

SITE SPECIFIC HISTORY

The occupation of the Brumbaugh-Kendle-Grove Farmstead can be broken down into several occupational periods, which are discussed in greater detail below and throughout this document (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Occupational Periods and Major Events, Brumbaugh-Kendle-Grove Farmstead		
Occupation Period	Dates of Occupation	Property Description
David McIaland/Conrad Hagmeyer	1752–1753	Undeveloped.
Jacob Brumbaugh	1753–1799	First incarnation of the farm built, including log house, stables, and presumably a barn.
Mary Brumbaugh (Jacob's Widow)	1799–1803	No documented change.
Henry Brumbaugh	1806–1846 (sold to Andrew in 1846 but remained in residence until death in 1854)	Log house likely expanded, Swisser Barn built.
Andrew Brumbaugh	1846–1859	No documented change.
Susan Brumbaugh/Clair	1859–1873	No documented change, minor repairs.
Sallie Schindel	1873–1895	No documented change.
Samuel M. Kendle	1895–1924	Previous farmhouse torn down and existing brick vernacular Italianate dwelling built.
Luther Grove, Sr.	1924–1950	Built final addition to south side of barn, hog pen, and silo. Part of farm along MD Rte. 11 sold off for housing and drainage for the airport.
Luther Grove, Jr.	1950–1997	Portion of northwest corner of farm taken to expand MD Rte. 11 and the airport runway.
Board of County Commissioners of Washington County, Maryland	1997–Present	Site vacant, demolished in 2018.

Early Settlement of Washington County

Title to all land in the Province of Maryland had been granted by the King of England to Lord Baltimore as a Proprietary. The first tract to be surveyed in Washington County was Park Hall on April 9, 1731: 1,550 acres on Little Antietam Creek in the southern part of the county. Five years later, His Lordship's Manor of Conococheague was surveyed with 10,594 acres. Conococheague Manor was one of 23 manors in Maryland held by Lord Baltimore to generate revenue for Maryland's proprietors. Conococheague in Washington County (1736) and Monocacy Manor in Frederick County (1724) were the only proprietary manors in Western Maryland. The county's first permanent resident was Charles Friend, who established his home at the mouth of Conococheague Creek (modern-day Williamsport) in 1732. The settlement contained a blockhouse, trading post, and mill (Williams 1906:22–23). (Figure 2.3)

The second settlement of any significance was Long Meadows, named for the 500-acre tract of land granted to Thomas Cresap in 1739. Adjoining the Cresap tract was "Long Meadows Enlarged," a grant of more than 4,000 acres awarded to Henry Bouquet, a Swiss military man who arrived in the area in 1756. Commissioned as a Colonel, Bouquet led the settlers against their Native Americans foes. He was promoted to Brigadier General and ordered to Pensacola, Florida, where he promptly died of yellow fever. In 1765 Long Meadows Enlarged included a sawmill, tan yard, and several houses. Long Meadows was located in the Leitersburg District not far from the Jacob Brumbaugh farm (Williams 1906:22; Bell 1898:21–25).

Beginning in 1732 Lord Baltimore offered financial inducements to those who would settle his backcountry lands. Settlers with families were granted 200 acres of land. The price of the land (40 shillings per 100 acres) was waived as was the quit rents for the first three years and thereafter they owed 4 shillings per 100 acres to the Proprietor. Single men were allowed to claim 100 acres (Williams 1906:20). In 1749 Lord Baltimore instructed the Governor and Council of Maryland to encourage Germans to settle in the province. He suggested offering the German settlers rent-free land for three years and payments to start in five years at a maximum rate of £5 per hundred acres (State of Maryland 1967:91).

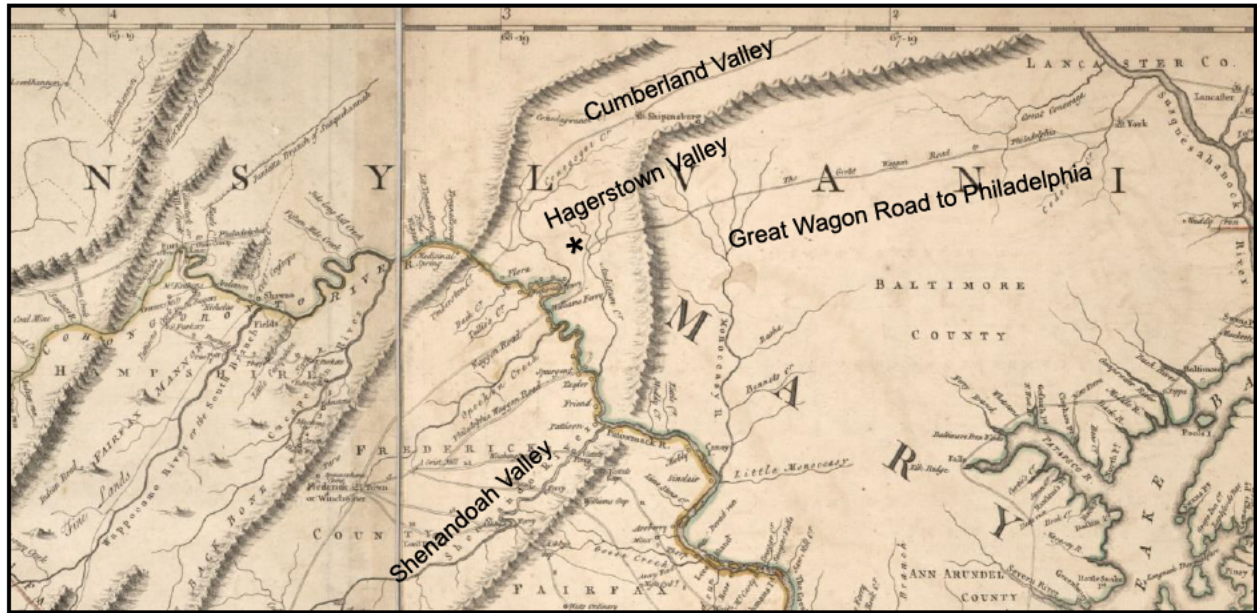


Figure 2.3. Settlements and transportation routes in 1755 when the Brumbaugh-Kendle-Grove Farm was established (Fry and Jefferson 1755).

Jacob Brumbaugh's Homestead

Jacob Brumbaugh arrived in Philadelphia aboard the *Nancy* in 1750. He was about 22 years old and single. He was remembered for being a large man with a strong constitution and defective hearing, traits passed down to some of his descendants. Like all German males over the age of 16, Jacob was required to take an oath of allegiance to the English government. He signed his name *Johann Jacob Brumbach*. He anglicized his name by dropping Johann, his saint's name, and changed the spelling of his surname from Brumbach to Brumbaugh. In coming years, clerks used a variety of spellings to write the name as Jacob pronounced it—Broomback, Brumback, and Brombach among others (Brumbaugh 1913:142).

There is no record of Jacob Brumbaugh's whereabouts between the date of his arrival in Philadelphia on August 31, 1750, and September 26, 1753, when as a resident of Frederick County, Maryland, he made his first purchase of land in America. He gave his occupation as "weaver." This was the first and last reference to Jacob being a weaver. It appears the trade was passed on to his son, Daniel, who advertised his weaving business at his shop on the Jacob Brumbaugh homestead farm in the 1820s (Frederick County Deed Book E:293; "Weaving," *Hagerstown Herald and Weekly Advertiser* 1821a).

Jacob Brumbaugh bought a tract of land near the Great Wagon Road in what was then Frederick County. This tract of land had originally been surveyed for David M. Claland. Claland was illiterate, using a mark for his signature. Spelling variations on his name suggest that his surname might have actually been "McClelland." He had begun the process of acquiring land by making an application to the Provincial Land Office, which issued a warrant to the surveyor for 84 acres on February 10, 1752. Warrantees assigned names to their tracts before the survey took place and these names persisted through centuries of land transfers. A survey was made setting down the metes and bounds of "Claland's Contrivance" on February 26, 1752. A scaled drawing accompanied the surveyor's measurements. The completed certificate of survey was returned to the Land Office where it was examined and approved on May 19, 1753. The warrant for 84 acres had resulted in a survey of 90 acres. The Governor of Maryland issued a patent; the final step in acquiring title to the land. Instead of taking out the patent himself, Claland assigned his rights to Conrad Hagmayer on July 9, 1753. The patent for the 90-acre Claland's Contrivance was issued to Conrad Hagmayer the same day (Figure 2.4). On September 26, 1753, Hagmayer sold the entire 90 acres to Jacob Brumbaugh for £64 (Frederick County Deed Book E:293; Frederick County Patented Certificate No. 859, 1753).

In July 1754 Jacob patented 100 acres he named "Ill Will" near the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. The following year, Conrad Hagmayer assigned half of a 100-acre land warrant to Jacob Brumbaugh that adjoined Ill Will. Jacob

named the 50-acre tract "Broombacks Lott." In April 1763 Jacob Brumbaugh had Claland's Contrivance resurveyed with the addition of vacant land to the north and south of the original 90-acre farmstead. The resulting patent for "The Resurvey of Claland's Contrivance" was 505 acres that stretched northward to his Broomback's Lott tract (Figure 2.5) Only five months after adding 420 acres to his original Claland's Contrivance farm tract, Jacob had a new survey made that combined his Ill Will and Broomback's Lott tracts with surrounding vacant land. The resulting 260-acre tract was patented as "Timber Bottom," a tract that extended to the so-called Temporary Line that divided Maryland and Pennsylvania. The surveyor noted that 2 1/2 acres of Timber Bottom had been cleared and fenced. In 1765 Jacob patented his last tract in Washington County. "The Chance" was only 23 acres but it filled in a gap on his farm. In the twelve years since his first land acquisition, his Maryland farm had grown to 788 acres (Frederick County Patented Certificate Nos. 2071, 1754; 652, 1755; 3372, 1763; 4791, 1763 and 793, 1765).

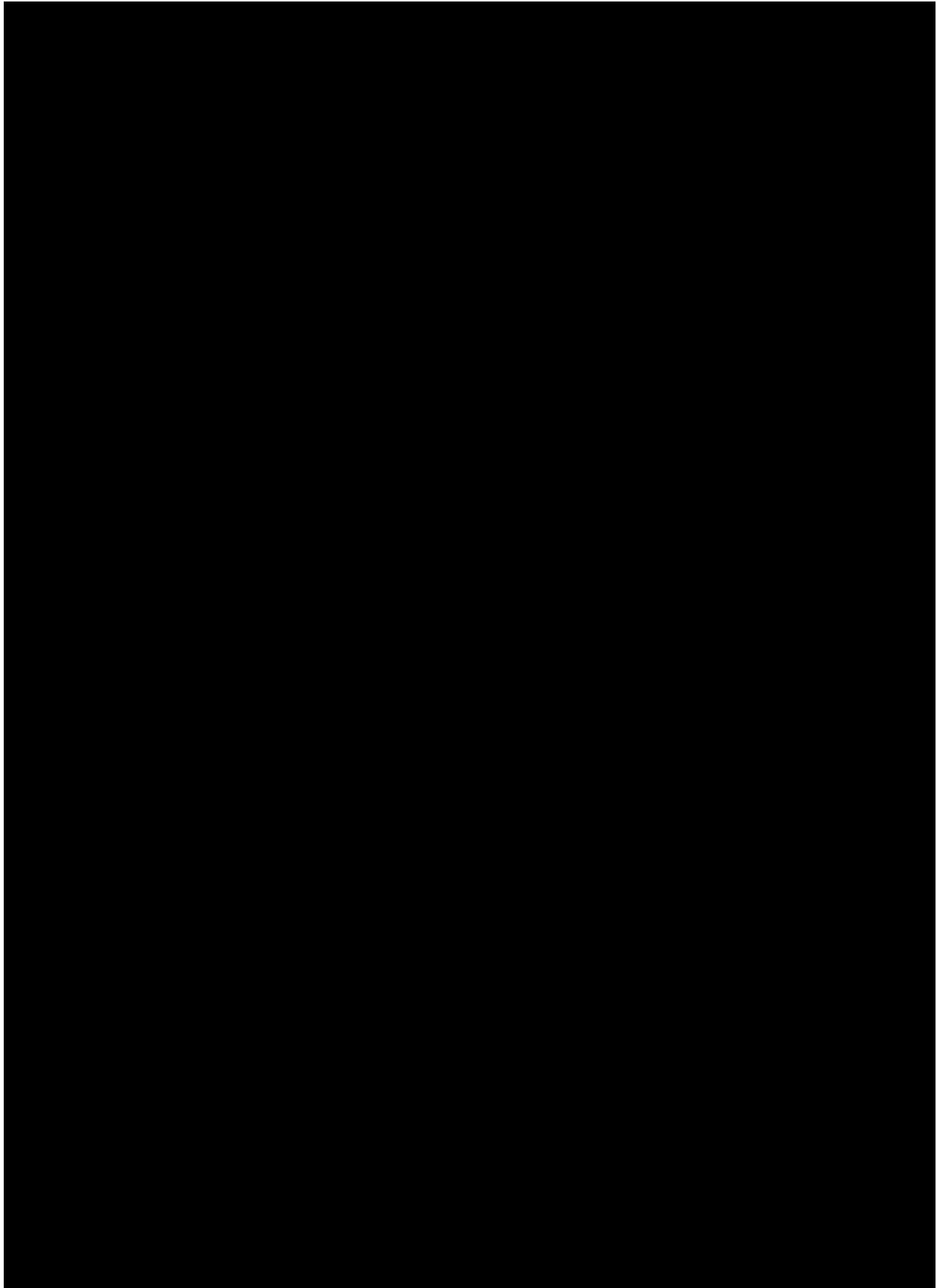


Figure 2.4. Site of the original Claland's Contrivance

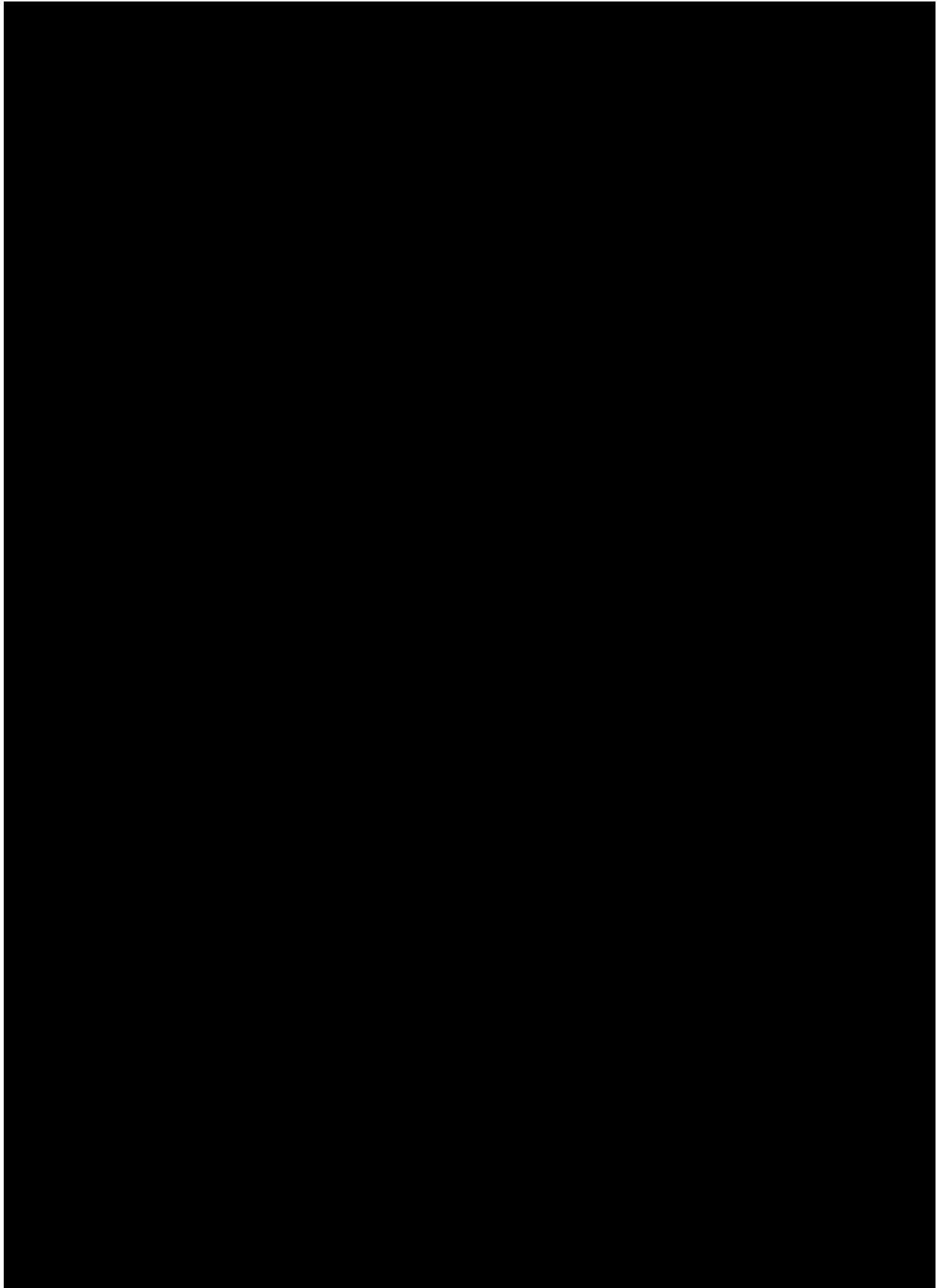


Figure 2.5. Location of Jacob Brumbaugh's land.

