

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-16

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Clagett-Brandenburg Farm and Log Tobacco House

other _____

2. Location

street and number 26360 Mullinix Mill Road not for publication

city, town Mount Airy, MD 21771 vicinity

county Montgomery County

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

name Jeremiah E. Brandenburg

street and number 26360 Mullinix Mill Road

telephone _____

city, town Mount Airy

state MD

zip code 21771

4. Location of Legal Description – Legal Description is “VMB 165 436 Pleasant Plains of Damascus”

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County liber none folio none

city, town Rockville tax map GX23 tax parcel P430 tax ID number 12-924585

tax map GX23 tax parcel P510 tax ID number 12-924596

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 Dept./Historic Preservation Section

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>6</u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>7</u>	<u> </u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			<u>1</u>	

7. Description

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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 Clagett-Brandenburg Farm is located in Montgomery County, Maryland, near Damascus. Its address is 26360 Mullinix Mill Road, Mt. Airy, Maryland. The farm consists of two parcels, one in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Long Corner Road and Mullinix Mill Road (Parcel P430, Tax Id#12-924585) and one in the northeast quadrant (Parcel P510, Tax Id#12-924596). The parcel in the northwest quadrant, P430, consists of 82.38 acres and contains the historic homestead, farmland, and a wooded area. The other parcel, P510 (unsurveyed), consists of 20.12 acres and is entirely farmland judging from aerial photographs. The two parcels that compose the farm were never transferred by deed to the current property owner, Mr. Jeremiah E. Brandenburg, and thus the legal description of both parcels is “VMB 165 436 Pleasant Plains of Damascus,” which is a reference to the Will of Mr. William Asbury Brandenburg, the father of the current owner.¹ A tributary of the Patuxent River, Scotts Branch, once known as Swan Harbor Branch, cuts across the southwest corner of P430, the parcel that contains the historic resource. A stream branches off from this tributary and runs along the parcel’s western property boundary. The parcel containing the historic resource, P430, slopes down gently from a central point along its northern property line to its other boundaries. A wooded area of about 11 acres runs along its western boundary, and there appears to be a structure (unsurveyed) in the woods, judging from aerial photographs. The historic homestead is located in an area of about 4.2 acres in the southeastern corner of this parcel. The homestead contains a dwelling house, rare log tobacco house that sits right on the road, summer kitchen, smoke house, bank barn, garage/equipment shed, and two small agricultural outbuildings. At one time there was an additional log tobacco house behind the dwelling house and a timber horse barracks near the bank barn.

Dwelling House (ca. 1847 for Greek Revival Main Block and ca. 1913 for Queen Anne East Ell) (contributing)

The dwelling house sits about 450 feet off Mullinix Mill Road and is a rural vernacular farm house in fair condition with high integrity. It was built in at least two periods and exhibits Greek Revival and Queen Anne architectural traits. Currently, the dwelling house has an asymmetrical T-shaped form composed of an earlier *main block* and a later *east ell*, both of which are two-and-a-half stories and have side-gabled roofs. The main block faces west toward Scott’s Branch and has a partially enclosed one-story shed-roofed porch that runs along the entire length of its western façade as well as storm cellar doors abutting its southern facade. The east ell faces south toward Mullinix Mill Road and has a one-story shed-roofed porch that runs along almost the entirety of its southern façade. The southern façade of the east ell may now be considered the front of the dwelling house. Roofing material throughout the dwelling house is standing seam metal except for the

¹ VMB 165 436 is the Montgomery County Register of Wills’ reference number for the Will of William Asbury Brandenburg, made September 27, 1951. William A. Brandenburg died on June 16, 1963. The Court appointed William’s son, Jeremiah Brandenburg, executor and issued Letters Testamentary on July 17, 1963, after bond was posted. “VMB” stands for Virginia M. Black, Register of Wills for Montgomery County from 1958 – 1966. A search of online deed records shows no deed transfer of the property from the estate of William A. Brandenburg or from Jeremiah E. Brandenburg, executor, to Jeremiah E. Brandenburg. The will bequeaths money to three of William’s children and leaves the “rest and residue” of the estate, presumably including the farm, to Jeremiah Brandenburg.

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corrugated metal on the porch of the east ell. Both the main block and east ell have projecting eaves and rakes with plain boxed cornices and enclosed boxed returns, although all gable ends show evidence of formerly having cornice returns. The roof of the rear ell is slightly higher and more steeply pitched than the roof of the main ell. The main block has an interior brick chimney near its southern façade, and the east ell has a central brick chimney. Wall cladding throughout is wood clapboard, with two exceptions: variegated patterned shingles are found in the gable end of the east ell and the east façade of the shed porch on the east ell, and decorative saw tooth trim is found on both on the south façade of the shed porch on the main block and the east façade of the shed porch on the east ell. As discussed in more detail in the paragraphs below, the main block and east ell each have a combination of windows that include two-over-two- fixed sash, one-over-one double-hung sash, and two-over-two double hung sash windows. All windows except on the rear east and north facades of the main block have plain wood window surrounds (sides and sills). Windows on rear east and north facades of the main block have no window surrounds.² The foundation of the main block is of irregularly coursed rubble stone with no mortar; the foundation of the east ell is of regularly coursed rubble stone with mortar.

The *main block* is a rectangular building with two widely spaced bays on the upper floor of its front eaves side (i.e. western façade) and two more closely spaced bays on its gable side (southern façade). The owner, Mr. Jeremiah Brandenburg, noted that the main block is the older section of the house, has two rooms downstairs and three rooms upstairs, and has pine poles for rafters that are “all kinds of shapes and not very straight. He also noted that this section of the house has hand hewn floor joists in the basement.³

- On the *western façade* of the main block are two one-over-one double hung sash windows on the upper floor and a first floor double-glazed paneled door directly below the southernmost upper story window. In addition, within the partially enclosed portion of the one-story shed-roofed porch that runs along the western façade is a two-over-two window facing west, and, facing south, a single-glazed paneled door and another two-over-two double hung sash window. The partially enclosed porch on the western façade has one plain full-height, squared wooden porch support and no railing.
- On the *southern façade*, which is symmetrical, are two small two-over-two fixed sash windows in the gable whose surrounds abut the cornice, two double-hung sash windows on the second floor (one-over-one and two-over-two), and two taller one-over-one double hung sash windows on the first floor. As noted, there is evidence that there were once cornice returns on the gable ends instead of the current enclosed boxed returns, and there are storm cellar doors that abut the southern gable end.
- The *eastern façade* of the main block is interrupted by the projection of the east ell, and thus the eastern façade has a front and rear portion. There are no windows along the eastern façade’s front portion (closest to Mullinix Mill Road), and there are two double hung sash windows on its rear portion -- a

² The owner, Jeremiah Brandenburg, noted that his father, William Asbury Brandenburg, replaced certain windows many years ago and now the replacements are old, thus explaining the existence of both one-over-one and two-over-two double hung sash windows. Telephone conversation, op. cit.

³ Telephone conversation, op. cit.

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two-over-two on the second floor and directly under, a one-over-one on the first floor. These two windows are close to the rear ell.

- The *northern (rear) façade* of the main block contains one vent in the peak of the gable and one small, two-over-two fixed sash window offset from center lower in the gable. There are no windows on the lower two floors of the northern façade of the main block. As noted, there are boxed returns and evidence of cornice returns.
- The *northern façade of the enclosed porch* contains a small, centered, two-over-two fixed sash window similar to that found in the gable ends of the house.
- *Alterations* to the main block include the historic partial enclosure of the shed porch, the historic replacement of several windows, and the more recent probable replacement of the cornice returns with enclosed box returns.

The *east ell* is rectangular, with one bay upstairs and two bays downstairs on its front eaves side (i.e. southern façade) and two bays upstairs and one bay downstairs on its gable end (eastern façade).

- On the *southern façade*, the upstairs bay is a two-over-two double hung sash window, and the two downstairs bays include a single-glazed paneled door directly under the upstairs window and a double window to the east (each window within this bay is one-over-one double hung sash). The one-story shed roofed porch has two plain square full-height porch posts and plain wooden plank running between them as a porch railing. There are wooden steps leading to the porch, and latticework under the porch.
- On the *eastern façade*, the gable contains a single centered two-over-two fixed sash window, the second floor two one-over-one double hung sash windows, and the first floor a centered double window (again each is one-over-one sash). This façade is symmetrical. In addition, there are two closed-up windows and a closed-up door in the basement level. As noted, the gable contains variegated patterned shingles and enclosed boxed returns and shows evidence of former cornice returns.
- On the *northern façade*, the upstairs bay contains a one-over-two double hung sash window, and the downstairs bay contains a two-over-two double hung sash window. These two windows are not aligned, but this façade is symmetrical.
- *Alterations* include the boxed eaves.

The vernacular Greek Revival characteristics exhibited by the main block include its rectilinear form, low gable roof, stone foundations, plain window surrounds, and plain boxed cornice (as well as the ghost outlines of cornice returns). The Greek Revival style was found in Montgomery County from the 1840's to the 1860's. The main block of Historic Resource #15-16 was probably built around 1847, when James M. Thompson and Elizabeth Thompson, his wife, of Frederick County granted to William O.M. Clagett of Montgomery County a 144.5-acre portion of Pleasant Plains of Damascus and a 19-acre portion Ephraim's Good Luck.⁴ William O.M. Clagett married Elizabeth Mullineaux on December 12, 1841 in Frederick County. The 1850 Census

⁴ Deed STS 3/233, Montgomery County Land Records, recorded November 30, 1847, at MdLandRecords.Net.

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shows William O.M. Clagett and his wife Elizabeth (Mullineaux) Clagett living with their three children in the Clarksburg District near Elijah P. Etchison and thus presumably in Historic Resource #15-16 in the main block, whose Greek Revival characteristics accord with an 1847 date. The 1860 Census shows Elizabeth, presumably a widow, living with her five children in the Clarksburg District near Richard Watkins. The 1865 Martenet and Bond Map of Montgomery County shows Elizabeth Clagett living adjacent to Richard Watkins and at a location that appears to be the same as Historic Resource #15-16.

The Queen Anne characteristics exhibited by the east ell include its variegated patterned shingles, steeper roof, and double windows. The Queen Anne style in upper Montgomery County dates from the mid 1880's to about 1915. The east ell of Historic Resource #15-16 dates to around 1913 - 1914, when William Asbury Brandenburg, then owner of the property, married and had his first child. William Asbury Brandenburg bought the property on December 12, 1912. According to current owner Jeremiah Brandenburg, his father, William Asbury Brandenburg, moved into the main block before he was married.⁵ He married Bessie May Burdette around 1913, and their first child, Annie Lauretta Brandenburg was born on April 27, 1914. A number of Queen Anne vernacular houses were built in the Upper Patuxent area of Montgomery County in the early 1900's.

