion of Dorsey's

(Continued on Page 2)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

"Addition to Brooke Grove". If so, then the possibility exists that the Oakley Log House was constructed as his dwelling.

By 1820, Richard B. Dorsey had taken control of his father's farm. Unlike his father, however, Richard B. Dorsey employed a larger task force of slaves to work the land. According to the census of 1820, Dorsey had a total of 17 persons engaged in agriculture at Oakley. The breakdown of the residents at Oakley by race, sex and age ran thus:

1	-	free white male under 10			
2	-	free white male aged 16, under 26 incl. family head			
1	-	free white male of 26 and under 45	"	"	"
1	-	free white female of 16 and under 26,	"	"	"
1	-	free white female of 26 and under 45,	"	"	"
1	-	free white female of 45 and upwards,	"	"	"

SLAVES

5	-	males under 14
5	-	males of 14 and under 26
3	-	males of 26 and under 45
4	-	females of (under) 14
4	-	females of 14 under 26
2	-	females of 26 and under 45

Assuming that only the males, both black and white, farmed, this would account for all 17 persons engaged in agrarian pursuits, leaving 10 female slaves for domestic chores. In any case, such a large number of slaves would necessitate the construction of separate slave quarters. However, the location of the Oakley Log House, half a mile from the main house and situated directly on the main road, tends to discount the theory of this building being slave quarters specifically.

DR. WILLIAM BOWIE MAGRUDER

On March 15, 1836, Richard Dorsey and Anna Eliza Dorsey, his wife, sold to Dr. William B. Magruder the farm "...upon which the said Richard B. Dorsey now resides...on the south side of the road leading from Caleb Stabler's to Brookeville".⁷ The farm as described in this particular indenture contained 308 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Like his predecessor, Dr. Magruder employed a substantial number of slaves in working the land, totaling 19 (9 males, 2 females under 14 years of age, 4 males and 4 females between 14 and 45) at the largest enumeration.⁸ Yet, unlike the case with Richard Dorsey, it is known that William Magruder employed overseers ~~to oversee~~ to supervise the field hands at Oakley.⁹ This situation leads to the hypothesis that the subject log house served as the dwelling house for the Oakley overseers. Another possibility is that the building provided shelter for the Oakley "wagoner", whose main occupation was hauling produce from the farm to the markets in Washington. The location of the house near the road would have facilitated the wagoner's coming and going.

A third possible utilization of the building by Dr. Magruder is as his medical office. The nucleus for this theory is contained in a letter, dated January 6, 1951, from John E. Muncaster to Roger Farquhar.

Mr. Muncaster states that at Oakley, "...they used to think the little addition (on the house) was for the doctor's office, but have since learned that (Dr. Magruder) had his office in a small building in the corner of the yard".¹⁰ William's son, Dr. William E. Magruder, had this same type of configuration, as did Dr. E.E. Stonestreet, one of Dr. W.B. Magruder's students. While the rustic, log "country doctor's" office is a romantically enticing picture, no conclusive confirmatory evidence has been uncovered other than the above brief statement.

JOSIAH J. HUTTON TO PRESENT

Dr. Magruder died on January 21, 1873. On June 7 of that year, the executors of his estate sold the Oakley farm (containing 295 5/8 acres) to Josiah W. Jones.¹¹ Less than a year later, on February 14, 1874, Jones sold the Oakley house and 187 acres to his nephew Josiah J. Hutton.¹² By 1880, the bachelor Hutton, aged 30, lived in the big house with three black servants; Eliza Williams, aged 51, Sophia Linkins, aged 13, and Samuel Linkins, aged 9.¹³ While this information does little towards enlightening the still obscure history of the Oakley Log House, the households which follow Oakley on the 1880 census may provide presumptive evidence of a specific occupant of the subject structure. Josiah J. Hutton's house appears on the 1880 census as number 41 in District 8. Those that follow are:

- 42. Dorsey, David B/M/77 Blacksmith
_____, Jannie B/F/65 Keeping House
- 43. Hackett, William B/M/65 Farm Laborer
Hackett, Eliza B/F/60 Keeping House
(12 children and grandchildren are listed
in household)
- 44. Wallace, Rezin B/M/60 Carpenter
(no wife, 6 children and grandchildren listed
in household)¹⁴

These three are followed by Gustavus Jones (house number 45). By following along the Brookeville Road as depicted on the Hopkins Atlas of 1879, the basic route of the census taker can be traced, travelling west along the road from Oakley to Jones' house. This action would theoretically put the above black families in the three buildings located on Brookeville Road, directly west of the entrance to Oakley. One of these buildings is believed to be the existing Oakley Log House. While in the census of 1870, Dr. Magruder and Oakley are preceded and followed by the households of black farm laborers, the route of the census taker is not as discernable as in the 1880 census. Nevertheless, it may be an accurate assumption that, after the Civil War, the Oakley Log House was occupied by free blacks and their families. The house appears to have continued to be lived in by black families, down through its last occupant, Robert Dodson.

