

15-17 Sarah Mullinix Brandenburg Farm (ca 1867-1943)
26301 Mullinix Mill Road, Mt Airy
Private Access

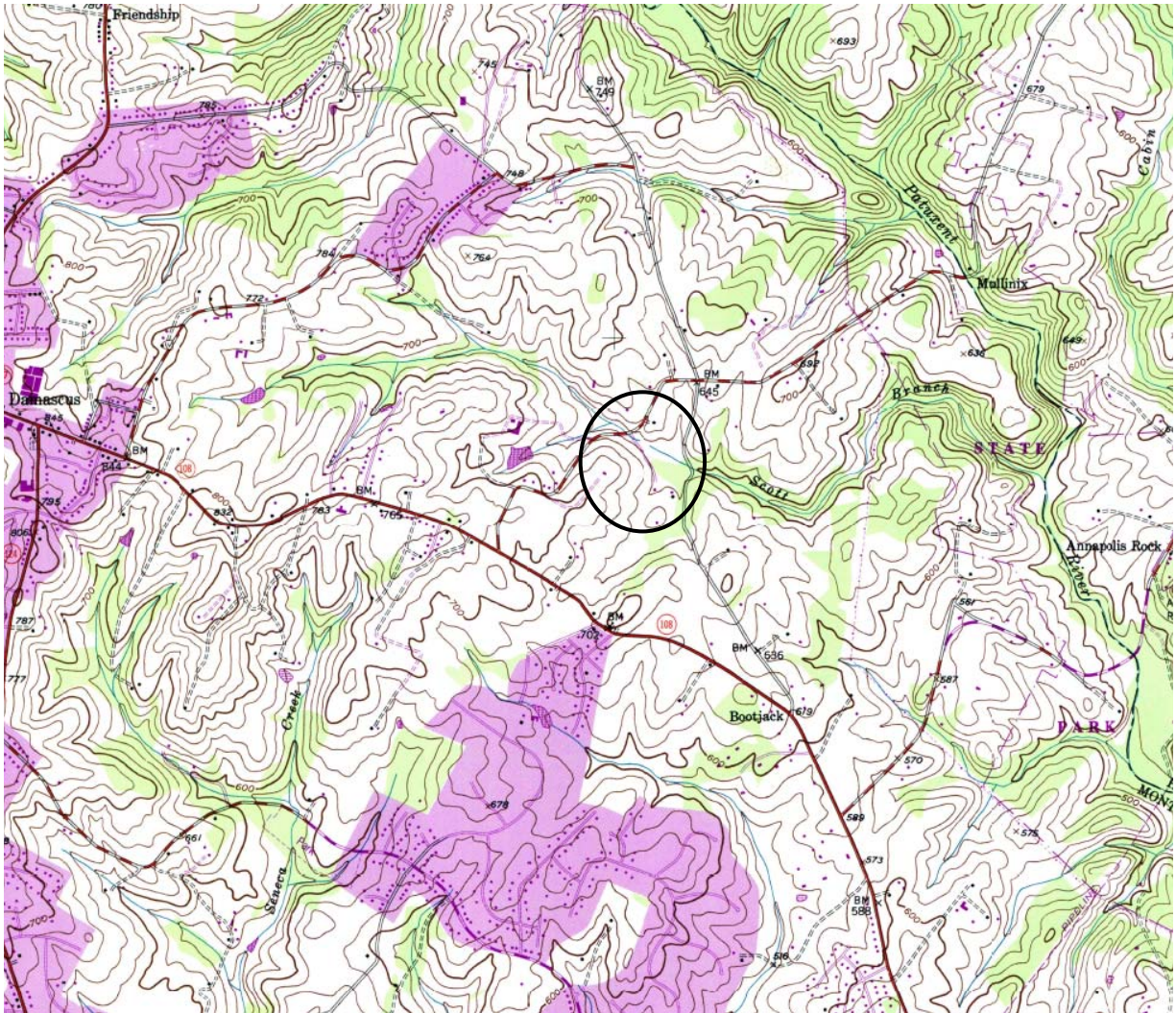
Capsule Summary

The Sarah Brandenburg Farm has architectural as well as historical and cultural significance. Architecturally, the property is significant both for its individual buildings and as a complex, as follows. Noteworthy individual buildings include a fine Queen Anne-influenced Victorian Vernacular farmhouse, one of the few in the Upper Patuxent area; an unusual asymmetrical combination corn crib and granary; and an interesting frame example of a Midland folk building tradition – the double pen house with exterior end chimney, rarely found in Montgomery County. The farm also contains more commonly found agricultural structures including a front-gabled carriage house, a smoke house, and a summer kitchen, and there are remnants of the stone foundation of a bank barn. The farmstead included a log building which was likely a former dwelling or slave quarter and probably dated to the Etchison ownership.

Historically, the property is significant in several ways, as follows. The farm represents longevity of ownership by two prominent families: the Etchisons (from c. 1819 to 1867) and the Mullinix/Brandenburgs (1867 to 1943). The assemblage of the farm property and its conveyance over time illustrate various aspects of agricultural Montgomery County's social heritage: the typical, highly proximate extended family settlement patterns in farming areas; the Maryland legislature's practice of requiring affected land owners to build state-authorized roads; the ever-present threat of farm debt and farm auctions; the use of slave labor; and the interruptions to daily life created by the Civil War. The primary owner of the farm during the construction of the extant buildings was a woman, Sarah Elizabeth Mullinix Brandenburg, and the land was specifically conveyed to and from her rather than her husband, William Brandenburg.

15-17 Etchison-Brandenburg Farm (ca 1915)
26301 Mullinix Mill Road, Mt Airy
Private Access

USGS Damascus Quad



Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.15-17

1. Name of Property

historic Sarah Mullinix Brandenburg Farm

other

2. Location

street and number 26301 Mullinix Mill Road not for publication

city, town Mount Airy, MD 21771-4301 vicinity

county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Kevin and Manuela Le Vaca, et al

street and number 26301 Mullinix Mill Road telephone

city, town Mount Airy state MD zip code 21771-4301

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County liber 33486 folio 68

city, town Rockville tax map GX23 tax parcel P800 tax ID number 01-10180

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

Contributing Resource in National Register District

Contributing Resource in Local Historic District

Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

Recorded by HABS/HAER

Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT

Other: MNCPPC/Montgomery County Planning Department/Historic Preservation Section

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>6</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>4</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. 15-17

Condition

excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Sarah Brandenburg Farm is located in Montgomery County, Maryland, near Damascus, on the southeastern side of Mullinix Mill Road, approximately 1400 feet southwest of its intersection with Long Corner Road. The property's address is 26301 Mullinix Mill Road, and its legal description is P800, Ephraim's Good Luck. Scotts Branch, a tributary of the Patuxent River, cuts across the southern (rear) portion of the property. The five-acre property contains a dwelling house, possible slave quarters, a combination corn crib and granary with drive-through wagon shed and corn loft, two domestic outbuildings (a summer kitchen and a smokehouse), a carriage house, and the foundation of a bank barn. The buildings are clustered within an area of about three and a half acres on the high point of the property. The property slopes gently down toward Mullinix Mill Road and toward the south and rear. The property is wooded along its southwestern side.



*15-17 Sarah Brandenburg Farm,
View of Homestead from rear, looking
north, with Mullinix Mill Road on left,
Pictometry Photo, 3.30.2008*

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Dwelling House (Victorian Vernacular, main block and rear ell ca. 1913 to 1915, side additions ca. 1990 to 2005) Contributing

The dwelling house is a fine example of rural Victorian vernacular architecture and is in excellent condition. The house sits about 90 feet from the street and faces northwest, toward Mullinix Mill Road. The house has been extended over time and now has a compound, irregular plan composed of the following: the original two-and-a-half story main block and rear ell, in an L-shaped configuration; a two-and-a-half story side addition (with rear one-story projection) that adjoins the both the main block and rear ell along their southeast and southwest sides, respectively; and a one-and-a-half story side addition on the southwest side. The side additions were built recently.¹ The main block has a one-story bay window (not visible below) along its northeast side and a wrap-around porch along its front (northwest) and side (southwest) that is a partial replacement of the original shed-roofed porch that ran almost along the full width of the front facade. There is a deck at the rear of the house (not visible below).



L-shaped and asymmetrical T-shaped forms are popular variants of the basic center cross-gabled form found in many of Montgomery County's Victorian vernacular farmhouses. Here, the basic L-shaped plan has been extended by two side additions. Pictometry Photo, 3.13.2003.

The roofing materials of the main block, rear ell, and later additions are composition shingles. The roofing material of the wrap-around porch and one-story bay is standing seam metal. The main block and rear ell are primarily clad with wood drop siding, except for a portion of the southeast (rear) wall of the rear ell, which,

¹ According to the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services website, the last building permit for this address (building Permit 326645) was issued on June 18, 2004 and finalized on April 27, 2005, and a use and occupancy permit was issued on April 27, 2005 as well. See <http://permittingservices.montgomerycountymd.gov>.

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along with the two side additions, is clad in a compatible but not identical siding. The center front gable and porch gable are clad in diamond-shaped wood shingles; the gables on the northeast and southwest side of the dwelling are clad in fishscale wood shingles. (There are no shingles in the rear gable.) Two offset brick chimneys are located along the ridge line of the main block to either side of the front gable, and an exterior brick chimney is located on the southeast (rear) wall of the rear ell.

The two-and-a-half story main block is a center cross-gabled structure that is three bays wide by two bays deep. The structure has side gables and a center front but no center rear gable. The front façade is symmetrical, with a center double-glazed, single-leaf panel door surrounded by a transom and sidelights. The transom and sidelights each are composed of three lights. Windows on each façade of the main block primarily are original two-over-two double-hung sash and are flanked by shutters. The ground floor windows on the front façade are almost full height and are much longer than the second-story windows. The center front gable contains a lancet window of four lights. On the northeast side are a one-story bay window, two windows on the second story, and a rectangular louvered vent in the gable. On the southwest side are a door on the ground floor, a single window on the second floor, and a rectangular louvered vent in the gable. Along the front façade is a wrap-around porch that spans the full length of the front and side of the main block. The porch has squared porch posts with simple capitals and squared porch railings, and latticework screens the space under the porch. The porch gable echoes the front gable on the main roof. The side and front gables have cornice returns. Alterations on the main block include the wrap-around porch, which is a partial replacement of the original shed-roofed, gabled, front porch that spanned almost the full width of the front façade and which had squared porch supports and spindlework porch brackets; the side door on the southwest façade, which replaced a tall, two-over-two double-hung sash window; and the louvered windows in the side gables.

The two-and-a-half story rear ell is two bays deep by two bays wide. Windows are primarily two-over-two double-hung sash, with shutters. The gable end at the rear of the house also has two two-over-two fixed sash rectangular windows. Alterations include two glass doors on the rear (southeast) façade and new siding on the ground floor level of the rear façade. Photographic evidence from 1989 shows what may have been a greatly altered, two-story porch along the southwestern side of the rear ell. Rear two-story porches were common features of Victorian vernacular dwelling houses. The southwestern façade has now been obscured by the addition of the two-and-a-half story side addition.