Log Tobacco House (ca 19th century, 3rd or 4th quarter) (contributing)

The Brandenburg Log Tobacco House⁶ is a one-and-a-half story, side-gabled log structure in good condition, although heavily covered in vines. The structure sits to the west of the driveway at its junction with Mullinix Mill Road. It measures approximately 23 feet wide by 23 feet deep.⁷ Its steeply pitched roof is clad with corrugated metal. The gable ends are clad with vertical wooden slats, and its walls are made of rounded whole logs on the north and east (front) sides and roughly hewn logs on the south and west sides. The logs are joined

⁵ Telephone conversation, op. cit. Jeremiah Brandenburg humorously noted that his mother, Bessie May Burdette "refused to move out to the country until a phone was put in," and so his father installed a telephone around 1913 as well.

⁶ In Montgomery County, tobacco barns were usually referred to as tobacco houses. For example, Bill of Sale EBP 17/223 in the Montgomery County Land Records, dated November 22, 1877, states that William R. Brandenburg sold "One Crop of Tobacco (in the House)" for \$90.00 to Garrison M. Brandenburg of Frederick County. This bill of sale was clearly referring to a tobacco house. William R. Brandenburg was the great-grandfather of Jeremiah Brandenburg, owner of Historic Resource #15-16. William R. Brandenburg lived across the street, at Historic Resource #15-17 Etchison-Brandenburg Farm (formerly William Brandenburg Farm), at 26301 Mullinix Mill Road. According to Jeremiah Brandenburg in the aforementioned telephone conversation with Sandra Youla, there was a log tobacco house until the 1930's that stood on the southeast corner of Mullinix Mill Road and Long Corner Road on his grandfather's [and hence great-grandfather's] farm. Other sources also confirm that this site was located within the boundaries of the Etchison-Brandenburg Farm. In the states and colonies of the southern seaboard from Delaware to Georgia, the term "house" was often used with a prefix to describe common building types, such as smokehouse, springhouse, tobacco house, dwelling house, and meeting house. See Carl R. Lounsbury, *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), pages 184, 374.

⁷ Measurements taken from digital images only. The Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory Form 194 Brandenburg Barn (later renamed Tobacco House) dated July 24, 1968 states that the measurements are approximately 18 feet by 25 feet.

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with inverted V-notches. The spaces between the logs are chinked with flat stones laid diagonally and daubed. The structure is entered through a single low rectangular opening on the east façade. Six tiers of rounded cross poles, used for hanging and drying tobacco laths, sticks, or metal spears, span the interior of the structure. The lower poles are notched at the ends and fit between the logs, and the upper poles are attached to the roof rafters.

According to the owner of the property, Mr. Jeremiah Brandenburg noted that the log tobacco house was considered to be old when he was a child back in the 1920's and 1930's.⁸ Consequently, this researcher concludes that the tobacco house probably was built in the third or fourth quarter of the 19th century sometime after 1847, when William O.M. Clagett purchased the property. Mr. Jeremiah Brandenburg also stated that his father, William Asbury Brandenburg, raised tobacco and used the existing log tobacco house until the early 1930's, after which he stopped planting tobacco because the prices dropped too low to justify raising the labor-intensive crop. (Another nearby log tobacco house torn down in the 1930's, according to Jeremiah Brandenburg, was located at the southeast corner of Mullinix Mill Road and Long Corner Road on land owned by his grandfather, Oliver Brandenburg. Oliver owned a 193.5-acre farm to the south of Mullinix Mill Road, the homestead of which is Historic Resource #15-17 Etchison-Brandenburg Farm.) See Significance Section for a discussion of other standing log tobacco houses in Montgomery County.

Domestic Outbuildings: Summer Kitchen (ca. 1847 to 1912) (contributing), Smoke House (1942, on older foundation) (contributing)

To the west of the house are two domestic outbuildings adjacent next to each other: a summer kitchen (front) and a smoke house (rear).

The summer kitchen is a front-gabled, one-story frame structure with a footprint of approximately 12 feet by 16 feet,⁹ a standing seam metal roof with exposed rafters, and wood clapboard walls. The outbuilding faces Mullinix Mill Road and is located about sixteen feet to the west of the main block of the dwelling house. Centered on the south (front) façade is a vertical flush-board wooden door. On the east façade is a six-over-three double hung sash window placed in an off-center location, and on the west façade is a boarded over window in a matching location. There is no evident chimney or stovepipe flue. Mr. Jeremiah Brandenburg indicated that the outbuilding, which he called a summer kitchen, has been there as long as he can remember. He doesn't believe his father built it, although he is not sure.¹⁰ The building probably dates from between 1847, when William O.M. Clagett purchased the farm, to 1912, when William Asbury Brandenburg purchased the property. The building's orientation toward Mullinix Mill Road argues for a date post 1865 – 1879, the period when the portion of Mullinix Mill Road in front of the dwelling house likely was platted and laid out. The

⁸ Telephone conversation between Mr. Jeremiah E. Brandenburg at his home and Sandra Youla, MNCPPC/Historic Preservation Section, Tuesday, June 2, 2009. Mr. Brandenburg also noted that there is a spring in the woods that appears to have been modified for human use, and that a neighbor claimed to have found many arrowheads in the woods near the spring over the years.

⁹ Measurements were taken from digital images only.

¹⁰ Telephone conversation, op. cit.

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exposed roof rafters argue for a late 19th century, early 20th century date, although the roof may have been replaced at some point. When researchers visited the property on December 11, 2007, Mr. Brandenburg noted that he currently uses the summer kitchen as a place to pluck turkeys and chickens.

The smoke house stands only about three feet behind the summer kitchen. This outbuilding is oriented east toward the dwelling house and is a front-gabled, one-story, frame structure with a footprint of about 12 feet by 12 feet.¹¹ The roof is clad in standing seam metal, has exposed rafters along the eaves side, and projects out slightly over the front gable end. The walls are clapboard. Centered on the east façade is a vertical flush-board wooden door. The outbuilding has no other windows or openings. Mr. Brandenburg noted that the building was originally log but had deteriorated so much that he rebuilt it as a frame and clapboard structure on the old foundation around 1942. The current foundation appears to be stone and _____. The log building may have dated back to 1847.

Bank Barn (ca 1917) (contributing)

A large bank barn with a closed forebay is located along the east side of the driveway between the dwelling house and Mullinix Mill Road. The uphill or wagon ramp side of the barn faces west, the downhill or forebay side south. The barn is a side-gabled, rectangular structure and is approximately 40 feet wide and 60 feet deep.¹² The roof is clad in standing seam metal. The exterior of the barn is sheathed with vertical wood siding, except for the lower level on the forebay side, which is sheathed with wide horizontal wood siding. The barn's foundation is made of irregularly coursed rubblestone and mortar. The forebay on the east end of the barn is supported by the rubblestone foundation wall and on the west end by a wood beam and post into which is set a door or fixed panel of vertical wood boards over which are nailed several horizontal and diagonal wood planks. In the lower level of the barn, timber framing, light weight lumber studs, and circular sawn floor joists were observed.

On the barn's west façade are two two-over-two fixed single sash windows and a human door. The rolling door bar runs along the entire length of the façade, but it is unclear if there are in fact rolling doors (CHECK THIS). An earthen wagon ramp leads from the driveway to this façade. On the barn's east façade are two rolling barn doors in the projecting forebay, and on the lower level, five dutch doors and three six-over-six double hung sash windows. On the south gable end, there are two double hung sash windows in the rubblestone stone foundation— a two-over-two and a six-over-six. There are also two windows on the north gable end. On both gable ends, the vertical wood siding in the gables appears to slightly overhang the vertical wood siding of the barn wall below.

¹¹ Measurements were taken from digital images only.

¹² Ibid.

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Mr. Brandenburg stated in 2007 and 2009 that his father built this barn “about ninety years ago.” Consequently the barn was built circa 1917 – 1919.¹³

Garage/Equipment Shed (circa 1945) (contributing)

To the southwest of the dwelling house and northwest of the barn, on the west side of the driveway stands a garage or equipment shed built by Mr. Jeremiah Brandenburg in about 1945. Mr. Brandenburg noted that the garage was built from timbers taken from an old barracks used to keep horses and for storage. The barracks stood near the bank barn. The garage faces east toward the driveway and is about 17 feet wide by 18 feet deep. It is a front-gabled one-story building with a corrugated metal roof with plain projecting eaves and close verges, vertical board-and-batten siding, and a rubblestone foundation. The garage opening on the east façade has the characteristic polygonal shape of carriage houses and corncribs in the area. The garage door is made of flush, vertical wood siding, within which are two narrow human doors. It is unclear whether the entire garage door is an overhead door or not. There are no openings on other facades. The garage is made of timber frame construction with the addition of several cross braces but no regularly spaced wall studs. Mr. Brandenburg uses the garage to store farm vehicles and equipment.

Agricultural Outbuildings: Corn Crib/Equipment Shed and Chicken House (both circa last quarter 19th century – first quarter 20th century) (both contributing)

There are two more agricultural outbuildings on the homestead.

To the southwest of the garage is a side-gabled, one-story, rectangular structure, probably a single-pen corn crib and equipment shed that has been adapted for other uses. From an aerial view, the roof footprint appears approximately square, because the structure has an extended eave on the north side that forms a shelter for farm equipment. The extended eave is supported by diagonal wood struts. The structure faces north. The roof is made of corrugated metal, and the walls of loosely spaced wide vertical wood planks, except under the easternmost window opening on the north façade, which has loosely spaced narrow wood slats. The structure appears to be raised up off the ground to allow air to circulate. The gable ends are narrow, approximately three or four feet wide. There is a wide rectangular opening under the peak of the gable on the east façade, and openings under the eaves along the north façade, probably for air circulation. There are also two window openings on the north façade and a human door opening between them. This structure is similar to the single-pen corncrib at Historic Resource #17-9 Old Chiswell Place, #17-24 East Oaks, both on the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation, and both dating from the late 19th century. Thus, it is likely that this corncrib/equipment shed also may date from the same period or from the early 20th century, when William Asbury Brandenburg bought the farm and constructed other buildings.

¹³ Telephone conversation of 2009, op.cit., and site visit of 2007.

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To the west of the garage is a shed-roofed, one-story rectangular outbuilding that faces south toward Mullinix Road. This structure is probably a chicken or poultry house and is approximately 30 feet wide by 12 feet deep.¹⁴ The roof is clad with standing seam metal and has exposed rafters and the walls with wide vertical wood siding. There are three window openings and a wide door opening on the south eaves side. Poultry houses were often oriented south for light and warmth. This structure is similar to one of uncertain date at Historic Resource #10-1 Friendship Farm as well as to one at #23-115 Willow Grove, date approximately 1913. The chicken house at #15-16 probably dates from the last quarter of the 19th century or first quarter of the 20th century.

¹⁴ Measurements were taken from digital sources only.