The Oakley Log House remained in the Hutton family until July 31, 1964, when the farm, containing 218 acres, was purchased by Suburban Homes, Inc., who subsequently conveyed the building to M-NCPPC on November 19, 1969.¹⁵

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See page 4

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 16.5 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark Walston

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

9/78

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO:

~~Maryland Historical Trust
The Snow House, 211 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 271-1438~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS
Box 87, Stronghold
Dickerson, Md. 20753
(301) 926-4510

FOOTNOTES

1. Roger B. Farquhar, Old Homes and History of Montgomery-County (Silver Spring, 1962) p. 236
Notwithstanding the rather arbitrary date of construction, Farquhar presents in his work an accurate accounting of the history of Oakley. Consequently, the following discussion will attempt to concentrate only on those aspects seemingly related to the Oakley Log House.
2. Deed T/78, Montgomery County Land Records
3. Inventory L/279-280, Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
4. ibid., loc. cit.
5. ibid., loc. cit.
6. U.S. Census Records of 1820 for Montgomery County, Md.
7. Deed BS 7/490, Montgomery County Land Records
8. Slave Statistics of Montgomery County, 1853-1863
9. Dr. W.E. Magruder, "Dr. William Bowie Magruder", American Clan Gregor Society Yearbook, 1911-1912
10. Farquhar Papers, Oakley file, Mont. County Historical Society
11. Deed EBP 11/ 133, Montgomery County Land Records
12. ibid., EBP 11/489
13. U.S. Census Records of 1880 for Montgomery County
14. ibid.
15. Deed 3251/266- Eliz. L. Miller Hutton, unremarried widow; Josiah J. Hutton and Matilda W. Hutton, his wife, to Suburban Homes, Inc.
Deed 3947/208- Suburban Homes, Inc., to MNCP+PC
Montgomery County Land Records

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Montgomery County Tax Records, 1783-1816
 Montgomery County Land Records
 Montgomery County Orphan's Court Records
 Montgomery County Equity Records
 Slave Statistics of Montgomery County, 1853-1863
 U.S. Census Records for Montgomery County, Md., 1820-1880
 Farquhar Papers, Montgomery County Historical Society
 Farquhar, Roger B., Old Homes and History of Montgomery County (Silver Spring, Md., The Author, 1962)
 Magruder, Dr. William E., "Dr. William Bowie Magruder", American Clan Gregor Society Yearbook, 1911-1912 (Baltimore, Waverly Press, 1913)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

1605631507

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME					
COMMON:					
AND/OR HISTORIC: <p style="text-align: center;">OAKLEY LOG CABIN</p>					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: <p style="text-align: center;">BROOKVILLE ROAD</p>					
CITY OR TOWN: <p style="text-align: center;">BROOKVILLE</p>					
STATE <p style="text-align: center;">MARYLAND</p>		COUNTY: <p style="text-align: center;">MONTGOMERY</p>			
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____	
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: <p style="text-align: center;">MNCPPC</p>					
STREET AND NUMBER: <p style="text-align: center;">8787 Georgia Avenue</p>					
CITY OR TOWN: <p style="text-align: center;">Silver Spring</p>			STATE: <p style="text-align: center;">Maryland</p>		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: <p style="text-align: center;">Montgomery County Courthouse</p>					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN: <p style="text-align: center;">Rockville</p>			STATE: <p style="text-align: center;">Maryland</p>		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: <p style="text-align: center;">Historic Sites in the Bi-County Region</p>					
DATE OF SURVEY: <u>1969</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: <p style="text-align: center;">MNCPPC</p>					
STREET AND NUMBER: <p style="text-align: center;">8787 Georgia Avenue</p>					
CITY OR TOWN: <p style="text-align: center;">Silver Spring</p>			STATE: <p style="text-align: center;">Maryland</p>		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is a 1-1/2 story, log structure with a stone chimney at the west end. It sits on a stone foundation, exposed on the south side, due to the sloping ground. The end foundation walls have a "double sill" arrangement. The bottom log rests on the foundation which has a (lower) shelf on the inside edge to carry the end floor joist. In profile, therefore, the foundation would be an "L" shape, with one log resting on the vertical leg of the "L" and the other on the horizontal leg.

The main (north) facade is two bays, the east one being a door; the rear facade mirrors the front facade. The chimney on the west end has a free standing brick stack. Chinking between logs is stone, now largely covered with cement.

The main floor has two rooms, the larger one being at the west end. The partition wall, of vertical, beaded boards nailed to the second floor joists, runs between the rooms east of the doorway. In the southeast corner, it forms the partition wall for the boxed staircase leading to the loft. All of these partition-walls are plastered. The exposed joists are squared on the lower edge; at the ends they taper and are mortised through notches in the log walls. The floorboards for the loft room form the ceiling.