Frontier Conflict

Jacob Brumbaugh had left behind a Europe wracked by generations of political and religious warfare only to find himself embroiled in France and England's struggle for territory in North America. In dispute was the Ohio Country; the land lying west of the Appalachian Mountains. The Iroquois Confederacy claimed hegemony over the Ohio Lands and deftly played France and England off each other; maintaining an outwardly neutral stance that kept the European rivals at bay. This balancing act ended when the Confederacy ceded all claims to land within the boundaries of Maryland and Virginia by signing the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744. Both colonial governments of Pennsylvania and Virginia claimed their territorial limits included the Ohio Lands (Anderson 2000:17–23).

Virginia had granted a third of a million acres on the Ohio River to a syndicate of land speculators, popularly known as the Ohio Company, with plans for trade and settlement. The French countered English incursion into their territory by building a chain of four forts southward from Canada. The most critical fort, the last of the chain, was Fort Duquesne at the site of Pittsburgh. This happened to be the same site chosen by the Ohio Company for a storehouse and fort (Anderson 2000:23–32; Trimble 1955:15–27).

Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, sent twenty-two-year-old George Washington to engage the French, a mission that ended with Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity (now in Fayette County, Pennsylvania) on July 3, 1754. (Anderson 2000:11,37–38, 60–65; Pleasants 1933:xvii–xix, xxiii–xxvii). This left the French and their Native American allies in control of the western frontier. Great Britain dispatched Major General Edward Braddock and two infantry regiments to remove the French forts from the backcountry (Anderson 2000:68–70).

The British home office expected their colonies to support Braddock's expedition with men, supplies, and transportation. The Governors of Virginia and Maryland promised to secure 250 wagons and 2,500 horses. Braddock reached Frederick, Maryland, around April 20, 1755, where he received news that only twenty wagons and two hundred horses had been secured. Into this tense situation stepped Benjamin Franklin, who had been dispatched by Pennsylvania's Governor Robert Hunter Morris to establish a postal service that could carry dispatches to the army as it traveled west. Franklin promised Braddock he would procure 150 wagons with a team of four horses per wagon and an additional 1,500 saddle or pack horses to join the army at the staging area, Fort Cumberland (Cumberland, Maryland) (Houston 2009:251–252; Hildeburn 1885:2–3).

In Lancaster, Benjamin Franklin published an advertisement exhorting the inhabitants of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland Counties to rent their wagons and horses to the British army. Franklin dangled the prospect of payment in gold and silver specie, in short supply in the backcountry. Indeed the "Service will be light and easy, for the army will scarce march above 12 Miles per Day." Franklin implied that the army's quartermaster would come and seize the wagons and horses if they were not voluntarily put under contract. Franklin managed to deliver the promised 150 wagons, which brought the total up to 190. Augmenting the wagons were six hundred pack horses. Each wagon was assumed to carry a load of 2,000 pounds and each pack horse could transport 200 pounds of supplies (Cubbison 2015:83; Houston 2009:254–257).

Jacob Brumbaugh's descendants passed on the story that he traveled as a packman with Braddock's expedition to capture Fort Duquesne. Braddock's forces left Fort Cumberland around June 10, 1755, moving at a snail's pace, hauling wagons and heavy artillery behind teams of axmen that cut a road along a Native American trail through mountainous terrain. The French and their Indian allies attacked and defeated Braddock's forces about 10 miles from Fort Duquesne on July 9th. The British retreated in a panic, leaving their equipment behind. Braddock's defeat prompted greater numbers of Native Americans to ally themselves with French interests and carry out attacks on frontier settlers. The Ohio Indians carried out raids in Augusta, Frederick, and Hampshire Counties in Virginia and Cumberland County in Pennsylvania. The raids included those settlers living on the Pennsylvania/Maryland border—the Conococheague area. Maryland Governor Horatio Sharpe sent militia units from Prince George's and Baltimore Counties to Frederick County, and the state legislature appropriated £600 to build and maintain a fort to protect the inhabitants of the Upper Potomac. Fort Frederick was built on the Potomac River west of Conococheague Creek in 1756 (Figure 2.6). It was garrisoned by Maryland militia companies and provided shelter when needed to frontier families until the end of the French and Indian War (Ward 2003:42–48; Pleasants 1935: viii; Snell 1973).

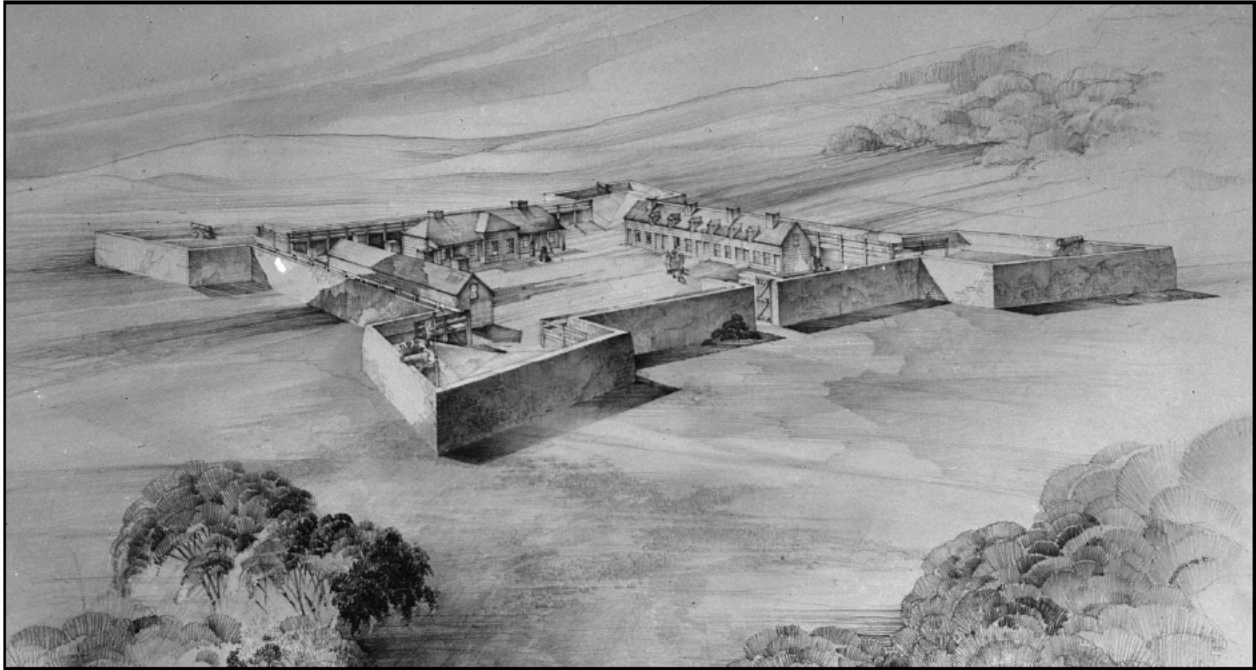


Figure 2.6. Fort Frederick – Built in Washington County during the French and Indian War (HABS MD 22)

Family and Faith

Jacob Brumbaugh married Mary Elizabeth Angle on January 28, 1760. She was the daughter of Henry Angle, a settler in the Welsh Run section of Cumberland County, which lies about 10 miles northwest of the Brumbaugh farm (Henry 1936:198). Henry Angle and his daughter were converts to the German Baptist Brethren faith. It is unclear when Jacob himself became a member of the Brethren, but most histories give his wife credit for his conversion. Pacifism was a core belief of the religion, which would have precluded his taking up arms for any reason. Jacob served as a soldier in Captain Jonathan Hager's militia company during the French and Indian War. The muster lists are not dated, but the militia would have been called out in 1755–1756 in response to the turmoil on the frontier following Braddock's defeat. During the war, Jacob was paid for opening his home to provide soldiers with quarters. His militia service suggests that he might not have joined the Brethren until after his marriage. A later deed referred to Jacob Brumbaugh as a wagon maker. This occupation was vital in war and peacetime. Jacob's grandson, Andrew Brumbaugh had owned a Conestoga wagon built in the 1790s—old enough to have been built by Jacob Brumbaugh himself. It had reputedly served for many years as a freight carrier to Baltimore and Pittsburgh. It survived long enough into the nineteenth century to be photographed (Figure 2.7) (Clark 1999:106–107; Frederick County Deed Book BD-1:622; Maryland; The Maryland Historical Society 1914:348).



Figure 2.7. The Brumbaugh family Conestoga Wagon, built in the 1790s (The Sun, Baltimore, May 7, 1911).

The German Baptist Brethren Church grew out of the Reformation's Anabaptist movement. The popular name for the sect was *Dunkers* or *Dunkards*, a reference to their most distinguishing characteristic among contemporary witnesses, baptismal immersion. Germany and Switzerland became fertile ground for the development of a number of Anabaptist sects in the sixteenth century, including the Amish, Mennonites, and Hutterites. The first Brethren minister arrived in America with about twenty families in tow in 1719. They settled among their countrymen in Germantown, near Philadelphia. The Brethren arrived just as the German migration into the backcountry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia took off. Brethren were sent out as missionaries to form congregations in the newly settled parts of Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, York, and Franklin Counties. The tide of Pennsylvania German settlement crossed over into Maryland. Brethren missionaries appeared in Frederick County in the 1750s and founded the Pipe Creek congregation in 1758 (Henry 1936:19–25; Edwards 1770:64). As members of the Brethren faith, Jacob's family would not have been baptized while infants, would have adopted a plain appearance, would not have become a Revolutionary War soldier, would not have taken civil oaths, such as oaths of allegiance, and would not have held governmental office.

Jacob and Mary Brumbaugh had six boys and one girl born between 1765 and 1783 (Table 2.2). The Brumbaughs were part of a larger community begun by German settlers soon after 1735 named for the stream that ran through the county—*Conococheague*. Early settlement was concentrated in the area southwest of Hagerstown near the Potomac River, but the name became associated with the whole district, including the territory lying on both sides of the Maryland-Pennsylvania border (Schultz 1896:15).

Table 2.2. Jacob Brumbaugh and his Family		
Name	Dates	Notes
Jacob Brumbaugh	1728–1799	Arrived at Philadelphia from Germany in 1750. Married January 28, 1760.
Mary Elizabeth Angle	1740–1806	Daughter of Henry Angle.
Jacob Brumbaugh Jr	1765–1816	Married Catharine Rench. Lived in a small stone house 1 mile north of father's farm. 5 children born beginning in 1783. Administrator of father's estate.
Mary Brumbaugh	1767–?	Married Samuel Ulery/Ulrich, a Brethren elder. Settled in Woodbury Twp, Bedford Co, PA soon after 1780.
John Brumbaugh	1768–1820	Married Mary Elizabeth Miller (1772–1834) ca.1789. Farmer, minister, & pioneer settler of Bedford Co., PA
Daniel Brumbaugh	1772–1824	Married Elizabeth Long (1779–1860) ca.1798. Members of Salem Ref. Church. Bought Jacob Sr.'s homestead. Had 9 children.
David Brumbaugh	1776–1842	Married Eve Kissecker (1789–1845) in 1805. Had a farm in Washington County before moving to Franklin Co. PA farm in 1827. Built house at Middleburg (State Line), PA
Henry Brumbaugh	1777–1854	Married Margaret Rench (1781–1851) on March 28, 1798. Became Presbyterian. Buried on the farm.
George Brumbaugh	1783–1837	Married Louisa Gelwicks (1778–1840) in 1807 & lived in Hagerstown. Brewed beer & ran a tavern. Active in local affairs. Became Lutheran. No children.

Jacob was not the first or last immigrant of that surname to arrive in America in the eighteenth century, but it appears that he traveled on his own and had no close relatives living here. His descendants believed a cousin of his arrived in Philadelphia in 1754. This relationship might explain why Johann Heinrich Brumbach chose to settle in the Conococheague area. "Cousin" Henry had sons named Jacob, Conrad, John, and George. Like Jacob Brumbaugh and his sons, the cousins were involved with land development in Washington County, Maryland, and parts of Pennsylvania. Washington County was split off from Frederick County in 1776. In Pennsylvania, Bedford and Franklin Counties were organized from parts of Cumberland County in 1771 and 1784, respectively. Huntingdon County was created out of a part of Bedford County in 1787. Because of the evolution of these jurisdictional changes, traces of Jacob Brumbaugh and his children can be found within the records of seven counties (Brumbaugh 1913:40, 44–45, 180–181).

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon completed the survey of the official boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1767. It was approximately 3,712 feet south of the Temporary Line run by Thomas Cresap in 1739. The Mason-Dixon Line ran through Jacob Brumbaugh's "Timber Bottom" tract, part of which now fell within the jurisdiction of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. This was not the only land in Pennsylvania that would interest Jacob and his family. On January 26, 1775, Jacob Brumbaugh took out warrants to have land surveyed in Bedford County, specifically in a place called Morrisons Cove about 70 miles from the Brumbaugh farmstead in Washington County (Bedford County Warrant Register 12–14). It is a valley situated where the counties of Blair, Bedford, and Huntingdon

intersect in Central Pennsylvania. A colony of German Baptist Brethren had begun to settle in the southern portion of the Cove about 1755. They gradually spread northward until many of them became residents of Woodbury Township. This is the area that drew Jacob and his family. Jacob's cousins also acquired land in Morrisons Cove. Jacob's plans for acquiring more land in Pennsylvania were delayed by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1789 Jacob and his son John were assessed as non-resident owners of 1,097 acres in Woodbury Township, Bedford County (now North Woodbury Township, Blair County) (Brumbaugh 1913:46–47).

A census of inhabitants of Frederick County was made in 1776. The Brumbaugh family was absent, their whereabouts unknown. By 1780, however, Jacob Brumbaugh was back on his Washington County farm selling wheat and rye to his neighbor, Henry Schnebly, a purchasing agent for the Continental Army. Jacob's religion prevented him from taking up arms or giving his oath of allegiance to the State of Maryland. However, his support of the fight for independence was registered by supplying the army with grain and blankets (Maryland State Papers, Red Book No.23:73; Brumbaugh and Hodges 1924:12–21; Brumbaugh 1915:46–47).

Jacob Brumbaugh also demonstrated his support through the payment of the 1783 supply tax. After declaring American Independence in 1776, each state became responsible for raising money to support the War and related initiatives of the Continental Congress. Maryland put a tax on land, horses, cattle, slaves, stills, mills, and articles of gold and silver. Jacob owned 431 1/2 acres of land in Claland's Contrivance and Timber Bottom in 1783. His property was composed of 332 1/2 acres of woodland, 9 acres of meadow, and 90 acres of arable land. The value of his improvements totaled £110. The value of his livestock, 9 horses, and 20 cattle, was £117 (Maryland General Assembly Assessment Record 1783a:42–43; Subcommittee on Revolutionary Taxes 2013:1–2).