8. Significance

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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	1914	Architect/Builder
Construction dates		
Evaluation for:		
<input type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Maryland Register	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 Clagett-Brandenburg Farm and Log Tobacco House, is significant for its rare, intact log tobacco house (perhaps the best example in the county), its intact agrarian landscape, its highly representative collection of agricultural buildings showing farm life from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, the remarkable integrity of its buildings and structures, and a pattern of ownership illustrative of the extensive kinship communities in Montgomery County's Agricultural Reserve. The following sections examine the farm's ownership patterns and the area's tobacco culture and tobacco houses.

Farm and Family History

The farm has been associated with a number of notable Montgomery County families: Thompsons, Clagetts/Mullineaux', Watkins, and Brandenburgs, and there were clearly interrelationships among the owners.

Land Patent: On April 13, 1774, an 1101-acre tract of land in what is now the Damascus area of Montgomery County but was then Frederick County was patented by Matthew Pigman of Frederick County as "Pleasant Plains of Damascus."¹⁵ In 1776, Montgomery County was created from Frederick County. On May 19, 1819, a portion of Pleasant Plains of Damascus as well as portions of other tracts were resurveyed and patented as Ephraim's Good Luck by Ephraim Etchison and eight of his siblings, including William Etchison.¹⁶

William O.M. Clagett and Elizabeth (Mullineaux) Clagett: William O.M. Clagett (b. ca. 1818) married Elizabeth Mullineaux (b. 1825) on December 27, 1841 in Frederick County.¹⁷ In a deed recorded on November 30, 1847, William O.M. Clagett purchased a 144.5-acre tract of Pleasant Plains of Damascus and an adjoining 19-acre tract of Ephraim's Good Luck from James M. Thompson and his wife Elizabeth, of Frederick

¹⁵ Pleasant Plains of Damascus, Patented Certificate 3067, MSA [Maryland State Archives] 1197-3484.

¹⁶ Ephraim's Good Luck, Patented Certificate 140, MSA S 1202-201.

¹⁷ William N. Hurley, Jr., Our Maryland Heritage: The Mullinix Families (Maryland: Heritage Books, 2000), page 20.

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County.¹⁸ The Clagetts appear to have held the farm until about 1879.

William O.M. Clagett's ancestry is unclear, but Clagett family members had been living in the vicinity since prior to 1814 and in fact had owned the aforementioned 19 acres at one time.¹⁹ The heirs of two of the early Clagett landowners in the vicinity – Samuel and William (not William O.M. Clagett) – received money damages in 1834 when Long Corner Road was platted.²⁰ Long Corner Road bisects the farmland that William O.M. Clagett and Elizabeth Clagett purchased from James. M. and Elizabeth Thompson in 1847, perhaps indicating that this was originally Samuel and William Clagett's farmland.

Elizabeth (Mullineaux) Clagett's ancestry is known, and her family members lived nearby. Elizabeth was the daughter of Charles Mullineaux (b. 1770, d. 1836) and Elizabeth Shipley (b. circa 1805), of Anne Arundel County.²¹ Her brother, Asbury Mullineaux (b. circa 1810) owned land to north near the junction of present day Gue Road and Long Corner Roads (Historic Resource #15-11). In 1867, Asbury purchased a 193.5 acre farm for his daughter, Sarah Mullinix Brandenburg (Elizabeth's niece), which was south of William and Elizabeth's

¹⁸ Further research is needed to establish how the Thompsons acquired to the two tracts. Perhaps Elizabeth Thompson was a Clagett and inherited the land. See next footnote.

¹⁹ Montgomery County land records indicate that a Samuel Clagett died intestate prior to 1814, and the Court ordered a commission appointed to divide his land (see Montgomery County Deeds V282, recorded November 23, 1820, and JA 23/178, recorded December 23, 1890, for references to this commission). According to Deed JA 23/178, a portion of this land – 19 acres of Ephraim's Good Luck (formerly a part of Pleasant Plains of Damascus) -- was once allotted to a "William M. Clagett" in 1819. This 19-acre tract appears to be a narrow strip of land below Historic Resource #15-16. According to Deed V282, recorded November 23, 1820, Ephraim and John Etchison of Montgomery County sold this same 19 acres of Ephraim's Good Luck to a "William Clagett of Montgomery County." (Perhaps there was confusion as to who owned the land, since Ephraim's Good Luck was surveyed in 1814 and patented to the Etchisons in 1819, right when the Court had ordered the commission to allot Samuel Clagett's land to his heirs. Thus, the Court may have ordered the Etchisons to sell this portion to William Clagett.) This 19 acres was eventually part of the land conveyed to William O.M. Clagett by James M. Thompson and his wife Elizabeth in 1847. The family relationships among "William Clagett," "William M. Clagett," "William O.M. Clagett," the Thompsons, and the Etchisons are uncertain.

²⁰ Plat and Certificate BS 6/542, recorded September 26, 1834, in the Montgomery County Land Records.

²¹ Op. Cit., Hurley, pages 17 – 21.

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farm and included the aforementioned 19 acres.²²

William O.M. and Elizabeth Clagett presumably built the main block of the dwelling house at Historic Resource #15-16 after they purchased their 163.5-acre property in 1847 and then lived there. Available land records, census records, and historic maps support this idea. The 1850 Census shows William and Elizabeth living in the Clarksburg District of Montgomery County with three young children and a fourteen-year-old boy named Henry Hilton. William is listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$500.00. The 1860 Census shows Elizabeth, presumably a widow, living in the Clarksburg District with five children, with her real estate valued at \$800.00 and personal property at \$300.00. The 1865 Martenet and Bond Map of Montgomery County shows Elizabeth Clagett living north of Caroline Etchison (widow of William Etchison, whose farm was sold in a Trustee's sale to Elizabeth niece, Sarah Brandenburg), to the west of Long Corner Road, which is the location now known as Historic Resource #15-16, and to the east of Caleb Watkins. The 1870 Census shows Elizabeth still in the Clarksburg District and head of household, living with two of her children, one, Luther E., apparently with a wife (Joanna Watkins, daughter of Caleb Watkins who lived next door) and child. Elizabeth now has real estate valued at \$1630.00 and \$325.00 of personal property. It is unclear why the value of her real estate increased so significantly from 1860 to 1870.

William and Elizabeth Clagett probably also built the rare log tobacco house on Historic Resource #15-16. Their farm was located in the heart of an area of Montgomery County where tobacco was farmed well into the 20th century. Tobacco was a labor-intensive crop, and slaves were an integral part of Montgomery County's tobacco culture. The Montgomery County Slave Statistics of 1867 - 1868 indicate that Elizabeth Clagett had one slave as of November 1, 1864, the date slaves were freed as a result of an amendment to the Maryland Constitution. Elizabeth Clagett's slave was Otho Johnson, male, age 38.²³ Her agent/attorney is listed as Nathaniel Clagett, who owned a number of slaves and lived near Darnestown at Historic Resource #24-31 (Nathaniel Clagett Farm – Sunrise Farm)(removed from the Montgomery County Locational Atlas).

Elizabeth may have died by 1879, since she appears on neither the 1880 Census nor the 1879 Hopkins Map of Montgomery County.

Watkins Family: The Hopkins Map of 1879 lists an "R.G. Watkins" in the vicinity of what had been Elizabeth

²² See Deed EBP 7/111, recorded 1.2.1870, in the Montgomery County Land Records, and the Equity Case of 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. 3-55-9-22, Maryland State Archives, which includes a Plat and Certificate dated February 13, 1868 of the 193 3/8 acre farm (previously owned by William Etchison) that Asbury bought for his daughter Sarah Brandenburg in a Trustee's Sale. It seems the ownership of these 19 acres seems to have been unclear for some time.

²³ Montgomery County Commissioner of Slave Statistics (Slave Statistics), CM 750, 1867 – 1868. (See MSA, Archives of Maryland Online, Slavery Commission, Volume 812 – Montgomery County Slave Statistics, 1867 – 1868.)

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Clagett's house and a house immediately to the north on Long Corner Road.²⁴ Members of the Watkins family appear to have held the farm from about 1879 to 1898. In a deed recorded on December 23, 1890, Reuben E. Watkins and his wife, Endolphia Watkins, both of Montgomery County, sold the approximately 160-acre farm to William C. Watkins, also of Montgomery County.²⁵ Endolphia Watkins may have been Elizabeth Clagett's daughter: the 1860 Census lists an eight-year-old female child whose name appears to be "Eudolphus" but was probably Endolphia living with Elizabeth in the Clarksburg District. Perhaps Endolphia and Reuben married and lived on the farm between 1880 and 1890, although there is no indication of this from Census records.²⁶ Eventually, some or all of the farmland came into the possession of William C. Watkins and his wife, Carrie B. Watkins, of Montgomery County.

Brandenburg Family: In a deed recorded on December 9, 1898, William C. Watkins and his wife, Carrie B. Watkins, of Montgomery County, sold 82.5 acres of the farm to William B. Brandenburg of Montgomery County for \$2062.50.²⁷ Members of the Brandenburg family have held the farm since 1898.

William Bromwell Brandenburg (b. circa 1870) lived just across Mullinix Mill Road to the south on his mother's 193.5-acre farm (Historic Resource #15-17 Etchison-Brandenburg Farm, formerly William Brandenburg). His mother, Sarah Mullineaux Brandenburg, was Elizabeth Mullineaux Clagett's niece. On January 31, 1893, William Bromwell Brandenburg married Minnie E. Watkins (b. November 20, 1876, child of Fillmore C. Watkins, b. 1852, and Louisa E. Lyddard, b. 1858) in Montgomery County. The 1900 Census shows them living in the Damascus District with their three daughters, presumably on the farm he purchased in 1898. William B. Brandenburg unfortunately lost the farm through foreclosure, and it was sold to his nephew, William Asbury Brandenburg, on December 13, 1912.²⁸

William Asbury Brandenburg (b. December 12, 1887, d. June 16, 1963) was the son of Oliver Jordan

²⁴ Though the 1879 Hopkins Map shows an "R.G. Watkins" near what had been Elizabeth's house and the house to the north, it is unclear whether the mapmaker was trying to indicate that R.G. Watkins owned one or both properties. No R.G. Watkins is found in the title chain of Elizabeth Clagett's property, and the only R.G. Watkins in the 1880 Census in Maryland is the owner of a notions store who lives in Baltimore. The 1880 Census shows Elizabeth's son, Luther Clagett in the Cracklin District, where he is listed as head of household living with his wife, children, father-in-law (Caleb Watkins), sister-in-law, and brother-in-law. Elizabeth's property was in the Clarksburg District, so Luther may have moved (he and wife and children lived with her in 1870 on the farm), or the Census enumerator may simply have listed Elizabeth's property as Cracklin rather than Clarksburg, since the dividing line appears to have been in front of her home on Mullinix Mill Road.

²⁵ Deed JA 23/178, recorded December 23, 1890, in the Montgomery County Land Records. The land area of the farm is listed as "160 acres, 1 rood, 13 square perches of land more or less.)