The loft room has recently been ceiled at the level of the collars. There are no partition walls. The roof consists of rafters, the lower ends birdmouthed over the top log of the walls, with a vertical joint at the ridge. Collars are half-lapped and pegged to each pair of rafters.

Doors are all vertical boards with a narrow bead on each face; horizontal rails on the inside face have a large chamfer on the outer edge. The hinges are of the modern type; the locks are of the box type with porcelain nobs.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION: MNCPPC

DATE: 28 Nov 73

STREET AND NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring

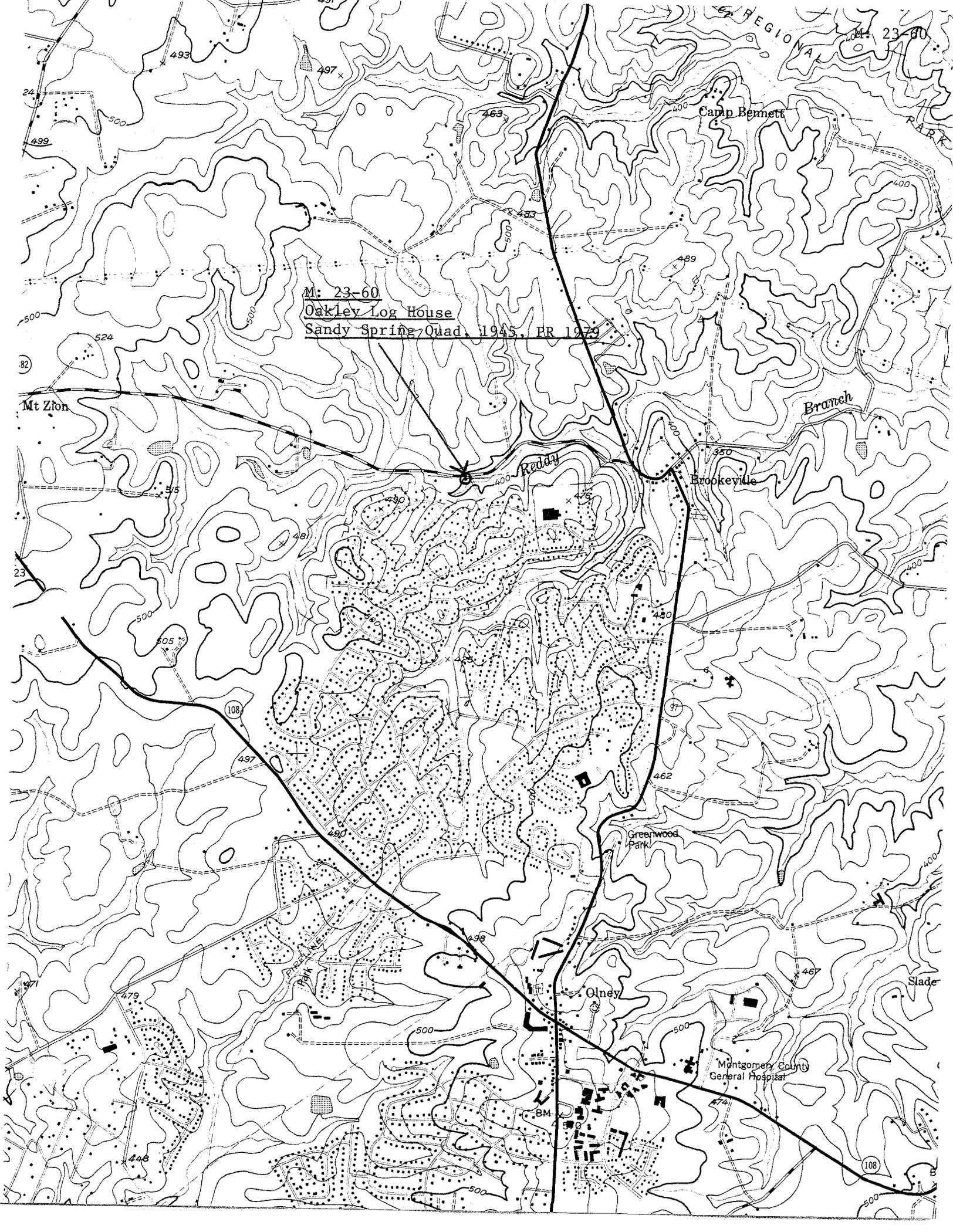
STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



M: 23-60
Oakley Log House
Sandy Springs Quad, 1945, FR 1979

Camp Bennett

Branch

Roddy

Brookeville

Greenwood Park

Olney

Montgomery County
General Hospital

Mt Zion

Slade

82

23

108

97

108

500

500

500

498

490

497

505

500

524

500

499

493

497

463

482

489

481

490

480

462

467

479

448

BM

B

B



#23-60

NAME OAKLEY LOG CABIN (MNCPPC)

LOCATION BROOKEVILLE - MT. ZION Rd BROOKEVILLE, Md

FACADE SW

PHOTO TAKEN 11/11/74 M DWYER