The two-and-a-half story side addition is two bays deep (i.e., along its southwestern façade, which is the gable end) and one bay wide (i.e. along its southeastern façade). This addition fills in the area between the main block and rear ell. Its roof ridge is parallel to the roof ridge line of the main block. On the southeastern (rear) façade is a one-story, hipped-roofed projection that joins this addition to the one-and-a-half story addition. The projection contains a glazed door consisting of two lights over two lights. Windows on the upper story of this ell are two-over-two double hung sash, with the two windows in the gable end significantly smaller than the window on the rear façade. The gable itself contains a rectangular louvered vent.

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The one-and-a-half story side addition is a gable-roofed kitchen that has three adjoining two-over-two double-hung sash windows along the southwestern façade (the gable end) and two adjoining two-over-two double-hung sash windows along the southeastern (rear) façade. The gable contains a lancet-shaped louvered vent.

The dwelling house exhibits rural Victorian vernacular architectural elements characteristic of farmhouses in the Upper Patuxent built between 1880 to 1915. These elements include transoms, sidelights, cornice returns, lancet windows, center-gabled roof, center-gabled front porch, double chimneys flanking the center roof gable, and Queen-Anne influenced patterned shingles and polygonal bay.

The main block and rear ell of the dwelling house were probably built around 1915 and the side additions between 1990 and 2005. Date ranges for the side additions are based on photographic evidence and recent building permit information.² A neighbor, Jeremiah Brandenburg, provided valuable clues to the dating of the main block and rear ell. Mr. Brandenburg is the current owner and resident of nearby Historic Resource #15-16, the Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House), located at 26360 Mullinix Mill Road. He is also the great grandson of Sarah Mullinix Brandenburg, who in 1870 took possession of Historic Resource #15-17, the Etchison-Brandenburg Farm, located at 26301 Mullinix Mill Road, and who is shown in the 1880 Census living in the Cracklin District with her family. In a telephone conversation with this researcher on June 2, 2009, Mr. Brandenburg stated that his father, William Asbury Brandenburg, grew up at #15-17, the Sarah Brandenburg Farm, in a log house that sat behind current dwelling house.³ He also noted that William never lived in the current Victorian vernacular dwelling house on the Sarah Brandenburg Farm and that this dwelling house was built after William left. Since William Asbury Brandenburg bought #15-16 in 1912 and moved there shortly afterwards, it is likely the Victorian vernacular dwelling house at #15-17 was built post 1912, probably around 1913 to 1915, when several similar Queen Anne-influenced Victorian vernacular farmhouses were built in the Upper Patuxent, including on Mullinix Mill Road. William's father, Oliver, inherited the Sarah Brandenburg farm from his mother, Sarah, in 1898 and probably initiated construction of the Victorian vernacular dwelling house there. Jeremiah Brandenburg stated that he was told that "high-class carpenters" were hired to build the dwelling house at #15-17 and that the family spent \$300.00 on the carpenters, a large sum in those days. Perhaps Oliver and William Asbury Brandenburg hired the same carpenters, because William built a Queen-Anne influenced addition onto his own newly acquired house at #15-16 about 1913.

² The aforementioned 1989 slide shows a side porch off the rear ell, and this porch is now obscured by the side additions, which thus must have been built subsequently. Further, according to the Montgomery County Department of Permitting Services website, the last building permit for this address (building Permit 326645) was issued on June 18, 2004 and finalized on April 27, 2005, and a use and occupancy permit was issued on April 27, 2005 as well. See <http://permittingervices.montgomerycountymd.gov>.

³ Mr. Brandenburg also pointed out that this log house was torn down in about 1935 and replaced with a frame house standing on the same foundation.

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Name Sarah Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-17 Sarah Brandenburg Farm, Dwelling House,
Northwest (front) Façade,
Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007*

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Name Sarah Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-17 Sarah Brandenburg Farm, Dwelling House,
Northwest (front) and Southwest (side) Façades, and domestic outbuilding
(possibly a dairy house) to rear (now relocated to northeastern property
line behind house),
Mike Dwyer, 1.8.1974*

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#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Dwelling House, Northeast (side) and Northwest (front) Facades, Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007



#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Dwelling House, Southwest (side) Façade, Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007



#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Dwelling House, Southeast (rear) Facade, Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007

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Auxiliary One-story Frame Building (ca. 1935, on older foundation) Contributing

To the southeast and rear of the dwelling house is a well-maintained auxiliary one-story, side-gabled, frame building with a fieldstone foundation. The building is rectangular and approximately 38 feet wide by 14 feet deep.⁴ The roof is clad with standing seam metal and has exposed rafter tails and an interior corbelled brick chimney near the southwest facade. The walls are clad with clapboard, except for the northeast façade, which has board and batten siding. An air conditioning unit protrudes from the southwest façade. On the northwest façade are two doors flanking one window, and on the southeast façade are one door and two windows. Windows are one-over-one double hung sash, and the doors are glazed and paneled. All doors and windows appear to be replacements. Outdoor light fixtures have been affixed to the walls adjacent to each door. A concrete pad has been laid around the building. At the time of survey (12-18-2007), the southeast doorway was missing a stoop.

According to neighbor Jeremiah Brandenburg, his father, William Asbury Brandenburg, grew up on the Sarah Brandenburg farm in a log house that sat on the foundation of the one-story frame outbuilding that exists today. Brandenburg also stated that in about 1935, the log house was torn down and the frame replacement built, which would have been during the time Jeremiah's grandfather, Oliver Brandenburg, owned the property.⁵ According to the 1974 Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet Nomination Form for the National Register of Historic Places, the frame building has two rooms and was a slave quarters, but the form provides no documentation regarding the building's function. It is likely the log building was a dwelling house – for the first owners, William and Caroline Etchison and family, or for their slaves, and for subsequent owners Sarah and William R. Brandenburg and their family. If the log building was a dwelling house, its front may have been its southeast façade facing Scotts Branch (then known as Swan Harbor Branch). The original and current functions of the replacement frame building are uncertain.

⁴ All measurements in this MIHP form were made digitally (from Pictometry photos and Geographic Information System aerials available to the MNCPPC Historic Preservation Section) and not in the field.

⁵ Telephone conversation between Jeremiah Brandenburg and Sandra Youla/MNCPPC researcher, June 2, 2009.

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*#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Possible Slave Quarters, Northwest Façade,
Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007*



*#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Possible Slave Quarters, Southeast Façade,
Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007*

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Name Sarah Brandenburg Farm
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Combination Corn Crib and Granary, with Drive-Through Wagon Shed and Corn Loft (ca. 1860's – early 20th c.) Contributing

To the southwest of the house is an asymmetrical combination corn crib and granary, with a drive-through wagon shed and overhead corn loft. The front-gabled structure sits on rubblestone piers, is approximately 28 feet wide by 28 feet long, and faces southwest. The structure is of braced-frame construction and has circular-sawn joists. The corn crib is located on the southeast side, and the granary on the northwest side, with the wagon shed between them and the corn loft above. The granary is significantly wider than the corn crib, thus lending the outbuilding an asymmetrical appearance. Standing seam metal covers the roof, which has exposed rafter tails. The front (southwest) façade is clad in loosely-spaced vertical wood boards on the corn crib side and in the gable end and board and batten on the granary side. The southeast façade is clad in loosely-spaced horizontal wood boards. The northeast façade is clad in loosely-spaced vertical wood boards along the corn crib side and in the gable end and board and batten along the granary side. The northwest façade is clad in board and batten. The interior wall of the corncrib adjoining the wagon shed is clad in loosely-spaced, narrow, horizontal wood slats, and the interior wall of the granary is clad in tightly-spaced, vertical wood boards. The southwest (front) façade contains a wooden door for the corncrib, another for the granary, and an overhead door over the wagon shed for the corn loft. The corn crib may also be accessed by a small opening in the upper portion of its interior wall, and the granary by a door opening in its interior wall.

Circular sawn lumber generally was not used in Montgomery County's rural areas until the 1860's. Thus, the building may date as early as the 1860's, but probably dates from about 1870, when Sarah Brandenburg purchased the property, to as late as about the early 1900's, when Oliver Brandenburg built the dwelling house and when we have another example of a similar, albeit less asymmetrical corn crib, in the Upper Patuxent area (see Historic Resource #15-5 Molesworth-Burdette Farm, formerly Joshua Molesworth).

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#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Asymmetrical Corn Crib (right side) and Granary (left side), with Drive-Through Wagon Shed and Overhead Corn Loft, Southwest Façade, Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007



#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Corn Crib and Granary, Northeast Façade and Interior Wall of Granary, with tight vertical boards, Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007



#15-17 Brandenburg Farm Corn Crib and Granary, Northeast Façade and Interior Wall of Corn Crib, with loosely-spaced narrow wood slats, Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007

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Name Sarah Brandenburg Farm
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Two Domestic Outbuildings: Smoke House (ca. 1870's to 1942) (Contributing) and Summer Kitchen (ca. 1870's to 1942) Contributing

To the rear of the dwelling house and along the northeastern property boundary are two domestic outbuildings: a smoke house (closest to house) and a summer kitchen (farthest from house). These probably date from the 1870's, when Sarah Brandenburg purchased the farm, up to about 1942, when her son, Oliver, died, and the farm was sold out of the family. The outbuildings are in good condition.

The footprint of the smoke house is approximately 12 feet by 12 feet. The one-story structure is front-gabled, with a corrugated metal roof, exposed rafter tails, narrow eaves, and clapboard siding. There is a flush vertical board door along the front (southwest) façade. The structure has no windows.

The footprint of the summer kitchen is about 12 feet wide by 16 feet deep. The one-story structure is taller than the smoke house but also front-gabled with a corrugated metal roof and narrow eaves that project forward slightly over the front (southwest) façade. The building has clapboard siding, a five-paneled wood door along the front façade, and a window along the side (southeast) façade. This summer kitchen may have replaced an earlier taller and wider summer kitchen that was located directly behind the main block of the dwelling house and that apparently was torn down to accommodate the two side additions to the dwelling house.⁶



#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Domestic Outbuildings including a Smoke House (left) and Summer Kitchen (right), with house on neighboring property behind, Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007
Carriage House (ca. 1870 to

⁶See earlier page for photograph dated 1-8-1974 by Mike Dwyer showing the original summer kitchen behind the main block of the dwelling house.

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1938, possibly later) Contributing

To the west of the corn crib and granary and to the southwest of the dwelling house is a clapboard, front-gabled carriage house with a footprint of approximately 18 feet wide by 26 feet deep. The carriage house is of braced-frame construction and faces east. Its roof was constructed without a ridge pole, has narrow eaves, and clad in standing seam metal. As of the time of the photos below (12.18.2007), parts of the standing seam metal cladding was missing, exposing the structure to the elements. It probably dates to the time Sarah Brandenburg and subsequently her son, Oliver, owned the property, i.e. from 1870 to 1938, although it could have possibly been built later.