²⁶ The 1880 Census has no listing for and Endolphia or Eudolphus Clagett or Watkins but does show an 18-year-old Reuben E. Watkins living in the household of his father, John W. Watkins, apparently to the north near Grafton Becraft (Historic Resource #15-7) in the Clarksburg District. The 1890 Census has no listing for either Reuben or Endolphia.

²⁷ Deed TD 6/270, Montgomery County Land Records.

²⁸ Deed JLB 230/446, Montgomery County Land Records, Alexander Kilgour, Assignee, to William a. Brandenburg.

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Brandenburg and Carrie C. (Reiblich) Brandenburg. William Asbury Brandenburg made a number of improvements to the farm. As did his uncle, William Bromwell Brandenburg, William Asbury Brandenburg grew up on the 193.5-acre farm (Historic Resource #15-17) across the street on the south side of Mullinix Mill Road. As noted in a prior section, William Asbury Brandenburg was unmarried when he bought the 82.5-acre property and moved into the old dwelling house. He built the new section of the house around 1913 or 1914, when he married and had his first child. His wife was Bessie May Burdette (b. September 14, 1891, d. March 30, 1951), and they had their first child, Annie Laretta Brandenburg, on April 27, 1914. William Asbury Brandenburg also built the barn around 1917, and in about 1945, his son, Jeremiah E. Brandenburg (current owner), rebuilt the smoke house and built the garage from the timbers of an old barracks that stood near the bank barn. In a will made September 27, 1951, William Asbury Brandenburg bequeathed money to his four other children and willed the “rest and residue” of his estate, presumably including the farm, to Jeremiah.²⁹

Jeremiah E. Brandenburg assumed ownership of the farm after his father, William Asbury Brandenburg, died in 1963, although no deed was made transferring the property to Jeremiah. Jeremiah was born on the property on January 22, 1925, and worked the farm with his father. On May 19, 1948, Jeremiah married Mary Mildred Linthicum (b. May 9, 1930, d. 2008, daughter of Purdum Burdette Lithicum and Edna Wilson Hyatt). Jeremiah and his wife lived together on the farm, sometimes wintering elsewhere, until she died last year. Jeremiah continues to live on the property. Under his ownership, the property has maintained its remarkable integrity.

Montgomery County's Tobacco Culture and Log Tobacco Houses

Tobacco figures prominently in the settlement and history of Montgomery County. The last vestiges of the county's tobacco culture are its log tobacco houses and slave quarters, and both are rare. In the late eighteenth century, tobacco houses were the most common outbuildings in the county.³⁰ Today, no more than five or six tobacco houses remain, and they are found mainly in the northern reaches of the county, where tobacco was farmed well into the 20th century. The log tobacco house at Historic Resource #15-16 is the best example of a standing tobacco house in the county – highly representative, unaltered, in its original location, intact, highly visible from a public road, and within an intact agrarian landscape largely unchanged from its mid-nineteenth century antecedents. Soil types in the upper county are suitable for tobacco, and further research is needed to determine varieties grown over time and curing methods, although it is likely that fire-curing was predominant.

²⁹ See VMB 165 436, Will of William Asbury Brandenburg, made September 27, 1951, in the Montgomery County Office of the Register of Wills.

³⁰ Todd H. Barnett, “Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves: A Portrait of Montgomery County in 1783,” in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Volume 89, No. 2, Summer 1994, page 189. Data in the article is derived from the 1783 Tax Assessment of Montgomery County (MSA S-1161), levied on the state's counties by the Maryland General Assembly.

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Tobacco and Montgomery County's Settlement and Economy: Montgomery County was established in 1776 out of lands that made up the lower portions of Frederick County and that were once part of Prince George's County.³¹ Its lower reaches, including Georgetown, were ceded to the Federal Government in 1791 for the creation of the District of Columbia, the nation's new capitol. The first patents for lands in what became Montgomery County were filed in the 1680's by land speculators who continued to live elsewhere in Maryland.³² The first non-native American settlers were English planters from the Chesapeake who arrived in the early 1700's seeking new and cheaper lands for the cultivation of tobacco.³³ These planters found Montgomery County's moisture-retaining silt-loam soils well suited for growing certain varieties of tobacco, and they quickly established tobacco plantations, first along the region's rivers and streams and then throughout the county. Landowning opportunities were limited because large land tracts were owned by speculators, and tobacco planters farmed the land primarily as tenants. Rather than invest in permanent buildings, they instead invested in transportable labor – slavery -- to help control the costs of producing tobacco, which was a labor-intensive crop.³⁴

By the mid-1700's, tobacco had become an integral part of Montgomery's economy: tobacco merchants from Glasgow and Whitehaven had set up stores on the upper Potomac to sell local tobacco to the French; tobacco inspection warehouses had been established in Georgetown (and Bladensburg) to ensure quality control and allow local planters to compete with Virginian tobacco planters across the Potomac; and tobacco became a common form of currency, as attested to by the bill of sale and deeds found in Montgomery County land records.³⁵

By 1790, fully one quarter of the United States' tobacco exports came from Maryland, and one-fifth of that from Montgomery County.³⁶ However, reliance on tobacco proved problematic for Montgomery County and led to new directions for the county. By the early 1800's tobacco monoculture had severely depleted Montgomery County's soils. Tobacco also was an unreliable cash crop: prices were depressed from the mid 1790's to the 1840's with only two rallies, once in the postwar years after 1815 and once for a period in the 1830's.³⁷ Tobacco planters began to move out of the county to fresh lands in the south and west, and farms

³¹ See Edward B. Mathews, "The Counties of Maryland, Their Origin, Boundaries, and Election Districts," in *Maryland Geological Survey General Report, Volume 6, Part V* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1906), original from Harvard University, digitized Aug. 23, 2007, see Google Books, pages 518 - 519.

³² Richard K. MacMaster and Ray Eldon Hiebert, *A Grateful Remembrance: The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland* (Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976), pages 8-9.

³³ Clare Lise Cavicchi, *Places from the Past: The Tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery County, Maryland* (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission: 2001), pages 5-6.

³⁴ Barnett, op. cit., page 190.

³⁵ MacMaster and Hiebert, op. cit., pages 13-14.

³⁶ Ibid, pages 116.

³⁷ Ibid.

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were abandoned. Montgomery County's agriculture reached a low ebb about 1830. However, Quakers in Sandy Spring started experimenting with scientific farming methods and helped introduced new farming implements, techniques, and fertilizers to the County. They also formed the first agricultural societies to help disseminate farming knowledge and advancements.³⁸ Farmers of German and Scots-Irish descent started moving down from Pennsylvania and Frederick, bringing with them a more diversified and sustainable agriculture. Slowly wheat and grains began to replace tobacco as the predominant crops and more fruit trees and livestock were introduced. By the early 1900's, multi-purpose bank barns became a common feature of the landscape.³⁹

Nevertheless, tobacco held on in the upper reaches of the county. By 1850, one third of the farmers in the Cracklin District and three quarters of the farmers in the Clarksburg District were still planting tobacco, versus only three percent of the farmers in Berry's District (lower eastern portion of the County).⁴⁰ By 1879, tobacco was still being produced by farms in the Clarksburg, Cracklin, and northern Mechanicsville Districts -- i.e., around the upper county towns of Olney, Laytonsville, Hyattstown, Goshen, Germantown, Gaithersburg, Dickerson, Dawsonville, Darnestown, Damascus, Clarksburg, and Cedar Grove -- but not in other places in the county.⁴¹ Jeremiah Brandenburg's father, William Asbury Brandenburg, continued to plant tobacco at Historic Resource #15-16 until the 1930's, when price drops no longer justified the labor. The area around Clarksburg, Damascus, and the Upper Patuxent became the county's last stronghold for tobacco. Tobacco was still planted there up until the 1980's by a few farmers, then production stopped.⁴² Recently, two farmers in the Clarksburg area started planting small amounts of tobacco again.⁴³

Tobacco's era has come to an end both in Maryland and Montgomery County. In 2001, the state offered a buyout to Maryland's tobacco farmers in return for growers agreeing never to plant tobacco again. Many farmers took up the offer.⁴⁴ In 2009, the General Assembly voted unanimously to abolish the State Tobacco

³⁸ Ibid, pages 119 – 129.

³⁹ Cavicchi, op.cit., pages 9-10. See also Robert J. Brugger, Maryland: a Middle Temperament 1634 – 1980 (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), page 69.

⁴⁰ MacMaster and Hiebert, op. cit., page 125.

⁴¹ T.H.S. Boyd, The History of Montgomery County Maryland (Westminster, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 2001; originally published in Clarksburg, Maryland, 1879), pages 119 – 144.

⁴² Telephone conversation with Jeremy Criss, Montgomery County Department of Economic Development, Agricultural Services Division, June 24, 2009; telephone conversation with Douglas Tregoning, University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources Maryland Cooperative Extension, July 1, 2009.

⁴³ Telephone conversations with Jeremy Criss and Doug Tregoning, *ibid*.

⁴⁴ National Trust for Historic Preservation, "11 Most Endangered – Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland" at <http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/sites/southern-region/>, retrieved June 25, 2009. See also Cecil H. Yancy Jr., "Buyout Brings Changes to Maryland Farm Landscape," *Southeast Farm Press*, April 9, 2004, at <http://southeastfarmpress.com/new/maryland-buyout/>, retrieved July 3, 2009.

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Authority, which was established in the 1940's to conduct auctions at warehouses so that farmers could get the best prices for their tobacco crops. The last tobacco warehouse was in Hughesville, Maryland, and the last auction took place in 2006.⁴⁵ Farm statistics tell the tale of tobacco's demise in Montgomery County: in 1850, Montgomery County produced 426,995 pounds of tobacco, in 1945, 70,112 pounds, and in 1997, none.⁴⁶

Tobacco Houses: The state's tobacco buyout has had the effect of rendering obsolete the frame tobacco houses in southern Maryland, where tobacco was still an important crop until recently. Devoid of purpose and facing development pressures, these frame tobacco houses began to fall into disrepair and vanish at an alarming rate. In 2004, the frame tobacco barns of southern Maryland were placed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. Currently, the Southern Maryland Heritage Area Consortium is seeking group designation for five of these barns on the National Register of Historic Places.⁴⁷

Montgomery County's log tobacco barns are fewer, have sat idle longer, are as historically and architecturally significant, and are no less endangered. In 1783, there were 607 tobacco barns in Montgomery County, according to the schedules of the Tax Assessment of 1783. These structures were log or frame and fairly evenly distributed throughout the five tax districts of the county. They were about the same size as dwelling houses, which were the only buildings more numerous than tobacco houses that year.⁴⁸ In 1976, when the *Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites in Montgomery County Maryland* was published, there were perhaps twelve known tobacco houses, and they were all of log construction. Probably none date earlier than the 1800's, though further research is needed to substantiate this. Field surveys and aerial photos show that no more than six of these log tobacco houses still exist, some in ruins, some greatly altered, and some no longer in-situ. These log tobacco houses were all in the upper reaches of the county, with most of them in the Clarksburg, Damascus, and Upper Patuxent areas. In addition to the Brandenburg Log Tobacco House, other known and definitively identified standing log tobacco houses in Montgomery County include:

⁴⁵ Christy Goodman, "Demise of Tobacco Agency Closes chapter in History," *The Washington Post*, April 16, 2009, at <http://www.washingtonpost.com>, retrieved June 25, 2009.

