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HISTORIC STRUCTURES

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

MARYLAND

AUGUST 28, 1969

001065

MUMMA FARM - "SPRING HOUSE"

PIPER FARM - "SLAVE QUARTERS"

SHERRICK FARM - "SMOKE HOUSE"

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

History Data

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

MARYLAND

by

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to satisfy the research needs as enumerated in the Historical Resource Study Proposal ANTI-H-4, Historic Structure Reports on the Dorsey Farm, Smoke House, the Piper Farm Slave Quarters and the Spielman Farm Spring House, Antietam National Battlefield Site.

Each of these buildings was heavily involved, as were the others of their farm complex, in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, in which Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan turned back the invading Confederate host under General Robert E. Lee. Around these buildings the storm of battle broke in almost unparalleled fury as the Federal command attempted to crush alternately the Confederate left, involving the Mumma (Spielman) Farm, the center, involving the Mumma and Piper Farms, and the Confederate right, involving the Sherrick (Dorsey) Farm.

From daybreak to sunset the battle raged in unrelenting desperation through cornfields, orchards, woodlands, and meadows, piling high the dead by the thousands along fences, roadways, rock ledges, and around farm buildings.

How the battle affected each of the farms and the subject buildings has been explored in some detail in "Battle Brief"; the identity of the owners in "Family Data"; successive ownership in "Chain of Title"; and construction and alteration in "Construction and Structural

Change." Supplementing each subject farm is an "Appendix" and a section entitled "Maps and Illustrations."

All three studies have been prepared as separate entities in one bound volume and, in the interest of historical identity, war-time names of the farms have been used throughout the report.

Each subject structure here covered is the original though each has undergone structural change in varying degree. Least affected of all is the "Smoke House" of the Sherrick Farm.

In the preparation of the report, chief reliance has been placed on primary sources:

1. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies Prepared under the Direction of the Secretary of War . . . Series I vol XIX In Two Parts-Part I-Reports Washington: Government Printing Office 1887.

   These reports, frequently prepared in considerable detail, are indispensable in establishing battle significance of the subject farms.

2. The Carman (Ezra Ayres) Papers

   (Manuscript Room, Library of Congress.)

   These papers include an exhaustive study of the Battle of Antietam prepared by a participant, Colonel Ezra A. Carman, who commanded the 13th New Jersey in the attack on the left conducted by Maj.-Gen. Joseph Mansfield's 12th Corps. He was

heavily engaged in the Dunkard Church sector supporting, on the right, Brig.-Gen. George S. Greene's brigade. Commenting on the regiment's participation Brig.-Gen. George H. Gordon writes: "This regiment, also for the first time this day under fire, moved boldly in and in an orderly manner toward General Greene's position, and I am much gratified to report that the general has spoken to me of their conduct in terms of high commendation." (The War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. 19, Part 1, p. 496.)

In 1894 Carman prepared the historical documentation for the 14 Antietam Board Troop Position Maps that were based on a special field survey by E. B. Cope and drawn by Charles H. Durand. These maps which were used as the guide to the marking of the battlefield, serve as a basic battle reference in this report.

In preparing his map documentation, Carman corresponded extensively with surviving officers of participating units who were furnished sections of the maps pertinent to their unit participation. They then delineated, as best they could from memory and from visits to the field, their specific battle positions. A number of these manuscript maps appear in the report with special reference to

fighting in and about the Mumma and Piper farms. As such they give fresh intimacy to the role of these farms in battle interpretation.

Sections of the Antietam Board Map have also been used to show the position of the separate buildings in the farm complex. This is true on the Mumma and Piper Farms. On the Sherrick Farm the relationship is best shown in a contemporary photograph by A. Gardner.

3. The Court of Claims

(a) Henry C. Mumma and Samuel Mumma, Jr. -No. 334 Congressional Case

Executors of

Samuel Mumma Deceased
vs.
The United States

(b) Henry Piper
vs.
The United States -No. 445 Congressional Case December Term, 1886-87

(c) Victor H. Newcomer Adm. of Joseph Sherrick Deceased -No. 42,237
Reported Dec. 29, 1876

(See: Diplomatic, Legal, and Fiscal Records Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C.)

These claims are invaluable not only for the detailed information they provide on battle impact on the subject buildings but also for the intimate

glimpse they give of the socio-economic fabric of the way of life of the well-to-do German farmer of the Antietam Valley.

4. Family Data

For information on the Mumma family we are particularly indebted to Mrs. Virginia Hildebrand, great-granddaughter of Simon Mumma. Mrs. Hildebrand, who lives in Hagerstown, Maryland, has graciously made available family photographs and documents for reproduction. Of special interest are the letters, of James F. Clark, dated New Bern, North Carolina, March 19, 1906, and of Simon Mumma, dated Sharpsburg, Maryland, March 22, 1906, relative to the wartime burning of the Mumma house and barn. Seldom, if ever, has the wartime destruction of a building been described in such intimate detail by a battle participant and family member.

Particularly valuable to the architectural study of the Piper Farm "Slave Quarters" are two postwar photographs copied through the courtesy of Mr. S. Webster Piper, Hagerstown, Maryland, son of Ellsworth Piper, who was born on the farm in the spring of 1862. One photograph is of the 1880 period, the other 1912-14. By comparing the two it is possible to quite closely pinpoint significant structural changes in the building--first in the construction

of an 8' extension and second in raising the roof of the structure.

No close descendants of the Sherricks were found in the community. Limited information, however, of a pertinent nature was found in deeds and in the Sherrick Claim for war damage.

5. Court Records

The Court records in Hagerstown, Maryland, and the sources in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, were indispensable in establishing the chain of title on the subject properties. Appreciation is expressed for the assistance received from County Engineer H. Seibert, Assistant Clerk Agnes Hartman, and the law firm of Crossley and Latimer of Hagerstown, who made available to the writer their file on the Sherrick estate.

This search revealed significant evidence relative to the period of construction of the subject buildings. In all three instances Mumma, Piper, and Sherrick appear to have purchased established eighteenth century farms--Mumma on May 6, 1796; Piper on August 29, 1845 (original patent by John Elwick August 4, 1742); and Sherrick on May 23, 1796.

Appreciation is expressed to Miss Susan Nettles, Archivist II of the Hall of Records, for the helpful

assistance rendered in patent search with special reference to the Piper Farm.

6. Photographs and Sketches

Of special value to the Mumma "Spring House" study and the Sherrick "Smoke House" study are the A. Gardner photographs taken in 1862, the glass negatives of which are in the Library of Congress. These photographs of exceptional clarity are most revealing in architectural detail. The one clearly establishes that the wartime roof of the Mumma "Spring House" was completely destroyed by battle, as is substantiated by Waud's sketch, while the other shows a shingle roof on the Sherrick "Smoke House" so different in design and length as to definitely establish that the existing shingles on the house are not original.

Special appreciation is expressed to Mr. John R. Winters of Middletown, Maryland, for his kindness in loaning the writer the manuscript volume, "Antietam," prepared by the late Fred Wilder Cross, of South Royalston, Massachusetts. Born September 15, 1868, Mr. Cross was privileged to know intimately many of the chief participants of the war who materially aided him in his work as State Military Archivist of

Massachusetts. His volume "Antietam," which relates to a visit to the field, September 17, 1919, is extensively illustrated with photographs of farms and buildings that played a prominent part in the battle with a text that records information gleaned from wartime owners and their descendants. Of pertinent interest in this report is the photograph of "Jerry" Cornelius Summers, ex-slave of the Pipers who lived in the "Slave Quarters" as a much beloved "member of the family."

Extracts of architectural comments from the report of Architect Archie Franzen--"Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Section, Survey Report For Piper Farm, Dorsey Farm, Spielman Farm, Antietam National Battlefield Site, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service"--have been included with copies of architectural drawings of the subject buildings to combine under one cover the most pertinent historical and architectural findings relative to the subject buildings. We wish to express special appreciation to Architect Franzen for his generous cooperation in this and other phases of the study.

In the interest of brevity, no attempt has been made to present the background of the Civil War or

to explore in detail the many facets of the Maryland campaign that evolved from Lee's brilliant victory at Second Manassas, August 28-30, 1862. The war has been described as the most dramatic, significant event in the history of the American people as an independent republic. It was a supreme experience that exacted the utmost in courage, valor, and self-sacrifice. Out of the crucible of civil strife was welded a new nation destined for world greatness with a new dimension of human freedom.

Four years in duration, the war exacted a shocking casualty in excess of 600,000 men. Fought on three major fronts--the West, the East, and the sea--it covered a land area in excess of 3,000 miles, affecting deeply every segment of American life.

The impact of battle is here intimately shown upon three farm families--the Mummas, the Pipers, and the Sherricks. Touched by fire, their homes and buildings have won for themselves a sense of immortality we attempt to preserve.

Finally appreciation is expressed to Historian Frank B. Sarles for carefully proofreading the study and to Mary Shipman for her excellent work in typing the report.

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C H A P T E R I

MUMMA FARM - "Spring House"

Battle Brief (Daybreak - 1 p.m.)

The Battle of Antietam was fought September 17, 1862, in three main stages, each of which involved intimately one or more of the three farms represented in this study. The first stage heavily involved the Mumma farm, the second stage the Mumma and Piper farms and the third the Sherrick farm.

Appreciating the advantage of position which the Mumma farm provided, Brig.-Gen. A.R. Lawton, about 11 p.m. on September 16, ordered forward Brig.-Gen. William H. Trimble's brigade (Maj.-Gen. Richard S. Ewell's division) then commanded by Colonel James A. Walker. The brigade was placed in a plowed field of the farm connecting with Lawton's brigade on the left across the Sharpsburg-Hagerstown Turnpike and with Brig.-Gen. Roswell S. Ripley's brigade (Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill's division).[1]

Ripley also had been ordered forward on the night of the 16th to take position on the Mumma farm to cover the turnpike and support Colonel Stephen D. Lee's artillery battalion stationed along the

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1. War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1887. Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 976. Hereafter cited as O.R.

southern limits of the farm in vicinity of the Dunkard Church.[2]

So stationed, the men in Trimble's brigade were in regimental position from left to right--12th Georgia, 21st Georgia, 21st North Carolina, 15th Alabama. Near the residence, the barn, the "Spring House" and other buildings were the 21st North Carolina and the 15th Alabama.[3]

Federal pickets attacked twice during the night and a desultory fire was kept up until dawn.

At daybreak Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker's Federal Corps opened the attack on this sector with a sweeping 900 yard advance that carried through the North Woods to the Miller cornfield. Here, in desperate fighting, Brig.-Gen. George L. Hartsuff and Brig. Gen. Abram Duryea's brigades overwhelmed the Confederate brigades of Lawton and Brig.-Gen. Harry T. Hays. Colonel James A. Walker, commanding Trimble's brigade, describes the action on his front:

> Soon after daylight the enemy opened fire from a battery which was posted on a hill across the Antietam, and which consequently enfiladed our position, and, as my command was exposed to full view of their gunners and had no shelter, this fire was very annoying, but less destructive that I at first apprehended it would be. About the time my skirmishers were driven in, the

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2. Ibid., p. 1032.

3. Maps and Illustrations--Plate 1 [Map No. 1]. (Map of the Battlefield of Antietam, Prepared under the direction of the Antietam Board, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Davis U.S.A. President, General E. A. Carman U.S.V. [Historical documentation], General H. Heth, C.S.A., Surveyed by Lieut. Col. E. R. Cope Engineer, Drawn by Charles H. Ourand 1899. Maps 1-14. [Hereafter referred to as Antietam Board Map].

> enemy also opened on us from the front with artillery. The line of infantry which they brought up first, advanced to the edge of the woods where my skirmishers had been posted, and opened fire upon us to which my men replied with spirit and effect, holding them in check.[4]

So severe was the enfilading fire from the Federal batteries on the east bank of the Antietam that it inflicted serious loss to the men of Ripley's command for over an hour. "During this while," writes Ripley, "a set of farm buildings in our front were set on fire to prevent them being made use of by the enemy." About 8 o'clock the command was ordered to close to the left. "The troops," continues Ripley, "sprung to their arms with alacrity and moved forward through the burning buildings in our front, reformed on the other side, and opened a rapid fire upon the enemy."[5]

The troops of the command moved forward in support of Brig.-Gen. John B. Hood's division to recapture the cornfield in desperate fighting about 7:30 a.m. In the height of this bloody action, Ripley received a severe wound in the throat which would have proved fatal had not the bullet passed through his cravat.[6]

As Hooker's attack spent itself, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Mansfield's XII Federal Corps pushed rapidly forward to renew the blood bath. The divisions of Brig.-Gen. Alpheus Williams and Brig.-Gen. Samuel W.

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4. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 976.

5. Ibid., pp. 2-33.

6. Ibid., p. 1027.

Crawford, attacking separately, struck the Confederates in the West Woods. Fighting from behind the cover of projecting rocks, the command of Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones met and shattered the attack. The left of the attack, however, drove Hood's Confederates back across the fields toward the Dunkard Church, opening up a great gap in their line. Into this gap swept Brig.-Gen. George S. Greene's Federal division, overrunning the Mumma farm while Brig.-Gen. William H. French's division plunged past the Roulette farm to strike the Confederate brigades of Col. A. H. Colquitt, Brig.-Gen. R. E. Rodes, and Brig.-Gen. George B. Anderson stationed in the Sunken Road.[7]

"So terrific was the fire of our men," writes Maj. Orrin J. Crane of the Seventh Ohio, "that the enemy fell like grass before the mower; so deadly was the fire that the enemy retired in great disorder."[8]

Only a desperate stand by the Confederate brigades of Brig.-Gen. Jubal A. Early and George B. Anderson stopped Greene's thrust at the Dunkard Church. Thundering past the burning buildings on the Mumma farm dashed the Federal batteries of Capts. John A. Tompkins and J. Albert Monroe, supported respectively by the 102nd New York, the 3rd Maryland, and the 28th Pennsylvania and the 57th Ohio.

By 10:30 a.m. Greene, in heavy fighting, had penetrated the

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7. Maps and Illustrations--Antietam Board Map No. 8--Plate II, p. 95.

8. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 506.

southern portion of the West Woods and had driven the Confederates back to gain full possession of the Mumma farm. In a bold thrust about this time, the 27th North Carolina, moving from the Reel cornfield, swept forward, in a 900-yard advance, to gain the Mumma cornfield before it was repulsed by the 53rd Pennsylvania, the 1st Delaware, and the 14th Connecticut.

By noon the Mumma farm was largely in Federal hands and the major action in this area had ended. An hour later two six-gun batteries of Capts. Wm. H. Hexamer and Augustus Martin had moved up to take position in the plowed field just beyond the still-smouldering Mumma buildings. Col. Wm. H. Irwin's brigade (Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin's VI corps) now moved up to take position about the center of the farm where they remained until the closing action of the day.

When night brought an end to the battle the Mumma farm was a shambles. The crops were trampled, the fruit trees were stripped, the fences were down, the belongings ransacked but worst of all their home and barn had been razed by a fire that also gutted the "Spring House." No other farm on the field experienced anywhere near such damaging battle impact. It was not until the following spring that the Mummas came back to rebuild and repair their building, and recoup their fortunes.

So hasty had been their departure from the farm that they had carried away few if any of their family possessions. It was no mean task to hurriedly evacuate a family of 16 children. One of them, Samuel Mumma, Jr., in a letter to James F. Clark, New Bern, North

Carolina, dated March 22, 1906, describes the evacuation:

> My father was told the family had better get away, so we left on Monday afternoon the 15th, took nothing with us as they were cannonading then, and we were afraid there would be a battle at once. Some clothing was gotten together and the silverware packed in a basket, ready to take but in our haste to get away, all was left behind.
>
> Father and Mother and the younger children left in the two-horse carry-all (the older children walking as there was a large family) going about four miles, and camped in a large church called (The Manor Church), where many others were also congregated.
>
> On Tues evening a friend and I came back to the house, thinking to get some Clothing, but found that everything of value had been taken. I then started for Sharpsburg, and at the ridge on the field above the house, where the line had formed, Gen. D. H. Hill and some other officers had me brought to them and questioned me as to whether I was a member of that family; and then asked me about the different roads to Antietam Creek. I gave him a correct statement, although I was a Union boy. After we left, my older brother Daniel came back to the house and went to bed. Towards morning, some officers knocked at the door. Daniel, being young also, was afraid to open door, jumped out back window, left it up, and spent the remainder of the night in an upper room of a stone building that was once used by their slaves. (Slaves had been freed.)
>
> The next day he went to Sharpsburg. That morning the house & barn were burned, but we were told that Gen. Richardson's battery (a Union Gen.) shelled the barn and burnt it. Our family then went to a friends house and stayed until Spring.
>
> In the Spring of '63 we rebuilt our house and had just moved in a few weeks before the army went to Gettysburg.
>
> As they were passing through to Gettysburg an officer approached me and asked me if I knew who had burnt that house. I told him I did not; then he told me that he and eight other men were detailed by Gen. Ripley to burn the house, and that he picked up a chunk of fire from where

> they had been cooking & put it in an open window on a bed. He told me the color of the quilt and shape of bedstead.
>
> We lost crops, fencing and everything all amounting to 8 or 10 thousand dollars, and never were recompensed as the government claimed it was damaged by being right in the heat of battle.[9]

This letter was in response to one from James F. Clark to "Post Master Sharpsburg, Md." dated "3/17th 06" inquiring the name of the owner or person who lived in the brick house that was burned at the "Battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam." He writes:

> I belonged to 3d N.C. Infantry Col Wm L Derossette, [DeRosset] Ripleys Brigade, D.H. Hill's Division This House stood immediately in our front as the battle was being commenced and at time <u>just</u> was in enemies line. Genl Ripley, to prevent its occupation by sharp-shooters & protect his officers from being picked off ordered it to be burned. A volunteer call was made as to who would go and do it. 5 or 6 privates from Co. A volunteered and I took charge of them being at that time sergeant major of the Regiment. After firing the house we all got back to our line Myself being the only one hurt.[10]

A detailed evaluation of battle damage to the Mumma farm is found in Claim No. 334 Congressional Case submitted by Samuel Mumma, Jr., Executors of Samuel Mumma <u>Deceased</u> vs. The United States filed May 29, 1885, in the court of Claims:

One House destroyed by fire	2,000.00
One Barn " "	1 250.00
One Spring House & hog pen	100.00
Stock Taken	460.00
Grain of different kinds	537.25

---

9. Appendix--A p. 27.

10. Appendix--B p. 32.

Household Furniture Clothing &c	1 422.43	
Farming Implements Wagon _____?	457.50	
Fence distroyed [sic]	590.00	
Hay "	480.00	
Land damaged by traveling & Buriel	150.00	
Fifteen Cords Wood	37.00	
	$7 472.18	[sic]

A further breakdown of item losses shows:

288	Panels P. fence			360.00	
1 062	" Worm "			477.90	
16	Acres corn	13.20	$	355.00	
16	Acres fodder	5.00		88.00	
100	Bush. I. Potatoes,	1.00		100.00	
10	" S "	1.50		15.00	
75	" Apples	.50		37.00	[sic]
6	Steers	20.00	$	150.00	[sic]
2	Calves	6.00		12.00	
2	Colts	30.00		60.00	
1	Horse	100.00		100.00	
9	Shoats	3.00		27.00	
9	Hogs	10.00		90.00	
8	Sheep	5.00		40.00	
200	Chickens	.15		30.00	
12	Turkeys	.50		6.00	
2	Ducks	.25		.50	
2	Gardens	10.00		20.00	
1	House			2 000.00	
12	Bedsteads	4.00		48.00	
12	Beds	16.70		240.00	
10	Quilts	10.00		100.00	
12	Sheets	1.75		21.00	
20	Pr. Slips	.50		10.00	
36	Towels	.12	1/2	4.50	
80	Yds. 3 ply carpet	1.14		91.20	
164	" Carpet	.40		65.60	
17	" Oilcloth	1.12	1/2	19.12	
3	Bureaus	12.00		36.00	
1	Secretary	15.00		15.00	
1	wardrobe			14.00	
2	Chests	3.00		6.00	
2	Corner cupbords	12.00		24.00	
3	Safes	@ 15.00		15.00	
3	Winged Tables	5.00		15.00	
2	Stands	1.25		2.50	
3	Washstands & pitchers	1.25		3.75	
3	Washstands	1.50		4.50	
1	Parlor Stand	6.00		6.00	

1	Eight Day clock				12.00
7	Looking Glasses	1.50			10.50
6	Cane bottom chairs	2.00			12.00
1	Rocking Chair				7.00
30	Chairs	.50			15.00
1	Lounge				2.00
1	Lot of Books				10.00
1	Pr. Blinds				5.00
4	Oilcloth Blind	1.00			4.00
3	Tinplate Stoves	10.00			30.00
1	Drum				4.00
1	Parlor & Cook Stove				20.00
1	Set China Dishes				12.00
1	Tea set - China ware				15.00
1	Set common Dishes				7.00
1	Doz. Goblets				3.00
2 1/2	Doz. Tumblers	.10			3.00
1	" Stem Glasses	.05			.60
3	" Knives & forks	3.00			9.00
10	Silver T. Spoons	1.00			10.00
6	Plated Table spoons				2.40
8	Glass Dishes				
3	Doz. common spoons	.50			1.50
1	B. Butter Knives	.50			1.00
1	" Salt Spoons	1.00			1.00
4	Set Salt & Peper boxes	.31	1/4		1.25
	Kitchen furniture				25.00
100	# Sugar	@ .10			10.00
12	# Coffee	" .15			1.80
19	Stone Jars	.12	1/2		2.37
10	Glass Jars	.15			1.50
1	Doz. large crocks	.25			3.00
6 1/2	" "	.08			6.24
12	Crocks preserves	1.00			12.00
12	" Marmalad	1.00			12.00
8	" Applebutter	.75			6.00
3	Firkins lard 200#	@ .7			21.00
225#	Bacon	@ .10		C	22.50
4	Bbls Vinegar	@ 5.00			20.00
16	Gal. Wine	1.50			24.00
8	Empty Barrels	.50			4.00
1	Vinegar Hhd.				2.00
1/2	Barrell Pickels				4.00
7	Washtubs	.50			3.50
1	Washing Machine				3.00
1	Churn				1.50
2	Copper Kettles	5.00			10.00
5	Sacks Salt	2.00			10.00
5#	Pepper	.25			1.25

1	Sausage Grinder & Stuffer		3.00
1	Lard Press		.75
2	Side Saddle	10.00	20.00
5	Riding Bridles	1.00	5.00
60	bags	12 1/2	7.50
1/2	Bbl Tar		2.00
60#	Tallow	.10	6.00
150#	Hard Soap		10.50
1	Bushell Dried corn		2.00
1	" " apples		1.00
1/2	" " peas		1.50
1/2	" " beans		.75
1 3/4	" " cherries		4.00
108	Yds Muslin	@ .20	21.60
100	" Calico	" .15	15.00
12	" Cottonades,	.25	3.00
12	" Casinett	62 1/2	7.50
4#	S Yarn	@ 1.00	4.00
3	Shawles	5.00	15.00
1	Crape Shawl		15.00
10	Square "		30.00
5	Cloaks		50.00
	Made clothing for the family		500.00
1	Set of Matirs		3.00
1	Barn destroyed		1 250.00
	McCormick R		50.00
1	Wheat Drill		35.00
2	Grain Rakes		20.00
1	Wheat Fan		20.00
	Threshing Machine		10.00
1	Wheat Shcreen		6.00
	Lot of forks		6.00
6	Plows		12.00
6	Set Wagon Gear		60.00
5	" Plow "		12.00
7	Halters		7.00
1	Set C. Gear		2.00
2	Wagons	72.50	145.00
	Shop Tools		20.00
1	Cutting Box		3.00
2	Setts Harness		20.00
1	Set Buggy Harness		25.00
80	Bush. Wheat in Barn		100.00
20	" Rye	.75	15.00
25	" Corn	.65	16.25
35	Ton Hay Burned	12.00	420.00
11	" "	8.00	88.00
75	Bundles R Straw	.70	5.25
1	Hog Pen		50.00
1	Springhouse		100.00
75	Bush. Wheat taken from stack		93.75

49.	Acres of Ground encumbered so that it cannot be seeded	@ 10.00	490.00
			$7 820.63
5	Sleigh Blankets	@ 4.40	22.00
1	Buffalo Robe		3.50
3	Bush. Baskets	.40	1.20
4	Market "	.50	2.00
1	wool wheele		.50
1	Real		1.00
2	Ottomans	5.00	10.00
15	Tons Straw	6.50	97.50
	Pastureing on farm		50.00
	For roads through farm		15.00
15	cords woods		45.00
4	Hogs	10.00$	40.00
	Injury done to Carrage		10.00
1	Large Map U.S.		7.00
2	Flutes	5.00	10.00
1	Music Box		5.00
1	Wheele barrow		3.25
2	Carrage Whips	1.50	3.00
3	Riding Whips	.50	1.50
2	Glass Lamps		3.50
			330.95
After addition of five hundred Dolls allowed for Made Clothing &c			500.00

Henry F. Neikirk
Henry Piper
William Rubeth [11]

These claims not only reflect well battle damage but provide an intimate insight into the "way-of-life" of the well-to-do farmer of the Antietam Valley with a comprehensive cost list of houses, barns, animals, equipment, fences, household articles, and furnishings.

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11. Appendix--C pp. 51-58.

Following the establishment of the Antietam Battlefield Commission by Congressional Act in 1890, an effort was made to resurvey the field and prepare detailed troop position maps to permit an accurate marking of the field. The battlefield was surveyed by Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, Engineer, assisted by H. W. Mattern, Assistant Engineer. Map historical documentation was done by General E. A. Carman, who, in the Battle of Antietam, commanded the 13th New Jersey (Williams division, Mansfield's XII corps).

Sections of the map were sent to veteran units, North and South, requesting their assistance in locating as well as possible the position of their unit at a given time of the battle. This was combined with visits to the field by representative veteran units from the various States engaged. These findings were further supplemented by careful study of the official reports of the Union and Confederate officers, published in The War of the Rebellion .

A number of these maps are preserved in the Papers of Ezra A. Carman, Manuscript Room, Library of Congress, to accompany his detailed study of the battle. One of these maps shows the position of the 1st Delaware of Brig.-Gen. Max Weber's brigade (French's division, Sumner's corps). The map bears this note:

> Advanced with its right on Mumma's lane and right company crowded. Went through corn under artillery and infantry fire, confusion in crossing south fence of corn, reformed and charged, left struck the lane, quickly repulsed and fell back to north edge of corn, in grass field at 3. 75 or 80 men went forward on own hook to Mummas lane, top of ridge, and staid there sharpshooting til enemy made charge

> on a battery in grass field on the right and drove battery out.[12]

Another of these maps shows the camp position of the 1st Rhode Island Light Battery G, Capt. Charles D. Owen French's division, Sumner's corps, unattached), on the 16th of September and "Line of march on 17th" with their first position indicated on the Poffenberger farm and their second, third and fourth positions indicated on the Mumma farm. Owen, in his official report, writes:

> I went from the extreme right toward the center, and, after emerging from the woods opposite the church, was about to take a position on the open field across the road and in rear of the church, but the head of my column had hardly got into the field when our infantry came retreating over the hill, closely followed by the enemy, coming out of the woods. I therefore turned the head of the column and retired behind the burning ruins and reported to you for orders, and you informed me that there were more batteries than could be used, and I had better get my battery under cover, which I did by placing it in the open ground behind the orchard, in rear of the burning ruins.[13]

An excellent battle map has recently been prepared that graphically presents the Federal attacks against the Confederate left, center and right.[14]

Family Data

The first of the Mummas to come to the valley of the Antietam

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12. Maps and Illustrations--Map No. 3, p. 97.

13. Maps and Illustrations--Plate IV, p. 99. (O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 325.)

14. Maps and Illustrations--Plate V, p. 100.

was Jacob Mumma--a man of Pennsylvania German ancestry whose name was to soon gain prominence in Washington County. That he was a man of some means is seen by the fact that on May 6, 1796, he purchased a large three-tract farm of 324 1/4 acres from Christopher Orendorff for ₤ 5,500. The largest of these tracts was the one called "Resurvey on Smith's Hills" of 303 acres. The second tract of 10 1/4 acres was called "Part of the Resurvey on Hills Dales and the Vineyard," while the third tract of 11 acres was called "Land Called Part to Saneto."

The last tract was a particularly significant one as is seen from the following description:

> Containing Eleven acres of Land More or less Together with all and Singular the land and premises with Houses barns Stables Fields Woods underwoods Water Watercourses & meadows Together with the grice [sic] and Saw Mill and with Every of the appertenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the aforesaid three tracts of Land To Have and to Hold.[15]

From this it would appear that Jacob Mumma purchased a well established farm "with Houses barns Stables . . . grice and Saw Mill." It is not known just when Christian Orndorff settled in the valley but he was certainly there by 1791 as one of his tracts was patented that year. It is quite possible he was the builder of the Mumma "Spring House" and of the house, barns, and stables.

Jacob Mumma gives a clue to his former residence by a mortgage he secured on his farm February 20, 1797, from Isaac Ebey of Lacock

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15. Appendix D, p. 62, Deed Book I (eye) p. 764.

Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It is natural to assume in obtaining a sizable loan at that time that he would approach someone who knew him well. That he found that person in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is significant, indicating that that may well have been his former residence. This supposition has been borne out by Mrs. Virginia Hildebrand.[16]

This mortgage of 500 pounds was repaid January 9, 1802.[17]

Early in his career Jacob Mumma gave evidence of aggressive business talents that looked beyond the limits of his farm--as witness his purchase, May 9, 1797, of a lot in "Boones Berry Town." This lot was acquired from Daniel Stonesifer for £168 being the same that had been conveyed to Daniel Stonesifer November 24, 1792, by William Boone and George Boone. Lot number 13 is described as "front eighty two and a half feet and two hundred and sixty four in depth with all and singular the buildings and improvements."[18]

Within one month of its purchase he sold the lot in "Boonesberry" June 28, 1797, to John Hayes.[19] His next real estate venture involved the purchase from Joseph Chapline, April 27, 1801, of a part of a tract of "Land called Mount Pleasant." This small tract, that

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16. Deed Book K, p. 13.

17. Deed Book O, p. 156.

18. Deed Book K, p. 195.

19. Deed Book K, p. 387.

adjoined his farm, was described as "Three and five eights of an acre of land together with all and singular the buildings improvements, conveyances & advantages to the said part or parcel of Land." This was obtained from a section called Smith Hills.[20]

On March 9, 1805, he added further to his estate by acquiring one-third of the Plantation of Christian Orndorff deceased from his widow, Elizabeth Orndorff. By the will of her husband she became entitled to the "one third part of the aforesaid plantation and the back room in the aforesaid dwelling house during her widowhood." The property was acquired for "the Sum of one hundred pounds current money of Maryland to her in hand paid." The plantation from which this property was acquired is described as being "composed of three parts or parcels of land the one called 'Anderson's delight', the other called 'John's Chance' & the other called 'Abstone's forrest', also the back room in the dwelling house."[21]

On March 6, 1806, a "Relinquishment of Dower" was recorded by which Jacob Mumma added further to his estate. This indenture was between Jacob Mumma and Susanna Orndorff, widow of Jacob Orndorff, who died "Seized and possessed" of a plantation in Washington County composed of three parts or parcels of land, the one called "Anderson's Delight," the other called "Johns Chance" and the other called "Abstones Forest" supposed to contain about one hundred and eighty two

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20. Deed Book O, p. 75.

21. Deed Book R, p. 74.

acres and one half of land more or less. This was obtained for the consideration of the "Sum of five Shilings Current Money of Maryland."[22]

At the request of Jacob Mumma the following Power of Attorney was recorded January 8, 1811:

> State of Maryland Washington County, Know all men by these presents to whome it may concern that I Christopher Orndorff of the State of Kantucka do hereby these presents constitute appoint and authorize my trusty friend Jacob Mumma of Washington County and State of Maryland my whole and sole attorney to act in my stead for all my part of a Tract of Land called Vultons Rest that lyes to the south of the great Road leading from Sharpsburg to Frederick Town and to sell and dispose of the same and do hereby these presents authorize and empower the said Jacob Mumma to make a Deed of Conveyance for the aforesaid part of Vultons Rest.

The Indenture covering this transaction had been drawn August 10, 1810, for the consideration of "Twenty Shillings." The property is described as:

> Beginning forsaid part at a Marked white oak Standing on the south side of the great road leading from Sharpsburg to Frederick Town it being where the lane comes into said road between Leonard Cretyer's [?] plantation and Peter Thomas's plantation and running from thence with the said road North Seventy six degrees West twenty three and one half perches to the thirty ninth line of a Tract of Land called the resurvey on Hills dales and the Vineyard.[23]

This tract would appear to be the same one that had been patented by Christopher Orndorff July 13, 1791, of 173 3/4 acres Cultons Rest or Culton's Grove.[24]

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22. Deed Book S, p. 37.

23. Appendix--E, p. 66. (Deed Book W, p. 377.)

24. Deed Book W, p. 94.

On April 20, 1811, Jacob Mumma obtained a Land Patent--Addition to Potomac River-- 4 1/2 acres.[25] Another small tract was Patented October 26, 1812, of 16 1/2 acres called "Mummas Fancy."[26] Three years before, April 19, 1809, he had patented a tract of 10 1/2 acres called "Mummas Lot."[27]

Jacob Mumma was born April 9, 1766. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Hertzler, who bore him six children:

John Mumma	--born	December 12, 1787;	died	November 25, 1835
Barbara	--born	_____ 1789;	"	_____
Elizabeth	-- "	October 29, 1791;	"	March 3, 1838
Mary	--born	1793;	"	_____
Jacob, Jr.	-- "	June 13, 1799;	"	March 10, 1831
Samuel, Sr.	- "	November 8, 1801;	"	December 7, 1876

His second wife, Barbara Hoffman, was childless. On January 8, 1831, Jacob Mumma turned the farm over to his youngest son, Samuel, Sr. Seventeen years later Jacob Mumma, Sr., died, September 23, 1848.

Samuel Mumma, Sr., like his father, was twice married. His first wife was Barbara Hertzler, who bore him five children:

Jacob H	--born	December 27, 1824;	died	October 15, 1897
Abraham	--born	September 9, 1827;	"	July 31, 1894
John Thornton	--born	May _, 1829;	"	March __, 1830
Henry Clay	--born	_____, 1831;	"	February 2, 1908
Catherine	-- "	_____ 1833;	"	_____ , 1833

On March 2, 1834, he married Elizabeth Miller. This marriage proved a particularly fruitful one with an issue of 11 children:

Daniel S	--born	July 12, 1835;	died November 9, 1892

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25. Land Patents 2, p. 344.

26. Land Patents 2, p. 364.

27. Land Patents 2, p. 334.

Barbara Anne-born Jan. 6, 1837; died October 18, 1887
Samuel, Jr.--born Aug. 27, 1838; died November 8, 1925
Elizabeth --born Sept. 11, 1840; died January 25, 1916
Susan Savilla-born Sept. 11, 1842; died March 19, 1919
Thomas Harris-born _____ ; died in infancy
William Roulette-born Aug. 27, 1846; died December 4, 1919
Zachary Taylor-born Sept. 26, 1848; died December 16, 1906
Mary Alice --born January 5, 1851; died August 21, 1925
John Clinton-born February 23, 1854; died January 12, 1908
Cora Amelia--born February 15, 1859; died June 7, 1940.[28]

From his photograph, taken with his second wife in 1836, Samuel Mumma, Sr., appears to have been a man of powerful physique.[29] His son, Samuel Mumma, Jr., was a handsome man of 24 at the time of the battle.[30]

Chain of Title

Christopher Orndorff to Jacob Mumma:
Deed Book I, p. 764, May 6, 1796.[31]

Joseph Chapline to Jacob Mumma:
Deed Book O, p. 75, April 27, 1801.

Elizabeth Orndorff, widow of Christian Orndorff, to Jacob Mumma:
Deed Book R, p. 74, March 9, 1805.

Susanna Orndorff, widow of Jacob Orndorff, to Jacob Mumma:
Deed Book S, p. 37, March 6, 1806.

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28. Family data furnished by Mrs. Virginia Hildebrand, Hagerstown, Maryland.

29. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration-1, p. 77.

30. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration-2, p. 79.

31. [See Appendix D], p. 62.

Christopher Orndorff to Jacob Mumma:
Deed Book N, p. 377, April 10, 1810.[32]

Land Patents--"Mummas Lot":
Land Patents 2, p. 334, April 19, 1809.

Land Patents--Addition to Potomac River:
Ibid., p. 344.

Land Patents--"Mummas Fancy":
Ibid., p. 364.

Jacob Mumma to Samuel Mumma, Sr.:
Deed Book MM, p. 114.

Samuel Mumma to Barbara Mumma:
Deed Book 74, p. 253, April 1, 1876.

Barbara A. Mumma and husband [Henry Clay] to Rozin D. Fisher:
Deed Book 93, p. 144, March 26, 1885.

Rezin D. Fisher to Walter H. Snyder:
Deed Book 165, p. 610, June 14, 1923.

Walter H. Snyder to Hugh G. Spielman and wife:
Deed Book 169, p. 670, October 15, 1924.

Hugh G. Spielman & wife to United States of America
Deed Book 375, p. 392, December 18, 1961.[33]

Construction and Structural Changes

It would appear that the "Spring House", the residence, the barn and the stables were built as an operating unit during the 1790s or earlier by Christopher Orndorff or by Jacob Mumma, who acquired the three-tract farm May 6, 1796. The purchase price (£ 5,500) and the wording of the deed relative to the third tract of 11 acres--"Land Called Part to Saneto"--would indicate that Mumma purchased an

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32. [See: Appendix E], p. 66.

33. [See: Appendix F.--Deed. Appendix G-Plat], p. 70.

established farm:

> Containing Eleven acres of Land More or less
> Together with all and Singular the land and
> premises with Houses barns Stables Fields Woods
> underwoods Water Watercourses & meadows Together
> with the grice and Saw Mill.

In all likelihood the "Spring House" experienced little change other than probably a new shingle roof until the Civil War. As we have established in the "Battle Brief," it was heavily damaged in the fire that was deliberately set by the Confederates of Ripley's brigade--the task being assigned to Sgt. Maj. James F. Clark with a detachment from Co. A, 3rd North Carolina, commanded by Col. Wm. L. De Rosset. It was burned early in the morning of September 17, 1862, to prevent its occupation by Federal sharpshooters. Though it is possible that the "Spring House" was deliberately fired, it would appear more likely, from Ripley's statement, that it caught from burning debris from either the house or barn, for he speaks of "a set of farm buildings in our front were set on fire."

A.R. Waud, in a graphic sketch entitled, "Burning of Mr. Mumma's houses and barns at the fight of the 17th Sept.," shows the "Spring House" burning with the house and barn. Its roof has fallen in, giving the appearance that it had been burning for some time.[34]

Another contemporary artist, Frank H. Schell, caught the scene a little later in a sketch entitled "Scene at the Ruins of Mumma's House and Barns." Both artists depict well the dramatic action of

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34. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration-3 p. 8.

the moment.[35]

Shortly after the battle the famous war photographer, A. Gardner, visited the area to photograph the battle-scarred field. One of his photographs shows the destruction of the Mumma main buildings. Prominently shown in the foreground on the right is the "Spring House," roofless and gutted but with its stone walls still intact. A fire that would have so consumed the roof would, in all likelihood, have burned the interior framing and the reputed wooden floor.[36]

The extent of damage to the "Spring House" was estimated by the Mummas in their Claim. Henry C. Mumma and Samuel Mumma, Jr., Executors of Samuel Mumma Deceased vs. The United States No. 334 Filed May 29, 1885 ___ as "1 Springhouse & hog pen $100.00."[37]

Both Waud's sketch and Gardner's photograph serve to establish the wartime appearance and location of the "Spring House" in relation to the other buildings. In 1867 the battlefield was surveyed by N. Michler, Major of Engineers, at a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile. The map was entitled, "Map of the Battlefield of Antietam Prepared by Command of Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Corps of Engrs., U.S. Army, From Surveys made under the direction of N. Michler, Maj. of Engrs. Bvt: Brig: Genl: U.S.A." The map shows well the physical features of the field--roads, bridges, contemporary ground cover

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35. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration-4., p. 83.

36. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration-5. [Mrs. Virginia Hildebrand states the "Spring House" had a wooden floor.], p. 85.

37. Appendix--C, p. 51, p. 37.

(trees vs. open fields), farm boundaries and the location of farm houses and outbuildings in relation to Sharpsburg, Antietam Creek, and the Potomac River.

In 1894 the Antietam Board, preparatory to marking the battlefield, enlarged sections of this map to permit more accurate location of troop positions by veteran units engaged in the battle. This provided an accurate scale to relate the position of the various farm houses to each other. The location of the "Spring House" is shown by an arrow on one of these sectional maps.[38]

The "Spring House" has been described by Archie W. Franzen, Architect, National Park Service, as follows:

> The spring house is constructed on stone masonry and measures 16'-3" x 24'-1". It has a main or grade floor and an attic or second floor level. Immediately adjacent and at the north end the spring from which it derives its name is located. The latter lies in a sink in the ground around which masonry enclosing walls were erected and roofed over with a vaulted brick roof for protection. Water from the spring flows into the spring house and within the structure is channeled along the inside of the north and west walls. It is then wasted through the south walk under the adjacent road and to a draw on the other side of the road.
>
> Both the south wall and more especially the east wall have developed serious bulges that threaten the collapse of this building. The outward bulge in the east wall is extensive enough that the second floor joists have only a half inch of bearing left.
>
> The tenant farmer uses the structure for processing milk. For this reason and because the interior first floor is concrete and a concrete sidewalk runs along the outside

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38. Map No. 6, p. 103.

of the west wall an investigation of the bearing condition of the wall could not be made. It is supposed that the lintels over the two side by side doors in this wall have sagged sufficiently to permit the convex bulge to occur. This in turn has probably caused the concave bulge in the south wall. These movements have in turn played havoc with the massive stone masonry and brick capped chimney serving the fireplace at the south end of the structure.

Access to the second floor is gained by an exterior door at the north end reached by climbing over the roof of the spring enclosure. It is supposed, with no supporting evidence remaining, that some form of wooden deck and steps formerly served this door.

No windows occur at the first floor level except in the west wall which has two window openings. One of these is a period window but the other, a double window, is more modern. It may have replaced a smaller and earlier window. A gable window in the south wall provides light for the second floor.

A corrugated metal roof has been applied over what appears to be original, oak, side-lapped, shingles on roofers supported by tapered rafters. There is no evidence of downspouts or gutters.

The exterior of the structure has been whitewashed many times.

The interior of the structure at the first floor level is divided into two rooms. The north room is smaller than the south room. A large fireplace is located at the east end of the south wall of the south room. The walls are plastered and whitewashed many times and the overhead ceiling joists are exposed and whitewashed.

The low sidewalls and the end gable walls of the second floor are plastered leaving the exposed rafters of the ceiling unplastered. The flooring consists of a single thickness random width wood floor boards. There is also a wood baseboard along the exterior walls.

There is no evident indications of an interior stairway

connecting the two floors.[39]

In this full, detailed description of the "Spring House," Architect Franzen leaves little that is open to question with exception of the old roof that is presently under the corrugated metal roof. The two contemporary sketches of Waud and Schell with the photograph of Gardner[40] definitely establish that the roof, all of the rafters and in all likelihood the interior framing burned at the time of the battle. It is possible that the old roof here referred to dates back to the spring of 1863 when the Mummas rebuilt the house and barn and extensively rehabilitated the "Spring House."

Photographic examination of the existing structure is further revealing both as to the character of the structure and the extent of its deterioration. The view of the "Spring House" from the northwest shows a door to the north gable wall that was apparently at one time reached by wooden steps and a platform. This view shows extensive deterioration in the gable barge boards necessitating replacement. Architect Franzen raises some question as to whether or not the near window here shown is original. A. Gardner's contemporary photograph, 1862, definitely establishes that it is.[41]

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39. Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Section, Survey Report for Piper Farm, Dorsey Farm, Spielman Farm, Antietam National Battlefield Site Prepared by Archie W. Franzen, Architect, October 1968 for the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, pp. 9-11.

40. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 3, 4 and 5 respectively, pp. 81-83.

41. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration-5, p. 85.

The view from the north shows masonry shelter of the spring pit. The overflow from the pit enters the structure by a floor trench which runs along the interior sides of the north and west walls of the north room of the structure. From this point the water is piped underground to a drainage area south of the house. Outside access to the spring pit is provided by stone retaining walls while the shelter is composed of a brick arch and headwall.[42]

The view of the "Spring House" from the southeast shows extensive deterioration of the south and east masonry walls and the chimney. The chimney is so structurally unstable as to necessitate razing and rebuilding.[43]

A more intimate knowledge of the details of construction of the "Spring House" is provided by plans prepared by student architects in the summer of 1968--William B. Flickinger, Jr., and Roy W. Reynolds, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. The sheets are entitled "Elevations" and "Floor Plans and Section" presented in Architect Franzen's report previously cited.[44]

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42. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration-7, p. 89.

43. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations-8, p. 91.

44. Maps Nos. VII and VIII, pp. 105-107.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Appendices A-H

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix A. Letter of Simon Mumma, Postmaster, Sharpsburg, Maryland, to James F. Clark, New Bern, North Carolina, dated March 22, 1906.

Answer of Samuel Mumma Jr. to James F. Clark's letter asking for information - about the Mumma house that was burned Sept. 17th 1862

Sharpsburg. Md.
March 23, 1906

James F. Clark,
New Bern. N.C.

Dear Sir:

In replay to your letter of Mar. 19 asking for some information concerning the burning of the brick house, on Sept. 17, I will say that the house referred to was owned by my ~~grand~~ father, Samuel Mumma Sr.

The house, a large brick colonial one, near the Dunkard Church, ~~was~~ was burned at the Battle of Antietam.

My father was told the family had better get away, so we left on Monday afternoon the 15th, took nothing with us as they were cannonading then, and we were afraid there would be a battle at once. Some clothing was gotten together and the silver ware packed in a basket, ready to take but in our haste to get away, all was left behind.

Father and Mother and the younger children left in the two-horse carry-all, the older children walking as there was a large family

going about four miles,
and camped in a large church called
called (The Manor church), where many
others were also congregated.
On Tues evening a friend and I came
back to the house, thinking to get some
Clothing, but found that everything of
value had been taken. I then started
for Sharpsburg, and at the ridge on
the field above the house, where
the tine had farmed, Gen. D. H. Hill
and some other officers had me brought
to them and questioned me as to whether
I was a member of that family; and
then asked me about the different roads
to Antietam Creek. I gave him a correct
statement, although I was a Union boy.
After we left, my older brother Daniel
came back to the house and went to bed.
Towards morning, some officers knocked at
the door. ~~Daniel~~ Daniel, being young
also, was afraid to open door, jumped
out back window, left it up, and ~~went~~ spent
the remainder of the night in an upper
room of a stone building that was once
used by their slaves. (Slaves had been freed)
The next day he went to Sharpsburg.

That morning the house + barn were burned, but we were told that Gen Richardson's battery (a Union Gen.) shelled the barn and burnt it.
Our family then went to a friends house and stayed until spring.
In the spring of '63 we rebuilt our house and had just moved in a few weeks before the army went to Gettysburg.
As they were passing through to Gettysburg an officer approached me and said asked me if I knew who had burnt that house. I told him I did not; then he told me that he and eight other men were detailed by Gen. Pillow to burn the house, and that he picked up a chunk of fire from where they had been cooking + put it in an open window on a bed. He told me the color of the quilt and shape of bedstead. We lost crops, fencing and everything all amounting to $ 8 or 10 thousand dollars. and never were recompensed as the government claimed it was damaged by being right in heat of battle.

As near as I can remember, the hospital you speak of must have been at the home of one Harry Reed, South West of the old Church, who had a daughter with black hair; she is now dead, And the rest of the family have moved West. That was the nearest hospital that I know of.

As to your burning the house, we know that in doing as, you were carrying out orders!

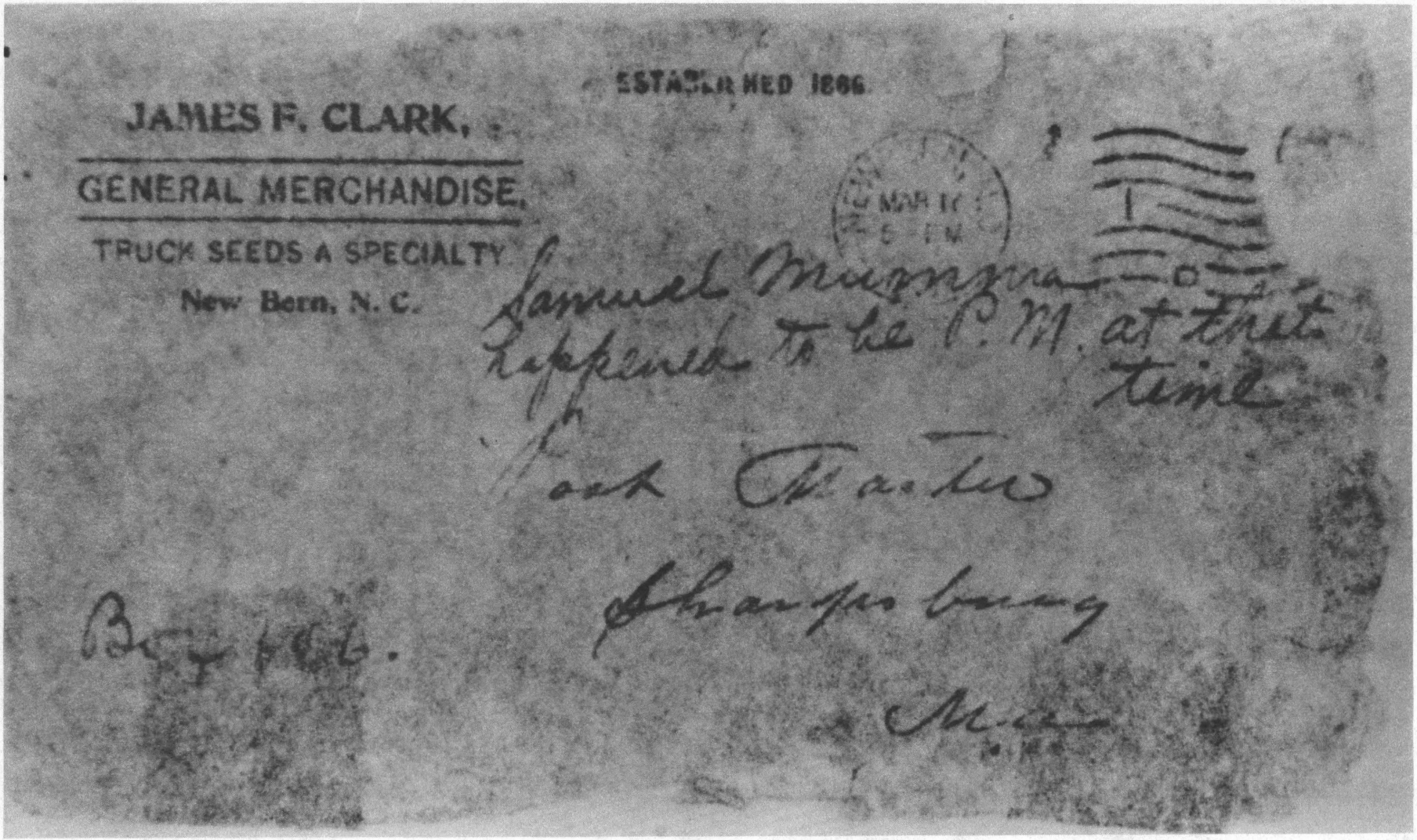
Enclosed find a few ~~souvenirs~~ souvenir postals of the battle.

Hoping these points will help you in Your work, I am

Sincerely
Samuel Mumma Jr.
R. M. Sharpsburg
Md.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix B. Letter of James F. Clark (Late Sergeant Major 3rd North Carolina Regiment) New Bern, North Carolina, dated March 19, 1906.


ESTABLISHED 1866
JAMES F. CLARK,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
TRUCK SEEDS A SPECIALTY
New Bern, N. C.
Samuel Mumma
happened to be P. M. at that time
Post Master
Sharpsburg
Ma

Near Berne Md
8/17th 06

P. M.
Sharpsburg Md
Dear Sir

Please be so kind as to give me the correct name of the man who owned or lived in the brick house that was burned at Battle Sharpsburg or Antietam - being called by both names. I belonged to 3d N.C. Infantry Col Wm L Derosette, Ripley. Brigade, D. H. Hill's Division. This House stood immediately in our front as the battle was being commenced and at time fired was in enemies line. Genl Ripley, to prevent its occupation by sharp shooters & protect his officers from being picked off ordered it [illegible]

buried. A volunteer call was made as to who would go and did 5 or 6 private from her A volunteered and I took charge of them being at that time sergeant major of the Regiment. After firing the house we all got back to our line. Myself being the only one hurt. Ripley ordered me to carry order down his line to 44 and 48 Ga Regiments to move up and take a rail fence in their front. He wasted soon after I left him. I carried the order down to Ga troops and being weak from loss of blood went off field by an old church and on to our field hospi-tal. There a woman - young and ben heat and black hair helped to bandage my arm. Have often wondered if she was any of the family living in house. Please make all due in quiry as to family and when they went, when caught between the lines of battle. I wish to write up the particulars of the event truthfully

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and there are some particulars
about the family would like to
learn. On the next campaign,
Gettysburg, by the command to which
I belonged we assisted to capture Genl
Milroy at Winchester Sea and I had
to lay up for repairs and did not
get any further. My Brother, now
deceased, said he saw the old gentle
man or thought he talked with the
owner of House burned and he
said he hoped the next time they
fought they would get out of
his cornfields as he gathered no
corn or crops that year. Hoping
to hear from you with a bill of
particulars as to where family went
that morning Wed Sep 17th 1862
so far as I now recall, I remain

Yours Respectfully & truly
James [illegible]

Late [illegible] Sergeant Major
[illegible] Regiment

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix C. Claim--Henry C. Mumma and Samuel Mumma, Jr., Executors of Samuel Mumma Deceased vs. The United States, No. 334, Congressional Case, Filed May 29, 1885.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

December Term, 1884.

PETITION.

Presented by HY. E. KEEDY, Attorney.

Filed May 29, 1885, J. R.