#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Carriage House South Façade (Side) and East (Front) Façade. Prosperous farms often had a carriage house in addition to a barn.

Note missing roof cladding (below left). The structure is currently used for vehicle storage (below right).

Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007



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Bank Barn Foundation (ca. fourth quarter 19th century – first quarter 20th century) Contributing

To the southwest of the dwelling house and corn crib/granary is the rubblestone foundation of what was once a bank barn. Judging from the foundation, the footprint of the bank barn was about 68 feet wide by 25 feet deep. This substantial bank barn was probably built after Sarah Brandenburg purchased the property in 1870. The barn was still standing in 1974, and the Maryland Historic Trust Nomination Form for the National Register of Historic Places dated January 8 1974 states that “the frame is braced but of sawn members; the supports are widely-spaced, as in a barn of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date. The sheathing is vertical boarding.” An examination of aerial photographs in possession of the MNCPPC Geographic Information System shows that the barn was no longer standing by 1979.



#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Bank Barn (no longer standing), Northeast Façade (with painted arched windows) and Northwest Façade (with rolling door). Note corn crib/granary on right side of photo. Mike Dwyer, 1-8-1974

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*#15-17 Brandenburg Farm, Rubblestone Foundation of
Former Bank Barn. Note Corncrib/Granary to the right.
Sandra Youla, 12.18.2007*

8. Significance

Inventory No. 15-17

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates ca 1867-1943

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary

The Sarah Brandenburg Farm has architectural as well as historical and cultural significance. Architecturally, the property is significant both for its individual buildings and as a complex, as follows. Noteworthy individual buildings include a fine Queen Anne-influenced Victorian Vernacular farmhouse, one of the few the Upper Patuxent area; an unusual asymmetrical combination corn crib and granary; and an interesting frame example of a Midland folk building tradition – the double pen house with exterior end chimney, rarely found in Montgomery County. The farm also contains more commonly found agricultural structures including a front-gabled carriage house, a smoke house, and a summer kitchen, and there are remnants of the stone foundation of a bank barn. The farmstead included a log building which was likely a former dwelling or slave quarter and probably dated to the Etchison ownership.

Historically, the property is significant in several ways, as follows. The farm represents longevity of ownership by two prominent families: the Etchisons (from c. 1819 to 1867) and the Mullinix/Brandenburgs (1867 to 1943). The assemblage of the farm property and its conveyance over time illustrate various aspects of agricultural Montgomery County's social heritage: the typical, highly proximate extended family settlement patterns in farming areas; the Maryland legislature's practice of requiring affected land owners to build state-authorized roads; the ever-present threat of farm debt and farm auctions; the use of slave labor; and the interruptions to daily life created by the Civil War. The primary owner of the farm during the construction of the extant buildings was a woman, Sarah Elizabeth Mullinix Brandenburg, and the land was specifically conveyed to and from her rather than her husband, William Brandenburg.

Farm History

Land Patent: On January 22, 1814, nine sons and daughters of John Etchison (1750 – 1804) and Lydia (Phillips) Etchison surveyed a 317-acre tract of land in Montgomery County, Maryland, and called it Ephraim's Good Luck.⁷ They then patented the land on May 19, 1819. The nine siblings were Ephraim Etchison, who was the oldest, John Etchison Jr., Elisha Etchison, Frederick Etchison, William Etchison, Samuel Etchison, Anna (Etchison) Sedgwick, Unice (spelled elsewhere as "Eunice") (Etchison) Warfield, and Amelia (Etchison)

⁷ Patent, Ephraim's Good Luck, Patented Certificate 140, MSA S 1202-201.

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Day. Ephraim's Good Luck was located east of Damascus near the intersection of current-day Mullinix Mill Road and Long Corner Road, north of Damascus Road, south (for the most part) of Mullinix Mill Road, and straddling both sides of Long Corner Road. The farm that was eventually owned by William Etchison and subsequently Sarah Brandenburg and heirs occupied the northern portion of Ephraim's Good Luck. See maps on subsequent pages.

William Etchison and Family: The farm was owned by William Etchison, who resided there with his wife, Caroline, whom he married in 1812, and their children. At the time of William's death, there was a house, kitchen, and other outbuildings. Their house was probably log, and its foundations may support the existent one-story frame building on the property.

The 1820 Census shows the four Etchison brothers, Ephraim, John Jr., Elisha, and William, living next to one another in the Goshen Census District of Montgomery County, presumably on Ephraim's Good Luck or near it.⁸ Interestingly, the Census reveals that unlike their neighbors, none of the brothers owned slaves, but instead had a number of "free colored persons" in their households. William (b. 1790 – d. circa 1859) took up residence on Ephraim's Good Luck with his second wife, Caroline (Adler) Etchison, whom he married on April 16, 1812, apparently after his first wife, Rachel (Warfield) Etchison, died following the birth of William's first child, Lloyd (born c. 1812).⁹ From 1826 to 1835, William increased his holdings by purchasing land from the heirs of his father, John Senior, who had died intestate sometime prior to 1804.¹⁰

William helped establish Long Corner Road, which bisected William's farm. Pursuant to an Act of the Maryland Assembly passed in 1833, William, along with Colonel Lyde Griffith of Montgomery County and others from Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City, was appointed a Commissioner to

lay out a road, not exceeding thirty feet in width, commencing at the old quaker road in Montgomery County, at the farm of the late Ephraim Etchison, from thence running to and crossing the Patuxent River at the junction of Ignatius Warthings Spring Branch, thence to the Lutharian Church, thence to

⁸ 1820 US Census.

⁹ See William Neal Hurley, Jr., Our Maryland Heritage, Book Twenty-Three, Etchison Families of Montgomery County, Md. (Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 2000), page 16, and William Etchison's Will, as found in the Equity Case of George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc. vs. Latimer A. Etchison and Others (11.10.1861), at T-415 Equity Papers, Box 22, Equity 143 to 1861, Location No. 3-55-8-22, Maryland State Archives. The will makes reference to the deceased mother of William's oldest son, Lloyd, although it does not mention her by name.

¹⁰ See Deeds Y/297, BS 6/218, and BS 7/152, Montgomery County Land Records, to William Etchison from, respectively, Aquilla Day al, 3.9.1826; Elisha Etchison, 1.13.1834; and Jefferson Day al, 4.13.1835. These deeds are transferring the heirs' respective parts of "two tracts of land real estate of John Etchison Sen." from the heirs to William. See also William N. Hurley, Our Maryland Heritage, Etchison Families, op. cit., page 5. The aforementioned deeds do not mention the names of the two land patents or tracts of land, but the tracts may have included parts of Ray's Adventure and Pleasant Plains of Damascus (and Ephraim's Good Luck, which was an 1819 patented resurvey of part of Pleasant Plains of Damascus and part of Addition to Ray's Adventure). Note that Lydia, wife of John Etchison Sr., deceased, was shown in the 1804 tax lists of Montgomery County as owning 90 acres of Ray's Adventure and 50 Acres of Pleasant Plains of Damascus. In the 1820 tax list, she is shown as owning both tracts, but apparently had sold off or disposed of about 60 acres of Pleasant Plains of Damascus, per Hurley, op. cit.

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Parrsville on the Frederick and Baltimore Turnpike Road, from thence to a Public Road leading to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Depot...being two miles and three quarters in Montgomery County.¹¹

This road was laid out and became known as Long Corner Road. William and the Commissioners were reimbursed for their duties, and William, Ephraim Etchison's heirs, William Clagett's heirs, Samuel Clagett's heirs, and Thomas Snowden were also paid damages, presumably for the taking of their land. The plat and certificate for this road show an alignment that is remarkably similar to what exists today, although the alignment is shown somewhat differently on the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map of Montgomery County.

In 1847, William was also paid damages when a road was laid out on his land to connect the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church in its original location (at what is now 26130 Mullinix Mill Road, on a lot whose legal description is "Mt. Lebanon School Lot" per Maryland Real Property Records) to the main road leading from Damascus to Unity.¹² The newly laid out road forms what is now the westernmost end of Mullinix Mill Road. (The rest of Mullinix Mill Road must have been platted and laid out sometime between 1865 and 1879, since the road is not shown on the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map of Montgomery County¹³ but is shown on the 1879 Hopkins Map of Montgomery County.¹⁴) William's farm must have once included this property, which is in the lower western portion of Ephraim's Good Luck.

By 1840, William's household included twelve free whites and one black slave. The 1850 Census indicates that the value of William's real estate was \$1700.00 and lists household names for the first time. William's household includes himself, age 65, a farmer; Caroline (his wife), age 59; four sons who are listed as farmers – Lloyd (38), Lycurgus (19), Lebeous (16), and Leonidas (16); one son who is listed as a teacher – Latimer (24); and daughters Lydia (21) and Lucretia (23). He had other daughters as well, though not listed in his household, including Louise and Lucinda, and may have had two other children, Luther and Luellen Ruth, who perhaps predeceased him since they were not mentioned in his will of 1855. The 1850 Census shows that William is living adjacent to Ruth, the widow of his older brother, Ephraim.

On April 24, 1854, William purchased 96 acres of Ephraim's Good Luck from sons of his sister, Eunice.¹⁵ On the same day, he deeded the land to his oldest son, Lloyd.¹⁶ This land was probably located in the southern portion of Ephraim's Good Luck north of Damascus Road, as Lloyd and subsequently his widow, Martha, are shown on the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map and the 1879 Hopkins Map respectively, as living just opposite on

¹¹ Plat and Certificate, BS 6/542, Montgomery County Land Records (Grantor -- William Etchison, Grantee – Road), Recorded 9.26.1834.

¹² Plat and Certificate STS 3/221, Montgomery County Land Records, 11.13.1847.

¹³ Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, 1865*, Library of Congress, MSA SC 1213-1-464.

¹⁴ G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the County of Montgomery Maryland 1879* (originally printing Philadelphia: 1879), reprinted as *Atlas of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1879* (Baltimore, Garamond/Pridemark Press: Montgomery County Historical Society, 1975), pages 23 – 27.

¹⁵ Deed JGH 3/210, Montgomery County Land Records, 4.25.1854.

¹⁶ Deed JGH 3/208, Montgomery County Land Records, 4.25.1854.

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the south side of Damascus Road (perhaps in #14-3 Etchison-Warfield House). The 1854 Tax Assessment Records show William owning \$800.00 worth of real estate (200 acres at \$4.00 per acre), plus \$410.00 in livestock, and \$85.00 in household furniture for a total of \$1295.00 (record erroneously says \$800.00), and Lloyd owning \$450.00 of real estate (90 acres at \$5.00 per acre) and \$70.00 in livestock for a total of \$520.00.

