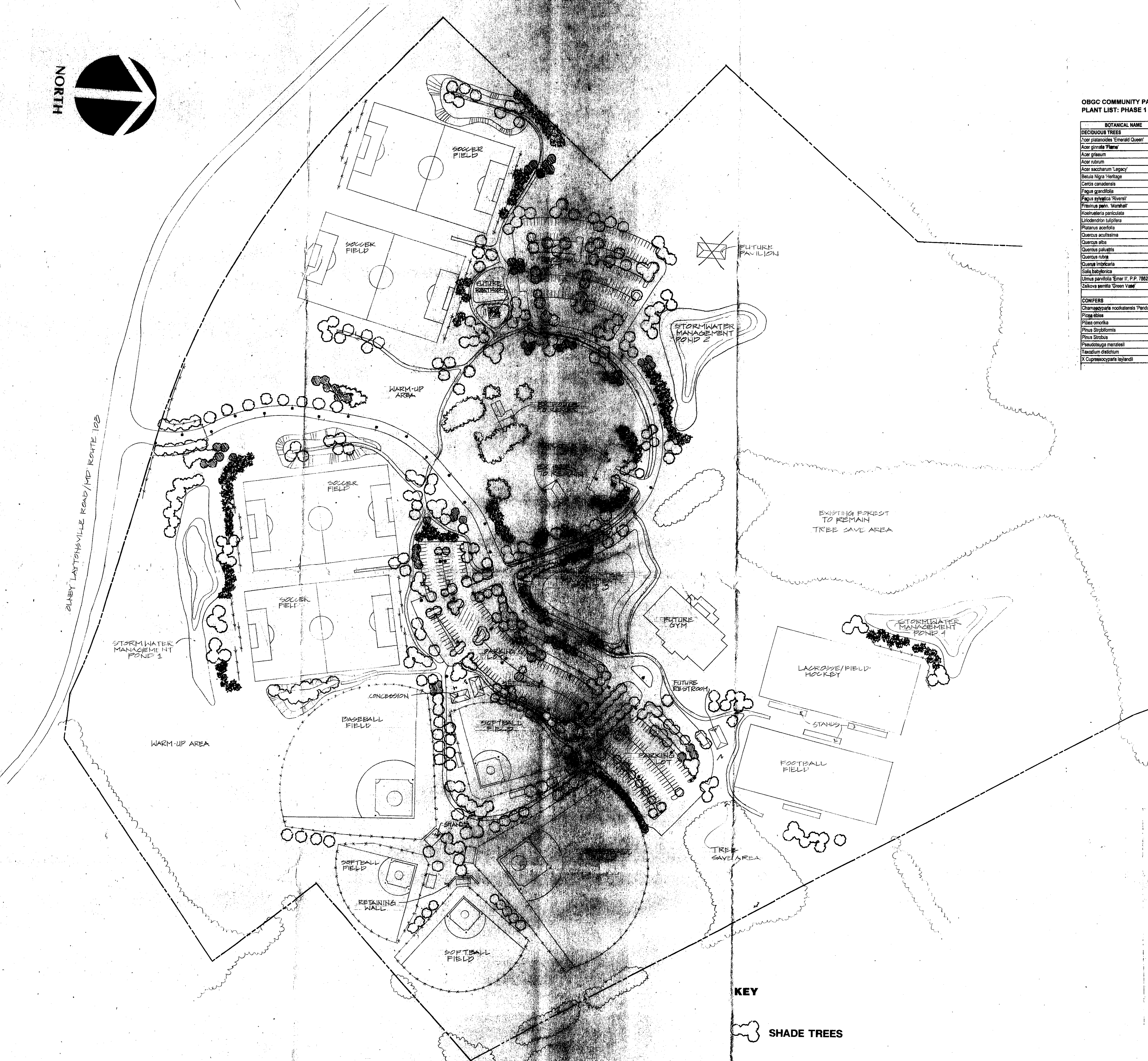
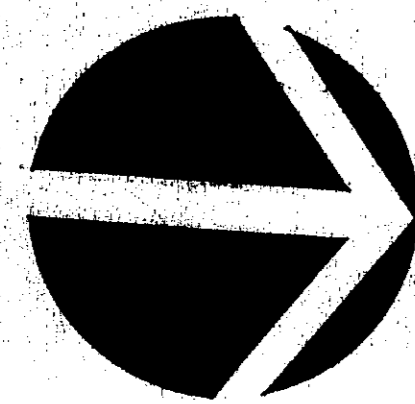


23/57-00A REV. 4501 Olney-<sup>R</sup>  
Laytonsville Road (Falling Green)

Tree Planting Plan



NORTH



**KEY**

- SHADE TREES
- CONIFER TREES
- FLOWERING/ORNAMENTAL TREES

**OBGC COMMUNITY PARK  
PLANT LIST: PHASE 1**

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
<b>DECIDUOUS TREES</b>		
Acer palmatum 'Emerald Queen'	Emerald Queen Norway Maple	4'-8" cal.
Acer griseum	Fraser Maple	"
Acer glabrum	Paperbark Maple	"
Acer rubrum	Red Maple / October Glory	"
Acer saccharum 'Legacy'	Sugar Maple / Legacy	"
Betula nigra 'Heritage'	Heritage Riverbirch	"
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	"
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech	"
Fagus sylvatica 'Riverbirch'	Riverbirch Eye Beech	"
Fraxinus penn. 'Marshall'	Marshall Ash	"
Koeleria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	"
Linderoth laricina	Fluffy Redbud	"
Platanus acerifolia	London Plane Tree	"
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth Oak	"
Quercus alba	White Oak	"
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	"
Quercus robur	Red Oak	"
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak	"
Salix babingtonia	Babyon Weeping Willow	"
Ulmus parviflora 'Emer II, P.P. 7882'	Alleé Lacebark Elm	"
Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'	Green Vase Zelkova	4'-8" cal.
<b>CONIFERS</b>		
Chamaecyparis nootkanensis 'Pendula'	Weeping Alaskan cedar	8'-20' ht.
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	"
Picea omorika	Serbian Spruce	"
Pinus strobus	Southern White Pine	"
Pinus strobus	White Pine	"
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglasfir	"
Taxodium distichum	Baldypress	"
X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	8'-20' ht.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
<b>ORNAMENTAL TREES</b>		
Acer palmatum sp.	Japanese Maple	8'-12' ht.
Amelanchier x grandiflora Autumn Brilliance	Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	"
Cornus kousa	Kousa Dogwood	"
Cornus rugosa varietalis	Pink & White Dogwood	"
Colinus coccyzina	Smoke Tree	"
Lagerstromia indica	Crape Myrtle	"
Magnolia speciosa	Magnolia	"
Malus 'Sargol'	Sargol Crabapple	"
Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'	Weeping Cherry	"
Prunus yedoensis	Yoshino Flowering Cherry	"
Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'	Ivory Silk Japanese Lilac	8'-12' ht.
<b>SHRUBS</b>		
Buddleia davidii	Butterfly Bush	1.5'-4' ht.
Cornus sericea	Redosm Dogwood	"
Cotoneaster sal. 'Repens'	Willowleaf Cotoneaster	"
Forsythia intermedia	Forsythia	"
Ilex glabra	Jakberry	"
Nandina domestica	Nandina	"
Saxifraga	Pussy Willow	"
Viburnum cerasifolium	Koreanspice Viburnum	1.5'-4' ht.

**OBGC COMMUNITY PARK  
PLANT LIST: PHASE 2**

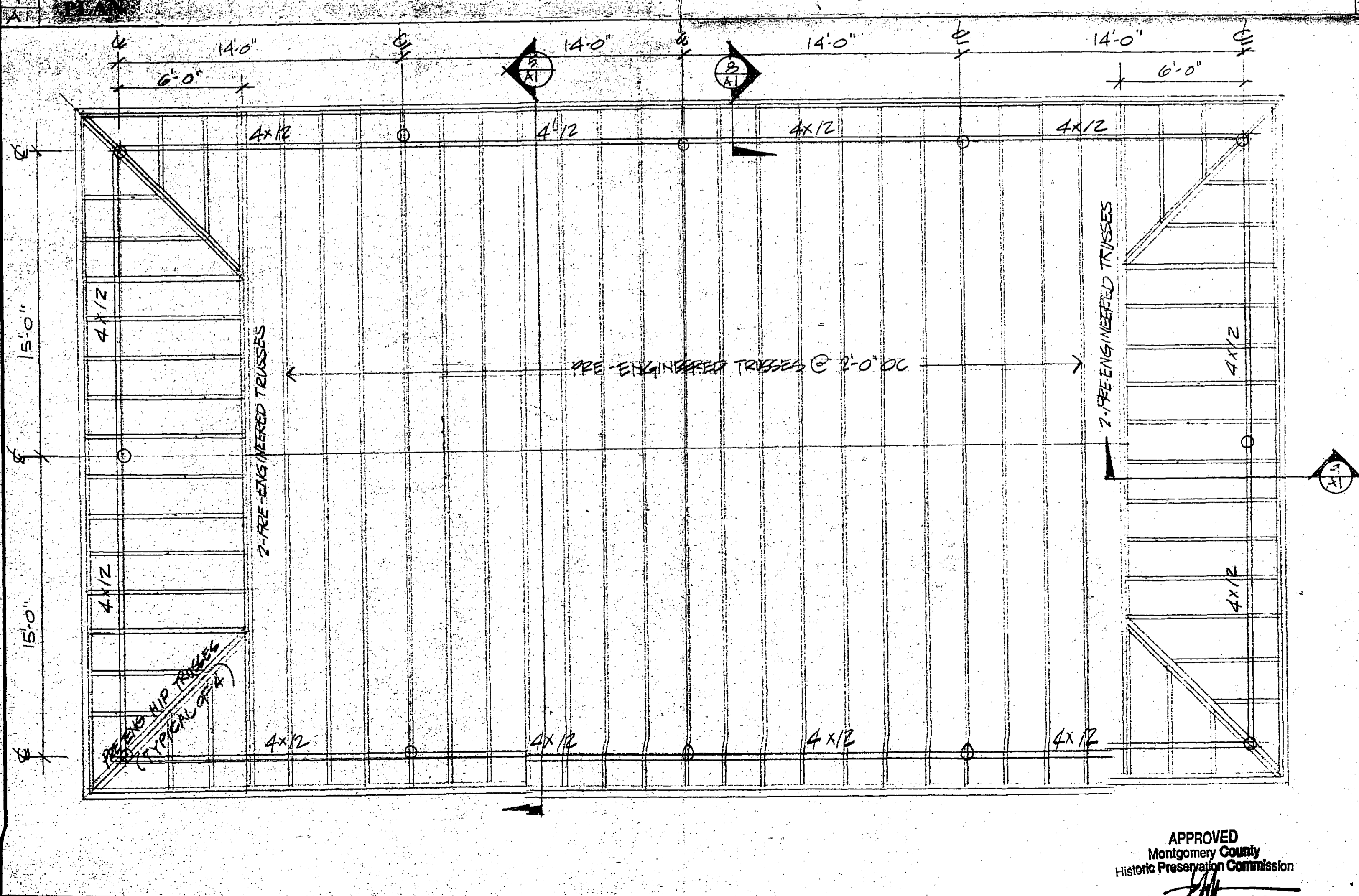
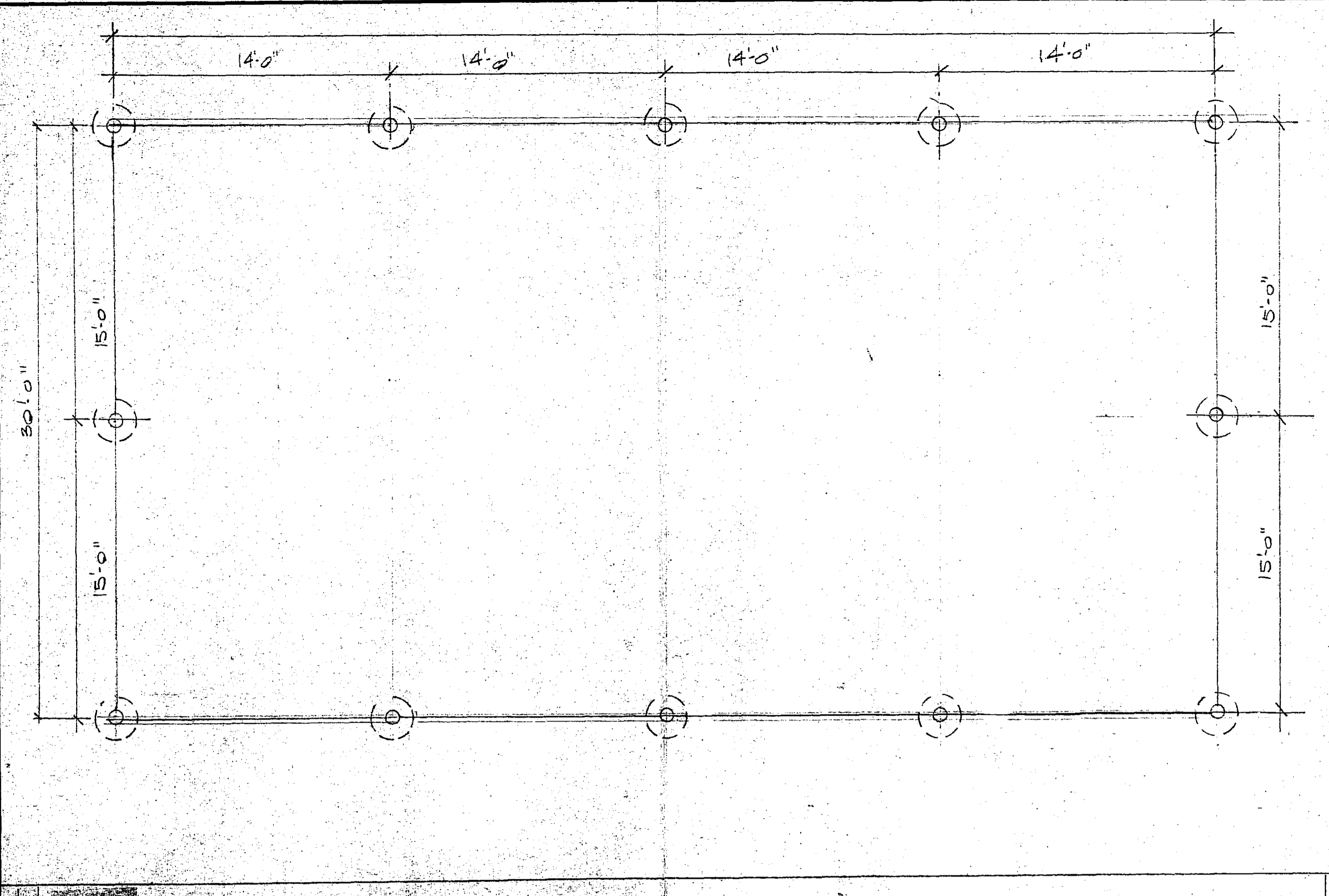
QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	REMARKS
<b>POND 1</b>				
<b>DECIDUOUS TREES</b>				
5	Acer rubrum	Red Maple / October Glory	2'-3" cal.	B&B
11	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	5'-8"	B&B
8	Platanus acerifolia 'Bloodgood'	London Plane Tree	3'-3.5" cal.	B&B
1	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	2'-2.5" cal.	
<b>CONIFERS</b>				
12	Pinus strobus	White Pine	8'-10'	B&B
<b>POND 2</b>				
<b>DECIDUOUS TREES</b>				
1	Platanus acerifolia 'Bloodgood'	London Plane Tree	2'-2.5" cal.	B&B
5	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	2'-2.5" cal.	
<b>CONIFERS</b>				
3	Pinus strobus	White Pine	8'-10'	B&B
5	Taxodium distichum	Baldypress	8'-8"	
<b>POND 3</b>				
<b>DECIDUOUS TREES</b>				
5	Acer rubrum	Red Maple / October Glory	2'-3" cal.	B&B
3	Betula nigra 'Heritage'	Heritage Riverbirch	8'-8"	
1	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	8'-8"	B&B
3	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	2.5'-3" cal.	
<b>CONIFERS</b>				
3	Taxodium distichum	Baldypress	8'-8"	
<b>SHRUBS</b>				
18	Buddleia davidii	Butterfly Bush	45 container	
13	Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'	Yellow Twig Dogwood	3 gal.	
27	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowhead Viburnum	1 gal.	
<b>POND 4</b>				
<b>DECIDUOUS TREES</b>				
6	Betula nigra 'Heritage'	Heritage Riverbirch	8'-8"	
8	Platanus acerifolia 'Bloodgood'	London Plane Tree	2'-2.5" cal.	B&B
<b>CONIFERS</b>				
13	Taxodium distichum	Baldypress	8'-8"	

**Phase Sequence**

- Spring 2002**
  - Plant large shade trees, 4"-7" caliper and lesser amount of conifer trees (8'-14') and flowering/ornamental trees (8'-14')
- Fall 2002**
  - Plant 2"-4" caliper shade trees
  - 4"-8" conifer trees
  - 6"-8" flowering/ornamental trees
  - Bio-retention planting
  - Trees to be staked and deer protection installed for each tree
- Spring 2003**
  - Large scale (5'-8") bare root tree plantings (trees need to be ordered in Fall 2002 for delivery and planting in Spring 2003)
  - Additional planting should be designed at this time for site specific improvements (i.e. gym, concession stands, sitting and gathering areas, etc.)
- Fall 2003**
  - Additional plantings 2"-4" caliper and other large donated tree plantings

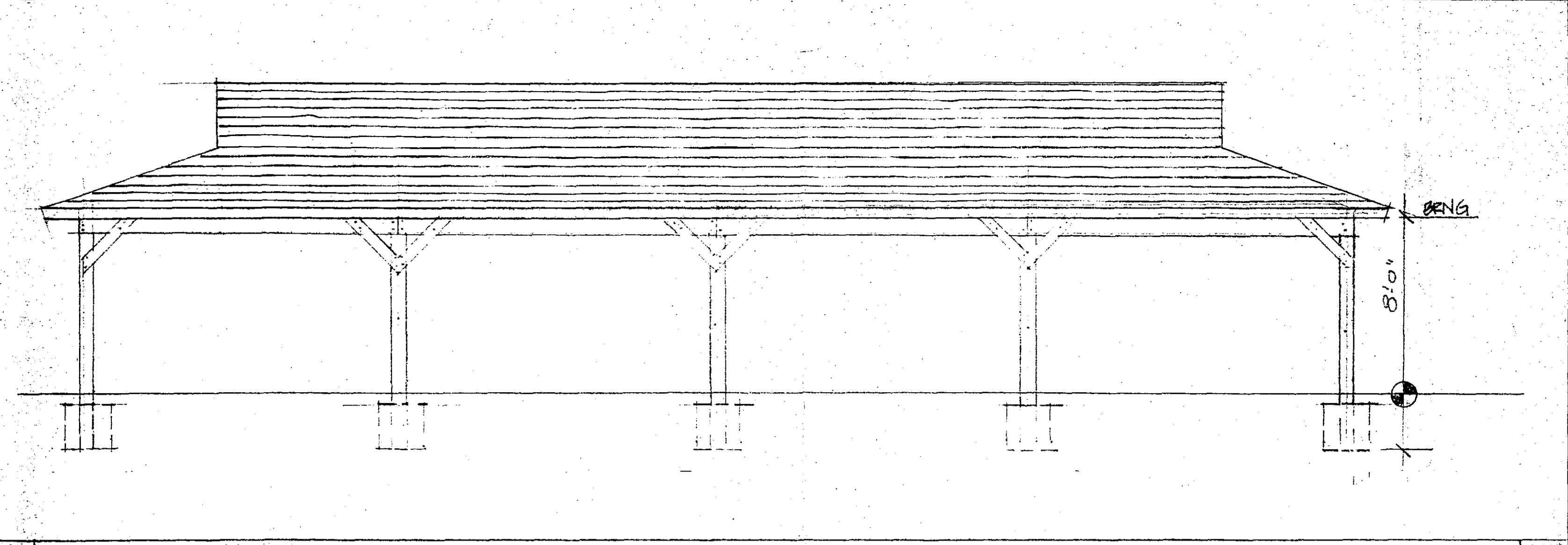
<p><b>DONOVAN FEOLA</b> BALDERSON &amp; ASSOCIATES, INC. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE SITE PLANNING FOREST CONSERVATION PLANNING REGULATION PLANNING</p> <p>19110 MONTGOMERY VILLAGE AVENUE SUITE 211 MONTGOMERY VILLAGE, MARYLAND 20886 301-358-7774 301-848-1174 (FAX)</p>	<p><b>TREE PLANTING PLAN</b></p> <p><b>OBGC COMMUNITY PARK</b></p> <p>MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND</p>		<p>DATE: 1/21/2002 SCALE: 1"=100' BY: DWG. REVISIONS:</p>
	<p>DATE: 1/21/2002 SCALE: 1"=100' BY: DWG. REVISIONS:</p>		



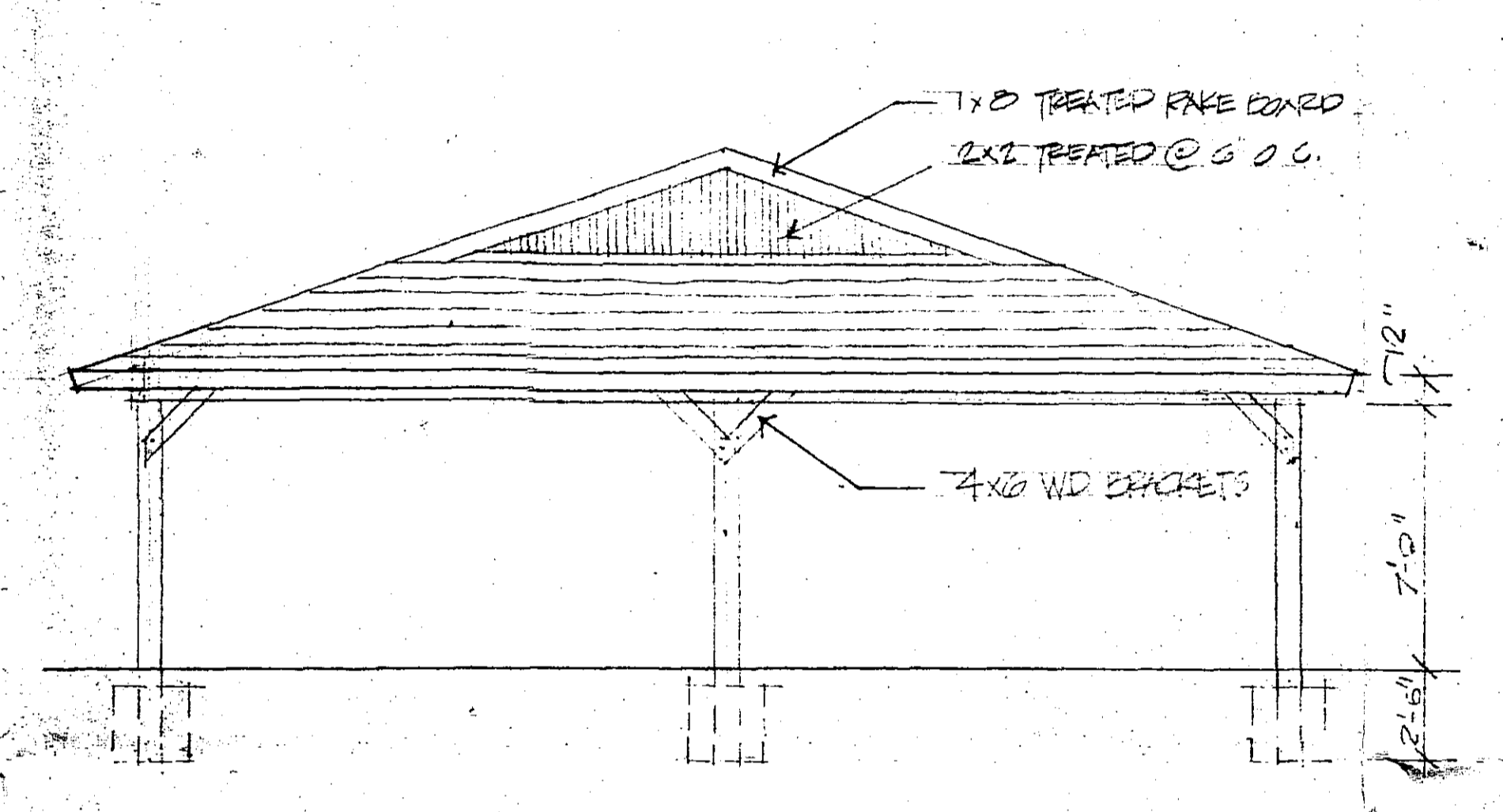


2  
A1 **ROOF FRAMING PLAN**

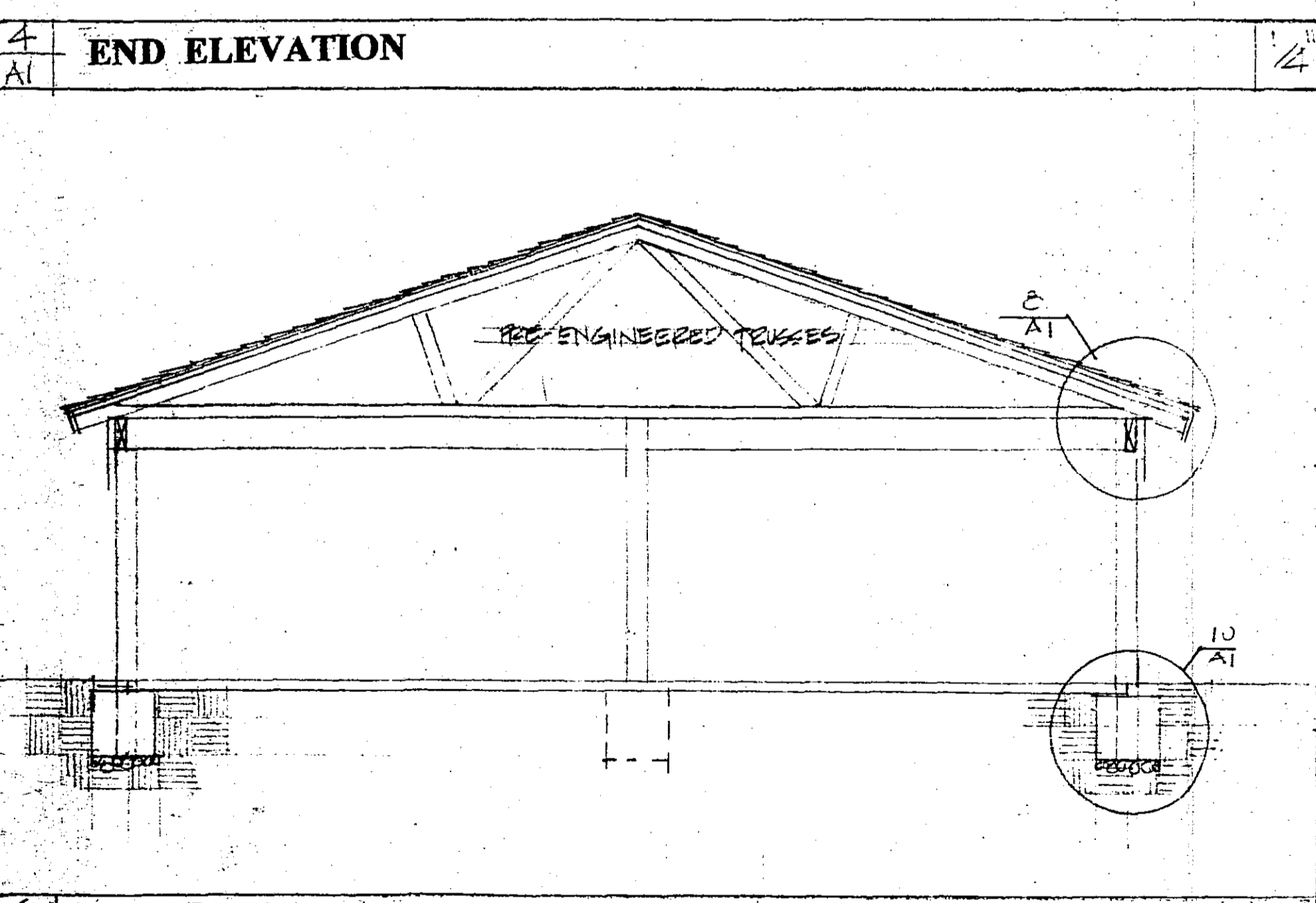
APPROVED  
Montgomery County  
Historic Preservation Commission