HENRY C. MUMMA AND SAMUEL MUMMA, JR., *Executors of* SAMUEL MUMMA, *Deceased*, *vs.* THE UNITED STATES.	No. 334, Congressional Case.

To the Honorable

the Court of Claims of the United States:

Your petitioners, Henry C. Mumma and Samuel Mumma, Jr., Executors of Samuel Mumma, deceased, respectfully represent:

1st. That they are citizens of the United States, residing in Washington county, State of Maryland, and that Letters Testamentary were granted to them by the Orphans' Court for Washington county upon the estate of Samuel Mumma, deceased, who also resided in said county until his death, which occurred on or about the 6th day of December, A. D., 1877, and who resided in said county during the late war of the rebellion, during

which he did not give any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, but was throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

2nd. That the said Samuel Mumma, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of September, A. D., 1862, furnished to the United States Army, and to the proper officers of the same, certain quartermaster and commissary stores, consisting of wood, corn, fodder, wheat, pasture, apples, a steer, a calf, hogs and bacon, the value of which amounted to the sum of $1,582.45, and that the said stores were appropriated and used by the said United States forces by proper authority, in Washington county, Maryland, near Sharpsburg, shortly after the battle of Antietam, and were in detail as follows:

295 Cords of Wood, at $3.00 per cord	$885 00
592 Bushels of Corn, at 60 cts. per bushel	355 20
16 Loads of Fodder, at $5 per load	80 00
75 Bushels of Wheat, at $1.25 per bushel	93 75
Pasture furnished	50 00
40 Bushels of Apples, at 50 cts. per bushel	20 00
1 Steer of the value of	30 00
1 Calf of the value of	6 00
4 Hogs, each of the value of $10 00	40 00
225 lbs. of Bacon, at 10 cts. per lb	22 50
	$1,582 45

3rd. Your petitioners further state that the claims of said deceased for compensation for said stores and supplies were presented to the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, under the Act of July, 1864, and, after being inadequately investigated, were not allowed.

4th. Your petitioners have, therefore, petitioned the Congress of the United States for relief, and that on or about the 26th day of February, 1885, said petition was, by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, referred to the Honorable Court of Claims, under Section 1, of an Act of Congress, approved March

3rd, 1883, entitled, "An Act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government."

5th. Your petitioners further state that this claim has not been assigned or transferred, and that they are the properly authorized persons for the presentation thereof; and that it is correct and just, and no part of the same has been paid the deceased or his legal representatives, or any other person for him, and that they did not give any aid or comfort to the late rebellion, but were throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

Wherefore your petitioners claim the sum of fifteen hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-five cents, and pray for a finding of the facts before set forth, and such other facts as may be shown by the evidence, and the same to be reported to the House of Representatives of the United States, or to said Committee on War Claims, as provided under said Act of March 3rd, 1883.

HENRY C. MUMMA,
SAMUEL MUMMA, JR.,
Executors of Samuel Mumma, deceased.

Personally appeared before me, Henry C. Mumma and Samuel Mumma, Jr., who, being duly sworn, do each say that the statements contained in the foregoing petition are true, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of May, A. D., 1885.

ALEX. R. HAGNER,
U. S. Commissioner to Court of Claims.

IN THE COURT OF C... ...TED STATES.

..... December Term, A. D. .....

vs. No. .....

THE UNITED STATES.

And now comes the ATTORNEY GENERAL, on behalf of the United States, and answering the petition of the claimant herein, denies each and every allegation therein contained; and asks judgment that the petition be dismissed.

And as to so much of the said petition as avers that the said claimant ..... at all times borne true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States, and ha not in any way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given encouragement to rebellion against the said Government, the ATTORNEY GENERAL, in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, denies the said allegations, and asks judgment accordingly.

COPY

.....

Assistant Attorney General.

Washington National Records Center

COURT OF CLAIMS.

CONGRESSIONAL, No. 334.

HENRY C. MUMMA, EXECUTOR, v. THE UNITED STATES.

EVIDENCE FOR CLAIMANT.

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H. H. KEEDY, *Attorney.*

Deposition of Samuel Mumma, for claimant, taken at Hagerstown, Md., the 15th day of October, 1888.

Claimant's counsel, H. H. Keedy; defendant's counsel, Felix Branigan.

That his occupation is that of a farmer; that he is fifty years of age; that his place of residence is Sharpsburgh, Md.; that he is a son of the deceased claimant and heir at law, and one of the executors of said claimant.

Interrogatory 1. State, if you please, your age, place of residence, your present and former occupation.

Answer. Age, fifty years; I live near Sharpsburgh, Washington County, Md.; I am now and always had been a farmer.

Interrogatory 2. State whether or not you were acquainted with Samuel Mumma, sr., of Washington County, Md. If yea, when did you know him, where did he reside, and what was his occupation?

Answer. I was acquainted with Samuel Mumma; he was my father; I have known him all my life up to the time of his death in 1876. He resided near Sharpsburgh, Md., and was a farmer up to a year or two of his death.

Interrogatory 3. State, if you know, where the said Samuel Mumma resided in 1862.

Answer. He resided on his farm near Sharpsburgh, about a mile northeast of said town.

Interrogatory 4. State, if you know, whether or not the said Samuel Mumma furnished any stores or property to the Government of the United States or its organized forces. If you please, state the circumstances under which they were furnished, the time, the amount, the value, and all you know in reference thereto.

Answer. Yes; the said Samuel Mumma did furnish stores to the United States Government at the time of the battle of Antietam, just immediately after said battle; a part of Sumner's corps and a part of General Meade's corps took the property. I talked with both Generals Meade and Sumner,

and they said they were out of supplies and that they must have what they could get from my father and that the Government would pay for it; we did not object any more. They took 295 cords of wood in all, about 20 cords of which was corded up for our own use and to sell. The balance, 275, consisted of fencing rails, posts, and stakes. Within two weeks after the battle the panels of the fence were counted and, in my opinion, there was over 2 miles of fencing taken. The farm contained over 186 acres of land and required a great deal of fencing. About fifty good rails will make a cord of wood. The most of the fence was worm fencing, and consisted of nine rails and two stakes to the panel and about 8 feet to a panel. I believe there were at least 1,300 panels taken. There was a great deal more fencing on the farm, but they only took about 2 miles of it. There were eight fenced fields on the place. Wood was selling in that year at Sharpsburgh for $4 per cord, and it was worth $1 a cord to haul it to Sharpsburgh. It was taken and used immediately after the battle of Antietam for fuel for the army. Some was taken by Sumner and some by Meade's men and some by General McClellan's men. They hauled it in wagons to the camps. The whole farm was under fencing. Upon reflection I think there were nine fields fenced and a lane running through the farm, fenced on both sides. The same troops took all the corn and fodder in the field of 16 acres. It was a medium crop that year; it would yield 37 bushels to the acre, and about a load of fodder to the acre, weighing over a ton to the load. The corn was almost matured; it was after the 17th of September. Corn was selling at that time for 60 cents per bushel—new corn. About a week after the battle they came in with their teams, pulled off the corn, and hauled it away to the camps. Some they cut off, and carried the fodder and corn away, and the balance they turned their artillery horses in and used it. The fodder was worth about $5 to the load in the field. We got as much as $10 a load for it, hauled to Sharpsburgh the following year. That year fodder was very scarce after the armies were here, and commanded a high price. They also got wheat and straw, and, in my judgment, 75 bushels. The wheat was not thrashed. They took it out of the ricks and hauled it to General Sumner's camp. I went to General Sumner, and he referred me to his quartermaster, and he said they would have to have it and would pay for it. The wheat in that condition, in my opinion, was worth $1.25 per bushel. There was 25 or 30 acres of pasture on the place, which was pastured by the Government horses. They were turned in on the fields and kept there until it was gone. In my judgment the pasture was worth $50. Some of the pasture was first and some was the second year crop. It had not been cut. The apples they just went through the orchard and took. I don't know whether they had any orders or not. They got one steer and a calf, which they killed. There were five others taken, but we don't know by whom. This steer and calf we drove to Mr. Neikirk's, the neighboring place. I did not see them kill them, but afterward saw the hides of the calf and steer, and the Neikirks told me the Federal soldiers had killed them and used them. The steer would weigh between 500 and 600 pounds net. He was large and fat. The calf was about six months old. The steer was worth, in my opinion, reasonably $30, and the calf was worth $6 at least. I suppose it would be worth that much for meat. They got four fattening hogs out of the pen. They killed them and carried them off to the camp. I got

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the hides and identified them by the hides. I went to the camp and saw the colonel in command and he said we should be paid for them. They were worth $10 or $12 apiece. They would have weighed, in my opinion, 200 pounds net. There was some bacon taken. I don't know who took it or how much was taken.

Cross-examined by counsel for United States:

Cross-interrogatory 1. Were you on the place at the time of taking of property mentioned by you?

Answer. I was not living there. The house was burned during the battle. I was living about a mile away, but was on the place every day.

Cross-interrogatory 2. Was the quantity of property mentioned by you estimated at the time?

Answer. Yes, sir; by me, Henry Piper, Mr. Neikirk, and Mr. Rowlette; the two latter are here present. Mr. Piper is too old and feeble to leave home.

Cross-Interrogatory 3. Did you make a written appraisement?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Cross-interrogatory 4. Where is it?

Answer. It was given by me to the claim agent who had charge of the claim, and I don't know where it is now—either Gregory or Jones.

Cross-interrogatory 5. How long had the fence been standing before it was taken?

Answer. I can not tell. It was kept in good repair and renewed whenever necessary. Some of the post fencing was new.

Cross-interrogatory 6. Did you ever measure a cord of wood from fence rails?

Answer. No, sir; but fifty good rails will fill a wagon that will hold a cord of wood. At the best of my recollection the rails taken would run about that way.

Cross-interrogatory 7. Where were you during the battle of Antietam?

Answer. I was back of the rebel line and could not get out. I was not there voluntarily, but caught there.

Cross-interrogatory 8. What depredations did the rebels commit on your father's place during that time?

Answer. None that I know of; they might have done some. They tore down some fencing, but I did not see that they burnt any.

Cross-interrogatory 9. This claim charges 295 cords of wood; then did you know that some of that wood—a considerable portion of it—was not burned by the Confederates?

Answer. The most of the rails were on the place after the battle. I was on the place after the battle on Friday, and there was very little burning of rails; there were only a few places that looked like there had been a fire. I think a cord would cover what was burnt up to the time of my visit; but a considerable portion of the fencing had been torn down and the rails were lying there, piled up.

Cross-interrogatory 10. How many acres of corn and wheat were on the place that year?

Answer. Sixteen acres of corn and between 50 and 60 acres of wheat.

Cross-interrogatory 11. Was there a considerable portion of that trampled down?

Answer. Not the wheat; the wheat was in ricks, and some in the barn; did not seem to be injured by the troops except what was in the barn, and that was burned. Some of the corn was trampled, but it was not materially damaged.

Cross-interrogatory 12. Did you see them hauling away the corn?

Answer. Yes, sir; all of it. They were back and forward there for a week taking it.

Cross-interrogatory 13. You estimated the corn at how much per acre?

Answer. Thirty-seven bushels per acre. It was a medium crop. Fifty bushels would be a good crop in that neighborhood.

Cross-interrogatory 14. How much of the pasture had been trampled down by the troops?

Answer. I can hardly say; probably about half had been trampled down and run over.

Cross-interrogatory 15. Was any of the wheat in the ricks burnt?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-interrogatory 16. How many hogs were on the place before the battle?

Answer. From twelve to fifteen large hogs.

Cross-interrogatory 17. How many cattle?

Answer. We generally kept about twenty; we had six steers at that time.

Cross-interrogatory 18. Did the rebels take any cattle or stock?

Answer. Not that I know of. These five steers that were killed, the rebels might have got them; we don't know who got them.

Cross-interrogatory 19. Where were the horses?

Answer. We took them away on Monday.

Cross-interrogatory 20. Where did you take them?

Answer. To the neighborhood of Fairplay; within the Federal lines.

Cross-interrogatory 21. Was any of the property paid for by the Government or by any of the troops?

Answer. No, sir.

Cross-interrogatory 22. Were any receipts or vouchers given for any of the property?

Answer. No, sir. I made efforts to get them. I went to General Meade and asked him, and he said the Government would pay for all this property. I saw his quartermaster and asked for a receipt, but he refused to give it, and said the Government would pay it.

Cross-interrogatory 23. Where was your father at this time?

Answer. He was living below Sharpsburgh after the battle, and made very little effort to get receipts, as he was an old man and very much discouraged by the loss of his house and barn.

Cross-interrogatory 24. Was there anything said about loyalty?

Answer. Yes; the quartermaster said if my father was a loyal man he would be paid. I can't tell the quartermaster's name. He w... near General Meade's headquarters.

Cross-interrogatory 25. Was any proof made before the Porter board in regard to any of this property?

Answer. I don't think any proof was made, but they were on the place; I was not there that day.

Cross-interrogatory 26. How did you carry the quantities of property

in your mind; or, if not carried, where did you get the quantities, and how?

Answer. I estimated the fencing from my recollection entirely, and also the corn and fodder, I remembered them distinctly; also the wheat, we estimated it at the time about 75 bushels that had been carried off of the place.

And in answer to the interrogatory propounded by commissioner, whether he knows of any other matter relative to the claim in question, and, if he does, to state it.

Answer. I know of nothing else except that the claim is an honest one, in my opinion, and not large or exaggerated.

SAMUEL MUMMA.

Deposition of Henry F. Neikirk, for claimant, taken at Hagerstown, Md., the 15th day of October, 1888.

Claimant's counsel, H. H. Keedy; defendant's counsel, Felix Brannigan.

That his occupation is a retired farmer; that he is sixty-eight years of age; that I reside in Sharpsburgh now, but formerly near that place. I have no interest at all, and no relation to the claimant. The deceased and myself were nearest neighbors.

Interrogation 1. State whether or not you were acquainted with Samuel Mumma, deceased; if yea, when did you know him, what was his occupation, and where did he reside?

Answer. I knew him before the war, during the war, and up to the time of his death, and we lived as neighbors for many years. Mr. Mumma resided about 1 mile northeast of Sharpsburgh, on the battle-field of Antietam, and resided there during the late war.

Interrogation 2. State if you know whether or not the said Samuel Mumma furnished any stores or property to the Government of the United States or its organized forces. If yea, please state the circumstances under which they were furnished, the time, the amount, the value, and all you know in reference thereto.

Answer. Yes, he did; they were taken by the United States troops or soldiers immediately after the battle of Antietam. The rebels retreated and the Union supplies had not yet arrived, and they used what they found in the neighborhood. I can not particularize under whose command the troops were, more than General Sumner's command was there. They used what cord-wood was there, and they used also fencing. I recollect they used 20 cords of wood and rails that were used for wood, and according to my opinion several miles of fencing were used for fuel shortly after the battle of Antietam. At the suggestion of Mr. Mumma, the deceased, Mr. William Roulette, Mr. Henry Piper, and myself rode along where the fence stood and counted the panels of fencing that were taken, the places being well marked where the panels came from, and from that we made a calculation as to the amount. My recollection as to the number of panels is rather indefinite; I think they were in the teens, that is, between 1,300 and 2,000 panels. I know there were nine rails and two stakes to the panel, for I saw the fence frequently. Mr. Mumma was particular in keeping good fencing on his farm. I mean that 50 rails would average a cord of wood; I came to that conclusion from hauling rails in the

same wagon-bed in which I hauled wood. I was well acquainted with the farm. I think there were about 2 miles of fencing used by the United States troops; there were 8 feet to the panel; $3 a cord for wood was a low price at that time. I saw the field of corn on Mr. Mumma's farm; on Friday after the battle the corn was there, and did not appear to be damaged at that time. There were 16 acres in the field, and it was always known as a 16-acre field. It was a fair crop of corn. I call a fair crop from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. I could not undertake to be more accurate as to the contents of that field then. I am satisfied that it was between those figures. It would make a load of fodder to the acre. At that time I think $5 a load would have been very reasonable. I estimate that corn in that condition as being worth 60 cents per bushel, and that is a fair price. The corn and fodder were taken by Federal troops after the battle, but I saw so much corn taken by the troops at that time from so many places that I am not positive whether I saw this corn taken; but I am satisfied that they did take this corn, as there were no other troops there, and they were subsisting on the country, and it was all gone when I next saw the field. I can not say that I saw the wheat taken, but I saw where wheat had been taken from. The number of bushels taken was not much less than a hundred. I am satisfied that at least 75 or 80 bushels were taken. Wheat then was worth from $1.20 to $1.30 per bushel; it was good. I don't know anything about the pastures, and don't know whether any taken or not. I remember that some cattle were killed in my field, and the deceased recognized the hides as being the hides of his cattle. Hancock's corps was encamped on my farm, and some of the medical directors told me (connected with this corps) that cattle were needed, and they were taken for supplies.

Cross-examined by counsel for United States:

Cross-interrogatory 1. Was there any appraisement of the property of Mr. Mumma, showing the quantity destroyed and also the quantity appropriated by the Federal troops and their use; and if so, where, by whom, and in what manner?

Answer. Yes, there was, by myself, by Mr. William Roulette, and Henry Piper, in writing. I don't know whether it was sworn to or not, but if the paper was produced now I would have no hesitancy in swearing to its substantial accuracy. We appraised the fence in the manner already stated. I think the corn also, and the wheat, by estimating the quantity missing from the rick. All that I can say is that we were very careful in estimating what was taken, so that we could be fair to both the claimant and the Government.

Cross-interrogatory 2. What was the value of a common steer and a calf?

Answer. The steer was worth from $30 or $35, and the calf $6.

And in answer to the interrogatory propounded by commissioner, whether he knows of any other matter relative to the claim in question, and if he does, to state it.

Answer. I know nothing else, except to say that I am satisfied that Mr. Mumma would not have presented any claim against the Government unless it was fair and honest, and his reputation for honesty was high in our neighborhood. This claim was a small part of his losses by the Federal troops.

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Deposition of William Roulette, for claimant, taken at Hagerstown, Md., the 15th day of October, 1888.

Claimant's counsel, H. H. Keedy; defendant's counsel, Felix Branigan.

That his occupation is that of a farmer; that he is sixty-three years of age; that his place or residence is Sharpsburgh, Md.; that he has no interest, direct or indirect, in this claim; and that he is not related to the claimant.

Interrogatory 1. State whether or not you were acquainted with Samuel Mumma, deceased, of Washington County, Md., during his life-time. If yea, when did you know him, where did he reside, and what was his occupation?

Answer. I was well acquainted with the deceased before the late war, during that war, and up to the time of his death. He lived on his farm, about 1 mile from Sharpsburgh; he lived there during the war; he was a farmer.

Interrogatory 2. State, if you know, whether or not the said Samuel Mumma furnished any stores or property to the Government of the United States or its organized forces. If yea, please state the circumstances under which they were furnished, the time, the amount, the value, and all you know in reference thereto?

Answer. Yes; they were taken; to the best of my knowledge, they were taken just after the battle of Antietam and before the Government supply-wagons arrived. I lived on the adjoining farm and was Mr. Mumma's nearest neighbor and was called by him to value his losses. I found about 20 cords of wood had been taken. There was fence taken, but I can not recollect at this length of time how much wood; at that time wood was worth $3 per cord. The corn-field, about 16 acres, was adjoining my field; there was about 37 bushels to the acre on that field, and I think that a fair estimate. It was worth 60 cents a bushel. At different times I saw the Union soldiers with wagons in the field taking the corn. There were about 16 loads of fodder in the field, worth about $5 per load. I saw the stock eating the fodder and some Union soldiers about there. I can not say anything in reference to the wheat except what was told to me by Mr. Mumma himself. I recollect of visiting the rick from which the wheat was taken. I think the wheat was pulled off the rick and from the sides. It has been a long time since it was taken, and my recollection is not very clear. Myself, together with Mr. Henry Piper and Henry F. Neikirk, made appraisement or valuation of his losses. Mr. Mumma lost very heavily from the war, principally by the Union soldiers. On Tuesday evening before the battle, which began on Wednesday morning, I saw the wheat ricks and they were then undisturbed.

Cross-examined by COUNSEL FOR UNITED STATES:

Cross-interrogatory 1. You saw none of the property taken, except some of the corn?

Answer. I saw none of the property taken, except some of the corn.

Cross-interrogatory 2. Then your appraisement was made upon the information of others?

Answer. Partly so, excepting to some of the corn, and I saw some of the fencing was missing, and also some of the wheat.

Cross-interrogatory 3. How much of the fencing was missing?

Answer. Certainly over a mile of it was taken. There were several miles of fencing on the place before the battle.

Cross-interrogatory 4. Did the Federal troops take any of your property at the time?

Answer. Yes; they did.

Cross-interrogatory 5. Did they give you any receipts or vouchers for the property?

Answer. Yes; a voucher for $4. They too kas much as $2,000, some of which I have been paid for since.

Cross-interrogatory 6. Did you try to get vouchers for that too?

Answer. No; we were all upset so and did not get any, and did not know who to get them from. We were glad to get off with our losses.

And in answer to the interrogatory propounded by the commissioner, whether he knows any other matter relative to the claim in question, and, if he does, to state it:

Answer. Nothing else, except that Mr. Mumma was a gentleman of good character and standing in the neighborhood. Nearly all of my neighbors got paid for their property or some of it, and I know no reason why this claim should not be paid, too.

COPY

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Court of Claims.

HENRY C. MUMMA ET AL., EXECUTORS OF SAML MUMMA, DEC'D, *vs.* THE UNITED STATES. — Congressionals No. 334.

CLAIMANTS' REQUEST FOR FINDINGS OF FACT AND BRIEF.

The Claimants, considering the facts hereinafter set forth to be proven, and deeming them material to the due presentation of this cause in the findings of fact, request the Court to find the same as follows:

First. On the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, A. D 1862, Samuel Mumma, the claimants' testator, was the owner of a farm near Sharpsburg, Maryland, where the battle of Antietam was fought, on September 17th of said year, and had upon said farm and was the owner thereof, corn, wood, wheat, pasture, fence, cattle and hogs; see printed depositions, pages 1, 2. 5.

Second. That immediately after the battle of Antietam, and after the rebels had retreated across the Potomac and before the Union supplies had arrived, the said testator, Samuel Mumma, furnished to the organized forces of the United States under the commands of Gen. Meades, Gen. Sumner and Gen. McClellan necessary supplies, as follows:

295 cords of wood worth $3 per cord	$ 885 00
592 bushels of corn worth 60 cts. per bushel.....	355 20
16 loads or tons of fodder worth $5 per load or ton	80 00
75 bushels of wheat worth $1.25 per bushel.....	93 75

Pasture of the value of.....	50 00
One steer of the value of.....	30 00
One calf of the value of.....	6 00
Four hogs of the value of $10 each.....	40 00
	$1,559 95

See printed depositions, pages 1, 2, 5, 6, 7.

Third. That the claimant was loyal to the United States throughout the war of the rebellion. See finding of the Court on question of loyalty.

BRIEF FOR CLAIMANTS.

The claimants' testator was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war of rebellion as found by the Court.

His claim for compensation for stores and supplies furnished, he filed with the Quartermaster General and Commissary General under the Act of Congress of July 4th, A. D. 1864. Major George Bell, C. G. & Act D. Q. M. G., in his letter of Nov. 11th, 1874, returning the claim, amongst other things, says: "The claimant, who is ascertained to be an honest, loyal and truthful man, "alleges that the items of fuel and forage embraced in "his claim were not destroyed, but were actually used "by the army. No other evidence is produced in support of the claim, and as so long a time has elapsed "since the transaction occurred there does not seem to "be any means now of producing further information on "the subject. The papers are, therefore, respectfully "returned without recommendation for settlement."

The claim being inadequately investigated, the Executors of the said claimant petitioned to Congress, and said petition was, by the Committee of War Claims of the House of Representatives, referred to your Honorable Court, under section of Act of March 3rd, 1883. (22 statutes, 485.)

The evidence has been supplied and the proof can leave no doubt. Mr. Mumma lived on the battlefield of Antietam, about one mile north of Sharpsburg. His house and barn being in the line of battle, were destroyed by fire, with all their contents He was an old man, and, as was natural, became discouraged and disheartened. The army, after the battle, was upon his farm and in the immediate neighborhood. The supply wagons had not yet arrived and the soldiers and horses were compelled, the best they could, to subsist upon the country. Under these circumstances, the corn, wheat, fodder, wood, cattle and hogs were taken.

Samuel Mumma, junior, at that time a young man of 24 years of age, was upon the premises. He talked to the Generals in command. He saw the property taken and used by the organized forces of the United States. The neighbors of Mr. Mumma, Messrs. Neikirk and Roulette, testify to circumstances and facts which clearly show that the items charged for were taken and used as a matter of necessity by the Government.

The prices charged are proper and not excessive. The fencing was counted by the panels at the time, and the calculation then made. Over two miles of it was taken. Each panel of the worm fence contained nine rails and two stakes, and a panel would make eight feet in a straight line. The 20 cords of wood cut and 275 cords of rails, posts and stakes, in all 295 cords, was worth $3 per cord. The evidence clearly proves all the items charged in the petition, except the apples and bacon, and shows the prices proper.

This claim is similar to hundreds which have been paid by the Government. Mr. Mumma was a just and honest man, and his character and reputation beyond reproach,

as testified to by his neighbors. Mr. Neikirk, on page 6 of depositions, says: "*This claim was a small part of his losses by the Federal troops.*" And Mr. Roulette on page 8 of depositions, says: "*Nearly all of my neighbors got paid for their property, or some of it, and I know no reason why this claim should not be paid too.*"

Respectfully submitted.

H. H. KEEDY,
Attorney for Claimants.

123 CJ 334

Assessment of Damage on the Estate of Samuel Mumma

4458 A 4/0095 1875

"D" 1927 / 1872

34/1433

3

1033

Bk. Ch. D. 547

4006 – 9 u 80 – 1873

53

Hd Drs Army of the Potomac,
November 7th 1862

Official Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the claimant. The original has been sent to the Quarter Master General Office in Washington for file and reference.

By Command of Maj Gen M. Callan
Jas. A. Hardie
Col. & Sec
Asst Adjt General

[illegible]

Proceedings of a Board of Survey convened in accordance with Special order No. 22. 1st Army corps. dated October 6th 1862 to assess damages on the property of different individuals near Shepherdstown Md.

The Board met in accordance with the above order and proceeded to assess the following damages.

One House destroyed by fire	2000.00
One Barn " "	1250.00
One Spring House & hog pen	100.00
Stock Taken	460.00
Grain of different Kinds	537.25
Household Furniture destroyed	1422.43
Farming Implements, Wagon &c	[illegible]
Fencing destroyed	[illegible]
Hay "	480.00
Land damaged by traveling & Burial	160.00
Fifteen cords Wood	37.00
Total Amount	$ 7472.18

This is to certify that after examining the property and reviewing the annexed schedule

the Board awarded Samuel Mumma $7472.18. Mr. Mumma also produced a certificate from the Circuit Court of Washington Co. Md. that he was a loyal citizen of the U.S. Government.

J. McK. Snodgrass, Pres. of Board
& Major 9th Reg't P.R.C.

J. A. McPherson
Capt & Recorder

288. Pannels P fence		360.00	12 Turkeys	.50	6.00
1062 " worm "		477.90	2 Ducks	.25	.50
16 Acres corn @ 13.20 p		355.00	2 Gardens	10.00	20.00
16 " fodder	5.00	88.00	1 House		2000.00
100 Bush. C Potatoes	1.00	100.00	12. Bedsteads	4.00	48.00
10 " S "	1.50	15.00	12 Beds	16.70	240.00
75 " Apples	.50	37.00	10 Quilts	10.00	100.00
[illegible]	25.00 p	150.00	12 Sheets	.75	21.00
2 Calves	6.00	12.00	20 Pr Slips	.50	10.00
2 Colts	30.00	60.00	36 Towels	.12½	4.50
1 Horse	100.00	100.00	80 Yds 3 ply carpet	1.14	91.20
9. Shoats	3.00	27.00	164 " Carpet	.40	65.60
9. Hogs	10.00	90.00	17 " Oilcloth	1.12½	19.12½
8. Sheep	5.00	40.00	3 Bureaus	12.00	36.00
200 Chickens	.15	30.00	1 Secretary	15.00	15.00

1	Wardrobe		14.00	2½ Doz. Tumblers @ .10	3.00
2	Chests	3.00	6.00	1 " " Stem Glasses @ .60	.60
2	Corner cupboards	12.00	24.00	3 " Knives & forks @ 3.00	9.00
3	Safes	@ 5.00	15.00	10 Silver T. Spoons @ 1.00	10.00
3	Winged Tables	5.00	15.00	6 Plated Table Spoons @	2.40
2	Stands	1.25	2.50	8 Glass Dishes @	
3	Washstands & pitchers	1.25	3.75	3 Doz. common Spoons @ .50	1.50
3	Washstands	1.50	4.50	1 Dz. Butter Knives @	1.00
1	Parlor Stand	6.00	6.00	1 " Tea Spoons @	1.00
1	Eight Day clock		12.00	4 Set Salt & Pepper boxes @ .31¼	1.25
7	Looking Glasses	1.50	10.50	Kitchen furniture	25.00
6	Cane bottom chairs	2.00	12.00	100# Sugar @ .10	10.00
1	Rocking Chair		7.00	12# Coffee " .15	1.80
30	Chairs	.50	15.00	19 Stone Jars .12½	2.37
1	Lounge		2.00	10 Glass Jars .15	1.50
1	Lot of Books		10.00	1 Doz. large Crocks .25	3.00
1	Pr. Blinds		5.00	6 " " .18	1.08
4	Oilcloth Blinds	@ 1.00	4.00	12 Crocks @ .12½	1.50
3	Template Stoves	10.00	30.00	12 " Marmalade @ 1.00	12.00
1	Drum		4.00	8 " Applebutter @ .75	6.00
1	Parlor & Cook Stove		20.00	3 Firkins Lard 200# @ .7	21.00
1	Set China Dishes		12.00	225# Bacon @ .10	22.50
1	Tea Set China ware		15.00	4 Bbls Vinegar @ 5.00	20.00
1	Set common Dishes		7.00	16 Gal Wine @ 1.50	24.00
1	Doz. Goblets		3.00	8 Empty Barrels @ .50	4.00

1 Vinegar Hhd.		2.00
1/2 Barrell Pickels		4.00
7 Washtubs	,50	3.50
1 Washing Machine		3.00
1 Churn		1.50
2. Copper Kettles	5.00	10.00
5 Sacks Salt	2.00	10.00
5# Pepper	.25	1.25
[illegible]		3.00
1 Lard [illegible]		.75
2 Side Saddle	10.00	20.00
5 Riding Bridles	1.00	5.00
60 Bags	12 1/2	7.50
1/2 Bbl Tar		2.00
60# Tallow	,10	6.00
150# Hard Soap		10.50
1 Bushell Dried corn		[illegible]
1 " " [illegible]		[illegible]
1/2 " " peas		[illegible]
1/2 " " beans		.75
1 3/4 " " cherries		4.00
108 Yds Muslin @	,20.	21.60
100 " Calico	,15	15.00
12 " Cottonades	,25	3.00
12 " Casinett	62 1/2	7.50

4# S Yarn @	1.00	4.00
3 Shawls	5.00	15.00
1 Crope Shawl		15.00
10 Square "		30.00
5 Cloaks		50.00
Made clothing for the family		500.00
1 Set of Watches		3.00
1 Barn destroyed		1250.00
McCormick R		50.00
1 Wheat Drill		35.00
2 Grain Rakes		20.00
1 Wheat Fan		20.00
Threshing Machine		10.00
1 Wheat Shcreen		6.00
Lot of forks		6.00
6 Plows		12.00
6 Set Wagon Gear		60.00
[illegible] "		12.00
1 Halter		7.00
1 Set C. Gear		2.00
2 Wagons	72.50	145.00
Shop Tools		20.00
1 Cutting Box		3.00
2 Sett Harness		20.00

			5 Sleigh Blankets @ 4.40	✓	22.00
1 Set Baggy Harness		25.00	1 Buffalo Robe	✓	3.50
50 Bush. Wheat in Barn		100.00	3 Bush. Baskets ,40		1.20
20 " Rye ,75		15.00	4 Market " ,50		2.00
25 " Corn ,65		16.25	1 wool wheele		,50
35 Ton Hay (Burned) 12.00		420.00	1 Reel	✓	1.00
11 " " 8.00		88.00	2 Ottomans @ 5.		10.00
75 Bundles R Straw		5.25	15 Tons Straw 6.50	✓	97.50
1 Hog Pen		50.00	Pasturing on farm	✓ ✓	(50.00
1 Springhouse		100.00	For roads through farm		75.00
75 Bush. Wheat taken from Stock		93.75	15 Cords woods	✓	(45.00
49 Acres of Ground encumbered so that it cannot be seeded @ 10.00		490.00	4 Hogs 10.00	✓	40.00
			Injury done to Carriage	✓	10.00
			Large Map U.S.	✓	7.00
	$	7820.68	2 Flutes 5.00	✓	10.00
			1 Music Box		6.00
			1 Wheele barrow	✓	3.25
			2 Carriage Whips 1,50		3.00
			3 Riding Whips ,50		1.50
			2 Glass Lamps		3.50
					330.95
An addition of five hundred Dolls allowed for Made clothing &c				✓	500.00

Henry F. Scikirk
Henry Piper
William Rulett

6 #6
14006 - 4 M 80 - 1873

2693 B | WAR 9 DEPT. | 1885

Samuel Mumma

Claim for Quartores &c $1582 \frac{45}{100}$.

Theo. E. Davis Washington D.C. April 21/73 files add'l evidence and asks early action in the case.

1 Encl

4458 A 1/0025 1875.

File with

D 1927-8

Recd 4 M. S.O. April 24/73

Cong-334

[illegible]

FILED.
JUN 5 1890

59

RG-123 CJ 334

COUNSEL IN
CASES RELATING TO
INTERNAL REVENUE,
CUSTOMS,
AND
PUBLIC LANDS.

LAW OFFICE OF THEO. E. DAVIS,
No. ~~330-4½~~ 1427 STREET,
P. O. Box 228. WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr 21 1873

Prov Maj Gen M C Meigs
Washington D.C

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith official copy proceedings of a Board of Survey, convened under Special Order No 22 1st Army Corps, dated October 6th 1862 to assess damages and value of property furnished to the U S army by Samuel Mumma, and to request that it may be filed with the claims of Samuel Mumma, ("D" 1927-8) for $1582.45 value of property furnished, now before your office.

I also have the honor to request that speedy action may be taken on said claims.

Very respectfully
Theo E Davis
Atty for Saml Mumma

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix D. Mumma Deed - May 6, 1796, Deed Book I, p. 764.

764

Exam.d a del.d
Grantee e paid

At the request of Jacob Mumma the following Deed
was recorded the 4th Day of July 1796

This Indenture made this sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety six Between Christopher Orndorff of Washington County and State of Maryland of the one part and Jacob Mumma of the County and State aforesaid of the other part Witneseth that Christopher Orndorff for and in Consideration of the sum of five thousand five hundred pounds Current Money of Maryland Well and Truly to him in hand paid and satisfied to be paid before the signing and sealing of these presents the Receipt whereof is hereby Acknowledged by the said Christopher Orndorff and he is therewith fully satisfied and Contented and of Every part and parcell Doth acquit Exonerate and Discharge the said Jacob Mumma his heirs Executors administrators and Assigns for Ever by these presents he the said Christopher Orndorff hath granted Bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and Confirmed and Doth by these absolutely Grant Bargain sell and Make over unto him the said Jacob Mumma his heirs Executors administrators and Assigns for Ever all the following tracts of Land situated lying and being in the County and State aforesaid Viz. Part of the Resurvey on Smiths Hills Part of the Resurvey on Hills Dales and the Vineyard and part of a tract of Land Called Part to Fancle Beginning for the first parcell Called the Resurvey on Smiths Hills at a Bounded white being the Original Beginning of Smiths Hills and Running with the outlines of said Resurvey South Eighty two Degrees west Eighty two perches then South twenty five perches then south twenty four Degrees and one half degree West eight perches and one half perch to a Stone planted by consent of Shenk and said Jacob Mumma as the beginning of said Shenks Deed for part of said Resurvey said Stone is Marked 1796 and Running from thence the courses of said Shenks Deed South Sixty Eight Degrees East one hundred and twenty perches to a Stone and Still with Land formerly South thirty seven degrees West sixty eight and one half perches and Still therewith Reversed South forty two degrees West twenty four perches to a marked Locust then South fifty eight degrees East twenty six perches to a marked black oak on the East bank of Antietam Creek then up & long the bank of said Creek North twenty eight degrees East twenty perches to the fifteenth line of Christian Orndorff part of the Resurvey on Smiths Hills as was Conveyed to him by James Smith and with the Outlines of said Deed North forty two degrees West ten perches to the End of the fifteenth line of the said Deed and Still with the same North thirty seven Degrees East sixty six perches North twenty four degrees East forty two perches North twenty three degrees East twenty four perches North thirty three degrees East Ninety five perches North three degrees West Eighty

four perches. North sixteen Degrees East thirty six perches North forty three degrees West seventy perches North Eighty two degrees West thirty two perches. South Eighty four degrees West forty seven perches. South seventy degrees west forty six perches South ten degrees west one hundred and sixty six perches then by a straight line to the beginning Containing three hundred and three Acres of Land More or less. Beginning for the second parcell Called the Resurvey on Hills Dales and the Vineyard at a Stone planted at the End of thirty three perches on the thirty fifth line of the aforesaid Land called the resurvey on hills Dales and the vineyard and on the West side of and on the bank of Anteatum Creek a Running up and bounding on said Creek the six following Courses and Distances (to wit) North twenty five degrees East thirteen perches North forty six degrees East ten perches North thirty seven degrees East thirty two perches North sixty one degrees and thirty Minutes East five perches North twenty one degrees East thirty six perches. North twenty four degrees East fifty four perches. to the End of Nineteen perches on the twentieth line of the Resurvey on Smiths Hill then Running with said Land Reversed South sixty three degrees West Nineteen perches. South twenty four degrees West sixty two perches. South thirty seven degrees West sixty six perches. South forty six degrees East twelve perches then by a straight line to the beginning Containing and Now laid out for ten acres and one quarter of an Acre of Land More or less. the third parcell Called part of Sancto lying adjoining Potomak River Beginning at a bounded Honey Locust being the beginning Tree of the aforesaid Land Standing at or near the End of Eighty perches on the tenth line of the Resurvey on the tract of Land Called Addition to piles delight and Fall running thence North Seventy seven degrees East Eight perches. North fifty four degrees East Sixty perches. North thirty seven degrees East ten perches. North fifty Nine degrees West Eighteen perches. then South forty three degrees west ten perches. South fifty four degrees west one hundred and Eight perches then by a straight line to the beginning Containing Eleven acres of Land More or less Together with all and Singular the land and premises with Houses barns Stables Fields Woods underwoods Water Water courses meadow Together with the grice and Saw Mill and with Every of their appurtenances belonging or in any wise appurtaining to the aforesaid three tracts of Land, To Have and to Hold the aforesaid three tracts of Land and and Every part and parcell thereof Except two burying yards of one hundred feet Square which is now erected on the part of the Resurvey on Smiths Hills to be for ever hereafter Excepted from the said Jacob Mumma his heirs and Assigns for Ever and free passage through said Land to said two burying yards when Ever Required and Wanted. the Residue of the aforesaid three tracts of Land and all and Singular Every of their Rights Profits privilages advantages with all the advantage of the Water Works and all and Singular the Reversions belonging or in any Wise thereunto appurtaining To Have and to Hold the aforesaid three tracts of Land free and Clear unto him the said Jacob Mumma his heirs Executors administrators and Assigns forever to his and their own use and behoof and to and for no other

166 Intent or purpose whatsoever to him the said Jacob Mumma his heirs and
Assigns forever. and the said Christopher Rendouff Doth further Covenant
Grant and agree to and with the said Jacob Mumma and his heirs and
Assigns that he and they shall and may have hold and peaceably enjoy and
possess all and singular the before three tracts of Land and Every of their ap-
purtenances and advantages except the two berrying yards always to be excepted
and foreprised the Residue of said Land and Every Profit arising thereon
to be unto him the said Jacob Mumma his heirs and Assigns forever and the said
Christopher Rendouff and his heirs doth further covenant grant and agree
and with the said Jacob Mumma his heirs and Assigns forever that he and they shall
and may have hold and peaceable Enjoy and possess the aforesaid Land and pre-
mises with its appurtenances to the aforesaid land to him the said Jacob Mumma
his heirs Executors administrators and Assigns forever and the said Christopher Ren-
douff and his heirs shall and will from time to time and at all times warrant
and forever defend the aforesaid Land and premises against all Manner of persons
that shall or will lay any right Title interest Claim or demand to any part of
the aforesaid Land and premises by from or under him the said Christopher
Rendouff and his Heirs Executors and Administrators Only to him the said Jacob Mumma
his heirs and Assigns forever the said Christopher Rendouff doth except and
reserve for himself and his Heirs and every of them forever a free passage to and from
the said berrying Ground as often as they shall require or as they think proper
any In Witness whereunto the said Christopher Rendouff hath hereunto set his
Hand and affixed his Seal the Day and Year first above written
Signed sealed and delivered } Wm Good Christopher Rendouff (Seal)
in presence of ..... } George Scott
On the Back of the aforegoing Deed was thus Written (towit)
Received May the 5th One thousand seven hundred and Ninety six of Jacob
Mumma the sum of five thousand and Five Hundred pounds Current Money
being the Consideration Money within Mentioned I say received by
Test Wm Good, George Scott, Christopher Rendouff
Washington County to wit May the 5th one thousand seven hundred and Ninety six
Then Came Christopher Rendouff before us the Subscribers two of the Justices of
the Peace for the said County and Acknowledged the within Deed the Land
and premises therein Mentioned to be the only right and Estate of Jacob Mum-
ma his heirs and Assigns forever at the same time Came Mary Wife to the said
Christopher Rendouff and first being examined apart out of the hearing of her
husband and declared that she freely and voluntarily all Right of Dower or claim
to the Within Land and premises to Jacob Mumma his Heirs and Assigns forever as fully
being induced thereunto by reason threats of her husband or for fear of his Displeasure according
to an Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided Acknowledge before Wm Good
George Scott

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix E. Mumma Deed - January 8, 1811. Deed Book W, p. 377.

Recorded and the Deed or Deeds of Land therein mentioned to be the property of the said William Berry Watkins his heirs and assigns forever according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided Given under the hand & seal of office by me

Jno Read Clk

Maryland Prince Georges County Sct I John Read Chancellor Register Clerk of Prince Georges County hereby certify that John Marshall Gantt Esquire who acknowledged the above acknowledgment to be as the time of taking and signing thereof was and still is Chief Judge of the County Courts of the first Judicial District of Maryland comprehending the Counties of Saint Marys Prince Georges and Charles duly commissioned and Sworn

(Seal of Prince Georges County Court) In Testimony whereof I do hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the County Court of the County aforesaid this thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ten

Jno Read Chancellor & C Pg Co Ct

Recd

At the request of Jacob Ellmaker the following Power of Attorney was recorded the 8th January 1811

State of Maryland Washington County Know all men by these presents to whome it may concern that I Christopher Orndorff of the State of Kentucky do hereby these presents constitute appoint and authorize my trusty friend Jacob Ellmaker of Washington County and State of Maryland my whole and sole attorney to act in my stead for all my part of a Tract of Land called Cattles Rest Chatleys to the south of the great Road leading from Sharpsburgh to Frederick Town and to sell and dispose of the same and do hereby these presents authorize and empower the said Jacob Ellmaker to make a Deed or Conveyance for the aforesaid land of Cattles rest and do hereby acknowledge that the aforesaid Deed or deeds of Conveyance so given to be good & Valid and that I or my heirs will never lay claime to said land after such a Deed or deeds of Conveyance are made by the said Jacob Ellmaker In Witness whereunto the said Christopher Orndorff hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal this tenth day of August Eighteen hundred and Ten

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of } Christopher Orndorff Seal
George Smith

State of Maryland Washington County August the 10th Eighteen hundred and Ten then came Christopher Orndorff before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for Washington County and acknowledged the aforesaid power of Attorney to be his act and deed and acknowledged the said Jacob Ellmaker to be his Legal attorney to transact in his stead & for all the land mentioned in the within power of Attorney

Acknowledged before — George Smith

Recd

Examined

At the request of Jacob Ellmaker the following Deed was recorded the 8th day of January 1811

This Indenture made this tenth day of August one thousand eight

46 Hundred and Ten Between Christopher Ondonff of the State of Maryland of the one part and Jacob Ellerman of Washington County and State of Maryland of the other part Witnesseth that Christopher Ondonff for and in Consideration of the sum of Twenty Shillings Current Money of Maryland well and truly to him in hand paid by the said Jacob Ellerman at or before the sealing and delivering of these presents Indenture of Lease the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Christopher Ondonff and he is therewith fully satisfied and contented and doth hereby grant bargain and make over unto the said Jacob Ellerman his heirs and assigns forever all that tract of a Tract of Land called Valley Rest situated lying and being in Washington County and State of aforesaid and Beginning for said part at a marked white oak standing on the south side of the great road leading from Sharpsburgh to Hagerstown it being where the lane comes into said road between Leonard Cost plantation and Peter Thomas's plantation and running from thence south said road North seventy one degrees West twenty three and one half perches to the thirty ninth line of a Tract of Land called the resurvey on Hills Valley and the Vineyard and running with the thirty ninth line North Ten degrees East one hundred and forty perches the end of said thirty ninth line then with the fortieth line of said resurvey on Hills Valley and the Vineyard South Eighty degrees East two and one half perches to the north line of the resurvey on Mary Gladys grant to James Smith and running with the ninth line of said resurvey South two and one half degrees West one hundred and forty perches to the aforesaid Wagon road then by a straight line to the beginning containing and laid out for Twenty one and one half acres of Land more or less together with all and singular the lands and premises with the appurtenances rights privileges hereditaments and advantages belonging or in any wise appertaining to the aforesaid Land and all the buildings plantations with orchards gardens woods and underwoods houses barns and all the buildings and premises belonging to the aforesaid Land To have and to hold the aforesaid Land to him the said Jacob Ellerman his heirs executors administrators and assigns forever to his and their own use benefit and behoof and to no other use intent and purpose whatsoever to the use of him the said Jacob Ellerman his heirs and assigns forever and the said Christopher Ondonff doth hereby for himself and his heirs executors and administrators doth hereby for them and their heirs warrant and forever defend the aforesaid Land and all the buildings plantations and premises against the claims of all persons claiming by from or under him or them or their heirs and by these presents doth hereby further covenant and agree to and with the said Christopher Ondonff and Jacob Ellerman his heirs executors administrators and assigns that he the said Christopher Ondonff his heirs executors administrators and assigns shall and will at any time hereafter upon the reasonable request and at the proper costs and charges in the law of him the said Jacob Ellerman his heirs executors administrators or assigns make do and execute or cause to be made done and executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act and acts thing and things device and assurance in the law whatsoever for the better more perfectly and absolutely granting and assuring the aforesaid Land and premises unto him the said Jacob Ellerman his heirs and assigns forever as by the said Jacob Ellerman his heirs executors administrators or assigns or his or their counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably advised or required and the said

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Christopher Orndorff or his heirs to be forthcoming for any loss as there was not a Valuable consideration given for said land. In Witness whereunto the said Christopher Orndorff hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal this day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Acknowledged in the presents of George Smith — Thos. Crampton

Christopher Orndorff (Seal)

Washington County State of Maryland On the 10th day of August Eighteen hundred and Ten then came Christopher Orndorff before us the Subscribers two Justices of the peace for Washington County and acknowledged the within deed and Instrument of writing to be his act and deed the land and premises therein contained to be the only right and Estate of Jacob Mumma his heirs and assigns forever according to the true intent and meaning of said Deed and the act of Assembly in that case made and provided

Acknowledged before George Smith — Thos. Crampton —

OFFICE OF CLERK
OF CIRCUIT COURT
Date May 13, 1969
Copy from Washington County, MD.
Liber W Folio 377
LAND RECORD
Vaughn J. Baker
ACTING CLERK

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix F. Spielman, Hugh. G. & wife to the United States, December 18, 1961, Deed Book 375, p. 392.

Received for Record DECEMBER 18, 1961
at 12:13 o'clock P. M.
Receipt No. 191716.

THIS DEED, Made this 18th day of December A. D. 196 by HUGH C. SPIELMAN and HATTIE G. SPIELMAN, his wife, of Washington County, State of Maryland.

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND ($50,000.00) DOLLARS and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, we, the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, all those two parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon and all the rights, ways, privileges, advantages and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situate about one mile North of Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland, and more particularly described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1: Beginning at a concrete monument planted at the end of 348.75 feet in the seventh or North 87 degrees West 37½ perch line of the deed from Henry C. Mumma and wife to Rezin D. Fisher dated March 26, 1889, and recorded in Liber No. 93, folio 144, one of the Land Records of Washington County, and running thence along the division line now established South 9 degrees 14 minutes East 559.74 feet to a concrete monument, thence South 25 degrees 05 minutes East 1265.42 feet to intersect the third line of said deed, thence reversing said line South 32 degrees 22 minutes West 37.26 feet to the corner of the stone fence, thence South 51 degrees 02 minutes East 71.77 feet to a post, thence along the existing fence line South 23 degrees 55 minutes West 622.17 feet to a post, thence South 24 degrees 29 minutes West 733.31 feet to a post, and South 24 degrees 04 minutes West 517.93 feet to a post in the North margin of Bloody Lane, thence along the margin thereof South 83 degrees 46 minutes West 245.62 feet, and South 82 degrees 26 minutes West 502.46 feet to the East margin of a fourteen foot private roadway, thence continuing along the margin of Bloody Lane and crossing said roadway 14 feet, thence along the margin of Bloody Lane South 83 degrees 22 minutes West 478.51 feet to the East marginal line of the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway, thence along said marginal line North 7 degrees 01 minute 30 seconds West 521.8 feet, thence by a curve to the left having a radius of 2904.79 feet for a distance of 400.94 feet, the chord being North 10 degrees 58 minutes 45 seconds West 400.62 feet, and North 14 degrees 56 minutes West 308.24 feet, thence leaving the Highway and running back therefrom binding on the lands of the State of Maryland North 62 degrees 51 minutes East 184.33 feet to the lands of The United States of America, thence binding thereon South 66 degrees 00 minutes East 220.13 feet to a concrete corner post, thence North 23 degrees 28 minutes East 452.45 feet to a concrete corner post, thence North 53 degrees 28 minutes West 647.87 feet into the center of the Smoketown Road, thence along or near the center thereof North 38 degrees 40 minutes East 955.75 feet to a point in the center of a road leading to Mumma's Graveyard, thence continuing along the center of Smoketown Road North 38 degrees 40 minutes East 1001.25 feet, and North 21 degrees 24 minutes East 108.72 feet, thence leaving the road and running North 89 degrees 55 minutes East 270.0 feet to the place of beginning; containing 113.8 acres ofland, more or less, but subject to such outstanding rights of third

persons as there may be in and to the following two areas or tracts of land:

Tract A: An area comprising Mumma's Graveyard described as follows: Beginning at a point where the center line of Smoketown Road intersects the northerly side of an intersecting road leading to Mumma's Graveyard, thence running South 60 degrees 38 minutes East 495.77 feet, thence North 29 degrees 52 minutes East 379 feet, thence South 60 degrees 08 minutes East 165.75 feet, thence South 29 degrees 52 minutes West 165.75 feet, thence North 60 degrees 08 minutes West 149.25 feet, thence South 29 degrees 521 West 213.11 feet, thence North 60 degrees 38 minutes West 512.27 feet to a point in the center line of Smoketown Road, thence continuing northerly along the center line of Smoketown Road to the point of beginning.

Tract B: A private roadway area described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north margin of Bloody Lane which is distant along the north margin of Bloody Lane North 83 degrees 22 minutes East 478.51 feet from the east margin of Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway, and which point is also on the west margin of the private roadway herein being described, thence along the west margin of the said road North 13 degrees 08 minutes East 935.0 feet to a point, thence crossing said road South 65 degrees 52 minutes East 14.26 feet, thence along the East margin of said road South 13 degrees 08 minutes West 927.35 feet to the North margin of Bloody Lane, thence along the North margin of Bloody Lane westerly to the point of beginning.

SAVING AND EXCEPTING from the above, two parcels of land heretofore conveyed to the United States of America: (1) By the State of Vermont by deed dated November 7, 1905, and recorded in Liber No. 107, folio 189; and (2) By the State of Connecticut by deed dated February 18, 1903, and recorded in Liber No. 101, folio 443, of the aforesaid Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.

AND BEING a portion of Parcel No. 1, together with all of Parcel No. 2 of the deed from Walter H. Snyder, Mortgagee, to the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, dated October 15, 1924, and recorded in Liber No. 169, folio 670, of the said Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.

PARCEL NO. 2: Beginning at a planted stone at the end of the sixth line of the deed from Henry C. Mumma and wife to Rezin D. Fisher dated March 26, 1889, and recorded in Liber No. 93, folio 144, one of the Land Records of Washington County, and running thence with a portion of the seventh line of said deed South 89 degrees 55 minutes West 348.75 feet to a concrete monument, thence along the division line now established South 9 degrees 14 minutes East 559.74 feet to a concrete monument, thence South 25 degrees 05 minutes East 1265.42 feet to intersect the third line of the aforesaid deed, thence along the existing fence lines North 32 degrees 22 minutes East 1589.8 feet to a walnut tree, thence North 25 degrees 24 minutes East 110.04 feet to a cherry tree, thence North 7 degrees 25 minutes West 226.2 feet to an elm tree, thence North 88 degrees 22 minutes 24 " West 1147.06 feet to the place of beginning;

containing 34.32 acres of land, more or less.

AND BEING a portion of Parcel No. 1 of the deed from Walter H. Snyder, Mortgagee, to the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, by deed dated October 15, 1924, and recorded in Liber No. 169, folio 670, of the said Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.

AND WE, the said Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, do hereby covenant that we will warrant generally the property hereby conveyed; and that we will execute such other and further assurances as may be requisite.

WITNESS our hands and seals.

WITNESS:

Betty Baker

Hugh C. Spielman (SEAL)

Hattie G. Spielman (SEAL)

STATE OF MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, to-wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That on this 18th day of December A. D. 196_, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Hugh C. Spielman and Hattie G. Spielman, his wife, and acknowledged the aforegoing instrument to be their respective act and deed.