⁴⁶ United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, *The Census of Agriculture: 1850, 1950, 1997*, at http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/About_the_Census/index.asp.

⁴⁷ National Trust for Historic Preservation, "11 Most Endangered – Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland" at <http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/sites/southern-region/>, retrieved June 25, 2009.

⁴⁸ The Tax Assessment of 1783 was commissioned by the Maryland State Legislature to levy taxes on the counties to help defray Revolutionary War costs. The Assessment collected information about the soil and land, housing, farm improvements, slaves, demographics, and wealth. See MSA S-1161 and Todd H. Barnett, *op.cit.*, page 185, 189, 190. Barnett asserts that the tobacco houses were of log or frame, apparently based on the 1783 Assessment. However, there are no known frame tobacco houses in Montgomery County.

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- Historic Resource #10-27 Samuel B. Watkins Farm Log Tobacco House and Corn Crib, at 13013 Prices Distillery Road. This log tobacco house has been modified to accommodate an interior central corn crib. Modifications include removal of some interior cross poles, exterior logs, and chinking, and construction within the interior of a corn crib. Cross poles or tiers still exist within the roof space. The log tobacco house is not visible from a public road.
- Historic Resource #10-50 Jeremiah Norwood Farm Log Tobacco House, in Little Bennett Park. This roof and cross poles or tiers of this tobacco house are collapsing. Because it is located in a park, the public has access to this structure.

There may be several other standing log tobacco barns in Montgomery County, but further research is necessary to determine whether these log structures are in fact tobacco barns. These include the log structures at Historic Resource #15-28 Luther W. Moore, at 7201 Damascus Road, which has been significantly altered; #15-30 Log Barn, once located at the end of Halterman Road but moved and attached to #17-54 Quarry Master's House; and #14-46 Allin Log Tobacco House, at 22201 Davis Mill Road, which was moved on-site and converted to residential use.

Of these six possible remaining log tobacco houses, the Brandenburg Log Tobacco House is the best example in the county – unaltered, in situ, with walls, roof, and cross poles intact, highly visible from a public road, in good condition, on an intact farmstead of high integrity, and within an agrarian landscape largely unchanged from the mid-1800's, when the tobacco house probably was built. Further, the Brandenburg Log Tobacco House is highly representative of the known tobacco houses in Montgomery County. Montgomery's known tobacco houses were log rather than frame and generally rectangular, with rounded and sometimes hewn logs joined by V-notches, chinking of diagonally laid stones covered in daub, a low rectangular opening along one side, a steeply pitched roof with vertical boards in the gables, and tiers of cross poles in the interior across which tobacco laths, sticks, or metal spears were laid. The cross poles ran from eave side to eave side and rafter to rafter, and the lowest tier of poles was generally several feet off the ground.

Tobacco Harvesting and Curing Methods: Tobacco houses were used for curing tobacco. Curing is the process that imparts tobacco's color and taste. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica,

Tobacco is harvested 70 to 130 days after transplanting by one of two methods: (1) the entire plant is cut and the stalk split or speared and hung on a tobacco stick or lath, or (2) the leaves are removed at intervals as they mature. The leaves of cigar-wrapper and aromatic tobaccos are strung using a needle, and leaves to be flue cured are loped using a string tied to a lath or stick that is hung in the curing barn. To prevent breakage and bruising during the handling necessary in curing, it is desirable for the leaf to wilt without sunburning. Tobacco may be left in the field from a few hours to two days to wilt.

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The three common methods of curing are by air, fire, and flue. A fourth method, sun curing, is practiced with aromatic types and to a limited extent with air-cured types. Curing entails four essential steps; wilting, yellowing, colouring, and drying. These involve physical and chemical changes in the leaf and are regulated to develop the desired properties. Air curing is accomplished mainly by mechanical ventilation inside buildings. Coke, charcoal, or liquid petroleum gas may be burned to provide heat when conditions warrant. Air curing, which requires from one to two months' time, is used for many tobaccos, including dark air-cured types, cigar, Maryland, and Burley.

The fire-curing process resembles air curing except that open wood fires are kindled on the dirt floor of the curing barn after the tobacco has been hanging for two to six days. The smoke imparts to the tobacco a characteristic aroma of creosote. The firing process may be continuous or intermittent, extending from three weeks to as long as 10 weeks until curing is complete and the leaf has been cured to the desired finish.

The barns for flue curing are small and tightly constructed with ventilators and metal pipes, or flues, extending from furnaces around or under the floor of the barn. Fuels used are wood, coal, oil, and liquid petroleum gas. If oil or gas heaters are used, flues are not needed. Heat is applied carefully, and the leaves are observed closely for changes in their chemical and physical composition. Flue curing requires from four to eight days' time and is used for Virginia, or bright, tobacco. In the process called bulk curing, the leaves are loaded evenly in racks arranged in a curing chamber.⁴⁹

Fire was the most likely method of curing tobacco in Montgomery County's known log tobacco houses, given their chinking and mortar, steep, tall roofs, lack of piers to raise the tobacco houses off the ground and promote air circulation, and lack of other intermittent ventilation openings. The tobacco leaves were probably kept on the stalks, and the stalks notched and hung from laths that were laid across the cross beams, or, perhaps later, speared on metal poles that were laid across the cross poles or tiers. Support for this idea is found in two sources. The first, an 1875 treatise on tobacco, quotes from an 1842 circular issued by tobacco buyers who dealt mainly with Maryland leaf tobacco and who were giving instructions to new tobacco growers in Ohio:

The Maryland system is to fire without flues, and when the precaution is taken to lay planks or boards directly over the fire, accidents seldom occur. Slow fires are kept up for the first four or five days after the house is filled, so as to give it a moderate heat throughout, until the Tobacco is generally yellow, then the fires are raised or increased so as to kill the leaf and stem in forty-eight hours or less. When cured on the stock [stalk], as is done in Maryland, it can be better assorted, or the different qualities more readily separated than when stripped in the field and cured in the leaf...The process of curing unfired, or air-dried tobacco, is similar to the above, except the firing; when so cured, it is more difficult to condition, so as to

⁴⁹ Tobacco," *Encyclopedia Britannica* 2009, Encyclopedia Britannica Online School Edition, retrieved July 1, 2009, at <http://www.school.eb.com/eb/article-68019>, pages 3 and 4.

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make it keep; but it generally sells quite as well. Planters should be very careful to have their Tobacco good dry condition when they deliver it to the dealer or purchase, as it is all-important to him to receive it free from dampness or moisture, which bruises it and injures its quality. We think such management as directed above would raise the value of Ohio tobacco as high as similar quality of Maryland.⁵⁰

This 1875 source shows a drawing of an Ohio log tobacco “shed” that is similar to a Montgomery County log tobacco house and states that:

In the counties bordering the Ohio River, where a large quantity of tobacco is raised, the tobacco sheds are to be seen on every hand, the smoke issuing from the sides of the building, giving a stranger the idea of a burning building rather than the curing of a great staple.⁵¹

The second source that supports the idea that tobacco in Montgomery County was fired cured is a 1980 newspaper interview with a long-time Upper Patuxent resident. In the interview, Motie B. Cuthbertson, then 83, recounts her life at Four County Farm, where she moved in 1906, when she was ten. Four County Farm is located at Parr’s Spring (Historic Resource #15-1), which forms the northernmost boundary point for Montgomery County. The article notes:

Tobacco, once a major Montgomery County crop, had depleted the soil before the turn of the century and thereafter was cultivated on a limited scale only. [Motie] Cuthbertson still remembers how the leavers were cured.

“They used to have metal spears with a point, and they speared the tobacco stalks on them. In the fall, they would hang the spears between two poles in the tobacco barn. You had a furnace below that you fired, and cured the tobacco till it dried out. Sometimes it would take a week, sometimes three or four days, depending on the weather. After that, you closed up the barn. In January, you’d slip the tobacco stalks off the spears. You’d have to have an outbuilding to strip the leaves from the stalks. You’d end up with the three grades – the leaves at the bottom of the stalk, the leaves in the middle, and the leaf at the top, which were used to roll cigars. You’d store the leaves in big hogsheads. At the auction in the spring, the buyers knocked a hole in the hogshead. They pulled out a few bundles of tobacco and graded it. Your price was determined by that handful of leaves and how they graded it.”

Motie Cuthbertson said she and her brothers and sisters used to help strip the tobacco leaves from the stalks...⁵²

⁵⁰ E. R. Billings, Tobacco: Its History, Varieties, Culture, Manufacture and Commerce (Harford, Connecticut: American Publishing Company, 1875), pages 330-331, at Google Books.

⁵¹ Ibid, page 412.

⁵² Emily Isberg, “Motie Cuthertson remembers ‘Good old days’ at Four-County Farm,” Sentinel, February 7, 1980.

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Another source, MacMaster and Hiebert, disagrees on the curing method used in Montgomery County and asserts that:

A Montgomery county tobacco house usually was built of *unchinked logs*⁵³ [emphasis added] so air could circulate and dry the tobacco; if the autumn was very wet, planters kept fires burning in the tobacco house. Even in the eighteenth century, a few planters flue-cured their tobacco over hickory fires to produce a bright tobacco, but this practice never was common. Planters and workers stripped the cured tobacco leaves from the stalk and packed it in bulk for sorting. Later they carried it to the prize-house for grading or pressing into a hogshead for shipment. They planted the next year's crop in the ground before they prized last year's crop and set the new plants out in the fields before the hogshead was loaded on a wagon bed or flatboat to begin its journey to market.⁵⁴

Tobacco Varieties and Montgomery County Soil Types: Perhaps curing methods were dependent upon the variety of tobacco to be cured. Further research is necessary to determine the varieties of tobacco grown in Montgomery County's different soil regions over time and the curing methods used for each variety. If tobacco varieties were grown that were typically air-cured, then Montgomery County may well have had frame and unchinked log tobacco houses, as some sources claim, since each could allow air circulation.

A survey of sources gives clues to what tobacco varieties might have been grown in Montgomery County. In colonial times, tobacco planters in the Chesapeake region grew Oronoco and Sweetscented tobacco.

Each was distinguished by its different thickness, texture, and shape of the leaf. The Oronoco leaf was bulkier, coarser, and had a sharper look like a fox's ear. The Sweetscented leaf was rounder and had finer fibers. Oronoco which was grown all around the Bay, was stronger in flavor, while Sweetscented, which was grown on the banks of the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers, had a milder taste. Sweetscented was considered the best in the world and as a result in brought a better price than Oronoco. However, Oronoco, which was thought to be too strong for the Englishmen, was in great demand in the rest of Europe. For that reason Oronoco, although inferior by English standards, came to have a much wider market than the Sweetscented, and was usually more profitable to planters.⁵⁵

Barnett, who has been cited previously, implies that Oronoco tobacco was still being grown in Montgomery County in 1783, a post-colonial year, and he notes that:

⁵³ Our survey of log tobacco houses in Montgomery County show them to be chinked rather than unchinked.