On November 2, 1855, William prepared his will, leaving his land equally to his four sons Latimer, Lycurgus, Lebeous, and Leonidas.¹⁷ He had accrued significant debts until March of 1858, and appears to have died by 1860.¹⁸ On February 16, 1860, George M. Hilton, George W. Hyatt, and William Brown filed an Equity Case against William's son, Latimer Etchison, and others, petitioning the court to order the sale of the lands of William Etchison, deceased, so that William's creditors could be paid.¹⁹ The 1860 Census, taken on June 11, 1860, shows Caroline as head of household, apparently now a widow, with real estate valued at \$200.00 and a personal estate valued at \$3400.00. The \$3400.00 was primarily the value of the six slaves that she owned, as listed in the 1867 - 1868 Slave Census for Montgomery County.²⁰ During the November Term of 1861, the Judge of the Montgomery County Circuit Court, sitting as an Equity Court, ordered the sale of William Etchison's property, subject to the dower right of Caroline Etchison, and appointed William Veirs Bouic, solicitor for the complainants, as Trustee to sell the land.²¹

Undoubtedly, the Civil War (1861 – 1865) delayed prosecution of the case.²² However, the Trustee finally managed to sell the property to the highest bidder on October 26, 1867 after three unsuccessful tries. The Trustee's Notice of Sale²³ is instructive and is reproduced on the following page. Note that it confirms that the

¹⁷ William Etchison's Will, as found in the Equity Case of George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc. vs. Latimer A. Etchison and others (dated 11.10.1861), at T-415 Equity Papers, Box 22, Equity 143 to 1861, Location No. 3-55-8-22, Maryland State Archives.

¹⁸ The 1854 Tax Assessment for District 1 in Montgomery County has a listing for William Etchison and, under the column headed Personal Property, indicates "Dec^d in 1859". See MSA CM684-2 (Montgomery County Board of County Commissioners Assessment Records 1841 – 1857, Districts 1-5).

¹⁹ Bill of Complaint and Ex., Equity Case of George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc. vs. Latimer A. Etchison and others (11.10.1861), at T-415 Equity Papers, Box 22, Equity 143 to 1861, Location No. 3-55-8-22, Maryland State Archives.

²⁰ Slave Census of 1867 – 1868, Montgomery County, Maryland, copy at Montgomery Historical Society. Original at the Maryland State Archives: see Montgomery County Commissioner of Slave Statistics, 1867 – 1868, MSA Citation C1140-1 (paper), or CM750-1 (microfilm). The Slave Census of 1867 - 1868 lists slave owners and their slaves as of November 1, 1864, when Maryland enacted a new constitution and its slaves were thereby manumitted. Owners hoped for compensation from the government since Maryland had not withdrawn from the Union, and thus organized the census. However, compensation was never forthcoming. Caroline Etchison's slaves, as listed "by her next friend and agent, "L. Etchison" were "Nelson Duckett (m, 35, drafted), Rachel Duckett (f, 25), Maria Duckett (f, 16), Harriet Chum (f, 9), Louisa Chum (f, 7), and Henry Chum (m, 4)."

²¹ Court Order to Sell Land, Equity Case of George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc. vs. Latimer A. Etchison and others (11.10.1861), at T-415 Equity Papers, Box 22, Equity 143 to 1861, Location No. 3-55-8-22, Maryland State Archives.

²² The first hostilities of the Civil War occurred on April 12, 1861 at Fort Sumter in South Carolina and were quickly followed by the pro-Confederacy Baltimore Riots of April 19, 1861. Lincoln responded immediately by imposing martial law and direct federal control of the Maryland government in May 1861. As a border state, Maryland had both Union and Rebel sympathizers, and President Lincoln seized the government apparatus to ensure that Washington, D.C. was not isolated. Land records show that many Maryland deeds were not filed during the Civil War because of difficulties reaching the courthouse.

²³ Trustee's Notice of Sale, Equity Case of George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc. vs. Latimer A. Etchison and others (11.10.1861), at T-415 Equity Papers, Box 22, Equity 143 to 1861, Location No. 3-55-8-22, Maryland State Archives.

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farm was about 200 acres, that it was bisected by a public road (Long Corner Road), and that both tobacco and grains were grown, as was typical of this area during the mid 1800's.²⁴

The Trustee's Notice also indicates that the property possessed a house, a separate kitchen, outbuildings, and a spring. Where was this house? The 1865 Martenet and Bond Map²⁵ shows Caroline Etchison living to the west of Long Corner Road, northwest of its crossing of Scotts Branch (then Swan Harbour Branch), and south of Elizabeth Clagett's house, which is now known as Historic Resource #15-16, the Brandenburg Farm and Log Tobacco House, at 26360 Mullinix Mill Road. Caroline Etchison's house, as shown on the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map, has an orientation and location consistent with that of the one-story frame auxiliary building located at #15-17, the Brandenburg-Etchison Farm, at 26301 Mullinix Mill Road. As noted, the foundation of this frame house once supported a log house, perhaps Caroline Etchison's house or quarters for her slaves.

²⁴ See the Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for #15-16, the Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House), for discussion of the tobacco culture of the Upper Patuxent area in Montgomery County.

²⁵ Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, 1865*, Library of Congress, Maryland State Archives SC 1213-1-464.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE!!

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said court, wherein George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt, partners trading under the name of Hilton & Hyatt, and Wm. Brown, of James, are complainants, and Latimer A. Etchison and others are defendants, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On SATURDAY, 26th of October, 1867,

at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Philemon M. Smith's Store, in Damascus, all the Real Estate of which William Etchison, died, seised and possessed. This property adjoins the lands of Lloyd Etchison, B. F. Burdett, Elizabeth Clagett, and others---is located about one mile from the public road leading from Laytonsville to Damascus, five miles from the former and three from the latter place, and contains

200 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. The public road leading from Montgomery county to the Mount Airy Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from which it is about six miles, passes through this farm.

This place is well **WOODED** and **WATERED**, under good fencing, and is in a pretty fair state of cultivation. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Tobacco, and has upon it a good portion of Meadow Land, which could be made very productive. The improvements consist of a

Dwelling House, Kitchen,

and some other Out-Buildings, and there is a good Spring of excellent water near the house. The locality is pleasant, and persons in pursuit of a farm will find it to their interest to examine the premises.

This farm will be sold subject to the widow's right of dower.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue to be paid in two equal instalments at one and two years; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser, with sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

W. VEIRS BOUIC,

Trustee.

October 4, 1867.

*#15-17 Etchison-
Brandenburg Farm,
Trustee's Notice of
Sale for the farm of
William Etchison,
deceased, dated
10.4.1867.*

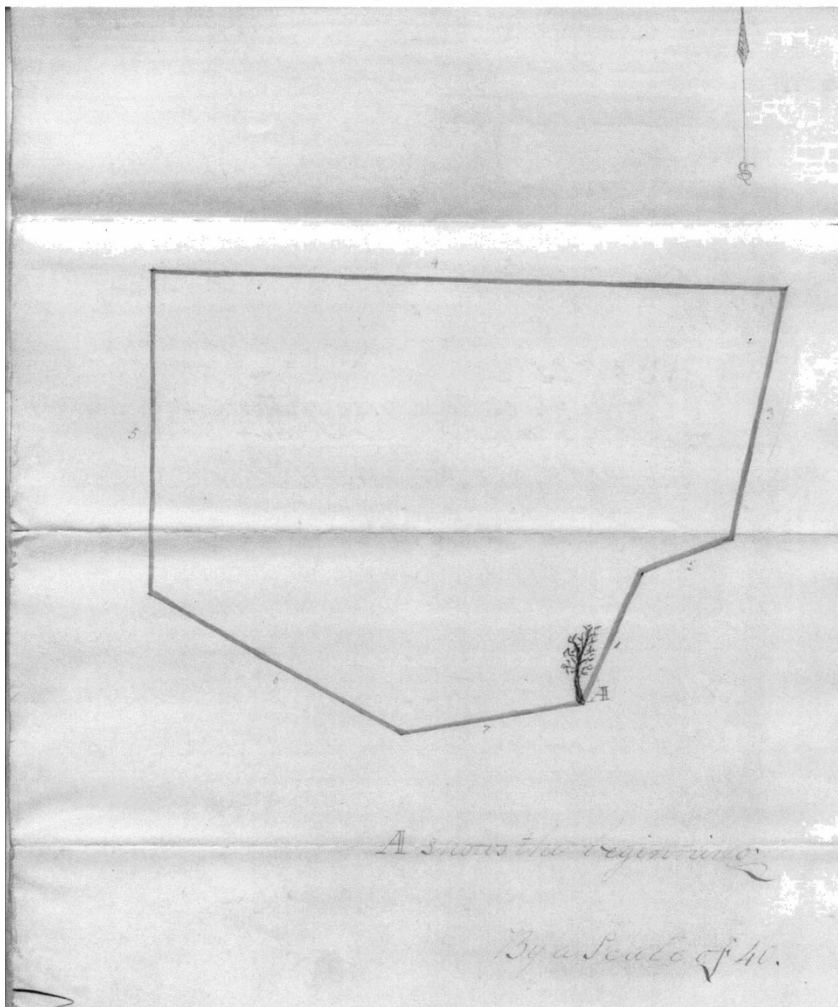
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Following the sale, the property was surveyed by William Musser on January 24, 1868, and a plat and certificate of survey were filed with the court on February 13, 1868.²⁶ The surveyor found the property to be "193 3/8 acres more or less." The Plat is reproduced below, and the next graphic shows the likely location on a current-day map of the 193 3/8-acre farm and the patent for Ephraim's Good Luck.²⁷



²⁶ Plat and Certificate of Survey, Etchison Estate, filed 2.13.1868, surveyed 1.24.1868, William Musser, Surveyor, 193 3/8 acres.