Instability and conflict caused several decades to elapse before Jacob Brumbaugh felt ready to buy more land in Washington County. In 1787 Jacob and his son, John, entered into an agreement with Paul Roades to give him title to 300 acres in Morrisons Cove, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. In return Roades, a farmer in Morrisons Cove sold Jacob 111 1/4 acres of land in Washington County for £500 (\$2220). Less than a year later, in May 1788, Jacob sold these same tracts of land for £800 (\$3552) (Washington County Deed Books E583; E:849; F:61).

Jacob Brumbaugh was living in Washington County when the first federal census was taken in 1790. The only males in his household besides himself were four boys under the age of 16, likely, Daniel, David, Henry, and George. The second son, John Brumbaugh, appears to have established his own home in Washington County by this time. He lived with four females in a household listed next to his father's (U.S. Census of 1790:23 "Jacob Brumbaugh").

Local historian Thomas J. C. Williams, writing at the turn of the century, claimed that Jacob possessed over 6,000 acres of land in Bedford and Blair Counties and that he had lived in Pennsylvania for many years. Nonetheless, all official documents list him as a resident of Washington County, Maryland. Jacob Brumbaugh died on his property in Morrisons Cove on April 10, 1799. His body was carried back from Bedford County to his homestead in Washington County for burial in the family cemetery, located on the Brumbaugh-Kendle-Grove Farm. Jacob did not leave a will, instead trusting to the laws of descent and his family's judgment to divide his substantial landholdings. His widow and eldest son, Jacob, became the administrators of his estate on May 4, 1799 (Washington County Administration of Jacob Brumbugh, 1799; Williams 1906:631).

On May 21, 1799, John Schnebly and Ludwick Young, two of Jacob Brumbaugh's neighbors, with the help of Daniel, David, and Henry Brumbaugh, made an inventory of Jacob's moveable estate. He had little in the way of furniture: two beds, 11 chairs, a table, an old chest, a clock and a library of 12 old books on the ground floor and two beds, a table, and 16 benches on an upper floor. This family of nine had 11 pewter dishes, plates, and spoons. The Brumbaughs had converted a good deal of their wheat, rye, and apple crop into whiskey, apple brandy, and cider. Nearly half of Jacob's wealth was tied up in his livestock. He owned two yoke of oxen, a bull, 9 steer, 13 cows, 7 horses, and their offspring, sheep, and hogs. His household and farm goods were worth a total of \$2,501.13 (Washington County Inventory Book B:307).

A couple of weeks later, the inventoried items were sold at a public auction. Many of these items were bought back by family members. Jacob's widow, Mary, bought back the things she needed most, such as a bed, a washtub, a copper kettle, a horse with a woman's saddle, and a cow. Sons Jacob, Daniel, David, and Henry bought household articles and farm equipment from their father's estate. Henry, who had newly married, bought three of the beds. Besides plows and other farming utensils, Henry also bought a spinning wheel, three cows, a barrel of whiskey, and wheat growing next to the house (Washington County Accounts of Sales Volume A:259) (Figure 2.8).

In 1800 Jacob Brumbaugh, Jr., the administrator of his father's estate, was enumerated in Washington County as the head of a household. Listed immediately above him was his brother Daniel Brumbaugh—the only other one of Jacob's sons to head up his own household in Washington County. Daniel had probably married Elizabeth Long by 1798 based on the May 1799 birthdate of their first child. Daniel's household consisted of him, his wife, their child and an unidentified young male between 10 and 15 years old. Widow [Mary] Brumbaugh was the head of the third Brumbaugh household, listed above her son David's household. Mary, aged 60, lived with her three youngest sons, David (24), Henry (23), and George (17); Henry's wife, Margaret (18); Henry's daughter, Mary Elizabeth (1), and two unidentified young males between 10 and 15 years old. The household also included three slaves, at least two of whom probably arrived with Margaret when she married Henry. Jacob's 400 acre-farm remained intact and under the ownership of the estate. Jacob Jr. owned a small 3-acre plot of land he'd bought for himself, but his brothers, Daniel, David, and Henry, owned no land. Nevertheless, all four brothers were farming and owned their own livestock. Jacob Jr. lived in a small stone house about a mile north of his father's homestead. Tax records that assessed Daniel and Henry for household furniture suggest that they were the heads of individual households, presumably on their father's lands (U.S. Census of 1800:154–155, Washington County Tax Assessment 1803–1804:1).

In 1803 Mary released her dower rights in Jacob's real estate for a payment of £35 (\$155.40). This smoothed the way for a division of the land to finally take place. Jacob Brumbaugh, Jr., petitioned the County Court in February 1804 to appoint commissioners to partition the 394 acres of land in his father's estate between the seven children. The commissioners, five farmers of the neighborhood, met together on Jacob Brumbaugh's farm on April 30, 1804. They concluded that the land could not be divided fairly into seven portions. They pointed out that the farm's improvements, water, and orchard were situated close together on the Resurvey of Claland's Contrivance tract. Dividing the farm into more than two or three portions would lessen its overall value, which the commissioners appraised at £4,100 (\$18,204.00). This meant that each heir was due the equivalent of £585 (\$2597.40) (U.S. Census of 1800:155; Washington County Deed Book P:123, 819).

Jacob Jr. was put in charge of selling off his father's farm in Washington County. Henry got the largest portion (Figure 2.9). On October 23, 1806, he paid \$1,000 for 235 1/2 acres of the Resurvey of Claland's Contrivance tract and an adjoining 4 1/2 acre tract. To give Henry a clear title, his siblings released their rights, for which he had to pay another £500 (\$2220). Other parts of Jacob Brumbaugh's farm were sold out of the family, typically to neighboring landowners (Bedford County [Pennsylvania] Orphans' Court Records Volume 1:36; Washington County Deed Book S:433).

Daniel Brumbaugh was the only other son to take up residence on the former Jacob Brumbaugh farm. Daniel purchased 80 acres of land comprised of parts of the Resurvey of Claland's Contrivance, Spriggs Paradise, and Chance tracts. He paid £880 (\$3907.20) for the farm. Daniel's son, Samuel David inherited the farm in 1824 and was

TO BE SOLD
At Public Vendue,

ON Wednesday and Thursday the 5th and 6th days of June next, at the late Dwelling-House of JACOB BRUMBAUGH, deceased, about five miles from Hager's-Town, and one mile from Dr. Henry Schnebly's, in Washington county, Maryland, the personal estate of the said Jacob Brumbaugh, consisting of a number of valuable Horses and Colts, Milch Cows, Two yoke of Oxen, a number of fine young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—Three Waggon and one Cart, Geers, Ploughs and Harrows, a Wind-Mill, two Still Kettles, one containing 135 gallons, the other 70, with Hogheads and other utensils thereunto belonging—Whiskey by the barrel—an Eight day Clock, a Kitchen Dresser, Iron and Brass wafh Kettles, &c. &c. Grain in the ground—Wheat, Rye, Oats and Buck-Wheat by the bushel, besides a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and farming utensils, too tedious to mention.—The sale to begin at 9 o'clock, A. M. on said days and place, where the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by
JACOB BRUMBAUGH, Adm'or.
MARY BRUMBAUGH, Adm'trix.
May 16, 1799.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the said Jacob Brumbaugh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have claims against said estate, will be pleased to render the same legally authenticated for settlement.

Figure 2.8. Sale of Jacob Brumbaugh's personal property, June 5th and 6th, 1799 (Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser, May 16, 1799, pg. 3)

depicted on the 1859 Taggart map as “S. Brumbaugh” (Figure 2.10). On the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson map, the “heirs of S. Brumbaugh” were the owners of the farmstead. Samuel’s son, Philip Napoleon “Nap” Brumbaugh became its next owner. Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, the author of the Brumbaugh genealogy, identified the home of Philip Napoleon Brumbaugh as the homestead of Jacob Brumbaugh Sr. (Photo 2.3). “It is probably the oldest original house in Washington County, Maryland, and is occupied by the family of Philip Napoleon Brumbaugh” (Washington County Deed Book S:842; Brumbaugh n.d.; Brumbaugh 1913:141). Because of this reference in the Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh genealogy, the Jacob Brumbaugh homestead was historically thought to have been Napoleon Brumbaugh’s dwelling on the north side of Air View Road. Gaius likely surmised this because at the time of his writing it was the only standing house on the former Jacob Brumbaugh property, and was possibly the residence of Jacob at the time of his death. While Jacob Brumbaugh may have built this house and lived in it for a time it was likely not the initial homestead, but rather for the use of one of his sons in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Archaeological evidence suggests that the initial Jacob Brumbaugh homestead was likely in the same place as the current farmhouse on the Brumbaugh-Kendle-Grove property, close to where Jacob and his wife are buried. Such a statement contradicts the prevailing interpretation and oral history of the farm as presented by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, but is supported by physical evidence (See Chapter 9).

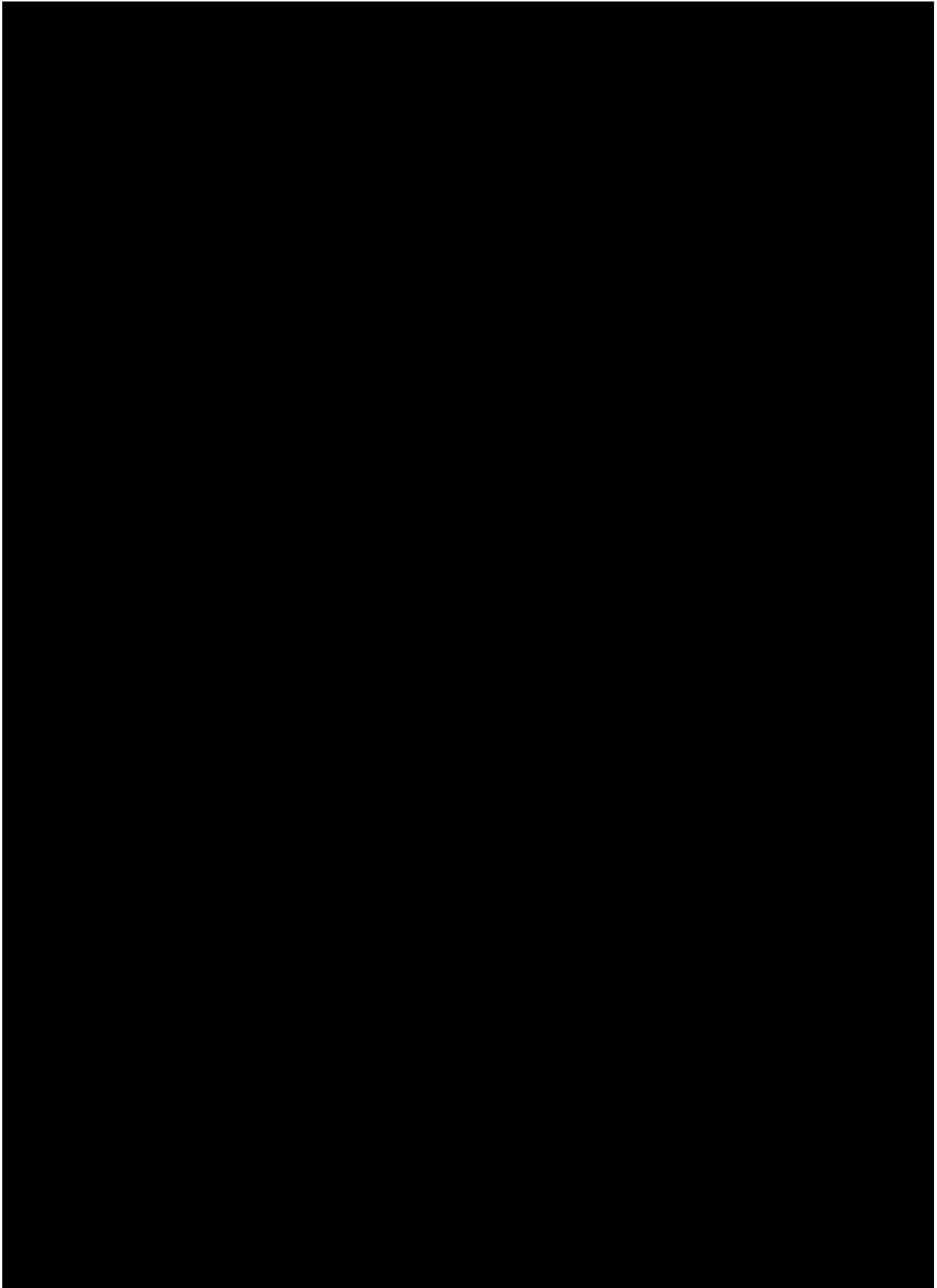


Figure 2.9. A view of the division of the Jacob Brumbaugh Estate.

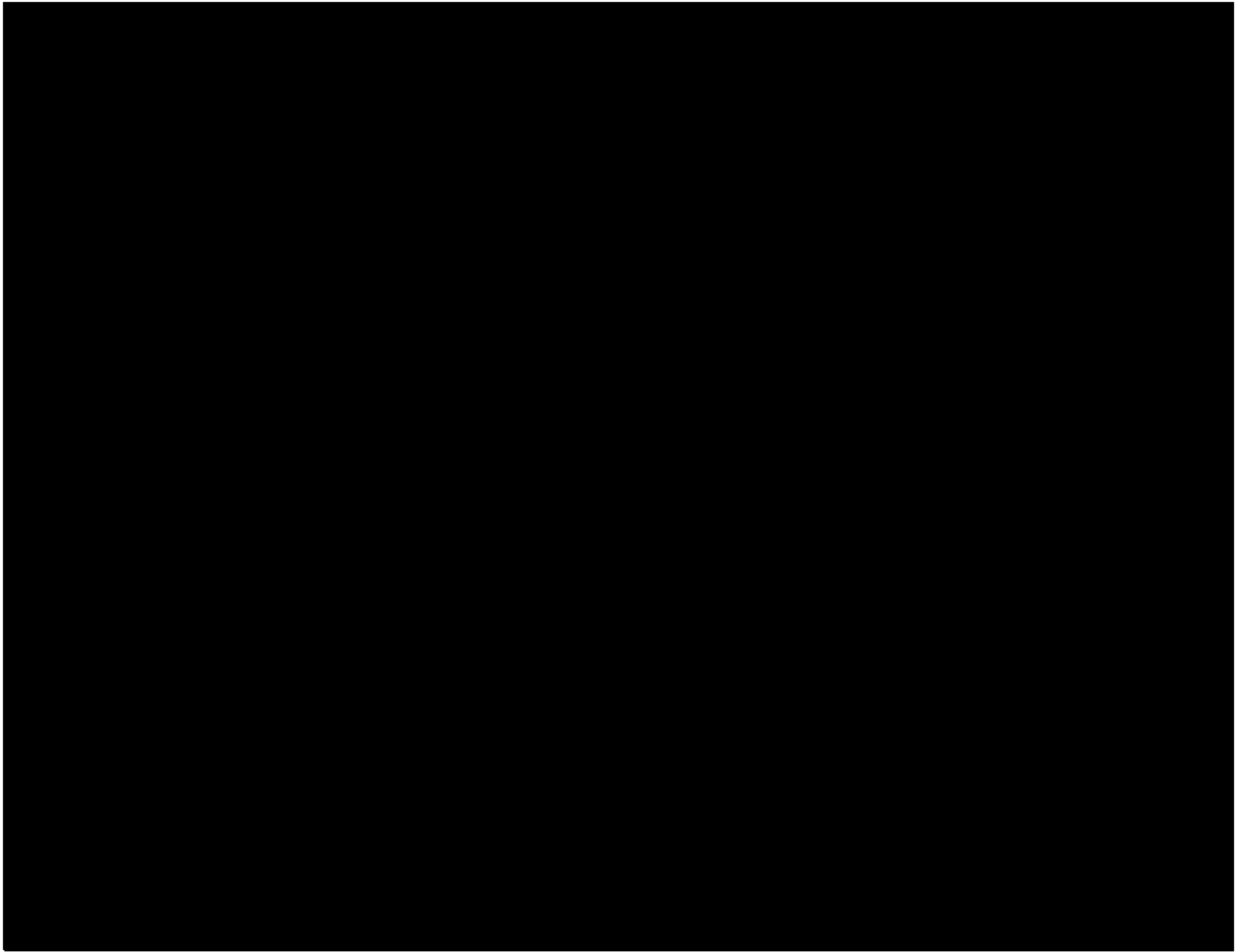


Figure 2.10. The division of the Daniel Brumbaugh Estate: (*left*) 1807 Daniel Brumbaugh tract overlaid on the 1859 Taggart Map; (*right*) 1807 Daniel Brumbaugh tract overlaid on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson map.