⁵⁴ MacMaster, and Hiebert, op. cit., page 117; see also page 18.

⁵⁵ "Economic Aspects of Tobacco During the Colonial Period 1612-1776" at <http://www.tobacco.org/History/coloniaaltobacco.html>, pages 3 and 4 of 8, retrieved 6/25/2009, citing Middleton, Arthur Pierce, *Tobacco Coast* (Newport News, Virginia: Mariners' Museum, 1953), pages 93 – 94.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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[Montgomery County] suffered because of its suitability for growing Oronoco tobacco. This strain had long been grown on the siltier soils of tidewater Virginia plantations and in much of Maryland. Unlike the sweet-scented or brighter strains of Oronoco, which grew well in relatively dry, yet fertile sand commonly found near rivers, some Oronoco seeds grew best in heavy, dense soils that retained water. When cured, the sweet-scented and bright seeds produced a smooth, low-nicotine tobacco that became the standard of quality in England. Cured to a heavier, darker, rather bitter taste, the cheaper Oronoco sold well in other parts of Europe. Good sweet-scented soils could be found in parts of many tidewater counties, and particularly along the York, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers below the fall line. But in the mid-eighteenth century, the best Oronoco soils may have been the fertile silt loams of Montgomery County. The port of Georgetown, and Montgomery tobacco particularly, had good reputations in the late eighteenth century.⁵⁶

It is less clear what tobacco varieties were grown in the various soil regions of Montgomery County in the 1800's and 1900's and how they were cured. Perhaps Oronoco (of Orinoco) continued to be cultivated. In its article on tobacco, the Encyclopedia Britannica notes generally that:

Orinoco strains of seed are sown to grow leaf for flue curing. The Pryor Group are grown to produce the dark air-cured and fire-cured types. Burley and Maryland strains are seeded for the production of light, air-cured tobaccos. Broadleaf and seed-leaf strains, Havana seed, Cuban, and Sumatra varieties are for the production of cigars....Flue-cured, Maryland, cigar binder, and wrapper types of tobacco are produced on sandy and sandy-loam soil, with a sandy and sandy-loam subsoil where local conditions permit. Burley, dark air-cured, fire-cured, cigar-filler, and cigar-binder types are grown on silt-loam and clay-loam soils, with clay subsoils.⁵⁷

MacMaster and Hiebert note that burley was grown in the Clarksburg and Damascus areas:

Tobacco held its own in the Clarksburg and Damascus areas until about 1919, when the shift to dairying became evident there, too. The total acreage for tobacco in 1919 was only 134 acres, but the productivity of the tobacco lands remained high. Burley tobacco, which produced from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds to the acre, was chiefly grown. Usually it was grown on only 2 or 3 acres of a farm; other tobacco acres were planted in wheat or clover to allow the land to rest. The tobacco grown in Montgomery County was not suitable for

⁵⁶ Barnett, op. cit., page 187, citing Franklin Knight, ed., Letters on Agriculture from His Excellency George Washington (Washington: Franklin Knight, 1847), page 43; Harry J. Carman, ed. American Husbandry, Columbia University Studies in the History of American Agriculture, No. 6 (New York, 1939), page 161; Nannie Tilley, The Bright-Tobacco Industry (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1948), page 8; Lewis C. Gray, Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860 (2 vols; Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1948), 1:217-18; Milton Whitney, "Tobacco Soils," U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 83 (Washington, 1898), page 8; and Richard K. MacMaster, "Georgetown and the Tobacco Trade, 1751-1783), Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C., 1966-1968, pages 1-33.

⁵⁷ "Tobacco," Encyclopedia Britannica 2009, Encyclopedia Britannica Online School Edition, retrieved July 1, 2009, at <http://www.school.eb.com/eb/article-68019>, pages 1 and 2 of 5.

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cigarettes, so the change in American smoking habits in the Twenties affected County tobacco growers.⁵⁸

The general soil map shown in the Soil Survey of Montgomery County, Maryland (issued July 1995) shows that the soils in the Clarksburg/Damascus/Upper Patuxent area contain silt-loam and loam surface layers, drain well in some places and poorly in others, and generally are well-suited for cultivating crops, hay, or pasture. The 1916 Soil Survey shows these soils as suitable for agriculture, including tobacco.⁵⁹ None of the major soils found in the Clarksburg/Damascus/Upper Patuxent area are classified by the Soil Survey of 1995 as prime farmland, which occurs mainly in the central rather than the northern reaches of the county. Prime farmland is defined as land that is best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and it produces the highest yields with minimal expenditure of energy and economic resources. Further, farming it does the least damage to the environment. Perhaps tobacco was farmed into the 20th century (and once again, in the 21st century) in the Clarksburg/Damascus/Upper Patuxent area because its soils were suited to tobacco and not as well suited to other crops, which could be grown more efficiently in the central area of the county. If true, this helps explain why the preponderance of Montgomery County's log tobacco houses are found in the northern parts of the county.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ MacMaster and Hiebert, op. cit., pages 242 – 243.

⁵⁹ Maryland Geological Survey, Wm. Bullock Clark, State Geologist, in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Soils, Milton Whitney, Chief, *Map of Montgomery County Showing the Agricultural Soils 1916*, in the possession of the Montgomery County Planning Department/Historic Preservation Section and Research and Technology Center.

⁶⁰ United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station and Montgomery Soil Conservation District, Soil Survey of Montgomery County, Maryland, issued July 1995, pages 9, 11, 75, 140, and the General Soil Map at the end of the publication.

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DEED AND PATENT RESEARCH

Deed #	Date	Parties	Land
Will – VMB 165 436 (William Asbury Molesworth	Will – 6/16/1963 or 7/17/1963	William Asbury Brandenburg wills the “rest and residue” To son Jeremiah E. Brandenburg	Will “Rest and residue” presumably includes Current Tax Acct. 12-00924585, P430, 26360 Mullinix Mill Rd, Mt. Airy, Mont. Cnty, MD VMB 165 436 Pleasant Plains of Damascus (legal description on SDAT real property data, VMB was Virginia M. Black, Register of Wills from 1958 – 1966) Per SDAT, 82.38 acres
JLB 230/446	1912.12.13	Alexander Kilgour, Assignee, of MC, GRANTOR To William <u>A.</u> Brandenburg, GRANTEE (William A. Brandenburg is William Asbury Brandenburg) [NOTE: First, on 1912.10.12, Cornelius A. Mullinix assigned mtg. at TD5/344 to Alexander Kilgour for purpose of foreclosure.]	Deed In consideration of premises and sum of \$1.00 (see below) (and the sum of \$3465.00 – see below) Mortgage in TD 5/344 conveyed property from Wm B. Brandenburg and Minnie E. Brandenburg to George W. Mullinix on 1898.11.1; and George W. Mullinix assigned mtg to Cornelius A. Mullinix on 1911.7.1, and mortgagors defaulted, and “Said Cornelius A. Mullinix on 1912.10.12 assigned said mortgage to Alexander Kilgour for purpose of foreclosure...and Alexander Kilgour, assignee...sold all the property ...to William A. Brandenburg for the sum of \$3465.00... and the sale was ...reported to the Circuit Court for MC in Equity Cause 2878 and by an order passed therein dated 1912.11.9 was finally certified and confirmed...Now therefore in consideration of the premises and the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), ...Alexander Kilgour, Assignee, ...grant(s) unto William A Brandenburg all that tract...in MC...being a part of a tract of land called “Pleasant Plains of Damascus”, and part of the same land as conveyed... [at JA 23/178...” 82 1/2 acres

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TD 6/270	1898.12.9	<p>William C. Watkins and Carrie B Watkins, his wife, of MC, GRANTOR</p> <p>To</p> <p>William B. Brandenburg, of MC, GRANTEE</p>	<p>Deed \$2062.50</p> <p>Land in MC Part of Pleasant Plains of Damascus</p> <p>Same as at JA 23/178</p> <p>“Beginning at the end of 64 perches reversed on seventh line of said conveyance, it being in center of crossroads and running thence w/the public road leading to Long Corner north...west...north...west...then leaving said road and running across said land south...west...south...west...to end of 52 1/8 perches on third line of whole tract...south...east...south...west...south...w est...south...west...then by straight line to beginning”</p> <p>82 ½ acres more or less</p>
TD 5/344	1898.11.1	<p>William B. Brandenburg and Minnie E. Brandenburg, his wife, of MC, MORTGAGOR</p> <p>To</p> <p>George W. Mullinix, of Carroll Cnty, MORTGAGEE</p> <p>“FOR FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS VIDE EQUITY 2878”</p> <p>1911.7.1 George W. Mullinix assigns mortgage to Cornelius A. Mullinix</p>	<p>Mortgage</p> <p>“Wm. B. Brandenburg and Minnie E. Brandenburg are now indebted to George W. Mullinix for \$1600.00 by their promissory note of even date herewith.</p> <p>Now this mortgage witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of One Dollar, the said Wm. B. Brandenburg and Minnie E. Brandenburg his wife do grant to George W. Mullinix his heirs or assign...all that piece or parcel of land..in MC..being part of a tract of land called Pleasant Plains of Damascus containing 82 ½ acres...being the same land ...described ...in a deed of conveyance from William C. Watkins and Carrie Watkins, his wife, to the said Wm. Brandenburg bearing even date with these presents...Provided that if the said Wm. B. Brandenburg and Minnie E. Brandenburg...pay the said George W. Mullinix...the aforesaid sum of 1600 dollars</p>

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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			and with the interest thereon...then this mortgage shall be void...But in case of default...then the entire mortgage debt intended to be hereby secured...then the entire mortgage debt...shall at once become due...and these present are..declared to be made in trust, and the said Georg W. Mullinix, his heirs...are hereby authorized and empowered...to sell the property hereby mortgaged...and to grant and convey the same to purchaser.”
JA 23/178	1890.12.23	Reuben E. Watkins and Endolphia Watkins, his wife, of MC, GRANTORS To William C. Watkins of MC	Deed “\$105.00 over and above the mortgage debt on the hereafter described premises” “Being same land as conveyed to William O.M. Clagett by James. M. Thompson and wife by deed dated 9/20/1847 ...in SPS [SIC – should say STS] 3/233.” “Being Part of a tract called Pleasant Plains of Damascus, and also being part of a tract called Ephraims Good Luck” “Beginning at the beginning of said land allotted to William M. Clagett by Samuel Clagett and others, appointed by commission to divide said land in 1819, it being the end of the 25 th line of Pleasant Plains of Damascus and running thence...north...west...to a stone, then north...west...to the third line of a conveyance from Rodolphus G. Watkins and wife t Eli T. Lawson by deed dated 10.2.0 .1879 and recorded in EBP ??/253...thence w/said line reverse south...east...to a stone at end of 2 nd line of said conveyance, then with it reversed south...west to a stone, then with a line as agreed upon by Benjamin F. Burdett and others south...west to a stone south...west to the beginning of the second part as conveyed by James M. Thompson and wife to William O.M. Clagett and then w/ said conveyance east...Then north ...east...to the place of beginning” 160 acres, 1 rood, 13 sq. perches of land more or less