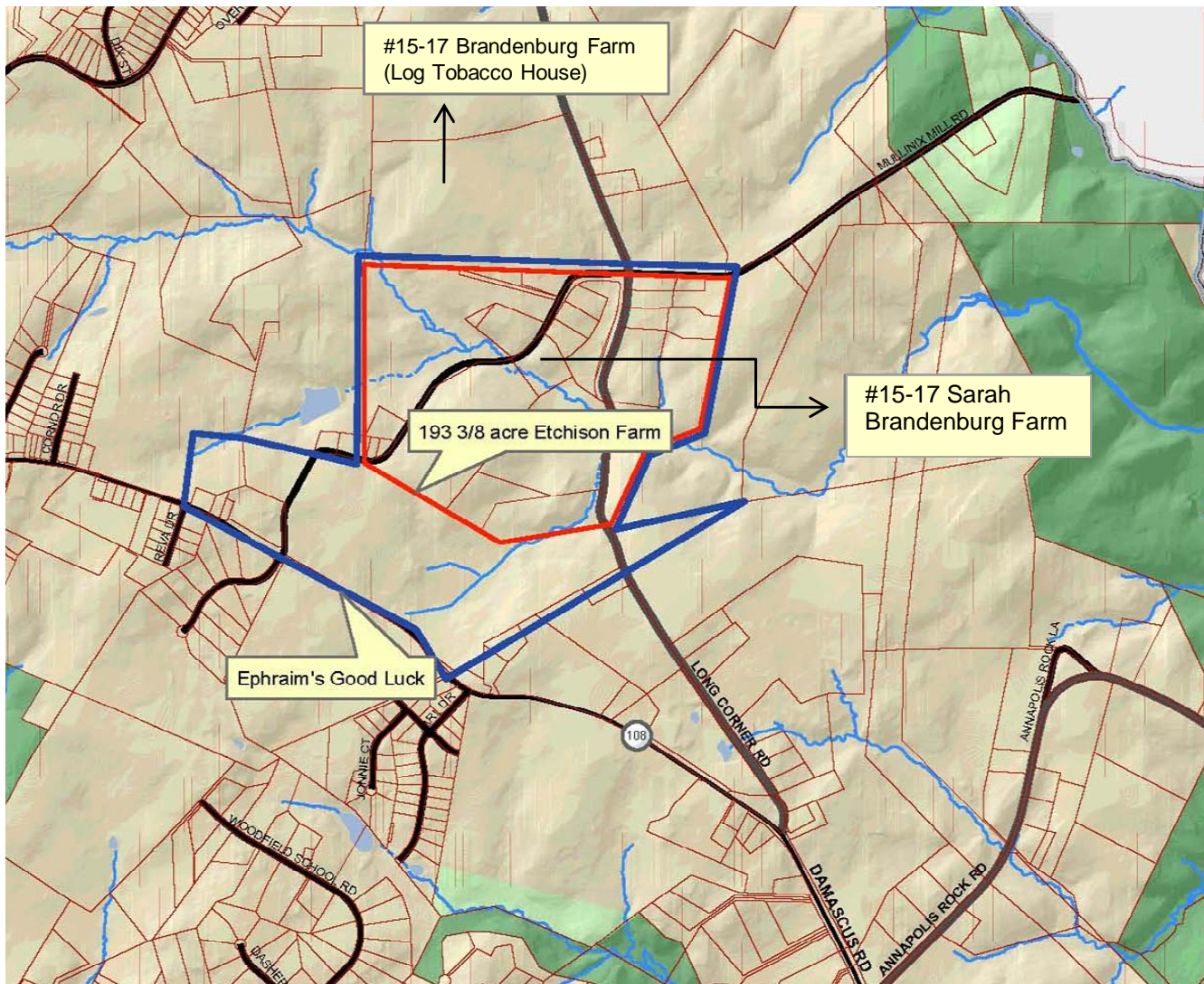
²⁷ The 1865 Martenet and Bond Map indicates that Caroline Etchison lived in a house on the west side of Long Corner Road, not too far south of its intersection with Mullinix Mill Road, and thus the location of William Etchison's homestead within the farm can be ascertained.

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#15-17 Sarah Brandenburg Farm, Survey Plat of the 193 3/8- acre farm of William Etchison, Deceased. Filed with the Court on February 13, 1868, prepared on January 24, 1868. The text on the plat says "A shows the beginning" and "By a Scale of 40."

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Despite the requirement that the farm be sold subject to the widow's dower, Caroline Etchison appears to have moved off the property by 1870 and into the home of her widowed daughter, Lydia, who lived west of Etchison on the north side of Damascus Road, at what is now Historic Resource #15-28 Luther W. Moore, located at 7201 Damascus Road.²⁸ Lydia Moore is shown at approximately this location on the 1879 Hopkins Map.

Sarah Elizabeth Mullinix Brandenburg and Family: The purchaser of William Etchison's farm was Asbury Mullinix²⁹ (b.1810- d. 1884), a wealthy land owner who lived to the north along Long Corner Road.³⁰ He purchased the Etchison farm at the 1867 auction for \$9.50 an acre, or "1,837 dollars and six and a quarter cents." Asbury Mullinix, whose wife was Elizabeth Fleming (also spelled Flemmon) (b.5.25805, d 4.15.1868), then sold the land to his daughter, Sarah Elizabeth (Mullinix) Brandenburg (b. 1.30.1836, d. 10.9.1895) "for a good and valuable consideration," and a deed of sale from William Veirs Bouic and Asbury Mullinix to "Sarah E. Brandenburg, wife of William Brandenburg" was recorded in the land records on February 1, 1870.³¹ Unusually, the deed specifies that the 193 3/8 acres more or less are "to the use of the said Sarah E. Brandenburg, in fee simple, and to her sole and separate use, and as of her own property." The tax assessment records of 1871 show Elizabeth Brandenburg (i.e. Sarah) owning \$1400.00 of real estate (200 acres and \$7.00 per acre) and \$400.00 of personal property (\$300.00 of livestock and \$100.00 of household furniture).³²

Sarah had married William Brandenburg on November 27, 1856.³³ William was the son of Lemuel Brandenburg (b. 1801) and Charlotte Kindley (b. 1804), of Frederick.³⁴ Lemuel was one of the original subscribers to the Kempton Methodist Protestant Church in Frederick in 1836.³⁵ The 1860 Census shows Sarah and William living in Montgomery County in the Clarksburg District with two young daughters, Alura and Sarah E., next to Asbury Mullinix. On March 2, 1869, William sold a substantial amount of his personal property, including tobacco, farm implements and animals, and household furniture, to P.M. Smith to pay off a debt.³⁶ This Bill of Sale may indicate that William was getting into debt around this time and his father-in-law purchased the Etchison farm for his daughter to help the couple. The 1870 Census has no listing for Sarah and

²⁸ The 1870 Census records shows Caroline Etchison living in the First District/Brighton Post Office with her widowed daughter, Lydia Moore, who is listed as keeping house and owning \$1000.00 of real estate, and with Lydia's son James, listed as a farmer. (Lydia is also shown as a widow in the 1860 Census.) Lydia was married to Luther W. Moore on March 13, 1852. Their home is Historic Resource #15-28 Luther W. Moore, which is located at 7201 Damascus Road, between Etchison and Bootjack (at the intersection of Long Corner Road and Damascus Road).

²⁹ Also spelled Mullineaux in some records. See William N. Hurley, Jr., Our Maryland Heritage, Book Seventeen, The Mullinix Families (Maryland: The Heritage Press, 2005), pages 17, 28 -39.

³⁰ The 1865 Martenet and Bond Map shows an "A. Mullinix" living on the west side of Long Corner Road well north of the current-day intersection of Long Corner Road and Mullinix Mill Road. The holdings of "A. Mullinix" were extensive, as his name is shown again on the west side of Long Corner Road, but across the Patuxent in Howard County. The 1867 Slave Census indicates that Asbury had seven slaves, all surnamed Brown and all listed as "slaves until age 35."

³¹ Deed EBP 7/111, Montgomery County Land Records, 2.1.1870.

³² Tax Assessment Book 1869 - 1876, First Election District, Montgomery County, Maryland, at Maryland State Archives.

³³ Op. Cit., Hurley, Our Maryland Heritage, Book Seventeen, The Mullinix Families, page 29.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Deed HS 3/193-194, Frederick County Land Records, 3.10.1836.

³⁶ Bill of Sale, EBP 6/142, Montgomery County Land Records, 3.2.1869.

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William, perhaps because they were moving to the newly purchased Etchison farm. On February 23, 1871, William sold tobacco, other crops, and farm animals to his father-in-law for \$400.00. In 1874, Asbury continued to help his daughter by assuming the aforementioned Bill of Sale issued to P.M. Smith. By 1880, the Census shows Sarah and William living in the Cracklin District of Montgomery County with their children, Oliver J., Charlotte E., Andrew J., William B., Florence C., and Annie G. The Etchison farm was located within the Cracklin District, and hence it seems clear that at least by 1880 Sarah and William had taken up residence on the former Etchison farm. Sarah's aunt, Elizabeth Mullinix Clagett (b. circa 1825),³⁷ lived just across Mullinix Mill Road, at the site of Historic Resource #15-16, the Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House).³⁸

Interestingly, in 1877, William R. Brandenburg sold "One Crop of Tobacco (in the House)" for \$90.00 to his relative, Garrison M. Brandenburg of Frederick County.³⁹ According to Jeremiah Brandenburg, there was a tobacco house on the 193 3/8-acre Etchison-Brandenburg Farm at the southwest corner of Long Corner Road and Mullinix Mill Road, and this tobacco house was "torn down in the 1930's for stove wood." Conceivably, the house referred to in the aforementioned bill of sale is the one identified by Jeremiah Brandenburg. It was probably similar to the tobacco house still standing at Jeremiah Brandenburg's own farm, Historic Resource #15-16.

Sarah Brandenburg purchased other land that was in her name only, even while her husband, William was alive, and thus appears to have been a woman of independent means.⁴⁰ In 1898, after Sarah had died, her heirs (her husband, children, and their spouses) sold the farm for \$3,300.00⁴¹ to her oldest son, Oliver J. Brandenburg (b. 9.23.1861, d. 5.27.1942).⁴² As noted, Oliver probably built the Queen Anne-influenced Victorian vernacular dwelling house currently standing on the property. Oliver's will dictated that after his death, the property should be sold and the proceeds distributed as specified.⁴³ Thus, in 1943, the farm was sold to Elmer E. Stup for \$14,000.00.⁴⁴ The farm was sold intact to various owners until 1956, when various portions were sold off to

³⁷ Op. Cit., Hurley, Our Maryland Heritage, Book Seventeen, The Mullinix Families, page 20.

³⁸ From 1847 to at least 1870, Asbury Mullinix's sister, Elizabeth Mullinix Clagett, wife of William O.M. Clagett, lived to the south of Asbury, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Long Corner Road and current-day Mullinix Mill Road, at Historic Resource #15-16 Brandenburg Log Tobacco House and Farm. This farm was just north of and across current-day Mullinix Mill Road from the Etchison/Brandenburg Farm (#15-17). The 1880 Census indicates that Elizabeth's son, Luther Clagett, continued to live at #15-16 with his wife, Joanna Watkins Clagett, and the farm was passed down or sold to Clagett/Watkins family members until William A. Brandenburg purchased it in 1912 from his uncle, William B. Brandenburg, who was married to Minnie Watkins Brandenburg. Thus Historic Resources #15-16 and 15-17 were held by interrelated families' members for many years.

³⁹ Bill of Sale EBP 17/223, Montgomery County Land Records, 11.22.1877.

⁴⁰ See Deed JA 1/373, Montgomery County Land Records, 3.1.1886, in which William E. Federline sold "Sarah E. Brandenburg, wife of William Brandenburg" 94 1/2 acres of parts of various parcels including "Duval Resurvey" and "Hartley's Lot."