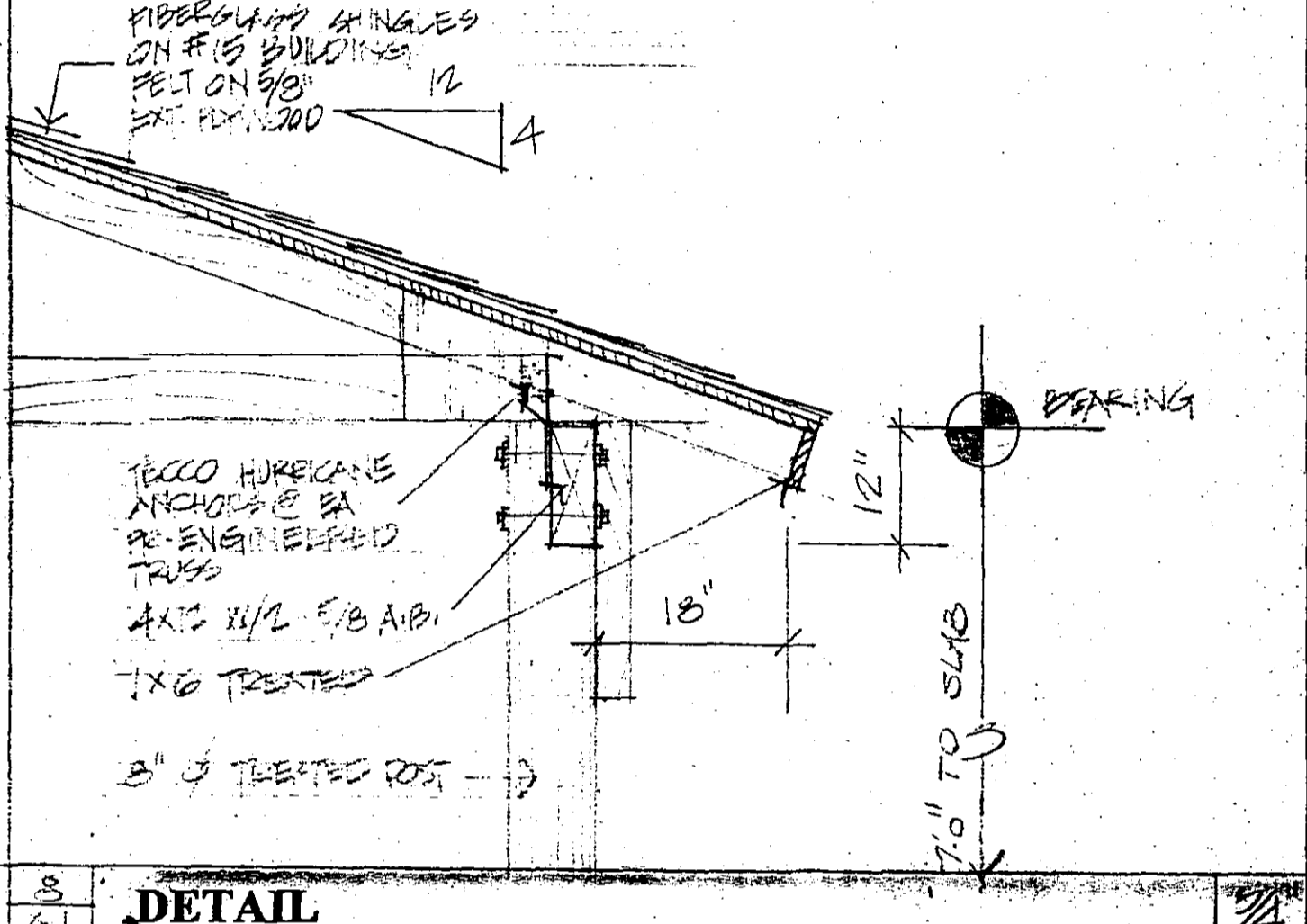
9  
A1 **SIDE ELEVATION**



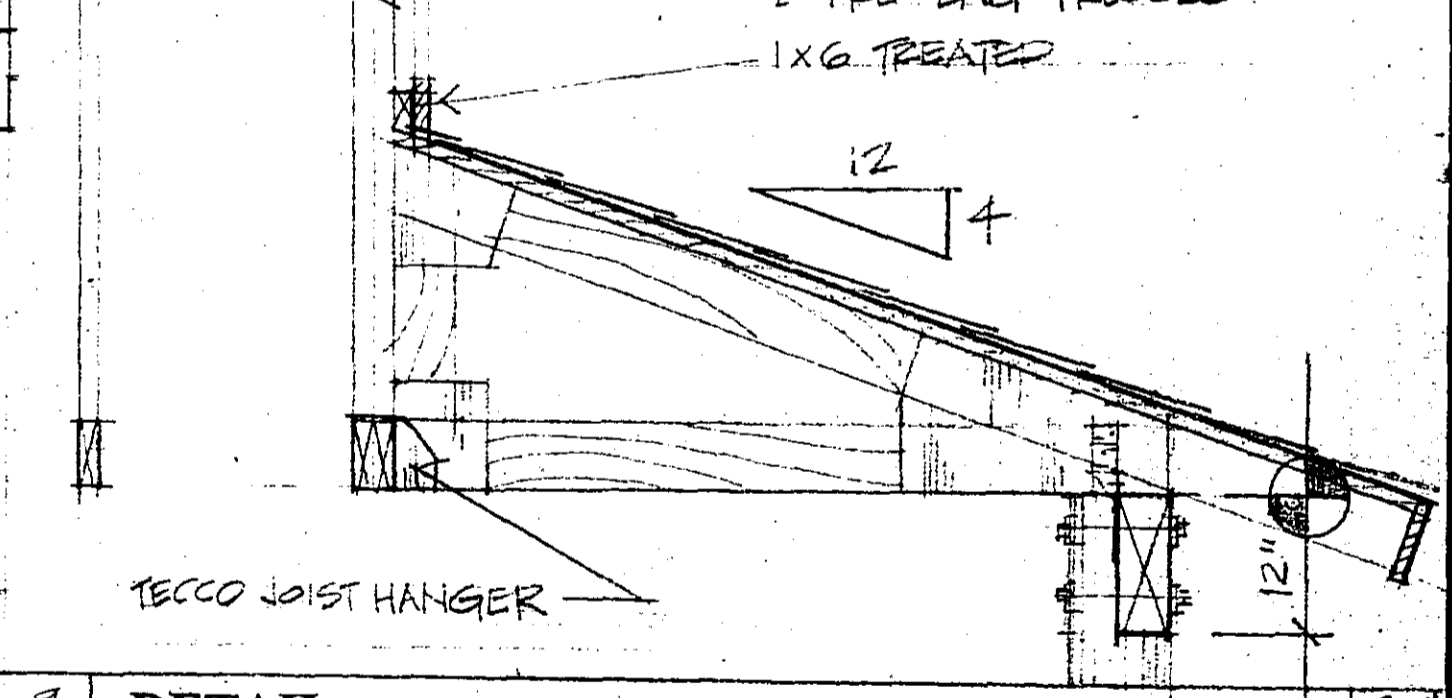
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A1 **END ELEVATION**



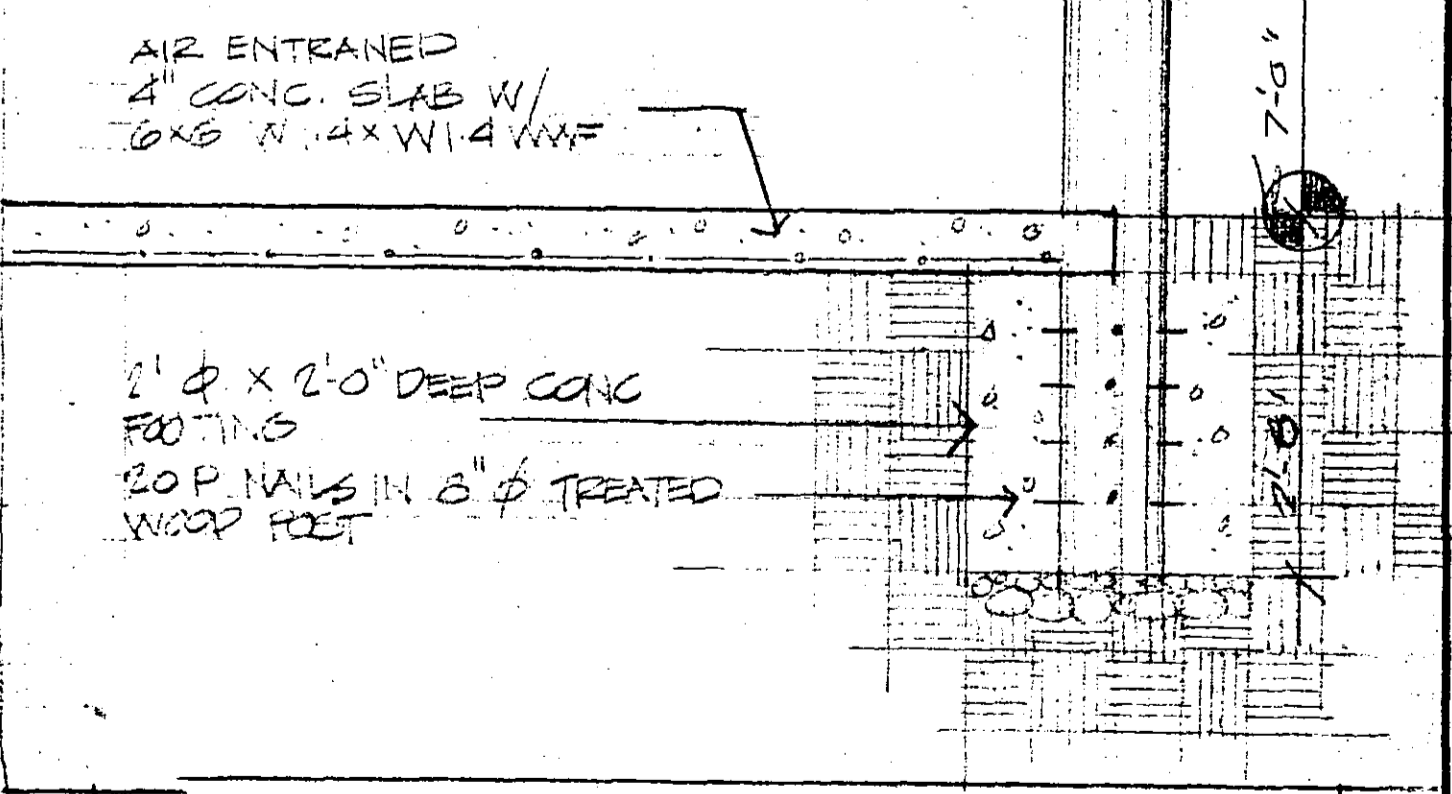
5  
A1 **CROSS SECTION**



8  
A1 **DETAIL**



7  
A1 **DETAIL**



10  
A1 **DETAIL**

These plans have been prepared in accordance with the 1998 BOCA Code and the laws of Montgomery County, Maryland. All work is to be built in accordance with these Codes and in a workmanlike manner. The contractor is to obtain all permits, arrange for all inspections, and to obtain all approvals required to complete this project. The contractor is to provide all labor, materials, and taxes to perform all work shown or implied by these drawings.

	CONCRETE / SECTION
	WOOD / SECTION
	WOOD BLOCKING
	WOOD / ELEVATION
	METAL / ELEVATION
	EARTH / SECTION
	GRAVEL / SECTION
	CHINGLES / ELEVATION

1/4  
A1 **NOTES**

7  
A1 **SYMBOLS**

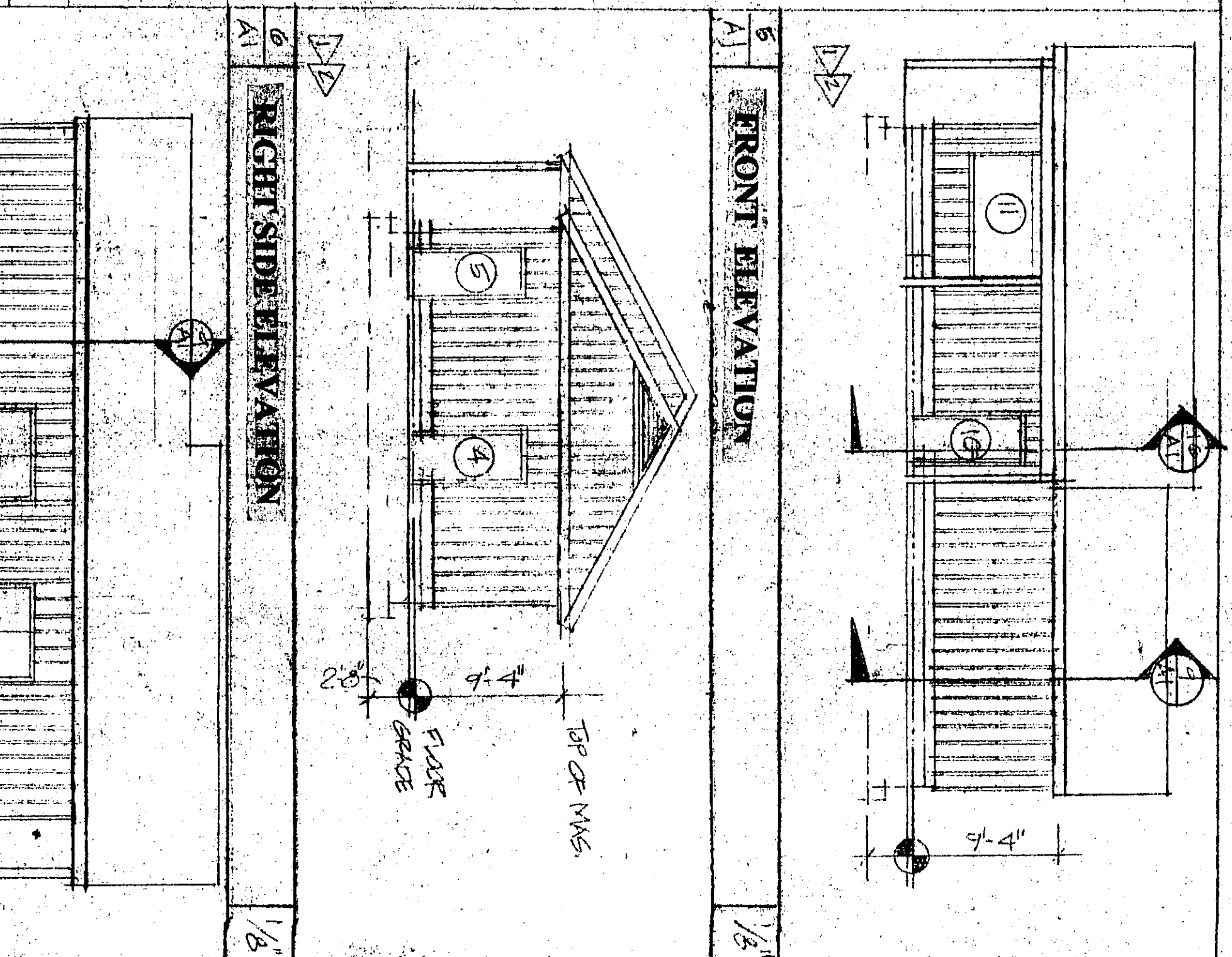
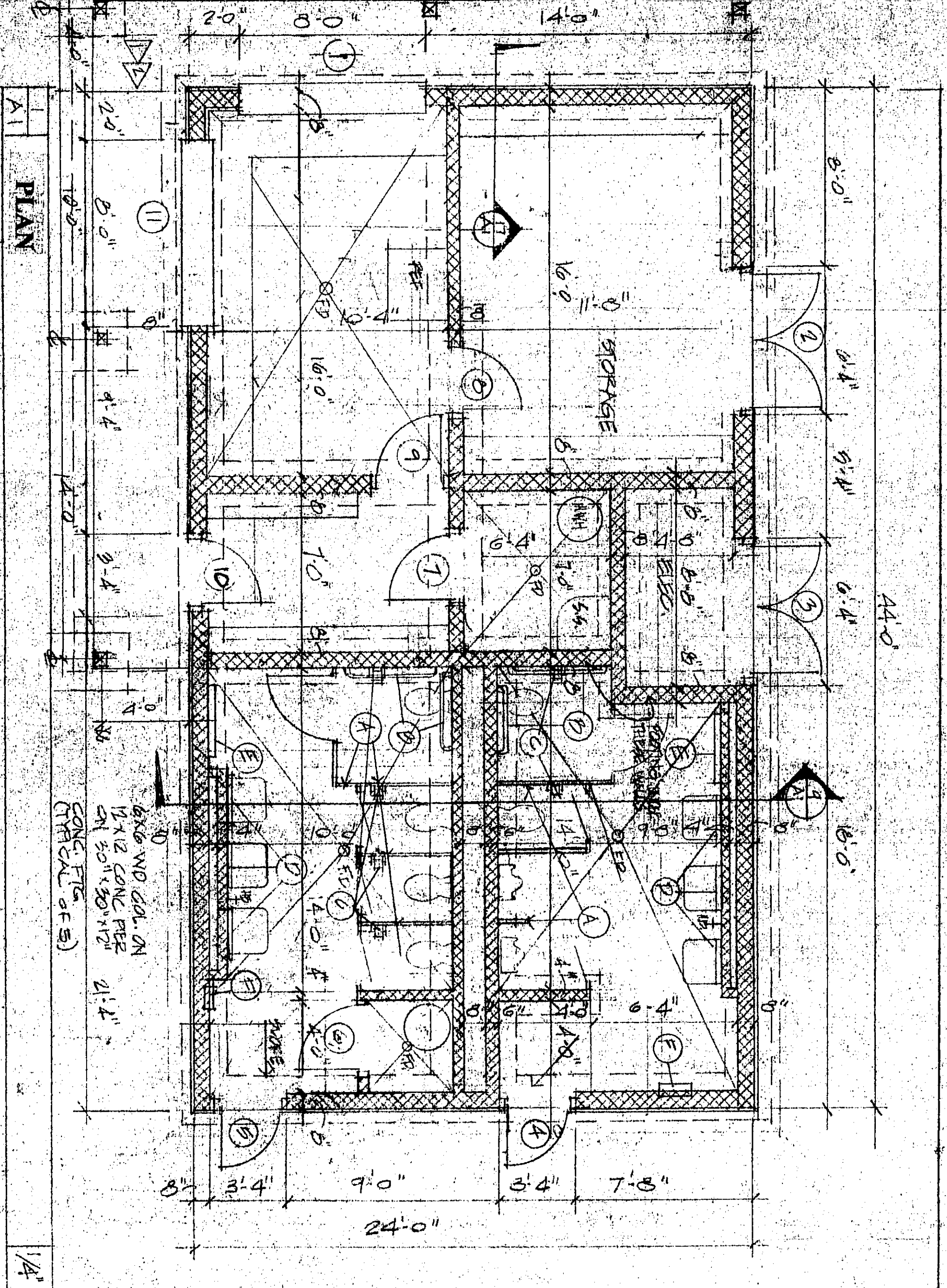
**PAVILLION - OLNEY BOYS & GIRLS**

SCALE: AS SHOWN  
DATE: 5/3/02

APPROVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
DRAWN BY: DDA  
REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