Photo 2.3. According to the Family genealogy this is the house built by Jacob Brumbaugh in 1756. Photo taken, c. 1900 (Brumbaugh 1913).

Henry Brumbaugh

Mary Elizabeth Angle Brumbaugh died on November 28, 1806, and was buried beside her husband - "both graves marked by rudely dressed limestones containing "J. B." and "M. B." as the only inscriptions" (Photo 2.4). The family burial plot is located on the portion of the Jacob Brumbaugh farm inherited by her son Henry. This cemetery plot is located just 400 feet to the west of the farmhouse (the site of the modern brick farmhouse) that Henry inherited from his parents (Brumbaugh 1913:143).

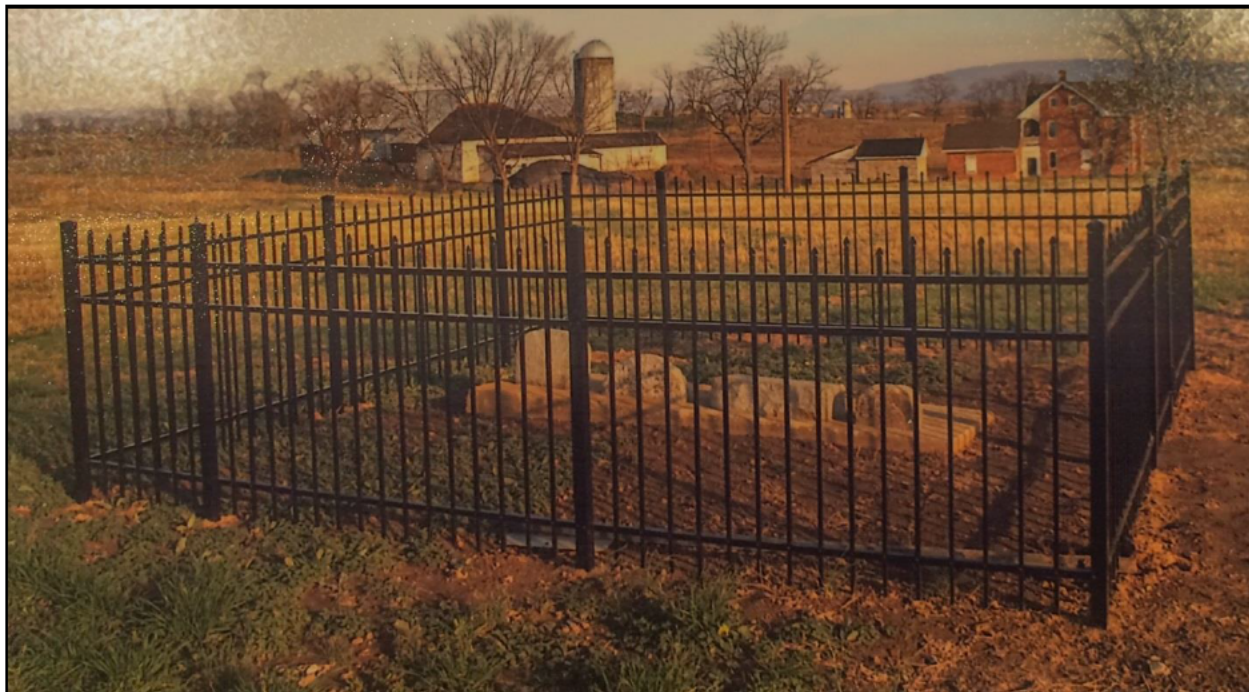


Photo 2.4. Brumbaugh family cemetery c. 2006. (Brumbaugh Family File, John Clinton Frye Western Maryland Room, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.)

According to a handwritten record left behind by Henry, he was born at the beginning of March in 1777. He was the sixth child and fifth son of Jacob and Mary; born when his father was about 50 years old. His descendants described him as "a large, powerful man of dark complexion, a man of considerable influence in his neighborhood, and the owner of some slaves" (Brumbaugh 1913:168). Henry married 16-year old Margaret Rench in 1798. Margaret was the daughter of Andrew Rench, a Swiss gentleman with a large farm near Hagerstown. The Rench family had arrived in America in 1736 on the same ship as Jonathan Hager. They joined him in settling the Hagerstown area in 1739. Andrew Rench was an early proponent of the fight for American independence. In 1775 he was elected a member of the local Committee of Observation and was commissioned as a Lieutenant Colonel of a militia unit the following year. He was appointed to the commission that created Washington County and served as a Justice of the Peace for the new county (Brumbaugh 1928:523; Washington County Will Volume A:288; Maryland Assessment Record, 1783:29-30; Brumbaugh 1928:384; Scharf 1882:132, 138; Browne 1901:141; Hanson 1787:120).

Andrew Rench died in 1792 when Margaret was 10 years old. He left personal property worth £1,155 (\$5128.20). In his will, Andrew devised land to his sons and son-in-law and left monetary legacies to his three unmarried daughters. In addition to her legacy, Margaret was to receive two enslaved children when she married. Andrew Rench owned 11 slaves at the time of his death. Margaret was also to receive £35 (\$155.40) for her marriage portion (Washington County Will Volume A:288; Washington County Inventories Volume B:37; Williamson 2018). In 1804 Henry asked the Washington County Orphan's Court to order the executors of Andrew Rench's estate to make a final settlement and distribution. Margaret received £524 (\$2326.56) as her share of the estate and was due to inherit another £98 (\$435.12) upon the death of her mother, a total of £622 (\$2761.68) (Orphans' Court Proceedings Volume 1802-1805:68, 78, 116, 134-137; Williamson 2018).

Henry's tax assessment of 1803–1804 reflects the substantial amount of goods that Margaret Rench brought into the marriage. Although Henry was not yet a landowner, he had established his own household. His home's furnishings were more valuable than any of his siblings. He had almost as many horses and cattle as his brother, Jacob, twelve years his senior. He owned 2 ounces of plate, a reference to gold and silver articles. Margaret was likely the source of the valuable household furnishings and the five enslaved residents of Henry's household—a woman between 14 and 36 years old and four children under the age of 14 (Washington County Tax Assessment 1803–1804:1).

Henry Brumbaugh appeared as the head of a household for the first time in the 1810 federal census. He was about 33 years old and his wife, Margaret, 28. Along with their children, the household included an unidentified man and woman. Henry's farm also included six slaves (U.S. Census of 1810:400, "Henry Brumbaugh"). Henry was not the only Brumbaugh to have become a slave owner since his father's death in 1799. John Brumbaugh had established his home in Morrisons Cove, Pennsylvania. He alone, of all his brothers, did not own slaves. Daniel Brumbaugh, Henry's neighbor on the old homestead, owned two slaves, as did youngest brother, George, a beer brewer and tavern keeper in Hagerstown. Jacob Brumbaugh, Jr., and David Brumbaugh, both farmers, had three and four slaves, respectively (Washington County Tax Assessment 1803–1804:1).

On January 15, 1816, the state legislature passed an act to survey a road not exceeding thirty-three feet in width in a straight line from Hagerstown in the direction of Green Castle, a town over the border in Pennsylvania. The road's new alignment ran for 1,765 feet through the property of Henry Brumbaugh, for which he was given \$30 in damages. Henry was appointed to be one of two supervisors who would oversee the clearing and opening of the Hagerstown-Green Castle Road. This road would later become incorporated into the Hagerstown-Middleburg Turnpike, and the Brumbaughs became shareholders (Washington County Deed Book BB:390, 672; Maryland General Assembly 1816:86–88).

In October 1820 the federal census taker recorded the household of Henry Brumbaugh with 8 white people and 11 slaves. The eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, had recently married and moved out of the house. That left six children at home with Henry and Margaret: Casandra (15), Otho (13), Andrew (10), Upton (7), Elvina (4) and George (2). Calvin, their last child, would be born later in the year. Six people in the household were engaged in agriculture (U.S. Census of 1820:245, "Henry Broombaugh") (Table 2.3).

Name	Dates	Notes
Mary Elizabeth	December 29, 1799 – 1832	Married Peter Miller (1802–1856) on April 20, 1820. 6 children. Buried on the Brumbaugh farm.
Casandra	October 23, 1804 – May 9, 1871	Married John Spickler (1804–1840) on Dec 17, 1821. 8 children. Married David Johnson (1813–1883) ca. 1847. 2 children? Buried in Cearfoss, Wash. Co. cemetery.
Otho	July 28, 1807 – December 5, 1880	Married Catherine Bookwalter (1807–1889) in 1827. 10 children. Moved to Ohio 1829. Buried in Preble Co., Ohio
Andrew	October 5, 1809 – February 17, 1859	Married Susan Lynch (1826–1886) Sept 1, 1846. 5 children. Susan married John W. Clair/Clare in 1862. 1 child. Buried on the Brumbaugh farm.
Upton	September 16, 1812 – September 24, 1838	Unmarried. Buried on the Brumbaugh farm.
Elvina	September 11, 1815 – June 28, 1832	Unmarried. Buried on the Brumbaugh farm.
George	June 30, 1818 – November 25, 1858	Married Mary Ann Sharp (1821–1886) bef. 1842. 7 children. Moved to Preble Co, OH 1852, then to Mont. Co. OH 1856. Buried in Montgomery Co. Ohio
Calvin	1820 – 1858	Married Agnes Pinkerton (1825–1909) in 1848 in Ohio. 3 children. Buried in Iowa.

Henry Brumbaugh left a written record of his family's births and deaths in an account ledger, a record that his grandson, Upton S. Brumbaugh, contributed to the genealogy of the Brumbaugh family written by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh in the early twentieth century (Brumbaugh 1913:51) (Table 2.4). G.M. Brumbaugh included a few transcriptions from Henry's account ledger in his genealogy. The spellings in the transcriptions suggest that English might not have been Henry's first language. An entry for July 12, 1814, notes the presence of frost. January 2, 1815, was noteworthy for the slaughtering of a hog that weighed 483 pounds. In 1827 Henry ordered a multi-volume set of Matthew Henry's *An Exposition on the Old and New Testament* from Parker Blood, a Hagerstown bookseller who specialized in theological texts. Blood accepted payment in kind for his books. In 1828 the bookseller received 170 pounds of beef and a 210 pound hog from Henry, a total value of \$17.30, for one of the books (Brumbaugh

1913:170–171; Ad for Parker Blood's Book Store, *The Torch Light and Public Advertiser*, February 1, 1825:1; Henry 1706).

Henry and Margaret's eldest child, Elizabeth, was the first to marry. She wed local farmer, Peter Miller, in 1820. Elizabeth received enough moveable property from her parents to ensure a comfortable start to married life. Customarily, daughters inherited cash and goods while sons inherited the land. Henry kept an account of every item in Elizabeth's marriage portion to ensure that his two younger daughters would receive an equivalent value when they married. Additions were made to the marriage portion over the next two years until it reached a value of \$771.33 1/2. Besides kitchenware, textiles, furniture, and livestock, it included a coffin made for Elizabeth's first born child. In 1823 Henry arranged for a man named Anteny (Anthony) to work on the Miller farm for three months. Anthony was likely the 17-year-old slave, Toney Cammel, who was listed in Henry's ledger. Margaret Brumbaugh's father, Andrew Rench, had given two young slaves to each of his daughters when they married. Decades later, the pattern was repeated. Elizabeth was given 6-year-old Nancy and 4-year-old William, to be used as house servants. Nancy and William were two of the slaves listed in Henry's ledger book (Brumbaugh 1913:190–193; marriage announcement, *Maryland Herald and Hagers Town Weekly Advertiser*, April 25, 1820:3); Table 2.5 details Elizabeth's Marriage Portion)

Table 2.4. Henry Brumbaugh Vital Statistics

Original	Transcription	
	Henry Brumbaugh Born beginning of March 1777 Married 28 March 1798	Negro Carline [Caroline?] Born 18 February 1823
	Margret Brumbaugh Born 25 December 1781	Negro Tom Selser Born 11 January 1802
	Elizabeth Brumbaugh Born 29 December 1799	Negro Toney Cammel Born 24 April 1806 (Sold)
	Casandra Brumbaugh Born 23 October 1804	Negro Jon Wilson Born 20 January 1812 (Ran away)
	Otha Brumbaugh Born 28 of July 1807	Negro Cumferd [Comfort?] Sturd Born 17 March 1813 (Sold)
	George [Brumbaugh] Born 30 June 1818	Negro Nansey Born 17 October 1813 (Sold)
	Andrew Brumbaugh Born 5 day of October 1809	Negro Addaled [Adelaide?] Born 14 January 1815 (Gave to Casandra)
	Upton Brumbaugh Born 16 day of September 1812 Died 24 September 1838	Negro William Born 14 August 1815 [name crossed out]
	Elvina Brumbaugh Born 11 September 1815 Died [28 June 1832]	Negro James Born 2 January 1817, Deceased
	Negro Efram Cammel Born 19 March 1822 Deceased	Negro Ben Born 17 July 1817 (Sold)
	Negro Sareyan [Sarah Ann?] Born on 13 February 1823	Negro Lige [Elijah?] Born 16 November 1818
	Negro John Born on 18 September 1823 [name crossed out]	Negro Marey Cammel Born 20 March 1820 (Sold)
		Negro Cherray Born 12 November 1820 Deceased

Table 2.5. Marriage Portion of Elizabeth Brumbaugh Miller, 1820–1824

Date	Item	\$ Value
May 1820	1 Negro girl Nancy & 1 boy William	350.00
May 1820	1 bay horse	80.00
May 1820	3 milk cows	45.00
May 1820	1 bedstead and cord (rope support)	12.75
May 1820	6 silver teaspoons	5.00
May 1820	6 knives and forks	2.25
May 1820	15 yards bed ticking	7.50
May 1820	1 side saddle	20.00
May 1820	45 lbs. of feathers at 60 cents	27.00
May 1820	30 lbs. of feathers at 50 cents	15.00
May 1820	12 yards of bed ticking	6.00
May 1820	9 tablecloths	22.50
May 1820	7 sheets	14.00
May 1820	8 blankets	28.00
May 1820	3 quilts	18.00
May 1820	9 yards of linen for pillowcases	3.33
May 1820	1 tea kettle	5.00
May 1820	6 towels	1.50
May 1820	4 sheep and 3 lambs	8.00
May 1820	1 mahogany bureau	25.00
May 1820	1 dining table	8.00
May 1820	1 breakfast table	5.00
May 1820	6 Windsor chairs	6.00
May 1820	6 chairs and spinning wheel	16.50
May 1820	1 bedstead and cord	5.00
May 1820	tinware bought at Shavers	5.49
May 1820	13 crocks	1.00
May 1820	Sundries bought at Hagers	34.29
May 1820	12 spoons	2.25
May 1820	2 gridirons and 1 skillet	1.75
May 1820	7 yards of muslin	1.75
May 1820	8 yards of muslin	2.00
May 1820	1 wash basket and 1 sewing basket	1.50
May 1820	2 tubs, 1 church, 2 buckets, 1 butter tub	8.87½
May 1820	1 (stone of) curtains and 3 yards	13.00
May 1820	1 dough tray and 1 frying pan	4.00
November 14, 1820	1 fat steer	13.00
November 14, 1820	2 woolen counterpanes	10.00
November 14, 1820	2 iron pots, 1 dutch oven, 1 colander	6.50
November 14, 1820	1 iron kettle	5.00
November 14, 1820	8 geese	2.00
November 14, 1820	2 flat irons	1.10
June 11, 1822	Cash	1.50
June 11, 1822	1 coffin for your child made by Mr. Curry	2.50
1823	1 family Bible	3.50
1823	3 months work of Anthony	15.00
December 1824	1 Psalm and Hymn Book	1.00
December 1824	1 cow and calf	10.00
TOTAL		771.33½

Casandra, Henry and Margaret's second daughter, was 17 years old when she married Washington County farmer John Spickler in December 1821. Casandra too was provided with a marriage portion. Like her older sister, she was given two young slaves—7-year-old Adled (Adelaide) and 4-year-old James; Table 2.6 details Casandra's marriage portion (Brumbaugh 1913:193–194, plate 51).