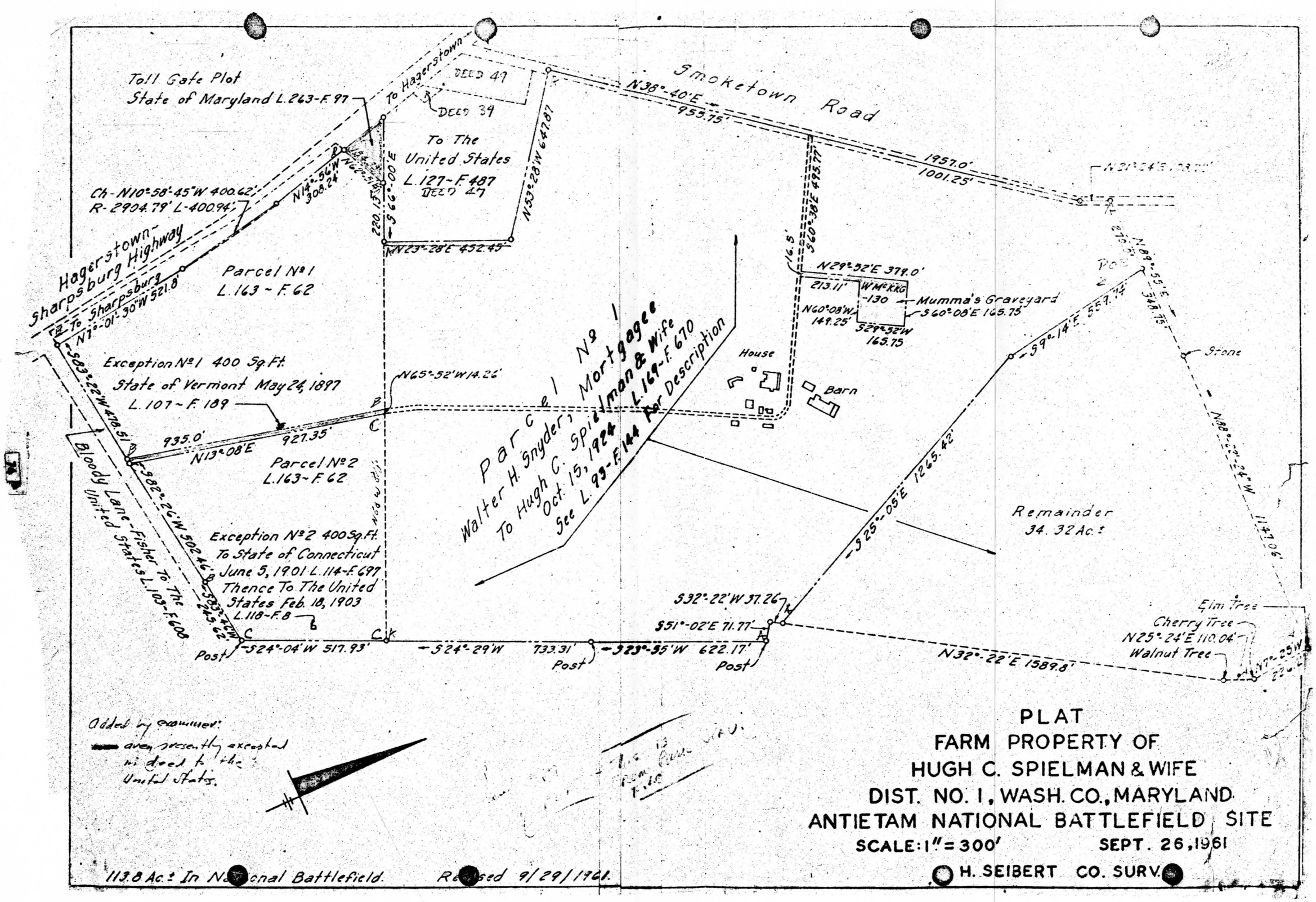
WITNESS my hand and Official Notarial Seal.

My commission expires
May 6, 1963

Betty Baker
Notary Public

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix G. Plat--Farm Property of Hugh C. Spielman & wife, Dist. No. 1, Wash. Co., Maryland, Antietam National Battlefield Site. Scale: 1" = 300'. September 26, 1961, H. Seibert Co. Surv.



PLAT
FARM PROPERTY OF
HUGH C. SPIELMAN & WIFE
DIST. NO. 1, WASH. CO., MARYLAND
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
SCALE: 1" = 300' SEPT. 26, 1961
H. SEIBERT CO. SURV.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm - "Spring House"

Appendix H. Project Construction Proposal

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANTIETAM-C & O CANAL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GROUP
P. O. Box 158, Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30

July 15, 1970

Memorandum

To: Mr. Francis Wilshin, ESC-HHA

From: Superintendent, Antietam-C & O Canal

Subject: Historic Structures Report

The following buildings are discussed in the Historic Structure Reports by Francis Wilshin in one volume. They will, therefore, be treated together in this report. The structures are Mumma Farm Spring House RSP-B-22, Piper Farm Slave Quarters RSP-B-21, Sherrick Farm Smoke House RSP-B-19-1.

Each of these buildings as described in Mr. Wilshin's report was heavily involved in the Battle of Antietam. They are located where some of the heaviest fighting took place and are representative of the western Marylander's farm buildings.

These buildings were deteriorating rapidly until they were rehabilitated and now they help to preserve the exterior historic scene. The restoration and continued preservation of these historic structures could be used as interpretive devices when future visitation warrants the need. The restoration work also has solved the safety hazards that these decaying buildings had presented.

/Signed/

W. Dean McClanahan

Enclosures PCP B-19-1
PCP B-21
PCP B-22

Form 10-411
(July 1965)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES	
NO.	TO
1	WASO
2	NCR
1	PSC
2	Supt., Antietam

1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. *(Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)*

The Spielman (Mumma) Spring House is the most historic building on the Mumma Farm. It was the only building on the farm not destroyed during the Battle of Antietam and still retains its 1862 appearance. It serves as a valuable exterior interpretive device.

The building also shelters the water supply for the entire Spielman Farm.

Deterioration of the walls and roof of this building has created an unsafe condition.

This project is necessary to prevent further deterioration and eliminate a safety hazard.

2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS	MASTER PLAN NO.	APPROVAL DATE
Government-owned	NBS-ANTI-3104	6/09/65 Regional Director

PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS	INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS
None	B-18

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA	DATE
Prospectus calls for restoration and preservation of historic building	01/27/61

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS
None

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS
Work can proceed on basis of materials on hand.

OTHER

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT *(Signature & Date)*	4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR *(Signature & Date)*
/Signed/ Charles L. Vial, Act. Supt. 10/20/67	

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI
Spielman Farm, Tract #7

6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.
Bldg. #41

7. REGION
NCR

8. PARK
Antietam National Battlefield Site

9. PROJECT
Spielman Spring House, Rehabilitate

Washington (County)
Maryland (State)

10. PCP INDEX NO.
B-22

CLASS ☐ (A) – Estimate based on working Drawings
CLASS ☐ (B) – Estimate based on preliminary plans
CLASS ☒ (C) – Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P.S. & S. by
BPR ☐ NPS ☒

ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Remove bulge in northeast wall by dismantling and relaying masonry. Repair large settlement cracks in southwest wall. Remove post period window in southwest wall. Repair and repoint chimney		$3,500.00
Remove existing roof, repair rafters and plates. Apply period type wood shingles and flashing.		1,500.00
Repair and restore existing doors, windows and frames. Paint trim.		500.00

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Director, Resource Studies) (Date)

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Design Office Chief) (Date)

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Regional Director, Operations) (Date)

ESTIMATE TOTALS	5,500.00
RESEARCH	.00
Construction	5,500.00
Plans, Surveys, and Supervision	1,110.00
Contingencies	740.00
CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL	7,400.00
INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%)	.00
GRAND TOTAL	7,400.00

GSA DC 66-28 27

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Maps and Illustrations

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Illustration 1. Samuel Mumma, Sr. and wife Elizabeth Miller. Photographer--unknown. Date--about 1835. Courtesy Mrs. Virginia Hildebrand.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Illustration 2. Samuel Mumma, Jr. Photographer--unknown. Date--1850s ?. Courtesy Mrs. Virginia Hildebrand, Hagerstown, Maryland.

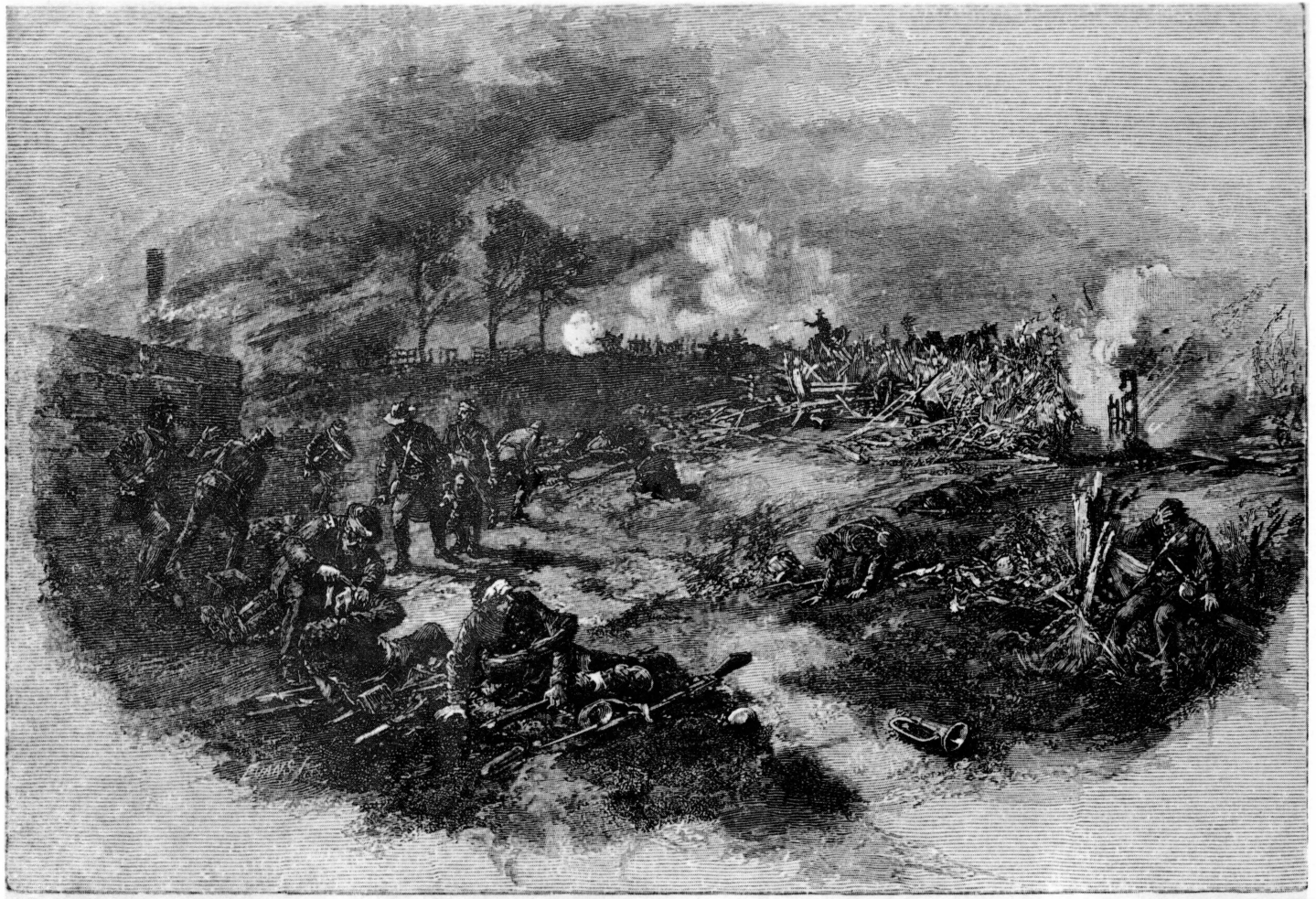
Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Illustration 3. Burning of Mr. Mumma's houses and barns at the fight of the 17 September. Artist--A.R. Waud. Date--September 17, 1862. Courtesy Library of Congress.

Old caisson blowing up
Burning of Mr. Muma's houses and barns at the fight of the 17th Sept.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Illustration 4. Scene at the Ruins of Mumma's House and Barns. Artist--Frank H. Schell, Date--September 17, 1862, Courtesy Library of Congress.



SCENE AT THE RUINS OF MUMMA'S HOUSE AND BARNS. (BY FRANK H. SCHELL, AFTER HIS SKETCH MADE AT THE TIME.)

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Illustration 5. Ruins of Mumma's house on the battlefield. Photographer--A. Gardner. Date--1862. Courtesy Library of Congress.

Illustration 6. View of the Spring House from the northwest. Shows a door to the north gable wall that was apparently at one time reached by wooden steps and a platform. Extensive deterioration in the gable boards will necessitate replacement. Date--July 1968, Photographer--W. Flickinger and R. R. Reynolds.

87

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Illustration 7. View from north. Shows masonry shelter of spring pit. The overflow from the pit enters the structure by a floor trench which runs along the interior sides of the north and west walls of the north room of the structure. From this point the water is piped underground to an outside drain. Date--July 1968, Photographer--W. Flickinger and R. Reynolds.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Illustration 8. View from the southeast. Shows extensive deterioration of the south and east masonry walls of the "Spring House" and the chimney. The chimney is so structurally unsound as to necessitate razing and rebuilding. The cracks in the masonry wall also demand the walls be rebuilt. Date--July 1968, Photographer--W. Flickinger and R. Reynolds.

16

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Map No. 1, Antietam Board Map No. 1, Daybreak

SEPTEMBER 17, 1862
DAYBREAK

The Confederate Reserve Artillery battalions of Col. J. Thompson Brown and Maj. William Nelson, five batteries each, crossed to the Virginia side of the Potomac by Williamsport ford, on the morning of September 15th. Brown's battalion was put in position to guard the ford and a ford one mile below. Nelson's battalion went down the river and took position on the heights commanding Blackford's (Botteler's) ford, one mile below Shepherdstown.

At daybreak September 17th, the 79th New York, of Christ's brigade, Ninth Corps, was guarding the signal station on Elk Ridge, nearly two miles east of Burnside Bridge. The 28th Massachusetts and 50th Pennsylvania of the same brigade, were on the Rohrersville road on Elk Ridge, supporting the Ira Harris (6th New York) cavalry, which was keeping open the communication with Gen. Franklin in Pleasant Valley. The three regiments rejoined their brigade about 10 A. M. of the 17th.

At 5.30 A. M. Franklin's (Sixth) Corps marched from the foot of Crampton's Gap in Pleasant Valley, seven miles southeast of Sharpsburg. The head of column reached the field about 10 A. M.

At daybreak Couch's Division, Fourth Corps, marched from Crampton's Gap down Pleasant Valley to occupy Maryland Heights. When near the foot of the Valley its orders were countermanded, and countermarching, the division reached the field late in the evening of the 17th.

On the morning of the 17th, Humphrey's Division, Fifth Corps, was near Frederick, about 23 miles from Sharpsburg. It marched at 3.30 P. M., and reached the field early in the morning of the 18th.

Note.—The position of Pleasanton's cavalry division is approximate only.

Note to Twelfth Corps' position.—The Twelfth Corps crossed the Antietam by the upper bridge during the night of the 16th and rested, without regular formation, on the farms of Line and Hoffman.

MAP
OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF
ANTIETAM

Prepared under the direction of

the

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD BOARD

LIEUT COL. GEO. W. DAVIS, U.S.A., PRESIDENT
GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, U. S. V.
GENERAL H. HETH, C. S. A.

Surveyed by

LIEUT COL. E. B. COPE, Engineer
H. W. MATTERN, Assistant Engineer
of the Gettysburg National Park.

Drawn by

CHARLES H. OURAND

1899

Position of troops by Gen. E. A. CARMAN.

Published by authority of the SECRETARY OF WAR,
under the direction of the CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. Army.

1904

Scales

1 MILE

1000 YARDS

Grass. — Rail fence.
Stubble. — Post and rail fence.
Corn. — Stone fence.
Plowed field. — Paling fence.
Outcrop of rock. — Fence, kind unknown.

∴ Hay stacks

Contour interval 10 feet. Datum, water level at Burnside Bridge which is 375 feet above sea level.

At daybreak the divisions of McLaws and R. H. Anderson were crossing the Potomac at Blackford's ford, two and three-quarter miles southwest of Sharpsburg.

At daybreak and until 7.30 A.M., A. P. Hill's division was at Harper's Ferry, twelve miles south of Sharpsburg.

Hampton's (7th) brigade acted as rearguard to the divisions of McLaws and Anderson in their march from Pleasant Valley and Harper's Ferry. It crossed the Potomac at Keedysville Ford at the mouth of the Antietam about 7 A. M. and reached the south part of the field about 9 A. M.

Munford's cavalry brigade extended from the right of Walker's division to the mouth of the Antietam about four miles and a half, and guarded the approaches from Pleasant Valley and Harper's Ferry.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Map No. 2, Antietam Board Map No. 8, 9:00 - 9:30 a.m.

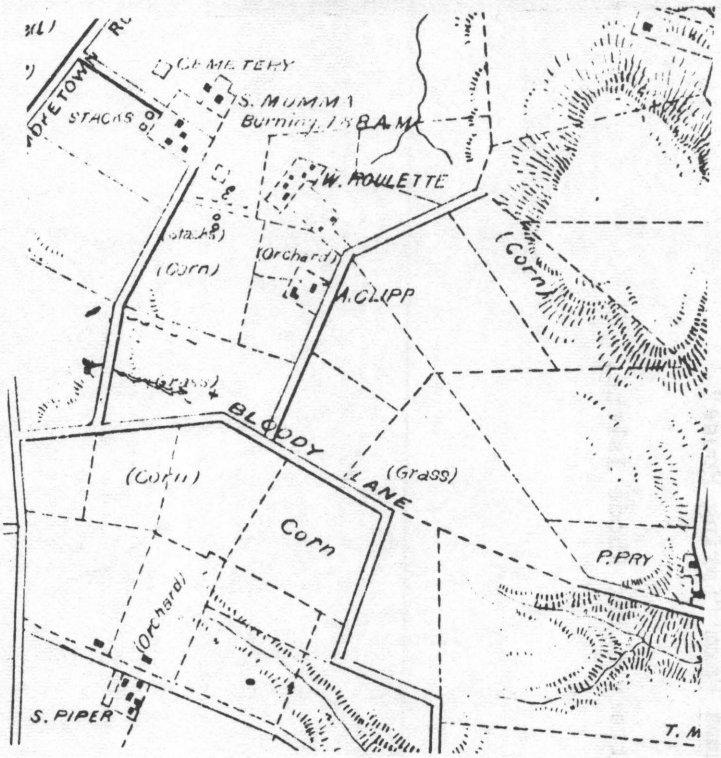
SHARPSBURG
HAMPTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE
SYKES' DIVISION
At 7.30 A. M. A. P. Hill's division started from Harper's Ferry on its march up the Virginia side of the Potomac for Sharpsburg.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Map No. 3. First Delaware Regiment.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTION
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

First Delaware Regiment.



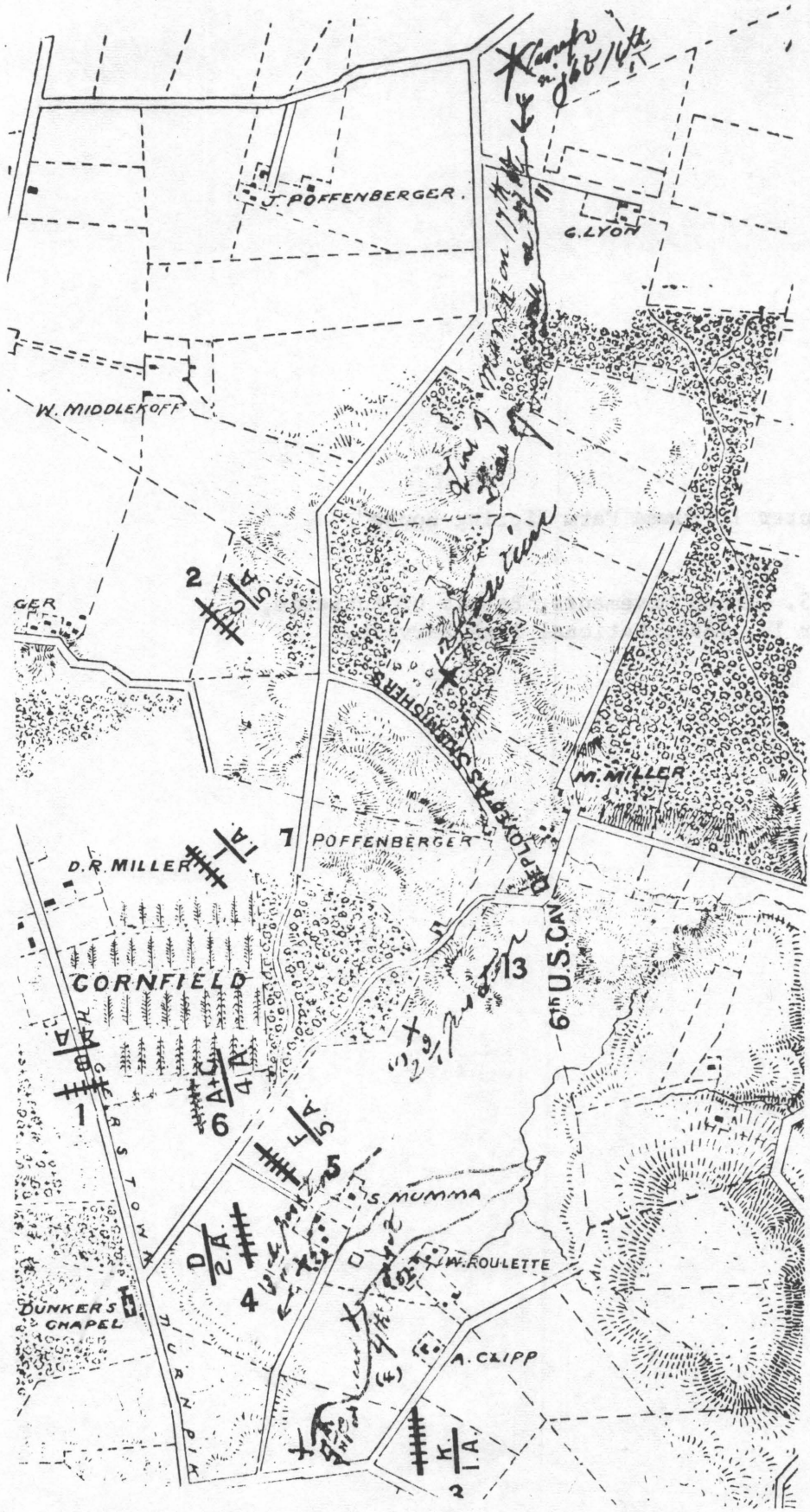
708 mm.

This sketch made by Capt J. Parke Postle 1st Delaware and accompanied his letter of Nov 21 1894.

Advanced with the right on Mumma's lane and right company crowded. Went through corn under artillery and infantry fire, companion in crossing south fence of corn, reformed and charged, left struck the lane, quickly reformed and fell back to north edge of corn, in grass field. 75 or 80 men went forward on own hook to Mumma lane, top of ridge, and laid there sharpshooting. This enemy made charge on a battery in grass field on the right and drove battery out.

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Map No. 4. Battery G 1st Rhode Island.

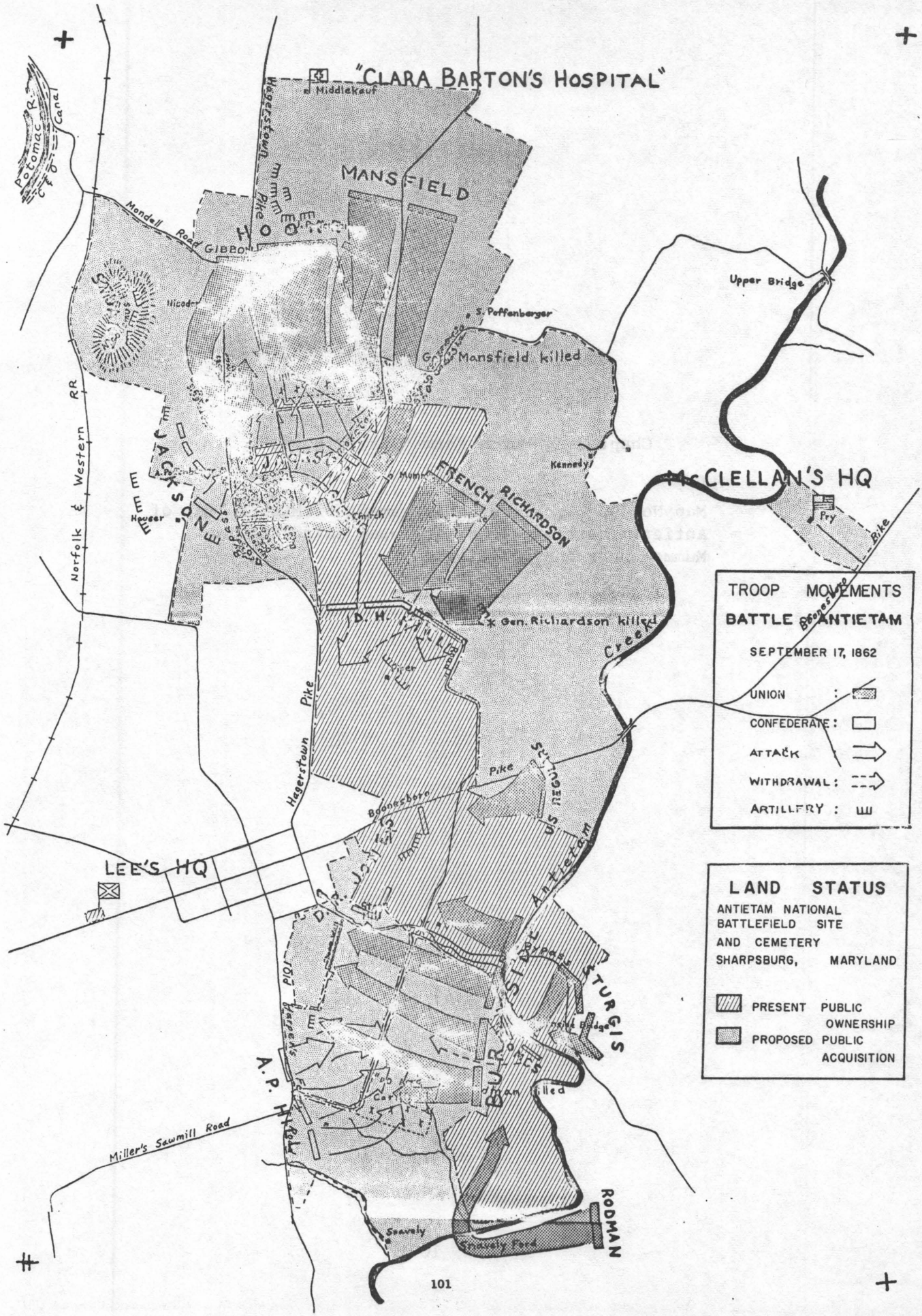


Battery G 1 Rhode Island
Sculptor W B. Rhodes
March 21 1896

REPRODUCED FROM THE
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

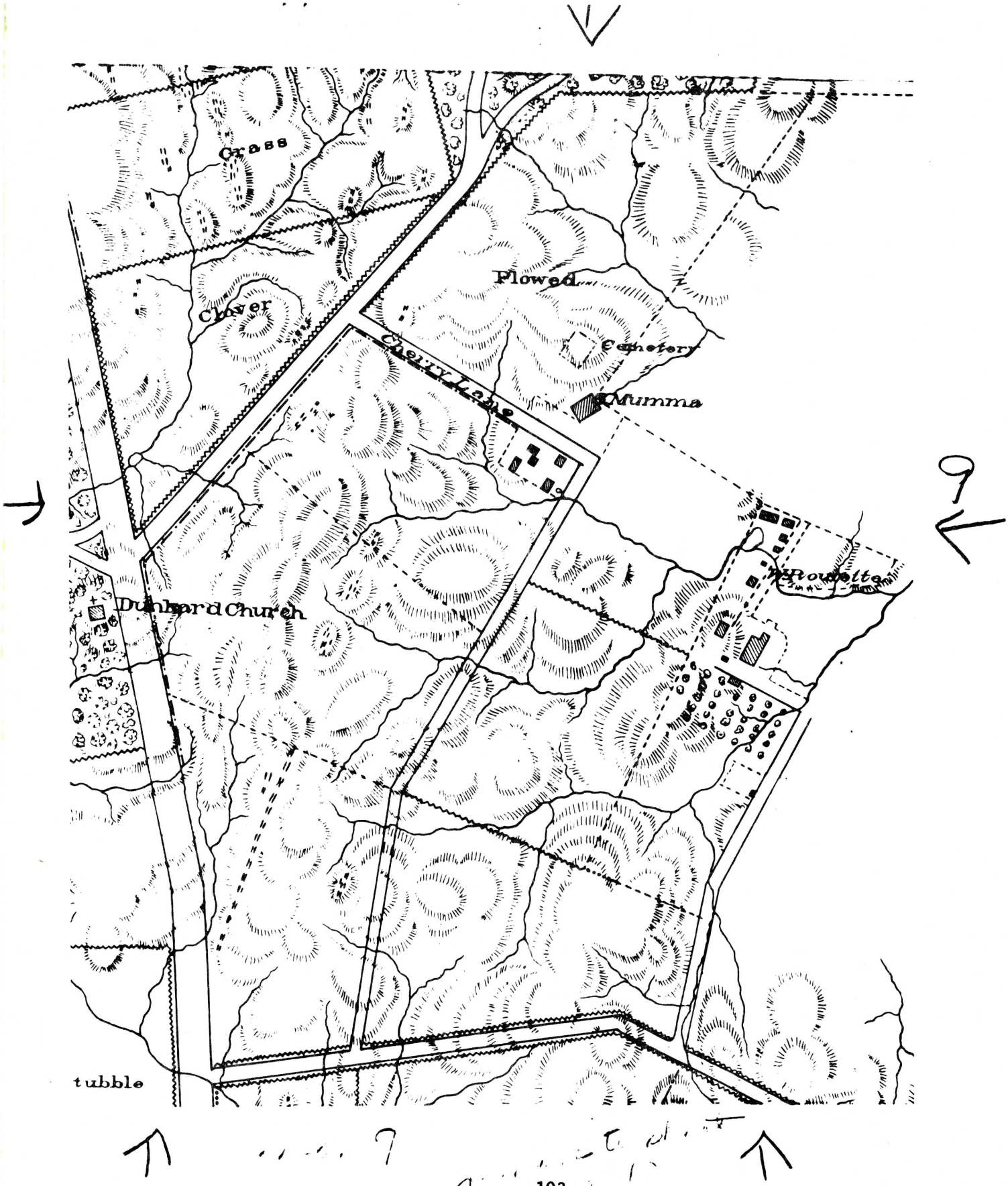
Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Map No. 5. Troop Movements, Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, National Park Service.


"CLARA BARTON'S HOSPITAL"
Middlekauf
Hagerstown Pike
MANSFIELD
Potomac R.
C & O Canal
Mondell Road
GIBBON
Nicodemus
S. Poffenberger
Mansfield killed
Upper Bridge
Norfolk & Western RR
JACKSON
Houser
FRENCH
RICHARDSON
Kennedy
McCLELLAN'S HQ
Pry
Bike
Gen. Richardson killed
Creek
Hagerstown Pike
Boonesboro
Pike
US REGULARS
Antietam
LEE'S HQ
STURGIS
Old Harpers Ferry
A.P. HILL
Miller's Sawmill Road
Snavely
Snavely Ford
RODMAN
TROOP MOVEMENTS
BATTLE ANTIETAM
SEPTEMBER 17, 1862
UNION :
CONFEDERATE :
ATTACK
WITHDRAWAL :
ARTILLERY :
LAND STATUS
ANTIETAM NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD SITE
AND CEMETERY
SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND
PRESENT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
PROPOSED PUBLIC ACQUISITION

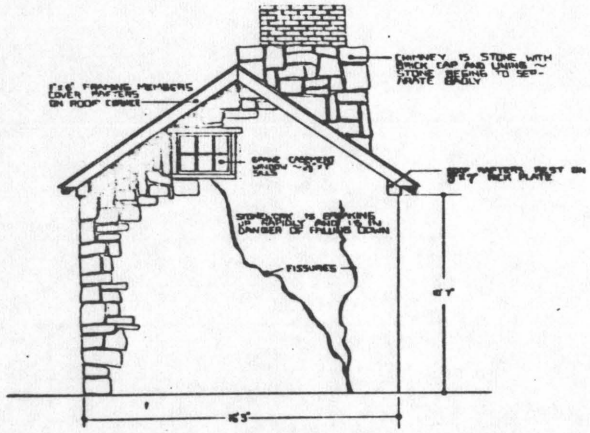
Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Map No. 6. Sectional enlargement of Michles Map of Antietam Battlefield by Antietam Board showing Mumma house and buildings.

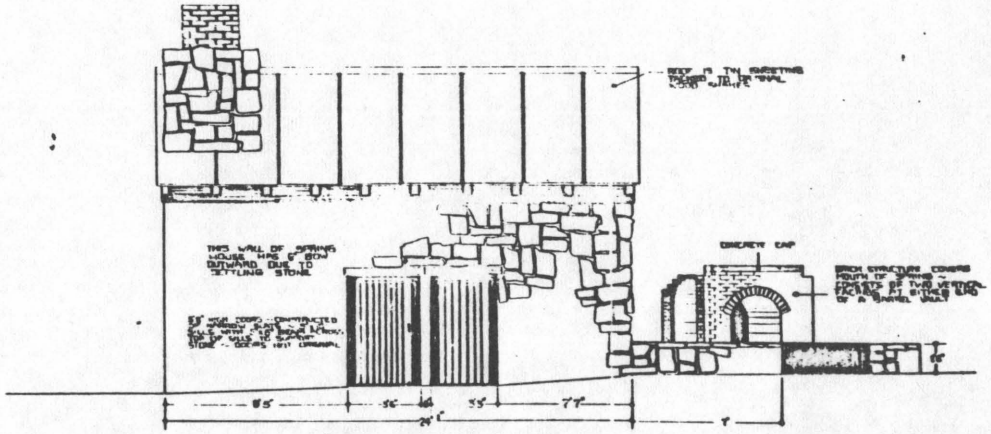

Grass
Clover
Plowed
Cemetery
Cherry Lane
Mumma
Dunkard Church
tubble

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

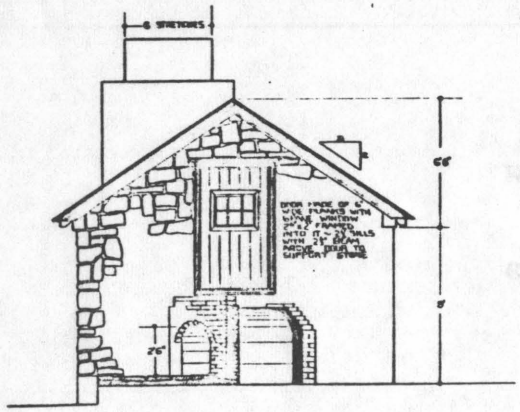
Map No. 7, "Elevations"



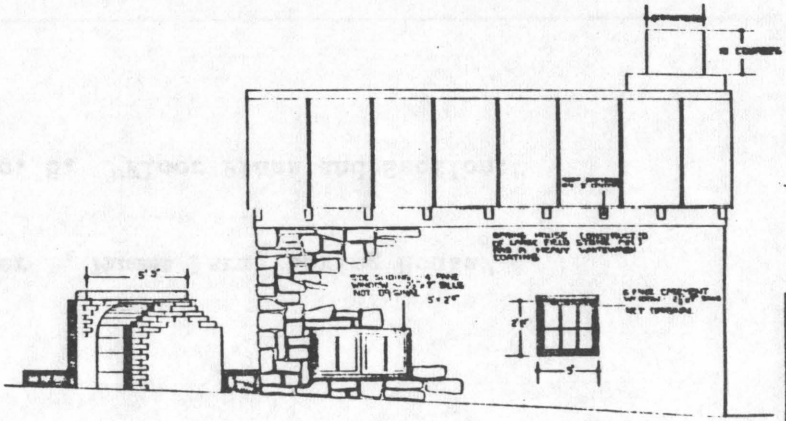
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8"-1'



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8"-1'



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8"-1'



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8"-1'

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

SCALE 3/8"-1'

ORIENTATION

PREPARED

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

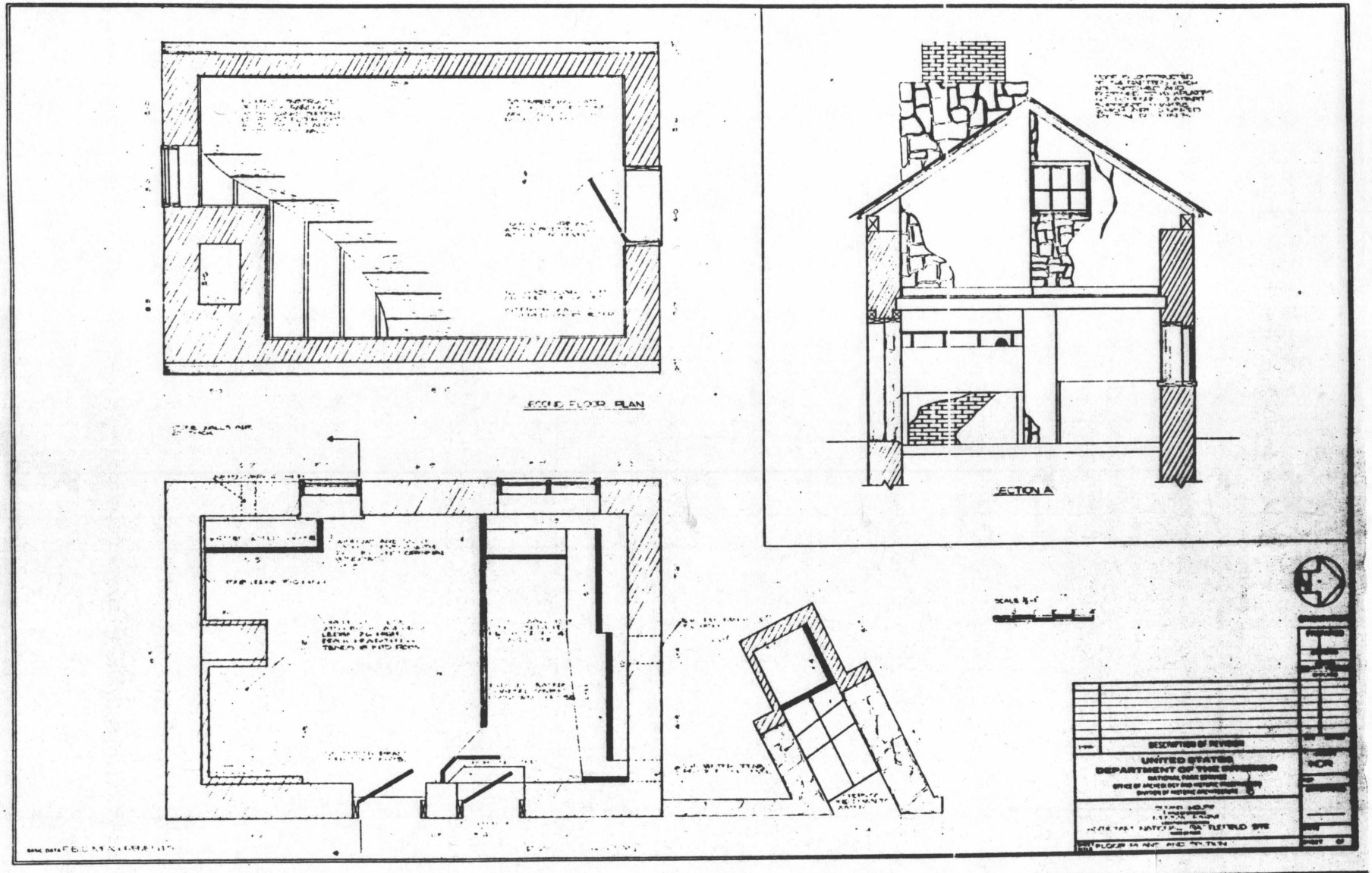
NCR

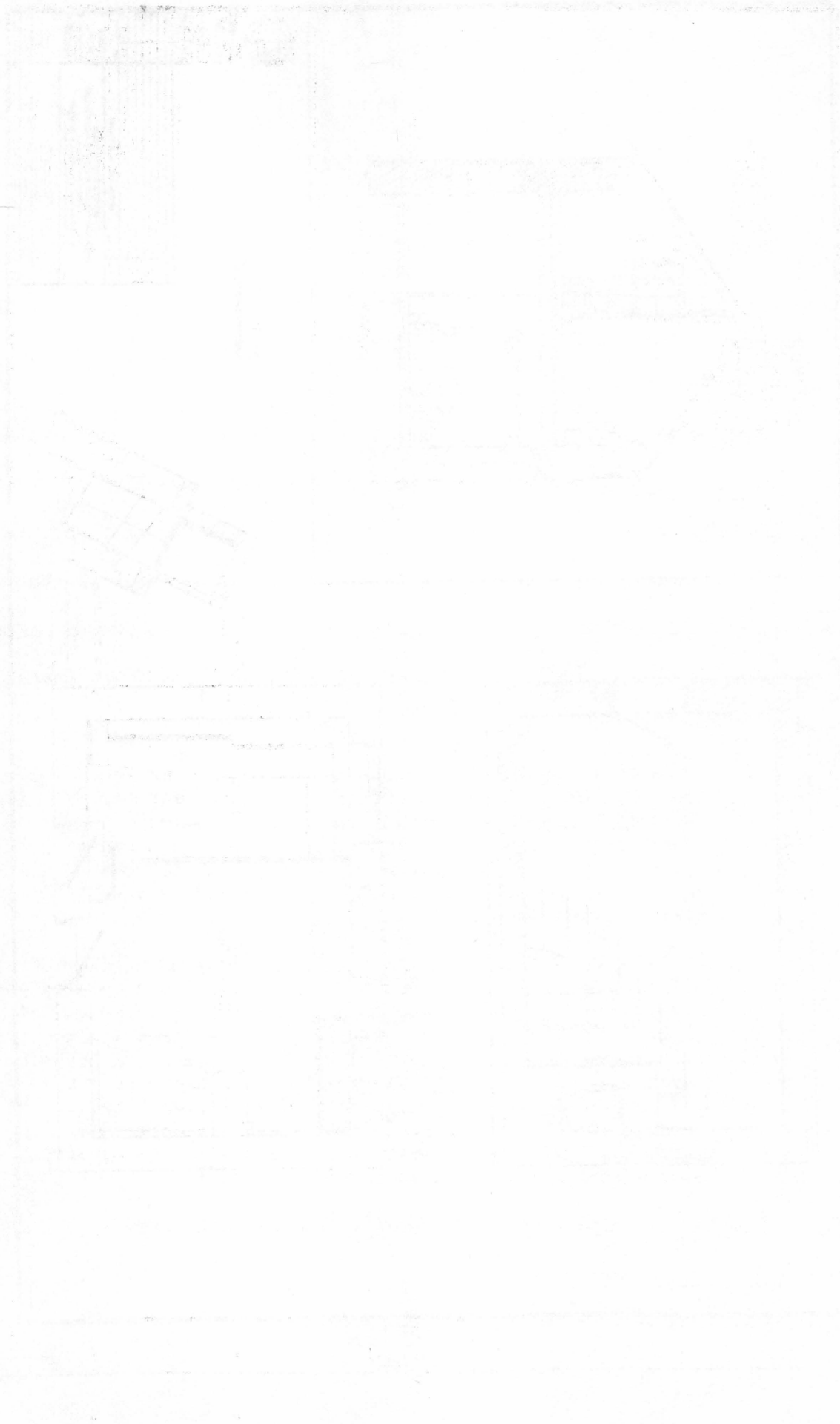
SPRING HOUSE

ELEVATIONS

Chapter I, Mumma Farm "Spring House"

Map No. 8. "Floor Plans and Section."


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SECTION A
DESCRIPTION OF REVISION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FLOOR PLANS AND SECTION



C H A P T E R II

PIPER FARM--"Slave Quarters"

Battle Brief (Second Stage--9 a.m. - 1 p.m.)

Battle action on the Piper farm was pretty much confined to the second stage of the three stage battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. As previously noted in the action on the Mumma farm, troops from this sector had been dispatched by D. H. Hill to blunt the attack on the Confederate left. Ripley, Colquitt, and later Brig.-Gen. Samuel Garland had been heavily engaged. Evaluating the situation, Maj.-Gen. Daniel H. Hill writes:

> We had now lost all the ground wrested from the enemy, and were occupying the position held in the morning. But three of my brigades had been broken and much demoralized, and all the artillery had been withdrawn from my front. Rodes and Anderson were in the old road, and some stragglers had been gathered up and placed upon their left.
>
> It was now apparent that the Yankees were massing in our front, and that their grand attack would be made upon my position, which was the center of our line. I sent several urgent messages to General Lee for re-enforcements, but before any arrived a heavy force . . . advanced in three parallel lines, with all the precision of a parade day, upon my two brigades. They met with a galling fire, however, recoiled, and fell back; again advanced, and again fell back, and finally lay down behind the crest of the hill and kept up an irregular fire.[1]

The initial impact of the Federal attack was delivered by

---

1. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 1023.

Brig.-Gen. Nathan Kimball's brigade (French's division) about 9 p.m., followed closely by the brigades of Col. Dwight Morris and Brig.-Gen. Max Weber. Kimball describes the action:

> Directly in my front, in a narrow road running parallel with my line, and, being washed by water, forming a natural rifle-pit between my line and a large corn-field, I found the enemy in great force, as also in the corn-field in rear of the ditch. As my line advanced to the crest of the hill, a murderous fire was opened on it from the entire force in front. My advance farther was checked, and for three hours and thirty minutes the battle raged incessantly, without either party giving way.[2]

By 9:30 a.m. the Confederates had stiffened their defenses by moving up Maj. H.P. Jones' Battalion (8 guns) to take position just east of the Piper residence in the plowed ground. Supporting the battery were the 22nd and 23rd S.C. skirmishers which had taken position along the fence line.[3]

As French's division continued to press the attack on the embattled Confederates in the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane), fresh Federal reinforcements, about 10:30 a.m., moved rapidly up--Maj.-Gen. Israel B. Richardson's division with Brig.-Gen. Thomas F. Meagher's Irish brigade in the lead. Proudly bearing their green Irish flag, they deployed in line of battle at the edge of the cornfield and advanced in the face of a murderous artillery fire poured into them from batteries on the Piper farm. Two of these batteries--Capt. Grimes and Capt. Marcellus W.

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2. Ibid., p. 327.

3. Maps and Illustrations--[Antietam Board Map No. 8], Map No. 1, p. 220.

Moorman--were in position just north of the Piper barn while Capt. M. B. Miller's was located in the center of the apple orchard. In support were the Confederate brigades of Brig.-Gen. Roger Pryor and Col. Cadmus Wilcox (R.H. Anderson's division).

The Confederates were drawn up in close column exhibiting a double front with battle flags defiantly displayed. Separating them from Meagher's eager advancing line was a clover field of about two acres. Meagher describes the attack:

> Advancing on the right and left obliquely from the center, the brigade poured in an effective and powerful fire upon the column, which it was their special duty to dislodge. Despite a fire of musketry, which literally cut lanes through our approaching line, the brigade advanced under my personal command within 30 paces of the enemy . . . the charge of bayonets I had ordered on the left was arrested, and thus the brigade, instead of advancing and dispersing the column with the bayonet, stood and delivered its fire, persistently and effectually maintaining every inch of the ground they occupied, until Brigadier General Caldwell, bringing up his brigade, enabled my brigade, after having been reduced to 500 men, to retire to the second line of defence.[4]

Ordered by Richardson to relieve Meagher's brigade, then hard pressed, Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell's brigade moved by the right flank in rear of Meagher's line and passed the line to the front "in the most perfect order" in the face of a severe musketry fire. Caldwell writes:

> The brigade advanced steadily over the crest of a hill behind which the enemy were posted, receiving and

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4. O.R., Series I, Part I, Vol. 19, pp. 294-295.

> returning a heavy fire. We broke the line of the enemy along our entire front, except on the extreme right. Here there was a deep road, forming a natural rifle-pit in which the enemy had posted himself, and from which he fired on our advancing line.
>
> After the enemy opposed to my left and center had broken and fled through the cornfield, Colonel Barlow, by a skillful change of front, partially enveloped the enemy on his right, and, after a destructive enfilading fire, compelled them to surrender.[5]

The full success of this bold attack had been greatly augmented by an unfortunate blunder in battle orders given by Lieut.-Col. J. N. Lightfoot of the 6th Alabama. Instead of ordering his regiment to throw its right back from the Sunken Road as Brig.-Gen. R. E. Rodes had commanded to counter a flank fire, he gave the fatal command, "Sixth Alabama, about face; forward march." Maj. E. L. Hobson of the 5th Alabama, seeing this, asked Lightfoot if the order was intended for the whole brigade. The answer was "Yes"--whereupon the whole line retreated.[6]

Thus was abandoned a natural position of great strength that had been held so long with such gallantry at such unparalled cost in human life. Two hundred dead were in a 500-foot stretch of the road. Seldom in attack or defense has American valor on any battlefield appeared to better advantage. With organization broken, the intermingled brigades of Anderson and Hill rallied around the Piper buildings and stone fence supported by the batteries of Captains

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5. Ibid., p. 285.

6. Ibid., p. 1023.

Miller, J. W. Bondurant, R. Boyce, and Wm. B. Jones.[7]

The loss of Bloody Lane placed the Confederates in a critical situation. With masses of Federal troops occupying the Piper cornfield and orchard and all reserves exhausted, there seemed little that they could do to stem the tide that seemed sure to engulf the hill in their rear (Cemetery Hill) that held the key to Sharpsburg. Faced with a desperate situation, Hill resorted to desperate measures:

> I found a battery concealed in a corn-field, and ordered it to move out and open upon the Yankee columns. This proved to be Boyce's South Carolina battery. It moved out most gallantly, although exposed to a terrible direct and reverse fire from the long-range Yankee artillery across the Antietam. A caisson exploded, but the battery unlimbered, and with grape and canister drove the Yankees back. I was now satisfied that the Yankees were so demoralized that a single regiment of fresh men could drive the whole of them in our front across the Antietam.[8]

Hill then proceeded to collect about 200 men and lead them in a charge which was shortly broken. Another body of about an equal number of the 5th Alabama were directed to attack the Federal flank. Though this too was repulsed, the Federal momentum was now lost. "Having possession of Piper's house, by direction of General Richardson," writes Hancock, "the line was withdrawn a short distance to take position on a crest, which formed a more advantageous line."[9]

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7. Maps and Illustrations--[Antietam Board Map No. 11], Map No. 2.

8. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 1024.

9. Ibid., p. 278.

No further action of note took place in the Piper farm sector until 5:30 p.m., when the 7th Maine of Col. William H. Irwin's brigade (W.F. Smith's division) made its dramatic charge, without orders or support, across the Piper farm. Starting from a position on the Mumma farm a short distance southeast of the Dunkard Church, the advance crossed the Roulette farm and Bloody Lane, swept west of the Piper cornfield and orchard where, colliding with G. T. Anderson's command, it swung east to the southern part of the orchard near the Piper buildings, then veered sharply northeast to finally pass out of range through the orchard, cornfield and Bloody Lane.[10]

Though the buildings of the Piper farm, including the "Slave Quarters," did not suffer destruction by fire, they played a much greater battle role than either those of the Mumma or Sherrick farms. They became a veritable bastion in the Confederate Bloody Lane defensive Hancock well evaluates their significance:

> Finally an advance was made from this position to Piper's house by the brigade of Caldwell and the two regiments under Brooke, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, the enemy having a section of brass pieces in the front firing grape and a battery to the right throwing shell. This advance drove the enemy from the field and gave us possession of the house and its surroundings--the citadel of the enemy at this position of the line.[11]

Not only were the buildings used for offensive and defense operations, but one of them, the barn, was used as a hospital. Rodes,

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10. Maps and Illustrations--Antietam Board Map No. 14 5:30 p.m., Map No. 3, p. 225.

11. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part 1, p. 278.

who put up such a gallant defense of the area before he was wounded, writes:

> Just as I was moving on after Lightfoot, I heard a shot strike Lieutenant Birney, who was immediately behind me. Wheeling, I found him falling, and found that he had been struck in the face. He found that he could walk after I raised him, though he thought a shot or piece of shell had penetrated his head just under the eye. I followed him a few paces, and watched him until he had reached a barn, a short distance to the rear, where he first encountered some one to help him in case he needed it.[12]

Like the Mummas, the Pipers hastily vacated their home on September 15, two days prior to the battle. Mary Ellen Smith, daughter of Henry Piper, writes:

> I resided with my father, Henry Piper, the claimant, on his farm north of Sharpsburg, about one-half mile on the Hagerstown pike. I remember the battle of Antietam. On Monday, prior to the battle, we all went away from our house to my uncle's Samuel J. Piper, who resided immediately on the Potomac river, about three miles west of my father's house. We left everything as it was on the farm, taking only the horses with us and one carriage. We remained until Friday after the battle, when we returned to the farm. On our return the Union forces were encamped upon the farm and in the vicinity, and the Union cavalry were moving along the Hagerstown pike in great numbers towards Sharpsburg. We had some difficulty in passing across the pike to get to our house. We found the house occupied as a field hospital. We brought back the horses with us and they were put in the barn. A large number of cattle, sheep, and hogs belonging to father still remained on the place. I saw the Union soldiers butchering some of the cattle, when we came back, in the barn field. The house was vacated at once, and we remained at home after this

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12. Ibid., p. 1038.

during the entire war. The Union forces were encamped in vicinity for several weeks after the battle--at least some portion of them. During this time, and after we returned home, all the cattle and sheep on the farm were taken and used by the U.S. military forces. The hogs were also taken and used by the same forces. The sheep were all taken the day and after we returned. The hogs and cattle were slaughtered at different times. I remember that four of the calves were slaughtered in the orchard back of the blacksmith shop.[13]

The testimony of Mary Ellen Smith was confirmed and further elaborated by Jeremiah Cornelius Summers, ex-slave who lived on the Piper farm in the "Slave Quarters". Appearing before R. W. Grove, Justice of the Peace, November 17, 1886, he stated:

> My name is Jeremiah Cornelius Summers; I am a farmer by occupation; I am forty years of age; my place of residence is Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md.; I have resided here all my life.