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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STS 3/233	1847.11.30	<p>James M. Thompson and Elizabeth Thompson, his wife, of Frederick County, GRANTORS</p> <p>To</p> <p>William O.M. Clagett of Montgomery County</p>	<p>Deed \$200.00</p> <p>Land in Montgomery County— [Pt. 1 in Pleasant Plains of Damascus (144 acres), Pt. 2 in Ephraims Good Luck(19 acres)]</p> <p>(1) “...the same being part of a tract of land called Pleasant Plains of Damascus... Beginning at the end of the 25th line of the Pleasant Plains of Damascus and running thence with said line...northwest...then leaving the outlines of the whole and running north...west...to the 11th line of the whole tract then with said line south...east to ... to the end thereof, then by a straight line to the beginning containing 144 and a half acres more or less”</p> <p>(2) “part being a part of a tract of land called Ephraims Good Luck Beginning at a small oak standing by a bounded hickory on the west side of Seven Harbour Branch and running thence east...to the 25th line of the Pleasant Plains of Damascus...then with said line...north...east...then west..to a stone then with a straight line to the beginning containing 19 acres more or less”</p> <p>?144.5 plus 19 = 163 acres total , or is it 144.5 inclusive of 19 acres – unclear (total not mentioned in deed)</p>
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Land Patent: *Pleasant Plains of Damascus*, Patented Certificate 3067, MSA S 1197-3484
Patented 1774.4.13, Surveyed 1773 .12.20
1101 Acres, Surveyed for and patented by Matthew Pigman, Frederick County

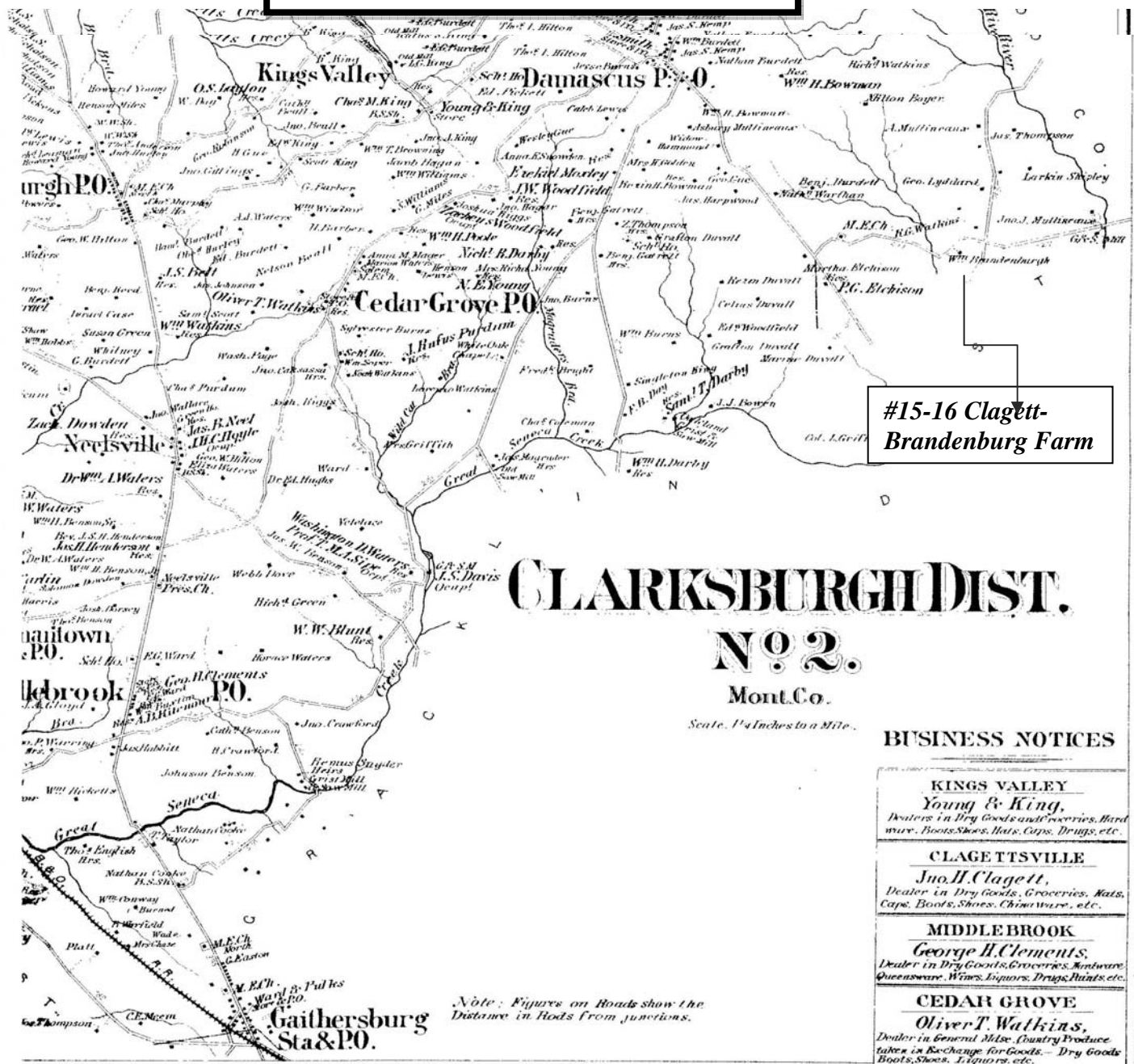
Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Continuation Sheet

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1879 G.M. HOPKINS MAP EXCERPT



#15-16 Clagett-
Brandenburg Farm

CLARKSBURGH DIST. NO. 2.

Mont. Co.

Scale, 1/4 Inches to a Mile.

BUSINESS NOTICES

<p>KINGS VALLEY <i>Young & King,</i> Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Druggs, etc.</p>
<p>CLAGETTSVILLE <i>Geo. H. Clagett,</i> Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Chinaware, etc.</p>
<p>MIDDLEBROOK <i>George H. Clements,</i> Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wines, Liquors, Druggs, Paints, etc.</p>
<p>CEDAR GROVE <i>Oliver T. Watkins,</i> Dealer in General Wholesale Country Produce takes in Exchange for Goods. — Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, etc.</p>

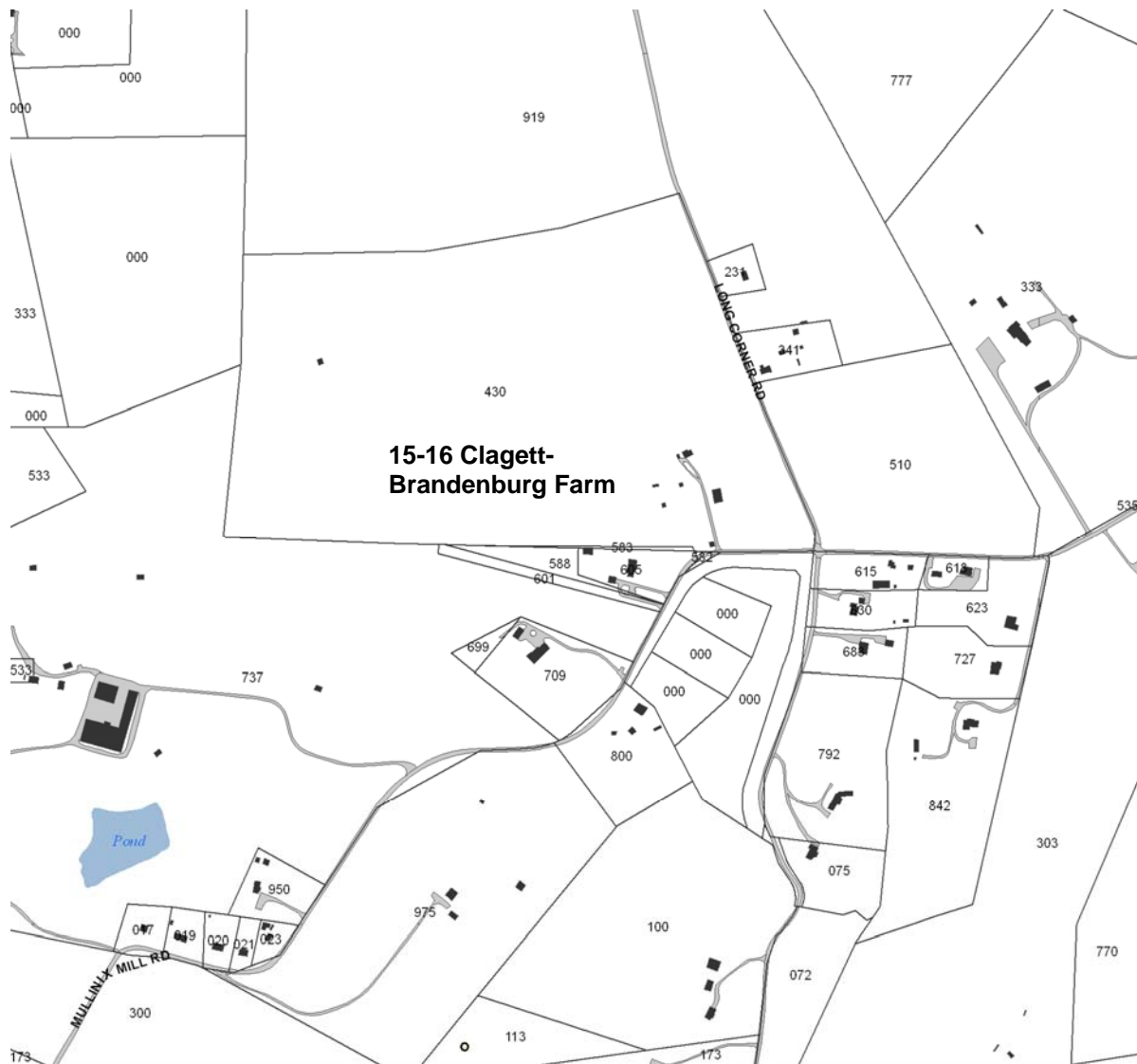
Note: Figures on Roads show the Distance in Rods from junctions.