Table 2.6. Marriage Portion of Casandra Brumbaugh Spickler, 1822–1830

Date	Item	\$ Value
March 25, 1822	1 side saddle and bridle	18.50
ditto	13 yards bed ticking	5.20
ditto	7 yards linen	1.75
ditto	4 yards cambric muslin	1.50
ditto	6 silver teaspoons	4.50
Ditto	2 woolen counterpanes	10.00
Ditto	4 pair of blankets	36.00
Ditto	3 quilts	18.00
Ditto	4½ yards of tow linen	1.12½
Ditto	1 Negro girl Adelaide and a boy James	350.00
Ditto	1 bay mare	70.00
Ditto	1 old chaff bag	1.00
Ditto	75 lbs. of feathers	37.50
Ditto	12 chairs	12.50
Ditto	1 spinning wheel	3.00
Ditto	1 bureau	10.00
Ditto	1 bedstead	3.25
Ditto	1 dining table	5.00
Ditto	1 kitchen table	1.00
Ditto	1 [missing]	1.50
Ditto	1 frying pan	1.62½
Ditto	Sundries bought at Shumens	11.47½
Ditto	Furniture bought at Curren	31.00
Ditto	Sundries bought at websters	13.68½
Ditto	Sundries bought at Hagers	24.40
Ditto	Teapot and 1 sugar bowl	1.27½
Ditto	1 looking glass	4.50
Ditto	9 tablecloths	22.50
Ditto	6 sheets	12.00
Ditto	83 lbs. of bacon at 8 cents	6.64
Ditto	2 bed cords	1.00
Ditto	6 towels	1.50
Ditto	3 cows	40.00
Ditto	4 sheep and 5 lambs	9.00
Ditto	12 yards of bed ticking	5.00
Ditto	2 baskets	1.25
Ditto	1 iron kettle	5.50
Ditto	1 butter churn	2.00
Ditto	8 yards [missing]	2.00
November 4, 1823	1 (stated) of curtains	9.50
September 3, 1828	Cash	20.00
October 8, 1830	10 bushels of wheat seed at \$2 per bushel	20.00
TOTAL		787.54

By 1830 more of the Brumbaugh children had moved away from the homestead. The eldest son, Otho, married Catherine Bookwalter in 1827. They lived at the farm until 1829 when Otho, his wife, and their two babies moved to Ohio where they settled on a farm near Dayton. Andrew, the next oldest son, turned 20 in 1830 but was absent from the household at the time of the census. According to family tradition, he quarreled with his father and headed off for North Carolina, where he worked as an overseer on a large plantation. In 1830 four children were left at home ranging in age 10 to 17 (Obituary of Otho Brumbaugh, *Eaton Democrat*, December 16, 1880; Brumbaugh 1913:168, 195; U.S. Census of 1830:148, [last line], "W. Brumbaugh").

Henry's descendants had described him as an influential man. During the 1830s Henry was very active in civic and political affairs. It was also a period of loss. Two of Henry's daughters died in 1832. Elizabeth Miller was 30 years old and left four sons behind. Elvina, the youngest daughter, was 16 years old and unmarried. The newspaper reported her death occurred "after a short but very severe illness, which she bore with a great deal of fortitude and resignation." Before the decade was over, Henry and Margaret would lose another child. Upton died in 1838, shortly

after returning from a trip out West, perhaps to visit his brother, Otho. Elizabeth, Elvina, and Upton were buried in the Brumbaugh family plot on Henry's farm ("Jackson's Committee Men: Hagers-Town," *Hagerstown Mail*, December 14, 1832:3; "Examiner's Notice," *Hagerstown Mail*, October 10, 1834:3; "Appointments by the Commissioners of Washington County: Judges of Election," *Hagerstown Mail*, May 8, 1835:3; "Died: Upton Brumbaugh," *Hagerstown Mail*, September 28, 1838:3; "Appointments of the Governor: Justices of the Peace," *Hagerstown Mail*, March 8, 1839:2; "County Appointments: Managers of the School Fund," *Hagerstown Mail*, May 10, 1839:2; "Died: Miss Elvina Brumbaugh," *Hagerstown Mail*, June 28, 1832:3).

In 1840, Henry Brumbaugh was 63 years old and his wife, Margaret, was 60. All of their children had left home or passed away, except for one of their younger sons who remained at the homestead. Not long after, their prodigal son, Andrew, reappeared. He was evidently welcomed back. Henry sold him the entire farm on September 1, 1846, for \$12,330. The farm Andrew purchased had been gradually enlarged by his father from the original 235 1/2 acres in 1806 to 274 acres by 1841. Part of the purchase price was reckoned to include the dollar amount that Andrew would inherit as his share of his father's estate (\$8,831). When Henry died, Andrew would owe the remaining \$3,499 of the purchase price to the estate. To secure this payment, Andrew gave a mortgage to his father for \$3,499 on the same day as the property transfer (Washington County Deed Books S:433-435; OO:122; OO:266; TT:49; SS:915; WW:723; YY:697; IN-2:57; IN-2:339; Washington County Executor and Administrator Accounts Volume 18:44-47; U.S. Census of 1840:151, "Henry Brumbaugh").

The farm's transfer of ownership included certain reservations, however. Henry made sure he and his family retained the privilege of being buried in the family plot. More importantly, Henry reserved the use of the room he was currently occupying "in the main building of said premises, with the room above and one half of the large room upstairs, with the privilege of passing in and out of the passage, for himself and his wife, during their natural lives." Henry's two youngest sons, George and Calvin, moved to Ohio a few years after Andrew took over the home farm (Washington County Deed Book IN2:339; Brumbaugh 1913:195-196).

Henry and Margaret were now officially retired. Their life of leisure began with an arduous journey out West. In 1847 the elderly couple crossed the Allegheny Mountains and drove across Ohio in a one-horse-shay (a light two-wheeled carriage) to visit their son Otho and his family. They did not arrive empty-handed. Henry brought red clover seed from his farm and introduced this important agricultural plant to the region. Red clover, a legume—nutrient rich and high in protein—restored the soil's fertility more effectively than could a crop rotation system. Red clover, usually sown with timothy grass, was an important forage crop for cattle and sheep. Clover became the cornerstone of agriculture in the North Central and Eastern States, resulting in much higher yields of cereal grains and dairy production. Clover's appeal to bees also fostered the greater production of honey and other vegetable crops (Brumbaugh 1913:168, 195-196; Westgate and Hillman 1911:5-6; Kjaergaard 2003:41-49).

Henry wrote his will on May 16, 1853. He was 76 years old and had been a widower for two years. He was in ill health, suffering from rheumatism. He had already settled all matters relating to his real estate holdings with his son, Andrew, but Henry still possessed a personal estate worth about \$5,000. He arranged for \$600 to be set aside to generate enough interest to pay his daughter, Casandra, an annuity. Casandra had given birth to eight children before her husband, John Spickler, died in 1840. Henry Brumbaugh became the estate's administrator and the guardian of Casandra's children. She remarried a few years later. According to family tradition, her father did not approve of her new husband, David Johnson, a laborer nine years her junior. Henry's feelings about Casandra's second husband were manifested in his will. After his daughter's death, he directed the principal of her trust fund be divided only between her children by her first husband, John Spickler. Henry also provided cash legacies for the children of his dead daughter, Elizabeth. Henry left the bulk of his personal wealth to his sons, Otho and Calvin (Washington County Annual Valuations 1840; Washington County Will Volume E:226; Washington County Executors and Administrator Accounts Volume 18, 1854-1856:44-47; Brumbaugh 1913:190).

Margaret Rench Brumbaugh died in 1851 and Henry in 1854. Both were buried in the family plot on the farm. Andrew was the executor of Henry's will. The bulk of Henry's \$5,000 estate came from the mortgage debt that Andrew owed and forty shares of Hagerstown Bank stock (Washington County Executor and Administrator Accounts Volume 18, 1854-1856:44-47).

Andrew Brumbaugh

Andrew assumed ownership of the farm on the day of his wedding to Susan Lynch, September 1, 1846. Four years later, when the census enumerator visited the farm, his father, Henry, was still considered to be the head of household. Andrew and Susan had two children by that time. Their daughter was named Margaret Permelia, after both her grandmothers and their son, Upton, for his deceased uncle. An African American farm laborer named Thomas Hanson lived with the Brumbaughs.

Andrew Brumbaugh died on February 17, 1859, at the age of 49. His wife, Susan, was 33 and the mother of four (Table 2.6)—Margaret (11), Upton (9), Sallie (8), and Henry (4). Andrew did not leave a will. On March 1, 1859, the Washington County Orphan's Court appointed Susan and William T. Hamilton as the administrators of Andrew's estate. Hamilton also acted as the children's guardian until 1870. He was an especially distinguished choice for the Brumbaughs. He had served in the United States Congress from 1849 to 1855. He returned to Hagerstown and focused on his law practice, becoming one of the leading trial lawyers in Western Maryland. He was also considered to have one of the best farms in Washington County. In 1868, while still serving as the children's guardian, he was elected to the United States Senate.

Table 2.7. The Family of Andrew Brumbaugh		
Name	Dates	Notes
Andrew	October 5, 1809 – Feb. 17, 1859	Bought farm on Sept. 1, 1846, married Susan Lynch same day. Buried on the farm.
Susan Lynch	1826–February 10, 1886	Daughter of John B. and Permelia Lynch.
Margaret Permelia	June 17, 1847 – Nov. 24, 1879	Married William S. Martin (1844–1910) in 1865. 5 children. Buried State Line Union Cemetery, Franklin Co., PA
Upton S.	April 1, 1849 – July 27, 1914	Married Katharine Rosanna Stake (1851–1932) in 1875. 3 children. Buried Rose Hill Cemetery, Hagerstown
Alice	September 17, 1850 – August 1, 1852	Buried on the farm.
Sallie	November 13, 1852 – September 26, 1883	Married Norman E. Schindel (1851–1924) in 1874. 3 children. Buried Rose Hill Cemetery, Hagerstown
Henry Clinton	November 1854 – April 21, 1862	Buried on the farm.

He became the Governor of Maryland in 1880 (Washington County Orphans' Court, Executor and Administrator Bonds, Volume G:114; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings Volume 1859:26; Maryland State Archives, William T. Hamilton 2001).

In 1859 Thomas Taggart published the first detailed landowner map of Washington County (Figure 2.11). Information concerning property ownership must have been gathered before the death of Andrew Brumbaugh in February of that year as he is indicated as the owner ("A. Brumbaugh") rather than his heirs (Taggart 1859).

The administrators accomplished their first important task by taking an inventory of all of Andrew's personal property, i.e., his household goods, financial assets, farm equipment, crops, and livestock. It totaled \$6,460.07. Andrew Brumbaugh had invested in the Hagerstown Bank and the Hagerstown and Middleburg Turnpike Company, stock that accounted for about 20 percent of the value of his personal estate. Part of the farm's income was derived from harvesting and processing its timber resources as indicated by the number of oak and hickory logs, dozens of cords of firewood, and 10,000 fence palings on the inventory. The appraisers found wheat, rye, Indian corn, timothy hay, and clover hay in the fields or in storage. The Brumbaughs had a large herd of dairy cows, in addition to pigs, sheep, and a stable of eight horses (Washington County, Orphans' Court, Inventory of appraisement Volume T:529–536).

Only two male slaves were included in the inventory: "Tom," who was given a value of \$50, and "George," valued at \$200. Tom Selser would have been about 57 years old in 1859, which accounts for his low value. George Gant, on the other hand, was about 29 years old; his value would have been a reflection of his age and capacity for arduous farm work. On April 2, 1859, two weeks after Andrew's inventory was recorded with the county, William T. Hamilton amended the inventory to include Henry Baker, a slave "for a term of years" valued at \$750 who had escaped but been captured (U.S. Census of 1860b:2, "Susan Brombaugh"; Washington County, Orphans' Court, Inventory of Appraisement Volume T:529–536, 541).

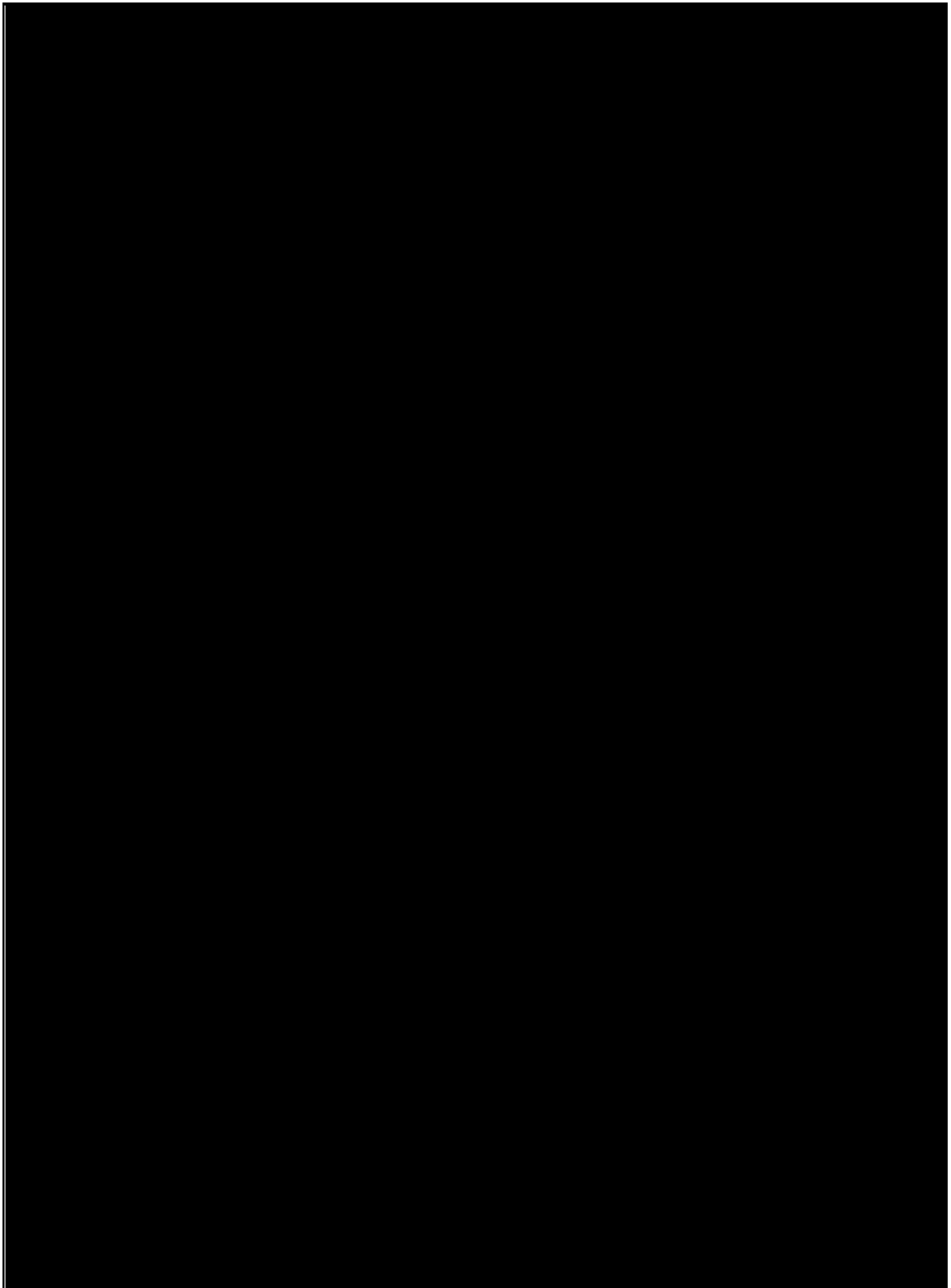


Figure 2.11. Land of Andrew Brumbaugh, c. 1859

Prepared for: Hagerstown Regional Airport

After completing the inventory of Andrew's personal property, the court ordered an appraisal of the farm, including the dwelling houses, outhouses, orchards, gardens, meadows, enclosures, and other improvements:

Containing two hundred and seventy five acres, about forty acres in woods, about two hundred and thirty acres of cleared land laid off into nine fields and two small lots, the fencing in good repair, a garden in order and fencing in good repair, an apple orchard with about three hundred & sixty trees, there is on the said farm a dwelling house 50 by 28 feet and back building 18 by 30 feet in good repair, two other outhouses in good repair, a barn 101 by 50 feet and over shoot 101 by 9 ft. in good repair, and a stable 16 by 18 feet in good order, also a cider press under cover 30 by 16 ft., wagon shed 28 by 44 ft., a chicken house 18 by 20 ft., a hog pen, carriage house & corn crib under one roof 28 by 30 ft., smokehouse 12 by 24 ft., apple house 24 by 15 ft., all in good repair (Washington County 1859)

The appraisers were tasked with assessing the condition of all the buildings and specifying the proportion of woodland to cleared land. Generally, a farm's fencing was a good indicator of how well it was being run. All the buildings and fencing on the Brumbaugh farm were in good repair. The purpose of the appraisal was to determine an annual valuation, i.e., how much rental income the farm could generate for maintaining the children during their minority. Andrew's widow, Susan, received a one-third share of the estate, the standard widow's dower. Andrew's four children divided the remaining two-thirds equally. The appraisers estimated Andrew Brumbaugh's farm had an annual valuation of about \$800. Therefore, each of the four children was heir to an annual income of about \$133.33 (Washington County Annual Valuations, Volume E:292–293).