When asked--"What do you know of any property being taken from Mr. Henry Piper by the military forces of the United States; if anything, state fully all the circumstances as you remember them?--he replied:

> I know the Union forces took one roan mare from Mr. Piper after the battle of Antietam, and cattle, sheep, and hogs, and also potatoes.
>
> I was living with Mr. Piper at the time. I remember that on Monday, in the afternoon before the battle, which took place on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1862, that Mr. Piper took all of his family and all of his horses, and went back to his brother's house, immediately

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13. Appendix--A, p. 141, Claim of Henry Piper vs. The United States, No. 445 Congressional Case December Term, 1886-87. Testimony of Mary Ellen Smith, November 17, 1886.

on the banks in a bend of the Potomac river, in order to be out of range of the battle, which then seemed about to come on. Mr. Samuel I. Piper, where we went, lived about three miles from Mr. Henry Piper's.

Here we remained until Friday after the battle, when we all returned home, bringing back the horses we had taken away. We put the horses in the barn when we came back. The Union forces were encamped in our fields, and the Union cavalry were encamped on one of our fields on the Boonsboro' pike, and others were moving along the Hagerstown pike towards Sharpsburg. The Hagerstown pike was so full of the Union forces moving towards Shaprsburg that we had some difficulty in passing across the road to the house.

The horses had not been in the stable long, probably not two hours, before a squad of Union cavalry came to the stable and took the roan mare.

I saw the horse taken myself, and know they were Union cavalry. The roan mare was a fine animal. She was worth at the time two hundred and fifty dollars. I saw her afterwards at the camps of the Union cavalry.

When we returned on Friday, as I have just stated, there were still remaining on the place a large number of Mr. Piper's cattle. I saw the Union soldiers engaged in butchering some of these cattle when we came home. They were in the barn, killed. The Union forces butchered all the cattle remaining within two or three days after we came back. I saw them butchering 4 calves in the orchard, near the shop. I saw them butchering cows, steers, and young cattle.

There were 16 head of cows, steers, and young cattle, not including the calves, that I know were butchered by the Union soldiers for the use of the army, after we came back. Mr. Piper had other cattle taken, but by whom, I cannot tell. I only speak of those which came under my own notice.

> There were a large number of hogs also remaining on the place when we returned and also eighteen sheep. I know there were eighteen head of fat hogs, sixteen shoats, and a number of pigs just large enough to take away from the sow. I could not say how many pigs. I saw the Union soldiers butcher all these hogs at different times after we came back. Sometimes they killed five or six at a time and sometimes four.
>
> The eighteen sheep were all taken the same day after we came home. They were taken for the use of the Union forces. They were all fine, large sheep.

When asked what he knew,if anything,in regard to the potatoes being taken by the Union forces, he replied:

> I know Mr. Piper had a field of about one acre of potatoes. I know that these potatoes were dug and used by the Union forces. I saw them digging them many times. I also helped to plow the field after the Union forces had moved away, and we only found about two bushels remaining in the whole field. I know it was a very fine field of Irish potatoes. Mr. Piper had a patch of sweet potatoes. These were all taken by the Union forces. I saw them digging these potatoes.

When asked what he knew, if anything, of wood being taken from Mr. Piper, from his wood lot out by the Dunkard Church, east of the church and north of Mrs. Mumma's, in 1863, and if any of the wheat had been taken in the bundle for forage from the rick at the same time, and of cattle being pastured for the Union forces, he replied:

> I know Mr. Piper had eight or ten cords of wood taken for fuel by the Union forces in July or August, 1863, and that at the same time the same troops pastured a herd of beef-cattle on his fields, and that the same forces took wheat from the rick in the market field, in the bundle, for forage.[14]

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14. Appendix--A, p. 136, ibid, pp. 152-153.

Apparently the "Slave Quarters" and the other Piper buildings suffered little battle damage since a claim of only $25 was submitted as "Damage to house and barn," but the battle impact upon the farm--crops, fencing, stock, equipment, household and kitchen furniture, clothing and supplies--was heavily damaging, totalling, by the family's sworn estimates, $4,022.75.

These damages first submitted in accordance with Special Order No. 22, First Army Corps, dated October 6, 1862, are shown as follows in the Henry Piper Claim No. 445 for which an award of 2,488.85 was made:

True copy.

M. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster, U.S.A.

G. M. G. O., Jan'y 30, '72

EXHIBIT B

Proceedings of a board of survey convened in accordance with Special Order No. 22, First Army Corps, dated October 6, 1862, to assess damages on the property of different individuals near Sharpsburg, Md.

The Board met, in accordance with the above order, on the property of Henry Piper, and proceeded to assess the following damages:

Damage to house and barn,	$25 00
Hay and straw,	108 00
Stock,	666 00
Vegetables, fruits, &c.,	157 00
Grain of different kinds,	484 00
Bacon, lard, and tallow,	117 00
Groceries,	78 85
2 bee-hives, at $10	20 00
Wines and condiments,	72 00
Poultry,	39 00
Household, kitchen furniture, clothing, &c.,	373 00
Lumber, tools, &c.,	49 00
Damage to fencing,	300 00
Total amount	$2,488 85

This is to certify that, after examining the property and reviewing the annexed bill, the board awards Henry Piper $2,488.85. Mr. Piper has not produced any certificate of loyalty.

(S'g'd) J. McR. SNODGRASS,
Pres't of Board.

(S'g'd) J. A. McPHERSON,
Capt. and Recorder.

(S'g'd) CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
A.A.A. Gen.

OCTOBER 23, 1862

United States, to Henry Piper, Dr.

Damages done to house and barn to the am't of	$25 00
10 tons of hay, at $15 per ton,	150 00
2 tons of straw, at $6 per ton,	12 00
100 bundles rye straw, at 8 cts.,	8 00
1 roan mare,	250 00
8 milch cows, at $30 per head,	240 00
2 steer beeves, at $30,	60 00
10 head young cattle, at $18	180 00
4 calves, at $5	20 00
18 head fat hogs, at $10	180 00
16 head of shoats, at $5	80 00
6 pigs, at $2	12 00
18 head of sheep, at $5	90 00
100 bushels of Irish potatoes, at $1,	100 00
30 bushels of sweet potatoes, at $2	60 00
6 barrels of vinegar, at $7,	42 00
200 bushels of wheat, at $1.25,	250 00
10 bushels of rye, at 75 cts.,	7 50
3 bushels of offals, at 25 cts.,	75
800 lbs. bacon, at 12 1/2 cts.,	100 00
300 lbs. lard, at 12 1/2 cts.,	37 50
75 lbs. tallow, at 10 cts.,	7 50
20 lbs. soap-fat, at 4 cts.,	80
5 sacks salt, at $3,	15 00
25 lbs hard soap, at 7 cts.,	7 75 [sic]
150 lbs sugar, at 12 cts.,	18 00
30 lbs. coffee, at 22 cts.,.	6 60
2 1/2 barrels flour, at $6,.	15 00
4 bushels onions, at $1,	4 00
2 hives bees, at $10,	20 00
3/4 barrel of pickels,	6 00

1 bushel dried cherries,	3 00
15 cords of wood, at $3,	45 00
20 acres corn, at 60 cents per bushel,	480 00
20 acres fodder, at $5 per acre,	100 00
200 bushels apples, at 75 cts.,	150 00
12 bushels old corn, at 60 cts.,	7 20
2 bushels dried corn, at $1.50,	3 00
5 gallons cordial, at $2,	10 00
6 gallons cherry wine,	9 00
110 jars fruit,	100 00
6 gallons dried corn,	2 50
2 gallons beans, and jugs,	75
Garden supplies,	10 00
200 chickens, at 15 cts.,	30 00
15 geese, at 50 cts.,	7 50
24 turkeys, at $1,	24 00
One lot fine Queen's ware,	6 00
Knives, forks, and spoons	4 50
Glasses, goblets, and decanters,	2 40
A lot of kitchen ware,	25 00
1 large butter bowl,	87
1 stone butter jar	62
2 small copper kettles,	5 00
1 brass kettle,	1 00
Earthen ware	$5 00
Saddle pockets.	9 00
Books and daguerreotypes	10 00
Razors and brush	9 00
One rifle	10 00
Scissors and Japan box	2 00
300 cypress shingles	2 70
Pine lumber and ladders	3 50
Shop tools and jack rims	10 00
6 barrels	3 00
6 halters and 5 chains	8 50
Carriage bridles and collars	6 00
6 lines	3 00
Furniture broken	6 00
1 rifle gun and accoutrements	11 50
Shovels, bag, and whip	2 80
12 locks	3 00
9 coverlids, at $10	90 00
12 blankets	30 00
3 comforts and 5 quilts	32 00
Lounge, bed, and pillow	9 00
16 pillow-cases	2 00
8 table cloths and 12 sheets	24 00
12 towels and 18 napkins	3 00
30 yards muslin	4 00

1 braid	3 75
1 gold plate	16 00
1 silver plate	10 00
2 oiled table-covers	2 00
1 pair buckskin gloves	2 50
2 watch-keys and 3 baskets	2 25
2 fine shawls	8 00
Men's wear	30 00
Ladies' wear	60 00
Flood-gate and chains	3 00
Bushel basket	40
Post, rail, plank, and paling fence, at $1.25 per panel	277 50
10 rail, stone and paling fence	12 50
Worm, 457 panels, 11 rails high	235 11
	$3,737 64
For hauling and rebuilding fences	30 00
	$4,022 75

True copy.

M. LUDINGTON,
Q. M., U.S.A.

Q.M.G.O., Jan'y 30, '72

6 Int. I now show you this paper, which I will ask the Examiner to mark Exhibit C, and I ask you what it is?

A. This is an appraisement made of property and for pasturage taken in July or August, 1863, by the U.S. military forces, and to it I see is the oath of allegiance. The appraisement was made by the generals, B. F. Rohrback, Jacob Lakins, and Jacob Snyder. This claim has never been considered before, although filed, as I understand, in the Department. Paper filed as exhibit to claimant's deposition:

EXHIBIT C

The United States Dr. to Henry Piper, for property taken and pasture for the United States troops in the month of July, 1863.

7 1/2 cords wood, at $3.50,	$26 25
10 acres of grass, at $4.50,	45 00
15 shocks of wheat, $1.40 per shock,	21 00
Pasture of cattle and sheep,	10 00
	$102 25

> STATE OF MARYLAND, Washington County, to wit:
> I hereby certify that on this 23d day of November, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State . . .[15]

In the case of the action on the Piper farm, the Antietam Battlefield Commission or Board was fortunate in the response it received from veteran units relative to their battle position during significant stages of the fighting. In the Papers of Ezra A. Carman, previously mentioned, there are several such maps pertaining to the Bloody Lane action. One of these, prepared by W. D. Ballantine, 2d Florida, Pryor's Brigade (R.H. Anderson's division), is particularly revealing in that it clearly shows to what extent the Piper Lane and buildings constituted the main line of Confederate defense once Bloody Lane has been lost. The sketch shows the line of advance of the 2d Florida and its specific position on the left of the line. The sketch bears this notation:

> Crossed river at daybreak and advanced in this order 2 Fla 8 Fla 5 Fla 3 Va 14 Ala. Moved left in front to Pipers Lane and came into line in order named. The right wing of 2 Fla and the left of 8 F in orchard and others on the right but most of the fighting was done in corn in front of the orchard. Had 240 men.[16]

Another of these sketches shows 8th Florida, Pryor's brigade, submitted in letter of W. Baga January 18, 1895. The sketch bears this notation:

> Crossed the pike road went down to a barn, turned left through an apple orchard and cornfield and engaged enemy,

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15. Appendix--A, p. 141.

16. Maps and Illustrations--Map No. 4, p. 227.

drove enemy out of corn and advanced across a sunken dirt road and to a hill.

> At hill was under a very heavy fire and did not remain long, but fell back to dirt road and found Confederates in it. Held here for short time, but had to give up. Ordered to fall back by someone on right, supposed to be of Featherston. Fell back quickly through open field between house and barn, reformed on pike, fell in on the left of a Geo brigade and advanced to blue dotted line, but was driven back by an enfilade artillery fire from the left and fell back to pike, and on picket on the pike on night of 17th. On 18th formed in line on the right of the pike and between that and the barn where it remained until 8 p.m.[17]

On the sketch map showing the position of the 10th Alabama, Cummings' brigade (R. H. Anderson's division) there appears this statement of Laulu [?] Darby, Birmingham, Alabama:

> We were in the cornfield where you have it marked "bloody" and I think we went very near, if not to the lane. Pryor's Brigade was on our left. We fell back about 1/4 of a mile, formed to the right and some 200 yards in advance from our first line.
>
> Entered the cornfield just beyond and to the right of the barn, and the battle was raging at the time. Darby thinks the regiment numbered 400 or 450. Says the brigade went into action with Pryor's Brigade which was on the left.[18]

Another of these sketch maps shows the positions of "Mahone's Brigade" [R. H. Anderson's division], submitted in a letter of W. W. Chamberlaine, September 4, 1895. They are first shown in the grass field generally south of the Piper lane and buildings, then in the pike behind the stone wall and finally in the plowed field northeast

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17. Maps and Illustrations--Map No. 5, p. 229.

18. Maps and Illustrations--Map No. 6, p. 231.

of the buildings.[19]

Two significant sketches were found in the Carman Papers showing the thrust of the Union attack along the Sunken Road by Kimball's brigade. One is entitled, "Gen. Kimball's sketch of position of his brigade." Attached to it is an old newspaper clipping from Ogden, Utah, dated April 12, 1894, which reads:

> Dear Old Comrade:
> Your letter of the 4th inst. was received and contents noted. Answering, I give you the landmarks near our line, established after we had driven the rebels from their position east of Roulette's house, through the woods and cornfields and from the sunken road into the cornfield and hills beyond.
>
> 1st Roulette's house and barn; 2d, the orchard; 3d stone fence and road; 4th, the tree. The 14th Reg. Ind. was on the right, the 8th Ohio on the left of the 14th, the 132d Penna on the left of the 8th Ohio, the 7th Virginia on the left of the 132d, completing our line of battle. The sunken road leading northward to the Dunkard church, and from which we had driven the enemy, was nearly 250 yards from our established line and held by our line of skirmishers. The accompanying draught gives you our line of battle positions, of the regiments, and landmarks, etc.
>
> The 132d Pennsylvania's position was in front of the tree and extending to the right of it. Your colors in your centre, the length of one company to the right of the tree. We drove the enemy as we advanced from the position first occupied, after crossing Antietam creek, marching forward at 9:30 a.m., through woods, cornfields, Roulette's house, barn and orchard, into the sunken road, from which we drove them at 11 a.m., and held this line for three hours and a half without support of any kind, until relieved by a brigade from Richardson's division. We were under a terrific fire from the enemy's artillery

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19. Maps and Illustrations--Map No. 7, p. 233.

posted on the hill in our front and his infantry in the corn field.

I am growing old now, in my 72nd year of life, I have been an invalid for two years past and am very feeble, yet I get to my office nearly every day. Though nearly thirty-two years have gone by, I can never forget that battle nor the gallant soldiers who fought under my command, and who upheld in triumph our dear old flag in victory over the traitorous enemy. God bless the survivors! Please present my regards to Colonel Hitchcock and every surviving member of the gallant 132nd.

Hoping that which I send you may be satisfactory, I am, with an earnest, heartfelt God bless you.

Your Comrade etc.
Nathan Kimball

Late. Brig. and Brevet Major Gen'l. U.S.V.[20]

The other sketch, submitted in a letter of W. Donaldson, dated "Chandler Ind Feb 3 1895," shows additional landmarks relative to Kimball's position with special reference to the 14th Indiana along the Sunken Road. Among points located are:

A 14th Indiana
B Balance of brigade
C Fence in rear of rebel line
D Stone fence
E Rail fence and stack field

Also shown is the position of "wild cherry tree" and "Haystacks."[21]

A recent map prepared by the National Park Service shows graphically the Federal strategy in attacks on the Confederate left, center and right.

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20. Maps and Illustrations --Map No. 8, p. 235.

21. Maps and Illustrations--Map No. 9, p. 237.

Family Data

The first of the Pipers to come to the Sharpsburg area was Jacob Piper, Sr., in 1763. A native of Germany, he, unlike most of the German immigrants that came to the Antietam Valley, bought a townhouse rather than a farm. It was a log house which still stands. In 1790 he sold the town house and bought a farm on the river called "Piles Delight." His wife, Elizabeth Flick, whom he had married in Germany, bore him a son, Daniel Piper, in 1780. Jacob died in 1813 and his wife five years later.[23]

On August 29, 1845, Daniel Piper, Sr., purchased from Jacob Miller and his wife Elizabeth what then became known as the Piper farm.[24] The Millers, near neighbors, were among the earliest settlers in the area. The farm had been in the Miller family for years, having been acquired by John Miller sometime previous to 1821 when his heirs effected a property settlement.[25] This farm had first been patented to John Elwick, August 4, 1742, as "Ellwicks Dwelling" of 180 acres.[26]

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23. Family Papers of S. Webster Piper, great-grandson of Henry Piper, Hagerstown, Maryland.

24. Appendix - B, Deed Book INI, p. 179.

25. Deed Book FF, p. 438.

26. Appendix - C, p. 185. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland P&G Co. Patented Certificate 758.

The land is described as follows:

> Beginning at a bounded oak being the end of the fifth line of a tract laid out near where Thomas Kelly now lives called Kelly's purchase and running thence;--
> S 64 deg.--00 min. E. 100 per
> S 5 deg.--00 min. E 64 per
> S 33 deg.--00 min. W. 106 per
> S 23 deg.--00 min. W 40 per
> S 63 deg.--00 min. W. 40 per
> N 58 deg.--00 min. W. 133 per
> Containing 180 acres. Surveyed the 21st of October 1739.[27]

Joseph Smith acquired the patent from Elwick, February 1, 1747. On May 1st of the same year he acquired an additional 100 acres known as "Smiths Purchase."[28]

Joseph Smith is shown as having a patent of 270 acres known as "Elwicks Dwelling," which reads in part:

> Charles: Know ye that Whereas Joseph Smith of Prince Georges County by his Humble Petition to Our Agent for management of Land Affairs within this Province did set forth that a certain John Elswick of the afs County had on the fourth Day of August anno Domini Seventeen hundred and forty two Granted him by Patent under the Great of this Province a Tract of Land called Elswicks Dwelling lying and being in Prince Georges County afs Containing one hundred and Eighty Acres under the yearly Rent of Seven Shillings and two pence half Penny Sterling who had since sold and conveyed the

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27. Land Patents, Book I, p. 17. [Hagerstown, Md.]

28. Appendix - D, p. 180. (Hall of Records P&G Co. Patented Certificate Certificate 759). Debt Book 22 Folio 50.

same unto the Petioner . . .[February 1, 1747][29]

The Piper farm at the time of its purchase in 1845 consisted of two tracts--"Mount Pleasant" of 143 acres, and "Resurvey on "Ellwick dwelling" of 13 acres and three perches. The deed reads in part:

> the one parcel of land being part of a tract called Mount Pleasant, and the other being part of a tract called Resurvey on Ellswick dwelling, viz. Beginning to include the former at a point in the middle of the road leading from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, just opposite to the west end of a post and board fence, dividing the lands remaining in the possession & property of the said Jacob Miller & running thence to the lands belonging to David Beeler, thence North twenty five degrees East, sixty five and a half perches, North nineteen and a half degrees East, twenty three perches, and seven tenths of a perch to a stone, South seventy degrees East, nine and a half perches to a stone in a lane, then along said lane North twenty two and a quarter degrees East fifty six and four tenths perches to a stone, North fifty seven and a quarter degrees West, eighty five perches, South eighty three and a half degrees West, eighty eight perches and eighty four hundredths of a perch to the middle of the aforesaid road North eleven degrees West thirty three perches to a stone, South eighty three and a half degrees West fifty two and three tenths perches to a stone by the side of a black oak, South forty one and three quarters degrees East forty nine and seven tenths perches, South twenty one and a half degrees West twenty perches and two tenths to a Stone, North eighty one and three quarters degrees West four perches and thirty six hundredths of a perch to a stone South six degrees West fifteen perches and forty four hundredths of a perch, South eighty nine and a half degrees East Forty one and six tenths perches to the middle of the aforesaid road, then South three and three quarters degrees West eighty seven & seven tenths perches to the place of beginning containing & now laid out for said part of Mount Pleasant as one hundred and forty three acres & one rood of land be the same more or less. And for the second parcel of land being part of the resurvey or Ellwicks dwelling, Beginning at a stone and running thence South eighty nine degrees East thirty seven

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29. Appendix - E, p. 191. Deed Book 72, p. 282.

> and a half perches to a stone, North eighteen degrees East thirty seven and sixty four hundredths of a perch to a stone North seventy two and a half degrees West fifty eight perches & thirty two hundredths of a perch to a stone, then South six and three quarters degrees East fifty three perches to the beginning, containing and now laid out for thirteen acres and three perches of land, be the same, more or less, being the same parcel of land heretofore conveyed to the said Jacob Miller as a part of the Resurvey on Ellwicks dwelling by Daniel Miller, John Miller David Miller and others heirs at law of John Miller by deed bearing date the seventeenth day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty one recorded in the land records of the County aforesaid in Liber FF folio 437 438 439 as by reference to the said deed will more fully and at large appear-- together with all the buildings messuages & tenements, easements, rights, ways, privileges & appertenances to the said parcels of land & premises & every and any part thereof in any wise appertaining or belonging.[30]

Before his death in 1857, Daniel Piper, Sr., and his wife sold the property in 1854 to their son, Henry Piper, who was living on the farm at the time of the battle.[31] He was then 53 years old. The farm consisted then of 231 acres according to his statement before the Commissioner of Claims.[32]

The 1850 Census shows Henry Piper's family as follows:[33]

Henry Piper	41 male farmer
Elizabeth Piper	40 F
Barbara Piper	20 F
John Piper	10 M
Samuel Piper	14 M
Elizabeth Piper	10 F
Mary Piper	8 F
Susan Piper	5 F

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30. Appendix - B, p. 179, Deed Book IN, p. 778. (Note: Not photostatically reproduced because of poor legibility.)

31. Deed Book IN, p. 637.

32. Appendix - A, p. 152-53.

33. Census Records, National Archives (1850).

Chain of Title

Piper - Chain of Title

Ellwicks Dwelling - John Elwick Patent
180 acres - August 4, 1742:
Prince Georges County Patented Certificate 758
Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

John Elwick to Joseph Smith - February 1, 1747:
Prince Georges County Patented
Certificate 759
Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

"Smiths Purchase" - Joseph Smith's Patent - May 1, 1747
65 acres total with Elswick Dwelling
270 acres:
Deed Book 72, p. 282.

Estate settlement--Miller heirs, John, Jacob, David, Abraham, Samuel, John Sutton and Elizabeth, his wife and Peter Miller, all heirs of John Miller deceased of Washington County of the one part and Christian Hershey and Mary his wife of the same County. Sale price--"Sum of Four Thousand and Nine Dollars and Fifty Cents current Money of the United States."

This purchase involved "four parcels of land to wit, part of a tract of land called Smith's purchase, part of a tract of land called Addition to Smith's purchase part of a tract of land called Joe's Farm and part of the Resurvey of Ellswick Dwelling all being in Washington County and State aforesaid and lying contiguous to each other."
May 21, 1821:
Land Record FF, pp. 437-439.

Jacob Miller to Daniel Piper--August 29, 1845.
Deed does not specify total acreage but the farm was purchased in two parts--one parcel being part of a tract called "Mount Pleasant" and the other being part of a tract called "Resurvey of Ellswick's dwelling." "Mount Pleasant" acreage--143 & Part of "Resurvey of Ellswick's dwelling"--13 acres Purchased 156 acres @ $55 per acre Purchase price--$9,600

Deed Book IN 1, p. 778--August 29, 1845

Daniel Piper to Henry Piper - 1854
Deed Book IN, p. 637

Henry Piper & wife to Samuel D. Piper - 1882
Deed Book 82, p. 257.

Henry Piper to Samuel D. Piper - March 7, 1890
Deed Book 94, p. 449

Samuel D. Piper to Elmer Ellsworth Piper - 1908
Will

Elmer Ellsworth Piper to Sadie Virginia Piper - 1933
Will

Sadie Virginia Piper to S. Webster Piper - 1958
Died intestate Sept. 1958.
S. Webster Piper paid inheritance tax
and took possession of the property

S. Webster Piper to Antietam Sharpsburg Museum Inc. -
March 1, 1860.
Deed Book 356, p. 391.

Antietam Sharpsburg Museum Inc. to United States of
America (193 acres) June 25, 1964[34]
Deed Book 409, p. 630.

Construction and Structural Changes

The "Slave Quarters" would definitely appear to be the oldest building on the Piper farm. Though no documentary proof has been found to pinpoint the date of its construction, there is evidence to indicate it may well be an eighteenth century structure. The land constituting a farm of 180 acres was patented August 4, 1742, by John Elwick and called "Ellwick's dwelling." Being located in a particularly fertile valley it would appear to have attracted early

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34. Appendix - F, with Plat, p. 195.

development by Elwick or Joseph Smith, who purchased the farm February 1, 1747, and expanded the area on May 1 of the same year by acquiring 65 additional acres known as "Smith's Purchase."

Mr. S. Webster Piper, who sold the farm to the Antietam-Sharpsburg Museum, states that the existing Piper residence has been enlarged from a log structure that is predated by the "Slave Quarters." There is a definite possibility that the "Slave Quarters" may be one and the same as "Ellwick's dwelling." It is of interest to note that Joseph Smith was renting the farm in 1747 under "the yearly Rent of Seven Shillings and two pence half Penny Sterling."

Further credence is given this possibility by Architect Archie Franzen, National Park Service, who states that the architectural detail of construction would indicate that it is an approximate mid-eighteenth century structure. It is believed that the name "Slave Quarters" is derived from the fact that Jerry Cornelius Summers, an ex-slave of the Pipers, lived there for many years. He was living in the quarters as a young man of 24 at the time of the battle and proved an excellent eye witness to the damage to the Piper property effected by the Federal troops who occupied the farm immediately after the close of the fighting.[35]

The Census Records do not show Henry Piper as owning any slaves at the time of the 1850 census. Summers must have been given his freedom sometime prior thereto.

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35. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration - 1, p. 203.

The original structure was a smaller building than the present one with measurements of 25' x 14'-3". A later addition at an undetermined period extended the north end of the building 5'6". This alteration was made either in 1880 or a few years earlier since the shingles on the extended roof look comparatively new, as is shown in an 1880 photograph furnished by Mr. S. Webster Piper, great grandson of Henry Piper.[36]

Particularly significant is the fact that this photograph shows the original roof line. At a later date the roof was raised by adding a log wall over the masonry to provide an additional floor for living quarters. Information gained from Mr. Piper would indicate that this change was effected about 1912-14 when rather extensive alterations were made in the residence and the barn to accommodate a new farm renter with a sizeable family.[37]

Subsequent to that time the northwest window has been altered to a door.

Architect A. W. Franzen describes the structure in some detail:

> There is a large but shallow stone fireplace at the north end and the first or grade floor is sub-divided into two rooms by a board partition and stair in the north room of the floor above. Each lower floor room has an outside door on the east but there is no connecting opening between them. The north room has three windows but there is only one window in the south room. The second floor is also sub-divided into two rooms separated by a board partition with the stairway occuring [sic] in the south room. There are

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36. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration - 2, p.205.

37. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration - 3, p. 207.

two gable windows in the north room and one gable window in the south room. The south rooms on both floors are smaller than the north rooms.

The exterior stone walls are faced rubble on both sides and are filled between the facing stones with clay and small stones.

Portions of the original rafter plate, which was only an inch thick, were left intact when the roof was removed. A layer of stone was laid over the plate and dressed logs were added to increase the height of the structure. The log portion is three logs high and was set back from the outside face of the wall to accomodate [sic] furring strips that permitted beveled edge sliding boards to clear the masonry face of the wall below thus forming a drip. Shortly after 1900 drop siding replaced the earlier siding.

The original rafters support roofers spaced six inches on center which in turn support modern corrugated iron roofing. A small portion of the siding and roofing was removed to examine the underlying fabric. No vestiges of period shingles have been found.

The window sash are six lights over three lights and are double-hung. The exterior doors are board and batten and swung on wrought iron strap hinges with pintle type butts.

The brick chimney above the roof line was rebuilt recently using modern brick.

The first or grade floor is now thick concrete and may have been either of wood construction or plain dirt. Arrangements have been made to break out the concrete for further investigation.

The interior walls were plastered and have been whitewashed many times. The ceiling joists over the first floor level are exposed while the second floor ceiling is plastered.[38]

Two modern photographs show the building as it appears today--

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38. Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Section, Survey Report For Piper Farm, Dorsey Farm, Spielman Farm, Antietam National Battlefield Site. Prepared by Archie W. Franzen, October 1968.

one a view from the northwest and the other a view from the southeast taken in 1968.[40] In the view from the northwest it will be observed that a window in the 8' extended section of the building (first alteration prior to 1880) has been changed to a door. Both alterations show well the architectural detail involved in the raising of the roof of the structure (second alteration 1912-1914).

Both illustrations 4 and 5 show areas of serious deterioration in the stone wall structure and in the sash, frames and sills which will necessitate replacement.

A better appreciation of the architectural features of the structure is provided by the drawings of two student architects in the summer of 1968--William B. Flickinger, Jr., and Roy W. Reynolds of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. The sheets are entitled: "Elevations," "Cross Section and Framing Detail," "Fireplace and Stair Detail" and "Floor Plans" (Franzen's Report.)[41]

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39. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 4 and 5, respectively, pp. 209, 211.

40. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 4, p. 209.

41. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 6-9, pp. 213-219.

The relation of the "Slave Quarters" to the other buildings on the Piper Farm is shown by an arrow on a section of the Antietam Battlefield Map prepared by the Antietam Board.[42]

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42. Maps and Illustrations--Map No. 10, p. 239.

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Appendices A-G

Chapter II, Piper Farm - "Slave Quarters"

Appendix A. Piper Claim No. 445.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

CONGRESSIONAL CASE.

HENRY PIPER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } No. 445.

TESTIMONY FOR CLAIMANT.

Depositions of Henry Piper, Jeremiah C. Summers, Mary E. Smith, and Jacob Lakins, for claimant, taken at Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md., on the 17th day of November, 1886—Claimant's counsel, P. E. Dye; defendant's counsel, Lewis Cochran.

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4. Deposition of Jacob Lakins	15.

Deposition of Henry Piper.

Henry Piper, being duly sworn, in response to interrogatories by the commissioner, deposes as follows:

My name is Henry Piper; my occupation is that of a farmer; I am 77 years of age; my place of residence is Sharpsburg; my post-office address is Sharpsburg; I am the claimant.

Being interrogated by P. E. Dye, for the claimant, the witness says:

1 Interrogatory. Where did you reside during the war of 1861 and what was your occupation at that time; your post-office address during the same period?

Answer. I resided about one-half mile north of Sharpsburg, on the Hagerstown pike, on my farm of 231 acres. I was a farmer. My post-office address was Sharpsburg, Washington county, Maryland.

2 Int. You are the claimant in this case; you have heretofore had a claim prosecuted in the Quartermaster's Office, upon which a payment was made. Do you remember how much was paid you on account of that claim; how much was the amount of that claim as laid?

A. I am the claimant. I had a claim prosecuted heretofore upon which a payment was made of $913 and some odd cents. The amount of that claim as laid was $1,835.80, but no item in the present claim was included in that claim.

3 Int. Did you also file a claim for commissary stores at the same time in a different branch of the War Department?

A. I did.

4 Int. Did you have an appraisement made by a military board of the property and stores taken from you by the U. S. military forces in 1862? If you answer yes, are you able to say about what time in 1862 this was?

A. A military board was ordered to make appraisement, as I remember, and the board was convened under some military order, some time in October, '62. I remember the name of one of the officers was Major Snodgrass, of some Pennsylvania regiment. I furnished this board a list of the property, including all manner of stores, supplies, and property of all descriptions. I did not include in that list any property which I knew to have been taken by the rebel army. The board of officers took testimony, visited my property, and finally made an award in my favor, which amounted in the aggregate to $2,488.85. The award made by them was stated in several items, and embraced only such property as had been taken, used, or destroyed up to the date of the award. My understanding is that the orders convening the board of officers, the list of articles I furnished them, and the award was filed at the time in the War Department. I find, on reflection and in examining the bill heretofore filed in the Quartermaster General's Office, that the roan mare was claimed for in that account, but whether allowed, I don't know. I will here add that I had other property taken, subsequent to the time I made the list referred to, and which has never been heretofore considered by the Department, although filed, as I understand, in the War Department.

5 Int. I now show you what purports to be a copy of the orders and proceedings of the military board referred to—a list of the articles of property furnished by you to the board is attached. Is this list a true copy of the one you furnished the board?

A. I presume those are the copies of the orders. The amount of the award is what I remember it to have been. The list of articles correspond to a list a copy of which I have in my hands.

By the Attorney: I now offer the copy of the orders convening the board, and copy of the award and copy of the list of articles, and ask the commissioner to mark them, respectively, Exhibits A and B to claimant's deposition:

EXHIBIT A.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1862.

Special Order No. 22.

A board of survey will be detailed from the Third Division to estimate damages upon the estate of Samuel Manning, William Rulett, and ——— Reels. They will meet this afternoon at the house of Mr. Rulett. The board will consist of two field officers and one captain. Major Snodgrass, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve, is suggested as a good president for the board.

By order of Brig. Gen. Reynolds.

(S'g'd) CHAS. B. LAWLCORM, *A. A. A. Gen'l.*

HEADQ'RS MEADE'S DIV., *Oct.* 6, 1862.

Special Order No. 212.

In accordance with Special Order No. 22, from Headquarters First Corps, a board of survey, consisting of Major Snodgrass, 9th regiment P. R. C.; Major Briner, 3d regiment P. R. C.; Captain McPherson, 5th regiment P. R. C., is hereby detailed, and will assemble this afternoon for the purposes set forth in Special Order No. 22, Headquarters First Army Corps.

By order of Brig. Gen. Geo. G. Meade.

(S'g'd) A. G. MASON, *A. A. A. Gen'l.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE P. R. V. C.,
October 6, 1862.

Official.

(S'g'd) CHAS. K. CHAMBERLIN, *A. A. A. Gen.*

HEADQ'RS 9TH REG'T P. R. C., *Oct.* 25, 1862.

In accordance with the foregoing order, issued from Headquarters First Army Corps, dated October 6, 1862, I would beg leave respectfully to report as follows:

The board appointed under said order proceeded at once on the performance of the duties contemplated. And there being but three different properties named in the original order, yet, by subsequent orders from headquarters, the number has been increased to over twenty. We have personally visited all the different properties named in our return, and in our examination have endeavored to ascertain the qualities of the different kinds of articles put down for valuation, and in our assessments have come as near as possible to the true value of the goods or chattels, taking the cash price of such articles when new as a basis of valuation. It will be seen there is a great discrepancy between our valuation and the assessment made by the individuals themselves, or, as in some instances, by citizens in the vicinity. All we can say, on our part is, we have endeavored to act consciencious between man and man and between the citizen and the Government. We have also asked of all those applying for damage to procure a certificate, with the seal of the court annexed, that they are and have been true and loyal citizens to the Government of the United States. All who have sent in such certificate the same is noted in our certificate of their valuation. Also those who did not procure one is also noted. We have also been careful to prevent claims for damage sustained prior to the 16th of September, 1862, and have also endeavored to ascertain, as nearly as possible, by whom the goods were taken, and from the best information we are satisfied that the greater portion of clothing and eatables were taken by the rebels. The destruction of fences and the grain and hay which was taken has mostly been taken by the Union troops. The buildings were mostly fired by the bursting of shells, but we are strongly of the opinion some of those buildings were fired by the rebels. The buildings were all fired before our army got forward.

Hoping the report, as well as the valuations, may prove satisfactory, I subscribe myself, yours truly,

(S'g'd) J. McK. SNODGRASS,
President of Board and Major 9th Reg't P. R. C.
(S'g'd) CHAS. B. LAMBOURN,
A. A. A. General, First Army Corps, Army of Potomac.

True copy.

M. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

G. M. G. O., *Jan'y* 30, '72.

EXHIBIT B.

Proceedings of a board of survey convened in accordance with Special Order No. 22, First Army Corps, dated October 6, 1862, to assess damages on the property of different individuals near Sharpsburg, Md.

The board met, in accordance with the above order, on the property of Henry Piper, and proceeded to assess the following damages:

Damage to house and barn,	$325 00
Hay and straw,	108 00
Stock,	666 00
Vegetables, fruits, &c.,	157 00
Grain of different kinds,	484 00
Bacon, lard, and tallow,	117 00
Groceries,	78 85
2 bee-hives, at $10,	20 00
Wines and condiments,	72 00
Poultry,	39 00
Household, kitchen furniture, clothing, &c.,	373 00
Lumber, tools, &c.,	49 00
Damage to fencing,	300 00
Total amount,	$2,488 85

This is to certify that, after examining the property and reviewing the annexed bill, the board awards Henry Piper $2,488.85. Mr. Piper has not produced any certificate of loyalty.

(S'g'd) J. McR. SNODGRASS,
Pres't of Board.

(S'g'd) J. A. McPHERSON,
Capt. and Recorder.

(S'g'd) CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
A. A. A. Gen.

October 23, 1862.

United States, to Henry Piper, Dr.

Damages done to house and barn to the am't of	$25 00
10 tons of hay, at $15 per ton,	150 00
2 tons of straw, at $6 per ton,	12 00
100 bundles rye straw, at 8 cts.,	8 00
1 roan mare,	250 00
8 milch cows, at $30 per head,	240 00
2 steer beeves, at $30,	60 00
10 head young cattle, at $18,	180 00
4 calves, at $5,	20 00
18 head fat hogs, at $10,	180 00
16 head of shoats, at $5,	80 00
6 pigs, at $2,	12 00
18 head of sheep, at $5,	90 00
100 bushels of Irish potatoes, at $1,	100 00
30 bushels of sweet potatoes, at $2	60 00
6 barrels of vinegar, at $7,	42 00
200 bushels of wheat, at $1.25,	250 00
10 bushels of rye, at 75 cts.,	7 50
3 bushels of offals, at 25 cts.,	75
800 lbs. bacon, at 12½ cts.,	100 00
300 lbs. lard, at 12½ cts.,	37 50
75 lbs. tallow, at 10 cts.,	7 50
20 lbs. soap-fat, at 4 cts.,	80
5 sacks salt, at $3,	15 00
25 lbs. hard soap, at 7 cts.,	7 75
150 lbs. sugar, at 12 cts.,	18 00
30 lbs. coffee, at 22 cts.,	6 60
2½ barrels flour, at $6,	15 00
4 bushels onions, at $1,	4 00
2 hives bees, at $10,	20 00
¾ barrel of pickels,	6 00
1 bushel dried cherries,	3 00
15 cords of wood, at $3,	45 00
20 acres corn, at 60 cents per bushel,	200 00
20 acres fodder, at $5 per acre,	100 00
200 bushels apples, at 75 cts.,	150 00
12 bushels old corn, at 60 cts.,	7 20
2 bushels dried corn, at $1.50,	3 00
5 gallons cordial, at $2,	10 00
6 gallons cherry wine,	9 00
110 jars fruit,	100 00

6 gallons dried corn,	2 50
2 gallons beans, and jugs,	75
Garden supplies,	10 00
200 chickens, at 15 cts.,	30 00
15 geese, at 50 cts.,	7 50
24 turkeys, at $1,	24 00
One lot fine Queen's ware,	6 00
Knives, forks, and spoons,	4 50
Glasses, goblets, and decanters,	2 40
A lot of kitchen ware,	25 00
1 large butter bowl,	87
1 stone butter jar,	62
2 small copper kettles,	5 00
1 brass kettle,	1 00
Earthen ware	$5 00
Saddle pockets	9 00
Books and daguerreotypes	10 00
Razors and brush	9 00
One rifle	10 00
Scissors and Japan box	2 00
300 cypress shingles	2 70
Pine lumber and ladders	3 50
Shop tools and jack rims	10 00
6 barrels	3 00
6 halters and 5 chains	8 50
Carriage bridles and collars	6 00
6 lines	3 00
Furniture broken	6 00
1 rifle gun and accoutrements	11 50
Shovels, bag, and whip	2 80
12 locks	3 00
9 coverlids, at $10	90 00
12 blankets	30 00
3 comforts and 5 quilts	32 00
Lounge, bed, and pillow	9 00
16 pillow-cases	2 00
8 table cloths and 12 sheets	24 00
12 towels and 18 napkins	3 00
30 yards muslin	4 00
1 braid	3 75
1 gold plate	16 00
1 silver plate	10 00
2 oiled table-covers	2 00
1 pair buckskin gloves	2 50
2 watch-keys and 3 baskets	2 25

2 fine shawls	8 00
Men's wear	30 00
Ladies' wear	60 00
Flood-gate and chains	3 00
Bushel basket	40
Post, rail, plank, and paling fence, at $1.25 per panel	277 50
10 rail, stone, and paling fence	12 50
Worm, 457 panels, 11 rails high	235 11
	$3,737 64
For hauling and rebuilding fences	30 00
	$4,022 75

True copy.

M. LUDINGTON,
Q. M., U. S. A.

Q. M. G. O., *Jan'y* 30, '72.

6 Int. I now show you this paper, which I will ask the Examiner to mark Exhibit C, and I ask you what it is?

A. This is an appraisement made of property and for pasturage taken in July or August, 1863, by the U. S. military forces, and to it I see is the oath of allegiance. The appraisement was made by the generals, B. F. Rohrback, Jacob Lakins, and Jacob Snyder. This claim has never been considered before, although filed, as I understand, in the Department. Paper filed as exhibit to claimant's deposition:

EXHIBIT C.

The United States Dr. to Henry Piper, for property taken and pasture for the United States troops in the month of July, 1863.

7½ cords wood, at $3.50,	$26 25
10 acres of grass, at $4.50,	45 00
15 shocks of wheat, $1.40 per shock,	21 00
Pasture of cattle and sheep,	10 00
	$102 25

STATE OF MARYLAND, *Washington County, to wit:*

I hereby certify that on this 23d day of November, 1863, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of the State

of Maryland in and for said county, personally appeared B. F. Rohrback, Jacob Lakins, and Jacob Snyder, three good and loyal men, citizens of the United States, and attached to the Constitution and Government of the same, being duly sworn to value and appraise the property taken, and pasture of Henry Piper, by the troops of the United States in the month of July, 1863, have ascertained the value of said property, and do value and appraise the same according to the foregoing list of items and account above stated.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the day and year above written.

JACOB GOOD, *J. P.*

B. F. ROHRBACK,
JACOB LAKINS,
JACOB SNYDER,
Appraisers.

[5-cent Int.-Rev. Inland-Exchange Stamp.

I, Henry Piper, a citizen of the State of Maryland, do solemnly swear that I have not voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have not sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance ot the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties as a citizen of the United States: So help me God.

HENRY PIPER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1863.

JACOB GOOD, *J. P.*

The property was taken as stated in this appraisement and the pasture furnished, and the prices are reasonable

for the time and place as stated. I wish to say that the amended petition should be annexed in this case, so as to conform to the facts. It should be as follows:

Bill of Items.

1. One roan mare, 4 years old	$250
2. Eight milch cows, at $30	240
3. Two steer beeves, at $30	60
4. Ten head young cattle, at $18	180
5. Four calves, at $5	20
6. Eighteen fat hogs, at $10	180
7. Sixteen shoats, at $5	80
8. Six pigs, at $2	12
9. Eighteen head of sheep, at $5	90
10. One hundred bushels of Irish potatoes, at $1	100
11. Thirty bushels of sweet potatoes, at $2	60

The foregoing should take the place of items from 1 to 7 in the printed petition. Perhaps the above items might be made more specific, but the items as stated by me are absolutely correct as to price, and are reasonable for the time and place. The items from 8 to 11 in the printed petition as it now stands are correct. I had other stock which were not included in this amended bill of items, and which are not charged. The roan mare, the cattle, sheep, hogs, and calves were taken after my return home on the 19th, and on and after the 19th day of September, 1862, by the Union forces. They were all taken under my own observation.

7 Int. Do you remember whether you filed with the military board any proof authenticated by the clerk of the court of this county showing your loyalty at that time to the Government of the United States?

A. Yes; I remember it well. My son, Samuel D. Piper, obtained a similar paper at the same time.

8 Int. Have you ever received pay or compensation, either in whole or in part, for the claim as herein amended, including the items 8 to 11, inclusive, of the printed list?

A. I never have, unless compensation was allowed for the roan mare in the claim heretofore presented before the Q. M. Department, wherein I have said I received $913 and odd cents. I ask my attorney to examine that subject, and if compensation has already been made for the roan mare, then strike it out of this claim; otherwise, retain it.

Question by Examiner: Do you know of any other matter relating to the subject of the matter of inquiry. If you do, please state it?

A. I think of nothing further.

HENRY PIPER.

Subscribed and sworn to this 17th day of November, 1886.

R. W. GROVE,
Justice of the Peace.

Deposition of Jeremiah Cornelius Summers.

Also, at the same time and place, was produced Jeremiah Cornelius Summers, a witness on behalf of the claimant, who first being duly sworn, deposed and said:

My name is Jeremiah Cornelius Summers; I am a farmer by occupation; I am forty years of age; my place of residence is Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md.; I have resided here all my life.

Being interrogated by P. E. Dye, for the claimant, in response to interrogatories, he, witness, testified as follows:

1 Interrogatory. Where did you reside during the war of 1861, commonly called the war of the rebellion?

Answer. I resided at this place during the entire war.

2 Int. What do you know of any property being taken from Mr. Henry Piper by the military forces of the United States; if anything, state fully all the circumstances as you remember them?

A. Do you mean I shall state how I know it and where I was?

By Attorney: Yes; state fully all the circumstances.

Witness: I know the Union forces took one roan mare from Mr. Piper after the battle of Antietam, and cattle, sheep, and hogs, and also potatoes.

I was living with Mr. Piper at the time. I remember that on Monday, in the afternoon before the battle, which took place on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1862, that Mr. Piper took all of his family and all of his horses, and went back to his brother's house, immediately on the banks in a bend of the Potomac river, in order to be out of the range of the battle, which then seemed about to come on. Mr. Samuel I. Piper, where we went, lived about three miles from Mr. Henry Piper's.

Here we remained until Friday after the battle, when we all returned home, bringing back the horses we had taken away. We put the horses in the barn when we came back. The Union forces were encamped in our fields, and the Union cavalry were encamped on one of our fields on the Boonsboro' pike, and others were moving along the Hagerstown pike towards Sharpsburg. The Hagerstown pike was so full of the Union forces moving towards Sharpsburg that we had some difficulty in passing across the road to the house.

The horses had not been in the stable long, probably not two hours, before a squad of Union cavalry came to the stable and took the roan mare.

I saw the horse taken myself, and know they were Union cavalry. The roan mare was a fine animal. She was worth at the time two hundred and fifty dollars. I saw her afterwards at the camps of the Union cavalry.

When we returned on Friday, as I have just stated, there were still remaining on the place a large number of Mr. Piper's cattle. I saw the Union soldiers engaged in butchering some of these cattle when we came home. They were in the barn, killed. The Union forces butchered all the cattle remaining within two or three days after we came back. I saw them butchering 4 calves in the orchard, near the shop. I saw them butchering cows, steers, and young cattle.

There were 16 head of cows, steers, and young cattle, not including the calves, that I know were butchered by the Union soldiers for the use of the army, after we came back. Mr. Piper had other cattle taken, but by whom, I cannot tell. I only speak of those which came under my own notice.

There were a large number of hogs also remaining on the place when we returned and also eighteen sheep. I know there were eighteen head of fat hogs, sixteen shoats, and a number of pigs just large enough to take away from the sow. I could not say how many pigs. I saw the Union soldiers butcher all these hogs at different times after we came back. Sometimes they killed five or six at a time and sometimes four.

The eighteen sheep were all taken the same day after we came home. They were taken for the use of the Union forces. They were all fine, large sheep.

3 Int. What do you know, if anything, in relation to potatoes being taken by the Union forces?

A. I know Mr. Piper had a field of about one acre of potatoes. I know that these potatoes were dug and used by the Union forces. I saw them digging them many times. I also helped to plow the field after the Union forces had moved away, and we only found about two bushels remaining in the whole field. I know it was a very fine field of Irish potatoes. Mr. Piper had a patch of sweet potatoes. These were all taken by the Union forces. I saw them digging these potatoes.

4 Int. What do you know, if anything, of wood being taken from Mr. Piper, from his wood-lot out by the Dunkard Church, east of the church and north of Mrs. Mummas's, in 1863, and do you know of any wheat being taken in the bundle for forage from the rick at the same time, and of cattle being pastured for the Union forces, all for the Union army. What can you say about it?

A. I know Mr. Piper had eight or ten cords of wood taken for fuel by the Union forces in July or August, 1863, and that at the same time the same troops pastured a herd of beef-cattle on his fields, and that the same forces took wheat from the rick in the market field, in the bundle, for forage.

5 Int. Are you related to the claimant?

A. I am not, and have no interest in this claim.

Question by the Commissioner: Do you know of any other matter in relation to the subject of inquiry; if you do, please state it?

A. I think of nothing further.

JEREMIAH C. SUMMERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1886.

R. W. GROVE,
Justice of the Peace.

Deposition of Mary Ellen Smith.

Also, at the same time and place, was produced Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, a witness on behalf of the claimant, who, being sworn, in answer to interrogatories by the commissioner, testifies as follows:

My name is Mary Ellen Smith; I reside in Sharpsburg; my occupation is a housekeeper; I am 45 years of age; I am the daughter of the claimant.

In answer to interrogatories propounded by P. E. Dye, for the claimant, the witness testified as follows:

1 Int. Where did you reside during the war of 1861, and what can you say of property alleged to have been taken by the U. S. forces from your father's place in 1862, after the battle of Antietam?

A. I resided with my father, Henry Piper, the claimant, on his farm north of Sharpsburg, about one-half mile on the Hagerstown pike. I remember the battle of Antietam. On Monday, prior to the battle, we all went away from our house to my uncle's, Samuel J. Piper, who resided immediately on the Potomac river, about three miles west of my father's house. We left everything as it was on the farm, taking only the horses with us and one carriage. We remained until Friday after the battle, when we returned to the farm. On our return the Union forces were encamped upon the farm and in the vicinity, and the Union cavalry were moving along the Hagerstown pike in great numbers towards Sharpsburg. We had some difficulty in passing across the pike to get to our house. We found the house occupied as a field hospital. We brought back the horses with us and they were put in the barn. A large number of cattle, sheep, and hogs belonging to father still remained on the place. I saw the Union soldiers butchering some of the cattle, when we came back, in the barn field. The house was vacated at once, and we remained at home after this during the entire war. The Union forces were encamped in vicinity for several weeks after the battle—at least some portion of them. During this time, and after we returned home, all the cattle and sheep on the farm were taken and used by the U. S. military forces. The hogs were also taken and used by the same forces. The sheep were all taken the day and after we returned. The hogs and cattle were slaughtered at different times. I remember that four of the calves were slaughtered in the orchard back of the blacksmith shop.

General interrogatory by commissioner: Do you know any other matter in relation to the subject of inquiry; if you do, please state it?

A. I think of nothing further. I made an affidavit heretofore. MARY ELLEN SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to this 17th day of November, 1886.

R. W. GROVE, *Justice of the Peace.*

Deposition of Jacob Lakins.

Also, at the same time and place, was produced Jacob Lakins, a witness on behalf of claimant, who, first being duly sworn, in answer to interrogatories by the commissioner, deposed as follows:

My name is Jacob Lakins; I am a saddler by occupation; my post-office address is Sharpsburg, Md., which is also my residence; I am 52 years of age; I am not related to the claimant.

The witness being interrogated by P. E. Dye, for the claimant, testified as follows:

1 Q. You are acquainted with the claimant, Henry Piper; did you make an appraisement of property and pasture alleged to have been taken by the U. S. military forces in 1863.

A. I am; with two other gentlemen I made an appraisement.

2 Q. I call your attention to Exhibit "C" in the deposition in this case; will you please tell me what that exhibit is?

A. (Looking at the paper.) This is our appraisement. The gentlemen that were with me were B. F. Rohrback and Jacob Snyder. The amount of the appraisement was $102.25.

3 Q. What can you say of this appraisement?

A. I believe it to be a just appraisement. It was made to the best of our judgment at the time.

General question by the Examiner: Do you know of any other matter relative to the subject of inquiry; if you do, please state it?

A. I think of nothing further.

JACOB LAKINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, 1886.

R. W. GROVE,
Justice of the Peace.

Deposition of Philip Pollard.

The deposition of Philip Pollard for claimant, taken before Raleigh Sherman, commissioner, at the city of Washington, on the 4th day of February, 1887; claimant's counsel, P. E. Dye, defendant's counsel, Lewis Cochran.

Philip Pollard, being duly sworn, in response to interrogatories by the Commissioner, deposes as follows:

My name is Philip Pollard; my occupation is a coal and wood dealer; I am 51 years of age; my place of residence is 1517 Vermont Av. N. W., city; my post office address is same place; I am not related to the claimant and have no interest in the claim.

Being interrogated by P. E. Dye, for the claimant, the witness says:

Question 1. During the war of 1861 you were Lieut. and R. Q. M. of the 3d Pa. Cavalry in the service of the United States?

A. I was.

Q. 2. Were you on duty with your regiment in Maryland prior to and subsequent to the battle of Antietam in Sept., 1862? If you answer you were, state whether you were encamped near Sharpsburg, Md., and on what road, if you know, and on whose land; did you remain in that camp some days after the battle; did you make the acquaintance of Henry Piper at that time?

A. I was. I was encamped on the pike leading from Sharpsburg to Boonsboro, on the land of Henry Piper; we remained for some days in that camp at that time; I made the acquaintance of Henry Piper; his residence was north of our camp and a little east of the pike leading from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown.

Q. 3. Immediately after the battle of Antietam do you remember whether there was some difficulty getting up the supply trains, say subsistence trains; do you remember where, or about where, the trains were parked prior to and during the battle; would it have taken some hours to bring them forward from that place to supply the immediate wants of the army?