DRAWING NUMBER: A-1

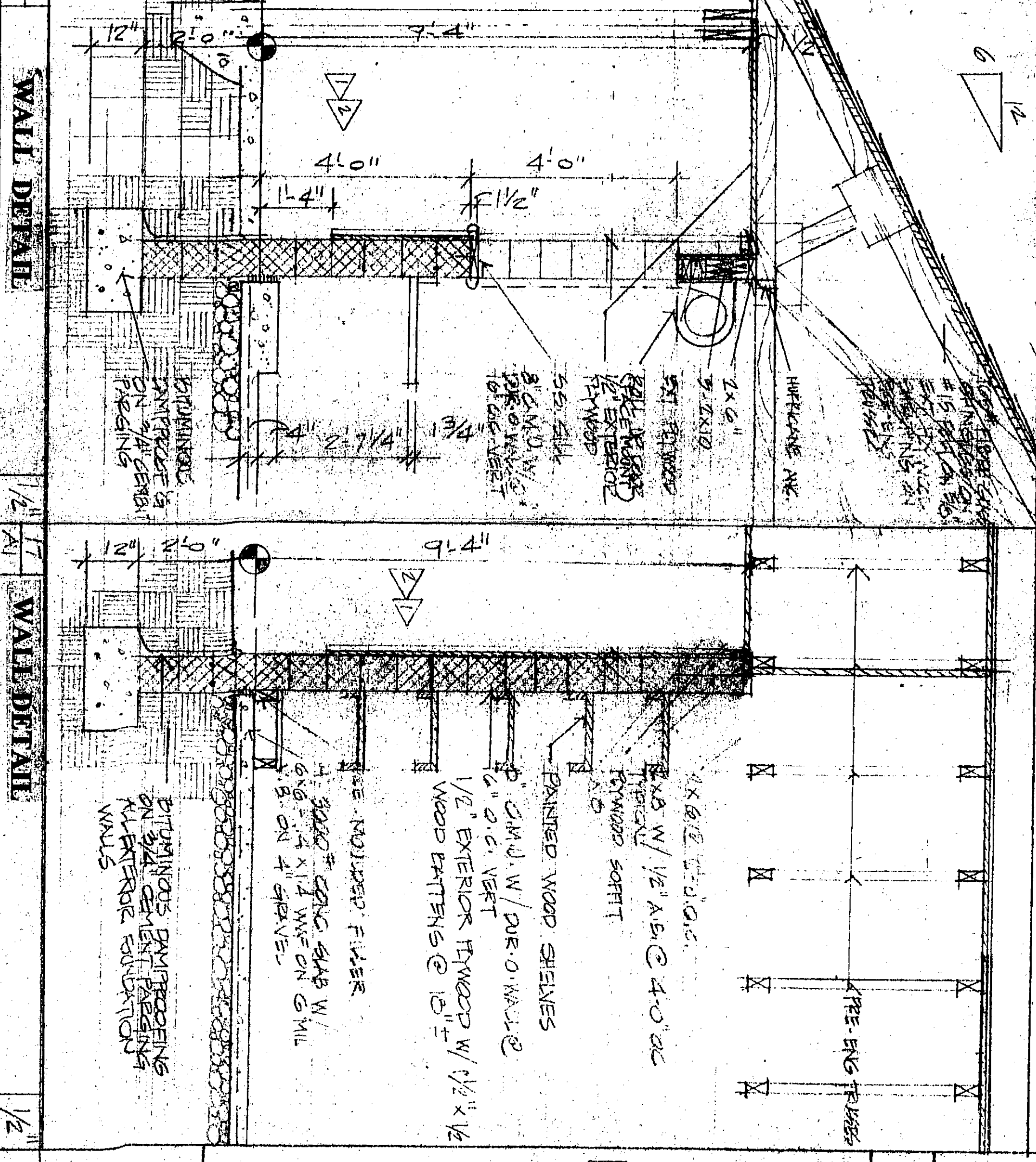
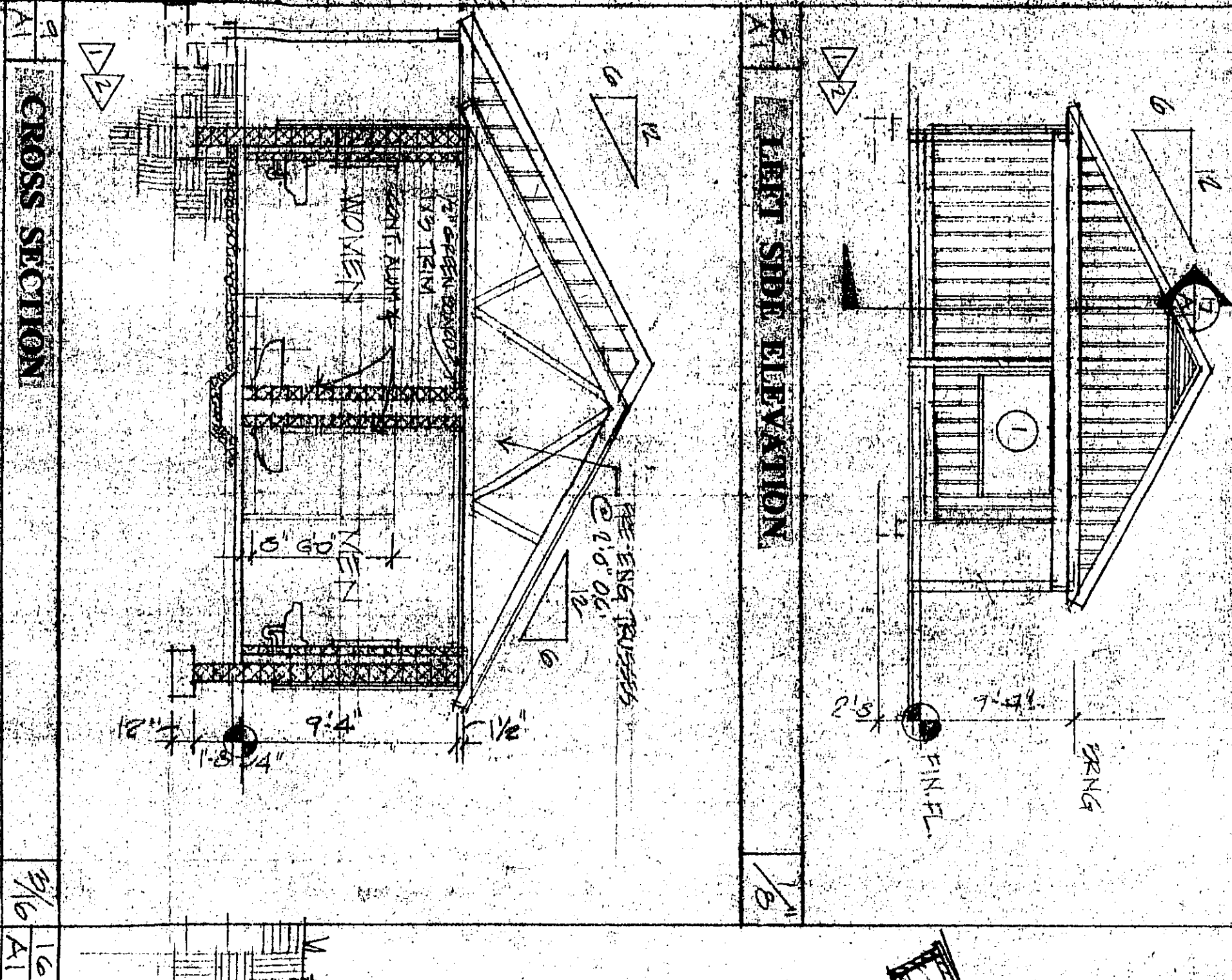
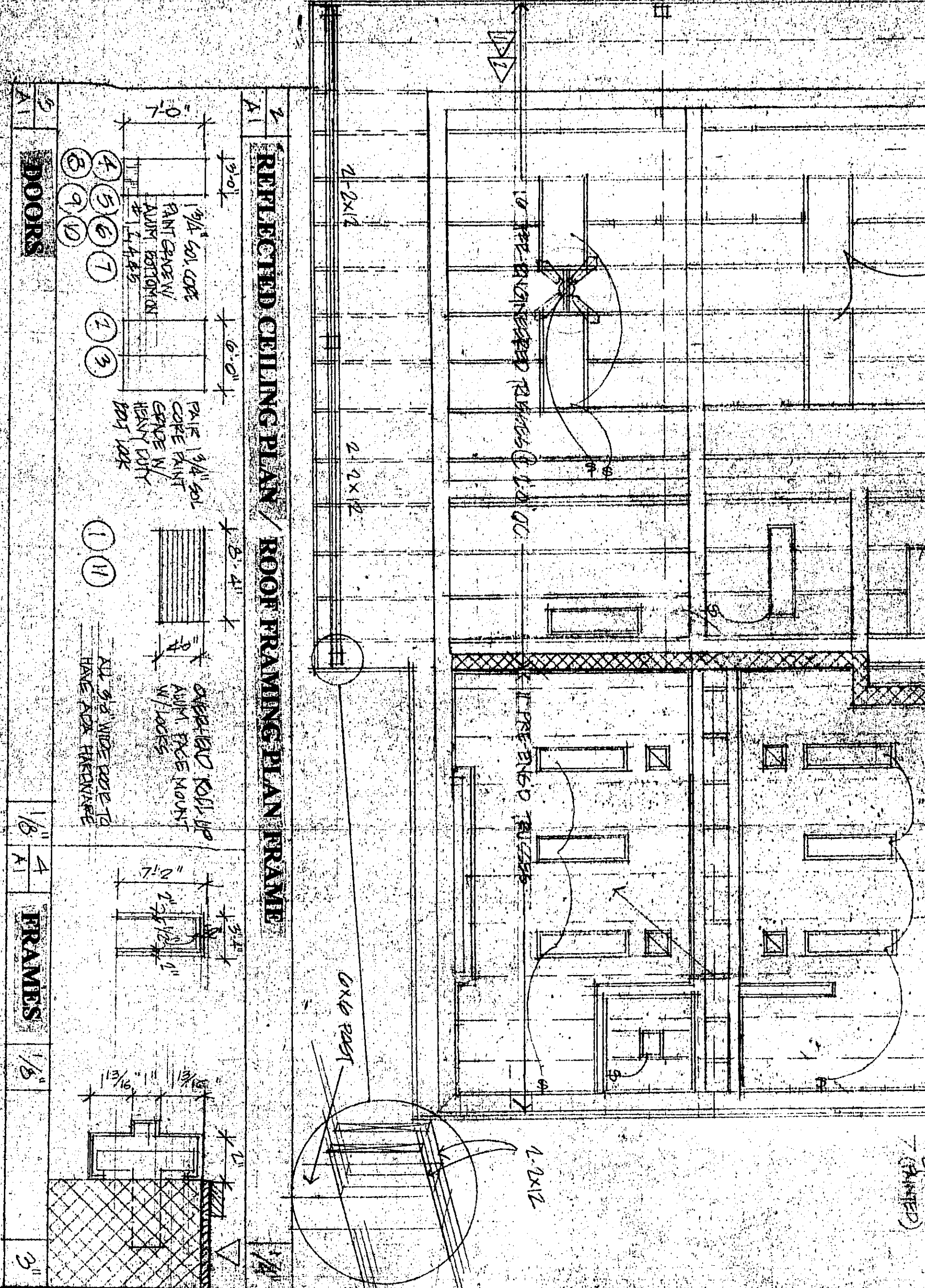




<p><b>ACCESSORIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① SANITARY 2000 SERIES TOILET AND CONTAINERS WITH CONTINUOUS RIM &amp; WALLS</li> <li>② BRICK 8000G X 4S AND 8000K X 6S STAINLESS STEEL HANDRAILS (TWO EACH)</li> <li>③ BRICK 8000G TOILET TRAP DISPENSER (B-REQUIRED)</li> <li>④ BRICK B-16S 1624 CHAINE PLATE MICROD (B-REQUIRED)</li> <li>⑤ THE DIVER CHAINING SYSTEM # 605 (B-REQUIRED)</li> <li>⑥ PORTICE 8-2404P GENT-RECESSED TREE TOWER DISPENSER AND WASTE RECEPTOR (B-REQUIRED)</li> </ul>	<p><b>MILLWORK</b></p>	<p><b>SYMBOLS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2" MIN. SECTION</li> <li>C.M.U. ELEVATION</li> <li>WOOD / ELEVATION</li> <li>WOOD BLINDING</li> <li>CONCRETE / SECTION</li> <li>CEILING / ELEV.</li> <li>WOOD / SECTION</li> <li>DOOR</li> <li>FLOOR DRAIN</li> <li>TOILET ACCESSORIES</li> <li>SECTION</li> </ul>
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<p><b>NOTES</b></p> <p>These plans have been prepared in accordance with the 1998 BOCA code, the 1998 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, The ADA and the regulations of Montgomery County, MD.</p> <p>The Contractor is to apply for and obtain all permits required to construct this building and is to arrange for all inspections and obtain all approvals required to complete this project. The contractor is to maintain all worker's compensation and liability insurance sufficient to indemnify the owner against any claims, which may arise from this construction.</p> <p>The Contractor is to provide all labor, material, and taxes required to complete all work shown or implied by these drawings in order to deliver a complete snack bar and toilet facility to the Olney Boys and Girls Club. The Architect is responsible for the permit and intent of these drawings. Any questions, field changes, or changes should be directed to the Architect. His decision is final.</p>	<p><b>CODE ANALYSIS</b></p> <p>USE GROUP: A-5 Outdoor Assembly</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION TYPE: TYPE III UNPROTECTED</p> <p>BUILDING AREA: 105 sq. ft.</p> <p>BUILDING HEIGHT: 10'-0"</p> <p>SPRINKLERED: NO</p>
---	---



**ALMY ARCHITECTS, P.C.**  
11006 KENILWORTH AVE.  
GARRETT PARK, MARYLAND

**Snack Bar and Toilet Building**  
**The Olney Boys And Girls Club**  
**Olney, Maryland**

**REVISIONS**

1	5/21/02	FIELDING ENTERED
2	6/19/02	REVISED PLAN & ROOF LINE & ELEVATIONS TO BE
3	7/10/02	REVISED PLAN & ROOF LINE & ELEVATIONS TO BE

**APPROVED**  
Montgomery County  
Historic Preservation Commission

**A1**  
27 APRIL 2002



~~Chris Anderson~~

23/85 Olney Boy's & Girls

Club

tree planting plan

Lynn 301-986-4142

"tree planting plan"

2/02

# THE OLNEY BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB

"Preserving Our Past, Preparing Our Future"

Phone # 301-774-5290

Fax # 301-924-4976

DATE: May 24, 2002

TO: Robin Ziek

FAX #: 301-563-3412

FROM: Jim Kilby

TOTAL PAGES (including cover): 2

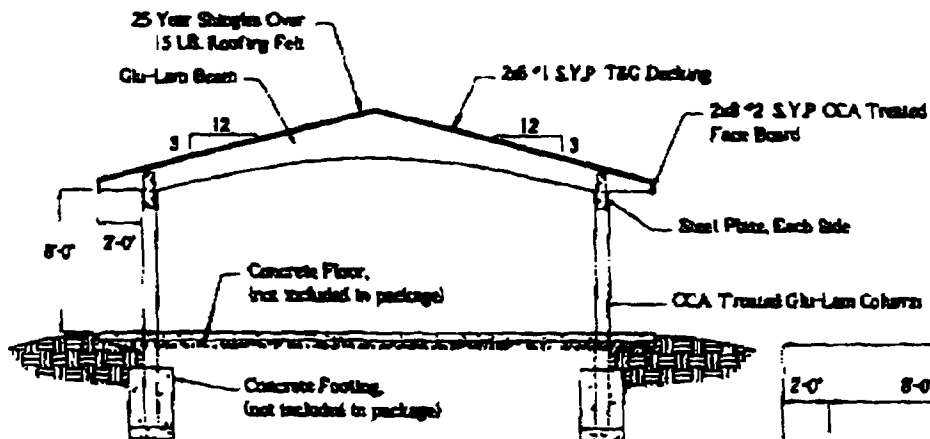
COMMENTS:

Robin - This is a end view  
of the Pavilion I do not  
have a side view. It is very  
simple to make it look like  
A Farm building - Either vertical or  
horizontal siding.

*Jim*



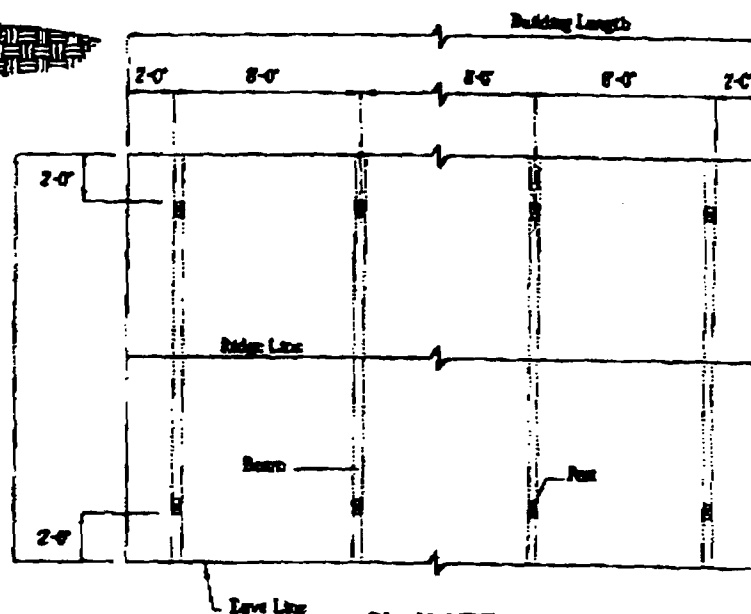
# RIGIDPLY RAFTERS' PAVILIONS ..... ..... STRONG ..... DURABLE ..... EASY TO BUILD



**TYPICAL SECTION**

**NOTE:** Overhang geometry may vary by span.

Building Width



**PLAN VIEW**



M-NCPPC



MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND PLANNING

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL  
PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

8787 Georgia Avenue  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

February 20, 2002

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Robert Hubbard, Director  
Department of Permitting Services  
Permit #266785

FROM: *GW* Gwen Wright, Coordinator  
Historic Preservation

SUBJECT: Historic Area Work Permit 23/57-00A REVISION

The Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the attached application for a Historic Area Work Permit. This application was:

Approved       Denied       **Approved with Conditions:**

1. The alterations proposed shall be coordinated with the Maryland Historical Trust, to the extent of the state easement, prior to staff sign-off on any alterations.
2. Entrance sign to include property's historic name, date of construction, etc.
3. The applicant will install a historic marker by the road in the vicinity of the house, to explain some of the historic context of the farm. This will be installed prior to the public opening of the facility.
4. Coach lamps have been deleted from entry signs and gate by owner.
5. Outbuildings will be modified to more closely reflect typical farm buildings. This may be worked out with staff level approval.
6. Tree removal will be considered in conjunction with a landscape plan. This may be for the entire site, or for pieces of the site, as they are developed. Removal of dead or dying trees may follow the normal procedure, but should be taken into consideration in a landscape master plan.
7. The landscape treatment of the front entry gates shall be reviewed in greater detail, and in the context of required lighting, and within the larger site landscape

\* and subject to the general conditions that 1) HPC Staff will review and stamp the construction drawings prior to the applicant's applying for a building permit with DPS; and 2) after issuance of Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS) permit, applicant to arrange for a field inspection by calling the DPS Field Services Office at (301) 217-6240 prior to commencement of work and not more than two weeks following completion of work.

**THE BUILDING PERMIT FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE ISSUED CONDITIONAL UPON ADHERENCE TO THE APPROVED HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT (HAWP).**

Applicant: Olney Boys and Girls Club  
Attn: Jim Kilby  
P.O. Box 2  
Olney, MD 20830





RETURN TO: DEPARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES  
255 ROCKVILLE PIKE, 2nd FLOOR, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850  
240/777-6370

DPS - #8

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
301/563-3400

APPLICATION FOR  
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Person: James M. Kilby  
Daytime Phone No.: 301-775-2541

Tax Account No.: 31047658  
Name of Property Owner: Olney Boys and Girls Club Daytime Phone No.: 301-570-3990  
Address: P.O. Box 2 Olney MD 20830  
Street Number City State Zip Code  
Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contractor Registration No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agent for Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Daytime Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE

House Number: 4501 Street: Olney Laytonsville Rd.  
Town/City: Olney Nearest Cross Street: Olney Mill Rd.  
Lot: 5 Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Subdivision: Brooke Farm  
Liber: \_\_\_\_\_ Folio: \_\_\_\_\_ Parcel: \_\_\_\_\_

PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT ACTION AND USE

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:

- Construct
- Extend
- Alter/Renovate
- Move
- Install
- Wreck/Raze
- Revision
- Repair
- Revocable

CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:

- A/C
- Slab
- Room Addition
- Porch
- Deck
- Shed
- Solar
- Fireplace
- Woodburning Stove
- Single Family
- Fence/Wall (complete Section 4)
- Other: Buildings (3)

1B. Construction cost estimate: \$ 250,000

1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit # 208287

PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTEND/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 ONLY FOR FENCE/RETAINING WALL

3A. Height 4 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.

James M. Kilby  
Signature of owner or authorized agent 12/18/2001  
Date

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: [Signature] Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Application/Permit No.: 206785 Date Filed: 1/4/2002 Date Issued: \_\_\_\_\_



RETURN TO: DEPARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES  
255 ROCKVILLE PIKE, 2nd FLOOR, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850  
240/777-6370

DPS - #8

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**  
**301/563-3400**

**APPLICATION FOR  
HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT**

Contact Person: James M. Kilby  
Daytime Phone No.: 301-775-2541

Tax Account No.: 31047658  
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Address: P.O. Box 2 Olney MD 20830  
Street Number City State Zip Code  
Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
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**LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE**

House Number: 4501 Street: Olney Layfonsville Rd.  
Town/City: Olney Nearest Cross Street: Olney Mill Rd.  
Lot: 5 Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Subdivision: Brooke Farm  
Liber: \_\_\_\_\_ Folio: \_\_\_\_\_ Parcel: \_\_\_\_\_

**PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT ACTION AND USE**

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:  
 Construct  Extend  Alter/Renovate  A/C  Slab  Room Addition  Porch  Deck  Shed  
 Move  Install  Wreck/Raze  Solar  Fireplace  Woodburning Stove  Single Family  
 Revision  Repair  Revocable  Fence/Wall (complete Section 4)  Other: Buildings (3)

1B. Construction cost estimate: \$ 250,000

1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit # 208287

**PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTEND/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 ONLY FOR FENCE/RETAINING WALL**

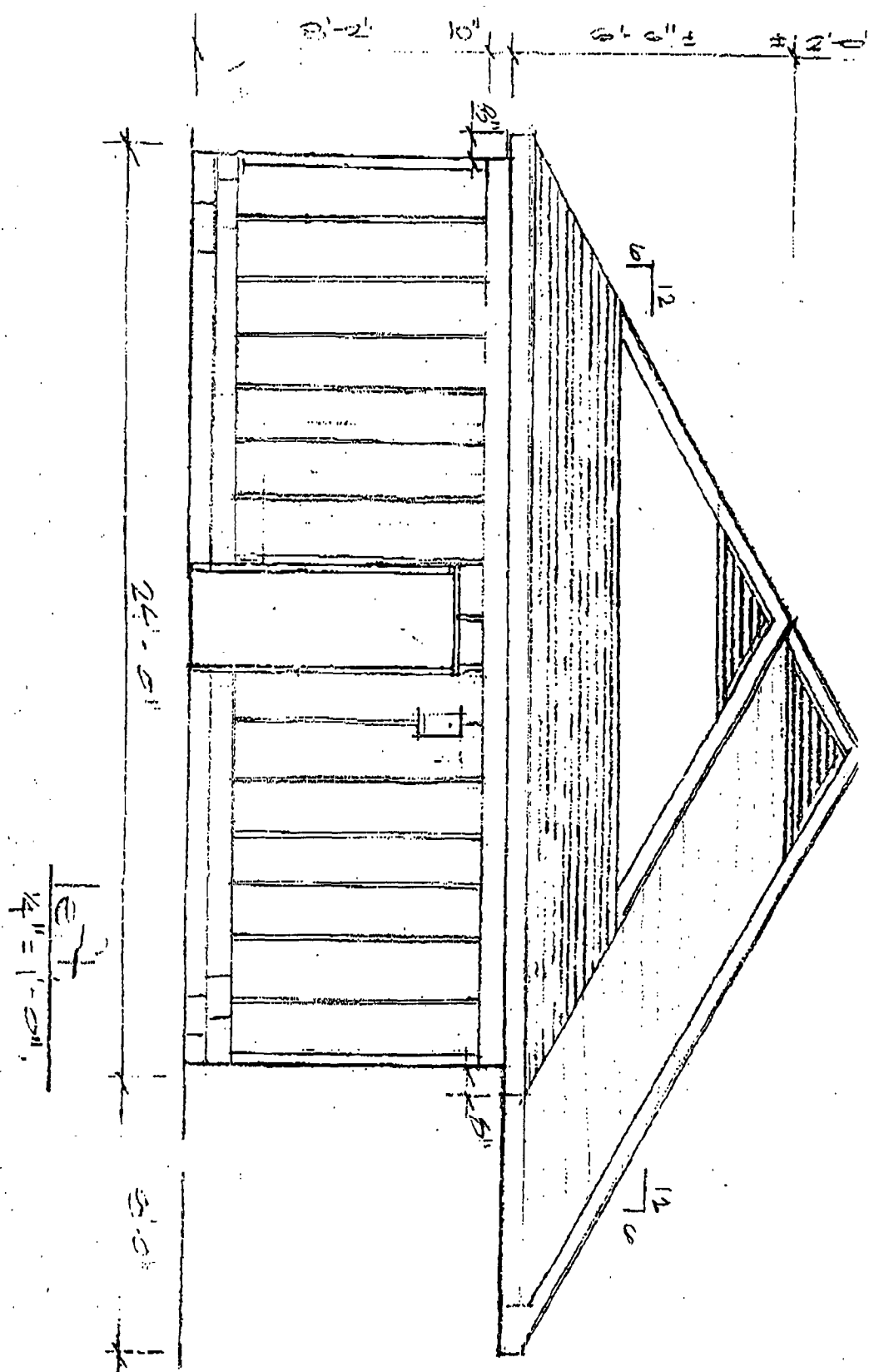
3A. Height 4 feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches  
3B. Indicate whether the fence or retaining wall is to be constructed on one of the following locations:  
 On party line/property line  Entirely on land of owner  On public right of way/easement

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.

James M. Kilby 12/18/2001  
Signature of owner or authorized agent Date

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ For Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission  
Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Application/Permit No.: 206785 Date Filed: 1/4/2002 Date Issued: \_\_\_\_\_





ROBIN CIEK



# B A R T L E T T T R E E E X P E R T S

January 31, 2001

Mr. Andy Balderson  
Donovan, Feola, and Balderson  
Landscape Architects

RE: Olney Boys and Girls Athletic Fields Tree Evaluation

Mr. Balderson ,

The following tree evaluation includes all trees located at the abandoned residence at the construction site of the Olney Boys and Girls Athletic Field. The site consists of (14) fourteen trees consisting of (8) eight different tree species. Diameters were measured at breast height, approximately 4.5 feet above grade level.