⁴¹ Deed TD 4/166, Montgomery County Land Records, 6.15.1898.

⁴² William N. Hurley, Jr. Our Maryland Heritage, Book Eight, Brandenburg Families (Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1998), pages 136-137

⁴³ Will of Oliver J. Brandenburg, HCG 40/357, Montgomery County Office of the Register of Wills, dated 1.1.1938.

⁴⁴ Deed CKW 917/154, Montgomery County Land Records, 8.24.1943.

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different individuals.⁴⁵ In 1960, M.O.S., Inc. sold a five-acre portion “in accordance with a survey of Homead and Frey, made July 25, 1960” to Vincent Schultz.⁴⁶ This five-acre tract has had numerous owners since, and was purchased by the current owners, Kevin LeVaca, Manuela LeVaca, Jose Carlota, and Maria Idalina Carlota, on December 18, 2006.⁴⁷ Hence the five-acre tract that constitutes Historic Resource #15-17 represents only a small portion of the original Etchison-Brandenburg farm and in all likelihood only a portion of the original homestead as well.⁴⁸

Queen Anne-influenced Victorian Vernacular Architecture in the Upper Patuxent Region

The Brandenburg dwelling house was built by carpenters hired by Oliver Brandenburg, probably around 1913 to 1915. Most farmhouses in the Upper Patuxent area dating from the 19th and early 20th century were not built by architects but by builders, and thus the houses combine elements of national styles in ways that are unique to the locality. Although altered, the dwelling house on the Brandenburg Farm is an excellent and well-maintained example of Montgomery County’s Victorian vernacular farmhouses. The dwelling house combines original details such as transoms, sidelights, cornice returns, lancet windows, center-gable roof, and a small gable over the center bay of the front porch that echoes the center gable with Queen Anne stylistic elements including fishscale and diamond-patterned shingles and a one-story bay. The alterations primarily are along the side (southwest) and rear (southeast) of the building and are not highly visible from the road.

The dwelling house on the Sarah Brandenburg Farm is one of only several Victorian vernacular farmhouses with substantial Queen-Anne detailing that were surveyed or noted in the Upper Patuxent. Historic Resource #15-17 is very similar to another house at 26625 Mullinix Mill Road, to the east near the Patuxent River. This house was not surveyed and is not on the MHT Inventory or Montgomery County Locational Atlas, but it was photographed. These two houses share the L-shaped plan, center-gable roof, double corbelled brick chimneys, lancet window in the center gable, three-bay by one-bay main block, patterned shingles in the gable ends,

⁴⁵ See Deeds, Indentures, Wills, and Land Patents Research at end of this section.

⁴⁶ Deed 2765/52, Montgomery County Land Records, 8.8.1960.

⁴⁷ Deed 33486/68, Montgomery County Land Records, 12.18.2006.

⁴⁸ The five-acre tract probably represents only a portion of the original Etchison homestead (or homeplace, in rural Montgomery County parlance), because the 1865 Martenet and Bond Map shows Caroline Etchison’s house in a location that is near to but different from that of the current house. Caroline’s house sits closer to Long Corner Road, north of Scott’s Branch, and appears to face southwest toward Scott’s Branch (then Swan Harbor Branch), whereas the current house sits closer to Mullinix Mill Road and faces north toward Mullinix Mill Road. In rural Montgomery County, pre-Civil War houses often faced rivers, whereas post-Civil War houses were oriented toward newly constructed and improved roads. Thus, it seems likely that the existing house on the property was built on a new location on the homestead, facing the new Mullinix Mill Road. The exact location of the original house is not known, but may have been on one of the now adjacent properties to the east. Readers should note that there was a log cabin *south* of Scott’s Branch and west of Long Corner Road at what is now 26020 Long Corner Road. This log cabin was situated at Locational Atlas Historic Resource #15-18 Etchison Graveyard and Abandoned Log House. The log cabin was removed from the Locational Atlas in 1983. The log cabin was photographed on January 1, 1974 by Mike Dwyer but no longer stands. Further research would be required to determine whose cabin it was. The Etchison Cemetery is located on another nearby parcel, P 113, Addition to Brooke Grove, adjoining 26010 Long Corner Road.

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identical sidelight and transom surrounding the door, elongated first floor windows, and cornice returns. However, the dwelling house at 26625 Mullinix Mill Road has vinyl siding, a brick front stoop replacement porch, and a brick rear addition. Tax records give 1910 as the date of construction for the dwelling house at 26625 Mullinix Mill Road. A Queen Anne-influenced addition was built onto the house at #15-16, the Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House), at 26360 by William Asbury Brandenburg in about 1913. It has patterned shingles on its gable end and on the porch. The other two Victorian vernacular farmhouses with substantial Queen Anne detailing that were surveyed in the Upper Patuxent are: Historic Resource #15-5 Molesworth-Burdette Farm (at 28600 Ridge Road), dating from circa 1911, and the Robert Moxley House (at 28322 Kempton Road in Historic District #15-8 Clagettsville), dating from 1903. While Sarah Brandenburg's dwelling possesses only a simple one-story bay, the Robert Moxley House has a turret and the dwelling house at the Molesworth-Burdette Farm has a cut-away bay, thus illustrating the progressively elaborate forms found in Queen Anne architecture in the Upper Patuxent's Victorian vernacular farmhouses.

Asymmetrical Corn Crib and Granary, with Drive-Through Wagon Shed and Overhead Corn Loft

There are few corn cribs on properties surveyed in the Upper Patuxent area. The front-gabled structure at Historic Resource #15-17 represents an asymmetrical corn crib and granary, with drive-through wagon shed and overhead corn loft, an unusual variant on the more common double corn crib. The bin along the southeast side of the structure is the corn crib, as evidenced by features that allow sufficient air circulation to prevent corn from molding as it dries on the cob. These features included the narrow-width, loosely-spaced interior-wall horizontal wood slats and loosely-spaced exterior-wall wood siding. The wider bin along the northwest side of the structure is the granary, used to hold other small grains such as oats, barley, and rye, as evidenced by features that prevent animal foraging. These features include the tight interior-wall wide vertical wood siding, tight exterior vertical board-and-batten wood siding, and the elevation of the whole structure on rubble-stone piers. One other structure in the Upper Patuxent survey area is similar, at Historic Resource #15-5 Molesworth-Burdette Farm. However the corn crib/granary there has a grain bin that is not as wide as at #15-17, and hence the structure at #15-5 is not as asymmetrical as the structure at #15-17. The combination corn crib/granary may be an Upper Patuxent agricultural outbuilding sub-type. Note that the Trustee's Notice of Sale cited above mentions that the farm land is "well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn, and tobacco." Resourceful farmers often built combination or multi-purpose farm buildings to help cut costs.

Auxiliary One-story Frame Double Pen Building – an example of a Midland Folk Building Tradition

The auxiliary side-gabled one-story building behind the main dwelling house is an interesting frame example of a Midland and Upland South folk building tradition – the double pen house with exterior end chimney,⁴⁹ examples of which are rare in Montgomery County. This frame building sits on the foundation of and likely preserves the form of the log house that preceded it, which, according to Jeremiah Brandenburg, was the home

⁴⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Mt. Vernon, New York: Consumers Union, 1984), pp 82 – 85.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-17

Name Sarah Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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in which his father, William Asbury Brandenburg, was raised.⁵⁰ As noted, it is likely that the log house was the original dwelling house of the first Brandenburg owners and perhaps also the dwelling house of the earlier Etchisons. The log building may also have been the slave quarters for the Etchisons' slaves.⁵¹ The current function of the frame building is unknown, but if it was in fact it was a frame replacement building dating from the 1930's, perhaps it was used for farm laborers.

One source describes double-pen houses as follows:

The Double-Pen house type is a folk house associated with the Upland south, notched-log building tradition, although frame versions of the type also are found. The core block has a simple ground plan characterized by a rectangular shape. It is one to one-and-a-half stories in height with a side-gabled roof, although occasionally a hipped roof variation is encountered. Orientation is parallel. The floor plan consists of two pens, and normally each pen possesses its own front door. In the prototype, a chimney is located on the exterior wall of one side gable or, alternatively, a chimney is located at each end of the dwelling. In later constructions, one or more flues substitute for chimneys and the flue locations vary. A final characteristic of this Upland south log building tradition is that the Double-Pen Cabin is generally raised several inches off the ground on piers.⁵²

Existent examples of double pen houses are few in Montgomery County. One log example is Historic Resource #34-14, the Burton Log House, located at 15107 Birmingham Drive in Burtonsville. This resource was recently designated on the *Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation*. Unlike the double-pen frame house at #15-17, the double-pen house at #34-14 has a center chimney rather than an exterior chimney,

⁵⁰ Telephone conversation, Jeremiah Brandenburg and Sandra Youla, op. cit.

⁵¹ The 1974 Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet Nomination Form for the National Register of Historic Places, National Parks Service, notes that "behind the house is a ...two-roomed braced-frame slave quarters." As noted, no documentation was given for this conclusion. However, the shape, massing, and plan of the building (rectangular, 4 bays by one bay, 38 feet by 14 feet approximately, two rooms and two entry doors) is consistent with known two-room slave quarters in the Chesapeake and Montgomery County areas. The written record shows that the Etchison family had slaves, and their names were listed in the aforementioned 1867 Slave Census, which would lend credence to the possibility that either the frame building or a log predecessor may have been a slave quarters. No other slave quarters were found on properties surveyed by this researcher in the Upper Patuxent. Most existent slave quarters in Montgomery County are stone, either because stone was the preferred building material or because it simply was more durable and hence outlasted both frame and log slave quarters. However, both frame and log slave quarters are not unknown in Maryland, and either type of quarters in Montgomery County, particularly one whose inhabitants are known and documented, would be a rare resource. Further study would be useful to determine the original function and date of the frame building and to confirm the existence of a log predecessor.

⁵² Barbara Wyatt, *National Register Bulletin 31 – Draft: Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture*, 1987.