A. There was as there always is delay after a battle; in the direction of Frederick and at different points along the correll awaiting further orders; it would have taken some time under the most favorable circumstances; the roads were occupied by the movement of troops, artillery, and ammunition.

Q. 4. What do you know of any property being taken from Henry Piper for subsistence of the military forces at any portion thereof while you were encamped at his place?

A. I know we were in great need of subsistence immediately after the battle; it was customary after a battle or pending a battle to capture and confiscate for the use of the army whatever subsistence stores could be found in this way; I remember that several heads of cattle, sheep, and hogs were taken from Mr. Piper; I have made a statement of this before; I am not able to state how many of either were taken nor their value; I may add that they were informally taken without direct orders from any competent authority, but were used for the subsistence of the army all the same to supply the pressing necessities of the army. Some of this cattle were taken under my own direction and observation, and under the direction of other officers, but no receipts were given therefor, probably because none were asked for by Mr. Piper at the time. The taking and use of the supplies was such as to have justified me in giving a receipt therefor at the time had one been required, and I have no doubt I should have given one had it been requested. I did not take up on my returns stores taken in this irregular way, probably owing to the excitement of the times. The property was not all taken by my regiment. I remember the 4th Pa. and the 8th N. Y. Cav. were encamped at the same place with my own regiment. I was commissary of subsistence as well as R. Q. M. of my regiment at the time. As already stated, I have made two statements or affidavits in regard to this matter before, one in 1873, which I understand was to have been filed in the Q. M. Dept.; and subsequently, in 1874, I made another response to the Commissary General. These affidavits are in writing, and the several facts as therein stated are true.

Cross-examination waved:

General question. Do you know of any other matter relative to the claim in question; if you do, please state it?

A. I think of nothing further.

PHILIP POLLARD.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4th day of February, A. D. 1887.

RALEIGH SHERMAN,
Commissioner.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
514 11th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

HENRY PIPER

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
514 11th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

vs.

THE UNITED STATES.

Amended Bill of Items.

To take the place of items from 1 *to* 7, *and also additional items* 8, 9, 10, *and* 11; *items* 8, 9, 10, *and* 11 *of original bill becoming items* 12, 13, 14, *and* 15 *in this bill.*

1862.

To the Honorable the Court of Claims:

The petition of Henry Piper shows, that he is a citizen of Washington county, and State of Maryland, and that he resides at Sharpsburg, in said county, which is his post office address, and was also his post office address during the war of 1861; that he owned a farm of about 300 acres and was residing upon the same, about one-half mile from the village of Sharpsburg aforesaid, on the east side of the pike leading from said village to Hagerstown; and that his said farm is also bounded on the southeast by the pike leading from Sharpsburg to Keedysville and Boonsboro, all in said Washington county.

That there was taken from him from his said farm in about September and October, 1862, and in July, 1863, by and used for the benefit of the army of the United States the following property, as stated in the bill of items, as hereinafter set forth; that heretofore, to wit, he filed his said claim, or the first seven items thereof, with the Commissary General U. S. A., stating the same at the sum of $652.80; but that the Commissary General wrongfully re-

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

DECEMBER TERM, 1885.

No. 445.—Congressional Case.

HENRY PIPER

vs.

THE UNITED STATES.

H. E. DYE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
614 11th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Amended Bill of Items.

To take the place of items from 1 *to* 7, *and also additional items* 8, 9, 10, *and* 11; *items* 8, 9, 10, *and* 11 *of original bill becoming items* 12, 13, 14, *and* 15 *in this bill.*

1862.

1.	One roan mare, 4 years old	$250 00
2.	Eight milk cows, at $30	240 00
3.	Two 3-year old steers, at $30	60 00
4.	Ten head young cattle, at $18	180 00
5.	Four calves, at $5	20 00
6.	Eighteen fat hogs, at $10	180 00
7.	Sixteen head of shoats, at $5	80 00
8.	Six pigs, at $2	12 00
9.	Eighteen head of sheep, at $5	90 00
10.	One hundred bushels of Irish potatoes, at $1	100 00
11.	Thirty bushels sweet potatoes, at $2	60 00
		$1,272 00

1863—*July.*

12.	To 7½ cords wood, at $3.50	26 25
13.	" 10 acres grass,	45 00
14.	" 15 shocks wheat, at $1.40	21 00
15.	" pasturage of cattle and sheep	10 00
	Total	$1,374 25

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *ss:*

P. E. Dye, being sworn, deposes and says, that he knows the matters and things stated in the foregoing petition, and that the same are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

P. E. DYE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *ss:*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February, A D. 1886.

[SEAL.] G. W. BALLOCH,
Notary Public.

COPY

Copy
Henry Piper

Claim for Q. M.s
Stores taken for the
use of the Army U. S
during the war of
1861 Conf. 445

Amt Claim
$1,836.80

also Copy
of Items as allowed
by Q. M. G.

Filed by
P. E. Dye
608-12th St
Washington
D.C.

Conf. 4445

161

Copy of
items as allowed
by Q.M.G.

Henry Piper

Henry Piper claim "D" 2375.

Claim as stated by N. G. Treasury Department July 13, 1875 in pursuance of the allowance of the Q. M. General under Act of July 4, 1864.

Items

10	Tons Timothy hay valued at	$15	$150.
3	" Wheat Straw " "	4	12
600	Bushels of Corn " "	60¢	360
100	" " Wheat " "	$1.25	125
10	" " Rye " "	.75¢	7.50
61	Cords of Wood (Rails)	3.50	213.50
15	" Wood	3	45.
			$913.

The foregoing is a true copy of the items of account as allowed by the Q. M. G. & paid by the Treasury Dept.

L. E. Wyle

Dec 10/88

١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦

charged was being taken and I am certain the same was taken and used for the army of the United States.

8th Rd Col Davis

As to the taking and use of the 15 cords of oak wood, item 3, I did not see the same taken myself but I believe the same was taken by the Union army, it being within the Union lines at all times & so situated that the rebels could not have reached it.

3d Pr Col Abel

As to the fence burned for fuel by the Union army, items 4 & 5, I saw the same being burned from time to time in the camps of the Union Army & believe all herein charged to have been burned by and for the use of the Union Army.

The rails in the fence burned were good oak & chestnut & of the kind & discription given in the bill of items.

4th Pr Col Childs

The amount of fencing burned by the Union Army for fuel was estimated at the time & a bill of items made out and a record kept from which this bill is made.

This bill is not made out from memory but from record.

As to the pine lumber & shingles, item 6, I saw the union soldiers burning the same for fuel and I know the same was used for the benefit of the army of the United States. I saw the Cavalry soldiers of the Union Army in squads at different times taking the bundles from the wheat ricks and carrying the same away to feed to the animals belonging to the army as before stated. I saw the Union Soldiers taking the grain from my grainery.

As to items 16.17.18.19.20 & 21 I did see all the articles absolutely taken myself but I know all said articles were in the places named after my return to my place on the 18th September as before stated. when my farm was in the full occupation & wholly within the Union lines. I saw many of these articles taken myself & particularly item 19 & many others of the groups. & I believe all the items from 16 to 21 were taken by & for the benefit of the Army of the United States. The blacksmith tools were taken away piecemeal & used by the army and never returned to me.

As to the Pecan Mare, item 22, she was taken from my barn by a Union Soldier and as I believe by competent Authority for the use and benefit of the Army of the United States. She was a noble animal, 4 years old, sound and worth at least $200.00 Two hundred dollars.

As to items 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 & 35, of the foregoing Bill, I did not see all & each particular item absolutely taken myself but I saw the Union Soldiers carrying away articles of bedding, blankets &c., & I was told & I believe they were taking the same away for the use & comfort of the sick & wounded in the Hospitals. My family prevailed on these soldiers to leave some of the bedding in the house for the use of my family & some of the articles taken were returned but none for which charges are here in made. I believe all and every item herein last mentioned to have been taken for the purpose named in the bill of items & for the benefit of the Army of the United State.

As to item 36 in the bill I saw the Soldiers of a Penn. Rat. [illegible] on the Hagerstown Pike next to my farm at the time named in the bill of items & I saw them burning the rails as charged.

I made count of the number absolutely taken at the time & I know the same to have been used by & for the benefit of the army of the United States.

And I further depose that the several items set forth in the foregoing

Bill of Particulars and account are correct and just to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the prices charged are reasonable, and that I have not charged for any thing taken by the rebel army either whole or in part, but only for such property and supplies as are known to have been taken and used by the Union army.

And I further say that I have never received any pay or compensation whatever for said property and stores or any part thereof, or any receipt or voucher for the same:- I think the most of my property was taken by the 8th & 12th Penn. Cavalry which Regts. were encamped on and in the vicinity of my farm. I remember the name of one of the officers, a Quartermaster by the name of Capt. Pollard. I have forgotten the names of other officers of these Regts.

I further depose and say that I remained a loyal adherent to the cause of the Government of the United States during the war, and am still loyal, & was so loyal before and at the time of the taking and use of the property, for which this claim is made, and I solemnly declare that from the beginning of hostilities against the United States to the end thereof my sympathies were constantly with the cause of the United States, that I never of my own free will and accord did anything (by word or deed, to injure said cause) (or offered or sought or attempted to do anything) or retarded its success, and that I was at all times ready & willing when called upon, or if called upon to aid and assist the cause of the Union or its supporters so far as my means and power, and the circumstances of the case, permitted.

And I hereby constitute and appoint P. E. Dye of Washington city D.C. my Attorney for the prosecution of this claim hereby ratifying all my said Attorney may do or cause to be done in the premises.

Henry Pitzer.

State of Maryland } S.S.
Washington County }

On this Thirtieth day of November A.D. 1872 personally appeared before me Morgan Miller a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State first above written Henry Pitzer to me personally known, and whom I certify to be a respectable person and entitled to full credence, who being by me duly sworn according to law deposes & says the statement set forth in the foregoing affidavit by him subscribed are true to the best of his knowledge & belief; and that I have no interest, either present or prospective in the collection of this claim.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal the day and the year last above written.

Seal.

Morgan Miller
Justice of the Peace.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

DECEMBER TERM, 1886–'87.

No. 445—Congressional case.

HENRY PIPER

vs.

THE UNITED STATES.

Claimant's Request for Findings of Fact and Brief.

The claimant, considering the facts hereinafter set forth to be proven, and deeming them material to the due presentation of the case in the findings of facts, requests the Court to find the same as follows:

I.

This cause was referred to this Court by the War Claims Committee of the House of Representatives, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, commonly called the "Bowman Act;" and the Court of Claims made the following order in said case, viz: "This case being a claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the Court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war."

II.

The military forces of the United States took from claim-

ant the following stores and supplies for their use, viz:

1862.

1.	One roan mare, 4 years old	$250 00
2.	Eight milk cows, at $30	240 00
3.	Two 3-year old steers, at $30	60 00
4.	Ten head young cattle, $18	180 00
5.	Four calves, at $5	20 00
6.	Eighteen fat hogs, at $10	180 00
7.	Sixteen head of shoats, at $5	80 00
8.	Six pigs, at $2	12 00
9.	Eighteen head of sheep, at $5	90 00
10.	One hundred bushels of Irish potatoes, at $1	100 00
11.	Thirty bushels sweet potatoes, at $2	60 00
		$1,272 00

1863—*July.*

12.	To 7½ cords wood, at $3.50	26 25
13.	" 10 acres grass, for pasture, at $4.50	45 00
14.	" 15 shocks wheat, at $1.40	21 00
15.	" pasturage of cattle and sheep	10 00
	Total	$1,374 25

And no pay or compensation has been made therefor.

(Record, pp. 3, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, and 26.)

Brief.

The testimony shows that the claimant resided during the war one-half mile north from the village of Sharpsburg, on the Hagerstown pike, in Washington county, Md., and that he owned and cultivated a farm of 300 acres and upwards.

In 1862, immediately after the battle of Antietam, the stores and supplies for which this claim is laid were taken for the immediate use of the military forces of the United States at that place. This is proved by all the witnesses, and especially by the testimony of Capt. Philip Pollard, R. Q. M., 3d Pa. Cavalry, who was personally present with

his command, and ordered the p[illegible]aken. (Pp. 25 and 26.)

A few items of the account were [illegible]amounting to only $102.25 of the present claim. [illegible]0)

In October, 1862, less than twenty days [illegible]er the battle of Antietam, and only a few days after the property was taken, a military board of survey was ordered to convene at that place to assess the value of the property taken from claimant by the military forces of the United States for their use and the damage sustained by him. (Pp. 11 and 12.)

Claimant furnished said board with his list of property, (pp. 14, 15, and 16,) and the board, after a careful examination of his property, made an award in his favor in the sum of $2,488.85, nearly double the amount of the present claim.

No compensation or pay has ever been received for any item of the present claim.

In 1863 four items of the present claim were taken by the military forces of the United States. The items of this claim were filed in the Q. M. Gen's and C. S. Gen's Departments of the War Department.

The present claim is for the sum of $1,374.25.

Each item of the account is shown to be reasonable and just for the time and place, and to have been taken by the military forces of the United States for their use, and no pay or compensation has been received therefor.

It is respectfully suggested that the Court should find the facts as set forth in claimant's request for findings as the facts in this case.

P. E. DYE,
Att'y for Claimant.

Assessment of damages
on the estate of Henry Piper.

Henry Piper
Sharpsburgh
Md.

Claim for damages
4022.75 —

Award of Board
$248885 —

Book 39 H. 136.

Exhibit B. (1)

Proceedings of a Board of Survey convened in accordance with Special Order No 22 1st Army Corps dated Oct 6 1862 to assess damages on the property of different individuals near Sharpsburg Md.

The Board met in accordance with the above order on the property of Henry Piper and proceded to asses the following damages

Damage to House & Barn	$ 25.00
Hay & Straw	108.00
Stock	666.00
Vegetables, Fruits &c	137.00
Grain of different kinds	484.00
Bacon Lard & Tallow	117.00
Groceries	78.85
2 Bee Hives @ $10.00	20.00
Wines & Condiments	72.00
Poultry	39.00
Household Kitchen furniture Clothing &c	373.00
Lumber Tools &c	49.00
Damage to Fencing	300.00
Total Amount	2488.85

This is to certify that after examining the property and receiving the annexed Bill the Board award Henry Piper $2488.85 the Piper has not produced any certificate of Loyalty.

(sd) J. A McPherson
Capt & Recorder

(sd) J. McR. Snodgrass
Pres of board

(sd) Chas B. Lamborn — A A Gen.

October 23 1862.

United States to Henry Piper Dr.

To damages done to house and barn to the amt of		$ 25
" 10 Tons of hay @ $ 15 pr ton		150
" 2 " Straw @ $ 6 " "		12
" 100 bdls rye straw @ 8 c/		8
" 1 Roan Mare	O.K.	250
" 8 milk cows @ $ 30 p head	O.K.	240
" 2 Steer beefes @ $ " " "	O.K	60
" 10 head young cattle @ $ 18	O.K.	180
" 4 calves @ $ 5	O.K	20
" 18 head fat hogs @ $ 10	O.K	180
" 16 " of Shoats @ $ 5	O.K	80
" 6 Pigs @ $ 2	O.K	12
" 18 head of Sheep @ $ 5	O.K	90
" 100 bushels of Irish potatoes @ $ 1	O.K.	100
" 30 Bushels of sweet " @ $ 2		60
" 6 Barrels of vinegar @ $ 7.		42
" 200 Bushels of wheat @ $ 1,25		250
" 10 " Rye @ 75 c/		7,50
" 3 " Offalls @ 25 c/		75
" 800 lbs Bacon @ 12½ c/		100,
" 300 " Lard "		37,50
" 75 " Tallow @ 10 c/		7,50
" 20 " Soap fat @ 4 c/		80
" 5 Sacks salt @ $ 3 —		15,
" 25 lbs. hard soap @ 7 c/		1,75
" 150 " Sugar @ 12 c/		18,
" 30 " Coffee @ 22 c/		6,60

To 2½ Bbls Flour @ $6	$ 15.
" 4 Bushels Onions @ $1	4,
" 2 hives bees @ $10.	20,
" 3/4 Barrells of Pickles	6,
" 1 Bushell dried cherries	3,
" 15 cords of wood @ $3	43.
" 20 acres corn @, 60 c/ per bushell O.K.	480.
" 20 " Fodder @ $5 " acre	100
" 200 Bushells apples @ 75 c/	150
" 12 " old corn @ 60 c/	7,20
" 2 " dried @ 1,50	3,
" 5 Gallons cordial @ $2.	10,
" 6 " cherry wine	9,
" 110 jars fruit	100.
" 6 gallons dried corn	2,50
" 2 " Beans & Jugs	,75
" Garden supplies	10,
" 200 chickens @, 15 c/	30,
" 15 Geese @ 50 c/	7,50
" 24 Turkeys @ $1	24,
" one lot fine Queens ware	6.
" Knives Forks & Spoons	4,50
" Glasses, Goblets & Decanters	2,40
" A lot of Kitchen ware	25,
" 1 Large butter bowl	,87
" 1 Stone " Jar	,62
" 2 Small copper kettles	5,
" 1 Brass	1,

To Earthen ware	$5.
" Saddle pockets	1,
" Books & Daguerreotypes	10,
" Razors & Bench	1,
" One rifle	10,
" Scissors & Japan box	2.
" 300 cypress shingles	2, 70
" Pine lumber & Ladders	3, 50
" Shop tools & Jack screw	10,
" 6 Barrells	3.
" 6 Hatchets & 5" chain	8. 50
" Carriage bridles & collars	6,
" 6 Lines	3.
" Furniture broken	6.
" 1 Rifle gun & accoutrements	11, 50
" Shovels bag & whip	2. 80
" 12 Locks	3,
" 9 coverlids @ $10	90,
" 12 Blankets	30,
" 3 comforts & Quilts	32.
" Lounge - bed & pillow	9
" 16 Pillow cases	2.
" 8 Table cloths & 12 sheets	24
" 12 Towels & 18 napkins	3
" 31 yards muslin	4
" 1 Braid	3, 75
" 1 Gold plait	16.
" 1 Silver "	10

To 2 Oiled Table covers	$2.
" 1 Pair buckskin gloves	2,50
" 2 water kegs & 3 Baskets	2,25
" 2 Fine Shawls	8.
" Mens ware	30,
" Ladies "	60.
" Flood gate &, chains	3.
" Bushell basket	.40
" Post Rail, Plank & Palen Fence @ $1.25 per panel	277,50
" 10 " Stone "	12,50
" Worm 457 Panels 11 rails high	235,11
	3737,64
For hauling & rebuilding fences	50,
	$4022,75

True copy

McLeodington

Z. Musa.

O.M.G.P.
Jany 30/72

Chapter II, Piper Farm - "Slave Quarters"

Appendix B. Piper Deed--August 29, 1845, Deed Book INI, p. 778. Note: Copied by hand since original was too faded to reproduce properly.

Piper Deed

Daniel Piper

At the request of Daniel Piper the following Deed was recorded April 28th, 1846.--

This Indenture made and concluded this twenty ninth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and forty five between Jacob Miller of Washington County in the State of Maryland & Elizabeth Miller his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Piper of the same State and County of the other part. Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of fifty five dollars per acre to the said Jacob Miller in hand paid by the said Daniel Piper at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said Jacob Miller doth hereby acknowledge & thereof & from every part thereof doth hereby exonerate discharge & release by these presents, the said Daniel Piper his executors, administrators or assigns, the said Jacob Miller & Elizabeth his wife, hath granted bargained & sold, aliened, released & confirmed, and do by these presents grant bargain and sell, alien release & confirm unto the said Daniel Piper his heirs & assigns, the two following tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the County & State aforesaid, lately in possession of the said Jacob Miller but now occupied possessed by the said Daniel Piper; - the one parcel of land being part of a tract called Mount Pleasant, and the other being part of a tract called the Resurvey on Ellswick dwelling, viz. Beginning to include the former at a point in the middle of the road

leading from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, just opposite to the west end of a post and board fence, dividing the lands intended hereby to be conveyed to the said Daniel Piper, from the lands remaining in the possession & property of the said Jacob Miller & running thence to and with the said Post and board fence, South seventy degrees East one hundred and two and a half perches to the lands belonging to David Beeler, thence North twenty five degrees East, sixty five and a half perches North nineteen and a half degrees East, twenty three perches, and seven tenths of a perch to a stone, South seventy degrees East, nine and a half perches to a stone in a lane, then along said lane North twenty two and a quarter degrees East fifty six and four tenths perches to a stone, North fifty seven and a quarter degrees West, eighty five perches, South eighty three and a half degrees West eighty eight perches and eighty four hundredths of a perch to the middle of the aforesaid road, North eleven degrees West thirty three perches to a stone, South eighty three and a half degrees West fifty two and three tenths perches to a stone by the side of a black oak, South forty one and three quarter degrees East forty nine and seven tenths perches, South twnety one and a half degrees West twenty perches and two tenths to a stone, North eighty one and three quarter degrees West four perches and thirty six hundredths of a perch to a stone South six degrees West fifteen perches and forty four hundredths of a perch, South eighty nine and a half degrees East forty one and six tenths perches to the middle of the aforesaid road, then South three and three quarter degrees West eighty seven & seven tenths perches to the place of beginning containing & now laid out for said

part of Mount Pleasant as one hundred and forty three acres & one rood of land be the same more or less. And for the said second parcel of land being part of the resurvey on Ellswicks dwelling, Beginning at a stone and running thence South eighty nine degrees East thirty seven and a half perches to a stone, North eighteen degrees East thirty seven perches and sixty four hundredths of a perch to a stone. North seventy two and a half degrees West fifty eight perches & thirty two hundredths of a perch to a stone, then South six and three quarter degrees East fifth three perches to the beginning, containing and now laid out for thirteen acres and three perches of land, be the same, more or less, being the same parcel of land heretofore conveyed to the said Jacob Miller as a part of the Resurvey on Ellwicks dwelling by Daniel Miller, John Miller, David Miller and others heirs at law of John Miller by deed bearing date the seventeenth day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty one recorded in the land records of the County aforesaid in Liber FF folio 437 438 & 439 as by reference to the said deed will more fully and at large appear--together with all the buildings messuages & tenements, easements, rights, ways, privileges & appurtenances to the said parcels of land & premises & every and any part thereof in any wise appertaining or belonging. To have and to hold unto him the said Daniel Piper his heirs & assigns forever all & singular the premises & appurtenances herein granted, bargained & sold for the use & benefit of him the said Daniel Piper his heirs & assigns forever & to for no other use benefit intent or trust whatsoever. And the said

Piper, Daniel Deed (cont.)

Jacob Miller for himself his heirs executors & administrators doth hereby covenant, grant promise & agree to and with the said Daniel Piper and his heirs executors administrators & assigns, that the said Jacob Miller his heirs executors & administrators, to him the said Daniel Piper his heirs & assigns the said parcels of land & premises with the appurtenances, shall and will by these presents forever warrant and defend, against him the said Jacob Miller & his heirs, & against any & every person claiming or to claim by from or under him them or any of them, & against all & every person or persons whatsoever. And the aforesaid Jacob Miller & Elizabeth Miller did enter into a certain antenuptial agreement bearing date the 10th day of April in the year 1841 which agreement signed & sealed by them is deposited for safekeeping in the Office of the Register of Wills of said County by which agreement the said Elizabeth for the considerations therein mentioned did expressly relinquish "all right of dower or interest whatever in any of the real or personal estate of the said Jacob Miller," now she the said Elizabeth hereby insisting upon & recognizing the said agreement as mutually binding & obligatory upon herself & her said husband, expressly disclaims & disavows any right or claim of dower or of any other interest in any part of her said husbands estate, real or personal, yet by way, of form, and for greater caution & the more perfect content & satisfaction of the said Daniel Piper his heirs or assigns, she the said Elizabeth hath consented to join in the execution of this deed though having & claiming no right whatever in law or equity in possession remainder or reversion in dower or otherwise to the permises & stipulating that her so

Piper, Daniel Deed (cont.)

joining in this deed shall at no time and in no wise be construed as signifying an abandonment of said antenuptial contract, or as conferring on her said husband, any right control or interest in her separate estate, different from or beyond the said Antenuptial Contract. In testimony whereof the said Jacob Miller and Elizabeth Miller his wife have hereunto set their hands & affixed their seals the day and year first herein before written . . .

Jacob Miller [Seal]

Elizabeth Miller [Seal]

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

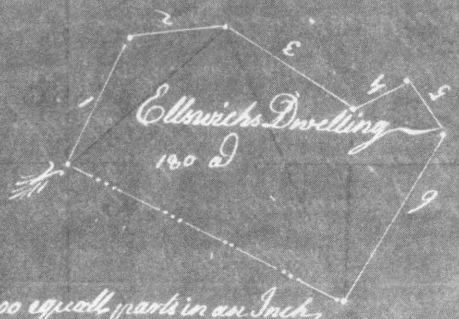
Appendix C. Ellswicks Dwelling, Survey, October 29, 1739.

Prince Geo: County ss

By Vertue of a warrant granted out of his Lordships Land office to his Ex.cy Sam.l Ogle Esq.r governor of Maryland for five thousand acres of land bearing date by renewment march 7.e 1732 and then made returnable with all convenient speed and on the third day of April 1739 made special and by his s.d Ex.cy assignd to Doc.r George Stewart of the City of Annopolis &c

I therefore Certifie as Deputy Surveyor of Prince Geo: Co.ty under his s.d Ex.cy I have carefully laid out for &c in the name of him the s.d Geo: Stewart all that tract of land lying in Prince Geo: Co.ty called Ellswichs dwelling and beginning [illegible] being the end of the fifth line of the tract laid out where Tho.s Kelly now lives called Kellys Purchais and runing thence South Sixty four deg.s East one hundred per.s then South five deg.s East Sixty four per.s then south thirty three deg.s west one hundred and six per.s then south twenty three deg.s east forty per.s then south sixty three deg.s west forty per.s then North fifty eight deg.s west one hundred thirty three per.s then by a straght line to the beginning tree containing and now laid out for one hundred and eighty acres of Land to be held of Conegochiege man.r Surveyd this 24 day of Oct.r anno Domi 1739

Pet Doc.r [illegible]
of P.r Geo: County



by a Scale of 100 equall parts in an Inch

No	Cours	per.s
1	S. 64 E	100
2	S. 5 E	64
3	S. 33 W	106
4	S. 23 E	40
5	S. 63 W	40
6	N. 58 W	133

Then to the beginning tree

I hereby do transfer, Sell and make over unto Mr John
Ellswick of Prince George's County Planter all my Right
and title unto the within Certificate and the Land therein
mentioned witness my hand this 26th Day of February
1741

Geo: Stewart

Test: Thomas Kelley

Chapter II, Piper Farm Slave Quarters

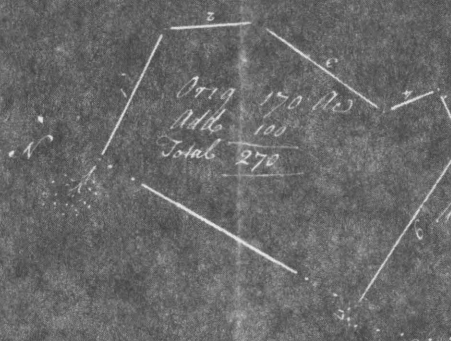
Appendix D. Resurvey Ellswicks Dwelling, October 19, 1747.

Prince Geo County ss

By Virtue of a Special Warrant of Resurvey Granted out of the Lordships Land Office of this Covernce unto Joseph Smith of Prince Georges County for Resurveying of a Tract of Land called Lewicks Desire lying in the said County Taken up unto Isaac Lewick for 180 Acres of Land the 4th day of August 1742 who since Sold & conveyd the same unto y said Joseph Smith, the said Warrant bearing date the 18th Day of October Anno Domini 1747

I therefore Certifye as Deputy Surv of Prince Georges County under his Excell Sam Ogle Esq Governor of Maryland have carefully Resurveyd for & in the Name of them the said Joseph Smith the aforesaid Tract or Parcel of Land according to its ancient Metes & Bounds, & find thereby that it contains but 170 Acres by the out lines have added the Vacant Land thereto contiguous amounting to one Hundred Acres, beginning at the beginning Tree of the Original Tract being a bounded White Oak standing at the End of the 5th Line of a Tract of Land where Thomas Kelly lives, running with y 4 first lines of the Original Survey South Sixty Four Deg East 2nd Hundred Per, then South Five Deg East Sixty Four Per, then South Thirty Three Deg West One Hundred & Six Per then South Twenty Three Deg East Forty Per then leaving the Old Lines South Forty Three Deg West Thirty Five Per, then South Sixty Six Deg West Twenty Per, then South Twenty Five Deg West Forty Per then South Six Deg East Fifty Eight Per then South Thirty Seven Deg East Thirty Four Per then North Eighty Seven Deg East Thirty Four Per then South Thirty Deg West Sixty Four Per then South Forty Five Deg West Twenty Eight Per, then North Nine Deg West One Hundred & Twenty Seven Per then North Seventy Seven Deg West Fifty Four Per, then North Twenty Nine Deg West Ninety Eight Per, then North Nine Deg East Sixty Six Per, then East Fifteen Per, then by a straight Line to y Beginning Tree, Containing & now laid out for Two Hundred & Seventy Acres of Land to be held of Fulverton or Longacheg Mannor, Resurveyd this 7 day of February Anno Domini 1747

Jno Mc Tho Cresap Dy Surv & of Prince Georges County



	N	C	D		D
Beginning at a bounded White Oak standing at the End of the 5th Line of a Tract of Land where Thomas Kelly lives, running with y 4 first lines of the Original Survey	1	S	64	E	100
	2	S	5	E	64
	3	S	33	W	106
	4	S	23	E	40
	5	S	43	W	35
	6	S	66	W	20
	7	S	25	W	40
	8	S	6	E	58
	9	S	37	E	34
	10	N	87	E	34
	11	S	30	W	64
	12	S	45	W	28
	13	N	9	W	127
	14	N	77	W	54
	15	N	29	W	98
	16	N	9	E	66
	17			E	15
	to				

Prince Georges County Surveyd for Joseph Smith

Orig Resurveyd Tract

	1	S	64	E	100
	2	S	5	E	64
	3	S	33	W	106
	4	S	23	E	40
	5	S	63	W	40
	6	N	58	W	133
	to				

I have received the sum of four pounds ten
shillings for the within Ninety Acres Patent
may therefore issue with his Excellencys Approb.n

11 Octo.r 1749

Benj.a Tasker

Sam: Ogle Chan.r

Pfeyss 5 s.d.

The platte & Certificate of
Elsworths Dwelling 2 Rolls
Jos. Smiths Land

for the Office
27 September 1748
Examined & passed
[illegible] Sloan

Cat.d 5 Feby 1747 Rent
Pd Am.ons 10/10 Sterl.g
Cha. to the Great Role
Recorded in Lib.o B.y C
G.S. No. 1 Fol. 175

Ex.d

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Appendix E. Joseph Smith's Patent--270 acres, Ellswicks Dwelling.

South ten degrees East eighty two perches thence East fifty eight perches thence North twenty two degrees East one hundred perches thence North twenty two Degrees West thirty six perches then with a Streight line to the first Beginning Containing and now laid out for one hundred Acres of Land more or less According to the Certificate of Survey thereof taken and returned into our Land Office bearing Date the second Day of January Seventeen hundred and forty eight and there remaining together with all Rights profits Benefits and Priviledges thereunto Belonging Royal Mines Excepted, To have and to hold the same unto him the said Neale Clark his Heirs and Assigns forever to be holden of us and our heirs as of our Manor of Annarundel in free and Common Socage by Fealty only for all manner of Services yielding and Paying therefore yearly unto us and our heirs at our Receipt at our City of St. Marys at the two most Usual Feasts in the year Viz.t the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Arch-Angel by even and equal portions the Rent of four Shillings Sterling in Silver or Gold and for a fine upon every Alienation of the said Land or any part or parcel thereof one whole years Rent in Silver or Gold or the full Value thereof in such Commodities as we and our heirs or such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed by us and our heirs from time to time to time to Collect and Receive the same shall Accept in Discharge thereof at the Choice of us and our heirs or such Officer or Officers Aforesd. Provided that if the said Sum for a fine for Alienation shall not be paid unto us and our heirs or such Officer or Officers Afd. before such Alienation and the said Alienation Entered upon Record either in the Provincial Court or County Court where the same parcel of Land lieth within one Month next After such Alienation then the said Alienation shall be void and of no Effect Given under our Great Seal of our said Province of Maryland this Second Day of January Anno Dom. Seventeen hundred and forty eight Witness our Trusty and well Beloved Samuel Ogle Esqr. Lieutenant General and chief Governor of our said Province of Maryland Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal thereof

Sam. (the Great Seal) Ogle Chae.

Joseph Smith's Patn. 270 Acres Elswicks Dwelling

Charles J. Know ye that Whereas Joseph Smith of Prince Georges County by his Humble Petition to Our Agents for management of Land affairs within this Province did set forth that a Certain John Elswick of the Afd. County had on the fourth Day of August Anno Domini Seventeen hundred and forty two Granted him by Patent under the Great of this Province a Tract of Land called Elswicks Dwelling lying and being in Prince Georges County Afd. Containing one hundred and Eighty Acres under the yearly Rent of Seven Shillings and two pence half Penny Sterling who had since sold and Conveyed the same unto the Petitioner and being so thereof possest by a late Inspection had discovered some vacant Land Contiguous thereto and

(being)

being desirous to add the same Humbly prayed a special Warrant to Resurvey the Af.d Tract for that intent and purpose and that on return of a Certificate of such Resurvey he making good rights to the Vacancy Added and Complying with all other requisites might have our Grant of Confirmation thereof unto him thereon which was Granted him and Accordingly a Warrant on the Nineteenth Day of October Seventeen hundred and forty seven unto him for that purpose did issue In Pursuance whereof it is Certified unto our Land Office that the Af.d Tract or parcel of Land is Resurveyed by which it appears the same now Contains no more than the Quantity of one hundred and Seventy Acres so there appears to be a Deficiency of Ten Acres and that there is the Quantity of one hundred Acres of Vacancy Added ten Acres whereof is applyed to make good the deficiency Af.d and for the remaining ninety Acres he has paid and Satisfied unto Benjamin Tasker Esq.r our present Agent and Receiver General for our Use the Sum of four Pounds ten Shillings Sterling Caution for the same According to Charles Lord Baron of Baltimore our Grand father of Noble Memory his Instructions to Charles Carroll Esq.r his then Agent bearing Date at London the twelfth Day September Seventeen hundred and twelve and Registered in our Secretarys Office of our said Province, Together with a paragraph of our Instructions bearing Date at London the Fifteenth Day of December Seventeen hundred and thirty eight and Registered in our Land Office We Do therefore hereby Grant and Confirm unto him the said Joseph Smith all that the Af.d Tract or parcel of Land now Resurveyed with the Vacancy Added reduced into one Entire Tract and still called Elsworths Dwelling Beginning at the Beginning Tree of the Original Tract being a Bounded white Oak standing at the end of the fifth line of a Tract of Land where Thomas Kelly lives, running with the four first lines of the Original Survey South sixty four degrees East one hundred perches then South five degrees East sixty four perches then South thirty three Degrees West one hundred and Six perches then South twenty three degrees East forty perches then leaving the old Lines South forty three degrees West thirty five perches then South sixty six degrees West twenty perches then South twenty five degrees West forty perches then South six degrees East fifty eight perches, then South thirty seven degrees East thirty four perches then North eighty seven degrees East thirty four perches then South thirty degrees west sixty four perches then South forty five degrees west twenty eight perches then North nine degrees West one hundred and twenty seven perches then North seventy seven degrees West fifty four perches then North twenty nine degrees West ninety eight perches then North nine degrees East sixty six perches then East fifteen Perches then by a Straight Line to the Beginning Tree Containing and now Laid out for Two hundred and Seventy Acres of Land more or less According to the Certificate of Resurvey thereof taken and returned into our Land Office bearing Date the first Day of February Seventeen hundred and forty seven and there remaining Together with all Rights Profits Benefits and Privileges thereunto Belonging

(Royal)

Royal Mines Excepted. To have and to hold the same unto him the said Joseph Smith his Heirs and Assigns for ever to be holden of us and our heirs as of our Manor of Calverton or Conogocheig in Spa and Common Soccage by Fealty only for all manner of Services Yielding and Paying therefor yearly unto us and our heirs at our Receipt at our City of St. Marys at the two most Usual Feasts in the year Viz.t the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Michael the Arch-Angel by even and equal portions the Rent of Ten Shillings and Ten pence Sterling in Silver or Gold and for a fine upon every Alienation of the said Land or any part or parcel thereof one whole years Rent in Silver or Gold or the full Value thereof in such Commodities as we and our heirs or such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed by us and our heirs from time to time to Collect and Receive the same shall Accept in Discharge thereof at the choice of us and our heirs or such Officer or Officers As Provided that if the said Sum for a fine for Alienation shall not be paid unto us and our heirs or such Officer or Officers As before such Alienation and the said Alienation Entered upon Record either in the Provincial Court or County Court where the same parcel of Land lieth within one Month Next after such Alienation then the said Alienation shall be void and of no effect Given under our Great Seal of our said Province of Maryland this first Day of February Anno Dom. Seventeen hundred and forty seven Witness our Trusty and well Beloved Samuel Ogle Esq.r Lieutenant General and chief Governor of our said Province of Maryland Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal thereof

Sam.l Ogle

(The Great Seal)

Rich.d Shipley and Jn.o Hazardfield of Benjamin Part 12.th Shipleys Purchase Exam.d

Charles &c. Know ye that Whereas Adam Shipley of Anne Arundel County by his Humble Petition to our Agents for management of Land Affairs within this Province did set forth that a Certain John Tucker of Talbot County did heretofore by his Humble Petition to our Agents for management of Land Affairs within this Province did set forth that there was Escheat to us a Tract of Land Lying in Anne Arundel County called Medleys Pouch and Originally on the twenty sixth Day of October Anno Dom.i Seaven hundred and ninety eight Granted unto a Certain Christopher Medley and Elizabeth his wife for one hundred and twenty one Acres which became the right of James Tucker who died leaving one child a Daughter who likewise died Intestate and without heirs by which means the same became Escheat to us, and the said Tucker being the first discoverer Prayed to be admitted to the Purchase and a Special Warrant to Resurvey the same with Liberty of Adding the Contiguous Vacancy and that on return of a Certificate of such Resurvey he Complying with all Requisites our Grant of Confirmation might issue unto him thereon which was Granted him and Accordingly Warrant was unto him for that purpose did issue In Pursuance whereof a Resurvey was made and the Certificate thereof returned into our Land Office by which it appear the same Contained the Quantity of one hundred and twenty

(four)

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Appendix F. Deed--Antietam-Sharpsburg Museum to the United States of America, June 25, 1964.

636

D.63

Received For Record June 25th 1964
at 3:23 O'Clock P. M.
Receipt No. 10542 Liber 409

THIS DEED, made this 25th day of June, A.D., 1964, by ANTIETAM-SHARPSBURG MUSEUM, INC., a Maryland Corporation, of Washington County, Maryland,

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ($75,000.00) DOLLARS, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the said Antietam-Sharpsburg Museum, Inc. does hereby grant and convey unto THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in fee simple, all the following described parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon, situate near Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland, and known as The Piper Farm on the Antietam National Battlefield site, and more particularly described as follows:

Situate along the East side of the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway and along the North side of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Highway, in District No. 1, Washington County, Maryland. Beginning at a planted stone in the West marginal line of Bloody Lane, said stone being at the end of the third line of the deed from Samuel D. Piper to The United States dated April 10, 1895 and recorded in Liber No. 103, folio 603, one of the Land Records of Washington County, and running thence along the margin of Bloody Lane with the lines of said deed North 6½ degrees East 157.5 feet to a planted st stone, thence North 26-3/4 degrees West 22 feet to a planted stone, thence North 70½ degrees West 618.75 feet to a planted stone, thence North 14¼ degrees West 49.75 feet to a planted stone, thence North 22 degrees 15 minutes East 881.25 feet, thence North 20 degrees West 21.25 feet to a planted stone, thence North 58 degrees West 774 feet to a planted stone, thence North 57 degrees West 582 feet to a planted stone, thence North 89 degrees 50 minutes West 150.25 feet to a planted stone, thence South 87 degrees 15 minutes West 275.75 feet to a planted stone, thence South 83 degrees 15 minutes West 477.75 feet to a planted stone, thence South 84 degrees 15 minutes West 556 feet into the center of the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway, thence leaving the lines of said deed and reversing the lines of the deed from Henry Piper to Samuel D. Piper dated March 7, 1890 and recorded in Liber No. 94, folio 449, of said Land Records, South 6 degrees 30 minutes East 34.1 perches, thence South 9.6 perches, thence South 3 degrees 45 minutes West 87.2 perches, thence South 3 degrees 00 minutes West 45 perches, thence leaving the said Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway and running South 70 degrees 45 minutes East 86½ perches to a stone, thence leaving the lines of said deed and binding on the parcel of land conveyed by Samuel Webster Piper, Sr. and wife, to Reuben U. Darby 11, and wife, by deed dated February 24, 1959, and recorded in Liber No. 344, folio no. 626, of said Land Records, South 70 degrees 45 minutes East 100.0 feet, thence in a Southerly direction 67 feet, thence in a Northeastwardly direction 148 feet thence in a Southeastwardly direction for a distance of 100 feet to the Northeast margin of the right of way of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Highway, thence binding on said right of way as indicated on the State Roads Commission Plats No. 15614 and 15615 and running in a Northeastwardly direction for a distance of 1415 feet, more or less, to intersect the third line of the aforesaid deed to The United States, thence leaving the Highway and running along the West margin of Bloody Lane with a portion of said third line North 2 degrees East 1055 feet, more or less to the place of beginning.

Saving and excepting from the above:

1. The land conveyed to the State Roads Commission by deed recorded in Liber 266, folio 667, of said Land Records for

WILLIAM J. DWYER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
10 JONATHAN STREET
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

the widening of the said Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway as indicated on Plats Nos. 8703, 8704 and 8705 of the State Roads Commission on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Washington County, and,

2. The land conveyed to the said State Roads Commission by deed recorded in Liber No. 327, folio 212 of said Land Records, for widening and relocating the said Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Highway and the easements for slopes and drainage ditches as indicated on Plats Nos. 15614 and 15615 of said Commission also on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Washington County,

3. And subject to the rights of way of The Potomac Edison Company recorded in Liber No. 233, folio 683 and in Liber No. 318 folio 328 of said Land Records,

Containing 193 acres of land, more or less, and being the same property that was conveyed by Samuel Webster Piper and Susan Jane Piper, his wife, to Antietam-Sharpsburg Museum, Inc. by deed dated March 1, 1960 and recorded in Liber No. 356, folio no. 391 of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland.

And the said Antietam-Sharpsburg Museum, Inc. does hereby covenant that it will Warrant Generally the property hereby conveyed and that it will execute such other and further assurances of title as may be legally requisite.

WITNESS the name of said Corporation hereunto subscribed by Douglas D. Wright, its Vice-President and its Corporate Seal hereto affixed duly attested by Mary L. Raup, its Secretary, the day and year herein above first written.

ANTIETAM-SHARPSBURG MUSEUM, INC.

TEST: BY /s/ Douglas D. Wright
Douglas D. Wright
Vice President

/s/ E. Eugene Geary

TEST AS TO CORPORATE SEAL:

/s/ Mary Louise Raup
Mary L. Raup, Secretary

STATE OF MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, to-wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 25th day of June, 1964 before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for Washington County, personally appeared Douglas D. Wright who acknowledged hemself to be Vice-President of Antietam-Sharpsburg Museum, Inc and that he, as such Vice-President, being authorized to do so, executed the aforegoing instrument for the purposes therein contained by signing the name of said Corporation and causing its corporate seal to be affixed thereto.

WITNESS my hand and official Notarial seal.

/s/ E. Eugene Geary
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:
May 3, 1965

3

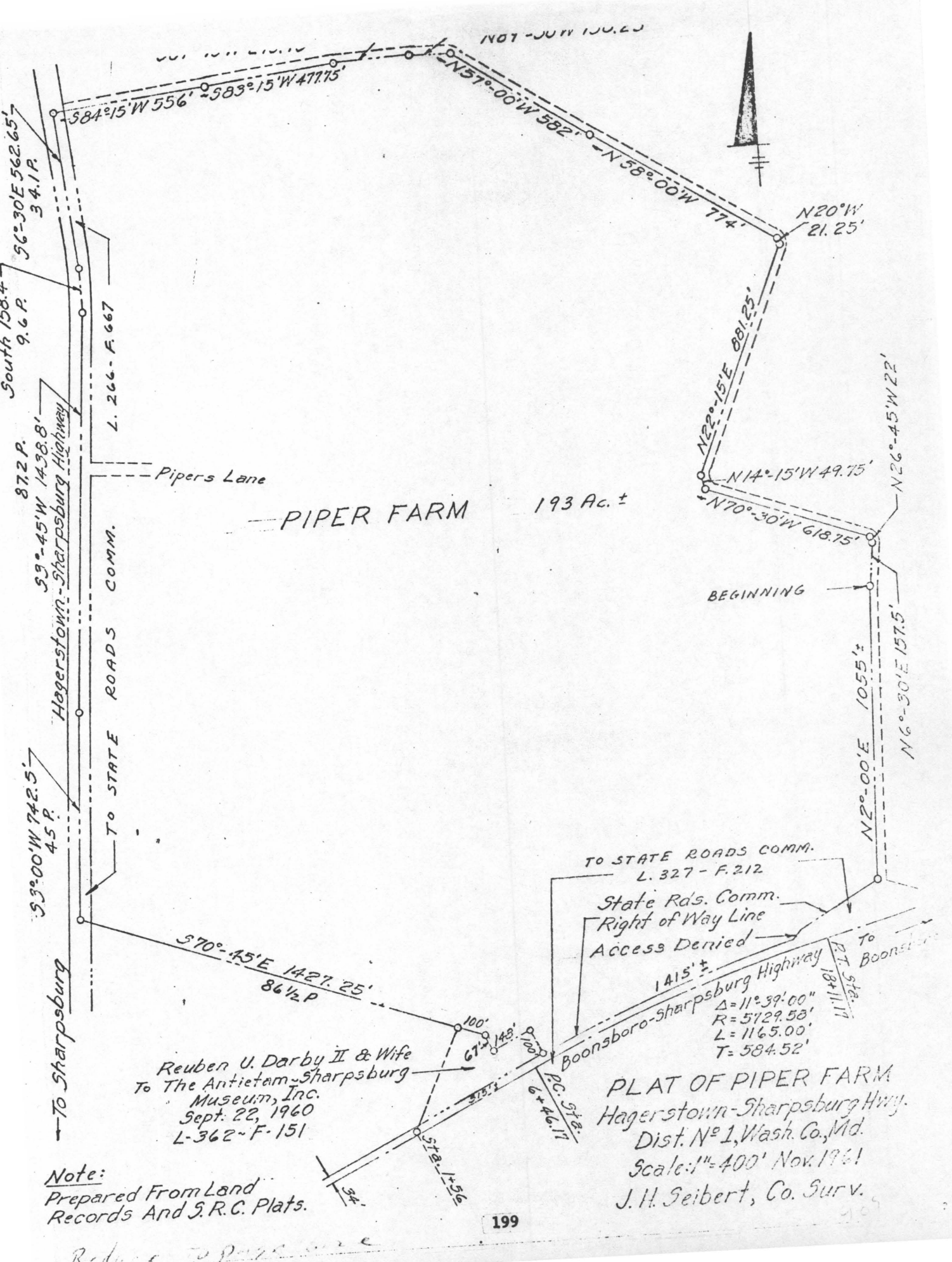
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The within deed is accepted on behalf of the United States as of June 25, 1964, under authority contained in the act of April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 79), and the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1962 (75 Stat. 246), and delegated in 245 DM 1.1 (27 F. R. 6395) and National Park Service Order 29 (28 F. R. 10306), delegating authority to the Chief, Division of Land and Water Rights of this Service to accept deeds.

Chief, Division of Land and Water Rights
National Park Service

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Appendix G. Plat of Piper Farm, Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Hwy., Dis. No. 1, Wash. Co., Md., Scale: 1" = 400', November 1961, J. H. Seibert, Co. Surv.


N37°-00'W 582'
N58°-00'W 774'
N20°W 21.25'
N22°-15'E 881.25'
N14°-15'W 49.75'
N70°-30'W 618.75'
N26°-45'W 22'
N6°-30'E 157.5'
N2°-00'E 1055'±
BEGINNING
S84°-15'W 556'
S83°-15'W 477.75'
S6°-30'E 562.65'
34.1 P.
South 158.4'
9.6 P.
87.2 P.
S9°-45'W 1438.8'
Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Highway
L. 266 - F. 667
Pipers Lane
PIPER FARM 193 Ac.±
TO STATE ROADS COMM.
S3°-00'W 742.5'
45 P.
To Sharpsburg
S70°-45'E 1427.25'
86½ P
TO STATE ROADS COMM.
L. 327 - F. 212
State Rd's. Comm.
Right of Way Line
Access Denied
1415'±
Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Highway
P.T. Sta. 13+11.11
To Boonsboro
Δ=11°-39'-00"
R=5729.58'
L=1165.00'
T=584.52'
100'
67½'
148'
100'
315'±
P.C. Sta. 6+46.11
Sta. 1+56
34'
Reuben U. Darby II & Wife
To The Antietam-Sharpsburg
Museum, Inc.
Sept. 22, 1960
L-362 - F-151
PLAT OF PIPER FARM
Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Hwy.
Dist. No 1, Wash. Co., Md.
Scale: 1"=400' Nov. 1961
J. H. Seibert, Co. Surv.
Note:
Prepared From Land
Records And S.R.C. Plats.

Chapter II, Piper Farm - "Slave Quarters"

Appendix H. Project Construction Proposal

Chapter II, Piper Farm - "Slave Quarters"

Appendix H. Project Construction Proposal

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANTIETAM-C & O CANAL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GROUP
P.O. Box 158, Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30

July 15, 1970

Memorandum

To: Mr. Francis Wilshin, ESC-HHA

From: Superintendent, Antietam-C & O Canal

Subject: Historic Structures Report

The following buildings are discussed in the Historic Structure Reports by Francis Wilshin in one volume. They will, therefore, be treated together in this report. The structures are Mumma Farm Spring House RSP-B-22, Piper Farm Slave Quarters RSP-B-21, Sherrick Farm Smoke House RSP-B-19-1.

Each of these buildings as discribed in Mr. Wilshin's report was heavily involved in the Battle of Antietam. They are located where some of the heaviest fighting took place and are representative of the western Marylander's farm buildings.

These buildings were deteriorating rapidly until they were rehabilitated and now they help to preserve the exterior historic scene. The restoration and continued preservation of these historic structures could be used as interpretative devices when future visitation warrents the need. The restoration work also has solved the safety hazards that these decaying buildings had presented.

W. Dean McClanahan

Enclosures PCP B-19-1
PCP B-21
PCP B-22

Form 10-411
(July 1965)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES	
NO.	TO
1	WASO
2	NCR
1	PSC
2	Supt., Antietam

1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. *(Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)*

The Piper Slave House retains much of its historic appearance. In association with the other Piper farm buildings, it serves as an exterior interpretive device.

The building is deteriorating rapidly causing an unsightly, unsafe structure which is extremely expensive to maintain.

The project is necessary to prevent further deterioration of a valuable historic building. It will also eliminate a safety hazard and serve to quiet adverse public comment concerning neglect of historic structures.

2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS	MASTER PLAN NO.	APPROVAL DATE
Government-owned	NPS-ANTI-3104	6/09/65 Regional Director
PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS	**INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS**	
None	B-17 and B-20	

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA	DATE
Prospectus calls for restoration and preservation of historic structure as exterior interpretive device.	01/27/61

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS
None

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS
Work can proceed on basis on materials on hand.

OTHER

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT *(Signature & Date)*	4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR *(Signature & Date)*
/Signed/ Charles L. Vial, Act. Supt. 10/20/67	

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI
Piper Farm, Tract No. 13

6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.
Bldg. #13

7. REGION
NCR

8. PARK
Antietam National Battlefield Site

9. PROJECT
Piper Slave House, Rehabilitate

Washington *(County)*
Maryland *(State)*

10. PCP INDEX NO.
B-21

CLASS ☐ (A) – Estimate based on working Drawings
CLASS ☐ (B) – Estimate based on preliminary plans
CLASS ☒ (C) – Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P.S. & S. by
BPR ☐ NPS ☒

ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Repair and repoint chimney		800.00
Repair exterior doors, windows and frames		1,000.00
Repair rafters, plates and reshingle with period type wood shingles. Flash as required		2,800.00
Repair and restore exterior wood siding above attic floor line		700.00
Paint exterior masonry, wood trim and siding		250.00

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

_____ _____
(Asst. Director, Resource Studies) *(Date)*

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:

_____ _____
(Design Office Chief) *(Date)*

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

_____ _____
(Asst. Regional Director, Operations) *(Date)*

ESTIMATE TOTALS	5,550.00
RESEARCH	.00
Construction	5,550.00
Plans, Surveys, and Supervision	1,110.00
Contingencies	740.00
CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL	7,400.00
INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%)	.00
GRAND TOTAL	$7,400.00

GSA DC 66-28 27

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Maps and Illustrations

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Illustration 1. Jerimiah Cornelius Summers. Photographer--Fred Wilder Cross, Date--1924, Courtesy John R. Winters.

"Antietam" Fred W. Cross Caption:

Jerry Summers was the last of the slaves of Sharpsburg.