**65" Diameter Sycamore (Map I.D. #1) right front of property:**

This tree has significant storm damage which has remove approximately 60% of the trees top. A major split remains with signs of decay. A tree climbing inspection could identify the extent of the decay down the trunk. Due to the extent of damage risks include: major limb failure, increased decay, which could lead to trunk and or root failure. A thorough tree structure and climbing inspection is recommended if this tree is to remain.

**37" Diameter Sugar maple (Map I.D. #2) left front of house:**

This tree has significant storm damage at a height of approximately 20 feet. Two to three major limbs were lost and decay has opened a 6"-10" hole through the center of the tree with only a few inches of sound wood remaining. Due to the extent of damage to this tree removal should be considered.

**46" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #3) left front of house:**

This tree is in good health with 5-10% dead wood which is normal for this tree species. A few storm damaged limbs should be removed to reduce risk and improve appearance. Lightning protection may be considered due to location in landscape.

**31" Diameter Red maple (Map I.D. #4) left front of house:**

This maple has lost approximately 50% of the upper portion due to storm damage. Decay seems limited to the upper portion of the tree with no visual signs of decay in the root flare. Removal should be recommended which will help the Ash (Map I.D. #3), which has been competing with this maple for light, water and other nutrients.

*Local Office:* 8045 Hunterbrooke Lane, Post Office Box 532, Fulton, Maryland 20759-0532  
MD/DC: 301-598-8100, Balt.: 410-792-7300, Annap.: 410-741-5900, Fax: 301-598-6700 • [www.treemasters.com](http://www.treemasters.com) • [healthytrees@treemasters.com](mailto:healthytrees@treemasters.com)

THE F.A. BARTLETT TREE EXPERT COMPANY  
Corporate Office: P.O. Box 3067, Stamford, Connecticut 06905 • (203) 323-1131, FAX (203) 323-1129  
[www.bartlett.com](http://www.bartlett.com)



**33" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #5) right front of house:**

This Ash is in good health with approximately 5-10% dead wood which is normal for this species. This particular Ash has a wound on the north side of the trunk and runs from the root flare to approximately 10-15 feet up the tree. This wound was caused by either mechanical or lightning damage. The wound appears isolated and compartmentalization has begun. Further recommendations include a root collar excavation at the base of the north side of tree to assess whether the decay column in question has affected a major supporting root. Future monitoring should focus on tree health through soil management and insect and disease control.

**21" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #6) right side of house:**

This Ash is in good health with normal root flare and crown size for this species. No visual problems exist at this time.

**15" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #7) right side of house:**

This Ash is in good health with normal root flare and crown size for this species. No visual problems exist at this time.

**15" Diameter Cedar (Map I.D. #8) right side of house:**

This cedar is in good health with no major physical problems. Future problems may include decline due to the competition for light, water, and other nutrients from surrounding Ash trees. The ash tree to the east is providing most of the competition.

**19" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #9) Right side of house:**

This Ash is in fair condition with good crown size and normal growth. A major concern of this tree is the signs of a girdling root on the northwest side. Recommendations include a root crown excavation to uncover potential girdling root and removal of root if practical.

**21" Diameter Silver maple (Map I.D. #10) Right side of house:**

The Silver maple is in fair condition with normal crown size and appearance. The maple has a large wound on the northwest side most likely caused by mechanical damage. Compartmentalization has begun and tree health along with insect and disease monitoring should be emphasized. This tree is young and should recover with proper management.

**60" Diameter Sycamore (Map I.D. #11) Right rear of property:**

The large sycamore has a good crown and normal branch structure. This tree has a slight lean southeast toward the house. A major concern of this tree is root decay on the north side opposite the lean. The decay area is 3 feet across and an unknown distance below surface. This tree is a high risk for failure based on the visual inspection, a thorough tree risk and structure evaluation will need to be conducted if saving this tree is considered.

**23" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #12) Left rear of house:**

This Ash is a double leader tree in good condition with normal deadwood. This tree is competing with the Norway spruce to the northeast. A structural support system (cabling and bracing) is recommended to help support the weak crotch developed by the double leader.

**19" Norway spruce (Map I.D. #13) Left rear of house:**

This Norway spruce is in fair condition with the main problem being the Ash tree on the southwest side blocking the majority of light. The tree has evidence of spider mite activity, which should be monitored.

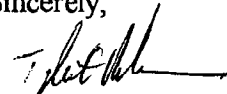
**14" Diameter American holly (Map I.D. #14) Left side of house:**

The American holly is in good condition with normal leaf size and shape. No visual problems exist at this time.

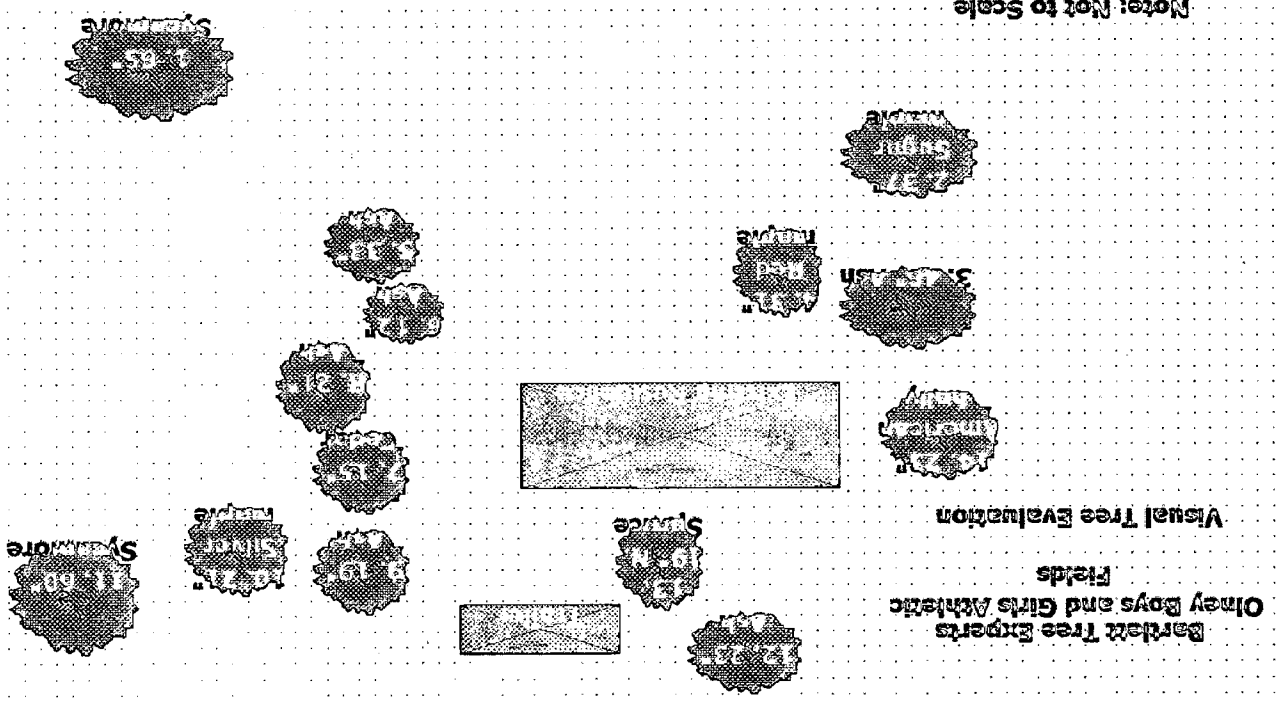
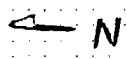
**Summary:**

Many of the trees on location have evidence of structural problems which may lead to future failure. The evaluation includes only a visual inspection of the health and structural stability of these trees and further recommendations may include a thorough tree structure and risk assessment (See Attached). All trees pose a risk due to unknown root or soil problems. The trees should be monitored again in the spring to assess overall health.

Sincerely,



Tyler H. Balderson  
Bartlett Tree Representative  
I.S.A. Certified Arborist







# Tree Structure Evaluation

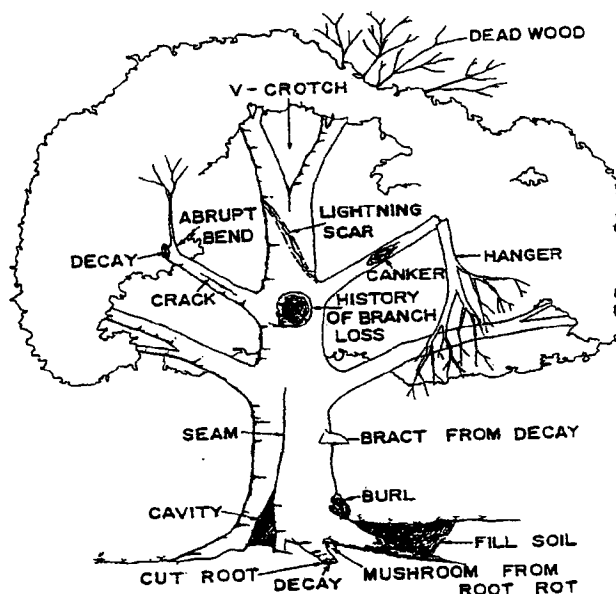
By  
Dr. Bruce R. Fraedrich, Ph.D.

The urban forest is aging and declining at an increasing rate. At the same time, society is becoming more litigious. As a result, detection, evaluation and management of defective trees now is a major concern for arborists, urban foresters and park managers.

## Hazard Trees Defined

A tree is considered hazardous when it has a structural defect that predisposes it to failure and the tree is located near a target (an area where property damage or personal injury could occur if the tree failed). Targets include areas around structures, walkways, roadways, campsites and other areas where there are property and people.

Structurally sound trees also may be hazardous if plant parts interfere with routine activities of people such as obstructing motorists vision, raising sidewalk, interfering with utilities, roadways or walkways.



## Liabilities

Property owners/managers have a legal obligation to (1) periodically inspect trees for defects and unsafe conditions and (2) correct defects and unsafe conditions immediately upon detection. If a property owner/manager employs an arborist to perform work on site, the arborist may assume at least some of the responsibility for detecting defective tree conditions and recommending remedial treatments. Arborists are considered "experts" and may be held accountable for uncorrected or unreported tree defects which are not obvious to the average property owner.

## Hazard Trees Due to Structural Defects

A thorough inspection of the branches, stem, root crown and area around the root system is essential in detecting hazardous conditions. Binoculars are helpful in detecting defects in the upper crown. In some instances an aerial lift or climber may be needed to provide a detailed evaluation.

Common structural defects include dead trees, dead branches, stubs from topping cuts, broken branches (hangers), abrupt bends in branches, "V" crotches and multiple stems from the root collar (coppice growth). Failure also is more common in trees with an unbalanced crown or leaning stem if there is a defect.

#### **Wood Decay Detection and Evaluation**

Many failures in branches and stems result from loss in structural integrity due to wood decay. When evaluating decayed stems and branches, arborists have generally relied on qualitative parameters for formulating recommendations. These parameters include the location and relative size of the defect, tree species characteristics, site exposure, crown size, leaning stems, owner's "attitude" toward the tree and target considerations.

A method is now available that allows the arborist to quantitatively estimate a strength loss value from wood decay which then can be used with the qualitative parameters listed above to determine more precisely if a tree is prone to failure due to wood decay.

#### **Evaluating decay is a four step process involving:**

1. Decay Detection - Symptoms and signs
2. Measuring the size of the decay column
3. Calculating strength loss value due to decay.
4. Selecting a strength loss value "threshold" for wood decay (taking into consideration the strength loss from decay and qualitative factors previously listed).

#### **Detection**

Symptoms of wood decay can be quite obvious such as open cavities, loose bark/exposed punky wood and fungal fruiting structures growing from the bark or exposed wood. Other symptoms of wood decay can be more subtle such as seams, cracks, abnormal flare, burls, stubs and cankers. Decay is often associated with multiple stems from the root collar (coppice growth) and in limbs with abrupt bends. When inspecting trees for decay, make sure the crown and stem is thoroughly examined. Binoculars are helpful for inspecting the crown. In some instances, a climber or aerial lift may be necessary for a satisfactory inspection of the upper crown.

#### **Measuring The Decay Column**

The diameter of the decay column is determined by measuring the thickness of sound wood at the weakest point on the stem or branch. The average sound wood thickness is multiplied by 2 and subtracted from the total wood diameter to arrive at the diameter of the decay column. Note wood diameter equals the stem/branch diameter minus twice the bark thickness.

The thickness of the "shell" of sound wood can be rapidly determined with minimum damage using a drill with a 1/8" drill bit. The drill bit is inserted until resistance decreases when decayed tissues are encountered. The inserted portion of the drill is then extracted and measured to determine the thickness of sound wood.

An increment borer also can be used to extract a core of sound wood which can be measured. This is useful on trees with soft wood where it may be difficult to detect the resistance change between healthy and decayed wood. The increment core is more damaging and slower than the drilling technique.

A Shigometer also can be used to assess healthy, decayed and discolored wood.

A minimum of three sampling sites are used and the values are averaged to calculate the decay column diameter. More sampling is necessary in trees over 30 inches in diameter or when measurements vary greatly.

#### **Determining Strength Loss Values From Wood Decay in Standing Trees**

Strength in woody stems and branches is provided principally by the outer rings of wood. Trees can withstand considerable loss of the inner cylinder without a significant loss in structural integrity. Strength loss resulting from decay in wood tissues can be estimated by comparing the diameter of the decay column to the total diameter of the stem.

This technique is based on engineering formulas used in estimating strength loss in pipes due to corrosion. In pipes, strength loss estimates are as follows:

$$\% \text{ Strength Loss} = \frac{\text{Inside Diameter (hollow)}^4}{\text{Total Diameter}^4} \times 100$$

Wagener (1) modified this formula for trees as follows:

$$\text{Strength Loss (SL)} = \frac{(\text{Diameter of Decay Column})^3}{(\text{Diameter of Stem})^3} \times 100 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{SL} = \frac{d^3}{D^3} \times 100$$

Due to the modification, values derived from use of this formula should be viewed as a relative measure of strength loss rather than an actual measure. Values measured against a scale where 0 (zero) equals no strength loss and 100 equals total loss in strength.

When trees have open cavities, the reduction in strength from loss of the outer rings of wood must be entered into the strength loss formula. Loss in strength from open cavities is significant because the outer rings of wood provide most of the structural strength.

The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. uses a variation of the formula proposed by Wagener to determine strength loss in stems from open cavities. This formula is as follows:

$$\text{Strength Loss (SL)} = \frac{(\text{Diameter of Decay Column})^3 + \text{Area of Cavity}}{(\text{Diameter of Stem})^3}$$

$$\text{or} \quad \text{SL} = \frac{d^3 + R(D^3 - d^3)}{D^3} \times 100$$

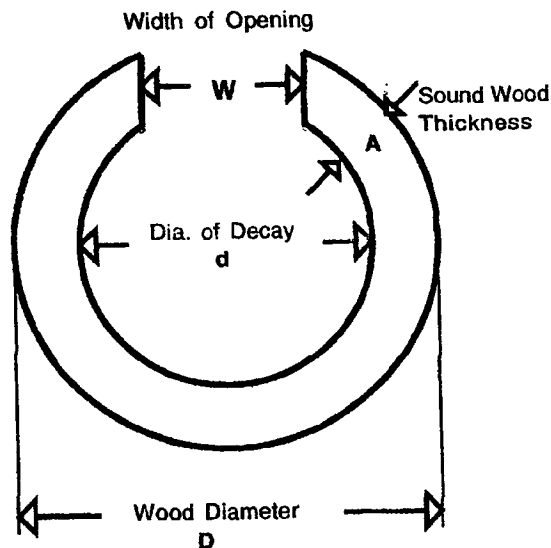


**SL** = Strength Loss  
**d** = Diameter of Decay Column  
**D** = Stem Diameter (inside bark)  
**R** = Ratio of Cavity Opening to Stem Circumference  
 (R = width of cavity opening)

Values derived from this formula should also be viewed as a relative measure of strength loss as described above.

#### Strength Loss Value Thresholds

Wagener (1) stated that West Coast conifers can tolerate up to a one-third loss in strength without predisposing the stem to unreasonable risk of failure if the weakening effect is heart rot uncomplicated by other defects. Wagener emphasizes that the one third strength loss value is not absolute and is only a general guideline.



Smiley and Fraedrich (2) surveyed hardwood trees that were broken during 1989's Hurricane Hugo in Charlotte, NC. Sustained winds were 69 miles per hour (mph) with gusts to 90 mph during the storm. They found that 52 of the 54 broken trees had internal decay. Using formulas proposed by Wagener and modified by the Bartlett Tree Lab, strength loss values of broken trees with decay varied from one to 90 with an average of 33. This evidence supports the establishment of a threshold value between 30 and 40 depending on local conditions.

The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. uses a value of 33 as the maximum strength loss to be tolerated. The threshold is reduced in:

- Leaning Trees
- Trees with inherently weak or brittle wood
- Trees in exposed locations
- Trees with large/full crowns
- Declining trees
- Trees with multiple defects
- Trees in high use areas (sensitive target areas)

#### Strength Loss Value Simplified

The minimum thickness of sound wood surrounding heart rot must be at least 15% of the total wood diameter or the tree is considered an unreasonable risk.

**Minimum thickness sound wood = Wood Diameter x 0.15**

Wood Diameter (inches)	Minimum Thickness of Sound Wood (inches)
---------------------------	---

10"	1.5"
15"	2.3"
20"	3.0"
25"	3.8"
30"	4.5"
35"	5.3"
40"	6.0"
50"	7.5"

The thickness of sound wood must be greater in trees with cavity openings, species with weak wood, trees with multiple defects, relatively large crowns, leaning stems and trees on exposed sites.

### Root Defect Evaluation

Up to seventy-five percent of all tree failures are due to root problems. The majority of tree failures occur when winds exceed 50 mph (eg. hurricane, tornado), however, failures may occur under any wind conditions if the roots are sufficiently weakened. Two types of failure have been classified for this occurrence: Root failure and Ground failure.

**Ground failure** is extremely difficult to predict. Failure occurs when the soil does not have enough strength to keep the roots intact. Soil and roots are exposed when the tree falls over. This type of failure can occur in any soil texture if the soil is wet. Failure is more common on sandy textured and very shallow (<2' deep) soils. Soil failure also occurs when trees are surrounded by pavement which does not allow the root system to develop sufficiently to support the tree.

**Root failure** occurs when roots break, thus do not provide the necessary support. Root failure occurs more readily on trees which have root decay or other root problems.

Trees growing in stands, recently thinned stands and recently created edge trees are more susceptible to windthrow due to lack of root spread and increased susceptibility to root disease. Root disease can be detected, however, this is a relatively difficult procedure.

### Symptoms of Root Problems

Trees with extensive root decay often show little or no symptoms of decline. External indicators of root decay include:

- Dead (loose bark) on the roots, root flare or lower trunk.
- Fungus fruiting structures around the root flare. These include mushrooms, conks and bracts on or immediately adjacent to the tree.
- Oozing from the root flare, lower trunk or wounds on the lower trunk.
- Cuts or fill soil moved beneath the tree.
- Cracks in the soil above or beside major roots.

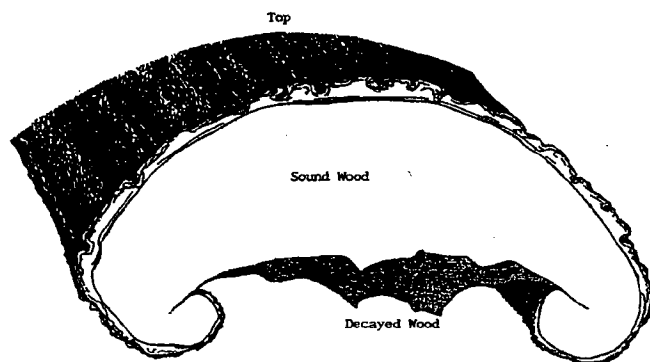
### Assessing Root Decay

Root decay is difficult to assess since it starts on the lower section of the root and works its way upward. The most visible section of the root shows the least amount of symptoms. When root decay is present in the buttress or flare roots it is usually much more extensive than anticipated.

Where root decay is suspected, the first step is to excavate soil from the root collar. Using a pen knife, nick the bark on major root flares and valleys between flares to determine whether the bark is healthy.

The next step is to determine if decay is present in the roots or base of the trunk. Using a drill with 1/8" x 8" bit or increment borer, drill downward into each major root issuing from the root collar. Consider the entire root decayed if any defect is encountered. Repeat the same procedures drilling toward the center of the tree in the valleys of the root collar to determine if basal decay is present. Often lower trunk heart rot is associated with root decay. Record the number of healthy and decayed roots.

Typical pattern of root decay, starting from the lower side working upward.



Typical pattern of root decay, starting from lower side working upward.

### Root Decay Threshold

Assessing root decay is complicated by the fact that root and basal decay is frequently more severe than detection procedures will indicate. Subsequently, whenever any root/basal decay is encountered the property owner should be advised that root disease may be more severe than anticipated. There is always a risk of failure (windthrow), when root decay is encountered.

The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. considers that whenever 33% or more of the major roots contain decay, the bark/cambium is dead on more than 33% of the root flare, or when 33% or more of the support root system has been severed, there is high risk of failure. Removal is recommended in the following instances.

**High risk trees may tolerate a lower percentage of root decay.  
High risk trees include the following:**

1. Leaning trees
2. Trees with limited root space
3. Trees at the edge of recently cleared areas where severe windstorms frequently occur
4. Trees with large and/or dense crowns
5. Trees which have soil fractures associated with one or more major roots

Where trees are high risk and any root decay is encountered, always notify the property owner of the increased risk of windthrow. Removal may be appropriate.

### Inspections and Documentation



Landscape trees should be periodically inspected for defects and other potentially hazardous conditions. Inspections should be performed at least annually and after major storms. Trees growing in high use sites and those with known defects should be inspected more often.

Inspections should be documented in writing whether the trees are considered defective or not. Documentation of inspections (including date), the presence of defects and recommended treatments should be sent to the property owner in writing.

When assessing wood decay and root defects, arborists should not base treatments or removal recommendations solely on strength loss value or percentage of roots with decay. Document all qualitative parameters that may contribute to the hazard as well as the quantitative measurements. Qualitative parameters include species characteristics, crown size, defect location, multiple defects, tree vitality, site exposure, and intensity of site use (target considerations).

#### Literature Cited

1. Wagener, W.W. 1963. *Judging Hazards From Native Trees in California Recreation Areas: A Guide for Professional Foresters*. US Forest Service Research Paper PSW-P1. 29 pages.
2. Smiley, E.T. and B.R. Fraedrich. 1992. *Determining Strength Loss From Wood Decay*. Journal of Arboriculture 18:201-204.

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203-323-1131





THE OLNEY BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB • P.O. BOX 2 • OLNEY, MD 20830

To

ROBIN ZIEK

This is a simple scetch of The buildings. All are typical. IF There is anything else you need, Please call.

Jim Kilby

301-775-2541

Page 1 of 2

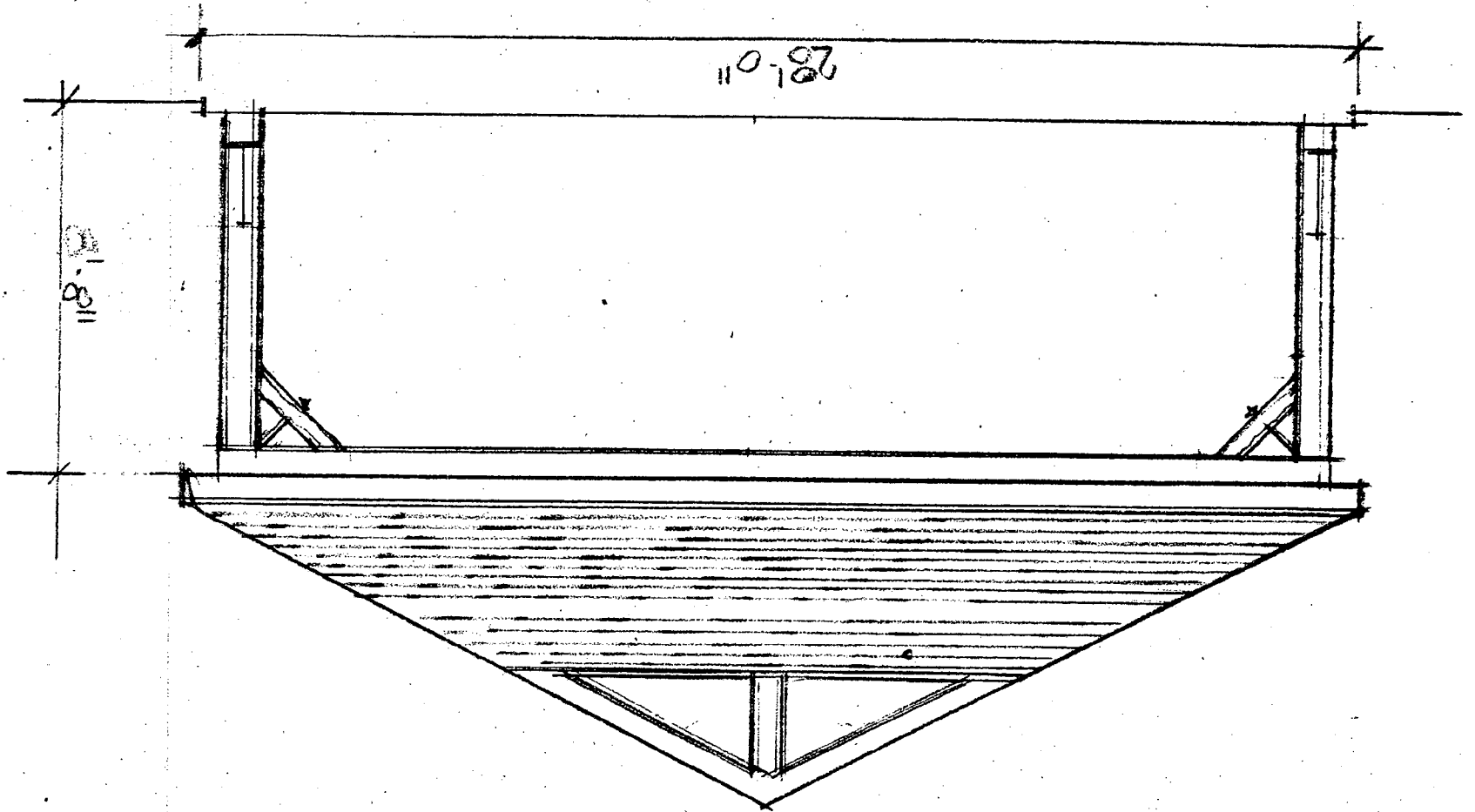
• 16909 Freedom Way...

from Co A Ave to Cashell.