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Deeds, Road Plats and Certificates, Indentures, Wills, and Land Patent Research for
Historic Resource #15-17 Etchison-Brandenburg Farm (formerly William Brandenburg)

Sandra Youla

(Lists all relevant deeds and road plats/certificates, select mortgages and deeds of trust, select wills and bills of sale, and relevant land patent)

Liber/Folio Number	Date of Recording	Parties	Type of Instrument/ Land Price/Description/Acreage
33486/068	2006.12.18	Robert W. Moses and Cynthia G. Moses, To Kevin LeVaca and Manuela LeVaca, Tenant by the Entirety as to 50% interest and Jose Carlota and Maria Idalina Carlota, Tenants by the Entirety, as to the remainder, Grantees	Deed \$1,018,275.00 Same prop. as at 14667/348 Exhibit A Legal Description: Part of Ephraim's Good Luck and beginning for the same at a point in the center of Mullinix Mill Road (30 ft. wide), said pt. being at the end of the following 2 courses and distances measured along the center line from its intersection with the 4 th line of a conveyance in Liber 2674, at Folio 147...thence with center line...to the beginning 5 acres more or less
14667/348	1997.2.04	Sandra G. Sattin and Steven W. Van Till, To Robert @. Moses and Cynthia G. Moses, Grantees	Deed \$270,000.00 Same prop. as 10502/200 Exhibit A Legal Description: Same as above 5 acres more or less

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10502/200	1992.7.14	Sandra G. Sattin and Jeffrey H. Sattin, sister and brother, parties of first part, To Sandra G. Sattin and Steven W. Vantill, husband and wife, parties of the second part	Deed No consideration No reference to earlier deed Same legal description as above (33486/068 and 14667/348) Address 26301 Mullinix Mill Rd, Tax ID# 1-1-10180 5 acres
10502/207	1992.7.14	Sandra G. Sattin and Steven W. Van Till, Borrower Thomas L. Edmunds of Fairfax County, VA, Borrower First Performance Mortgage Corp., Trustee	Deed of Trust Borrower owes lender principal sum of \$210,600.00 Same legal description as above. 5 acres
8492/320	1988.9.30	Thomas J. McDonald, tenant of the entirety, and Nancy N. Mcdonald, Deceased, parties of first part To Sandra G. Sattin and Jeffrey H. Sattin, sister and brother	Deed \$230,000.00 Same legal description as above (Exhibit A) 5 Acres
491/229	1972.3.9	Stuart Lee Vanderoef and Geraldine A. Vanderoef, his wife To Thomas J. McDonald and Nancy N. Mcdonald, his wife, Tenants by the entirety w/Common Law Right of Survivorship	Deed \$10.00 Same legal description as above. See 3892/564 5 Acres
3892/564	1969.8.15	James R. Patrick and Beverly L. Patrick, his wife	Deed \$10.00

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		To Stuart Lee Vanderoef and Geraldine A. Vanderoef, his wife	Same legal description as above. See 3521/362. 5 Acres
3521/362	1966.7.7	Vincent Schultz and Patricia Schultz, his wife To James. R. Patrick and Beverly L. Patrick, his wife	Deed \$10.00 Same legal description as above. No reference to earlier liber/folio. 5 Acres
2765/52	1960.8.8	M.O.S., Inc. To Vincent Schultz	Deed \$10.00 5 acres "In accordance with a survey of Homead and Frey, made 7.25.1960"
2674/147	1959.11.17	Carlisle A. Middleton To M.O.S., Inc.	Deed \$5.00 and other good and valuable consideration 196.5 acres – 1.95 acres – 5.002 acres – 52,500 s.f. – 47,570 s.f. – 30,910 s.f. – 2.058 acres
2380/49	1957.9.5	James Taylor Hill and Thelma Elizabeth Hill, his wife To Carlisle A. Middleton and Thomas Blair Middleton	Deed \$5.00 and other good and valuable consideration 196.5 acres – 1.95 acres – 5.002 acres – 52,500s.f. – 83,410 s.f.

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---	(1956.3.28 to 1956.6.30)		(James T. Hill and wife sell off various pieces of the farm)
2152/428	1955.12.22	Carlisle A. Middleton and Thomas Blair Middleton To James Taylor Hill and ?Elizabeth Thelma Hill	Deed \$5.00 and other good and valuable consideration 194.55 acres
1356/34	1950.2.16	Elmer E. Stup To Carlisle A. Middleton	\$5.00 and other good and valuable consideration Ephraim's Good Luck Same as 1241/216 196.5 acres more or less
1241/216	1949.3.31	Leroy E. Stup To Elmer E. Stup	Deed \$5.00 and other good and valuable consideration Ephraim's Good Luck 196.5 acres
1076/436	1947.5.26	Elmer E. Stup To Leroy E. Stup	Deed \$5.00 and other good and valuable consideration All of a tract of land containing 196.5 acres of land more or less, called Ephraim's Good Luck, situate in the 1 st election district of MC, Maryland, formerly known as the Oliver Brandenburg Farm" Same as 917.154 196.5 acres

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Continuation Sheet

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CKW 917/154	1943.8.24	Oliver J. Brandenburg Estate To Elmer E. Stup	Deed In consideration of the premises and the further consideration of the sum of \$5.00 (Executors sold the home farm at a private sale for \$14,000.00) "Ephraims Good Luck" "Home Place Oliver J. Brandenburg" in MC Same as EBP 7/111 and TD4/166 196.5 acres
HCG 40/357 WILL	1938.1.4 (Date of Will)	Oliver J Brandenburg (died 1942.5.27)	Will of Oliver J. Brandenburg Orders sale of land
TD 4/166	1898.6.15	Sarah E. Brandenburg, Estate (and William R., William B., et al) To Oliver J. Brandenburg	Deed Ephraims Good Luck Same as EBP 7/111 196.5 Acres
JA 4/58	1886.12.14 Note: On 1896.11.21, this mortgage was assigned by Hurley to Oliver J. Brandenburg	William R. Brandenburg and Sarah E. Brandenburg, his wife To Reuben A. Hurley	Mortgage \$305.34 Part of tract called Ephraims Good Luck Same as EBP 7/111 193 3/8 acres
EBP 19/381	1879.2.1	William R. Brandenburg and Elizabeth Brandenburg, his wife To Joseph Wood	Bill of Sale For One Crop Tobacco Provided that if Wm. & Eliz. pay off the \$78.75 by 1878.11.1 owed to Joseph Wood, then bill of sale is void.

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EBP 17/223	1877.11.22	William R. Brandenburg To Garrison M. Brandenburg of Frederick County	Bill of Sale Sale of “One Crop Tobacco (in the House)” for \$90.00
EBP 6/142 (see 1869.3.2 below)	1874.8.18	P.M. Smith Jr. To Asbury Mullinix	Assignment of Bill of Sale William Brandenburg’s father-in-law, Asbury, takes on William’s bill of sale
EPB 8/223	1871.2.23	William R. Brandenburg To Asbury Mullinix (William’s father-in-law and the father of Sarah Elizabeth Mullinix Brandenburg, William’s wife)	Bill of Sale Sale of tobacco, other crops, hogs, etc. for \$400.00 to Asbury Mullinix (father-in-law), about one year after Asbury Mullinix purchased 193 3/8 acres of land for his daughter, Sarah E. Brandenburg
EBP 7/111	1870.2.1	William Viers Bouic Trustee (appt’d by MC Circuit Ct. to sell land) and Asbury Mullinix To Sarah E. Brandenburg (i.e. Sarah Elizabeth Mullinix Brandenburg, daughter of Asbury Mullinix, wife of William R. Brandenburg) Note: No case number given for Equity Case (Note: Despite the right of widow’s dower, Caroline Etchison appears to have moved off the property. The 1870 Census records	Deed Part of Ephraims Good Luck “...by decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County as a Court of Equity passed on 1881.11.10 in the case of George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc. vs. Latimer A. Etchison and others, ...William V. Bouic was appointed to sell the land decreed to be sold, and sold the same to Asbury Mullinix for the sum of \$1,837.00, ...who has fully paid the purchase money..., and Asbury Mullinix for a good and valuable consideration since sold the said land and premises to one Sarah E. Brandenburg. Now therefore in consideration of the premises, ...William v. Bouic and Asbury Mullinix...grant unto the said Sarah E. Brandenburg, wife of William Brandenburg all the right, and title of all the parties to the aforesaid cause, and of the said Asbury Mullinix in and to the following described

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		<p>(taken 1870.7.8) show Caroline Etchison living in the First District/Brighton Post Office with her widowed daughter, Lydia Moore, who is listed as keeping house and owning \$1000.00 of real estate, and with Lydia's son James, listed as a farmer. (Lydia is also shown as a widow in the 1860 Census.) Lydia was married to Luther W. Moore on March 13, 1852. Their home is Historic Resource #15-28 Luther W. Moore, which is located at 7201 Damascus Road, between Etchison and Bootjack (at the intersection of Long Corner Road and Damascus Road.))</p>	<p>lands and tenements lying and being in said County in the State of Maryland, to wit:</p> <p>Being a part of a tract called "Ephraim's Good Luck" Beginning at the end of the first line of said tract and running thence as expressed north...east, north...east...to a pile of stones placed heretofore at the end of the twenty fourth line of the "Pleasant Plains" of Damascus," then with the twenty-fifth line north...east...to the end of the first line of a part of "Ephraims Good Luck" heretofore conveyed to William Clagett with said line reversed north...east...south...west...to a stone south...east...to a stone north...east...to the beginning Containing 193 3/8 acres, more or less,</p> <p>To Have and to hold the said land and premises to the use of the said Sarah E. Brandenburg, in fee simple, and to her sole and separate use, and as of her own property."</p> <p>193 3/8 acres</p>
EBP 6/142	1869.3.2	<p>William Brandenburg of Montgomery County</p> <p>To</p> <p>P.M. Smith Jr.</p> <p>NOTE: On 1874.8.18. this Bill of Sale was assigned by P.M. Smith Jr. to Asbury Mullinix, who is the father-in-law of William (R.) Brandenburg.</p>	<p>Bill of Sale</p> <p>"In consideration of \$272.65, with interest thereon, from the date hereof, now due & owing to P.M. Smith Jr. by me [Wm Brandenburg], do hereby sell to the said P.M. Smith Jr. the following property: All my interest in my crop of tobacco, raised in the year 1868, now partly stripped, being one half of said crop of Tobacco, one bay horse, one bay mare, one three year old mare colt, one two year old horse colt, one sow and seven pigs, two shoats, one wagon, one three house plough, one two-horse plow, two single shovel plows, two double shovel plows, one corn coveres, one drag, two bedsteads & bedding, one dozen chain, one cupboard, one cook stove."</p>