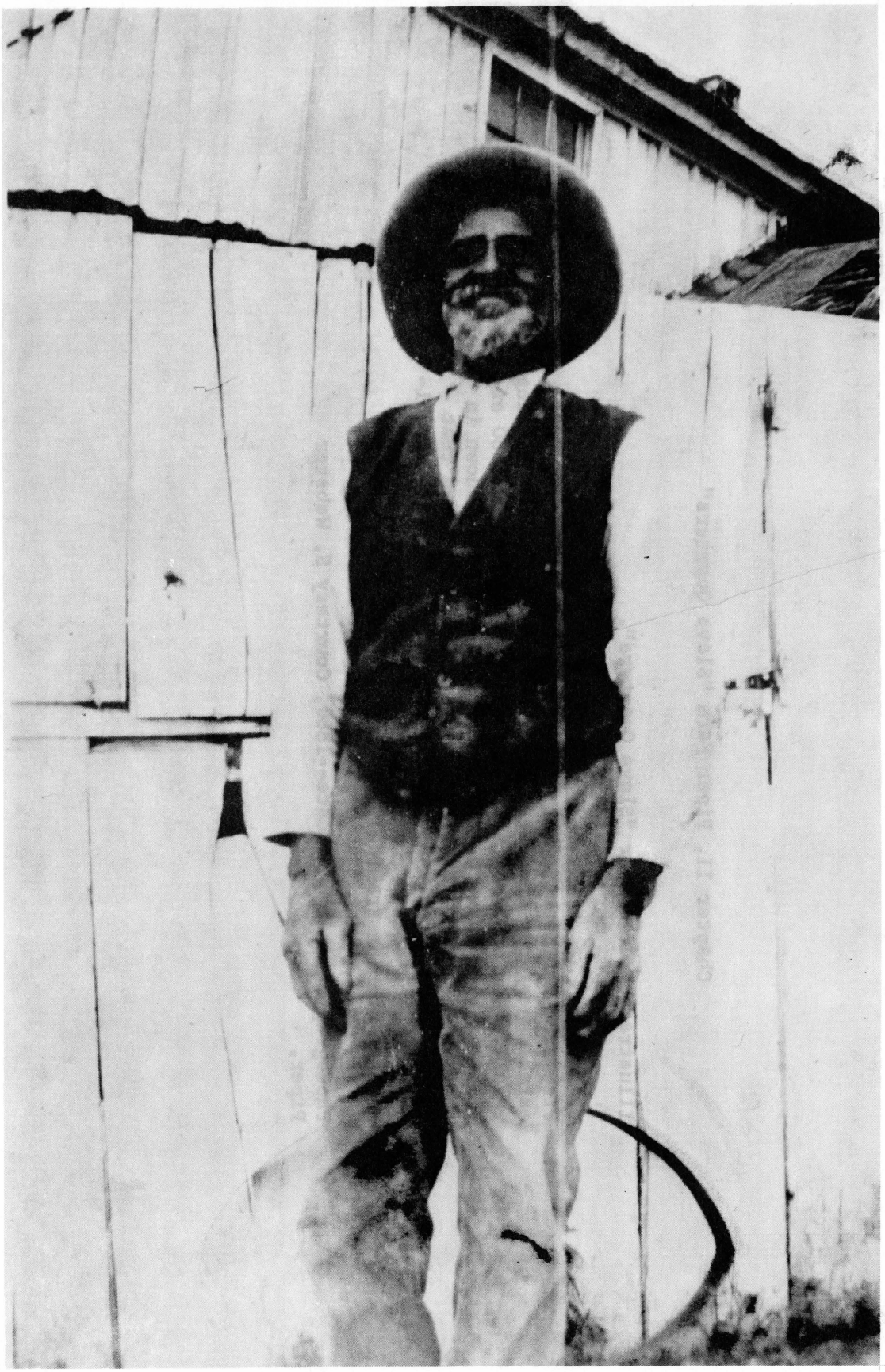
He was the property of Henry Piper who owned the famous Piper farm which was fringed on its northerly and easterly edges of the "Sunken Road" or "Bloody Lane".

In war time Jerry was carried off by the Union Army but later recovered by his indulgent master who regarded him almost like one of his children.

At Henry Piper's death Jerry was given the use for life of a small cottage and garden plot facing the northerly stretch of the "Bloody Lane, and here I found him in 1922 and in 1924 when the picture opposite was taken.

He died in 1925 aged about 76 or 77 years.

[Note: In the Piper Claim of 1886 Summers stated he was 40 years old thus he would have been 79 at his death in 1925].



Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Illustration 2. Piper "Slave Quarters".

View from northwest. This 1880 photograph definitely establishes that the first major alteration of the building resulting in an 8' 6" extension was done either in 1880 or shortly prior thereto. The extension is clearly shown in the difference in the shingles. It should be noted that the roof was not raised in this initial alteration. Architect Franzen states that this extension is clearly shown in the interior framing.

Photographer--unknown, date--1880, Courtesy S. Webster Piper.

Illustration 3. Piper "Slave Quarters".

View from northwest. Note the raised roof line which was effected by adding a log wall over the masonry to provide an additional floor for living quarters. Also note the corrugaged metal roof which has replaced the wooden shingle roof shown in the 1880 photograph (Illustration 2).

Evidence would indicate that these changes were effected in 1912-14 period when major alterations were made in the house, barn, and "Slave Quarters" to accommodate the needs of a new renter with a large family.

Date--1912-1914, Photographer--unknown, Courtesy S. Webster Piper.

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Illustration 4. "Slave Quarters"

View from northwest. Comparison should be made with Illustration 3 to note further changes and alterations. It will be noted that the first window on the ground level has been altered to a doorway. Note further that the chimney has been stabilized though the period cap has not been put on.

Photographer--A.W. Franzen date--June 1968, Courtesy A. W. Franzen.

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

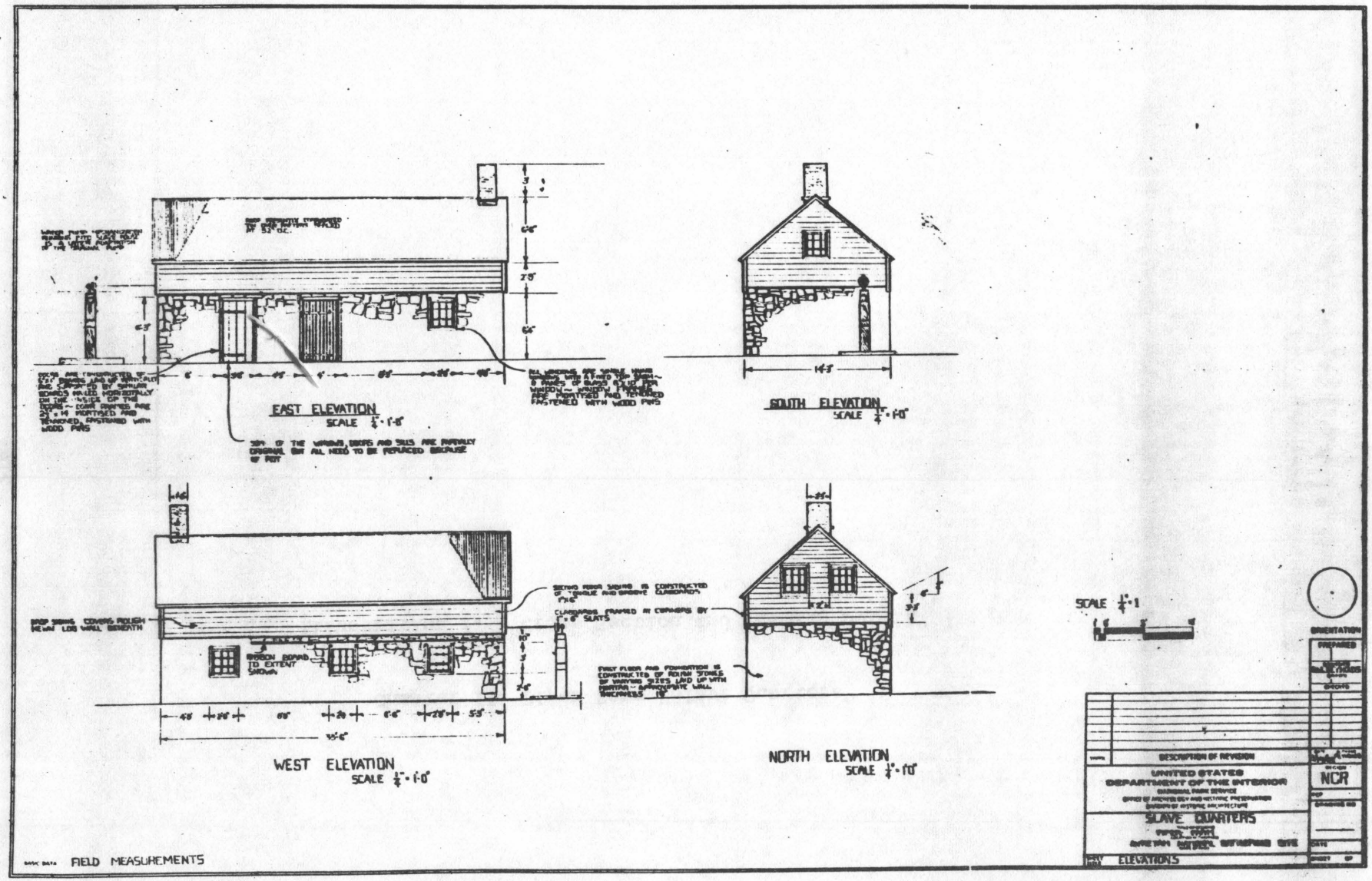
Illustration 5. "Slave Quarters"

View from southeast. Note corrugated sheet iron has replaced the original wood shingles. Reference should be made to the 1880 photograph to see appearance of the earlier wood shingle. Loose stones and weak spots show in the stone masonry. The walls are composed of facing stones on both surfaces filled in the center with rubble and clay. Mortar is used in the joints both inside and outside the structure. All sash, frames and sills will have to be replaced.

Photographer--A.W. Franzen, Date--June 1968, Courtesy A. W. Franzen.

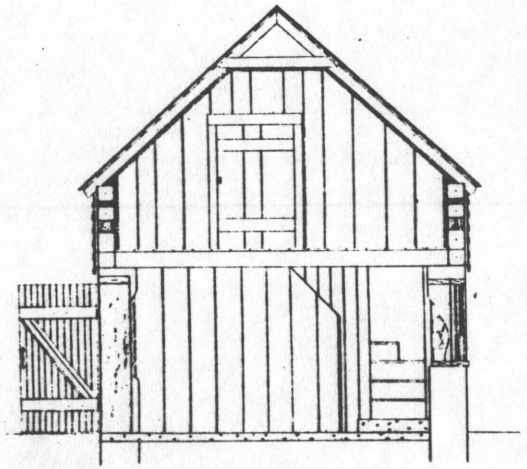
Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

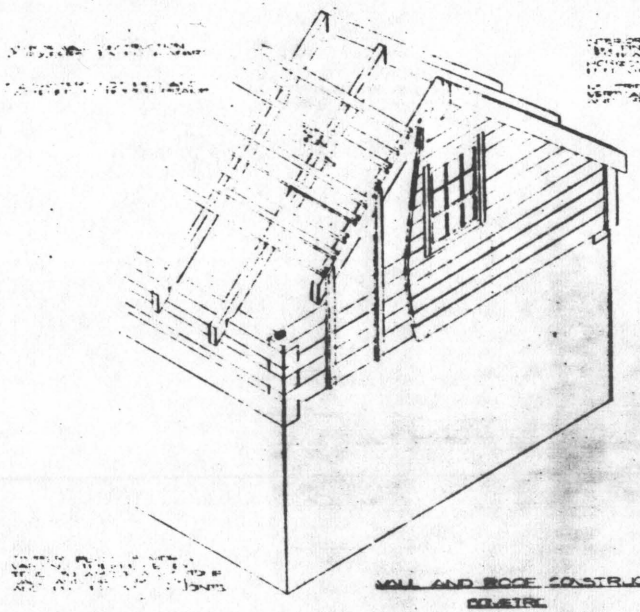
Illustration 6. "Elevations"


EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
SCALE 1/4" = 1
ORIENTATION
PREPARED
DESCRIPTION OF REVISION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NCR
SLAVE QUARTERS
ELEVATIONS
FIELD MEASUREMENTS

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Illustration 7. "Cross Section and Framing Detail"



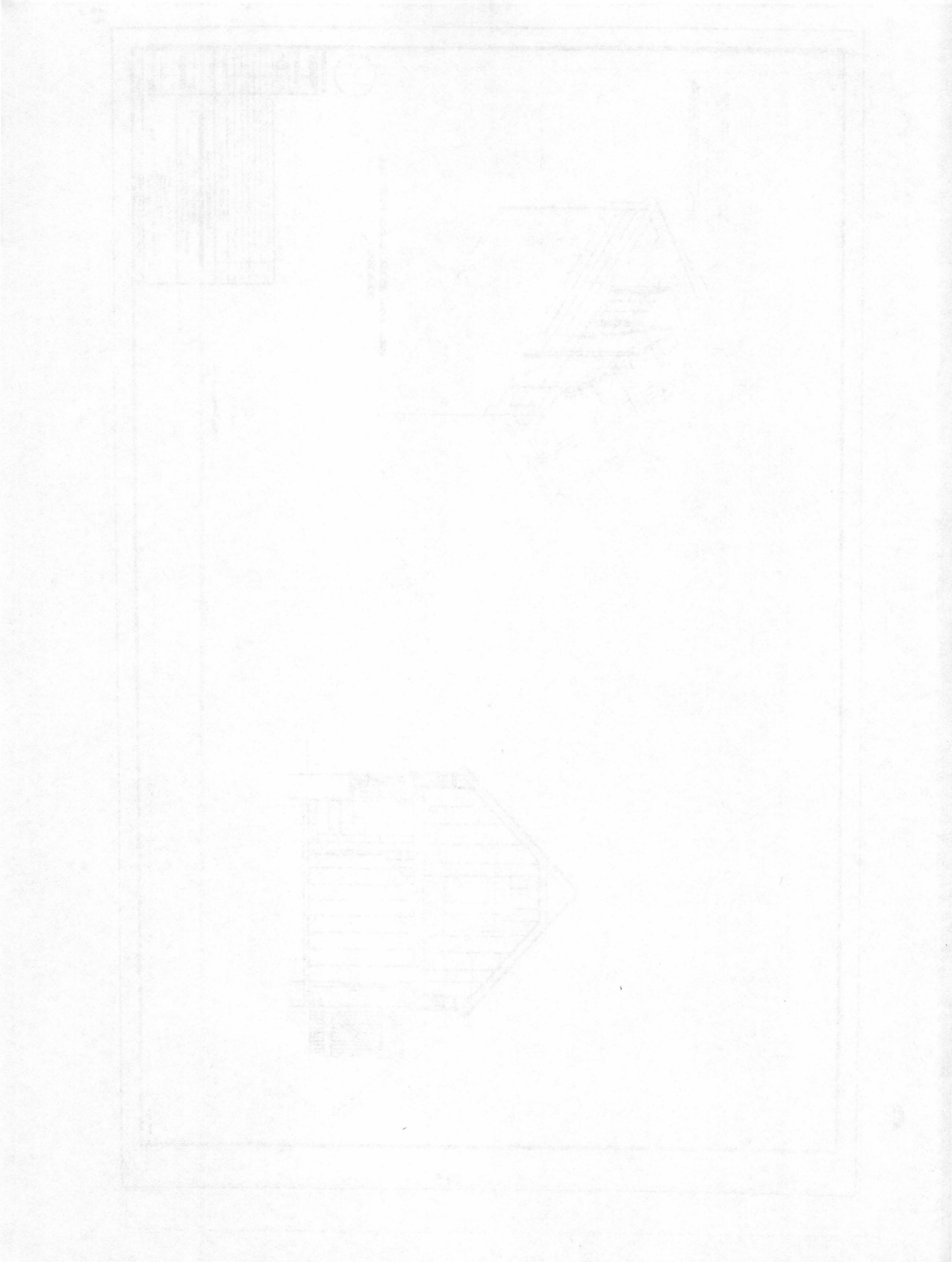


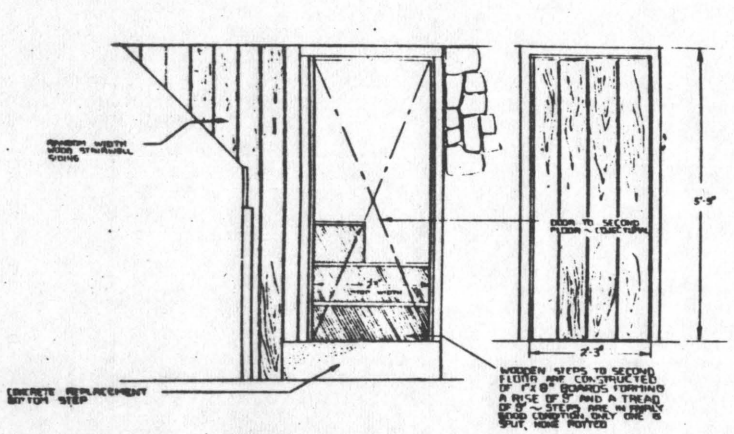
WALL AND ROOF CONSTRUCTION
DETAIL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

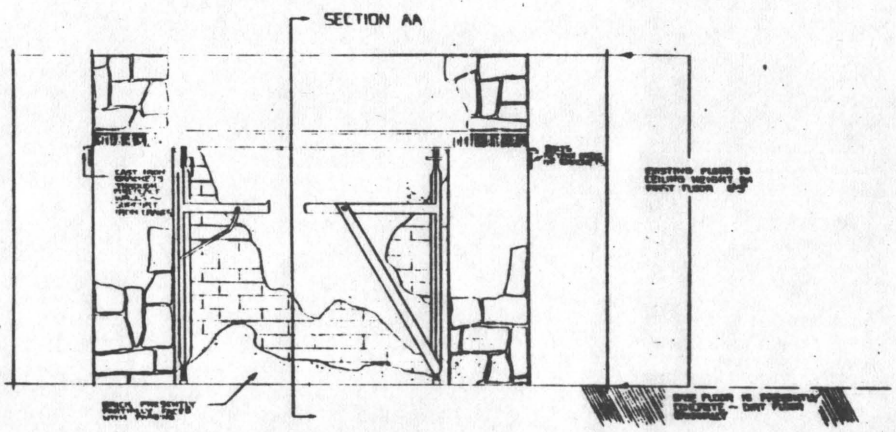
DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

215

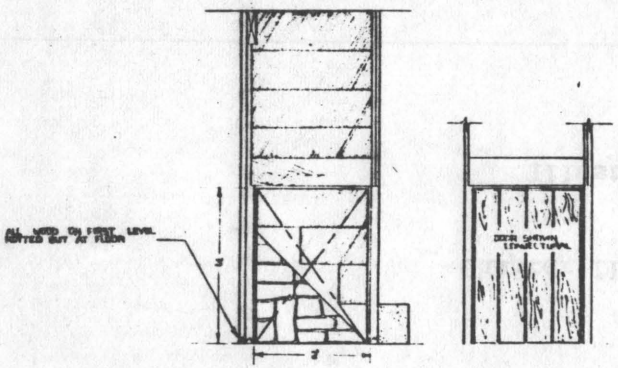




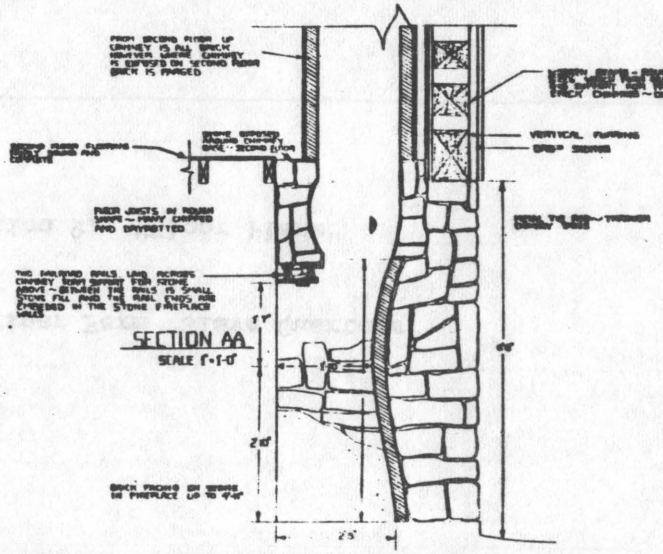
STAIRWAY ELEVATION A
SCALE 1"-1'-0"



FIREPLACE ELEVATION
SCALE 1'-1'-0"



STAIRWAY ELEVATION B
SCALE 1"-1'-0"



SCALE 1'-1'-0"

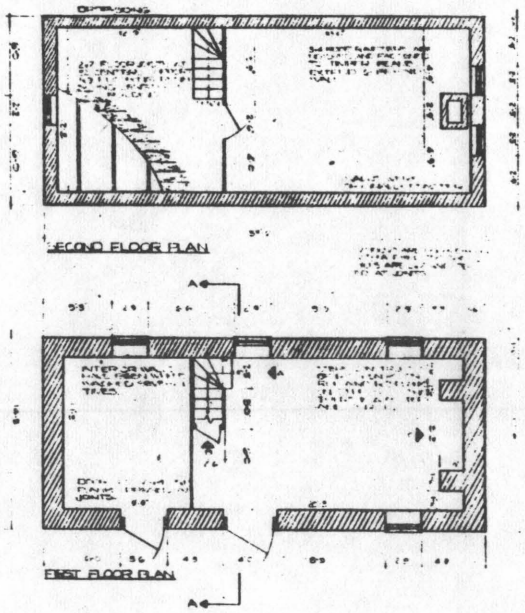
BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NCR
SLAVE QUARTERS	
FIREPLACE & STAIR DETAILS	

217

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Illustration 9. "Floor Plans"



ORIENTATION

PREPARED

CHECKED

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

REGION NCP

DRAWING NO

DATE

SHEET OF

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 1, Antietam Board Map No. 8, 9:00 - 9:30 a.m.

SHARPSBURG
HAMPTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE
At 7.30 A. M. A. P. Hill's division started from Harper's Ferry on its march up the Virginia side of the Potomac for Sharpsburg.
CREEK
MIDDLE BRIDGE
SYKES' DIVISION

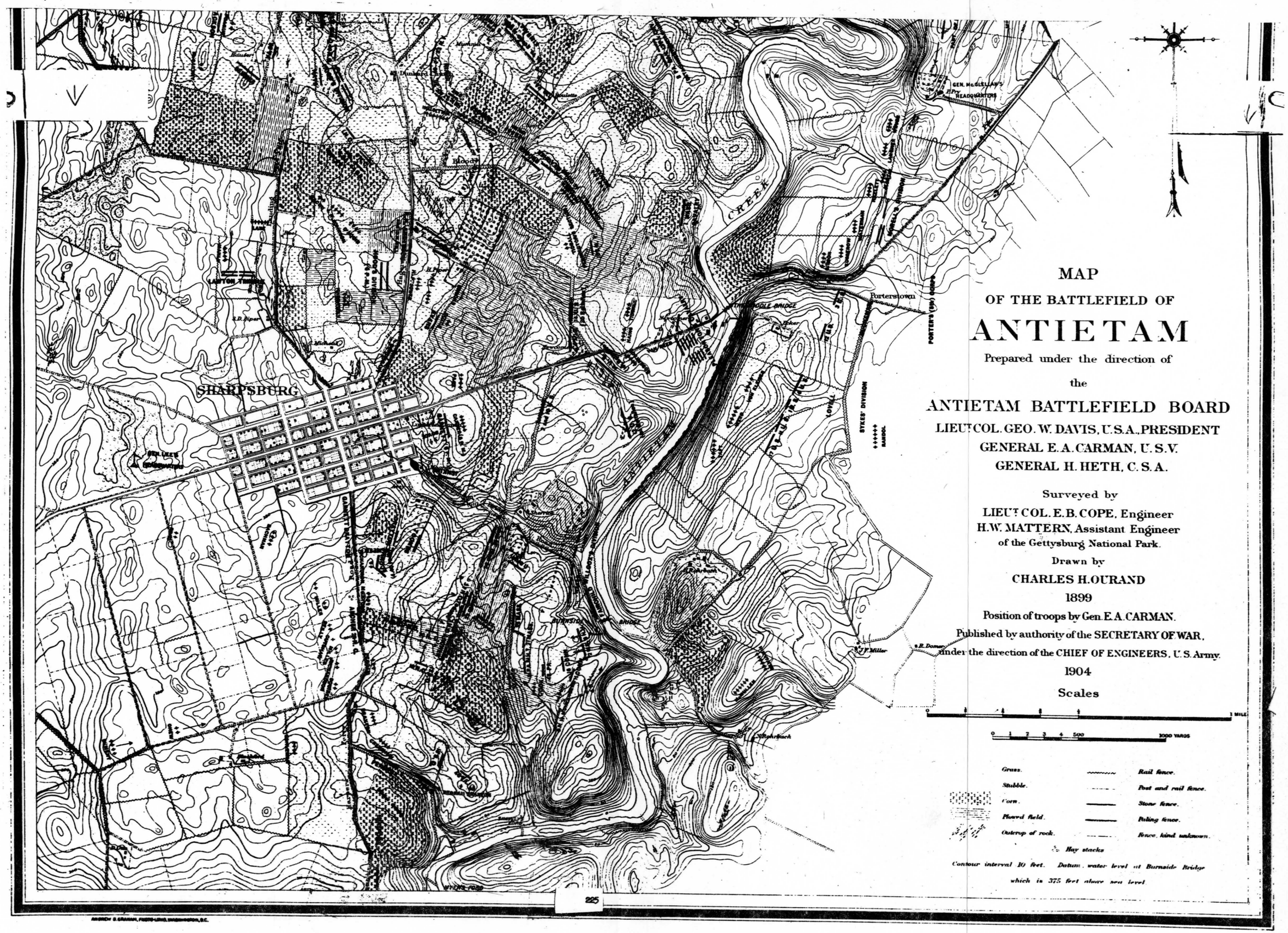
Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 2, Antietam Board Map No. 11, 1 p.m.

At 1 P. M., Anderson's and D. H. Hill's divisions had lost all organisation, regiments and brigades being broken up and intermingled and in positions along the stone fences of the Hagerstown road and behind the ridge running from the road to and beyond Piper's barn; G. T. Anderson's brigade only preserved its organisation.

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

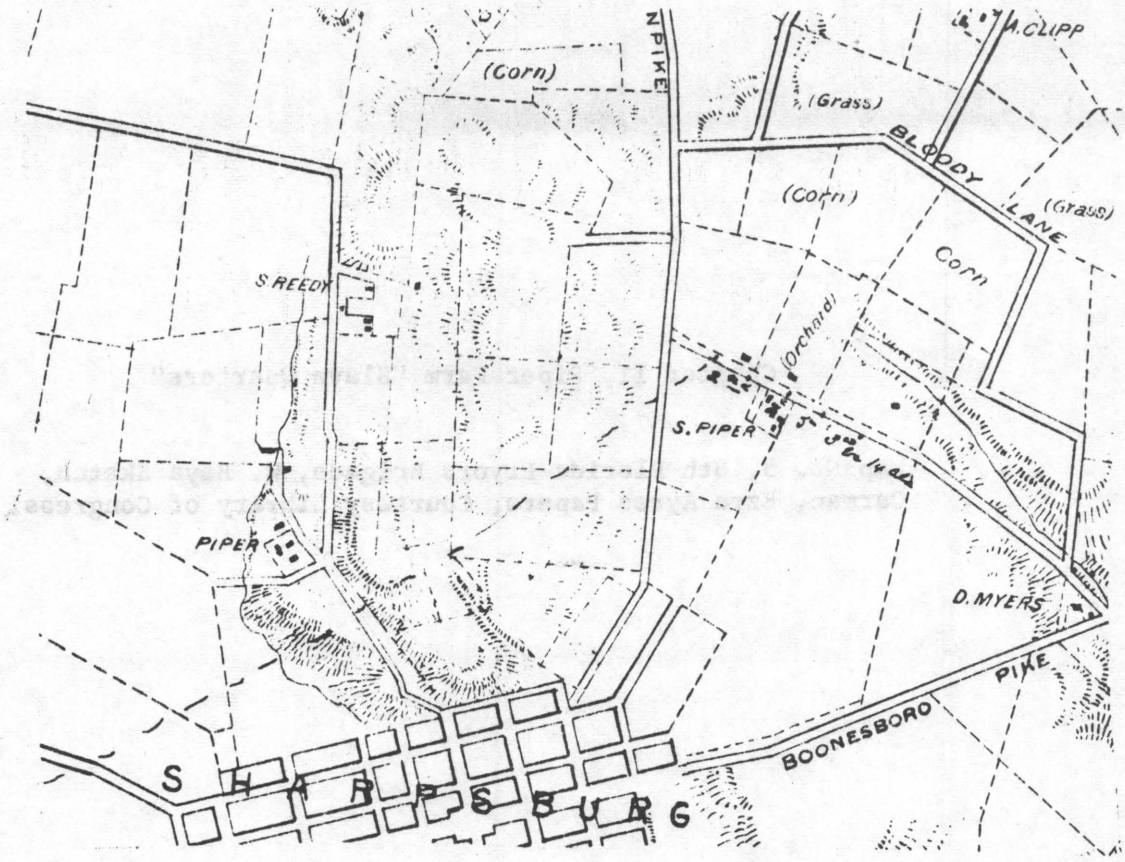
Map No. 3, Antietam Board Map No. 14, 5:30 p.m.


MAP
OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF
ANTIETAM
Prepared under the direction of
the
ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD BOARD
LIEUT COL. GEO. W. DAVIS, U.S.A., PRESIDENT
GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, U.S.V.
GENERAL H. HETH, C.S.A.
Surveyed by
LIEUT COL. E. B. COPE, Engineer
H. W. MATTERN, Assistant Engineer
of the Gettysburg National Park.
Drawn by
CHARLES H. OURAND
1899
Position of troops by Gen. E. A. CARMAN.
Published by authority of the SECRETARY OF WAR,
under the direction of the CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S. Army.
1904
Scales
1 MILE
1000 YARDS
Grass.
Stubble.
Corn.
Plowed field.
Outcrop of rock.
Rail fence.
Post and rail fence.
Stone fence.
Paling fence.
Fence, kind unknown.
Hay stacks
Contour interval 10 feet. Datum, water level at Burnside Bridge
which is 375 feet above sea level.
SHARPSBURG
Porterstown
CREEK
GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS
SYKES' DIVISION
RANDOL
LOVELL
PORTER'S (5th) CORPS
BURNSIDE BRIDGE
LANTON TRIBUTARY
J. F. Miller
R. Domer
225

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map. No. 4. W. D. Ballantine 2d Florida Pryor's Brigade. Carman, Ezra Ayres Papers, Courtesy Library of Congress.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTION
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



W. D. Ballantine 2 d Florida Pryor's Brigade

Feb 23 1895.

Crossed river at daybreak and advanced in this order 2 Fla 8 Fla 5 Fla 3 Va 14 Ala. Massed left in front to Piper lane and came into line in order named. The right wing of 2 Fla and the left of 8th in orchard and others on the right last most of the fighting was done in corn in front of the orchard. Had 240 men

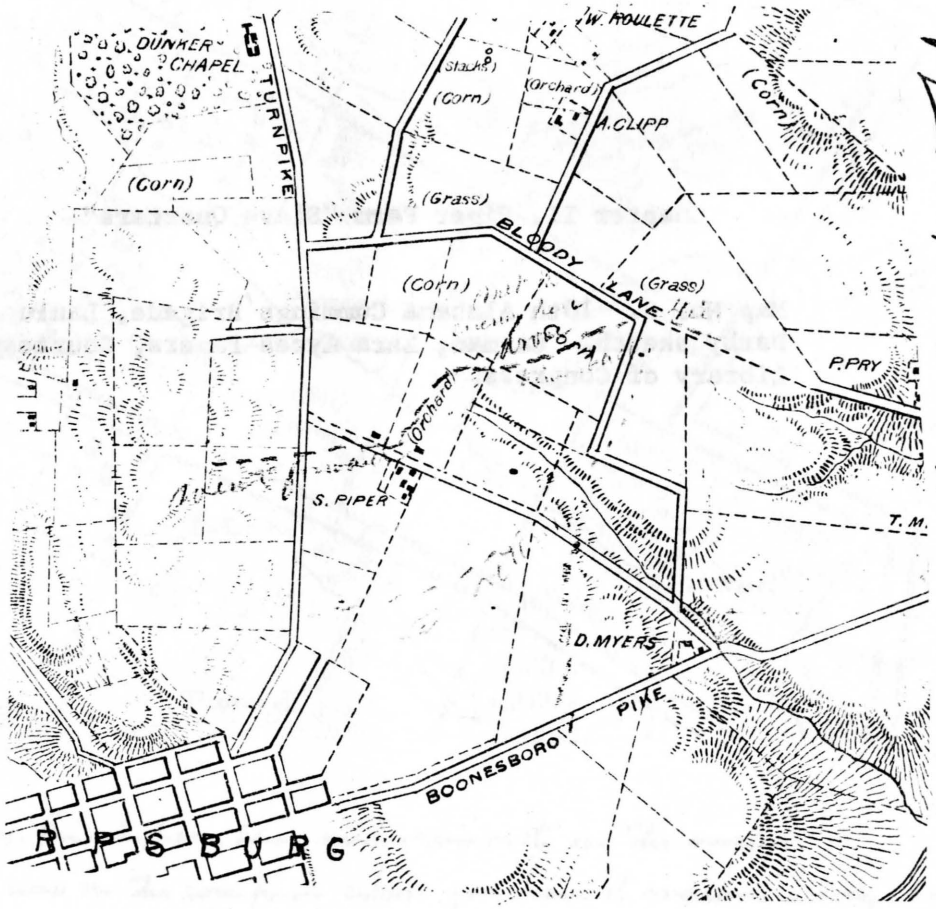
950

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 5, 8th Florida Pryors Brigade, W. Baya Sketch, Carman, Ezra Ayres Papers, Courtesy Library of Congress.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Crossed the pike road and went down to a barn, turned left through an apple orchard and confused and ungodly enemy, drove enemy out of corn and advanced across a sunken dirt road and to a line on right of 17th Ohio formed in line on the right of the pike and between that and the barn where it remained until 8 P.M.



2d Florida. Pryors Brigade

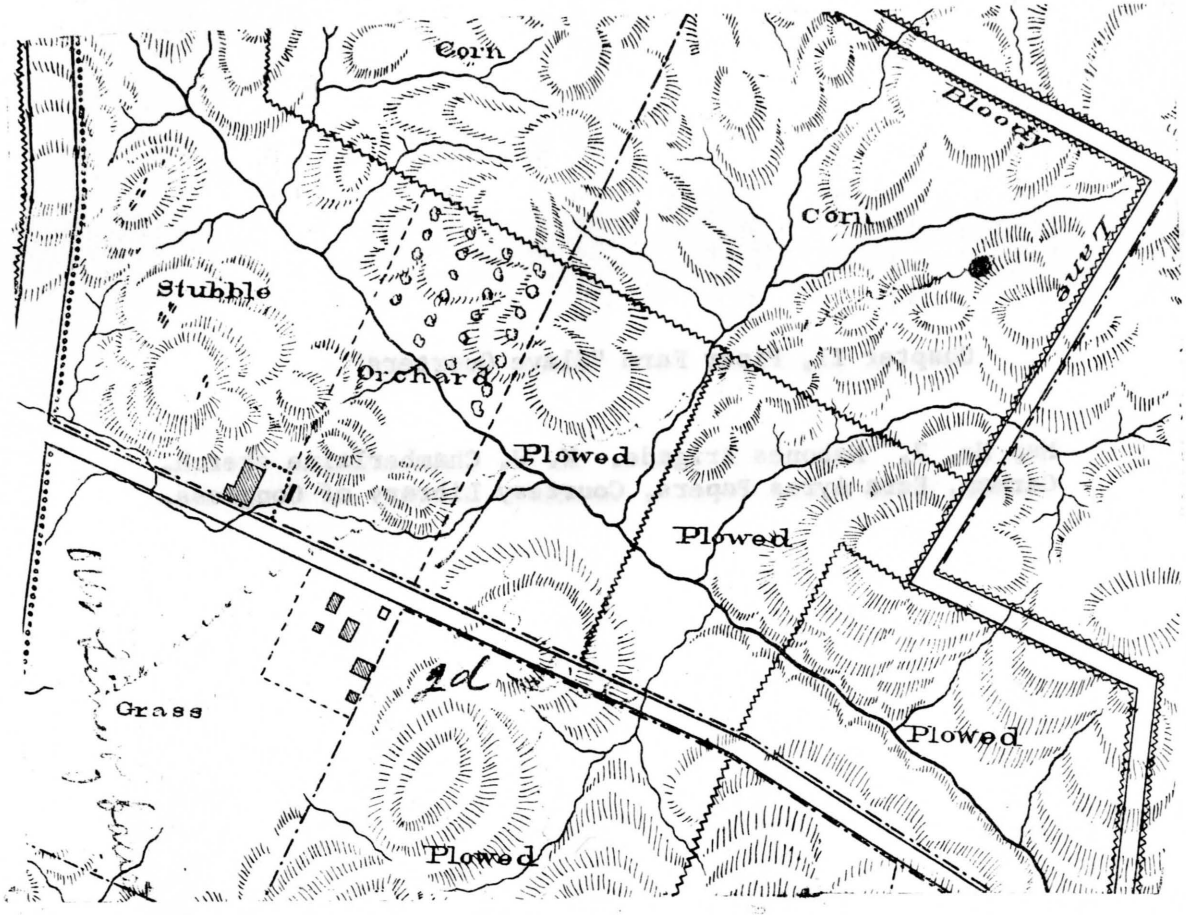
See letter of W Baya Jan 18 1895

At hill was under a very heavy fire and did not remain long, but fell back to dirt road and found Confederates in it. Held here for short time, but had to give up. Ordered to fall back by someone on right, supposed to be of Stephenson. Fell back quickly through open field between house and barn, reformed on pike. fell in on the left of a Ga brigade and advanced to blue dotted line, but was driven back by an enfilading artillery fire from the left and fell back to pike. and on pike on the other

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 6. 10th Alabama Cummings' Brigade, Laulu Darby sketch. Carman, Ezra Ayres Papers, Courtesy Library of Congress.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Lawler Darby, Birmingham, Ala, makes this note on the map:

"We were in the cornfield where you have it marked "Bloody" and I think we were very near, if not to the lane. Pryor's Brigade was on our left. We fell back about 1/4 of a mile, formed to the right and came 200 yards in advance from our first line

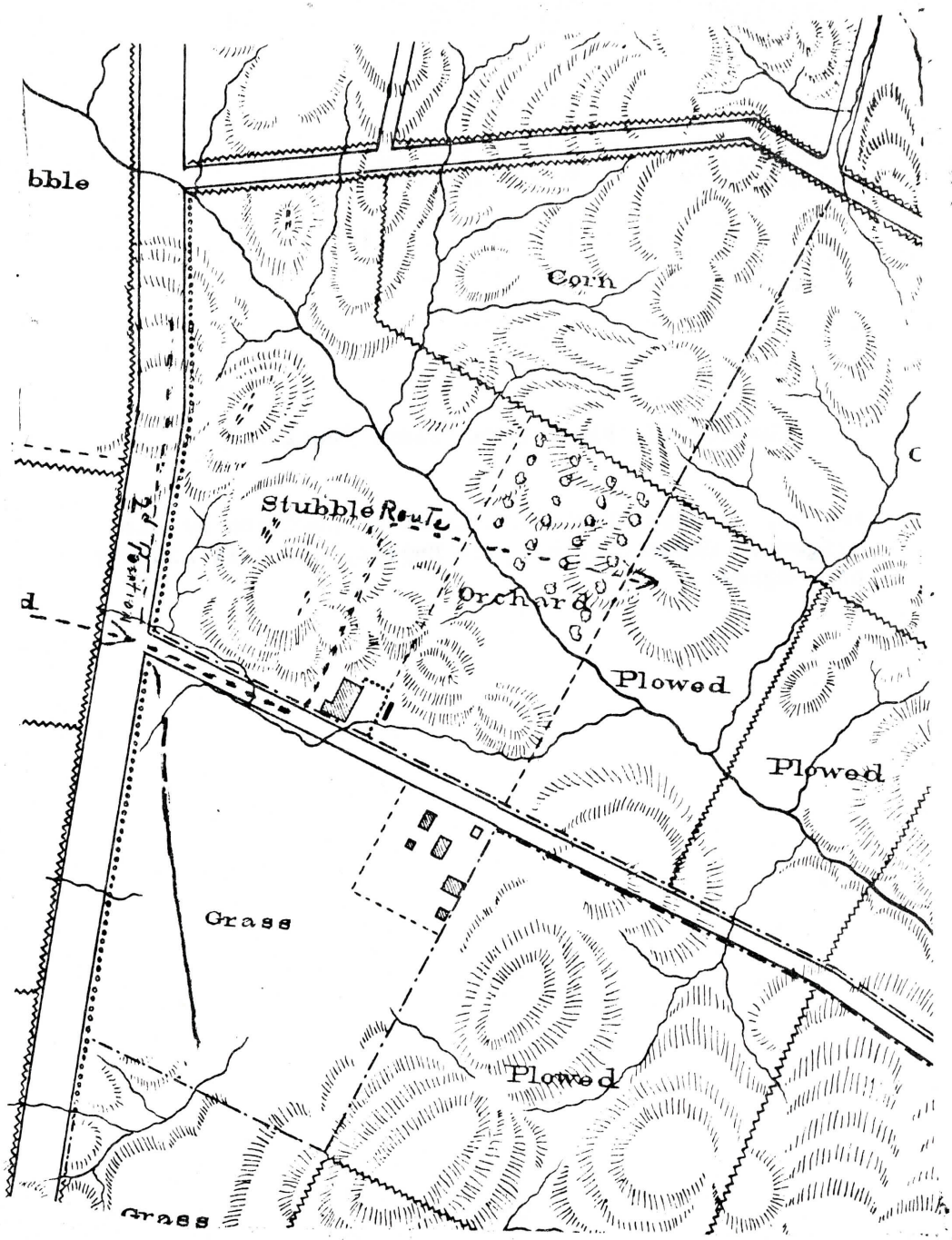
10th Ala, Cummings Brigade

Entered the cornfield just beyond and to the right of the barn, and the battle was raging at the time. Darby thinks the regiment numbered 400 or 450. Says the brigade went into action with Pryor's Brigade which was on the left.

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 7. Mahones Brigade. W. W. Chamberlaine sketch. Carman, Ezra Ayres Papers, Courtesy Library of Congress.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Mahonis Brigade

Letter of W. W. Chamberlaine

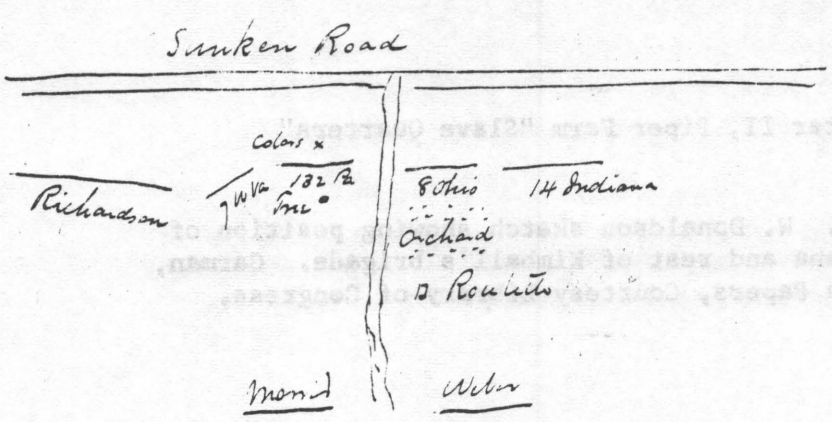
Sept 4 1895

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 8. Gen. Kimballs sketch of position of his brigade. Carman, Ezra Ayres Papers, Courtesy Library of Congress.

REPRODUCED ...
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Gen Kimball's sketch of position of his brigade



* Denotes colors in front of 132 Pa

Gen Kimballs letter Sept 12 1894

OGDEN, Utah, April 12, 1894.

DEAR OLD COMRADE:

Your letter of the 4th inst. was received and contents noted. Answering, I give you the land-marks near our line, established after we had driven the rebels from their position east of Roulette's house, through the woods and corn fields, and from the sunken road into the cornfield and hills beyond.

1st, Roulette's house and barn; 2d, the orchard; 3d, stone fence and road; 4th, two tree. The 14th Reg. Ind. was on the right, the 8th. Ohio on the left of the 14th, the 132d. Penn'a on the left of the 8th Ohio, the 7th Virginia on the left of the 132d, completing our line of battle. The sunken road leading northward to the Dunkard church, and from which we had driven the enemy, was nearly 250 yards from our established line and held by our line of skirmishers. The accompanying draught gives you our line of battle, positions of the regiments and landmarks etc.

The 132d Pennsylvania's position was in front of the tree and extending to the right of it, your colors in your centre, the length of one company to the right of the tree. We drove the enemy as we advanced from the position first occupied, after crossing Antietam creek, marching forward at 9:30 a. m., through woods, cornfields, Roulette's house, barn and orchard, into the sunken road from which we drove them at 11 a. m., and held this line for three hours and a half without support of any kind, until relieved by a brigade from Richardson's division. We were under a terrific fire from the enemy's artillery posted on the hill in our front and his infantry in the corn field.

I am growing old now, in my 72d year of life, I have been an invalid for two years past, and am very feeble, yet I get to my office nearly every day. Though nearly thirty-two years have gone by, I can never forget that battle nor the gallant soldiers who fought under my command, and who upheld in triumph our dear old flag in victory over the traitorous enemy. God bless the survivors! Please present my regards to Colonel Hitchcock and every surviving member of the Gallant 132d.

Hoping that which I send you may be satisfactory, I am, with an earnest heart-felt God bless you,

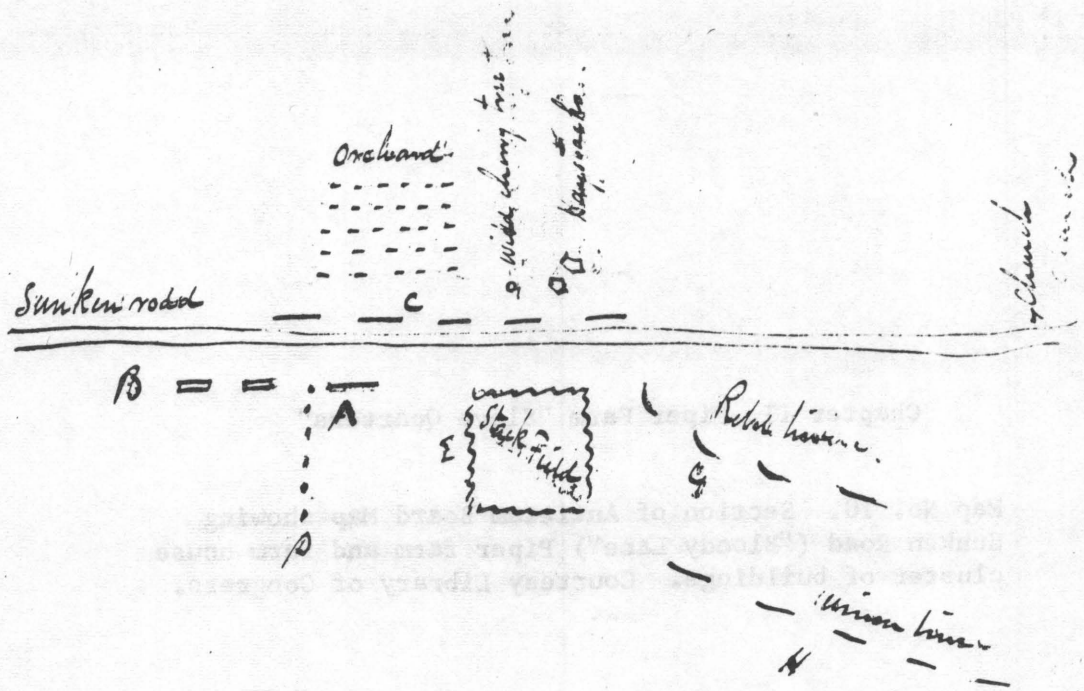
Your Comrade, etc.,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Late Brig. and Brevet Major Gen'l, U. S. V.

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 9. W. Donaldson sketch showing position of 14th Indiana and rest of Kimball's brigade. Carman, Ezra Ayres Papers, Courtesy Library of Congress.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTION
OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



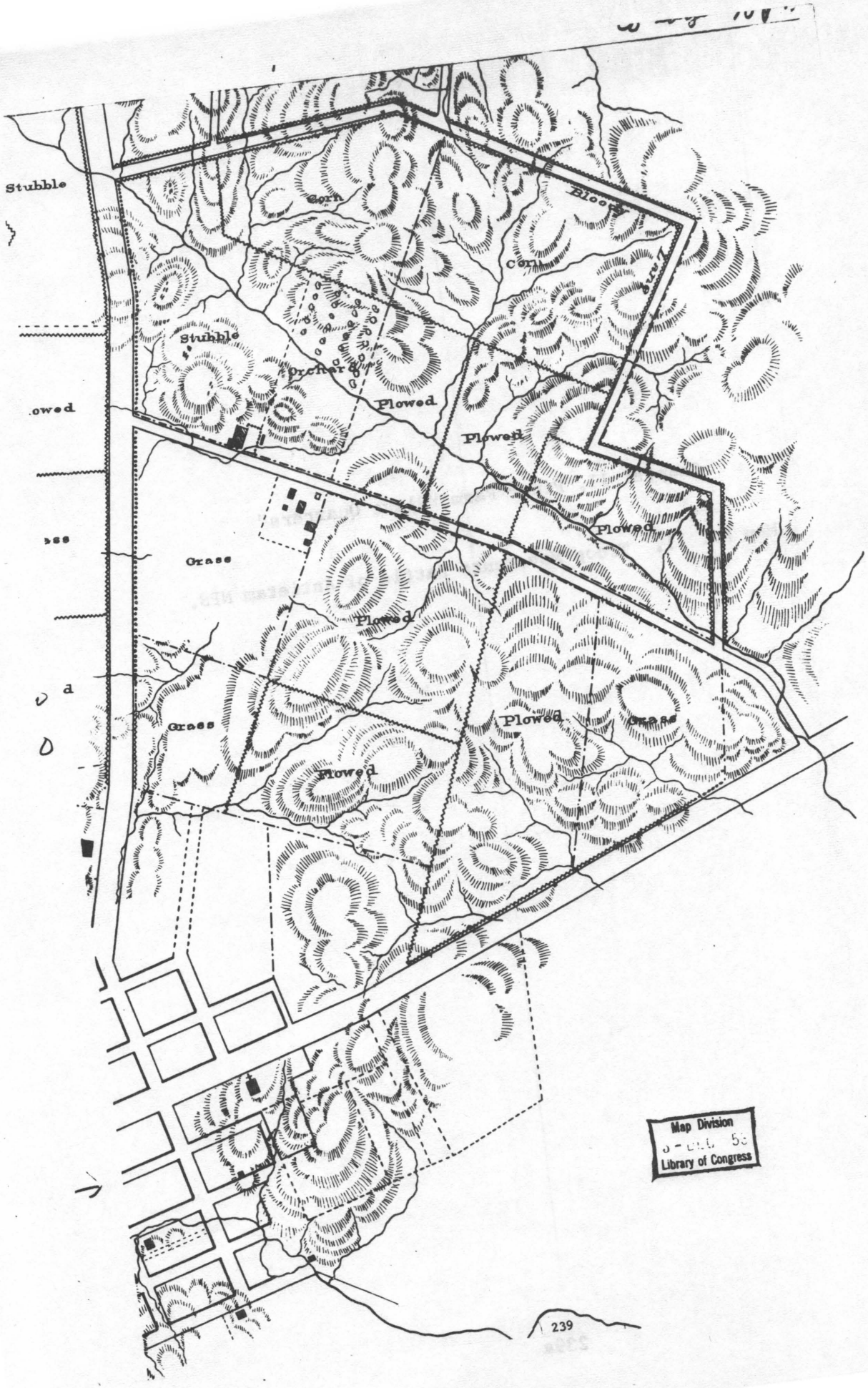
Accompanying letter of W Donaldson
Chandler Ind Feb 3 1895

A 14th Indiana
B Balance of brigade
C Fence in rear of rebel lines
D Stone fence
E Rail fence and stack field

959

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 10. Section of Antietam Board Map showing Sunken Road ("Bloody Lane") Piper farm and farm house cluster of buildings. Courtesy Library of Congress.