On April 11th, seven weeks following her husband's death, Susan petitioned the Orphans' Court to allow her to manage the farm. In certain circumstances a widow and her children found themselves having to leave their home and move in with relatives in order to generate income from a tenant farmer. Susan believed it was in her family's best interest to take over the farm. She would act as the "tenant farmer," paying her rent with a share of what she produced. The court agreed and Susan Brumbaugh received the unusual distinction of having her occupation listed as "farmeress" on the 1860 federal census. She gave the value of her real estate as \$20,000 and personal estate as \$2,000 (Williamson 2018; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1859:48; U.S. Census of 1860a:620–621, "Susan Bumbaugh").

Susan Lynch (Brumbaugh) Clair

Susan Lynch Brumbaugh married Jacob W. Clair (also spelled Clare) on February 13, 1862. They were both about 36 years old. Jacob was a minister of the Evangelical Church and a former carpenter, who had grown up in York County, Pennsylvania. According to Orphans' Court records, Susan Clair continued to be the official tenant of the Andrew Brumbaugh farm, even after her marriage. However, Jacob appears to have taken over management of the farm (Census of 1850e:195B, "Jacob Clair"; Census of 1870a:448, "Jacob W. Clare"; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1859:694–695). A few weeks after her marriage, Henry Clinton, Susan's youngest child, died at the age of seven (Washington County Orphans' Court, Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1862:1).

Despite the upheavals of the Civil War, William T. Hamilton dutifully submitted annual guardian accounts to the Orphans' Court that detailed the debits and credits of the Andrew Brumbaugh estate farm. The accounts listed the expenses of schooling and caring for the Brumbaugh heirs from the time of their father's death in 1859 until the youngest heir, Sallie, turned 18 in 1870. There is no indication that a loss of crops or damage to any farm buildings occurred as a result of military activities during the Civil War. Repairs to the farm were noted and none of them were substantial. They included putting up and repairing fences, repairs to drain spouts on the house, repairing the fence at the tenant house, building a stone fence around the graveyard, repairing the kitchen roof, repairing the bake oven, and painting the barn (Washington County Guardian Account Volumes W:303–304, 593–601, 821, X:181–183, 216, 680–687; Y:559–565; Z:58–59, 416–418, 836–837; AA:276–280, 667–668, 724–725; BB:69). These references to maintenance are interesting as they are the first documented mention of a bake oven and kitchen. Given what is known about the construction history of the structures that were extant in 2017, however, the kitchen mentioned is likely not the wash house/summer kitchen that was recorded in the twenty-first century. Additionally, there is no

evidence of a stone wall around the graveyard, likely suggesting that it was either robbed out or plowed away over the last 150 years.

William T. Hamilton, in his role as the guardian of Margaret, Upton, Sallie, and Henry Brumbaugh, kept a careful account of the income produced by the "Home Farm." Besides the money realized from the sale of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and clover seed, the estate also received \$25 annually for the rent of the "Tenant House." This building was illustrated on the 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson atlas (see Figure 2.10). Susan Clair, as Andrew's widow, was owed one-third of her husband's estate and one-third of the farm's annual income. Her profits were of course reduced by having to pay rent as the farm's official tenant (Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings Volume 1864:77–82; "Rev. Jacob Claire," *The Baltimore Sun*, May 20, 1903:10).

The guardian's chief duty was to ensure his wards received money for their support, maintenance, clothing, and education. These costs were paid for out of the farm's income and several conservative investments that William T. Hamilton had made for them. With the exception of school fees, about \$80 per annum was spent on each child while they were still young. In September 1860, 13-year-old Margaret was sent to the Hagerstown Female Seminary. Although it was located a relatively short distance away, she boarded at the school. Extra piano and voice lessons increased Margaret's tuition to \$204. The following year, Margaret was sent to the slightly less expensive Thorndale Seminary for Young Ladies, in Taneytown, Maryland. Academic subjects included geography, rhetoric, ancient and modern history, elements of natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, and astronomy. The requisite ornamental arts were also taught, such as needlework, drawing, and painting. Perhaps in reaction to nearby events of the war, Susan transferred Margaret to Mrs. Griswold's School in Hagerstown. The scholastic year beginning in October 1863 brought a further change when Margaret (16) and her sister Sallie (11) were sent to a school taught by the Reverend Joseph S. Loose, about eight miles away in Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Reverend Loose had established the Cumberland Valley Institute in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, in the 1850s. He closed his Greencastle School, and the Brumbaugh sisters transferred back to the Hagerstown Female Seminary, which had reopened, where they finished their educations. Sallie's guardian petitioned the court on her behalf in 1864 to have him buy a piano for her. She picked out the most expensive, heavily carved model manufactured by Wm. Knabe & Company in Baltimore for \$475 ("Cheap Pianos," *Daily Intelligencer*, December 2, 1864:2; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1864:79220).

Upton was sent to the Cumberland Valley Institute in Mechanicsburg for two years (1864–1866) to study with the Reverend Oliver Ege in preparation for college. He entered Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1867. Upton petitioned the Court through his guardian to allow him to buy a buggy and harness. The buggy Upton had in mind would cost about \$300, the same amount it cost to send him to college for a year. On April 1, 1870, Upton Brumbaugh turned 21 and reached his legal majority. Four days later his guardian was before the court submitting an accounting for Upton's share of the estate—\$834.28 (Dickinson College 1867:26–27; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1864:231, 834; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1867:99,200, 823).

The money the Brumbaugh children had inherited from their father was tied up in investments. Their share of the farm's income was not sufficient to underwrite private school educations and pay their other bills, particularly clothing expenses as they reached adolescence. Guardian William T. Hamilton spent a good deal of time before the justices of the Orphans' Court requesting that bill payments be postponed, even going so far as to advance funds to his wards. When Sallie Brumbaugh reached her majority in November 1870 she received an inheritance of \$251.23, somewhat depleted by her expenses (Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1864:987; Alumni Association, Franklin and Marshall College, 1897:116–117; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1859:176,478–479, 570; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1862:322. 530; Short 1994:17; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1859:484, 663; Washington County Guardian Accounts; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1864:79–80).

Upton did not graduate from Dickinson College, although he had fond memories of his time there. He was not alone. Of the 36 scholars in the Class of 1870, less than half persisted through graduation (Dickinson College Alumni, 1851-1875). By 1870 Upton was living back on the Brumbaugh farm with his mother, stepfather, younger sister Sallie and half-sister Minnie. The household also included 14-year-old Moses Wesley, a white farmhand. Upton was 21 years old and teaching school. His stepfather was the head of the household and running the farm (Census of 1870a:448, Jacob W. Clare). Margaret Brumbaugh had married William S. Martin, a local farmer, on June 7, 1865. Margaret wasted no time in claiming her inheritance when she turned 18 the following week. She received \$2,682.12. The most valuable part of her inheritance would come when Andrew Brumbaugh's real estate was divided among the heirs (Washington County Marriage Index, William S. Martin, June 7, 1865; Washington County Orphans' Court Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1864:163).

The family delayed partitioning Andrew Brumbaugh's real estate until youngest daughter Sallie turned 21 at the end of 1873. The Orphans' Court would then have no further jurisdiction over the estate. The need for ready cash could not always wait until Sallie's twenty-first birthday. In 1868 Margaret and her husband, William, took out a loan of \$500 with Jacob and Susan Clare. They secured it with a mortgage based on their future share of the Andrew Brumbaugh farm. The family's partition appears to have taken place several months before the official documents were drawn up and recorded in the land records of Washington County. In February 1873, Jacob W. Clair announced that he was discontinuing his farming activities on the Henry Brumbaugh estate. He was putting his livestock and farm equipment up for sale—evidence that the Brumbaugh farm was about to undergo a profound change in its operations ("Public Sale of Valuable Personal Property," *The Herald and Torch Light*, February 12, 1873) (Figure 2.12).

The family decided among themselves how to divide the farm. Margaret and her husband, William Martin, were allotted 96 3/8 acres as their share of the real estate. Margaret's portion of the farm included a bank barn and a well. Upton and Sallie, both single, would receive 162 3/4 acres of land as equal partners. Their portion included the homestead and the farm's main outbuildings. Susan and her husband, Jacob, were conveyed 15 acres on the Hagerstown and Middleburg Turnpike (U.S. Route 11) for which they paid \$1,500 to Margaret ("Mortgagee's Sale," *The Herald and Torch Light*, June 23, 1875:3; Washington County Deed Books LBN-2:401, 72:160, 200, 315-317).

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on the farm belonging to the Heirs of the late Andrew Brumbaugh, deceased, situate on the Turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Middleburg, about 4 miles from the former and one from the latter place, on

Thursday, the 27th of February, 1873,

the following described personal property to wit:

18 Head of Horses,

among which are 10 Work Horses, 6 of which are good Leaders, and 4 of them valuable Brood Mares; a pair of fine Riding and Driving Mares, 2 three year, 2 two-year, and 2 yearling Colts;

23 HEAD OF FINE SHORTHORNED

DURHAM CATTLE,

among which are 8 Milch Cows, some of which will be fresh by day of sale, and the balance are thrifty young Cattle, of which 3 are Bulls.

Four Large Wagons,

1 of them a Road Wagon with Box and Cover, 3 Farm Wagons, 1 a Broad-tread and 2 Narrow tread, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 two horse Carriage, 1 Falling-top Buggy, nearly new, 1 two horse SLEIGH, 1 Sulkey, 1 Buggy Tongue, 1 Wood's

REAPER and MOWER, Combined,

1 World Reaper and Mower, Combined, 1 Spring Tooth HORSE RAKE,

One Wind Mill, Two Wheat Drills,

1 of which has the Guano Attachment, and nearly new, 2 pairs Hay Ladders, 1 new Wood Ladder, 2 sets Manure Planks, 6 Barshear PLOWS, 2 of which are Mangum's make 5 double and 2 single Shovel do., 1 Corn Coverer, Treble, Double and Single Trees, 2 Harrows, 4 sets Breechbands, 4 sets Front Gears, 6 sets Plow do., 6 Blind Bridges, 10 Collars, 4 Fly Nets, 1 six-horse and 1 four horse Line,

TWO SETS SINGLE HARNESS,

1 set of double do., oride mounting, nearly new, 1 Wagon Saddle, 1 Riding do., 8 Halters, 1 set of Breast Chains, 2 sets Butt Traces, 2 pairs Spreaders, 1 Fifth, 1 Sixth and 2 Log Chains, 1 Jackscrew, 1 Cutting Box,

One Set of Blacksmith Tools,

2 Grain Cradles, 2 Mowing Scythes, 1 Hrier do., 2 Sledges, 2 Crow bars, Blasting Tools and Stone Hammers, 1 Grail

Thresher and Separator

and Horse Power, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Mattocks, Axes, Cow Chains, a lot of old Iron, 1 Cross cut Saw, 1 Grind Stone 1 Copper Kettle, and many other things too numerous to mention. Also,

400 Barrels of Corn

AND

ONE FAT BULL,

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of 10 months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, the purchasers to give notes with approved security, (and if notes are not paid within 10 days after maturity, interest will be charged from date,) sums under \$10 the cash will be required, and no property to be removed until settled for. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on said day

JACOB W. CLAIR.

R. Sheehy, Auc^t Jan. 29 —M

Figure 2.12. Sale of Jacob W. Clair's personal property (*The Herald and Torchlight*, Feb. 26, 1873)

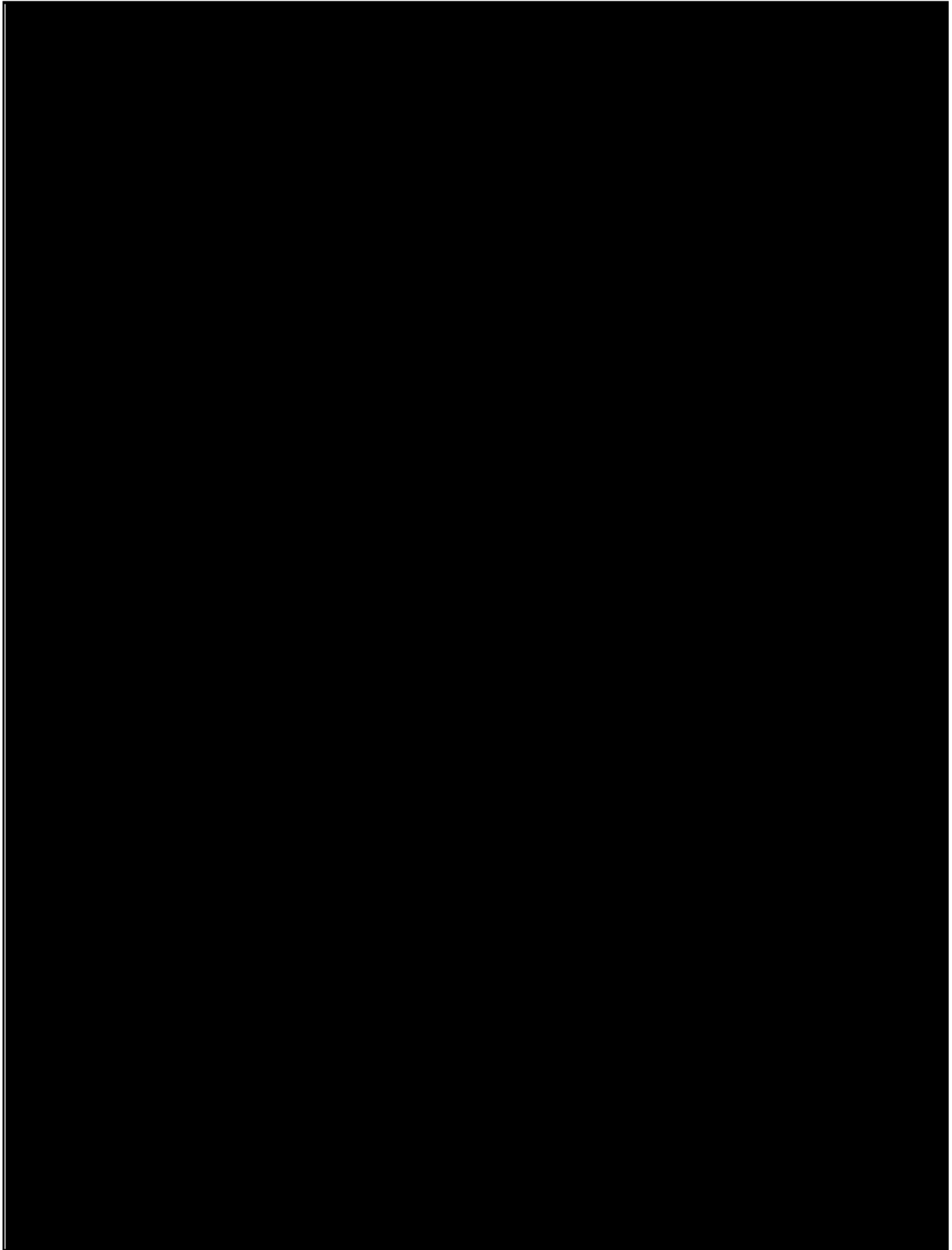


Figure 2.13. Location of the Sallie Brumbaugh Tract, c. 1873. Location of Upton Brumbaugh and Jacob W. Clair in 1877 (Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson 1877).