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<p>EQUITY CASE</p> <p>T-415 Equity Papers, Box 22, Equity 143 to 1861, Location No. 3-55-8-22, Maryland State Archives</p>	<p>1861.11.10</p>	<p>George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc.</p> <p>vs.</p> <p>Latimer A. Etchison and others</p> <p>(Note: Latimer Etchison was son of Caroline and William Etchison.)</p> <p>(Note: George W. Hilton, per 1850 Census, Cracklin District, Montgomery County, entry #230/233, lived in the household of John E. Adams, was 26, and was the Deputy Sheriff)</p>	<p>Equity Case mentioned in EBP 7/111 above (No. case # was given, but Lillian in MC Land Records referenced her records and suggested trying Equity Case 143 to 1861, from 1860.2.14, "Sale of R.E. William Etchison vs. George W. Hilton")</p> <p>Select Documents found in the referenced Maryland State Archives Equity Case Records –</p> <p>1860.2.14 Bill and Ex. Of George M. Hilton and George W. Hyatt, partners trading under the name of Hilton and Hyatt, and William Brown of Jes, suing for themselves and other creditors, to have land of estate of Wm. Etchison sold to pay off debts of diverse creditors, filed by Wm. Veirs Bouic, Solicitor for complainants.</p> <p>1861.11.10 – Court Order to Sell Land to Pay Debts, Nov. Term 1861, Judge of Circuit Ct. of Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, orders land of Wm. Etchison sold as necessary to pay debts, subject to dower right of Caroline Etchison, and judge appoints Wm. Veirs Bouic Trustee to sell.</p> <p>1867.10.4 Trustee's Sale Notice (see MIHP form for reproduction) announcing sale by Trustee Wm. Veirs Bouic.</p> <p>Feb. Term 1868 Trustee's Report states that on 1867.10.26 Wm. Veirs Bouic sells land(193 3/8 acres more or less) at Philemon M. Smith's store in Damascus, Sat. 1:30 p.m., to highest bidder Asbury Mullinix at \$9.50/acre, for \$1837 and six and a quarter cents, Court ratified sale 1868.6.3.</p> <p>1868.2.13 Plat and Certificate of 193 3/8 acres Etchison Farm (portion of Ephraim's Good Luck) filed by William Musser, Surveyor (surveyed 1868.1.24). Expenses for survey include: Wm. Musser for survey, plat, \$10.00; Perry Watkins, chain carrier, 2 days, \$3.00; Horace</p>
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			<p>Hilton, ditto, 2 days, \$3.00; N.B. Pryor, Poleman, 2 days, \$3.00; Lloyd Etchison, Axeman, 2 days, \$3.00; Total \$22.00</p> <p>Ratified 1869.1.20: Auditor's Account, lists 17 creditors by name, with dates and amounts owed.</p> <p>1855.11.2 Will of William Etchison (see below)</p>
WILL, as found in Equity Case 143 to 1861 above	1855.11.2	William Etchison (died before 1860, probably in 1859)	<p>William Etchison gives daughters \$1.00 each in addition to what he has already given them: Louisa C. Halpine, Lucinda Moore, Lucretia A. Clagett, and Lydia R. Moore. To son Lloyd, in addition to what he has already given him, Wm. gives one cow and all the furniture including the bed bedding and so forth which Wm got by Lloyd's mother now deceased. Wm already settle with Lloyd for services rendered when Lloyd was of age between 95 – 100 acres of land, believing it to be full compensation and allowing Lloyd a child's portion besides – so no more legacy under the will. Wm. gives to his four sons Latimer A., Lycurgus E., Lebeus G., and Leonidas Etchison, to be equally divided among them all the land Wm now owns or may be possessed of, share and share alike, to them and their heirs forever.</p>

William Etchison's Land Holdings and Road Takings:

The 1820 Census shows the four Etchison brothers, Ephraim, John Jr., Elisha, and William, living next to one another in the Goshen Census District of Montgomery County, presumably on Ephraim's Good Luck or near it. William (b. 1790 – d. circa 1859) took up residence on Ephraim's Good Luck with his second wife, Caroline (Adler) Etchison, whom he married on April 16, 1812, apparently after his first wife, Rachel (Warfield) Etchison, died following the birth of William's first child, Lloyd (born c. 1812). From 1826 to 1835, William Etchison increased his holdings by purchasing land from the heirs of his deceased father, John Senior, who had died intestate (per William N. Hurley, *Our Maryland Heritage, Etchison Families*, page 5) probably c. 1804. See **Deeds Y/297, BS 6/218, and BS 7/152**, Montgomery County Land Records, to William Etchison from, respectively, Aquilla Day al, 1826.3.9; Elisha Etchison, 1834.1.13; and Jefferson Day al, 1835.4.13. These three deeds do not mention the patent or tract name, but may have included parts Ephraim's Good Luck, Ray's Adventure, and Pleasant Plains of Damascus. (Lydia, wife of John Etchison Sr., deceased, was listed in 1804 tax lists of Montgomery County owning 90 acres of Ray's Adventure and 50 Acres of Pleasant Plains of Damascus. In the 1820 tax list, she was listed with both tracts but appears to have disposed of about 60 acres of Pleasant Plains of Damascus, per Hurley, op. cit.). Two portions of William Etchison's land were taken for roads: see **Plat and Certificate BS 6/542**, Montgomery County Land Records, 1834.9.26, for Long Corner Road (from Ephraim's Good Luck) and **Plat and Certificate**

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STS 3/221, Montgomery County Land Records, 1847.11.13, for road from Mt. Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church to Main Road between Damascus and Unity at or near Madison Duvall's House (i.e. to build what is now the western end of Mullinix Mill Road from what is now the Mt. Lebanon School Lot at 26130 Mullinix Mill Road to Damascus Road (Rt. 108)).

Land Patent:

Ephraims Good Luck, Patented Certificate 140, MSA S 1202-201,
Patented 1819.5.19,
Surveyed 1814.3.22,
317 Acres

Surveyed for and patented to Ephraim Etchison, John Etchison, Elisha Etchison, Frederick Etchison, William Etchison, Samuel Etchison, Anne Sedgwick, Unice Warfield, and Amelia Day of Montgomery County,
Resurvey of following MC contiguous lands: Dorsey's Lot (originally 1761.15.15, Nicholas Dorsey, 14 acres) and Part of Pleasant Plains of Damascus (originally on 1774.4.13, Mathias Pigman, 1101 acres) and Part of Addition to Rays Adventure (originally 1775.5.30, John Ray, 2725 acres)

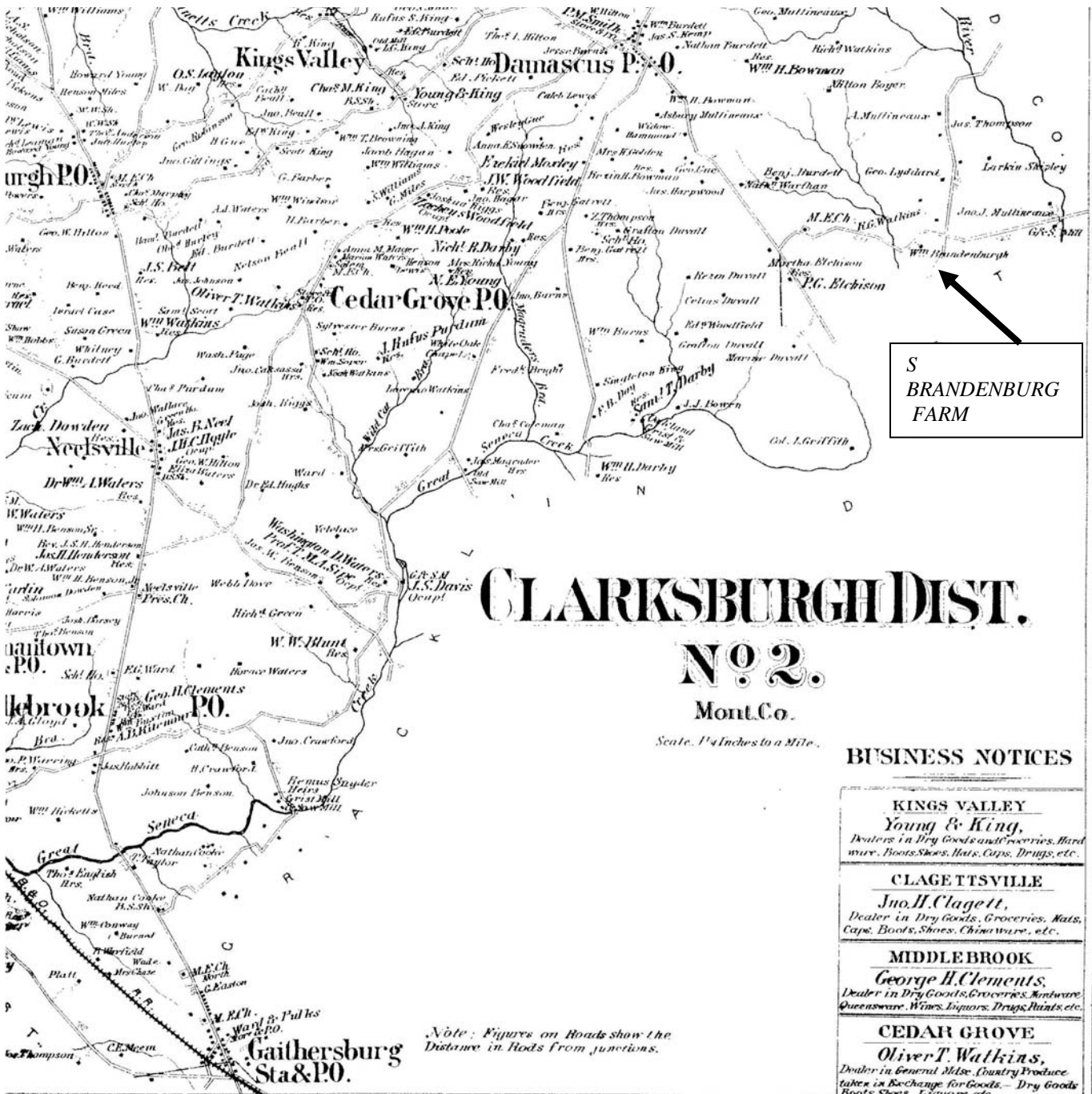
Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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1879 G.M. HOPKINS MAP EXCERPT



CLARKSBURGH DIST.

NO. 2.

Mont. Co.

Scale: 1/4 Inches to a Mile.

BUSINESS NOTICES

KINGS VALLEY
Young & King,
Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries, Hard
ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Drugs, etc.

CLAGETTSVILLE
Jno. H. Clagett,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats,
Caps, Boots, Shoes, China Ware, etc.

MIDDLEBROOK
George H. Clements,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queenware, Wines, Liqueurs, Drugs, Paints, etc.

CEDAR GROVE
Oliver T. Watkins,
Dealer in General Misc. Country Produce
taken in Exchange for Goods. — Dry Goods
Boots, Shoes, Liqueurs, etc.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G.M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington D.C.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. 15-17

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 5 acres

Acreage of historical setting _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of five acres is defined by the bounds of the parcel P800.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sandra Youla		
organization	MNCPPC/MCPD – Historic Preservation Section	date	4/30/2009
street & number	8787 Georgia Avenue	telephone	301-563-3419
city or town	Silver Spring	state	MD 20910-3760

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Deeds: For individual deed references, see Deeds, Road Plats and Certificates, Indentures, Wills, and Land Patent Research for Historic Resource #15-17 Etchison/Brandenburg Farm (formerly William Brandenburg) under *Section 8: Significance* in this document; see MdLandRec.Net to view online deeds, road plats and certificates, and indentures.

Equity Case: George W. Hilton and George W. Hyatt etc. vs. Latimer A. Etchison and Others, at T-415 Equity Papers, Box 22, Equity 143 to 1861, Location No. 3-55-8-22, Maryland State Archives.

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