Stubble
owed
Corn
Corn
Stubble
Orchard
Plowed
Plowed
Plowed
Grass
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Grass
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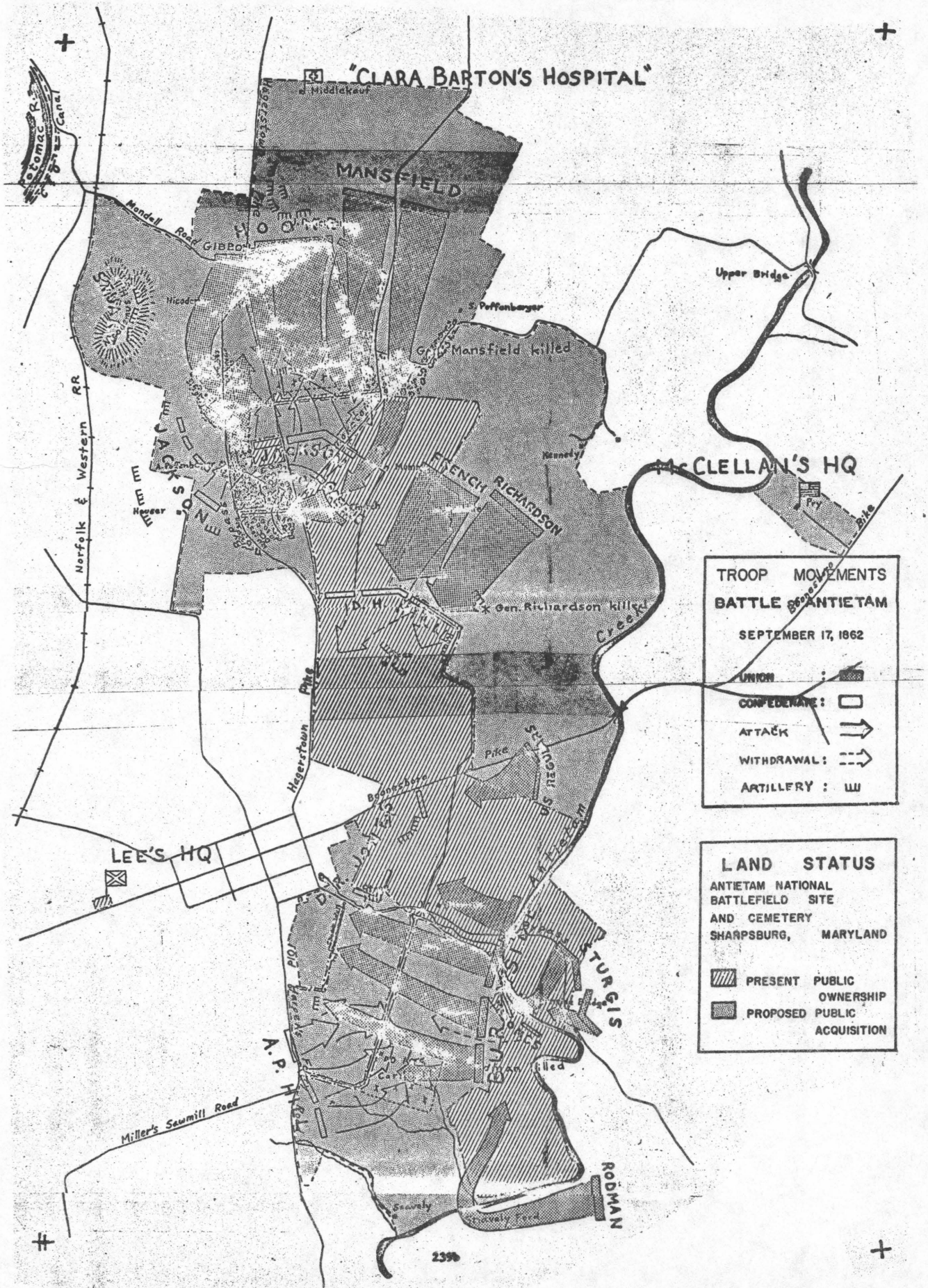
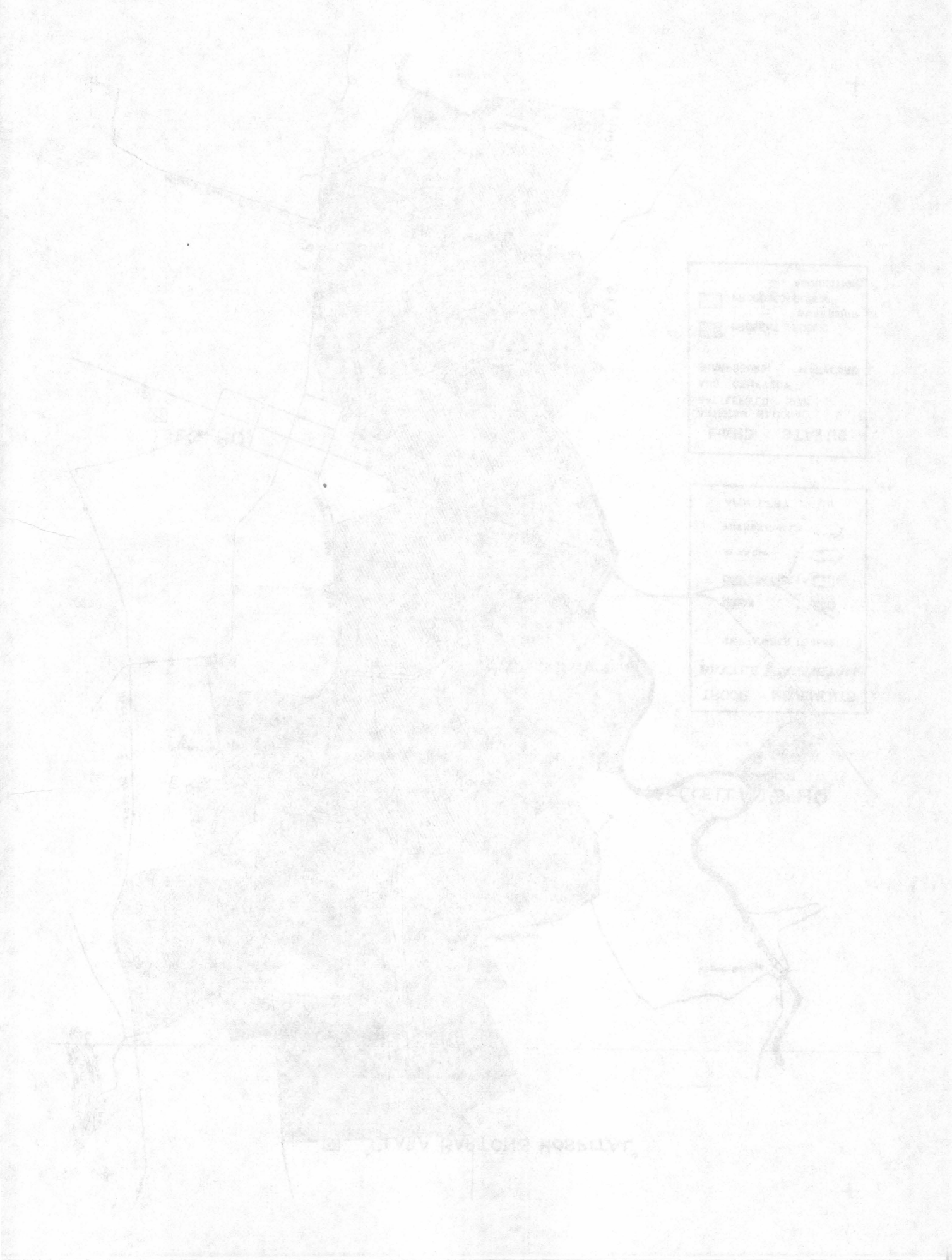
Map Division
Library of Congress

Chapter II, Piper Farm "Slave Quarters"

Map No. 11. Troop Movements Battle of Antietam NPS.


"CLARA BARTON'S HOSPITAL"
Middlekauf
Potomac R.
Canal
MANSFIELD
Mondell Road
GIBBON
Nicodemus
S. Poffenberger
Mansfield killed
Upper Bridge
Norfolk & Western RR
JACKSON
Houser
FRENCH
RICHARDSON
Kennedy
McCLELLAN'S HQ
Pry
Pike
Gen. Richardson killed
Creek
Hagerstown Pike
Boonesboro
Pike
LEE'S HQ
Antietam
STURGIS
A.P. HILL
Miller's Sawmill Road
Seavely
Seavely Ford
RODMAN
TROOP MOVEMENTS
BATTLE ANTIETAM
SEPTEMBER 17, 1862
UNION
CONFEDERATE
ATTACK
WITHDRAWAL
ARTILLERY
LAND STATUS
ANTIETAM NATIONAL
BATTLEFIELD SITE
AND CEMETERY
SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND
PRESENT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
PROPOSED PUBLIC ACQUISITION



C H A P T E R III

SHERRICK FARM - "Smoke House"

Battle Brief, Third Stage (3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.)

The Sherrick farm was involved in the third stage of the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862--the one that held the brightest promise of Union victory. As we have seen the first stage, launched at daybreak, involving among others the Mumma farm, attempted to turn the Confederate left. The second stage which started about 9 a.m. involving the Mumma but particularly the Piper farm, desperately sought to penetrate the Confederate center. The third stage, conducted by Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's IX corps, attempted to turn the Confederate right held by units of Brig.-Gen. Robert Toombs' brigade entrenched along strategic heights that commanded the Lower Bridge (later to be known as the Burnside Bridge).

Toombs describes the position:

> The ground descended to the margin of the river, covered with a narrow strip of woods affording slight protection to the troops. Its chief strength lay in the fact that, from the nature of the ground on the other side, the enemy were compelled to approach mainly by road which led up the river for near 300 paces parallel with my line of battle, and distant therefrom from 50 to 100 feet, thus exposing his flank to a destructive fire the most of that distance.[1]

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1. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 980.

The first attempt to cross was made between 9 and 10 a.m. by units of Brig.- Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis' Federal division. Four other fiercely determined efforts were made through the morning but were all smartly repulsed by the 20th and 2nd Georgia. In each of the actions the Confederates were buying precious time to permit the arrival of major reserves at the critical moment of the battle.

With receipt of orders to carry the bridge at all hazards, Burnside ordered an all-out effort about 1 p.m. The task was assigned to the 51st New York and the 51st Pennsylvania. Describing the attack, Sturgis writes:

> They started on their mission of death full of enthusiasm, and taking a route less exposed than the regiments which had made the effort before them, rushed at a double-quick over the slope leading to the bridge and over the bridge itself with an impetuosity which the enemy could not resist, and the Stars and Stripes were planted on the opposite bank at 1 o'clock p.m. among the most enthusiastic cheering from every part of the field from where they could be seen.[2]

In the meantime Brig. Gen. Isaac P. Rodman had crossed his division together with Col. George Crook's brigade below at Snavely's Ford and was moving up on the Confederate right, held by the brigades of Toombs, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, Brig.-Gen. George Pickett and Brig.-Gen. Micah Jenkins (Brig.-Gen. David R. Jones' division). A costly delay of about an hour now ensued as Brig.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox's division moved up to take the lead in the Federal advance replacing Sturgis,

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2. Ibid., p. 444.

whose ammunition was pretty well exhausted.

By 1 p.m. the 17th South Carolina, the Holcombe Legion, and the 1st Georgia had taken position behind a stone wall just west of the Sherrick House. About 3:30 p.m. Willcox advanced up the Sharpsburg Road in an impressive display of military force. In the lead on the right were the 79th New York Highlanders of Colonel Benjamin C. Christ's brigade, moving quickly up with a double line of skirmishers. They entered the plowed field just east of the Sherrick House followed closely by the rest of Christ's brigade--50th Pennsylvania, 28th Massachusetts, and 12th Michigan. Confederate sharpshooters, posted behind stone fences, hay stacks, and in orchards and cornfields, contested the advance stubbornly supported by an effective artillery fire.[3]

Moving up on the south side of the road came Col. Thomas Welch's brigade with the 45th Pennsylvania out front as skirmishers, followed by the rest of the brigade--the 46th New York, the 8th Michigan, and the 100th Pennsylvania. In battle line they swept forward to gain and push past the high ground of the Otto farm.

Welsh describes the attack:

> I immediately put the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment in motion at double-quick up the hill. Arriving in the crest, it encountered the enemy, also advancing. The battle became very fierce at this juncture. The Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, of Colonel Christ's brigade, and also a part of Willcox's division, advancing on our right, also became hotly engaged, and took the rebels in flank.[4]

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3. Maps and Illustrations - Antietam Board Map No. 12, 3:30 - 3:45 p.m., Map No. 1, p. 335.

4. O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part I, p. 440.

As Christ's and Welsh's brigades pushed forward, they outflanked the small Confederate command just south of the Sherrick House. Holcombe's Legion broke, as did part of the 17th South Carolina; Col. F. W. McMaster describes the effort to rally the command:

> I then ordered the remainder of my command to retire to an apple orchard, about 200 yards in rear, where, with 40 or 50 men, made up mostly of my regiment and a few Georgians and Palmetto Sharpshooters, I fought the enemy for half an hour or more. Being flanked on both sides, I retired to a stone house adjoining, [Stone Mill on Miller farm] which I converted in a fort, and fought for some time, until Drayton's brigade, on the right, and Jenkins' brigade, on the left, had completely abandoned the ground, and the enemy had almost entirely surrounded my little band.[5]

Realizing the gravity of the situation, Lee hurriedly concentrated the batteries of Maj. John Garnett, Capt. G. V. Moody, Capt. H. R. Garden, and Capt. C. W. Squires on the eastern edge of Sharpsburg, supported by Jenkins' brigade. At this critical moment the head of A. P. Hill's dusty column arrived on the field after a forced march of 17 miles. Reporting to Lee and quickly conferring with D. R. Jones for terrain information, Hill rapidly threw his troops into position--Brig.-Gen. William D. Pender's and Col. John Brockenbrough's brigades on the extreme right with Brig.-Gen. L. O'B. Branch's, Brig.-Gen. Maxcy Gregg's, and Brig.-Gen. J.J. Archer's brigades extending the left to connect with D. R. Jones' division. "My troops were not in a moment too soon," writes Hill, "The enemy had already advanced in three lines, had broken through Jones' division,

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5. Ibid., p. 946; Maps and Illustrations - Antietam Board Map No. 13, Map No. 2, p. 337.

captured McIntosh's battery, and were in the full tide of success. With a yell of defiance, Archer charged them, retook McIntosh's guns, and drove them back pell-mell."[6]

Branch and Gregg staunchly held their ground, pouring in such a murderous fire as to break the Federal attack. Suddenly the tide surged back into a confused retreat that was stemmed by the fall of night. The timely arrival of Hill had robbed McClellan of a major Union victory--and granted the South a long reprieve.

For 14 hours some 100,000 men with 500 pieces of artillery had engaged each other with a ferocity almost unparalleled in war. Thick upon the field lay the bodies of the dead and wounded--20,000 in a three-mile area of the valley. Approximately 15,000 of these were concentrated in a 500 yard radius of the Dunkard Church. On the Federal side a corps commander, Mansfield, and two division commanders, Richardson and Rodman, had been slain. The Confederates had lost two general officers, Branch and Starke--a third, Anderson, was mortally wounded.

Twenty per cent of the Union troops engaged were casualties. Many brigades lost one-third to one-half of the men taken into action. Twelve regiments lost better than 50 per cent. The 12th Massachusetts led the list with 67 per cent, while the lowest of the twelve, the 14th Indiana, lost 56 per cent. Ten of the Confederate brigades lost one half of the men engaged--three brigades lost better than a half. The heaviest loss on either side was suffered by the

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6. Ibid., p. 981.

1st Texas of Hood's division, which lost 82.3 per cent, reputed to be the highest of the war.[7]

The battle had far-reaching consequences, particularly on the diplomatic front. It proved to be the factor that decided the British Government against intervention on the Confederate side and it afforded President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity, for which he had been waiting since July, to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. This basic document proclaimed that on January 1, 1863, "all persons held as slaves within any state or states, wherein the constitutional authority of the United States shall not then be practically recognized, submitted to, and maintained, shall then, thence forward, and forever, be free." The Proclamation, issued by Lincoln five days after the battle, did much to solidify opinion in this country and win favorable support abroad.

Apparently the "Smoke House" and the other buildings of the Sherrick Farm survived with little battle damage though the main house was evidently struck by artillery fire since Sherrick listed an item in his Claim for damages--"Shelling house-$8.00."[8]

Though the buildings suffered little damage there was considerable damage to fences, crops, farm animals, supplies, furniture and

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7. Antietam Board House No. 101 . . . To Accompany H.R. 11966.

8. Appendix--A, p. 257, Brief Claim of Estate of Joseph Sherick, dec'd. of Washa Co. Md. by Victor H. Newcomer Administrator for Compensation for Qr. Mr. Stores stated at $1,136.65. Application dated April 29 '73. Rec'd Q.M.G. May 9 '73.

furnishings as set forth in the Claim:

19	Acres Corn 35 00 per Acre @ 65¢ pr. bushel	$432.25
12	Loads Fodder @ $5.00 per load	60.00
50	Bushels Apples at 50¢ per bu.	25.00
20	Bushels Potatoes at 62 1/2¢ per bu.	12.50
3	Hogs @ $12. pr. hog	36.00
	Shelling house	8.00
1	Load of Hay	15.00
2700	Shingles at $7.00 per Md	18.90
	Damage done to Clover by encamping thereon	10.00
16	cords Wood @ 2.50 per Cord	40.00
1	Saddle	8.00
		$1,216.70

The Claim did not only include battle damage but damages caused later by troops occupying the house. These damages were listed as follows:

25	Gal Butters assorted at 60¢ per gallon	15.00
30	Jars Fruit @ 37 1/2 pr. glass	11.25
25	Glasses Preserves @ 37 1/2 pr. glass.	9.37
2	Fine Shawls @ 12.50 Ea.	25.00
5	Coverlids @ $6.00 Ea.	30.00
18	Yards Muslin @ 25¢ pr. yard	4.50
2	Linen sheets @ $2.25 Ea.	4.50
1	Dozen towels	1.80
	Knives and forks	10.00
	Kitchen furniture	6.00
200	lbs. Bacon @ 12 1/2 per lb.	25.00
3	Table Cloths @ 50¢ Ea.	1.50
50	lbs. Sugar at 11¢ per lb.	5.50
	Total -	$1,366.12

Sg'd 'Joshua Newcomer
'John Nicodemus
'Jacob Long'

Those neighbors--Newcomer, Nicodemus and Long--swore as to the correctness of the appraisement before the Justice of the Peace, January 28th, 1863. Here again an appraisal provides an intimate glimpse in a home and the way of life of a Valley farmer.

Further from the Claim we learn that the Sherrick Farm was operated at the time by a 43-year-old tenant farmer named Leonard Emmert. He states that he lived on the farm as tenant during the years 1860, '61, '62, and left the farm in 1863. He estimates the acreage of the farm between 200 and 300 acres, which he farmed generally on equal shares--that there were 38 acres of corn making 35 bushels or more to the acre. He testified in the latter part of the month after the battle of Antietam:

> U.S. Soldiers Came into that Cornfield with their wagons & they cut up the Corn & pulled a great deal off & hauled it away, there was none left when they got through; that he saw the Corn taken; that he was entitled to one half of the fodder, they took about 20 or 25 loads of fodder, the fodder was taken at the same time with the Corn, they cleaned the field off. Fodder was worth $5 or $6 per load at that time shelled Corn was worth 75¢ pr. bu. . . . he saw the Soldiers pull the fence down & burn it. that they used about one third of the fence for fuel.

The amount of $582.00 was allowed on the claim.[9]

A recent Antietam Battlefield map, prepared by the National Park Service, shows graphically this third phase battle action in which McClellan attempted to turn the Confederate right. Also shown are the attacks on the Confederate center and left.[10]

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9. Ibid.

10. Maps and Illustrations - Map No. 2, p. 337.

Family Data

Little or no information has been obtained on the history of the Sherrick family other than that found in the Claim of Victor H. Newcomer, his son-in-law, and the Administrator for Joseph Sherrick.

Joseph Sherrick was apparently living in the area by 1821 since Mr. H. B. Rohrback, a near neighbor, stated in 1876 before the Claim Commission that he had known him "to be a loyal man . . . a man of honesty, integrity and moral worth and was a Whig all his life." He further stated that Sherrick "died in August 1872 in the 70th year of his age." This would have placed his birth as the year 1802.[11]

Apparently the Sherrick family had lived in the area since 1796, for on May 23 of that year "Joseph Sherk" purchased a farm of 200 acres more or less in the Antietam valley from Henry Orndorff for the sum of two thousand four hundred pounds.[12]

On June 30, 1838, Joseph Sherrick and his wife Barbara sold the farm to their son, Joseph Sherrick, Jr., who was then 36 years old. The sum of "Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty three Dollars 75¢ current money in the United States" was paid for it. The farm at this time comprised an area of 194 acres.[13]

Joseph Sherrick, Jr., later deeded the farm to his daughter Anna, who married Victor H. Newcomer, who later served as the administrator of the estate.

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11. Appendix--A, p. 257. Sherrick Claim No. 42,237.

12. Appendix--B, p. 302.

13. Appendix--C, p. 306. Deed Book TT, p. 574.

Chain of Title	Year
"Sherk, Joseph," from Henry Orndorff Deed Book I, p. 705-	1796
Sherrick, Joseph, from Peter Newcomer, Jr., Mortg. Deed Book FF, p. 331-	1821
Sherrick, Joseph, from Peter Beeler, Deed Book II, p. 45-	1826
Sherrick, Joseph, Sr., from Henry Beckley, Jr., Deed Book K.K., p. 186-	1828
Sherrick, Joseph, Jr., from Daniel Hauvermale, Deed Book OO, p. 548-	1833
Sherrick, Joseph, Sr., to Joseph Sherrick, Jr., Deed Book p. 574-	1838
Sherrick, Joseph, Jr., from Jonathan Thomas, Deed Book T.T., p. 697-	1838
Sherrick, Joseph, Jr., from Samuel Wagoner & nf, Deed Book TT, p. 698-	1838
Sherrick, Joseph, Jr., from Jonathan Mumma, Deed Book YY, p. 440-	1841
Sherrick, Joseph, Jr., to Jacob Nicodemus, Deed Book IN 5, p. 182-	1850
Sherrick, Joseph, & wf to Josiah F. Smith, Deed Book IN 17, p. 68-	1862
Sherrick, Joseph & wf to John Benner, Deed Book IN 19, p. 551-	1865
Sherrick, al Sarah, from Samuel Mumma & wf, Deed Book McKK 6, p. 130	1873
Anna (Sherrick) Newcomer to The United States, Deed Book 103, p. 604-	1895
Caleb Michael and Catherine C. Michael to the United States, Deed Book 103, p. 604-	1895
Anna (Sherrick) Newcomer to Francis A. Cummings, Deed Book 104, p. 299-	1895
Anna (Sherrick) Newcomer to the United States, Deed Book 107, p. 430-	1897
Anna (Sherrick) Newcomer to the United States, Deed Book 120, p. 226.	1904
John Luther Nicodemus and Virginia Nicodemus to the United States, Deed Book 122, p. 534-	1905
Jacob M. Wyand to J. Wesley Dorsey and Abbie W. Dorsey, Deed Book 195, p. 204-	1934
J. Wesley Dorsey and Abbie W. Dorsey to E. Stuart Bushong, Deed Book 195, p. 106-	1934
Stuart Bushong to J. Wesley Dorsey and Abbie W. Dorsey, Deed Book 195, p. 107	1934
Abbie W. Dorsey, Widow, to the United States, Deed Book 407, p. 476-	1964[14]

14. Appendices--p. 309; Appendix E, With boundary sketch, U.S. National Park Service, p. 315.

Construction and Structural Changes

When Joseph Sherk (Sherrick) purchased the farm of 200 acres more or less from Henry Orndorff, May 23, 1796, for two thousand four hundred pounds, it would appear from the money involved and from the wording of the deed that he bought a well-established farm with "all the houses Outhouses Barns Fields Woods under Woods Meadows Orchards hereditaments and appurtenances."

It would thus appear that the "Smoke House," an essential part of an operating farm of this size, would have been constructed sometime prior to 1796 and that the builder was quite likely Henry Orndorff, one of the early settlers of the Valley.

Apparently the Sherrick "Smoke House" has undergone less structural change from its pre-battle state than either the Mumma "Spring House" or the Piper "Slave Quarters." Though the farm was right in the path of Burnside's Federal advance, the building received little or no damage as is shown by Gardner's 1862 photograph.[16]

The view is from the east. Shown in composite relationship in exceptional detail are the Sherrick residence, "Smoke House," barn and other outbuildings. Particularly significant is the architectural detail furnished on the "Smoke House" the value of which has been further heightened by a photo enlargement.[17] Note also the two

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16. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 1, p. 319.

17. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 2, p. 321.

immediately adjacent structures of a leanto character and the stone building somewhat removed that are no longer extant.

Here graphically preserved is highly pertinent environmental detail--stone walls, fencing (post and rail and picket) and planting. Framing the picture on the upper left is a black walnut tree with visible walnuts, while immediately in front of the residence is a lombardy poplar. Snugging the north side of the residence is an ailanthus (tree of heaven) and between the residence and the "Smoke House" is what appears to be a grape arbor. Framing the picture on the right is an oak. Other identities can be made with little difficulty.

A comparison of the Gardner 1862 photograph with the two modern Franzen photographs[18] clearly establishes the fact that the present shingle roof of the "Smoke House" is neither the original nor the one of the Civil War period. It is obvious that the shingles shown in the 1862 photograph are of a different design and of greater length. The wartime shingles are ten rows in length while in the existing roof they are twenty. It should also be noted that the Gardner photograph shows a chimney cap for one flue that no longer exists.

Though the building suffered little wartime damage, the Gardner photograph shows three broken window panes and one broken upper sash.

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18. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 3, p. 323, and 4, p. 325.

Such minor damage, if battle caused, was not sufficient to warrant inclusion in the Sherrick claim.

The "Smoke House" is a one-story brick structure, 14'-5" x 14'-7", with a garret. It would appear that a stone retaining wall was built to provide level ground for its construction. Architect Franzen of the National Park Service describes the building and the nature of the work involved in its rehabilitation:

> The foundation walls are of native stone. The brick used in its construction were soft burned and many of them have badly deteriorated. This is particularly true for the brick on the inside of the exterior walls. Diamond patterns of interstics in the brick gables ventilated the attic space in addition to the one attic window located over the exterior door to the first floor. The roof is covered with heavily weathered wooden shingles that may have replaced a similar older covering.
>
> The first floor has a window in each of the sidewalls and a large fireplace in the rear wall. The flooring is modern wood flooring laid over an earlier wood floor supported on wood joists. The space beneath is filled with loose earthen material. A winding enclosed stair in the corner immediately to the left of the entrance door provides access to the attic. The ceiling of the first floor is composed of post-period beaded boards. The ceiling of the attic space is exposed.[18]

Structural weaknesses have appeared in the building as is shown in the repointed areas over the front door, over the side window and in the far right corner as is shown in "Maps and Illustrations--

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18. Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Section, Survey Report for Piper Farm, Dorsey Farm, Spielman Farm, Antietam National Battlefield Site. Prepared by Archie W. Franzen, Architect, October 1968. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Illustration 1," and in the rear of the building as is shown in "View from the north"--Franzen photograph 1968 (Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 2).

This illustration entitled "view from north" shows a non-period window that will have to be replaced to conform to the original that appears on the opposite side of the house.

Construction detail of the "Smoke House" was prepared in the summer of 1968 by student architects William B. Flickinger, Jr., and Roy W. Reynolds of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. The sheets are entitled "Elevations," (front and rear); "Plans and Section," "Elevations" (side views) and "Details."[19]

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19. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 5, 6, 7, and 8, pp. 327-331.

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Appendices A-F

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Appendix A. Claim of Estate of Joseph Sherrick dec'd of Wash'n. Co., Md., by Victor H. Newcomer Administrator . . .

1004 [illegible] 90 1876

Brief

Claim of Estate of Joseph Sherick, dec'd. of Washn Co. Md. by Victor H. Newcomer, Administrator, for Compensation for Qr. Mr. Stores stated at $1,136.65.

GEN'L MEIGS
REC'D DEC 3 1876

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Application dated April 29, '73.
Recd Q. M. G. C. May 9, '73.

257

Co. "F." 1433
1873.

Washington. D.C.
1876.

Estate of

Ex. 1. Claim of Joseph Sherick, dec'd, late a Citizen of Washington Co. Md. by Victor H. Newcomer. Administrator. for Compensation for.

1862. Septr. 17th to Octo. 20th

13,048. Fence Rails used for fuel. equal to 163 Cords of Wood allowing 80 rails to one Cord of $ Wood. @ $3.50 per Cord. — 570.50

19 Acres of standing Corn averaging 35 Bushels per Acre, equal to 665 Bushels at 65¢ per bu. — 432.25

12 Loads of Corn Fodder @ $5.00 pr load. 60.00

1½ Tons of Timothy Hay @ $10.00 pr ton. 15.00

23½ Cords Wood @ $2.50 pr Cord. 58.90

$1,136.65.

Alleged to have been taken from decedent during the months of Sept. & Octo. 1862. by Officers under the Command of Genl Burnside. No receipt. Correct Amt. [illegible] or Voucher received therefor.

Loyalty.

Ex. 1. April 29. '73. John Nicodemus. and Jacob Long subscribing witnesses swear to Claimant's Loyalty

2

- is certified by Jos. Rench. Deputy Col. 4th Dist Md. same date.

Ex. 4. In this connection the investigating agent (W. T. Clark) states. "The "Witness Long, says that he was a near Neighbor of the Claimant, Knew him for twenty years "and 'that if there was a Union Man in Washington "County, Maryland, the Claimant was one.' The "witness Emmert, states 'that he Knew him to "be a loyal man.' The witness H. B. Rohrbuck "says emphatically 'that the Claimant was a "Man of honesty, integrity, and Moral worth and "was a Whig all his life, until the organization of the Republican party when he voted "with us, the Republican ticket.' I find that "the Administrator Victor H. Necomer, corroborates "the testimony of every witness as to the loyalty "of the Claimant (see pages 7 and 11 of the evidence)"

Merits.

Ex. 1. The Application of the Administrator (Victor H. Newcomer) sets forth that the stores were taken from decedent, as above stated for the use of it.

3

and used by the U.S. Army; that the value thereof
was $1136.65 that no receipt or voucher has been
received therefor, the excitement and Confusion caused
by the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of Sept.
1862. and the subsiquent promises of the Officers of
the Army stationed upon and near the Claim-
ants' farm repeatedly made to furnish him
with regular vouchers, but never fulfilled,
were the reasons of his not obtaining them;
that no payment has been made, or com-
pensation received in any way, for the whole or
any part of said Claim; that it has not
been transfered to any person or persons whom-
soever; that the prices charged are reasonable
and just, & that the Wood charged was Cut & Corded.

Ex. 1. Subscribing John Nicodemus & Jacob Long
the witnesses, swear, that they
know the facts stated in the Administrators
Affidavit are true because they were neigh-
bors and were personally cognizant of the
facts as stated, and that they have no interest
in the above Claim.

Ex. 1. The Jurisdiction of the Admr.

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is certified to by Wm. McK. Keppler, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Washn. County, Md.

The Appraisement referred to in the Q.M. Agent's report, accompanies the claim and reads as follows:-

Ex. 2. "January, 28th 1863.

"Battle field half mile east of Sharpsburg, Maryland. - We the undersigned Citizens of Washington County State of Maryland, being loyal men & true to the Govt of the U.S. having been called upon to assess and estimate the damages sustained by Joseph Sherick of said County, during the months of September and October, 1862, by reason of the occupancy of his premises by the troops of the U.S. prior to, after, and during the battle of Antietam, having first been duly sworn to fairly & truly estimate the same without prejudice or partiality, do under our Oaths assess & declare the damages as follows:-

To 373 panels of Post fence - $1.09 per panel. $406.57

" " 2362 Worm fence rails & 400 Stakes & putting up same 130.48

" " 3 Gates and 2 pair bars. ——— 14.00

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To 19 Acres Corn 35 bu per Acre @ 65¢ per bushel.	£432.25
" 12 Loads Fodder @ £5. per load. ——	60.00
" 50 Bushels Apples at 50¢ per bu. ——	25.00
" 20 " Potatoes at 62½¢ " " ——	12.50
" 3 Hogs @ £12. pr hog. ——	36.00
" Shelling house. ——	8.00
" 1 Load of Hay. ——	15.00
" 2700 Shingles at £1.10 per ~~M~~ ——	18.90
" Damage done to Clover by encamping thereon.	10.00
" 16 corde Wood @ £2.50 per Cord. ——	40.00
" 1 Saddle. ——	8.00
	£1216.70

The following articles are damages sustained
" — whilst the troops occupied this house.

To 25 Gal Butters assorted at 60¢ per Gallon.	15.00
" 30 Jars Fruit @ 37½¢ per Jar. ——	11.25
" 25 Glasses Preserves @ 37½¢ per Glass.	9.37
" 2 Fine Shawls @ 12.50 Ea. ——	25.00
" 5 Coverlids @ £6.00 Ea. ——	30.00
" 18 Yards Muslin @ 25¢ per Yard. ——	4.50
" 2 Linen Sheets @ £2.25 Ea. ——	4.50
" 1 Dozen towels. ——	1.80

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" Knives and Forks.	$ 10.00
" Kitchen Furniture	6.00
" 200 lbs Bacon @ 12½¢ per lb.	25.00
" 3 Table Cloths @ 50¢ Ea.	1.50
" 50 lbs. Sugar. at 11¢ per lb.	5.50
Total "	$ 1,366.12

(Sgd, "Joshua Newcomer.
"John Nicodemus.
"Jacob Long. "

The above named parties swear to the Correctness of the foregoing Appraisement before Adam Devilbiss. Justice of the Peace for Washn County. Md. January. 28th 1863.

(U. S. Claim)

The investigating Agent obtained and filed with his report the following sworn statements in support of the Claim.

Ex. 3. April 26. '76. Jacob Long. sworn, that he is 57. Yrs of age. & resides in Washn. Co. Md. has known Mr Joseph Shrieck. for 20 years, knew him in 1862. & during the war; that in January. 1863. he in Connection with Joshua Newcomer and John Nicodemus. appraisers. swore to an appraisement

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made by them of the property taken & used by Union troops from the said Joseph Sherick, immediately after the battle of Antietam, in 1862. and that said appraisement is on file with the claim; that they counted the panels & the rails left on the ground & from that they made a calculation of what was missing; that they counted all the fence in the same way; that the three gates & two pair of bars they estimated at $14.00 the 19 acres of Corn at 35 bushels per acre; they estimated at 65¢ per bu. 12 loads of Corn fodder was estimated at $5.00 per load, one load of Hay at $15.00 – 16 Cords of Wood at $2.50 pr Cord. and all the other items in the appraisement were set down at the time according to the facts as appeared to them; that the items are correct as far as he knows; that they made a calculation what the Rails would sum up in Cord Wood. and the item 23 1/2 Cords of Wood includes the wood cut and corded. and the shingle ~~bands~~ besides the panels

of fencing. That he explaining the shingles by taking the valuation & added it to the Cord Wood.

- That the item 13,048 fence Rails is not correct, that he was mistaken about the number of Rails. That he stands by the Original Assessment. That he figures the number of Rails in the Assessment thus. He takes 373 Panels 6 Rails to the panel making 2238 Rails. & 2 Rails to each post of the panel fences. Making twice 373 making 746 Rails to that add 100 stake Rails it rails thus add 30 Rails for Gates & bars & thus to that add the actual number of fence Rails in the Assessment 2362 making a total of 5774 Rails, equaling 72 7/40 Cords Woods at 80 Rails to the Cord. &c.

Ex. 3. "A."

April. 26. 76. Leonard Emmert. sworn. That he is 43 years of age. Resident Harford Co. Md. Occupation Farmer. That he has known Mr Sherick. 15 years. Knew him during the war. & lived on his farm as tenants during the Years. 1860. 61. 62. & left the farm in 1863. - That in 1862. he was living on Mr Sherick's farm.

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farming on shares; there were between 200 & 300 Acres in the farm; that his share was one half of all the products, except the Clover Hay of which he got all; that there were 38 Acres planted in Corn that year, & that he claimed 19 Acres of that Corn as his share, making 35 bushels or more to the Acre; that he did not get any of this Corn except a wagon load with Husk on, which he fed to the pigs; that about the month of Septr. 1862. latter part of the month, after the battle of Antietam, U.S. Soldiers came into that Corn field with their wagons & they cut up the Corn & pulled a great deal off & hauled it away, there was none left when they got through; that he saw the Corn taken; that he was entitled to one half of the fodder, they took about 20 or 25 loads of fodder, the fodder was taken at the same time with the Corn. they cleaned the field off. Fodder was worth $5. or $6. per load at that time, shelled Corn was worth 75¢ pr bu. Knows nothing about the Hay; that he saw the soldiers pull the fence down & burn it. that they used about

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One third of the fence for fuel. Knows that Joseph Sherrick had wood cut & corded. Can't say how much; that there was present a Quartermaster by the name of Oldham. &c.

Ex. 3. "B." April. 26. '76. H. B. Rohrback. sworn, that he is 64 yrs old. Residence Washn. Co. Md. Occupation Farmer. has known Joseph Sherrick for 55 years. Knew him all thro the war. He died in August. 1872. in the 70th year of his age; that the wood cut & corded for which payment is claimed, was lying adjoining his (Rohrbacks) farm. & was hauled away in Army wagons in 1862. after the Battle of Antietam. when they were lying on that farm near what is called the Burnside Bridge. that he saw them hauling the woods away. Can't tell how much wood that way. thinks there must have been 20 or 30 cords there. that he rode over the farm several times after the Battle and while the troops were encamped on the farm. & that at least half of the fence was taken off the farm. that he saw the troops using the fence for fuel & cooking purposes. &c.

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Ex. 3. "C." April. 26. '76. Victor H. Newcomer. sworn. that he has known Joseph Shenick. for 30 years; that he is the Administrator of the Estate. and is the Son. in-law of Joseph Shenick, deceased. and has Charge of the prosecution of this Claim; that he was on the farm at the time of the appraisement. that the appraisement is in his handwriting; that he had nothing to do with estimating the amount of the property taken, or the prices charged for the same. that he knows generally that the items in the appraisement & in the a/c are correct & just. except so far as the reduction of the Rails & Cord wood in the first item of the account. that should be in accordance with the original appraisement written by him. & that when he swore to the a/c he intended to swear only to the items of the original appraisement which Mr Brown who made up the claim represented to him as being an estimate found on the original appraisement. the 13,011 Rails should be 5,774 Rails equal to 7 7/10 Cords of wood instead of 163 as charged. & c.

Ex. 3. "D." April. 26. '76. James Brown. sworn. that.

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he is 70 years of age. Resides in Austin Co. Md. Occupation Surveyor and Conveyancer, that he knew the late Joseph Sherick. for more than 30 years, knew him during the war. Know that he had an appraisement which he sent to him to be put in proper form to file in the Q. M. Dept. that he took the appraisement & put it in proper form. that he recognizes the paper put in his hand by the Q. M. Agt. as the Appraisement from which he made up the claim. signed & sworn to by Joshua Newcomer. Wm Nicodemus, and Jacob Long, as Appraisers. also by the late Joseph Sherick. that he saw him sign it. & that he (Brown) wrote his Affidavit. - That he cannot explain the item 13,048 Fence Rails; that he knows it is a mistake. & makes the following Correction. he reduces the panels. the posts. and gates to Rails by the following method.

373 at 6 Rails to the panel. ——	2,238
373 Post 2 Rails to the post. ——	746
400 Stakes. ——	400
30 Rails for the Gates & Bars. ——	30
and 2,362 Rails of the worm fence. ——	2362
Making a total of	5,776 Rails

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which at 80 Rails to the Cord will produce 72 1/8 Cords of wood which is correct & the original bill is wrong. Can't say how many Rails the shingles made; that upon reflection the Claim should be 5776 Rails. &c.

Ex. 4. The Agent reports as follows. Viz:-

"The Claimant, in this Case, is the Administrator and son-in-law of the late Joseph Sherick, who lived on the Antietam in Washn. Co. Md. until his death, in August 1862, at the age of 70 years.

Ex. 4. "A." "The letters of Administration in favor of Victor H. Newcomer, are herewith filed as evidence.

"I have given this claim my careful attention in consequence of a very large discrepancy which I at once discovered between the amount in the appraisement and the account made out in the claim. I have examined six witnesses as to loyalty, title to property, and property taken for the use of U.S. troops. I have also made a journey

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"of Sixty miles in order to personally inspect
"the property of the late Joseph Sherick, and
"in Company with parties competent to judge,
"have counted the panels of fencing, and
"Compared the #s with the proofs presented.

"Title to Property

"The late Joseph Sherick owned a farm of
"about two hundred & fifty Acres, which was
"cultivated by Leonard Emmert during the
"Year 1862. as a tenant of the said Sherick.
"— The title, I find to be perfect in
"Sherick at the time.

+ + + + +

+ + + + +

+ + + +

Property

"A thorough investigation as to the Amount
"of Property taken and used by the U.S. troops
"from the late Joseph Sherick, in September
"and October. 1862. discloses the fact that there
"is an error in the first item of the Account
"as made out by James Brown of Boonsboro.

15.

"Md. (School Master. Mathematician and Surveyor,
"of 7308 Rails, according to his own figuring
"when examined by me, and also according to
"the testimony of Jacob Long, and Victor H.
"Newcomer. the Administrator. (see pages 2. 12. and
"15. of the evidence).

"It does not appear from the
"evidence that the value of the standing Com
"was equal to that specified in the Appraise-
"ment.

"The item of Cord Wood is also
"increased beyond what the testimony warrants.

"The item of Hay is fully proven up.

"Character and Credibility of Claimant and Witnesses.

"The Administrator and all his witnesses are
"men of highest Character in this County, as is
"evidenced by the frank manner in which they
"met every question put to them, and the prompt-
"ness with which they acknowledged any errors
"made in the account as rendered.

"I therefore recommend that there be
"paid to the legal representative of the late

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"Joseph Sherick, the following account in
" full of all claims against the Government
" presented by him.

"For 58 Cords of Wood @ $2.50 pr Cord.		$145.00
" " 16 " " Cut & Corded Wood @ $2.50 pr Cord,		40.00
" " 19 Acres standing Corn at 30 bushels to		
" " the Acre 570 Bushels @ 50¢ pr bu.	—	285.00
" " 1½ tons of Hay @ $10.00 per ton.		15.00
"Total.		$485.00"

Aug. 19, 1876, Capt. A. F. Rockwell, Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., in returning the case, says:

"A careful examination of the evidence and report
" of the Agent, shows that a large amount of property
" belonging to the Estate of decedent was taken about
" the time specified.

"An appraisement was made by three of claim-
" ants neighbors, and sworn to January 28, 1863,
" which includes many articles other than those prop-
" erly chargeable to the Q.M. Dept.

"Jacob Long, one of the appraisers, testifies that
" the appraisement is correct, with exception of the
" item of rails which he estimates at 5774, instead

of 13048, as charged in the claim.

"This estimate is corroborated by James Brown, who prepared the claim.

"The Agent reports that the decedent was loyal and that the Administrator, and all his witnesses are men of the highest character; and recommends payment as follows:—

58 cords of Wood - - - -	@ $2.50 - - -	$145.00
16 " cut & corded Wood "	2.50 - - -	40.00
19 acres Standing Corn, 30 bushels to the acre = 570 bushels	@ 50¢ per bushel	285.00
1½ tons of Hay	" $10.00 - - - -	15.00
	"Total - - - - -	$485.00

"The evidence, though un-official, is of so reputable a character that the claimant is entitled to its benefits; and if it is considered sufficient by the Qr Mr. General, I recommend payment of the amount stated by the Agent."

Sept 22/76 The Third Auditor reports that the money a/cs & property Returns of officer named in request of Sept 6/76 do not show any payments or accountability in this case

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Respectfully submitted to the Quarter-Master General U.S.A.

An official copy of the appraisement is found on file on this Office endorsed "Hd Qrs 1st Army Corps Oct 25/62 Respectfully referred to the Board of Survey of which Lt. Col. Clark 8th Regt R.R. & C is President

By order of Brig Genl Reynolds U.S.A.
(Signed) Chas B Lamborn A.A.A.G.

The proceedings of the Board are on file also, from which it appears that this and certain other cases were not examined by the Board. The Board having been unable to receive testimony they were returned to General Reynolds and by him referred to this Office for file and for such future action as may be necessary -

The citizenship of deceased is not certified to. - - - - - -

The authority of the Administrator to act as such is filed

The appraisement speaks of damages but no doubt much of the property charged for was used for the legitimate wants of the army

The recommendation of the Agent seems to be reasonable and it is concurred in conditionally by the Depot Quartermaster. If the Quartermaster

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General considers the evidence sufficient I recommend payment for the articles named in recommendation of the Agent at the usual prices for time and locality which are as follows

58 Cords wood rails $3 =	$174.00
16 " " cut and Corded $3	48.00
19 acres standing corn @ 30 bus to acre @ 60¢ per bus	342.00
1½ tons of hay @ $12	18.00
Total	582.00

Oct 6/76 Henry J Hodges
"F" 1433 Deputy Quartermaster-General
U.S.A.

Joseph Sherrick
$ 1366.12/100

Hd Qrs. 1st Army Corps
October 25/62

Respectfully referred to the Board of Survey of which Lt. Col. Clark 8th Reg R.R.V.C. is President

By order of
Bry. Genl. Reynolds
(signed) Chas. B. Lamborn
a.a.g.

Book 51 H 724

October 22d 1862

Battle field half mile east of Sharpsburg

We the undersigned Citizens of Washington County State of Maryland being loyal and true to the Government of the United States having been called upon to assess and estimate the damages sustained by Joseph Shenck of said County by reasons of the occupancy of his premises by the troops of the United States prior to, after and during the Battle of the Antietam having first been duly sworn to fairly and truly estimate the same without prejudice or partiality do under our Oath assess and declare the damages as follows

To 373	Panneled post fence	1119	406.57½
" 2362	Worm fence, rails 400 Stakes and putting up		130.48
" 3	Gates and 2 pr bars		14.—
" 19	Acrs corn 35 Bus. to acre 65¢ per Bus.		432.25
" 12	Loads ~~Fodder~~ 5$. per Load		60.—
" 50	Bush. Apples .50¢ per bush		25.—
" 20 "	Potatoes 62½¢ " "		12.50
	Amt. Carried ford.		$ 1080.80

Amt. Brot. for ord.		$ 1080.80
To 3 Hogs	@ 12.	36.—
" Shelling House.		8.—
" 1 Load Hay		15.—
" Hurdles	$7. per thousand	18.90
" Damage done Clover by incamping		10.—
" 16 Cords Wood	@ 2.50 per cord	40.—
" 1 Ladder		8.—

The following articles are damages sustained While the troops occupied the House

To 25 Gal. Butter assorted	6 11 gal.	15.—
" 30 Jars fruit	@ .37½ ¢ per Jar	11.25
" 25 Glasses preserves	37 Gal.	9.37
" 2 Shalls		25.—
" 5 Coverlids	$6.00	30.—
" 18 Yds. Muslin	.25 ¢	4.50
" 2 Linnen Sheets		4.50
" 1 Nog Owls		1.80
" Knives & Forks		10.—
" Kitchen Furniture		6.—
" 200 lbs Bacon	.12½ ¢	25.—
" 3 Table Cloths	.50	1.50
" 50 lb Sugar		5.50
Total		$ 1366.12

(Sd) Joshua Newcomer
(Sd) John Nicodemus
(Sd) Jacob Long

State of Maryland Washington County — to wit
Be it remembred that on this 22nd day of October - in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, personally appeared before me Adam Dwilbik a Justice of the peace for the County & State aforesaid Joshua Newcomer, Joshua Nicodemus and Jacob Long. Who being duly sworn upon their oath do say that the following named Joseph Sherrick is a true and loyal citizen of the United States of Americe & that the foregoing appraisement of damage are just and true according to the best of their judgment & ability
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of October 1862

(Signed) Adam Dwilbik
Justice of the peace

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac
Camp near Warrenton Va Nov. 9th 1862
Official

Exhibit 3. A. B. C. D.
10071 Ym 90 1876

Depositions Of

Jacob Long

Leonard Emmert

H B Rohrbach

Victor H Newcomer

and

James Brown

In the claim of the

Estate of Joseph Sheirck "Dud"

For

Quartermaster Stores

F 1433

D.O.M.O. 1876
4/1927

State of Maryland
Washington County } SS

Depositions of Jacob Long, Leonard Emmert, H. B. Robach, and Victor H. Newcomer and James Brown, all of the County of Washington State of Maryland taken before me Wm S Williams a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid this 26th day of April 1876, each for himself being duly sworn and qualified according to law in the claim of Joseph Sherick deceased against the United States for Quartermaster stores alleged to have been taken from him during the war by United States troops the said Joseph Sherick being claimant and the said Jacob Long, Leonard Emmert, H B Robach, and Victor Newcomer being witnesses

Q What is your Name, Age, Residence and Occupation,

A Jacob Long, aged 51 Years, Residence in Washington County Md, Occupation Farmer,

Q Did you know Joseph Sherick "Deceased" in his life time, how long did you know him and did you know him during the war

A I have known Mr Joseph Sherick for 20 Years, I knew him during the war, I knew him in 1862,

Q What was the character of Mr Sherick for loyalty during the war

A From his acts and conversation. If there was a Union M

in Washington County he was one.

2 What do you know about a Claim Mr Shrick has against the United States. as represented now by his administrators. Victor H. Stevenson

A I know that in 1863 in January I, in connection with Joshua Stevenson and John Snodgrass appraisers sworn to an appraisement made by us of the property taken and used by Union troops from the said Joseph Shrick immediately after the Battle of Antietam in 1862

2 When is that appraisement and where are the other appraisers

A I suppose it to be on file in the claim, Mr Snodgrass lives at Boonsboro, and Mr Stevenson lives at Clear Spring

2 Please examine the paper which I hand you and state what it is

A This is the appraisement of that property, made at the time, that is my signature and the signatures of the other appraisers

2 What Method did you adopt in making the appraisement

A We counted the panels and the Rails left on the ground

and from that we made an calculation of what was missing, we counted all the fence in the same way, the three gates and two pair of Bars we Estimated at $14.00, the 19 acres of corn at 35 bushels per acre, we estimated at 65 ¢ per bushel, 12 loads of corn fodder was estimated at at $5.00 per load one load of hay at $15.00, 6½ cords of wood at $2.50 per cord and all the other items in the appraisment was set down at the time according to the facts as appear to us

2 what other statement or affidavit have you made regarding the claim of the said Joseph Shuck

A Mr Brown did change the form of the items in the account excluding the articles as he said would not be paid for; in an account stated to the Quartermasters Department, I made a statement and swore to the which included only the articles proper to be placed in the account

2 Please examine that statement and see if it is correct

A That is my signature, and the items are correct as far as I know, we made a calculation what the Rails would sum up in cord wood and the item of cord wood 2 3/12 cords of wood includes the rails

cut and carted; and the shingles binder, the panels of fencing, I explain the shingles by taking the valuation and added it to the card work.

2 How do you make 1304.8 fence Rails out of 373 panels of Rest fence, 2362 Rails, 400 stakes and 3 gates and two Bars, Please explain the item of Rails in the account and see if you now believe that to be a correct Estimate

A Sir sir it is not correct, I was mistaken about the number of Rails as it was not on the claim, I stand by the original appraisement,

2 Is there any other item that needs correction

A. There is 373 rest that is not in the account

2 Please figure the number of Rails in the appraisement, and the calculation, and reduce the whole to card work at 80 rails to the card, and state how you do it

A I take 373 panels 6 Rails to the panel making 2238 Rails, add 2 Rails to each end of the panel fence making three 373 making 746 Rails to that add 400 stakes call it Rails then add 30 Rails for gates & Bars and then to that add the actual number of fence Rails in the appraisement 2362 — Making

a total of 5774 Rails equaling 72 7/40 cords of wood at 80 Rails to the cord

Q What interest, if any, have you in this claim

A Nothing in the world

Q Whose handwriting is the appraisement and whose handwriting is in the claim

A The handwriting in the appraisement is Newcomers and that in the body of the claim is Mr Brown. Mr James Brown made out the claim

Q State if you know if that is the signature of Mr Sherrick to the appraisement

A I think Mr Sherrick was present and signed it at the time

Jacob Long,

Ex 3.4

Testimony of Lenward Emmert.

Q What is your Name, age, Residence & Occupation

A Lenward Emmert, aged 43 years, Residence Washington County Md., Occupation Farmer

Q Did you know the late Joseph Sherrick, if so how long did you know him and did you know him during the war

A I have known Mr Sherrick 15 years, I knew him during the war.

I lived on his farm as tenant during the years 1860. 1861. 1862

and left the farm in the spring of 1863

Q What was your occupation in 1862 and where did you live

A I was living on Mr Shrick farm, farming on Shares

Q How many acres in the farm

A We always took me between 200 & 300 acres

Q What was your share of the products that year

A I usually for Half of all the products; except the Clover Hay which I got all

Q How many acres did you have in corn that year

A I think 38 acres, I claimed 19 acres of that corn as my share

Q How many bushels did that make to the acre that year

A It might to have made 35 bushels or more to the acre

Q How many bushels of corn did you get for your Share that year out of that field of 38 acres of which you claim 19 acres,

A I did not get any except a Spring wagon load of corn with Husks on, I fed it to the pigs and, Mr Shrick did not get any that I know of that I get the corn (I Mean Mr Shrick)

2 Why did you not get any more of the corn

A The United States Soldiers in 1862, about the middle of September, Little past of the middle, after the Battle of Antietam ~~they~~ came into that Corn field with their wagons and they cut up the corn and pulled a great deal off and hauled it away there was none left when they got through I know this because I saw it with my own Eyes

2 What did you say to them when they were taking the corn away

A I followed them to their Camps and found the Quartermaster. They sent me to first one place and then to another. I got tired and let it go

2 What do you know about the fodder, How many loads was taken and what was your Share of that

A I was entitled to one half of the fodder, they took about 20 or 25 loads of fodder. and the fodder was taken at the same time with the corn they Cleaned the field off, Fodder was worth $5 or $6 per load. at that time, the corn was worth 75 ¢ per bushel, I had to pay that much for it that fall

I mean shelled corn.

2 How much Hay

A I do not Know anything about the Hay. The Hay was in the Barn, I had nothing to do with the Hay

2 What do you Know about the firing.

A I saw the Yankee Soldiers pulling the fence down and burn it

2 How much of the fence did they use for fuel

A They used about one third of it for fuel

2 What do you know about the cord wood

A I know that he had wood cut and corded, I do not know how much, I saw it,

2 Can you mention any of the names of the officers

A I know there was a Quartermaster by the name of Oldham.

2 What do you know about the loyalty of the late Mr Sherick

A As far as I know he was a loyal man

2 Where were your sympathies during the war

A My sympathies were with the Union Army. I was a Republican

2 What interest have you in this claim

A I have none whatever. I do not expect to get a cent, I have a claim of my own for my share

Leonard Emmert

Ex. 3 "E"

Testimony of H B Roback

Q What is your name, age, Residence and Occupation,

A Henry B Roback, aged 64 years, Residence Washington County Md, Occupation Farmer

Q Did you know the late Joseph Shinick, if so, how long have you known him

A I knew him for 55 years, I knew him all through the war we were raised neighbors.

Q When did Mr Shinick die, and how old was he when he died

A He died in August 1872 in the 70 year of his age

Q What was the character of Mr Shinick for loyalty during the war

A If there was a loyal man in the State of Maryland he was one, He was a man of honesty integrity and moral worth, and was a whig all his life until the organization of the Republican party when he voted with us, the Republican ticket

2 What do you know about a claim Mr Church had against the United States for Fuel and Forage taken from him and consumed by U S troops during the year 1862

A All I know is that the wood cut and corded lying adjoining my farm was hauled away in Army Wagons in 1862 after the Battle of Antietam. When they was laying on that farm near what is called the Burnside Bridge I seen them hauling the wood away, I cannot tell how much wood there was but it was right smart of wood, I never counted it but I think there must have been 20 or 30 cords there. About the fencing I took over the farm several times after the Battle and while the troops were encamped on the farm & when the fences were, they were all gone at least half thereof off of the Pioneer farm, I seen them cooking with the fencing, There is about 200 acres in the Home farm, That is all ~~about~~ I know about it

2 When were you during the war

A I lived at home on my farm

2 When were you sympathies during the war with the Union or otherwise

A They were with the Union, Thru is where they always were

Q What interest if any have you in this claim

A None whatever H. B. Bridgeland

Ex. 5

Testimony of Victor H Necomer

Q What is your Name, Age, Residence & Occupation,

A Victor H. Newcomer, aged 43 years, (Residence Washington County Md, Occupation Farmer

Q Did you know the late Mr Shinick, if so, how long did you know him

A I ~~have~~ know him for 30 years before he died, I know him during the war

Q What was the character of the late Mr Shinick for loyalty during the war

A He was a thorough Union Man dyed in the wool.