By June 1873 Upton had taken out three mortgage loans totaling \$1,500 on his allotted portion of the farm. These loans might have provided him with the capital to operate the farm. He began experimenting with new varieties of wheat and won awards at the Washington County Agricultural Fair for his cattle. All during this period, he continued to teach at School No. 3 (see Figure 2.13) (Washington County Deed Books 72:474,627, 774; "Washington County Agricultural Fair," *The Baltimore Sun*, September 18, 1875:4; "Fine Heads of Wheat," *The Herald and Torch Light*, June 19, 1878:2; "Public School Teachers," *The Herald and Torch Light*, September 3, 1873:2).

A new landowner map of Washington County was published in 1877 (Figure 2.13). Upton S. Brumbaugh was indicated as the farm's owner. He had subscribed to the atlas's publication and therefore been included on the list of patrons. Information accompanying Upton's name on this list stated that he was a farmer with 222 acres and that the farm had been established in 1849 (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson 1877:[1]). The number of acres and the date of establishment do not appear to pertain to the Andrew Brumbaugh farm.

In 1877 Susan Lynch Brumbaugh Clare purchased twenty-nine acres of the "Spriggs Paradise" tract on the west side of the Hagerstown & Middleburg Turnpike (a.k.a. the Greencastle Turnpike) for \$3,900. It was located across the road from the former Andrew Brumbaugh farm, and more particularly, the 15 acres that Jacob and Susan had bought from Margaret Martin's share of her father's farm. Jacob is illustrated on the 1877 map as "J.W. Clair" (Washington County Deed Book 76:93; Lake, Griffing & Stevenson 1877).

In 1880 Upton was 31 and teaching school, as he had been a decade earlier. He had married Catharine Stake in 1875 and the couple had one daughter. Upton and Catharine named their daughter Minnie, perhaps after Upton's half-sister, who was 17 and still living at home. Upton's father-in-law, Edward Stake, arranged for Upton to cede control over his share of the Andrew Brumbaugh farm and put it into the hands of his wife, Catharine. Upton and his family lived with his mother and stepfather on the Spriggs Paradise farm. Jacob, 53, was listed as the head of household. He was still a farmer, but had traded the responsibility of managing a farm for his step-children to operating his own small farm of 44 acres (U.S. Census of 1880a:97D, "J.D. Clair"; U.S. Census of 1880b:1, "J.W. Clair"; Washington County Deed Book 76:599).

Susan Clare and her husband, Jacob, continued to live at the Spriggs Paradise farm for the remainder of their lives. She died there on February 10, 1886. Her daughter, Margaret, had died in 1879. Margaret's husband and their five children moved in with his parents in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Susan's son, Upton, was living in Hagerstown at the time of his mother's death. He subsequently moved to Baltimore where he was a salesman for the Myers Pump Manufacturing Company. Susan had written her will in 1875. She was concerned about her husband and daughter, Minnie. The children she'd had with her first husband had benefited from "a considerable estate," so she did not feel obligated to leave them any of her property. She left a life estate to her husband, Jacob. After his death, Susan's estate would pass to their only child, Minnie (Washington County Will Book G:450). Susan left behind a modest amount of household furnishings and five shares of Hagerstown & Middleburg Turnpike stock worth \$60 (Washington County Orphans' Court Inventories of Appraisement, Volume BB:232; U.S. Census of 1880:487B, "William Martin"; Margaret Permelia Brumbaugh Martin gravestone).

Norman E. and Sallie Schindel

Sallie Brumbaugh married Norman E. Schindel on February 18, 1874. Norman had been born on the Schindel family farm two miles west of Hagerstown. He attended nearby Mercersburg College, but always pursued farming as his profession. Sallie and Norman established their home in a tenant house on the farm of Norman's parents, George and Camilla Schindel. George Schindel retired from farming by 1880 and Norman had taken charge. Norman was the head of a household in 1880 that consisted of his wife, Sallie, their two children, two young farmhands, and a domestic servant (Lake, Griffing & Stevenson 1877; U.S. Census of 1880:70C, "Norman Schindel").

In January 1880, Norman E. Schindel purchased his brother-in-law Upton's share of the Andrew Brumbaugh home farm for \$4,338. To complete the transfer of title, Susan Clare sold her dower rights in the property to Norman for \$1,083. Susan retained the right to use the Brumbaugh burial ground on the farm. She specified that the plot, which

was then enclosed by a stone fence, was for the use of her family and the children of Andrew Brumbaugh. She was granted a right of way through the farm. The deed also prevented the Brumbaugh family burial ground from being used for any other purpose. Norman and Sallie immediately took out a \$5,000 mortgage on the farm. The following year, Sallie loaned \$5,000 to her husband who secured the debt with his spousal interest in the Brumbaugh farm (Washington County Deed Books 78:567–570, 80:336).

In 1880 Norman and Sallie rented the former Andrew Brumbaugh farm to Scott Hershey, who paid his rent as a share of the harvest. Hershey, like Upton Brumbaugh, had been an active member of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Washington County. It is likely that Scott Hershey occupied the Andrew Brumbaugh homestead in 1880 with his wife, Mary, and their baby daughter (U.S. Census of 1880e:11, “Scott Hershey”; U.S. Census of 1880:355D, “Scott Hershey”; “Judges,” *The Herald and Torch Light*, August 27, 1873:3).

Sallie died September 27, 1883, four days after giving birth to her son, George Claire, leaving behind three children: Claude Brumbaugh (7), Nellie Gertrude (5), and Richard Allen (2). She wrote a short and simple will a few days before her death. She divided her entire estate into four equal shares between her husband and three children. Her baby son did not survive. Sallie chose her father-in-law, George Schindel, to be her will’s sole executor. George appointed Jacob W. Clare to be one of the appraisers of Sallie’s personal estate. Besides the usual household furnishings, Sallie owned one cow and one beehive. She did not own any farming equipment or other livestock. Sallie left little in the way of debts. The largest claim against her estate was from her doctor, who presented a bill for \$223.40. The only money owed to Sallie’s estate was the \$5,000 mortgage she had given to her husband, Norman, in lieu of his claims on the Brumbaugh farm (Washington County Orphans’ Court, Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1883:288; Washington County Will Book G:262; Washington County Orphans’ Court, Inventory of Appraisalment, Volume AA:334; Washington County Orphans’ Court, List of Debts, Volume F:241; Washington County Orphans’ Court, Docket of Claims, Volume 3:17).

Just over a week after Sallie’s death, the Mutual Insurance Company of Washington County, holder of the \$5,000 mortgage, took Norman to court because he defaulted on his payments. The Court ordered the mortgaged property—the Brumbaugh farm—to be sold. It was advertised as the “home farm of Andrew Brumbaugh, deceased—one of the very best in the county and of the highest quality limestone land especially adapted to the growing of wheat and corn. The improvements included “a two-story log and roughcast dwelling house, a large Brick Swisser Barn, a good well of water, a two-story Tenant House with stabling, a good wagon shed, a carriage house, a hog pen, and all other necessary outbuildings, with an excellent orchard of apple and peach trees.” The sale was held in front of the Court House on November 13, 1883. Norman’s mother, Camilla Winders Schindel, bought the former Andrew Brumbaugh farm for \$9,927.75. It was stipulated that possession would begin on April 1, 1884, and that the grain growing in the ground there was reserved. Although the deed was solely in Camilla’s name, the newspaper reported that her husband, George, had purchased the 162 3/4-acre Norman E. Schindel farm for \$62 per acre (Washington County Chancery Record No. 25:458–461; “Property Sales,” *The Herald and Torch Light*, November 15, 1883:3).

George Schindel was appointed to act as the Guardian for Sallie’s three minor children. They were not heirs to any real estate. To safeguard their monetary inheritance, the Orphans’ Court directed their grandmother Camilla to give each child a mortgage in the amount of \$840.77. The interest on this loan would pay for the support and maintenance of the children during their minority. Once they were of age, they could claim the principal sum (Washington County Deed Book 86:56).

George and Camilla continued to live on their farm west of Hagerstown. No records are available to indicate whether Norman remained on the Schindel home farm or moved to the former Andrew Brumbaugh farm. In November 1884, George and Camilla Schindel conveyed a half acre lot on the east side of the Hagerstown and Middleburg Turnpike to the Washington County School Commissioners. The Commissioners built the New Eden School, a one-room brick schoolhouse where the children of the neighborhood were educated from 1884 until 1937 (Washington County Deed Book 86:492; Strite 1983:n.p.).

George Schindel died of influenza in October 1892 and his wife, Camilla, died of the same cause two months later. Their sons, Norman and Samuel Milford, inherited the entire estates of both parents. Samuel conveyed his half of the Andrew Brumbaugh farm to Norman for \$8,000. This freed Norman to sell the farm to Samuel Milford Kendle on April

6, 1895 (Washington County Will Book H:466; Washington County Deed Books 101:208, 103:308; Washington County Orphans' Court, Minutes and Proceedings, Volume 1894:220–221).

Samuel Milford Kendle

Samuel Milford Kendle was born on a farm in Washington County in 1859. He married Eliza Crawford in 1877 and by 1880 the couple was living next door to his father, John D. Kendle. Samuel was listed as a [farm] laborer, presumably working for his father. The neighboring farm was owned by George Schindel (U.S. Census of 1880d:70C, "Saml Kendall"). Eliza Kendle died in 1884. The following year, he married Mary Louise "Mollie" Carty in Williamsport. They moved to a farm in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where they remained for nine years. In 1895 Norman Schindel sold the 162 1/2-acre former Andrew Brumbaugh farm to Samuel and Mollie for \$9,140.62. The farm had lost a good deal of value since being purchased by Norman in 1884. Samuel built a new home on the same spot as the old log building that had stood for "more than 100 years" on the Andrew Brumbaugh farm. He spent about \$4,000 on the new house and other farm improvements (Williams 1906:1102; Washington County Deed Book 103:308).

By 1900 Samuel Milford Kendle and his wife had five children between the ages of 2 and 10. His household also included a farm laborer, Edgar G. Chapman. By 1910 another child, Ruth, had been added to the family, and Mollie's mother had come to live with them. Their former farmhand had been replaced by Ezra E. Spielman. An assessment of Samuel's property was made in the years between 1896 and 1910. His land was valued at \$25 an acre, or \$4,050. His improvements were worth \$2,000, his furniture \$125, and his livestock \$502. A later assessment (1910–1917) registered a marked increase in the value of his land up to \$7,695, improvements, \$3,000, livestock, \$1,428, additional improvements, \$2,500, and an automobile in 1917, \$590 (Washington County Board of County Commissioners 1896–1910:447, 1910–1917:674).

In the spring of 1914, Samuel advertised a public sale of his livestock and farming implements. The reason behind this sell-off is unclear. He had 20 horses, 30 Holstein cattle, 35 head of sheep, and 15 head of hogs for sale. In 1919 Samuel ran for County Commissioner on the platform of controlling county expenditures and supporting the public school system. His qualifications included being a progressive and successful farmer. He was not elected. Samuel's success was not limited to his farming expertise. Beginning in 1908 he made a steady income by becoming a mortgage lender. He continued to give out mortgage loans until 1931 (U.S. Census of 1900:8, "Wilford Kendel"; U.S. Census of 1910:5B, "Milford Kendel"; "S. Milford Kendle," *The Morning Herald*, November 1, 1919:11; "Public Sale," *The Morning Herald*, February 2, 1914:4:2).

By 1920 Samuel Kendle was 60 years old and retired from farming. Only Samuel and Mollie's youngest daughter, Ruth, 18, still lived at home. Caring for the farmhouse and surrounding acres did not suit the Kendles any longer. They sold off the farm in 1924 but retained a small corner lot on the Middleburg Turnpike (Route 11) opposite Showalter Road on which they built an 8-room brick house. Samuel Milton Kendle died in 1948 at the age of 88. He was survived by 3 daughters, a son, 23 grandchildren, and 40 great-grandchildren ("Deaths: Samuel M. Kendle," *Morning Herald*, January 24, 1948:16; "Executors' Sale," *Daily Mail*, February 16, 1948:15; Washington County Deed Book 224:329–ExibihitA).

Luther Grove Sr. and Luther Grove Jr.

Luther Grove Sr. was raised on his father's farm near Greencastle, Pennsylvania. He married Katie Eschleman in 1912. She was the daughter of Michael Eschleman, whose farm was located on the Marsh Pike in the Leitersburg District of Washington County. Both families belonged to the Mennonite Church. The newlyweds rented a dairy farm on the Leitersburg Pike where Luther bred Holstein-Friesian cattle (U.S. Census of 1910b:6A, "Luther Grove"; U.S. Census of 1910a:3A, "Katie Eschleman"; U.S. Census of 1920:7A, "Luther Grove"; *Mennonite Vital Records*, Luther Grove, 2015; "Important Live Stock Survey In This County," *Morning Herald*, July 14, 1919:7).

In 1917 Luther registered for the draft. He was 25 years old and described as medium height and medium build with black hair and gray eyes. He claimed an exemption from the draft based on his religious beliefs as a Mennonite (*U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards*, Luther Grove, 1917). After 12 years of marriage, Luther and Katie Grove had

saved up enough money to purchase a place of their own. They bought Samuel Milton Kendle's 160-acre farm for \$22,000 on April 1, 1924 (Figure 2.14). On the same day, they sliced off a 21-acre parcel from the farm's southeast corner and sold it to Jacob H. Risser for \$3,243. Soon after moving to the Kendle farm, Luther began advertising the varieties of apples his orchard was producing, including York, Imperial, Stark, Jonathan, Gano, Roman Beauty, and Cider. He opened a stall in the Saturday Morning Farmer's Market in Hagerstown to sell his fruit. By 1930 Luther and Katie had seven children from 1 and 16 years of age. Their eighth and last child was born in 1931 (Washington County Deed Books 168:114–115; "Good Things to Eat-Apples," *Morning Herald*, October 20, 1924:9:3; "Sentiment For Switching From Saturday To Friday For City Market Seems To Be Divided," *Daily Mail*, November 17, 1959:2:4; U.S. Census of 1930:2A, "Luther Grove"; *Mennonite Vital Records*, Luther Grove, 2015).