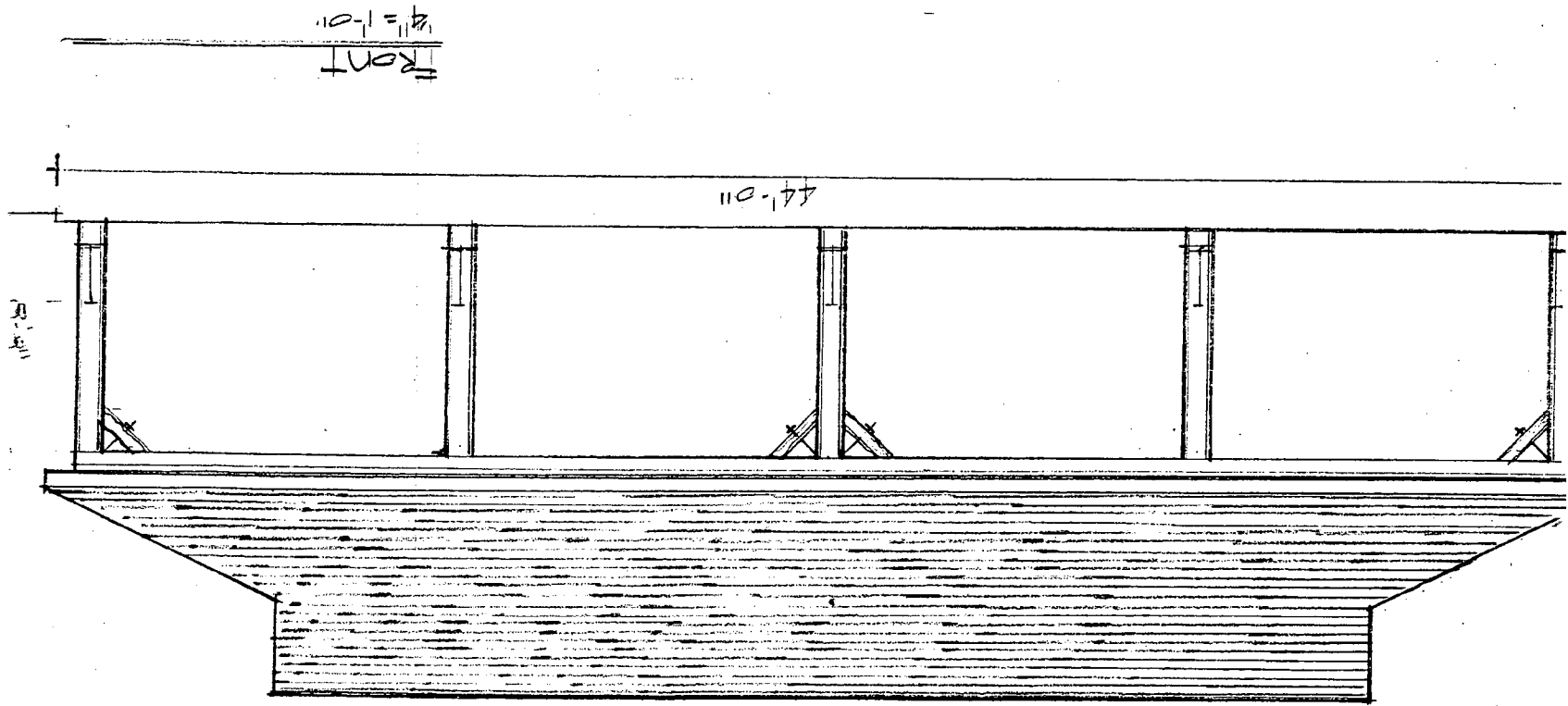
3rd left is entrance

2nd rt off of entrance.

Side  
1/4" = 1'-0"









HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

Address: 4501 Olney-Laytonsville Road Meeting Date: 2/13/02  
 Applicant: Olney Boys and Girls Club Report Date: 2/6/02  
 (Jim Kilby, Agent)  
 Resource: **Falling Green** Public Notice: 1/30/02  
 Review: **HAWP** Tax Credit: No  
 Site Number: 23/57-02A Staff: Robin D. Ziek

**PROPOSAL:** Construct <sup>5</sup>three accessory structures - concession stands and bathrooms; install fencing; entrance signs and gate

**RECOMMEND:** Approval with Conditions: ✓ 6:1 *Kim abstaining.*

1. The alterations proposed shall be coordinated with the Maryland Historical Trust, to the extent of the state easement, prior to staff sign-off on any alterations.
2. Entrance sign to include property's historic name, date of construction, etc. *See circle (II) For NOTES*
3. The applicant will install a historic marker by the road in the vicinity of the house, to explain some of the historic context of the farm. This will be installed prior to the public opening of the facility.
4. Coach lamps have been deleted from entry signs and gate by owner.
5. Outbuildings will be modified to more closely reflect typical farm buildings. This may be worked out with staff level approval. *- Close to the concept of The FARM Simpler Roof lines.*
6. Tree removal will be considered in conjunction with a landscape plan. This may be for the entire site, or for pieces of the site, as they are developed. Removal of dead or dying trees may follow the normal procedure, but should be taken into consideration in a landscape master plan.
7. The landscape treatment of the front entry gates shall be reviewed in greater detail, and in the context of required lighting, and within the larger site landscape plan, especially showing treatment along route 108.

Falling Green, *Master Plan* site # 23/57, is one of the earliest sites in this Heritage area, with its focus on the Quaker settlement of Sandy Spring, Brookeville and Olney, and a focus on the agricultural practices of these settlers. The property has been farmed continuously since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, up to the recent purchase by the current owners. The Olney Boys and Girls Club (OBGC) have considerable community support for their redevelopment of the site as an athletic center, with multiple playing fields and a future gymnasium. The property has received state funding, and the OBGC, in return, have provided a preservation easement to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), including the house, reconstructed barn, and 25 acres (out of the 118 acres total). This includes the road frontage along Route 108. MHT has review and approval authority over any changes proposed within this 25 acre environmental setting. The HPC has review and approval authority over the entire 118 acres. However, it is HPC practice to review projects on an expedited basis, when the work has been approved by MHT. That said, staff is still trying to coordinate this proposal with MHT, and the applicant is worried about timing and delays. Therefore, this proposal is being brought to the HPC prior to MHT approval. The staff recommendations for Conditions of Approval reflect this.

### PROJECT PROPOSAL

The applicant proposes to do additional site work that will aid them programmatically when the site opens to the public this summer. This includes entry signage and associated landscaping, a gate to secure the site, with fencing along the road and around storm water management facilities. In addition, the applicant would like to build three accessory structures on the property for concession stands and restrooms. Finally, the applicant has begun the process of evaluating existing trees on the site, especially around the house, as a first step in the development of a comprehensive landscape plan. The applicant will be working with local nurseries to secure donations of plant material and may need some flexibility in the specifics of a landscape plan.

Large signs are proposed on either side of the entry road (see Circle 8, 9.12 ). They measure approximately 16' long x 4' high. They consist of a stone panel spanning between two stone posts. The stone will be salvaged from a dumping site on the property. The stone may relate to a demolished building and also stone cleared out of the crop fields. This is similar to the fieldstone which was used for the barn foundation. The two signs reflect the current owner, as well honoring the longterm support of Mr. Carl M. Freeman. The carriage lamps which are shown on the drawing have been verbally deleted by the applicant, and appear to be unnecessary because of the required post lighting along the entry road.

Approximately 150' into the property, the applicant would install an entry gate. This will permit stacking of several cars and is considered a safety feature with regard to traffic along Route 108. The entry signs and gate would be linked visually with a wood 3-board fence (see Circle 9, 14, 15 ), as well as a perennial border along the driveway. In addition, the applicant proposes dense landscaping just behind the entry signs, including evergreen shrubbery and large shade trees (unspecified to date). This is typically done to highlight the entrance to a site.

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The fencing will include wire mesh on the outside, at least for the fencing required around the storm water management ponds (see Circle 14, 15 ). This is a county requirement, and will keep children and sport equipment out of the ponds.

The three accessory structures are located in different parts of the site, to provide comfort facilities for playing field areas (see Circle 8, 16 - 22 ). The buildings measure no bigger than 22' x 44', but are low one-story structures. They would have a painted concrete block base, wood siding, and pitched roofs with asphalt roofing. The applicant proposes deep overhangs at specific points of the buildings, to provide shelter for those buying food from the concession. There will also be lighting on the buildings.

Finally, the applicant has provided an arborist's report evaluating the trees around the house, within the new ring road. Two of the trees are clearly recommended for removal (#2, 4), while further evaluation is recommended for two others (#1, 11). Treatment for the remaining trees is provided, and the HPC may wish to discuss a schedule of tree maintenance with the applicant in terms of maintaining a sense of mature trees in the immediate vicinity of the house.

### STAFF DISCUSSION

Staff notes that all of these items have been discussed as necessary at one time or another during the project development which culminated in approvals by the Planning Board and a HAWP for the general concept plan by the HPC. This HAWP provides more detail on the specified work, but staff feels that there is still some information lacking. To that end, the applicant will be providing a more legible site plan, with the locations of the proposed fencing and accessory structures for the February 13<sup>th</sup> review.

Staff feels that the proposed buildings look like generic park buildings rather than accessory agricultural buildings one might associate with Falling Green. Staff supports the introduction of three accessory structures to the site, of this size, scale and materials. But staff feels the design should be modified to reflect more typical farm buildings (see Circle 28 - 33 ). The foundation coursing of concrete block should be reduced, and the amount of wood siding should be increased. The board-and-batten siding could be acceptable, but staff feels the spacing of the battens should be reduced to maintain the small scale of the structure. Horizontal siding could also be acceptable, in light of the fact that the barn (which is presently being reconstructed) had horizontal siding. But a diversity of siding types on the one site would also be acceptable.

Staff feels strongly that the roof form for these accessory structures should be simplified, to reflect simple rectangular structures with either simple porch overhangs (see Circle 28, 30, 31) or porch-like overhangs. In addition, the pitch may be increased. A break in the roof pitch would not be atypical, if done in a simple manner (see Circle 33 ). Also, the buildings could be designed as a two-part structure (see Circle 32 ), more closely reflecting their program. The applicant should also provide information about the openings: will there be windows or painted plywood panels? What do the doors look like? Is there paving around the buildings, or just in front of the concession area? Is there pole lighting around these buildings, or will the parking lighting be sufficient?

The type of fencing proposed is typical farm fencing and staff supports this. The pending site plan should provide more specific information as to the location of the fencing. Staff notes that farms used fencing programmatically, within the confines of the farm and not just as edging along the property boundaries, and meets the needs of the OBGC. They would prefer leaving the board unpainted/unstained to weather, and staff would support this, while noting that painted fencing could be viewed as more in-keeping with the high status of the original owners of Falling Green, reflecting, as well, their desire to protect the fencing from the sun and weather.

Staff feels strongly that the entry signage should include historic information about the site, including, at a minimum, the historic name – Falling Green – and the date of construction. One might also include the name of Basil Brooke, as the first owner. The applicant may have some proposal in mind to promote the historic significance of the site, but this should be implemented at this time, so that the historic information is prominent when the site opens to the public with its Grand Opening. This could be something as simple as a historic marker at the edge of the road near the approach to the house.

Staff notes the practicality of the entry signage and the gate with accompanying landscaping. Staff feels, however, that we have insufficient detail to actually approve more than a concept at this time, and that the HPC should weigh in with guidance for this entry area. For example, the landscaping at the entry signs should be considered in the greater context of Route 108. Staff would like to see a landscape proposal expanded to include the landscape treatment along Route 108, to provide some coherence between the entry and the existing hedge row. The HPC also needs more understanding of the choice of shrubs and trees, even if there is a range of possibilities. This also applies to the line of trees on the west side of the entrance, and landscaping in the parking lots and around the storm water management areas.

### **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends, **with the following conditions**, the Commission find this proposal consistent with the purposes of Chapter 24A-8(b)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;

and with *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation #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.

### **CONDITIONS:**

1. The alterations proposed shall be coordinated with the Maryland Historical Trust, to the extent of the state easement, prior to staff sign-off on any alterations.
2. Entrance sign to include property's historic name, date of construction, etc.

3. The applicant will install a historic marker by the road in the vicinity of the house, to explain some of the historic context of the farm. This will be installed prior to the public opening of the facility.
4. Coach lamps have been deleted from entry signs and gate by owner.
5. Outbuildings will be modified to more closely reflect typical farm buildings. This may be worked out with staff level approval.
6. Tree removal will be considered in conjunction with a landscape plan. This may be for the entire site, or for pieces of the site, as they are developed. Removal of dead or dying trees may follow the normal procedure, but should be taken into consideration in a landscape master plan.
7. The landscape treatment of the front entry gates shall be reviewed in greater detail, and in the context of required lighting, and within the larger site landscape plan, especially showing treatment along Route 108.

and subject to the general condition that, after issuance of the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services (DPS) permit, the applicant arrange for a field inspection by calling the DPS Field Services Office at (301) 217-6240 prior to commencement of work and not more than two weeks following completion of work.



RETURN TO: DEPARTMENT OF PERMITTING SERVICES
255 ROCKVILLE PIKE, 2nd FLOOR, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
240/777-6370

DPS - #8

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
301/563-3400

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

Contact Person: James M. Kilby
Daytime Phone No.: 301-775-2541

Tax Account No.: 31047658
Name of Property Owner: Olney Boys and Girls Club Daytime Phone No.: 301-570-3990
Address: P.O. Box 2 Olney MD 20830
Contractor: Phone No.:
Contractor Registration No.:
Agent for Owner: Daytime Phone No.:

LOCATION OF BUILDING/PREMISE

House Number: 4501 Street: Olney Laytonsville Rd.
Town/City: Olney Nearest Cross Street: Olney Mill Rd.
Lot: 5 Block: Subdivision: Brooke Farm
Liber: Folio: Parcel:

PART ONE: TYPE OF PERMIT ACTION AND USE

1A. CHECK ALL APPLICABLE:
[checked] Construct [ ] Extend [ ] Alter/Renovate [ ] A/C [ ] Slab [ ] Room Addition [ ] Porch [ ] Deck [ ] Shed
[ ] Move [ ] Install [ ] Wreck/Raze [ ] Solar [ ] Fireplace [ ] Woodburning Stove [ ] Single Family
[ ] Revision [ ] Repair [ ] Revocable [checked] Fence/Wall (complete Section 4) [checked] Other: Buildings (3)
1B. Construction cost estimate: \$ 250,000
1C. If this is a revision of a previously approved active permit, see Permit # 208287

PART TWO: COMPLETE FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND EXTEND/ADDITIONS

2A. Type of sewage disposal: 01 [checked] WSSC 02 [ ] Septic 03 [ ] Other:
2B. Type of water supply: 01 [checked] WSSC 02 [ ] Well 03 [ ] Other:

PART THREE: COMPLETE ONLY FOR FENCE/RETAINING WALL

3A. Height 4 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 [checked] Entirely on land of owner [ ] On public right of way/easement

6



Noticing List for OB&GC

OWNER: Olney Boys and Girls Club  
James M. Kilby, Agent  
P.O. Box 2  
Olney, MD 20830

Glass Mental Health Foundation  
Commerce Center East  
1777 Reistertown Road  
Baltimore, MD 21208

John and M. H. White  
4811 Olney/Laytonsville Road  
Olney, MD 20832

NO.	PLANT	QTY	DATE
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**Plant Schedule**

1. Planting to be completed by 10/1/02.

2. Planting to be completed by 11/1/02.

3. Planting to be completed by 12/1/02.

4. Planting to be completed by 1/1/03.

5. Planting to be completed by 2/1/03.

6. Planting to be completed by 3/1/03.

7. Planting to be completed by 4/1/03.

8. Planting to be completed by 5/1/03.

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10. Planting to be completed by 7/1/03.

11. Planting to be completed by 8/1/03.

12. Planting to be completed by 9/1/03.

13. Planting to be completed by 10/1/03.

14. Planting to be completed by 11/1/03.

15. Planting to be completed by 12/1/03.

16. Planting to be completed by 1/1/04.

17. Planting to be completed by 2/1/04.

18. Planting to be completed by 3/1/04.

19. Planting to be completed by 4/1/04.

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25. Planting to be completed by 10/1/04.

26. Planting to be completed by 11/1/04.

27. Planting to be completed by 12/1/04.

28. Planting to be completed by 1/1/05.

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37. Planting to be completed by 10/1/05.

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39. Planting to be completed by 12/1/05.

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51. Planting to be completed by 12/1/06.

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96. Planting to be completed by 9/1/10.

97. Planting to be completed by 10/1/10.

98. Planting to be completed by 11/1/10.

99. Planting to be completed by 12/1/10.

100. Planting to be completed by 1/1/11.

**Diagram**

**TREE PLANTING PLAN**

**OBCC COMMUNITY PARK**

ENVIRONMENTAL COUNTY, MARYLAND

DATE: 02/01/02

SCALE: AS SHOWN

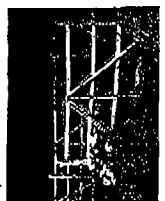
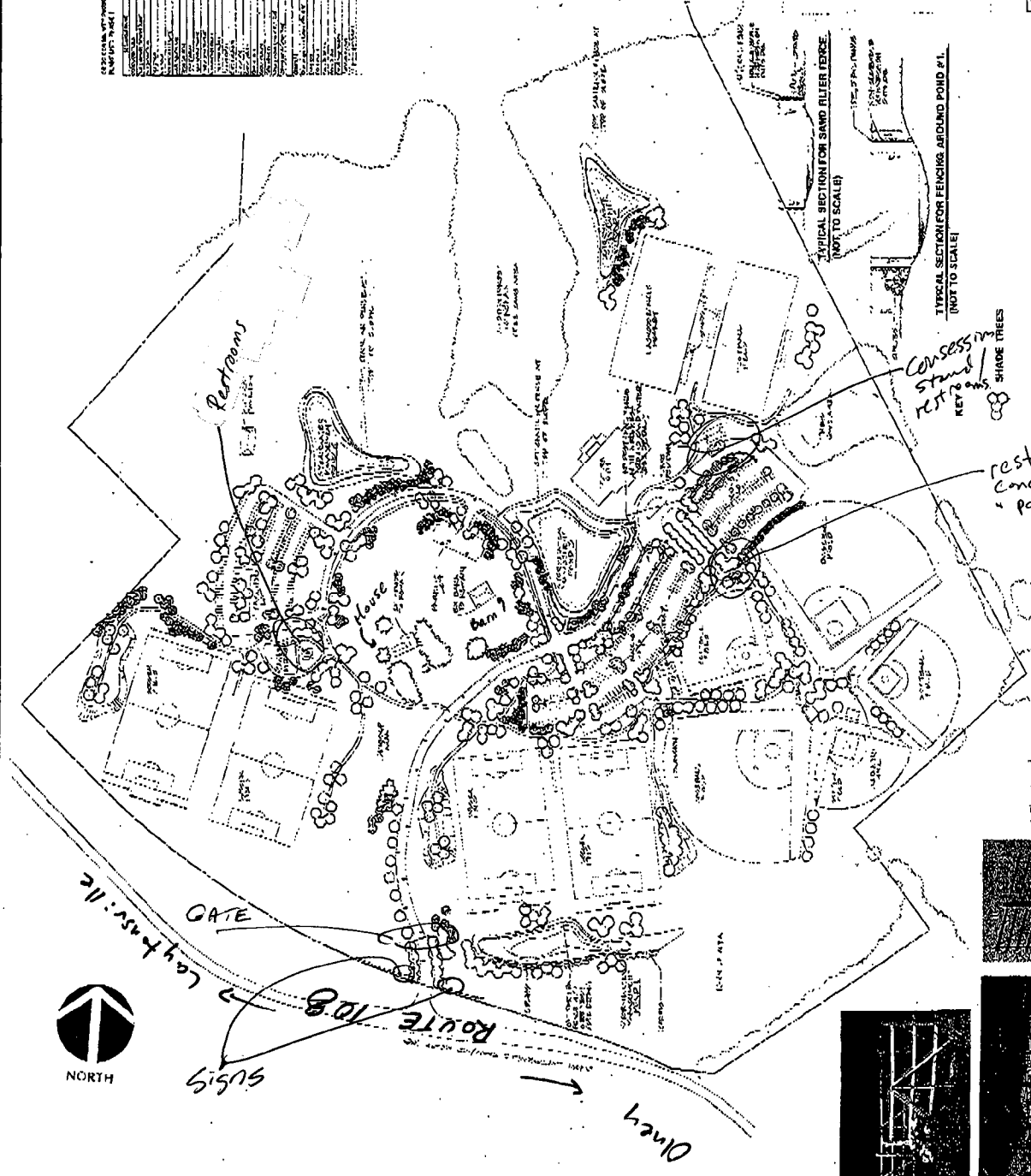
PROJECT NO. 02-001