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Name : Clagett-Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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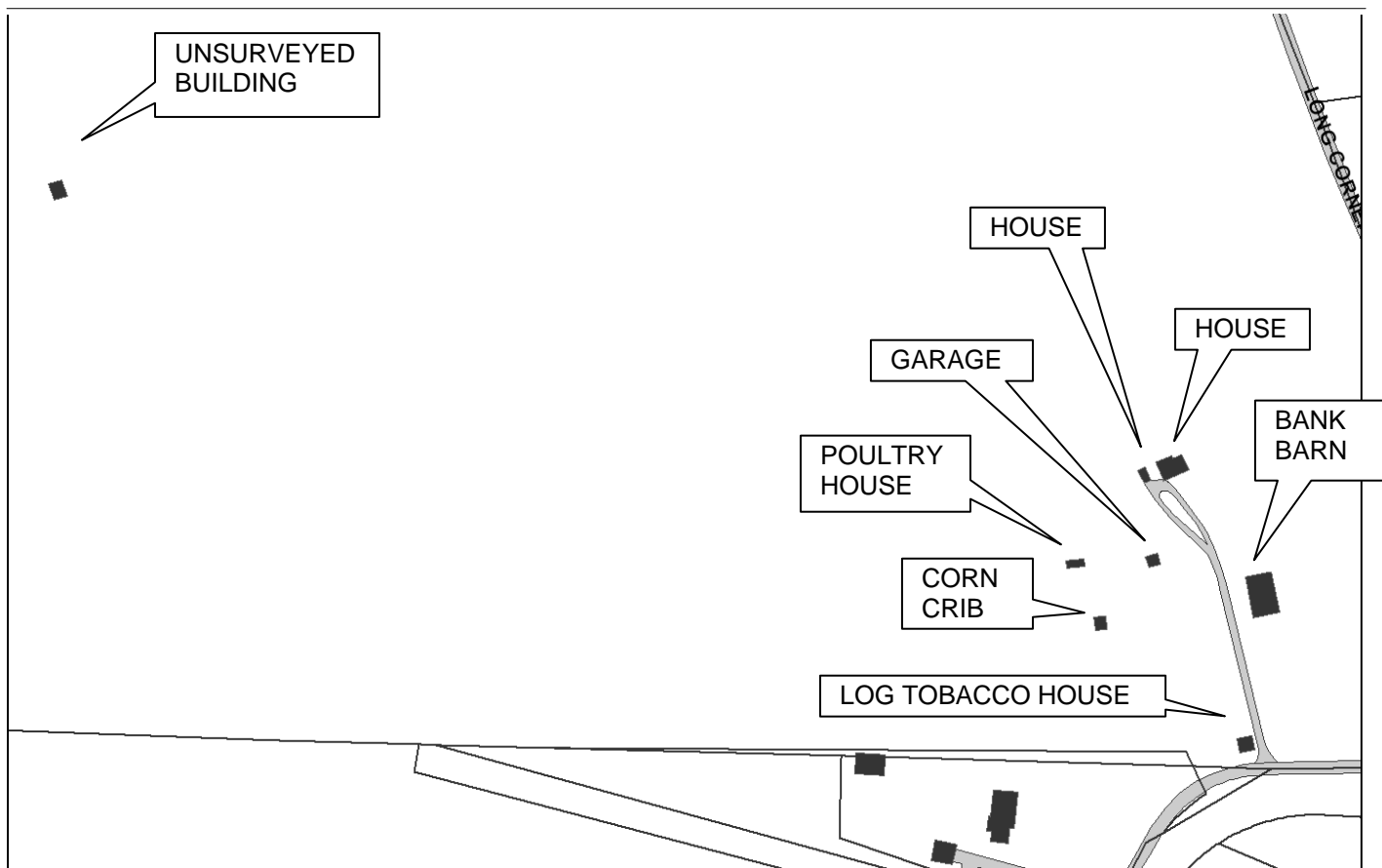


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Name : Clagett- Brandenburg Farm
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15-16 Brandenburg Farm

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name : Clagett-Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)

Dwelling House: main block, west and south façade; part of east ell, south façade.

Summer Kitchen: west and south façades.

Smoke House (to rear of Summer Kitchen): west and part of south façades.

Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Dwelling House: south façade.
Summer Kitchen: south and east façades.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-16

Name : Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Dwelling House: east façade.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-16

Name : Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)

Above -- Dwelling House: east ell and main block (with shed porch), north facades.

Left -- Dwelling House: east ell, north façade; main block, east and north facades.

Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007



Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-16

Name : Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Summer Kitchen (left of tree): east façade.
Smoke House (right of tree): east and north façades.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Summer Kitchen (right): north and west façades.
Smoke House (left): west façade.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)

Log Tobacco House: south (gable) and east (eave) facades, with driveway to right.

Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. 15-16

Name : Brandenburg Farm
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#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)

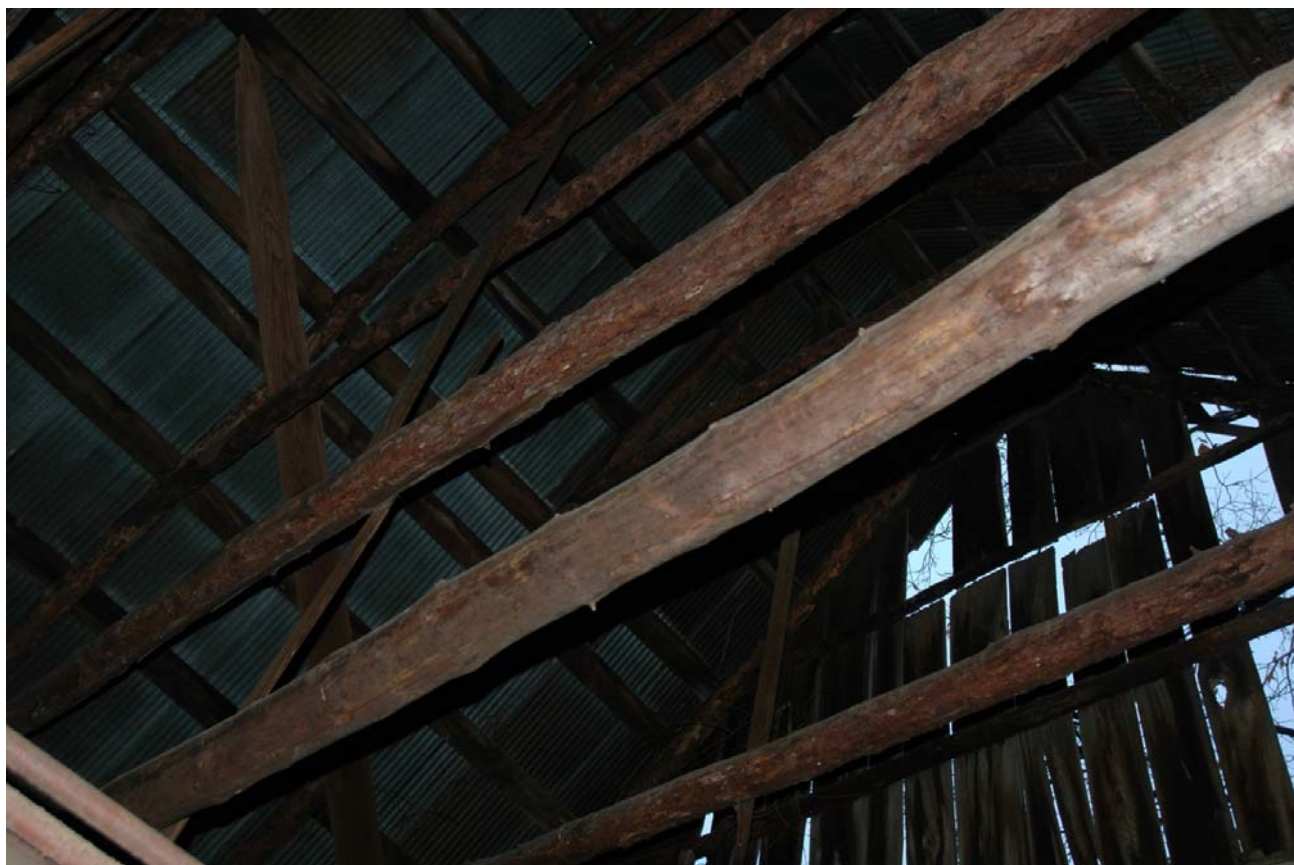
*Log Tobacco House: north (gable) and west (eave) facades, with Mullinix Mill Road to left.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)

Log Tobacco House: tiers of interior cross poles running between opposing rafters, and interior view of north gable end.

Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)

Log Tobacco House: notched cross pole adjoining east eave side of structure.

Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Bank Barn: west façade.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Bank Barn: east façade.
Sandra Youla, 12.12.2007*

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Garage/Equipment Shed: east and north façades.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Corn Crib/Equipment Shed: east and north façades.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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*#15-16 Brandenburg Farm (Log Tobacco House)
Chicken House: south and east façades.
Sandra Youla, 12.11.2007*

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. 15-16

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property P430 -- 82.38 acres (partially surveyed);

Acreage of historical setting 103.5 (includes above parcel plus P510 – 21.12 acres)

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

The farm consists of two parcels, one in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Long Corner Road and Mullinix Mill Road (Parcel P430, Tax Id#12-924585), and one in the northeast quadrant (Parcel P510, Tax Id#12-924596). The parcel in the northwest quadrant, P430 (partially surveyed), consists of 82.38 acres and contains the historic homestead, farmland, and a wooded area. The historic homestead is located in an area of about 4.2 acres in the southeastern corner of this parcel. The homestead contains a dwelling house, rare log tobacco house that sits right on the road, summer kitchen, smoke house, bank barn, garage/equipment shed, and two small agricultural outbuildings. The wooded area (unsurveyed) is about 11 acres and runs along the western boundary of P430, and there appears to be a structure in the woods, judging from aerial photographs. The other parcel, P510 (unsurveyed), consists of 20.12 acres and is entirely farmland judging from aerial photographs.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sandra Youla		
organization	MNCPPC/MCPD – Historic Preservation Section	date	6/30/2009
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:
Historical Trust

Maryland

Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name : Clagett-Brandenburg Farm
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- *United States Federal Census, 1790 – 1930*, Heritage Quest Online, through the Maryland Public Libraries SAILOR Project at <http://www.sailor.lib.md.us/cgi-bin/hqo>, and directly at <http://www.heritagequestonline.com/>.

Deeds, MdLandRec.Net, at <http://www.sailor.lib.md.us/cgi-bin/hqo> and <http://www.heritagequestonline.com/>:

- Within chain of title for Historic Resource #15-16:
 - See Deeds and Patent Research, #15-16 Brandenburg Farm and Log Tobacco House under *Section 8: Significance* in this document for specific deed references.
- Other Deeds and Road Plats/Certificates:
 - Deed V282, recorded November 23, 1820, Montgomery County Land Records.

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
Continuation Sheet

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- Deed JA 23/178, recorded December 23, 1890, Montgomery County Land Records.
- Deed EBP 7/111, recorded January 2, 1870, Montgomery County Land Records.
- Plat and Certificate BS 6/542, recorded September 26, 1834, Montgomery County Land Records (for Long Corner Road).

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Name : Brandenburg Farm
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