Slavery on the Brumbaugh Farm

The records for the Brumbaugh family provide a fair amount of detail about the enslaved population that once lived on the farm. Henry Brumbaugh recorded the vital data of his slaves in his ledger alongside those of his family. Via this lens, we can see who precisely was living on the Brumbaugh farm and, in some cases, even their appearance, possessions, skills, and fates. Henry's 1817 advertisement for the return of two "dark Mulatto Men," is the first real record of slaves on the Brumbaugh farm. By this advertisement, we know that slavery was being actively practiced on the farm in the early nineteenth century. The next real record of the enslaved population is in Henry's ledger (see Table 2.4 above). The ledger lists 16 people born between 1802 and 1823, nine probable males and seven probable females based on first names. Of the males, three were sold, one ran away, and two died; of the females, two were sold, one was given to daughter Cassandra, and one died. The fates of the remaining slaves were not indicated.

In early 1817 Henry Brumbaugh advertised for the return of two "dark Mulatto Men," who had run away from his property five miles north of Hagerstown.

John Darby is about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight and well made, can speak English and German, and read English tolerably well; can play on the violin; professes to be a Methodist, can make a very good prayer, and is an excellent singer—he has been brought up to farming, and is an excellent hand. Had on and took with him, a homemade short black coat and pantaloons, a fur hat nearly new—his other clothing not recollected.

Darby's fellow runaway,

Harry Cain is 25 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, thick lips, has a scar on one side of his cheek—can read English. His clothing is a homemade short drab cloth coat and pantaloons, a fur hat nearly new—He is likewise a good farming hand. (Maryland Herald and Hagerstown Weekly Advertiser, January 1, 1817:3).

In 1846, Andrew took over the farm. By 1850, the Brumbaughs owned 5 black slaves: two males and three females between the ages of 10 and 50. The eldest was a 50-year-old man, who was probably Tom Selser, a slave Henry Brumbaugh had listed in his ledger. Three unidentified young women, between the ages of 12 and 20, may have been born on the Brumbaugh farm. Between 1820 and 1850, federal census population schedules grouped household residents by race, sex, and age: the Brumbaugh farm averaged two or more adult female slaves and five or six children during the enumerations. In 1850 the only other male slave besides Tom living on the Brumbaugh farm was 10 years old. Likely, he was Henry Baker, a man who escaped from the farm in 1859 (U.S. Census of 1820:245,"Henry Broombaugh"; U.S. Census of 1830:148,"W. Brumbaugh"; U.S. Census of 1840:151,"Henry Brambaugh"; U.S. Census of 1850b:[6],"Andrew Brumbaugh"; Brumbaugh 1913:plate 51).

In 1848, Thomas, an orphan, joined the Brumbaugh household as a farmer's apprentice. He was bound to Andrew for eight years until he turned 21. Andrew agreed to pay Thomas \$50 in 1856. Freedom dues were customarily paid to servants upon completion of their contracts. Thomas received a slightly higher amount as compensation for not receiving any schooling (Maryland Compiled Marriages, Andrew Brumbaugh, September 1, 1846; U.S. Census of 1850a:282B, "Henry Brumbaugh"; Washington County Indentures, Thomas Hanson, 1848:79).

In 1851 Andrew Brumbaugh became the master of another young African-American apprentice. Jarrett Dorsey, a Hagerstown blacksmith, bound his 15-year-old son, Robert, to Andrew as a domestic servant for the term of five years. Robert Dorsey earned \$20 per year which was sent home to his mother. When Robert Dorsey completed his apprenticeship on January 1, 1856, the final year's salary would be delivered into his hands. After leaving the Brumbaugh farm, Robert got a job as a waiter in a Hagerstown hotel. (Washington County Indentures, Robert Dorsey, 1851:145; U.S. Census of 1850d:156B, "Jarrett Darsey"; U.S. Census of 1860d:603, "Robert Dorsey").

In 1857 Andrew Brumbaugh owned five chattel slaves – men, women, and children that he owned for life. These included two male slaves, aged 17 and 57, and three female slaves between the ages of 19 and 27. Andrew acquired another two male slaves that year. These men were purchased for a set term of years by a deed of bargain and sale. William Dorsey was the first of the term slaves added to the farm's workforce. Andrew paid James Madison Downey \$400 for eight years of William's service beginning on the first of March 1857. The relationship between William Dorsey and Robert Dorsey, if any, is unknown. Downey left Washington County soon after this transaction and moved across the Potomac River into Loudoun County, Virginia. William Dorsey labored for Andrew Brumbaugh for only six months. In September 1857, Andrew sold the remaining seven years and six months of William Dorsey's term of service to Morgan and Andrew Miller, farmers near Sharpsburg. On April 21, 1857, Andrew purchased George Gant for a term of ten years from Samuel Eichelberger for the price of \$250. Two years later, the inventory of Andrew Brumbaugh's personal estate included "a black man [named] George" valued at \$200. George Gant was likely the 30-year-old black man listed in the Brumbaugh's 1860 slave schedule. Andrew's plans for extending his workforce included hiring a White farmhand, but the identity of this man is unknown (Washington County, Orphans' Court, Inventory of appraisement Volume T:533; Washington County Deed Books IN-11:750, IN-12:537; U.S. Census of 1850b:[6], "Andrew Brumbaugh"; U.S. Census of 1860b:2, "Susan Brombaugh"; "Want Ad," *Herald of Freedom and Torch Light*, August 12, 1857:3)

One of the Brumbaughs' slaves in the 1850s was Henry Baker/Butler, "a slave for a term of years." After Andrew's death in 1859, Susan continued the practice of keeping slaves, owning three men between the ages of 18 and 57; and, a 26-year old woman (U. S. Census of 1860b:2). In the spring of 1859, Baker absconded from the family when the Washington County Orphan's Court authorized his sale as part of the estate of Andrew Brumbaugh. Baker had previously served 4 ½ years in a Maryland prison for stealing bread and had subsequently left the state, as required under Maryland law. But he later returned to Maryland, was arrested, and sold to the Brumbaughs for a four-year term of service. Baker was soon apprehended in Baltimore and jailed; and, after expending a considerable sum in arrest, jail, court, and medical fees, Susan Brumbaugh secured Baker's return to Washington County. And so, as punishment for the escape, Brumbaugh petitioned the Washington County Orphans' Court to extend Baker's original term of service. Undeterred, Baker spent a brief time with Brumbaugh's brother, Blackstone Lynch, before fleeing to parts unknown, taking with him some items belonging to Lynch that included an old cooking stove (Maryland State Archives 2007: 12; *The Daily Exchange*, March 31, 1859: 1; *The Baltimore Sun*, March 31, 1859: 1; Washington County 1859: 52, 1860a: 229-230; 1860b: 378-379; U. S. Census of 1850b: [6]).

The Brumbaughs also took on a number of free black laborers and apprentices. Such arrangements seem bizarre at first glance, but grow less so when one considers the variety of activities carried out on the county's farms and the impracticality of maintaining a large slave labor force to do them. Such conditions influenced Washington County farmers to make use of a variety of labor arrangements that included wage labor, apprenticeships, indentured service, term slavery, and lifelong chattel slavery. Among the Brumbaugh's free black apprentices and employees were Luther Coal, Thomas Hanson, Robert Dorsey, and Nelson Covas. The terms of Dorsey's 5-year apprenticeship included the obligation that Brumbaugh provide Dorsey "good and sufficient Meat, drink, washing, lodging, clothing, and other necessities fit and convenient for such as servant," as well as to pay Dorsey's mother \$20 annually. In return, Dorsey would serve Brumbaugh "well and faithfully" in "all such lawful business" to which he was put. And, at the completion of Dorsey's apprenticeship, Brumbaugh was required to make the final \$20 payment directly to Dorsey (U. S. Census of 1850a: 566; U. S. Census of 1860a: 80-81; Washington County 1851: 145).

In 1860, Susan Brumbaugh was the head of a household that included her four children and her 21-year-old half-sister, Mary Long. Two youngsters were also a part of the household - 13-year-old William Kane, who was White, and 12-year-old Nelson Covas, who was Black. William Kane attended school, but Nelson Covas did not. Susan was listed as the owner of four slaves: a 57-year-old male (Tom Selser); a 30-year-old male (George Gant); an 18-year-

old male; and a 21-year-old female (U.S. Census of 1860a:620-621, "Susan Brumbaugh"). In August 1860, Susan made an agreement with Jacob Alexander Green, a Black laborer living in Hagerstown, to train his five-year-old son, Lewis Elias Green, as a farmer. Susan agreed to give her apprentice two sets of clothes – one for working days and one for Sundays when he reached 21. He was also promised \$30 when he left. Maryland's slaves were declared free on November 1, 1864, only a few months before Congress would approve the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. None of the chattel slaves, term slaves or apprentices were still members of the Brumbaugh household in 1870 (Washington County Indentures, Lewis E. Green, 1860; U.S. Census of 1870a:448, "Jacob W. Clare"; U.S. Census of 1870c:105B, "Jacob Green").

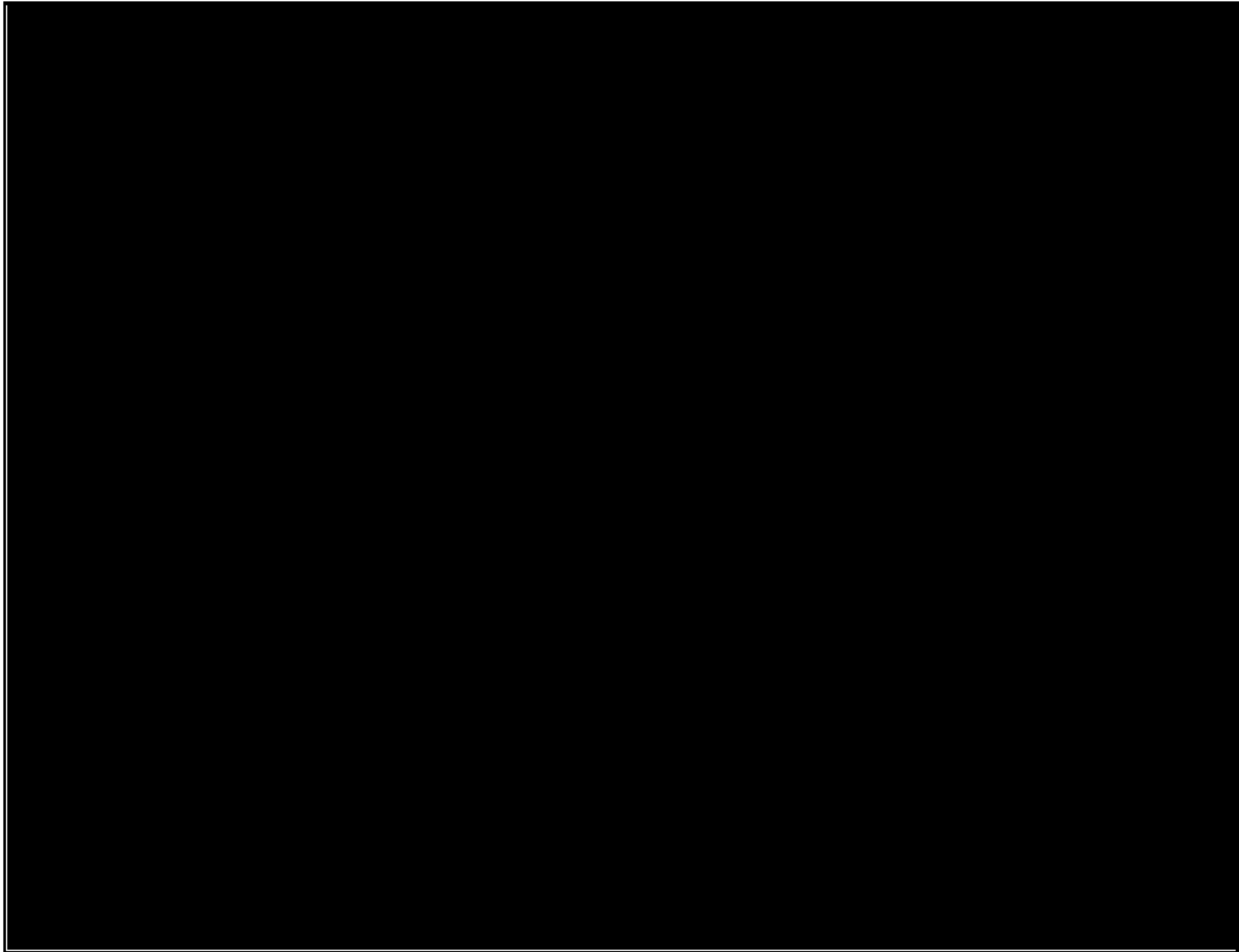


Figure 2.14. Property bought by Luther Grove

In 1926, aviation pioneers Ammon Kreider and Lewis Reisner formed the Kreider-Reisner Aircraft Company in Hagerstown. This event would have far-reaching implications for Luther Grove's farm. The aircraft company soon outgrew its facilities and in 1928 bought a farm field from a descendant of Jacob Brumbaugh Sr. on the west side of Route 11 opposite the Grove farm. Kreider-Reisner built a hangar where their airplanes could be assembled and a landing strip that became the nucleus of the Hagerstown Municipal Airport. Aircraft production expanded after Kreider-Reisner Aircraft merged with the Fairchild Aviation Corporation in 1929. In the period leading up to World War II, the renamed Fairchild Aircraft Corporation won large government contracts. The company bought 60 acres south of the airport on which a large aircraft factory was built in 1941. Luther Grove's farm was situated in the ideal location to dispose of the factory's stormwater and sewage. In 1943 Fairchild paid the Groves \$3,500 for a 30-foot right-of-way to lay its drain pipes across their property. The Company also agreed to build a dry well on the Grove farm to drain some of the farm's springs; the well would be connected to the drains. Two years earlier, in 1941, the City of Hagerstown had also needed the Grove farm for its drainage flow and had condemned two rights-of-way across the

farm (Washington County Deed Book 224:327; Marston 2007; "Aircraft Industry Here Had Beginnings Three Decades Ago," *Herald Mail*, September 14, 1953:Sect.F:1-2;"Condemnation for Drains Ordered," *Daily Mail*, March 21, 1941:4:2; "Building Sewage Disposal Plant," *Daily Mail*, December 1, 1943:1:3).

The Grove farm continued to operate as their neighbors across the road became a hive of activity. During the postwar era, the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation became the area's largest employer. The Hagerstown Municipal Airport and the Fairchild aircraft factory made the Grove farm's property along U.S. Route 11 desirable for building lots. Luther and Katie capitalized on the post-war housing boom to sell their property fronting on the highway. The building lots they sold came with certain restrictions. Buildings had to be set back fifty feet from the front line. The lots were limited to residential use and the houses had to cost at least \$5,000. Finally, all unattached garages could not extend beyond the rear of the dwelling (Washington County Deed Books 215:93, 281; 219:134; 235:421; 240:195; 243:662; 244:426; 246:419; 259:498; 269:227; 284:85; 329:167; 344:59; "Aircraft Industry Here Had Beginnings Three Decades Ago," *Herald Mail*, September 14, 1953:Sect.F:1-2).

In 1950, Luther and Katie, who were in their late sixties, rented the farm to their son, Luther Grove, Jr. The farm had been in Luther Grove's hands for more than a quarter century but he still referred to it as the "Milford Kendall [sic] farm." Luther sold off his "full line of farming implements and machinery sufficient to farm 150 acres" at a public sale. Included in the sale were six horses ("Public Sale," *Daily Mail*, March 4, 1950:13:4-5). In 1959, Luther Sr. conveyed the title to the farm to his son and daughter-in-law, Leona, for "natural love and affection." Luther Grove Jr. farmed from 1950 to 1967. He and Leona moved to a home in a nearby housing development. In 1997, Luther and Leona granted the Board of County Commissioners a deed of easement for a parcel of land in the northwest corner of the farm on U.S. Route 11, an acquisition made for a runway protection zone. The following year the Groves donated the entire farm tract to the Jacob Engle Foundation, a non-profit investment and lending organization associated with the Brethren in Christ Church. The Foundation sold the farm to the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County, Maryland, the current owners, for \$840,000 in 1999 (Luther Elwood Grove, Jr. obituary, 2011; Washington County Deed Books 344:276; 588:179; 1388:1075; 1435:575; 1488:570).