DESIGNER: DFB & ASSOCIATES, LLC

PREPARED BY: DFB & ASSOCIATES, LLC

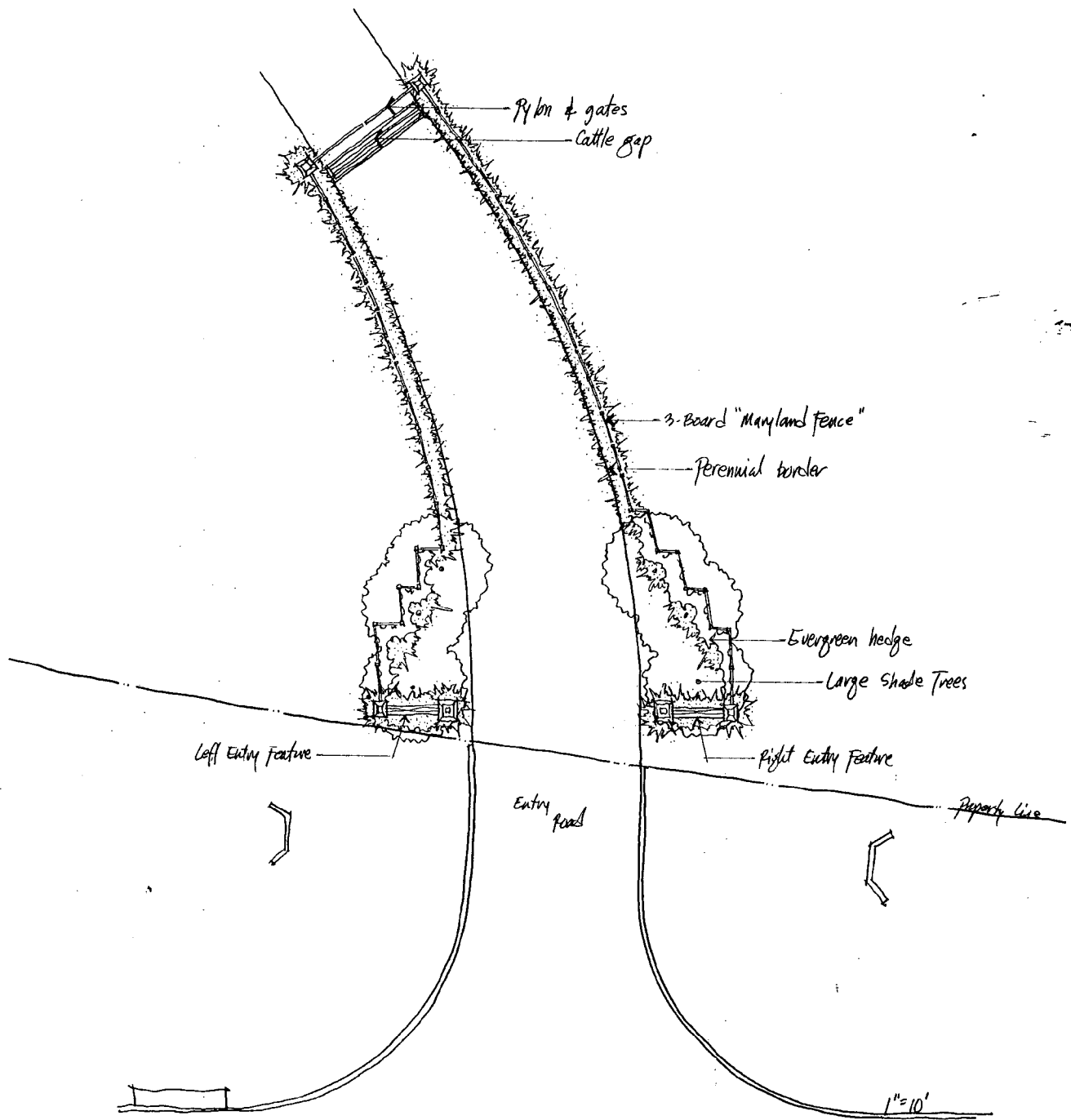
CHECKED BY: DFB & ASSOCIATES, LLC

APPROVED BY: DFB & ASSOCIATES, LLC



OLD FASHIONED POST AND RAIL FENCE WITH WIRE MESH ATTACHED TO OUTSIDE

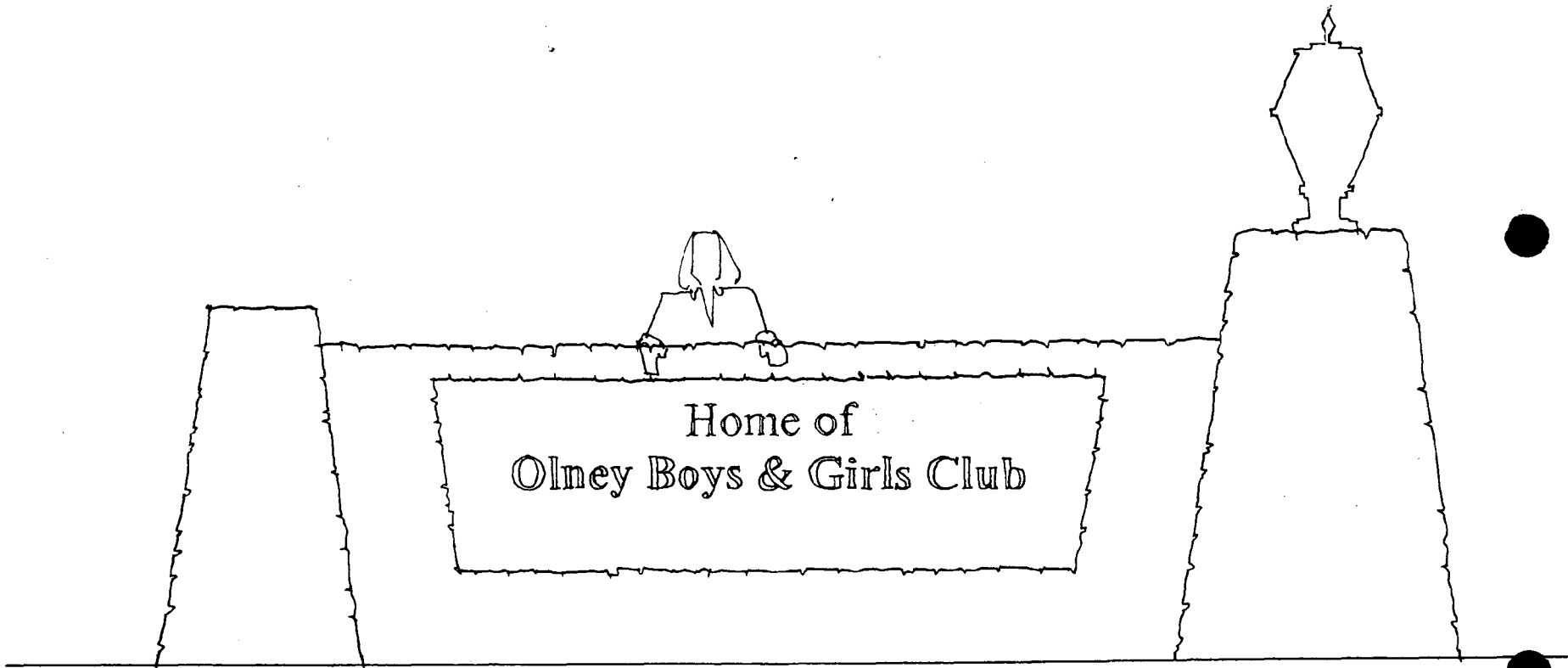
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Route 103

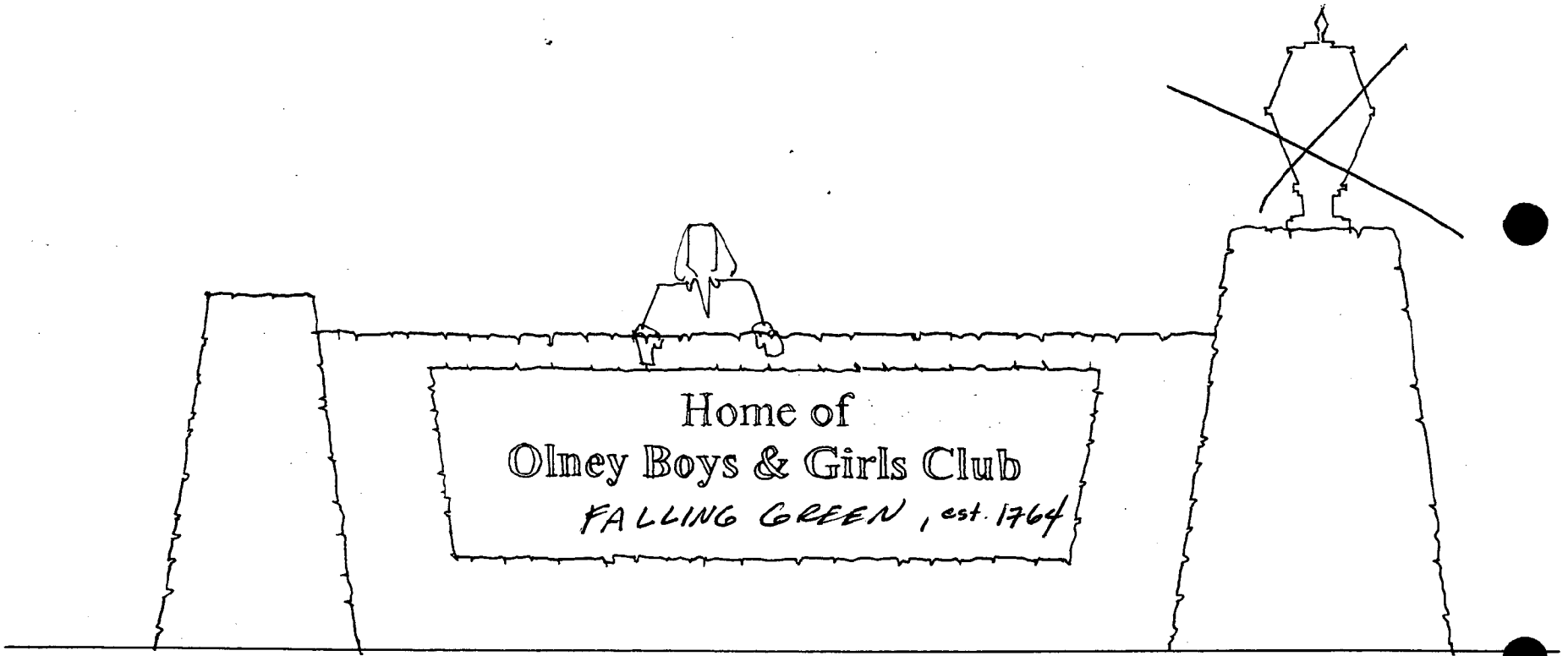
Entry Feature & Signage - Conceptual Plan

# Olney Boys & Girls Club



Left Entry Feature Elevation - 1"=1'-0"

10



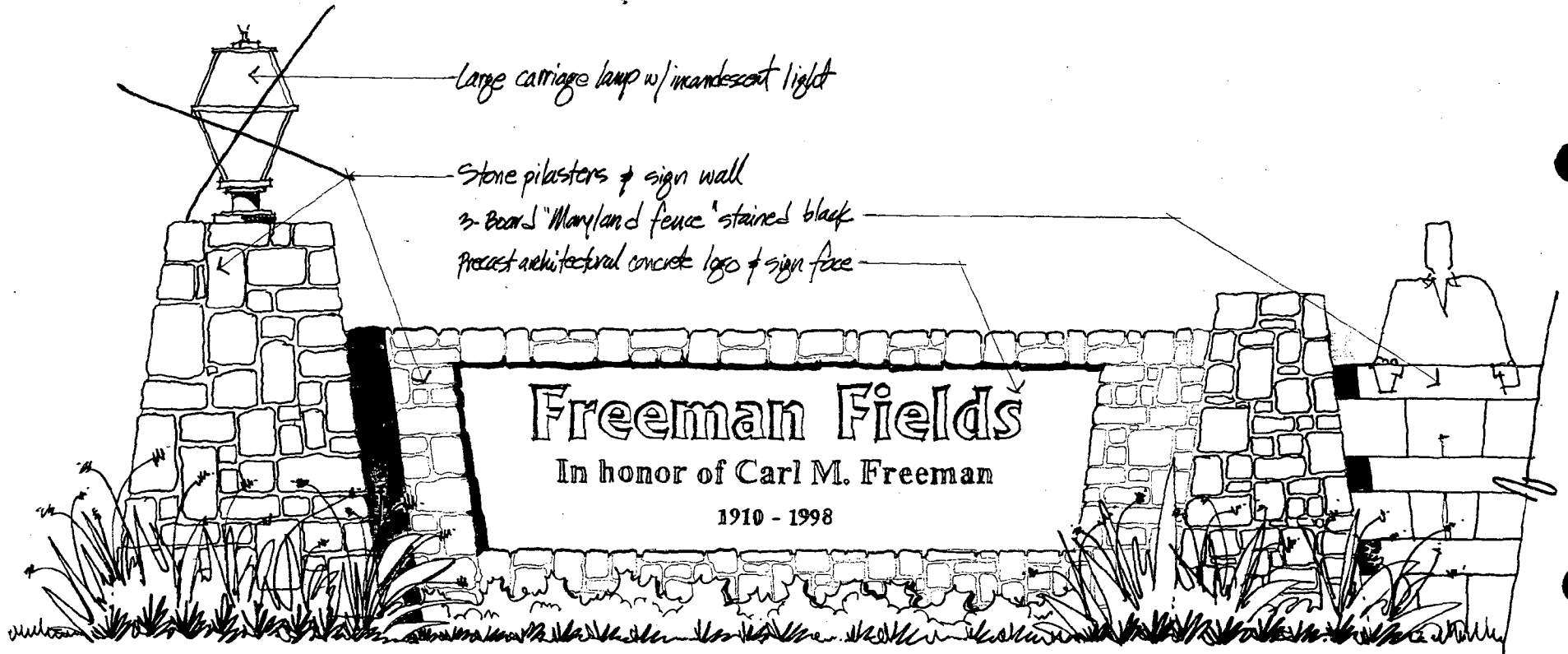
Left Entry Feature Elevation - 1"=1'-0"

(11)

HPC STAFF REVISION PROPOSED.

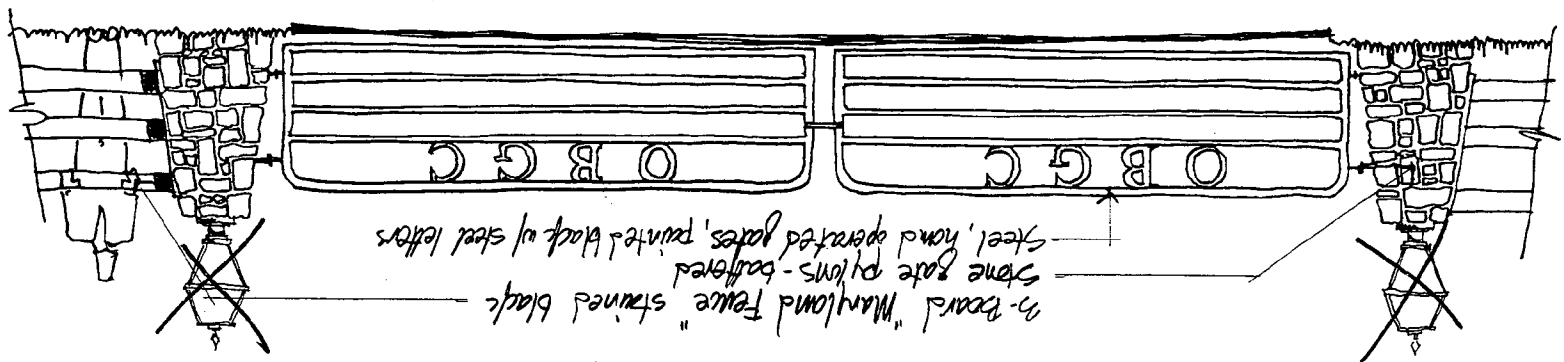


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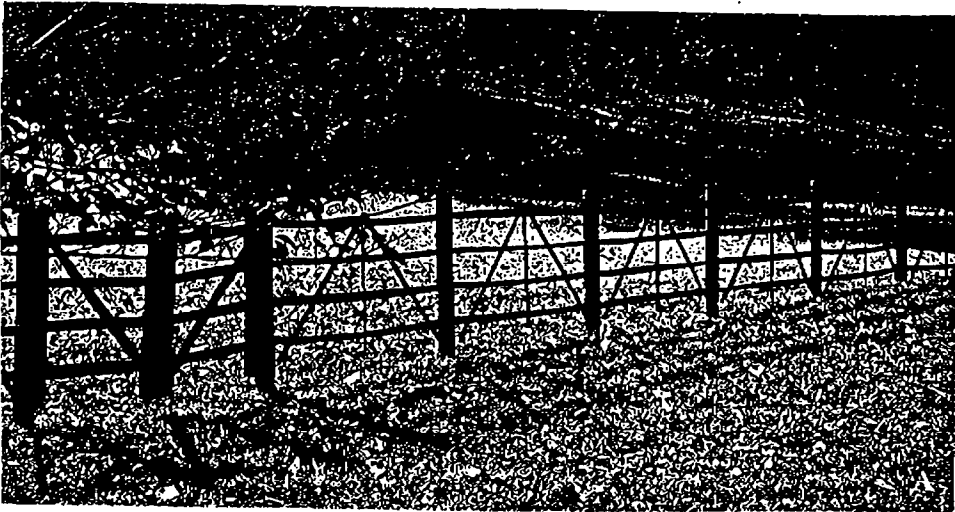
Right Entry Feature Elevation - 1" = 1'-0"

Entry Way Gates  
1/2" = 1'-0"

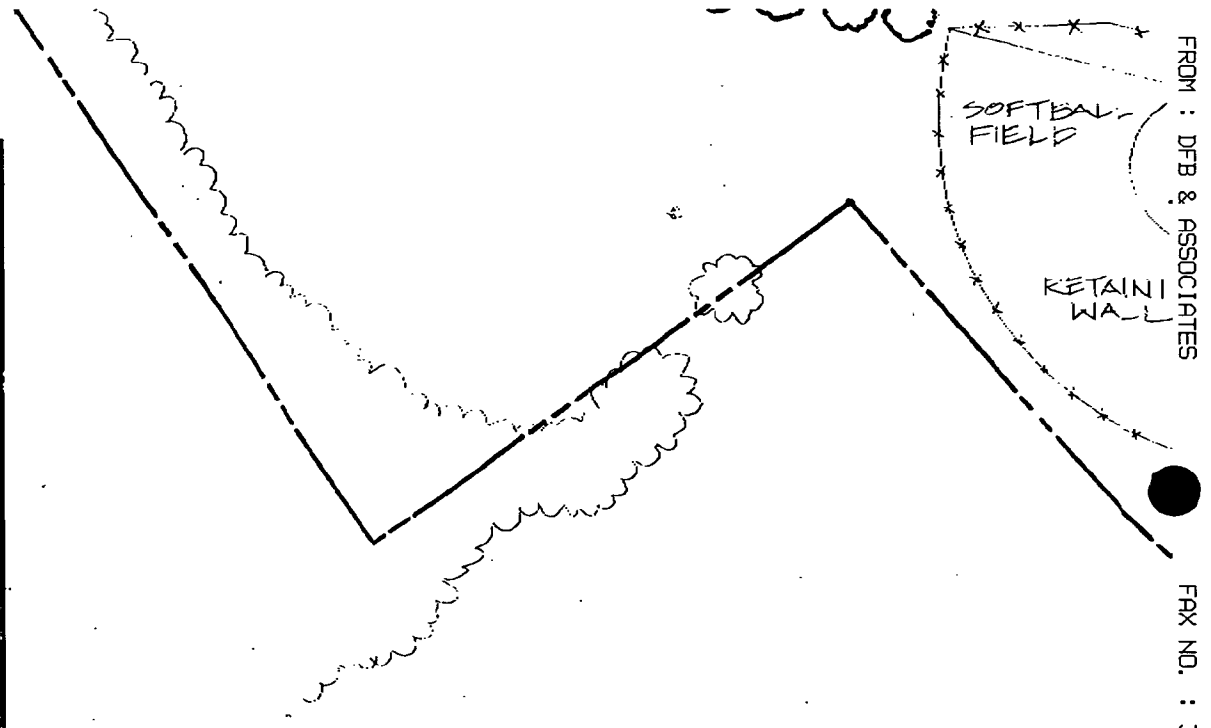


3-Board "Maryland Fence" stained black  
Stone gate pylons - ballered  
Steel, hand operated gates, painted black w/ steel letters

Deleted by smee

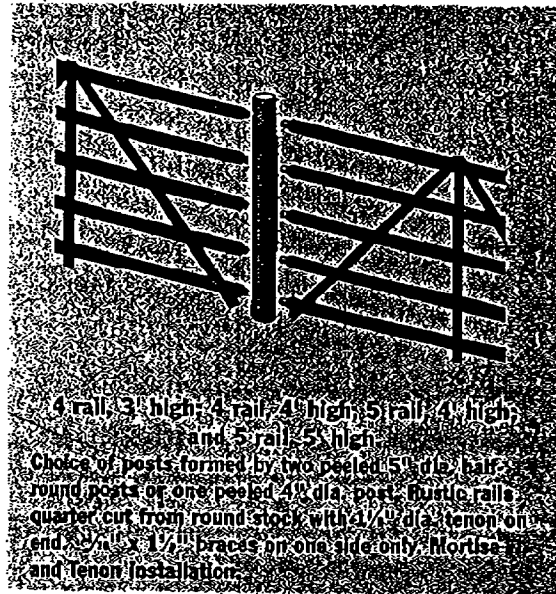


**OLD FASHIONED POST AND RAIL FENCE  
WITH WIRE MESH ATTACHED TO OUTSIDE**



FROM : DFB & ASSOCIATES

FAX NO. : 3019489834



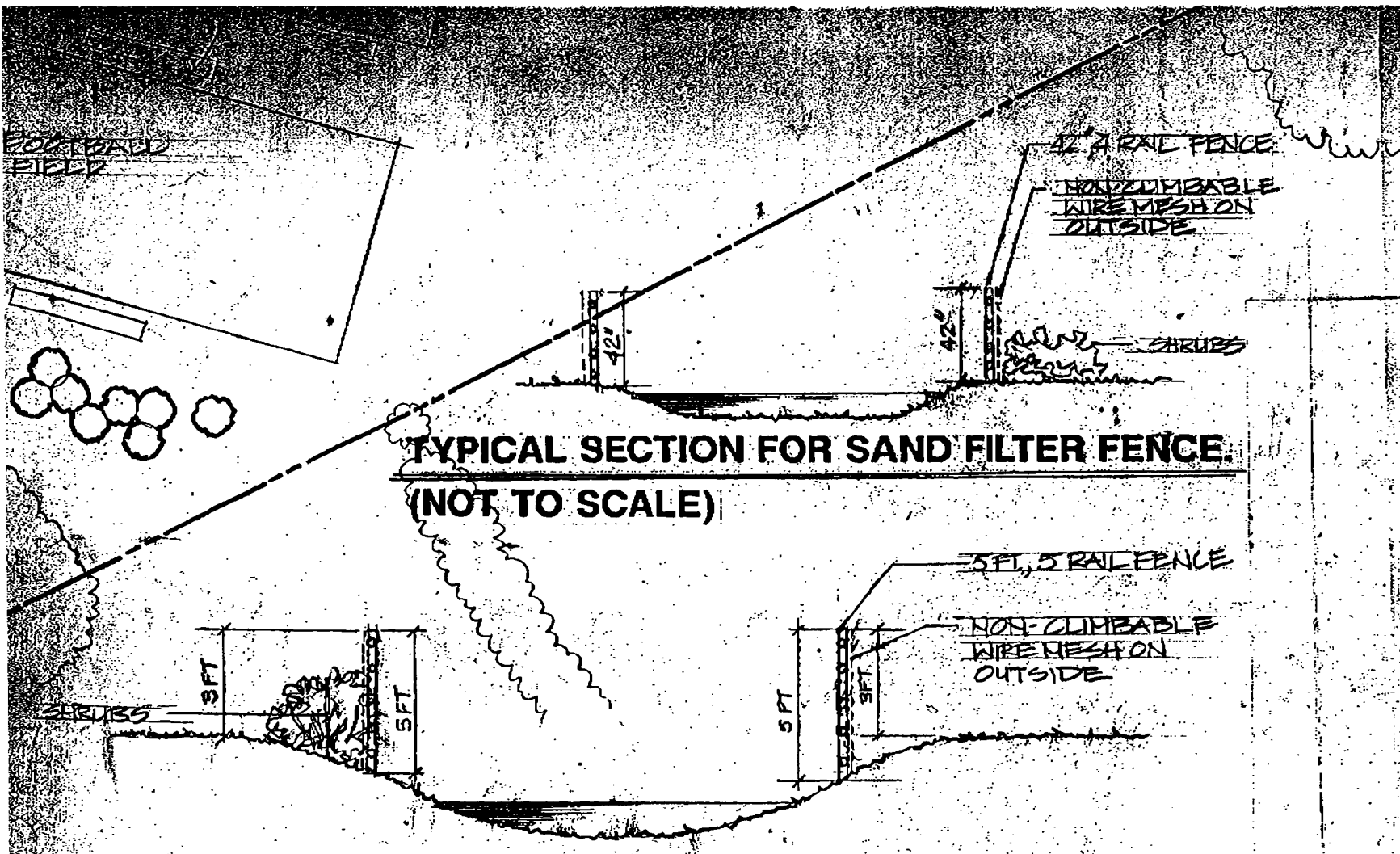
- A. With its unpretentious lines, a four rail, 4' hurdle fence is a welcome addition to any pasture area.
- B. When accompanied by wire mesh, an Old Fashioned four rail effectively performs the important duty of protecting young family members and pets.

Feb. 01 2002 04:04PM P3

(14)

Platanus acerif
CONIFERS
Taxodium distic

FROM : DFB & ASSOCIATES



**TYPICAL SECTION FOR SAND FILTER FENCE  
(NOT TO SCALE)**

**TYPICAL SECTION FOR FENCING AROUND POND #1.  
(NOT TO SCALE)**

**Phase Seq**

- Spring 2002**
- Plant large lesser am

- Fall 2002**
- Plant 2"-4"
  - 4'-8' conife
  - 6'-8' flowe
  - Bio-retenti
  - Trees to b

- Spring 2003**
- Large sc
  - 2002 for
  - Additional improvem

- Fall 2003**
- Additional

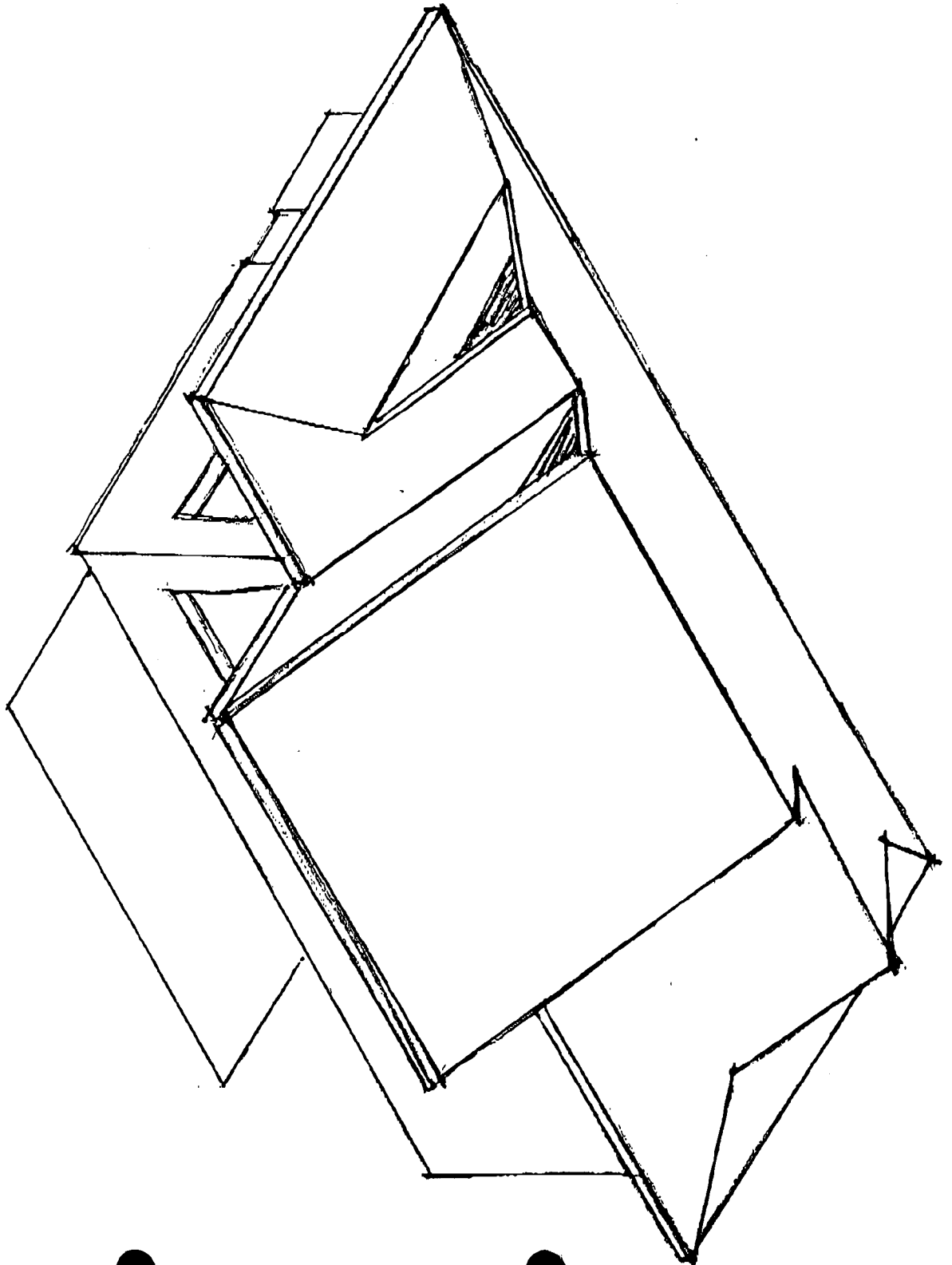
FAX NO. : 3019488834  
Feb. 01 2002 04:05PM P4

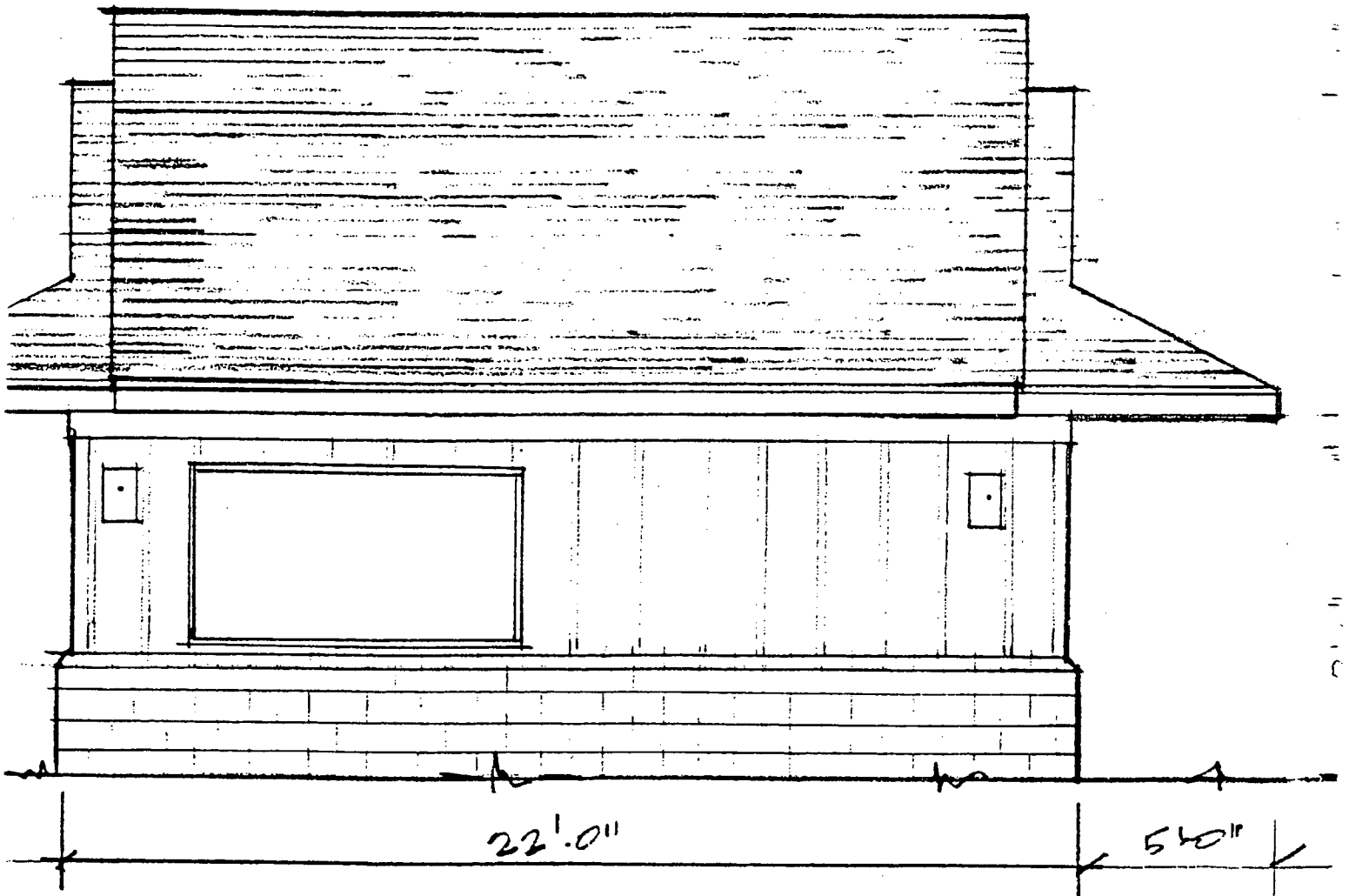
ADE TREES

15

91

CONCESSION STAND, TYP.

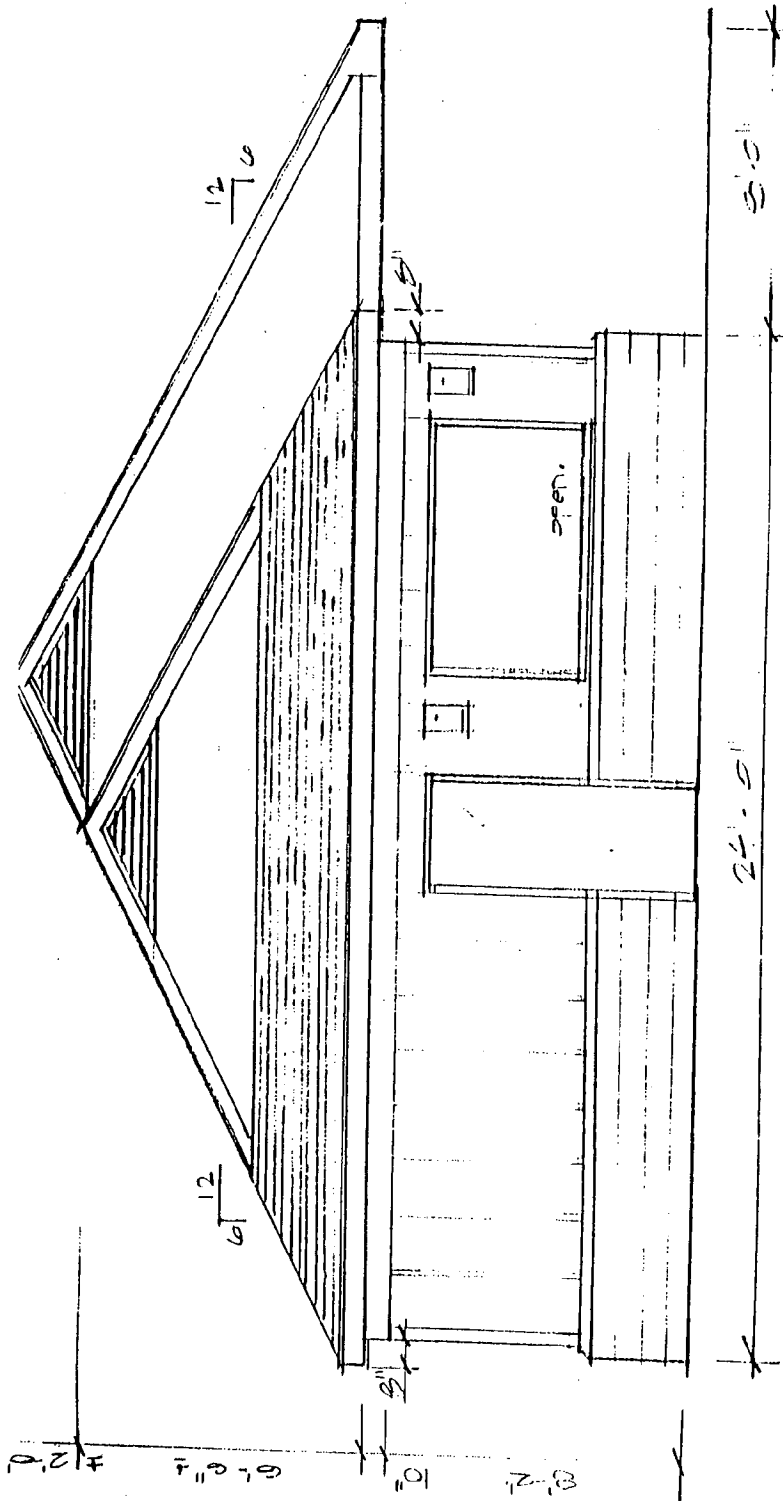




Front.

$\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

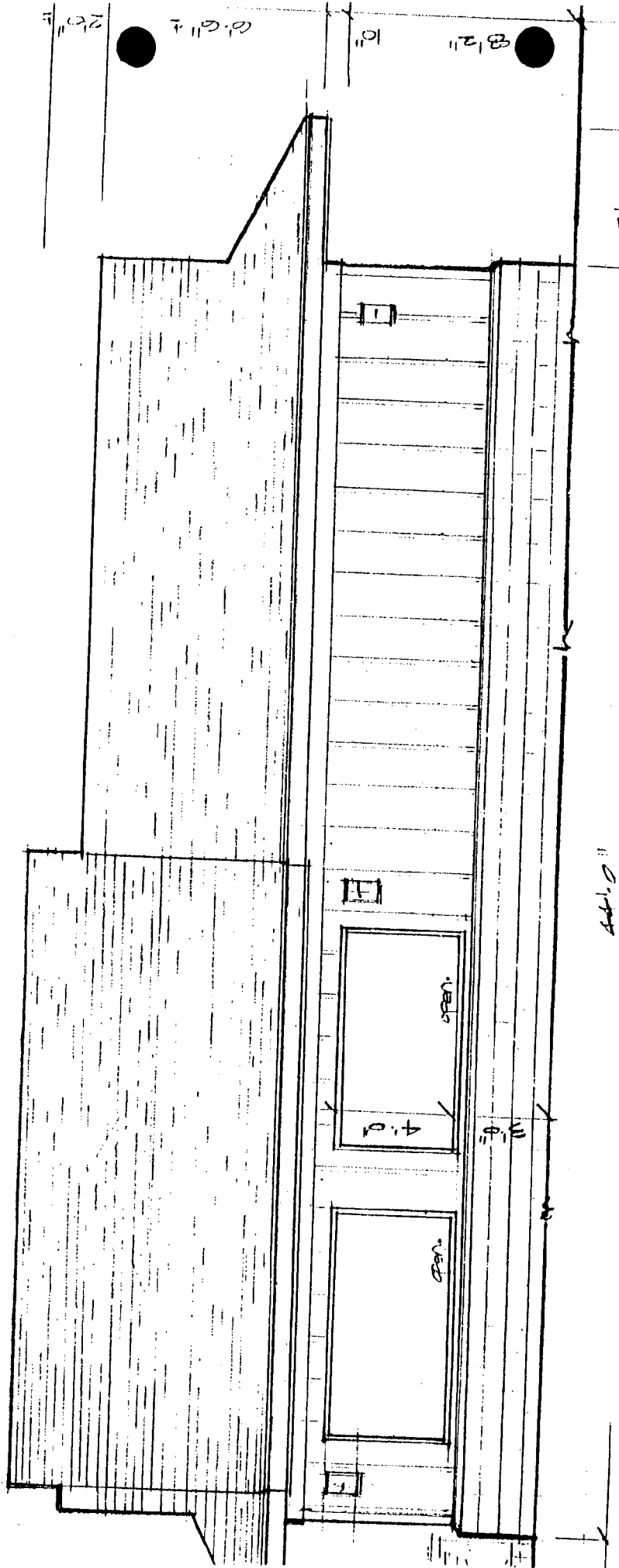
(17)



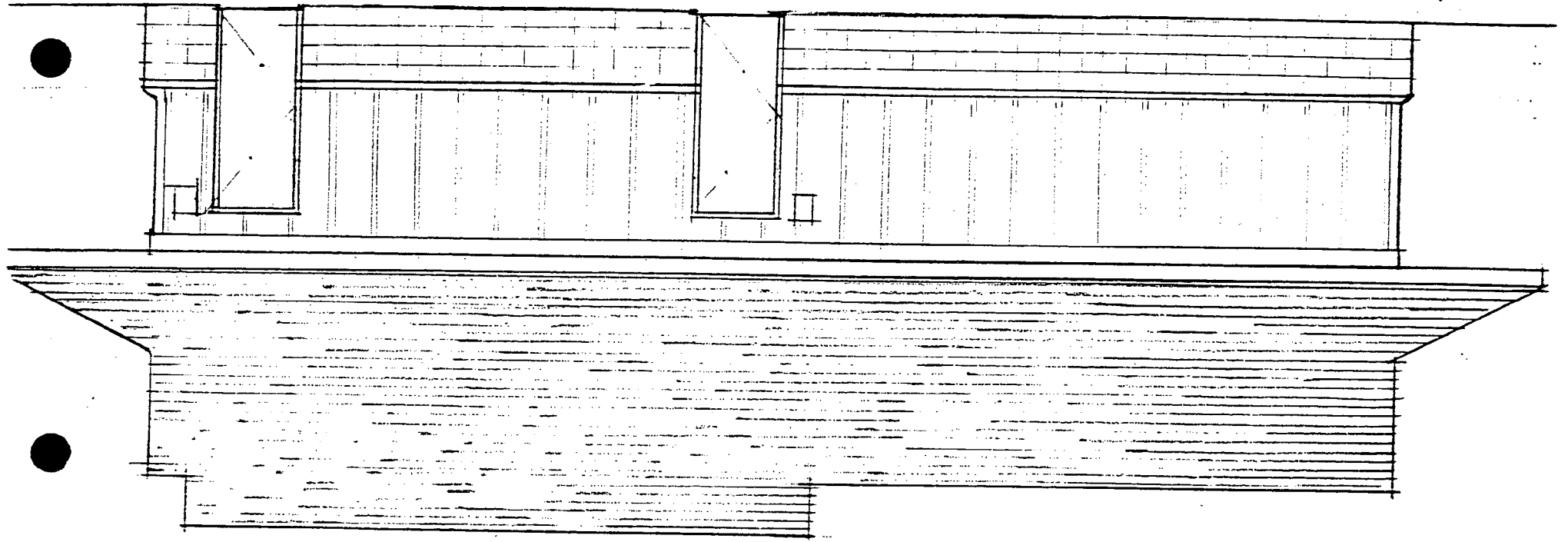
$$\frac{10'}{4} = 2'-6"$$

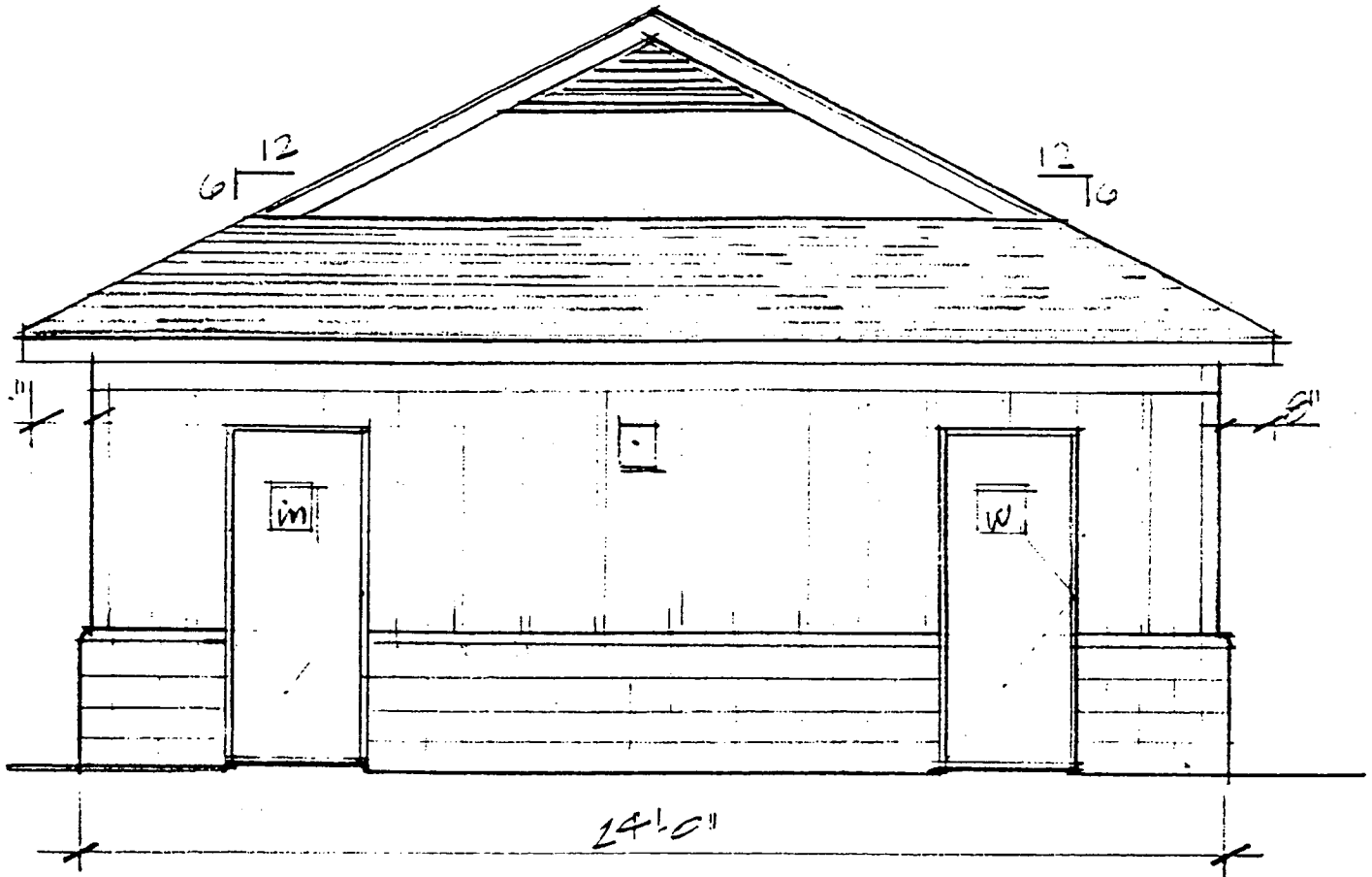
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20





Sight.  
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''.$



OWNER NAME/ADDRESSPROPERTY DESCRIPTIONADDRESSTAX ID#

T.J. Atkinson  
Wendy S. Lloyd-Atkinson  
4310 Brookeville Road  
Brookeville, MD 20833

Block A, Lot P9

Brookeville Road

08-502-3233797

Brian J. Lane  
P.R. Lane  
4400 Brookeville Road  
Brookeville, MD 20833

Block A, Lot 2

4400 Brookeville  
Road

08-502-2926211

Walter R. Haynie  
R.L. Haynie  
4104 Brookeville Road  
Brookeville, MD 20833

Block A, Lot 7

4104 Brookeville  
Road

08-502-3096958

Walter R. Haynie  
R.L. Haynie  
4104 Brookeville Road  
Brookeville, MD 20833

Block A, Lot P9

Brookeville Road

08-502-3233753

Carl M. Freeman Assoc.  
Inc.  
Cabin John Center  
11325 Seven Locks Road  
Potomac, MD 20854

P420

Olney-Laytonsville  
Rd.

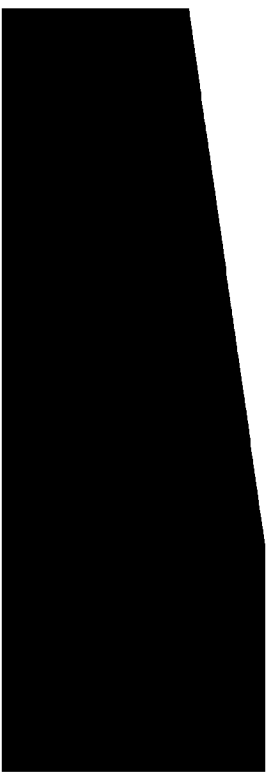
08-502-2751210

PEPCO  
2000 Pennsylvania Ave. NW  
Suite 4500  
Washington, DC 20006

P605

Bowie Mill Road

08-502-0717163



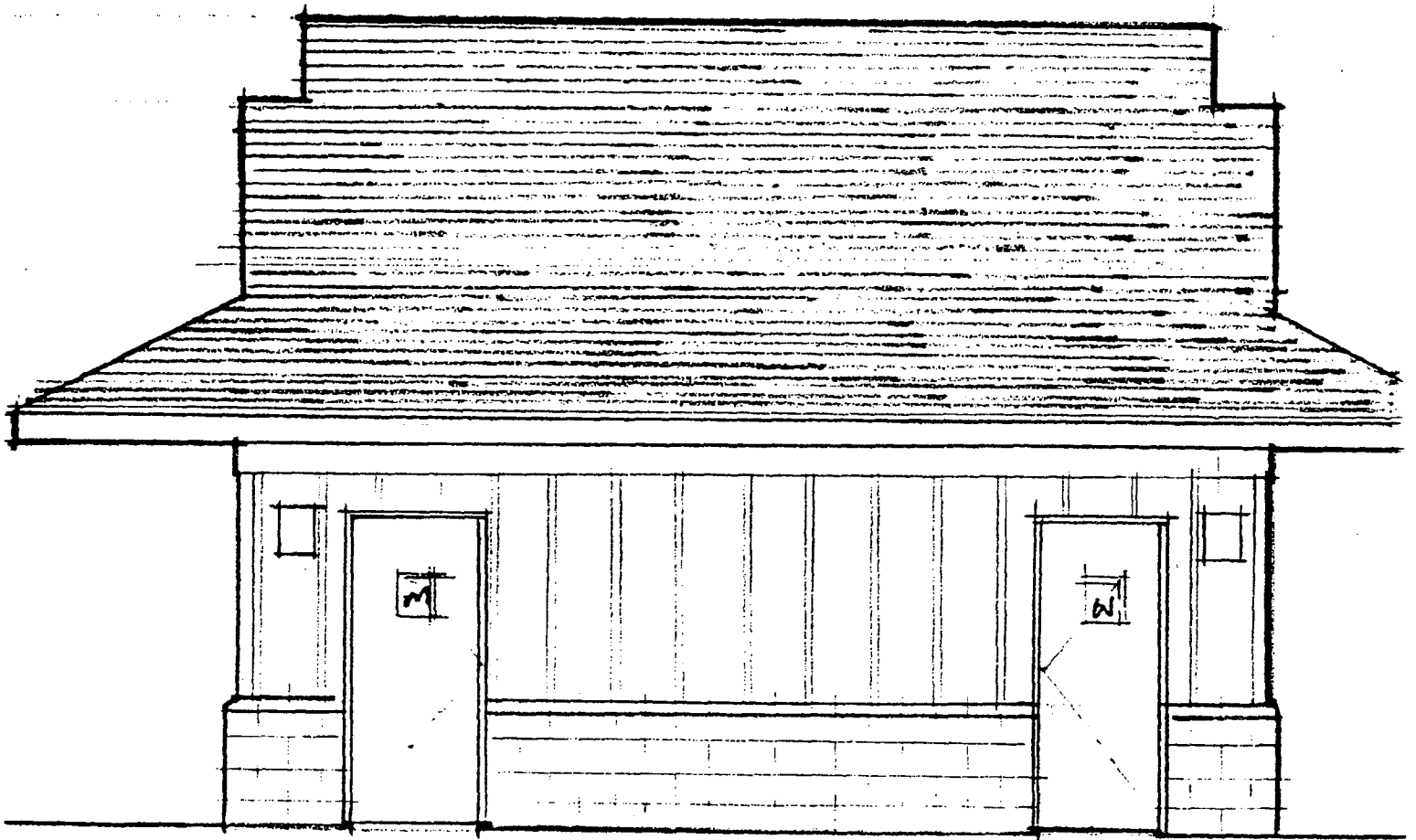
10

ADJOINING AND CONFRONTING PROPERTY OWNERS  
 OLNEY BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB, INC.

<u>OWNER NAME/ADDRESS</u>	<u>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TAX ID#</u>
* Glass Mental Health Foundation Commerce Center East 1777 Reistertown Road Baltimore, MD 21208	P600	Brookeville Road	08-502-0714455
Glass Mental Health Foundation Commerce Center East 1777 Reistertown Road Baltimore, MD 21208	P725	4510 Brookeville Rd.	08-502-0718305
Daniel Ligon, et al c/o C.H. Ligon P.O. Box 129 Sandy Spring, MD 20860	Block A, Lot P9	4412 Brookeville Rd.	08-502-3096798
* John W. White M.H. White 4811 Olney-Laytonsville Road Olney, MD 20832	P183	4811 Olney- Laytonsville Road	08-502-1901933
Kennard Warfield, Jr. 14663 Tridelphia Road Glenelg, MD 21737	P N023	4713 Olney- Laytonsville Road	08-502-3087566
T.J. Atkinson Wendy S. Lloyd-Atkinson 4310 Brookeville Road Brookeville, MD 20833	Block A, Lot 3	4310 Brookeville Road	08-502-2926222







Rear.

$\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

# DONOVAN • FEOLA • BALDERSON & ASSOCIATES, INC.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE • SITE PLANNING • FOREST CONSERVATION • LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

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# FAX

To: Robin Zick	Date: 2-4-02	Time: 1:15
Fax: 301-563-3412	Project:	
CC:	Number of pages	
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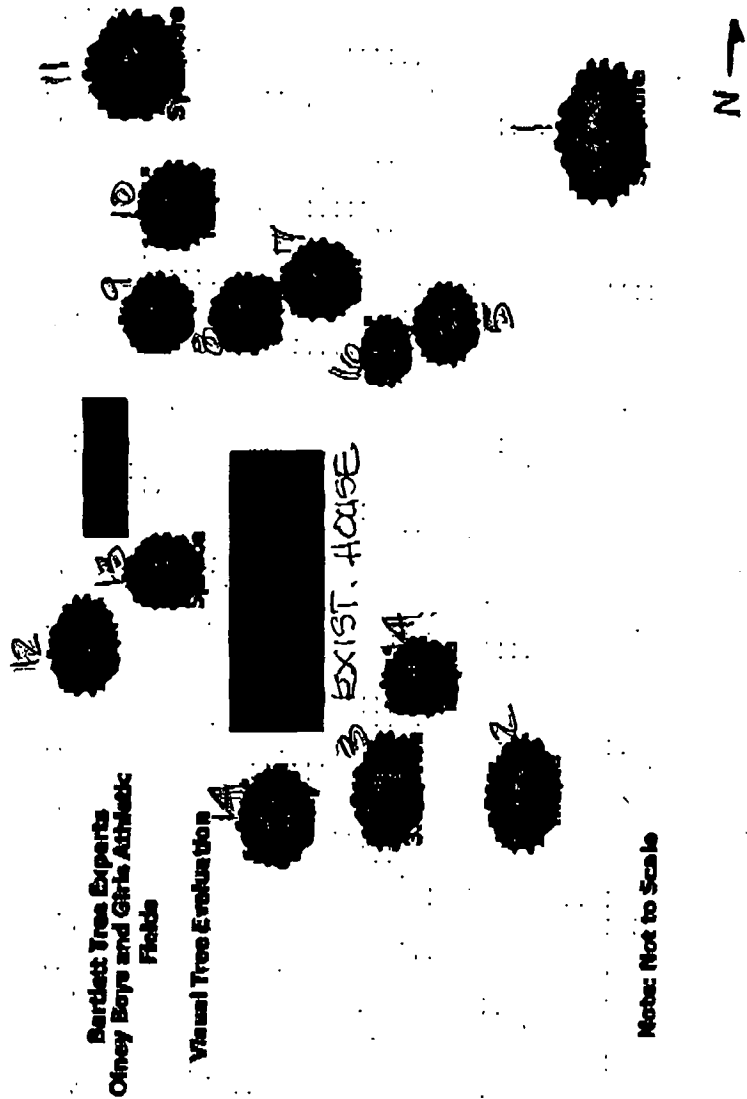
FYI     Urgent     For your review     Reply ASAP     Please Comment

Remarks:

We got a fax of the arborist report of OBGC site. The report ~~and~~ addresses the trees around the historic house and original copy will be sent to you - please call me if there are any questions

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Note: Not to Scale

January 31, 2001

Mr. Andy Balderson  
Donovan, Fola, and Balderson  
Landscape Architects

RE: Olney Boys and Girls Athletic Fields Tree Evaluation

Mr. Balderson,

The following tree evaluation includes all trees located at the abandoned residence at the construction site of the Olney Boys and Girls Athletic Field. The site consists of (14) fourteen trees consisting of (8) eight different tree species. Diameters were measured at breast height, approximately 4.5 feet above grade level.

**65" Diameter Sycamore (Map I.D. #1) right front of property:**

This tree has significant storm damage which has removed approximately 60% of the tree's top. A major split remains with signs of decay. A tree climbing inspection could identify the extent of the decay down the trunk. Due to the extent of damage risks include: major limb failure, increased decay, which could lead to trunk and/or root failure. A thorough tree structure and climbing inspection is recommended if this tree is to remain.

**37" Diameter Sugar maple (Map I.D. #2) left front of house:**

This tree has significant storm damage at a height of approximately 20 feet. Two to three major limbs were lost and decay has opened a 6"-10" hole through the center of the tree with only a few inches of sound wood remaining. Due to the extent of damage to this tree removal should be considered.

**46" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #3) left front of house:**

This tree is in good health with 5-10% dead wood which is normal for this tree species. A few storm damaged limbs should be removed to reduce risk and improve appearance. Lightning protection may be considered due to location in landscape.

**31" Diameter Red maple (Map I.D. #4) left front of house:**

This maple has lost approximately 50% of the upper portion due to storm damage. Decay seems limited to the upper portion of the tree with no visual signs of decay in the root flare. Removal should be recommended which will help the Ash (Map I.D. #3), which has been competing with this maple for light, water and other nutrients.

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**33" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #5) right front of house:**

This Ash is in good health with approximately 5-10% dead wood which is normal for this species. This particular Ash has a wound on the north side of the trunk and runs from the root flare to approximately 10-15 feet up the tree. This wound was caused by either mechanical or lightning damage. The wound appears isolated and compartmentalization has begun. Further recommendations include a root collar excavation at the base of the north side of tree to assess whether the decay column in question has affected a major supporting root. Future monitoring should focus on tree health through soil management and insect and disease control.

**21" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #6) right side of house:**

This Ash is in good health with normal root flare and crown size for this species. No visual problems exist at this time.

**15" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #7) right side of house:**

This Ash is in good health with normal root flare and crown size for this species. No visual problems exist at this time.

**15" Diameter Cedar (Map I.D. #8) right side of house:**

This cedar is in good health with no major physical problems. Future problems may include decline due to the competition for light, water, and other nutrients from surrounding Ash trees. The ash tree to the east is providing most of the competition.

**19" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #9) Right side of house:**

This Ash is in fair condition with good crown size and normal growth. A major concern of this tree is the signs of a girdling root on the northwest side. Recommendations include a root crown excavation to uncover potential girdling root and removal of root if practical.

**21" Diameter Silver maple (Map I.D. #10) Right side of house:**

The Silver maple is in fair condition with normal crown size and appearance. The maple has a large wound on the northwest side most likely caused by mechanical damage. Compartmentalization has begun and tree health along with insect and disease monitoring should be emphasized. This tree is young and should recover with proper management.

**60" Diameter Sycamore (Map I.D. #11) Right rear of property:**

The large sycamore has a good crown and normal branch structure. This tree has a slight lean southeast toward the house. A major concern of this tree is root decay on the north side opposite the lean. The decay area is 3 feet across and an unknown distance below surface. This tree is a high risk for failure based on the visual inspection, a thorough tree risk and structure evaluation will need to be conducted if saving this tree is considered.

**23" Diameter Ash (Map I.D. #12) Left rear of house:**

This Ash is a double leader tree in good condition with normal deadwood. This tree is competing with the Norway spruce to the northeast. A structural support system (cabling and bracing) is recommended to help support the weak crotch developed by the double leader.

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**19" Norway spruce (Map L.D. #13) Left rear of house:**

This Norway spruce is in fair condition with the main problem being the Ash tree on the southwest side blocking the majority of light. The tree has evidence of spider mite activity, which should be monitored.

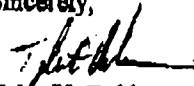
**14" Diameter American holly (Map L.D. #14) Left side of house:**

The American holly is in good condition with normal leaf size and shape. No visual problems exist at this time.

**Summary :**

Many of the trees on location have evidence of structural problems which may lead to future failure. The evaluation includes only a visual inspection of the health and structural stability of these trees and further recommendations may include a thorough tree structure and risk assessment: (See Attached). All trees pose a risk due to unknown root or soil problems. The trees should be monitored again in the spring to assess overall health.

Sincerely,



Tyler H. Balderson  
Bartlett Tree Representative  
I.S.A. Certified Arborist

301.598.8100

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## Wash Houses

The wash house, a building used for laundry activities, usually contained a fireplace for heating water and large wash tubs. Wash houses are similar in form to spring houses, having a front gable, projecting roof. Unlike spring houses, wash houses typically have a chimney at the rear gable. While spring houses usually only have louvered vents, wash houses frequently are lit with glass pane windows. The Martin Fisher Farm, near Poolesville, has a stone wash house with side windows and a rear chimney. At the Sellman Farm, near Dickerson, a stone wash house has a rear chimney and nearby stands a pump. Andrew J. Cashell established his farm about 1868. The Cashell Farm includes a log wash house with bracketed projecting roof and large brick chimney.<sup>7</sup>



Lois Snyderman, 1991

The wash house at the Cashell Farm is constructed of log covered with siding. A projecting gable roof supported by front braces shelters the board and batten door. The large rear chimney is constructed of brick.



John O. Brostrup, HABs, 1936

## Slave Quarters

Tangible reminders of the practice of slavery are found in houses inhabited by slaves, known as slave quarters. Plantations further south typically had small villages of geometrically arranged slave cabins placed far from the main dwelling house. In contrast, local plantations, with a smaller slave population, were located in close proxim-

ity to the main house. Because the form of a slave quarter so closely resembles a kitchen house or other outbuilding, their identification has not always been definitive. One characteristic difference between the two types of structures appears to be their construction material. The majority of extant examples are built of stone. Stone quarters are typical of Mid-Atlantic plantations.<sup>8</sup>

Most slave quarters appear to have been duplexes, designed to house more than one family. At Dowden's Luck a two-room stone slave quarter, described in an 1842 inventory as measuring 16' x 24', has an end chimney. The structure is built of rubblestone with cut stone quoining. Similar quarters are found at East Oaks. A log quarter at Inverness was expanded into a two-room structure with a stone addition. One of the largest quarters still standing in Montgomery County is located behind the Overseer's House for the Montevideo estate, on River Road. Built in 1835, the stone ell-shaped structure has a kitchen at one end and a dormitory at the other. The building is constructed around a courtyard behind the main dwelling.

Left: The stone slave quarter at the Darnall Farm has an exterior stone chimney with a cooking fireplace. The upper loft is accessible through a gable end door. Thomas Darnall, who bought the farm in 1808, owned 15 slaves by the time he died in 1830.

Below: The 1½-story stone slave quarter, at the Overseer's House for Montevideo, has a one-story rear ell. The front section, measuring 30' x 16', was likely a dormitory-type sleeping area. The date 1835 is incised in the lintel of the second story door (left), which was probably originally accessed by an exterior staircase. A chimney with large stone fireplace and brick stack stands at intersection of the two legs of the ell. The rear ell was used for cooking, judging by the large fireplace, and may have also been a communal eating space. The property is located in the National Register Seneca Historic District.

John O. Brostrup, HABs, 1936



<sup>7</sup>Lounsbury, pp.208, 396.

<sup>8</sup>Vlach, *Back of the Big House*, pp.154-8, 185.

to other stone double deckers associated with English Quakers in Chester County, Pennsylvania, right down to the stone-arched forebay.<sup>17</sup> Master stonemason Isaac Holland built the exceptional stone bank barn in 1832. Like Woodlawn, the nearby **Far View** stone bank barn has a hayloft door on the stable façade. A gable end carving records the construction date of 1836. English-influenced features on the Far View barn are quoined corners and absence of a forebay.<sup>18</sup> Bank barns continued to be built in the early 1900s. At **Mendelsohn Terrace** a very late bank barn, built in the 1920s, has corrugated metal siding and a rusticated concrete block foundation.

### Corncribs

The earliest corncribs were typically single-crib log structures. Rare surviving examples of these early structures are found at Chiswell Place, near Poolesville, and the James Magruder Farm, near Laytonsville. Most corncribs are of the double-crib, drive-through variety typical of the Mid-Atlantic region, such as the one found at **Rocklands**.<sup>19</sup> This common or double corncrib has a center section large enough to allow a wagon to pass through for unloading. Lofts overhead stored surplus corn or drying seed corn.<sup>20</sup>

*The double corn crib at Rocklands, near Seneca, is typical of most Montgomery County corn houses built after 1850. Gable end doors to access storage areas are found on both lower and upper levels.*

*Bottom: The log and frame corn crib at Chiswell Place is a fine example of a single crib structure. George Frazier Magruder established the tobacco farm in 1778.*



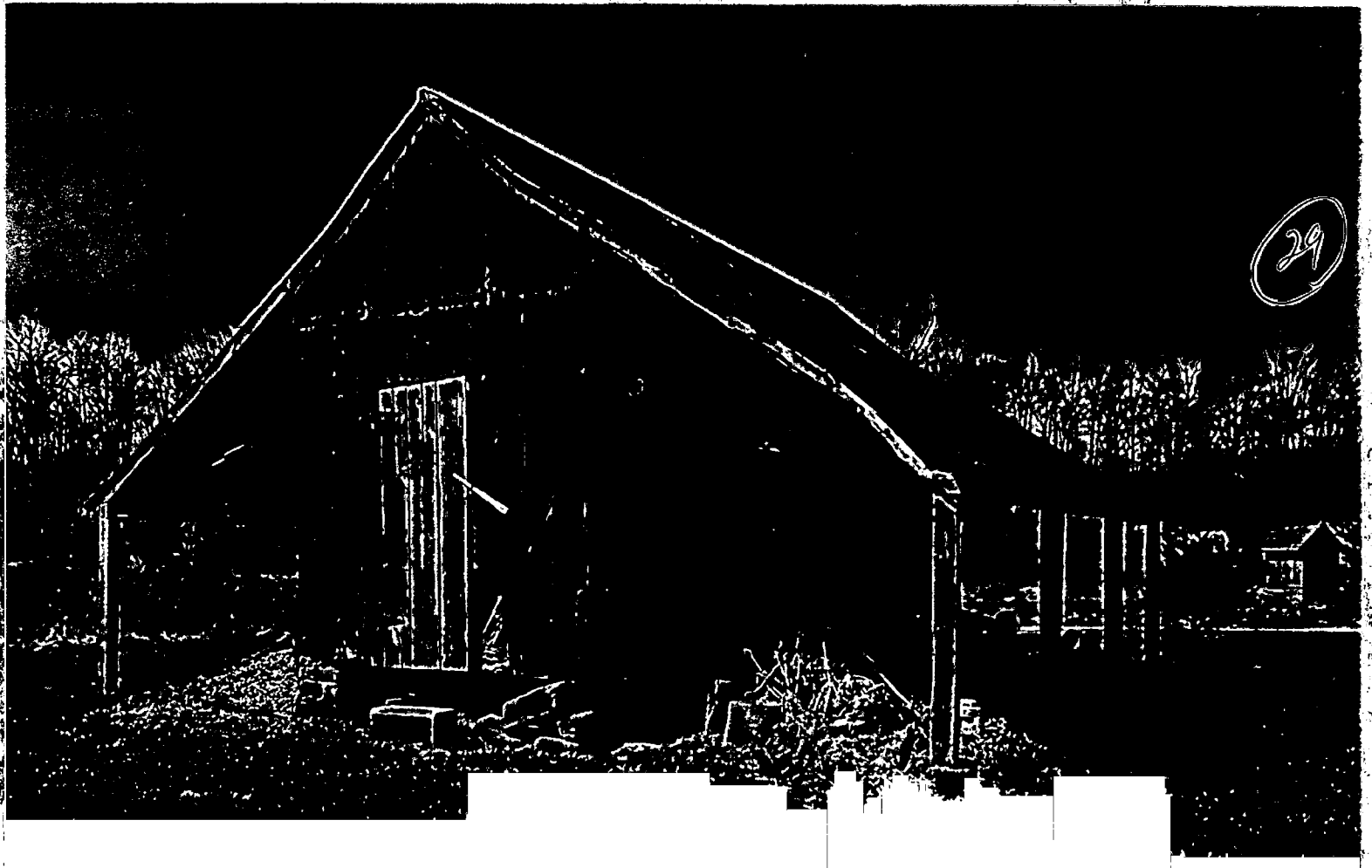
Clare Lise Cavicchi, M:NCPPC, 1996

<sup>17</sup>Ensminger, pp.102-3, 133-5.

<sup>18</sup>Ensminger, p.113.

<sup>19</sup>Lounsbury, pp.94-5, 103. Glassie, Delaware Valley, p.398.

<sup>20</sup>Amos Long. "Pennsylvania Corncribs," in *Pennsylvania Folklife*. V.14 (Oct 1964) pp.17-23.



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## AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

### *Bank Barns*

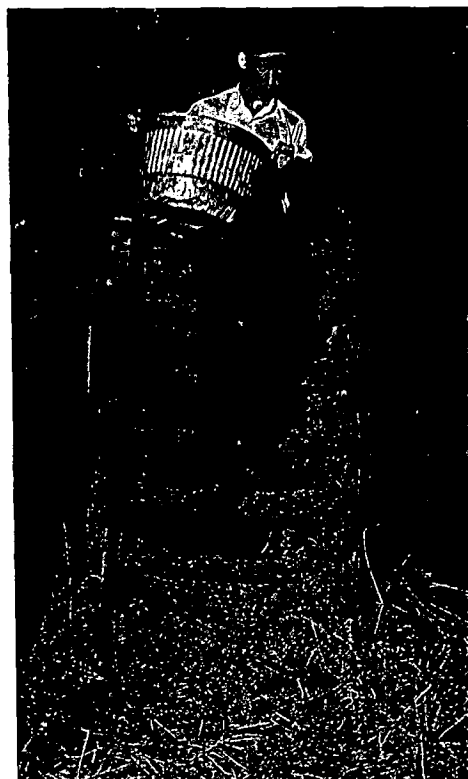
By the early 1800s, the Pennsylvania bank barn was widely adopted throughout central and upper Montgomery County. These large barns were built into a hillside with the lower stable located downhill and upper loft area on the uphill area. A central ramp enabled farmers to drive wagons into the loft to unload hay. Approximately 130 bank barns have been identified in Montgomery County, dating from the 1820s to the 1890s.

Bank barns first appeared in southeastern Pennsylvania in the late 1600s and are based on Swiss German prototypes. As people migrated south from Pennsylvania, they brought building traditions with them. Cultural geographers have identified a Pennsylvania bank barn domain, an area with dense and continuous distribution of bank barns that extends into the Shenandoah Valley.<sup>13</sup> Montgomery County is the southernmost limit of the bank barn domain in Maryland. The multi-purpose structures could hold a

<sup>13</sup>Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, 1992, pp.68, 149-50.



Claire Lisa Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000



M-NCPPC, 1986

### Springhouses and Dairies

Used for storing milk products, springhouses were built over or near springs, and hence were often located far from the dwelling house. Most springhouses are gable-front structures constructed of stone, often banked into a hillside. Louvered vents aided in keeping milk and butter cool. Farmers not blessed with a nearby spring constructed a dairy, which served the same function as a springhouse and was outfitted with a trough in a sunken floor. Cool water and perhaps ice was used to preserve milk. The 12' x 15' stone outbuilding at Dowden's Luck, near Poolesville, was described as a dairy in an 1842 inventory. In research conducted in the late 20th century on Montgomery County outbuildings used to store milk products, the majority have been described as springhouses. Site inspections are needed to determine which are truly built on a spring and which are actually dairies.<sup>5</sup>

Several early springhouses have supported extended gable roofs, often twice the length of the building itself. A fine example is a stone springhouse at Friends Advice, near Boyds, inscribed with the date of 1806. Square posts support a wood shingle roof, and steps lead down to the front door. A frame springhouse at the White-Carlin Farm, Boyds, (c1793) has a front-gable roof supported on end by stripped sapling trunks. The structure is built into a hillside with the front door down hill. At Locust Hill (1868) a stone springhouse has louvered windows on its side elevations.

Springhouses with unsupported cantilevered roofs are found on farms established in the second quarter of 1800s, as at Valhalla and Bowman's Store. The Conley Farm (1830s) and Willow Grove (c1850) have stone



John O. Brostrup, HABIS, 1936

<sup>5</sup>John Vlach, pp.78-9. Lounsbury, pp.109, 231.



Michael Dwyer, MDCPC, 1972



Michael Dwyer, MDCPC, 1972

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uphill side and lower springhouse, built of stone, from the downhill side.

Another group of two-story, dual-use outbuildings have gable-end roof projections that shelter second-level doorways. At **Needwood**, established 1856, a two-story outbuilding is said to have had a dairy or icehouse on the first level. The second level housed workers in later years, but its original use is unknown. A similar structure is found at **Oatland**, established 1875. Both buildings have louvered windows on the eaves side of the first story. The **Waters Farm** of 1790 had a similar dual use outbuilding with second story landing and balustrade. At the **Hilary Pyles Farm** (mid-1800s), a two-story frame springhouse, covered with board and batten siding, has a loft room accessed from the gable end.

Other dual use outbuildings were one-story structures, used as a combination springhouse and smokehouse. At **Elton**, near Brookeville, the c1783 farmstead includes such a stone dual-use outbuilding built into a hillside. Attached to the downhill side of the gable-front smokehouse is a springhouse. At the **Darnall Place**, of c1808, and **Harewood**, of the late 1700s, one-story, side-gable structures serve as springhouse and smokehouse.

Outbuildings generally fall into two categories. Domestic structures, related to food preservation and preparation and cleaning, include detached kitchens, springhouses, smokehouses, wash houses, and slave quarters. Agricultural buildings are related to farming activities, such as bank barns, corncribs, tobacco barns, and dairy barns. Outbuildings document the evolution of farming and domestic practices. Meat houses, springhouses, and ice houses preserved food in an era before refrigeration. Slave quarters and tobacco houses represent the tobacco culture. In most cases, the exact date of construction for outbuildings is unknown. Rarely are the structures inscribed with construction dates. As a point of reference, the following discussion mentions either the date a farm was established or when the main house was constructed.

Many farmsteads retain only one or two of their original cluster of outbuildings. Few properties maintain an intact collection of buildings. A farmstead with one of the finest collection of outbuildings is **Inverness**, in the Monocacy watershed. The main house, built in 1818, is a three-part brick residence with a kitchen wing. The complex includes a log and stone slave quarter, stone end wall bank barn, log smokehouse, stone spring house, log blacksmith shop and timber frame corn crib. Nearby **East Oaks** has an impressive collection of substantial outbuildings supplementing its three-part brick house (1829). The complex includes a brick smokehouse, sandstone slave quarter, stone bank barn, stone milk house, and tenant house. A topic for further research is the arrangement of outbuildings in the farmstead. Anglo-American plantations tended to have a formal geometric arrangement of buildings, while Germanic farmsteads in the Mid-Atlantic tended to be arranged in a row along the top of a low ridge.<sup>1</sup>



Above: *Inverness* is a visual reminder of the nearly self-sufficient lifestyle of farmers in the early 1800s, with its large grouping of outbuildings clustered around the substantial farmhouse. The farmstead includes a log blacksmith shop, log smokehouse, stone springhouse, log and stone slave quarter, a frame corncrib, and a stone-end bank barn.

Below: This Montgomery County farmstead was photographed in 1940 for the Farm Security Administration.

<sup>1</sup>Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. University of North Carolina Press, 1993., pp.6, 12,110.