Q When did he die and how old was he when he died

A He died in agust 1872, and was in the 70th year of his age

Q What do you know about a claim he had against the United States for Fuel & Forage taken and used and commanded by the U S Troops during the war

A I am the administrator of the Estate, I am the son in law of Joseph Shrink "deceased" and have charge of the prosecution of the claim, I was on the farm at the time of the appraisement. The appraisement is in my handwriting, I had nothing to do with extending the accounts of the property taken or the prices charged for the same, But I know generally that the items in the appraisement and in the accounts are correct and just, except so far as to the reduction of the Rails to cord wood in the first item of the accounts, that should be in accordance with the original appraisement written by me and when I swore to the accounts I intended to swear only to the items of the original appraisement which Mr Brown who made up the claim represented to me as being an estimate formed on the original appraisement, the 13048 Rails should be 5774 Rails Equal to 72 7/40 cords of wood instead of 163 as Charged

2 Where were you during the war, and where were you Sympathies,

A I lived on the farm a portion of the time and in Boonshire a portion of the time, by sympathies were with the Union

Army and I am a Republican

V. H. Newcomer

State Of Maryland
Washington County

I Wm S Williamson a Notary Public for the State Of Maryland in and for Washington County aforesaid do hereby certify that the above named Jacob Ling Leonard James Brown Emmert H B Robach and V. H. Newcomer personally appeared before me and made oath in due form of law that the foregoing depositions signed by him and all matters and things therein contained are true

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal Notarial this 26 day of April 1876

W. S. Williamson
Notary Public

COPY

Testimony of James Brown

2 What is your name, age, Residence & Occupation

A James Brown, Aged 70 years, Reside in Washington County Md, Occupation Surveyor & Conveyancer

2 Did you Know the late Joseph Shriek, how long did You Know him, did you know him during the War, and State what you know about a claim of his estate against the United States for Quartermasters Stores taken and used by United States troops in the Months of September and October 1862

A I Knew the late Joseph Shriek for more than 30 years, I knew him during the War, I know that he had an appraisment which he sent to me to be put up in proper form to file in the Quartermasters Department, I took the appraisment and put it in proper form.

2 Please Examine this paper (Showing the appraisment) and tell me what it is,

A I recognize the paper you hand me as the appraisment from which I made up the claim Signed and Sworn to by Joshua Newcomer, John Nicodemus and Jacob Long, as appraisers also by the late Joseph Shriek. I saw him sign it, I wrote his

affidavit

2 Please examine the paper which I now hand you tell me what it is, in whose handwriting and what was the date from which you made it if you made it

A This is the claim made out from the appraisment, it is in my handwriting, I got the data from the appraisment itself.

2 Please take your pencil and paper and Examine the appraisment and the account in the claim and show me how you make 13048 fence Rails from the number of panels and the number of Rails and fencing mentioned in the appraisment

A I cannot explain that item, I know it is a Mistake and I now make the correction. and I reduce the panels the post and gates to Rails by the following Method

373 at 6 Rails to the panel	2238
373 Post 2 Rails to the Post	746
400 Gates	400
30 Rails for the Gates + Bars	30
and 2362 Rails of the worm fence	2362
Making a total of	5776

Rail which at 80 Rails to the cord will produce

72.⅛ Cords of wood which is correct and the original bill is wrong

2 What did you do with the Shingles

A Hew it into Rails

2 How many Rails did the Shingles make

A I do not know

2 You have reflected upon the matter of the Rails charged in the Bill as presented by the administrators of the late Joseph Sherick. against the Government. Be kind enough now to state the result of your Consideration.

A I find upon reflection the claim should be 5776 Rails to which I have already testified.

James Brown

State of Maryland }
Washington County } ss:

I Wm S Williamson a Notary Public for the State of Maryland and for Washington County aforesaid do hereby certify that the above named James Brown personally appeared before me and made oath in due form of law that foregoing deposition signed by him and all matters and things therein contained are true

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of Notarial this 26th day of April 1876

W. S. Williamson
Notary Public

No. 42,237

Victor H. Newcomer Adm

Name of Joseph Sherrick deceased

Amount allowed, $ 582.00

Washington Co Md.

2. M. S

L.-E

Reported Dec 20th 1876

Returned " 29

G. W. B. Black Atty

$1136.50

Treasury Department,

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

December 18th, 1876.

Sir:

I respectfully recommend that the sum of five hundred and Eighty two & 00/100 Dollars, be allowed to Victor A. Newcomer Administrator of Joseph Sherrick deceased of Washington Co. Md. for the following stores received of the decedent at said County in the months day of September and Oct. 1862, by Genl Burnsides command and actually furnished the Army of the United States, viz:

58 Cords wood (rails)	@ $3.00 —	$ 174.00
16 " wood (Cut + cordes)	3.00	48.00
19 acres standing corn 30 bu to the acre @ 60 cts per bushel		342.00
1½ tons of hay	@ $12.	18.00
	$ —	582.00

in accordance with the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, dated December 4th 1876, under the Act of July 4. 1864, Chap. 240.

Horace Austin
Auditor.

C. C. Carpenter
Hon. ~~J. H. Bradhead~~
Second Comptroller.

I concur in the foregoing recommendation of the Third Auditor, this 29th day of December, 1876.

C. C. Carpenter
Comptroller.

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Appendix B. Sherrick Deed, April 19, 1796.

pounds in full of the Consideration within Mentioned I say Received by me 700
Robert Hughes. Adam Ott George Wiles
Washington County (Towit) May the 21st 1796 then Came George Wiles
Grantor of the within Deed before us the Subscribers two of the Justices of the Peace
for the County aforesaid and acknowledged the within Deed and Instrument
of Writing to be his Act and Deed the Land Promises therein mentioned to be
the only right and Estate of George Gost his heirs and Assigns forever. at the same
time Came Margaret Wife to the said George who was Examined a part out of the
hearing of her said Husband who declared that she freely and Voluntarily Relinquished
all her right of Dower in and to the within Land without being Induced thereto by
fear or threats of her husband or for fear of his displeasure agreeable to an act
of Assembly in that Case Made and provided. Robert Hughes
Adam Ott

Exam^d At the request of Nicholas Smith the following Certificate
was recorded the 23rd day of May 1796

Washington County Jct Came before me the Subscriber, Collector of the
Tax for the County aforesaid Nicholas Smith Junr and Made oath that he did
on the Second Instant Remove from Louden County within the Commonwealth
of the state of Virginia to this County with a Bonafide intention to reside and
has brought with him one Negro lad Slave by the name of Thomas aged fifteen
years and that he brought the said Slave into the state of Maryland for the
express purpose of Working him himself And Not for sale. Sworn to this Twenty
fourth day of May One thousand seven hundred and Ninety six

Before Rezin Davis Coll
of the Tax for Wash Cty

Exam^d & paid del^d Grantee At the request of Joseph Shirk the following Deed was
Recorded the 23rd day of May 1796

This Indenture made this Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord
One thousand seven hundred and Ninety six Between Henry Oindorf of the
State of Virginia of the one part and Joseph Shirk of Washington County
of the Other part. Witnesseth that Henry Oindouff for and in Consideration
of the sum of two thousand four hundred pounds Current Money of Maryland
well and Truly to him in hand paid and satisfied to be paid before the Signing
and Sealing of those presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the
said Henry Oindouff and he is therewith fully satisfied and Contented
and of Every part and parcell Doth Acquit and Discharge the said Joseph
Shirk his heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns for Ever by these presents
he the said Henry Oindouff hath Granted Bargained and Sold and
Doth by these presents Absolutely Grant Bargain sell and Make over

06 unto him the said Joseph Sherk his heirs Executors administrators and assigns forever all that part of a tract of Land called the Resurvey on Smiths Hills situate lying and being in the County and State aforesaid. beginning for said part at a marked Stone marked 1796 standing at or neigh the end of eight and one half perches on the third line of the Resurvey on Smiths Hills and running from thence by and with the out lines of said Resurvey South twenty four degrees West sixty one and one half perches to the end of said third line still by and with said Land south twelve degrees East twenty eight perches then south thirty seven degrees West forty six perches then South twenty perches to the end of fifty four perches on fourth line of the original Tract called Smiths Hills, then south Eightyfive degrees West nineteen perches then south fifty degrees East fifty four perches. then south seventy degrees East thirty perches, then south thirty degrees East twenty six perches, then south fourteen degrees West twenty four perches. then south fifty three degrees East one hundred and seventeen perches to intersect the given line of a Tract of Land called Nultons Grove, then by and with the given line of said Land North twelve degrees East one hundred and nineteen perches to the beginning Tree of said Land then with the first line of said Land North sixty three degrees East twentysix perches then leaving said Land and running North fortysix degrees West Eightysix perches to the bank of Antietam Creek then down on the East Bank of said Creek South thirty eight degrees West twenty perches to a marked Pisch then across said Creek North fifty Eight degrees West twentysix perches to a marked Locust standing on the West side of a Ditch, then North forty two degrees East twentyfour perches, then North thirtyseven degrees East sixty eight and one half perches to a stone, then by a division line between him the said Joseph Sherk and Jacob Mumaw to his beginning, containing and now laid out for two hundred acres of Land more or less. together with all and singular the Land and premises with the appurtenances rights profits previledges advantages belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said Land. To have and to hold the aforesaid Land and all the houses Out-houses Barns Fields Woods under woods Meadows Orchards hereditaments and appurtenances to him the said Joseph Sherk his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns forever, to his and their own use and behoof and to and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever, And the said Henry Orendorff and his heirs Executors and administrators shall and will from time to time and at all times forever hereafter warrant and forever defend the aforesaid two hundred acres of Land and all the bargained premises against all manner of persons that shall or will lay any right title Interest Claims and demand to any part of the aforesaid Land, be the

same

same lawfully claimed by from or under the said Henry Crendorff his heirs Executors or administrators or assigns. And the said Henry Crendorff had at the time of the signing and sealing of this present Deed a good and Lawful right to grant bargain sell and confirm the above tract of Land free and clear of all former Gifts Grants or Mortgages or any other incumbrances, and that the said Joseph Shark and his heirs Executors administrators and assigns shall and may have hold and peaceably enjoy and possess all and singular the above Land and premises free and clear of all incumbrances from under the said Henry Crendorff and his heirs except the water that runs through said two hundred Acres called Sharpsburgh Run the said Joseph Shark his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns forever hereafter to run three days in every Week from the first day of every April to the first day of every October forever hereafter through his the said Joseph Sharks Watu Ditch that is made for the use of watering the Meadow without let suit or denial molestation Eviction or hinderance from any person by from or under the said Joseph Shark his heirs or assigns In Witness whereunto the said Henry Crendorff hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the day and year above written

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Wm Good, George Scott

Henry Crendorff [Seal]

On the Back of the aforegoing Deed was thus written, Towit,

Received April 19th 1796 of Joseph Shark the sum of two thousand four pounds Current Money it being the full consideration within mentioned

Test. Wm Good, George Scott

I say received by me,
Henry Crendorff

Washington County, Towit, April 19th 1796 then came Henry Crendorff before us the Subscribers two of the Justices of the peace for the County aforesaid and acknowledged the within Deed and Instrument of writing to be his act and Deed the Land and premises thereon mentioned to be the only right and Estate of Joseph Shark his heirs and assigns forever. At the same time came Margaret wife to the said Henry who was examined out of the hearing of her husband who declared that she freely and voluntarily relinquished all her right of dower of in and to the within Land to Joseph Shark his heirs and assigns without being induced thereto by fears or threats of her husband or for fear of his displeasure agreable to an Act of Assembly in that case made and provided

Acknowledged before us Wm Good
George Scott

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Appendix C. Sherrick Deed, June 30, 1838.

This Indenture made this thirtieth day of June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty eight, between Joseph Sherrick, Senr & Barbara Sherrick his Wife of Washington County and State of Maryland, of the one part, and Joseph Sherrick, Junr of the County & State aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth - That the said Joseph Sherrick Senr and Barbara his Wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty three Dollars 75 cts: current money of the United States, to them the said Joseph Sherrick, Senr & Barbara his wife in hand paid by the said Joseph Sherrick, Junr at or before the ensealing & delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said Joseph Sherrick, Senr & Barbara his Wife do hereby acknowledge, and therefrom do release, acquit and forever discharge the said Joseph Sherrick, Junr his heirs, executors and administrators by these presents, they the said Joseph Sherrick, Senr & Barbara his Wife have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said Joseph Sherrick, Junr his heirs and assigns forever. All the following tract or parcel of Land lying and being in the County and State aforesaid, being part of a Tract of Land called "The Resurvey on Smiths Hills" part of a tract of Land called "Mount Pleasant" and part of the "Resurvey on Hills and Dales and the Vineyard" all lying contiguous to each other, and included by the following metes and bounds, Beginning at a stake set up at the end of eight and one half perches on the third line of the "Resurvey on Smiths Hills" and running thence South twenty five degrees West five perches to the second line of a Deed from Peter Beeler to Joseph Sherrick, Senr then reversing the lines of that deed, North thirty three degrees West eight perches to the end of the first line thereof, South sixty eight degrees West three perches and three fourths of a perch to the beginning of said deed, South eleven degrees West seventy seven perches and one fourth of a perch to the end of the seventh and last line of said deed and reversing that line North eighty eight degrees and one half of a degree, East one perch and six tenths of a perch, then along a fence, South fourteen degrees and one half of a degree West eighteen perches, South twenty four degrees, and three fourths of a degree, West ten perches, South twenty eight degrees, and three fourths of a degree, West twenty one perches, South fourteen degrees and three fourths of a degree, West twenty five perches, South thirty one degrees and three fourths of a degree, West ten perches to the eighth line of the Resurvey on Smiths Hills, and with the lines of that land to the closing line of a tract called "Dutton's Grove" and with said line to the beginning of said land, then with the first and second lines thereof to the seventeenth line of the Resurvey on Smiths Hills, and with that line to the Antietam Creek, then down that twenty perches to a beech, then by and with the lines of a Deed from Henry Arndorff to Joseph Shirk, to the place of beginning, containing and now laid out for One hundred and ninety four Acres and three fourths of an Acre of Land, clear of prior claims and adverse possessions, be the same more or less. and all houses, building, orchards, ways water, water courses profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises hereby granted, or in any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have and To hold the said lands and premises hereby conveyed, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said Joseph Sherrick, Junr his heirs and assigns forever. To the only proper use and behoof of him the said Joseph Sherrick, Junior and of his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Joseph Sherrick, Senr & Barbara his Wife, for themselves and their heirs do hereby covenant, grant, promise and agree to and with the said Joseph Sherrick, Junr his heirs and assigns that they the said Joseph Sherrick Senr and Barbara his Wife and their heirs, the said Tract of Land and premises

hereby granted, bargained and sold, and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said Joseph Sherrick, Jr. his heirs and assigns, against them the said Joseph Sherrick Senr. & Barbara his Wife and their heirs and against all and every person or persons whatsoever shall and will warrant and forever defend. And the said Joseph Sherrick, Senr. & Barbara his Wife, for themselves and their heirs do hereby further covenant, grant, promise and agree to and with the said Joseph Sherrick, Jr. for himself his heirs and assigns, that they the said Joseph Sherrick, Senr. and Barbara his Wife and their heirs shall and will, at all times hereafter, whenever required thereto by the said Joseph Sherrick, Jr. his heirs, at the proper cost and expense of the said Joseph Sherrick, Jr. his heirs or assigns make, do, execute and acknowledge all and every such further assurance or assurances, deed or deeds, conveyance or conveyances, in the law as he the said Joseph Sherrick, Junr. his heirs and assigns or his or their counsel learned in the law may or shall advise, devise or require, for the more certain and effectual assuring, conveying and quieting the possession of the said Joseph Sherrick, Jr. his heirs and assigns of in and to the said tract of Land and premises with the appurtenances forever. In witness whereof the said Joseph Sherrick Senr. & Barbara Sherrick his Wife have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered in presence of — Joseph Sherrick (Seal)

Jacob Miller — Daniel Grim. — Barbara her & mark Sherrick (Seal)

State of Maryland, Washington County, to wit: On this thirtieth day of June 1838, before us the subscribers, two Justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Washington County, personally appear Joseph Sherrick Senr. & Barbara his Wife, whom the subscribers are satisfied, of their own knowledge, are the persons who are named and described as, and profess to be the grantors in the above indenture or conveyance, and acknowledge the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. And the said Barbara Sherrick, wife of the said Joseph Sherrick, Senr. did sign, seal, and execute the said instrument of writing in our presence, and out of the presence and hearing of her said husband. And the said Barbara Sherrick being by us privately examined, apart from and out of the presence and hearing of her said husband, whether she doth make her acknowledgment of the same willingly and freely and without being induced thereto by fear or threats of or ill usage by her said husband, or fear of his displeasure, acknowledges that she doth make her said acknowledgment thereof willingly and freely and without being induced thereto by fear or threats of or ill usage by her said husband or by fear of his displeasure. Acknowledged before and certified by

Jacob Miller — Daniel Grim

OFFICE OF CLERK
OF CIRCUIT COURT
Date May. 13, 1969
Copy from Washington County, MD.
Liber T. T. Folio 574
LAND RECORD
Vaughn J. Baker
ACTING CLERK

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Appendix D. Deed Abbie Dorsey to The United States of America, May 5, 1964.

Received for Record May 5, 1964 at 11:47 A. M. Receipt No 8973
Liber 407

THIS DEED, Made this 5th day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four, by and between ABBIE W. DORSEY, widow, of Washington County, in the State of Maryland, of the first part, Grantor, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, of the second part, Grantee.

WITNESSETH, That in consideration of the sum of FORTY-THREE THOUSAND AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($43,000.00), and other good and valuable considerations, the said Grantor, ABBIE W. DORSEY, widow, doth grant and convey unto the said Grantee, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, its assigns, in fee simple, all those parcels of ground situate in the Sharpsburg Election District, Washington County, State of Maryland, and described as follows, that is to say: According to Survey by Joseph H. Seibert, Surveyor, dated January 16, 1964.

PARCEL NO. 1 - Situate along the west side of Rodman Avenue approximately 1200 feet southward from the Sharpsburg - Boonsboro Highway, in District No. 1, Washington County, Maryland.

BEGINNING at a post in the west marginal line of Rodman Avenue and in the first line of the Deed from James W. Tenant and wife to Susan Graves, dated May 21, 1900, and recorded in Liber No. 112, folio 595, one of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, and running thence along the said west marginal line of Rodman Avenue south 2 degrees 40 minutes west 88.38 feet to a post, thence south 15 degrees 39 minutes west 189.26 feet, thence south 27 degrees 40 minutes west 496.24 feet, thence south 19 degrees 25 minutes west 353.93 feet, thence north 70 degrees 35 minutes west 275.41 feet, thence south 43 degrees 42 minutes west 250.19 feet to a post, thence leaving Rodman Avenue and running along the existing fence line north 50 degrees 32 minutes west 265.2 feet to a post, thence north 46 degrees 04 minutes west 240.43 feet to a post, thence north 20 degrees 36 minutes east 900.8 feet to a post standing at or near the beginning of the aforementioned Deed to Susan Graves, thence with a portion of the first line thereof south 87 degrees 25 minutes east 883.0 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 21.18 acres of land, more or less; situate on Rodman Avenue.

BEING a portion of Parcel No. 2 of the Deed dated March 10, 1934, and recorded in Liber No. 195, folio 204, one of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, from JACOB M. WYAND, widower, to J. WESLEY DORSEY and ABBIE W. DORSEY, his wife.

PARCEL NO. 2 - Situate along the east side of Rodman Avenue and along the northeast side of Burnside Bridge Road, in District No. 1, Washington County, Maryland.

BEGINNING at the northeast corner of the Eleventh Connecticut Monument Tract and in the closing line of the Deed from Osceola W. Burtner, widower, to Rene W. Burtner and wife, dated September

10, 1942, and recorded in Liber No. 237, folio 523, one of Land Records of Washington County, and running thence with a portion of said Eleventh Connecticut Monument Tract north 77 degrees 41 minutes 35 seconds west 150.0 feet to a concrete post, and south 12 degrees 51 minutes 05 seconds west 177.04 feet to the beginning of Parcel No. 1 of the Deed from The Washington County Historical Society, Incorporated to United States of America, dated October 18, 1940, and recorded in Liber No. 222, folio 179, of said Land Records, thence binding on said parcel of land north 83 degrees 43 minutes 50 seconds west 142.27 feet, thence north 69 degrees 00 minutes 55 seconds west 95.32 feet, thence north 58 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 93.66 feet, thence north 48 degrees 15 minutes 50 seconds west 71.49 feet, thence north 42 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 100.94 feet, thence north 23 degrees 11 minutes east 32.91 feet to the southeast corner of the wall enclosing the 51st. New York Plat, thence along the wall north 40 degrees 12 minutes 20 seconds west 31.5 feet to the northeast corner thereof, thence leaving the wall north 80 degrees 15 minutes 55 seconds west 91.36 feet, thence north 26 degrees 26 minutes 40 seconds west 215.2 feet, thence north 40 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 39.75 feet, thence north 50 degrees 59 minutes 35 seconds west 52.34 feet, thence north 31 degrees 59 minutes west 232.18 feet, thence north 20 degrees 57 minutes 05 seconds west 127.44 feet, thence north 12 degrees 35 minutes 20 seconds west 140.52 feet, thence north 4 degrees 56 minutes 10 seconds west 165.22 feet, thence north 26 degrees 43 minutes 10 seconds east 58.74 feet, thence north 3 degrees 11 minutes 55 seconds west 50.2 feet, thence north 77 degrees 02 minutes west 54.0 feet into the center of the Antietam Creek, thence along or near the center thereof south 9 degrees 14 minutes west 196.04 feet, thence south 5 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 129.44 feet, and south 20 degrees 26 minutes 20 seconds east 330.71 feet, thence leaving the outlines of said Parcel No. 1 and running south 54 degrees 18 minutes 25 seconds west 36.42 feet to the southwest bank of said Creek, thence north 24 degrees 44 minutes west 478.87 feet to a point in the northeast margin of the Burnside Bridge Road, thence along said Road north 22 degrees 03 minutes west 102.83 feet, thence north 43 degrees 37 minutes west 177.47 feet, thence north 72 degrees 02 minutes west 367.31 feet, thence north 65 degrees 22 minutes west 240.4 feet, thence north 48 degrees 05 minutes west 218.66 feet, thence north 59 degrees 00 minutes west 408.66 feet, thence north 75 degrees 54 minutes west 219.38 feet, thence north 54 degrees 23 minutes west 255.46 feet to the southeast margin of Rodman Avenue, thence binding on said Avenue north 43 degrees 42 minutes east 229.99 feet, thence south 70 degrees 35 minutes east 286.15 feet to a concrete post, thence north 19 degrees 25 minutes east 377.17 feet to a concrete post, thence north 27 degrees 40 minutes east 503.54 feet to a concrete post, thence north 13 degrees 32 minutes east 220.35 feet to a concrete post at the southwest corner of the parcel of land conveyed by Anna Newcomer to The United States by Deed dated July 8, 1904, and recorded in Liber No. 120, folio 226, of said Land Records, thence leaving Rodman Avenue and binding on said parcel of land east 20.33 feet to a concrete post, thence north 3 degrees 19 minutes east 29.52 feet to a concrete post, and north 84 degrees 37 minutes west 20.13 feet to a concrete post in the east margin of Rodman Avenue, thence along same north 5 degrees 00 minutes east 150.82 feet, thence north 10 degrees 36 minutes east 1083.57 feet, thence binding on the right of way of the State Roads Commission north 73 degrees 25 minutes 54 seconds east 18.34 feet, and north

3

22 degrees 32 minutes east 62.74 feet, thence leaving said right of way and running along the existing fences north 86 degrees 12 minutes east 96.44 feet to a post, thence south 68 degrees 24 minutes east 558.09 feet to a post, thence south 67 degrees 39 minutes east 1295.85 feet to a post, thence south 66 degrees 30 minutes east 518.91 feet to a point near the east bank of the Antietam Creek, thence along said Creek south 24 degrees 30 minutes west 198.0 feet, thence south 45 degrees 15 minutes west 181.5 feet, thence south 37 degrees 15 minutes west 330.0 feet, thence south 40 degrees 30 minutes west 231.0 feet, thence south 48 degrees 00 minutes west 165.0 feet, thence south 33 degrees 00 minutes west 144.78 feet, thence leaving the Creek and running along the existing fence lines south 44 degrees 50 minutes east 1013.96 feet to a post, thence south 46 degrees 42 minutes east 222.29 feet to a post, thence south 50 degrees 52 minutes east 198.97 feet to a post in the second line of the aforementioned Deed to Rene W. Burtner and wife, thence reversing said second line south 21 degrees 23 minutes west 77.82 feet to a post, thence reversing the first line of said Deed south 63 degrees 11 minutes west 396.0 feet to the beginning of said Deed, thence reversing a portion of the closing line thereof south 15 degrees 36 minutes west 1232.04 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 186.34 acres of land, more or less; situate on Burnside Bridge Road.

BEING a portion of Parcel No. 2, of the Deed from Jacob M. Wyand, widower, to J. Wesley Dorsey and wife, dated March 10, 1934, and recorded in Liber No. 195, folio 204, one of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland; and all of Parcel No. 2, together with a portion of Parcel No. 1, of the Deed dated February 17, 1934, and recorded in Liber No. 195, folio 107, one of the Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, from E. Stuart Bushong, unmarried, to J. WESLEY DORSEY and ABBIE W. DORSEY, his wife.

PARCEL NO. 3 - Situate south of the Burnside Bridge Road between it and the Antietam Creek, approximately 750 feet southeast from Burnside Bridge, in District No. 1, Washington County, Maryland.

BEGINNING at a point in the said Burnside Bridge Road, said point being at or near the end of 31.52 feet in the penultimate line of the Deed from Osceola W. Burtner to Rene W. Burtner and wife, dated September 10, 1942, and recorded in Liber No. 237, folio 523, of the Washington County Land Records, and running thence back from the Road south 15 degrees 36 minutes west 122.43 feet into the center of the Antietam Creek, thence along the center thereof south 67 degrees 04 minutes east 24.26 feet, thence leaving the Creek and running north 15 degrees 06 minutes east 147.36 feet to the beginning of the penultimate line of the aforementioned Deed, thence with said line south 61 degrees 51 minutes west 31.52 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 0.08 acres of land, more or less; situate on Burnside Bridge Road

BEING a portion of Parcel No. 1, of the Deed dated February 17, 1934, and recorded in Liber No. 195, folio 107, of the aforesaid Land Records, from E. STUART BUSHONG, unmarried, to J. WESLEY DORSEY and ABBIE W. DORSEY, his wife.

THE said J. WESLEY DORSEY having heretofore died, title to said property became vested solely in ABBIE W. DORSEY, the within Grantor.

SUBJECT to the right of way granted The Potomac Edison Company under date of September 6, 1946, and recorded in Liber No. 233, folio 94, and to the rights granted the State Roads Commission of Maryland, by Deed dated September 19, 1956, and recorded in Liber No. 315, folio 332, of the Washington County Land Records.

THE above described Parcels 1, 2 and 3 being all of Tract 18 and part of Tract 19, Map of Antietam National Battlefield Site, dated March, 1960; District No. 1, Washington County, Maryland.

TOGETHER, with the buildings and improvements thereupon erected, made or being; and all and every, the rights, alleys, ways, waters, privileges, appurtenances and advantages, to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said parcels of ground and premises; above described and mentioned, and hereby intended to be conveyed; together with the rights, privileges, appurtenances and advantages thereto belonging or appertaining unto and to the proper use and benefit of the said Grantee, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and its assigns, in fee simple.

AND the said party of the first part hereby covenants that she will not do or suffered to be done any act, matter or thing whatsoever, to encumber the property hereby conveyed; that she will warrant generally the property hereby granted, and that she will execute such further assurances of the same as may be requisite.

AS WITNESS the hand and seal of said Grantor.

WITNESS:

Abbie W. Dorsey (SEAL)
ABBIE W. DORSEY

Charlotte Eichelberger
Charlotte Eichelberger

STATE OF MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That on this 5th day of May, 1964, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, in and for Washington County, personally appeared ABBIE W. DORSEY, widow, the above-named Grantor, and she acknowledged the foregoing Deed to be her act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal.

Charlotte Eichelberger
Notary Public
Charlotte Eichelberger

My commission expires May 3rd, 1965.

CHARLOTTE EICHELBERGER WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD. NOTARY PUBLIC

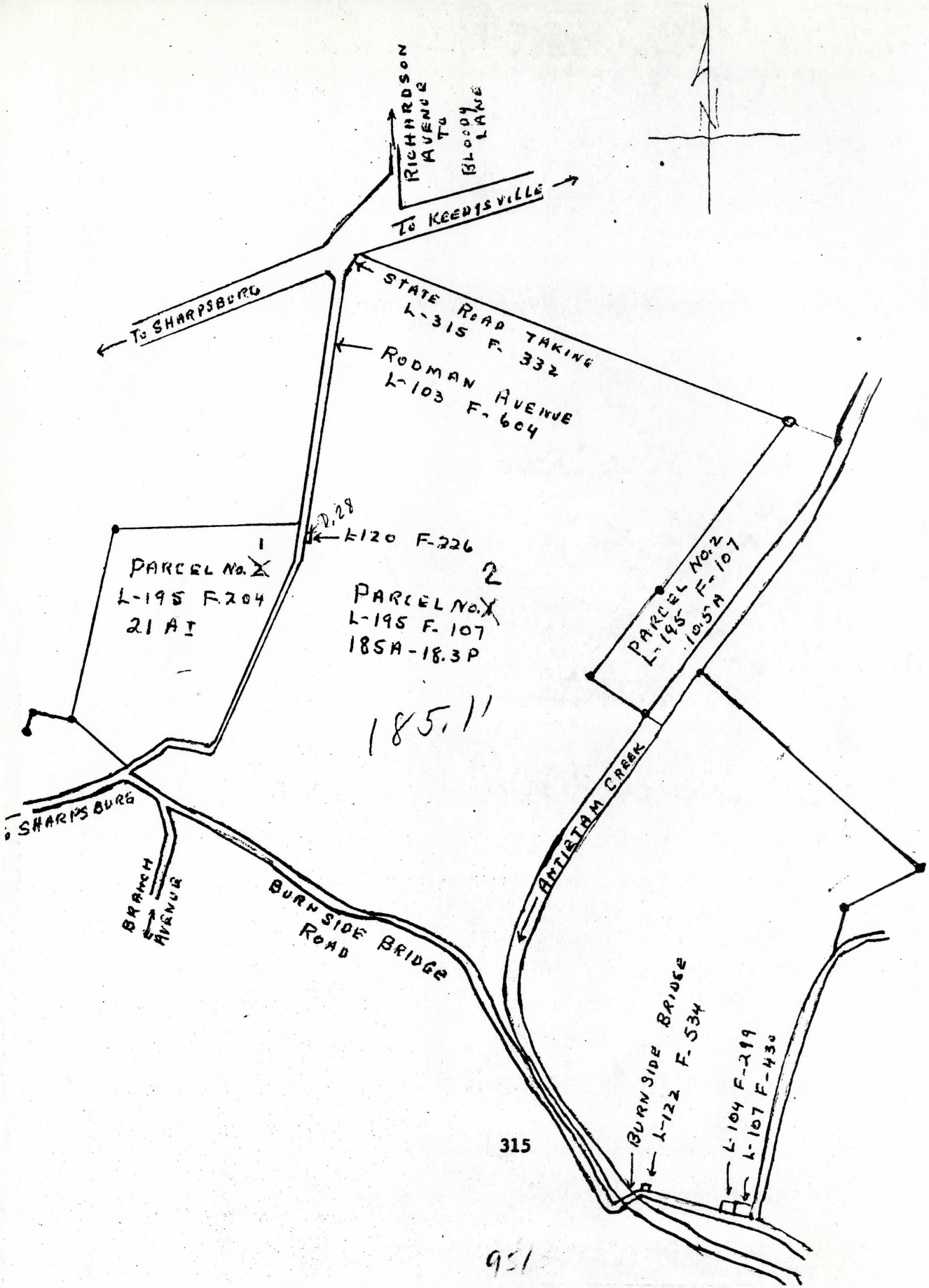
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The within deed is accepted on behalf of the United States as of May 5, 1964, under authroty contained in the Department of the Interior and Related Appropriation Act of August 3, 1961 (75 Stat. 246), and delegated in 245 DM 1.1 (27 F. R. 6395), and National Park Service Order 29 (28 F. R. 10306), delegating authority to the Chief, Division of Land and Water Rights of this Service to accept deeds.

Chief, Division of Land and Water Rights
National Park Service

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Appendix E. Property sketch of Sherrick (Dorsey) Farm from NPS files.


RICHARDSON AVENUE TO BLOODY LANE
TO KEEDYSVILLE
TO SHARPSBURG
STATE ROAD TAKING L-315 F. 332
RODMAN AVENUE L-103 F. 604
D.28
L-120 F-226
1
PARCEL No. X
L-195 F. 204
21 A ±
2
PARCEL No. X
L-195 F. 107
185A - 18.3P
185.11
PARCEL No. 2
L-195 F-107
10.5A
TO SHARPSBURG
BRANCH AVENUE
BURNSIDE BRIDGE ROAD
ANTIETAM CREEK
BURNSIDE BRIDGE
L-122 F. 534
L-104 F-219
L-107 F-430
315
921

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm - "Smoke House"

Appendix F. Project Construction Proposal

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANTIETAM-C & O CANAL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GROUP
P. O. Box 158, Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30

July 15, 1970

Memorandum

To: Mr. Francis Wilshin, ESC-HHA

From: Superintendent, Antietam-C & O Canal

Subject: Historic Structures Report

The following buildings are discussed in the Historic Structure Reports by Francis Wilshin in one volume. They will, therefore, be treated together in this report. The structures are Mumma Farm Spring House RSP-B-22, Piper Farm Slave Quarters RSP-B-21, Sherrick Farm Smoke House RSP-B-19-1.

Each of these buildings as described in Mr. Wilshin's report was heavily involved in the Battle of Antietam. They are located where some of the heaviest fighting took place and are representative of the western Marylander's farm buildings.

These buildings were deteriorating rapidly until they were rehabilitated and now they help to preserve the exterior historic scene. The restoration and continued preservation of these historic structures could be used as interpretive devices when future visitation warrants the need. The restoration work also has solved the safety hazards that these decaying buildings had presented.

W. Dean McClanahan

Enclosures PCP B-19-1
PCP B-21
PCP B-22

Form 10-411
(July 1965)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES	
NO.	TO
1	WASO
2	NCR
1	PSC
2	Supt., Antietam

1. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. *(Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)*

The Smoke House still retains its historic 1862 appearance. In association with the Sherrick House it serves as an exterior interpretive device.

The building is deteriorating rapidly creating an unsightly, unsafe structure which is extremely expensive to maintain.

This project is necessary to prevent further deterioration of a valuable historic building. It will also serve to quiet adverse public comment concerning neglect of historic structures.

2. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS	MASTER PLAN NO.	APPROVAL DATE
Government-owned	NBS-ANTI-3104	6/09/65 Regional Director

PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS	INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS
None	B-16

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA	DATE
Prospectus calls for restoration and preservation of historic building.	01/27/61

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS
None

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS
Work can proceed on basis of photos and research on hand.

OTHER
The building retains much of its original fabric and appearance, i.e. masonry, framing, etc.

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT *(Signature & Date)*	4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR *(Signature & Date)*
/Signed/ Charles L. Vial, Act. Supt. 10/20/67	

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI	6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.
Dorsey Farm, Tract 18 (Sherrick Farm)	
7. REGION: NCR / 8. PARK: Antietam National Battlefield Site	Bldg. #10
9. PROJECT: Smoke House, (Sherrick) Farm, Rehabilitate	Washington (County)
	Maryland (State)
	10. PCP INDEX NO. B-19-1

CLASS [ ] (A) – Estimate based on working Drawings
CLASS [ ] (B) – Estimate based on preliminary plans
CLASS [X] (C) – Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P.S. & S. by
BPR [ ] NPS [X]

ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Repoint and repair exterior brick work		4,000.00
Repair rafters, plates and apply period wood type shingles		2,000.00
Flash as required		
Repair and restore exterior door, windows and frames		800.00
Paint trim		170.00

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Director, Resource Studies) (Date)

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Design Office Chief) (Date)

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

(Asst. Regional Director, Operations) (Date)

ESTIMATE TOTALS	6,970.00
RESEARCH	.00
Construction.....	6,970.00
Plans, Surveys, and Supervision.....	1,400.00
Contingencies	930.00
CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL	9,300.00
INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%)	.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 9,300.00

GSA DC 66-28 27

315d

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Maps and Illustrations

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Illustration 1. Sherrick Residence, "Smoke House" and outbuildings, 1862.

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

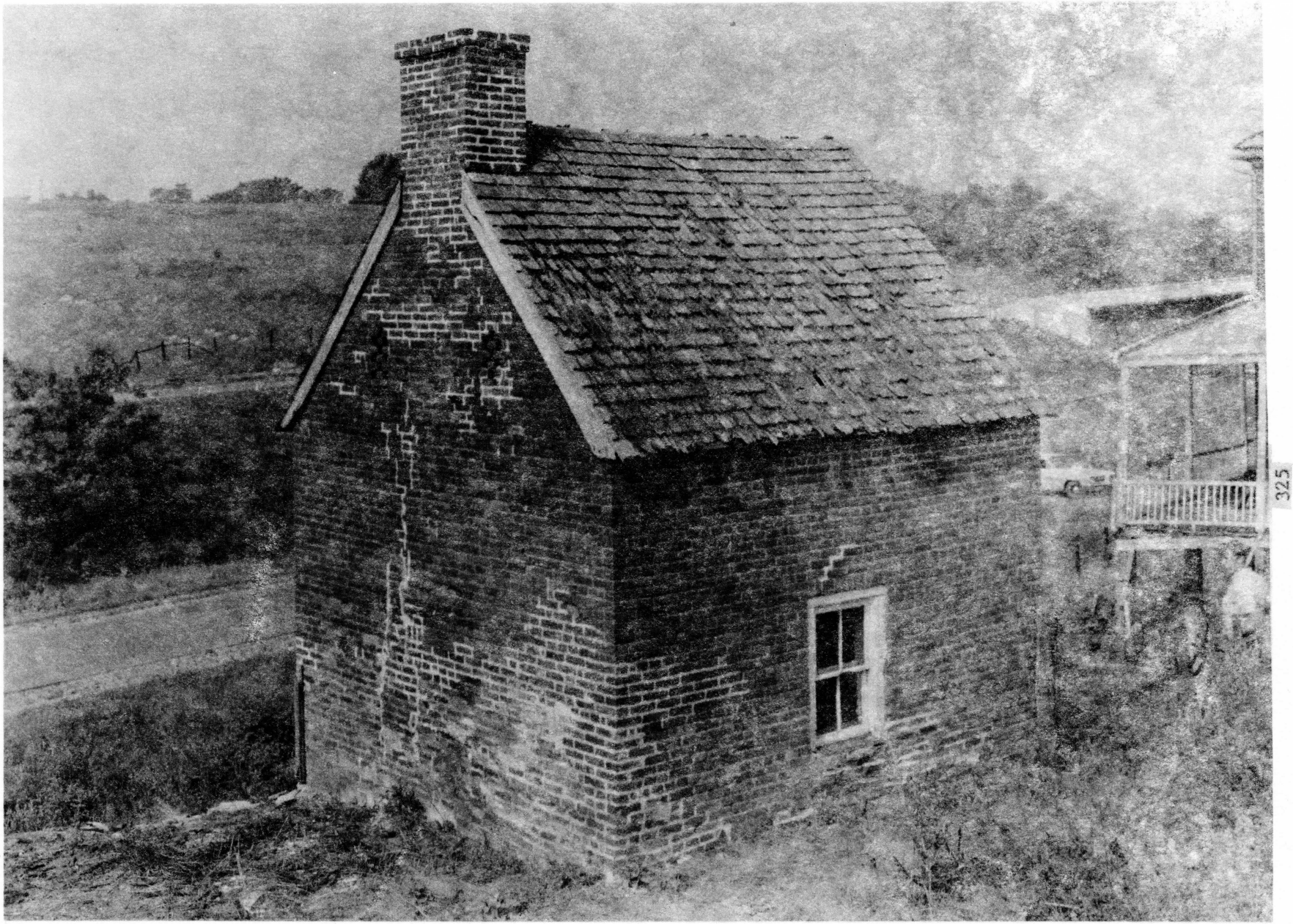
Illustration 2. View looking northwest showing Sherrick "Smoke House" in photo enlargement of Gardner photograph 1862.

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Illustration 3. View from the south. Sherrick "Smoke House", 1968 photograph.

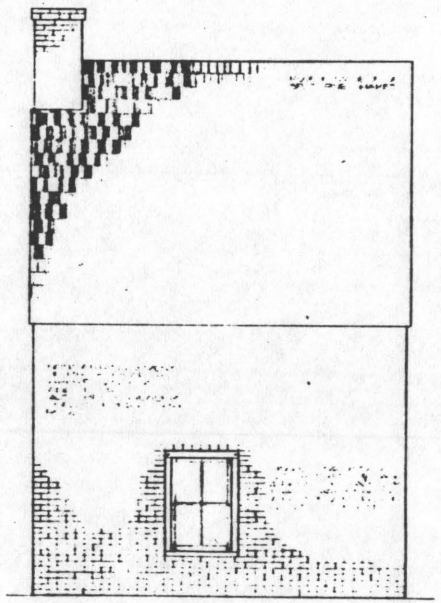
Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

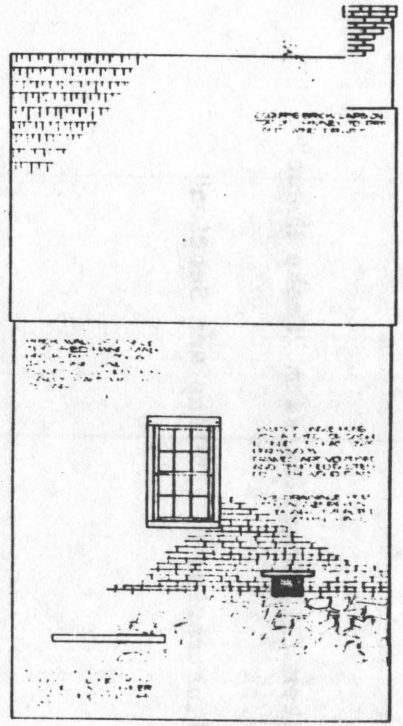
Illustration 4. View from the north showing needed repairs to "Smoke House", 1968 photograph.



Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Illustration 5. "Elevations"





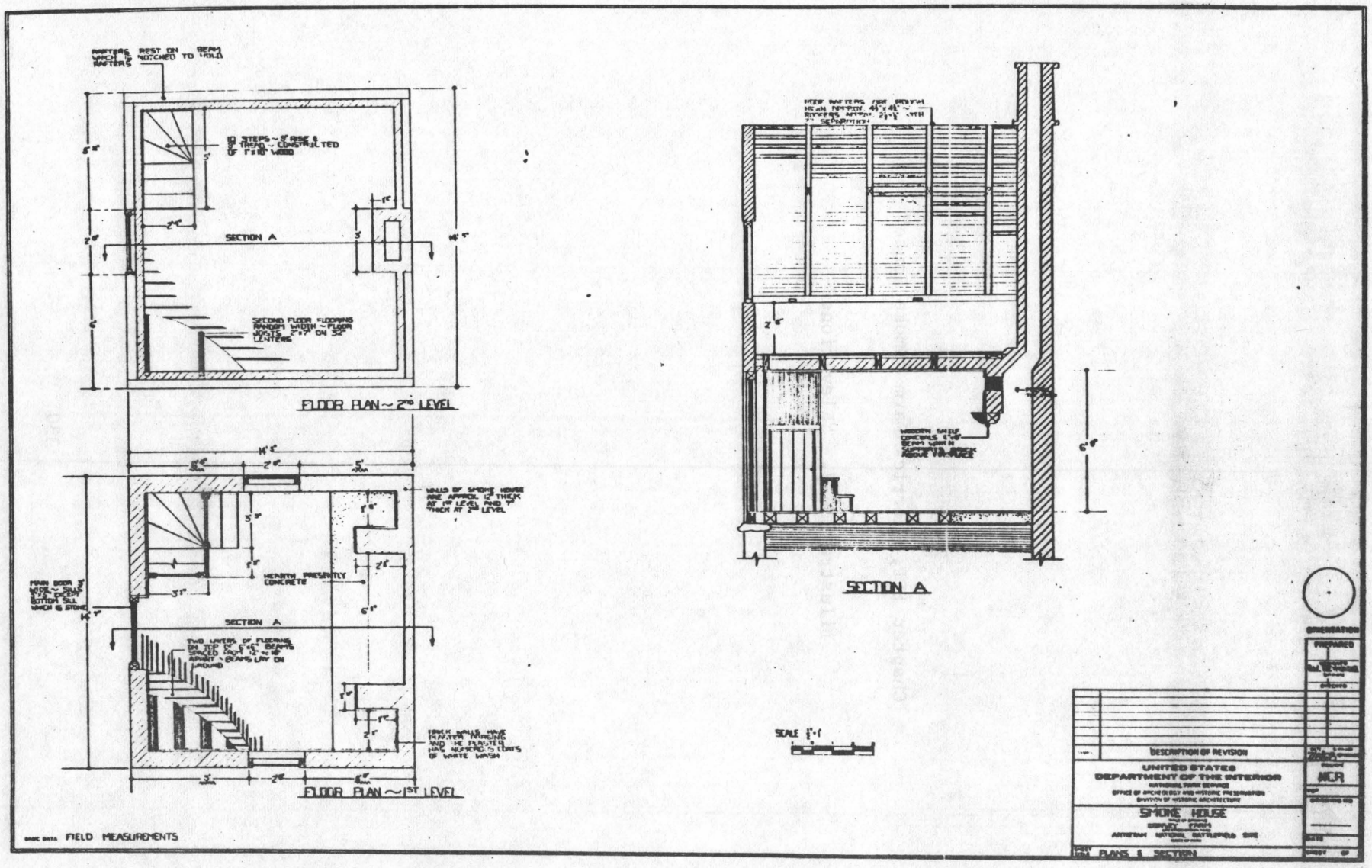
ORIENTATION

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

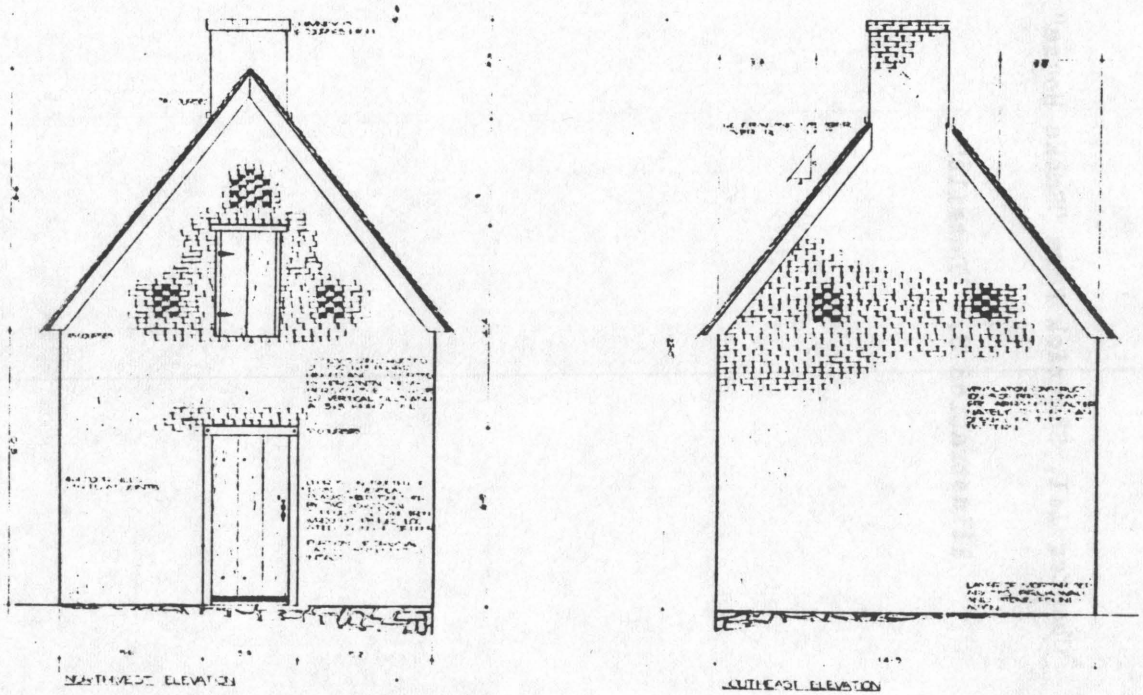
Illustration 6. "Plans and Section"



RAFTERS REST ON BEAM WHICH IS NOTCHED TO HOLD RAFTERS
10 STEPS ~ 8" RISE & 9" TREAD ~ CONSTRUCTED OF 1"x10" WOOD
SECTION A
SECOND FLOOR FLOORING RANDOM WIDTH ~ FLOOR JOISTS 2"x7" ON 32" CENTERS
FLOOR PLAN ~ 2ND LEVEL
WALLS OF SMOKE HOUSE ARE APPROX. 12" THICK AT 1ST LEVEL AND 7" THICK AT 2ND LEVEL
HEARTH PRESENTLY CONCRETE
MAIN DOOR 3' WIDE ~ SILL 3"x6" EXCEPT BOTTOM SILL WHICH IS STONE
SECTION A
TWO LAYERS OF FLOORING ON TOP OF 6"x6" BEAMS SPACED FROM 12" to 18" APART ~ BEAMS LAY ON GROUND
BRICK WALLS HAVE PLASTER FORGING AND THE PLASTER HAS NUMEROUS COATS OF WHITE WASH
FLOOR PLAN ~ 1ST LEVEL
FIELD MEASUREMENTS
SECTION A
SCALE
ORIENTATION
PREPARED
DESCRIPTION OF REVISION
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
SMOKE HOUSE
DEPWEY FARM
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
PLANS & SECTION
NCR

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Illustration 7. "Elevations"



ORIENTATION

PREPARED

DESIGNED

DRAWN

CHECKED

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE

REGION NCR

DRAWING NO

DATE

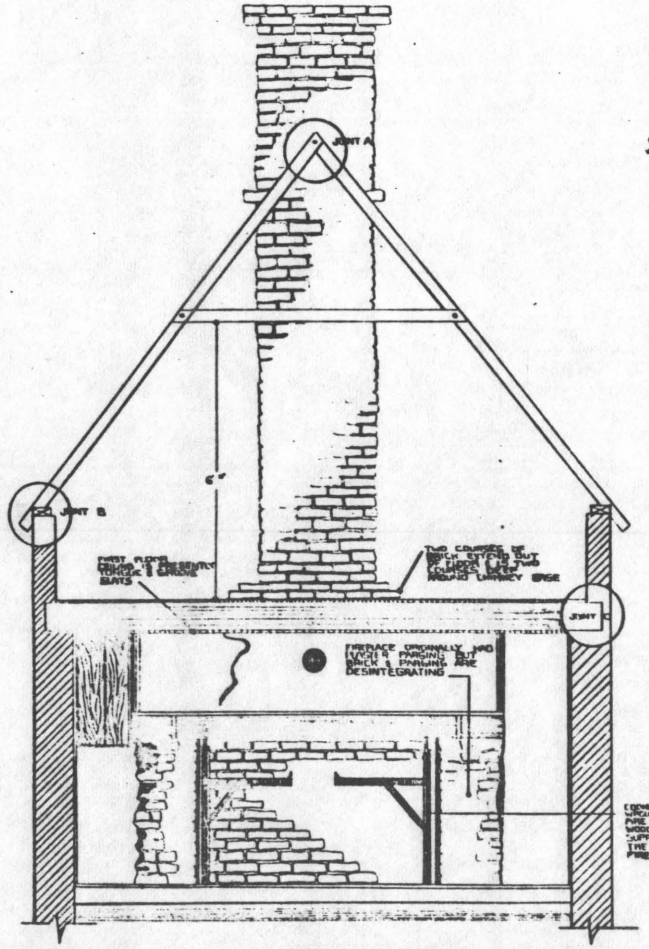
SHEET OF

SHEET TITLE ELEVATIONS

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

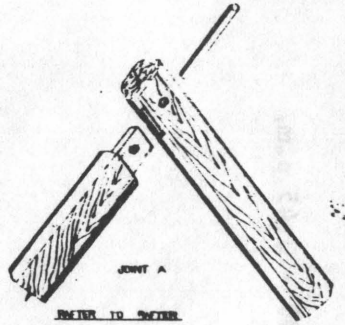
Illustration 8. "Details"



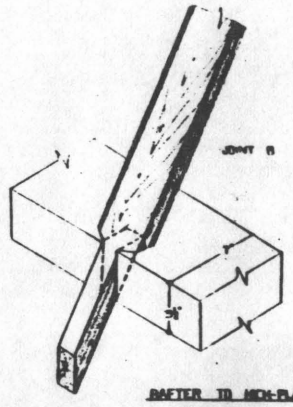
FIREPLACE~CHIMNEY DETAILS

SCALE 3/4"=1'

BASIC DATA FIELD MEASUREMENTS

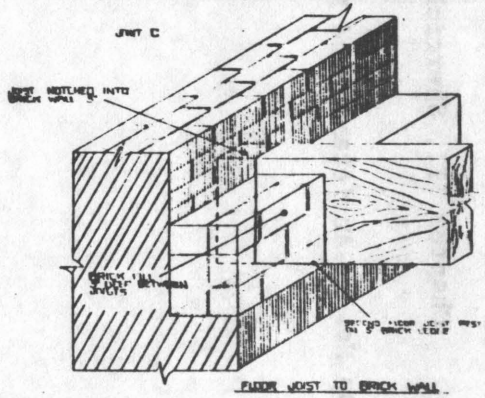


RAFTER TO RAFTER



RAFTER TO RIDGE-PLATE

JOINTS



FLOOR JOIST TO BRICK WALL

SCALE 3"=1'

ORIENTATION

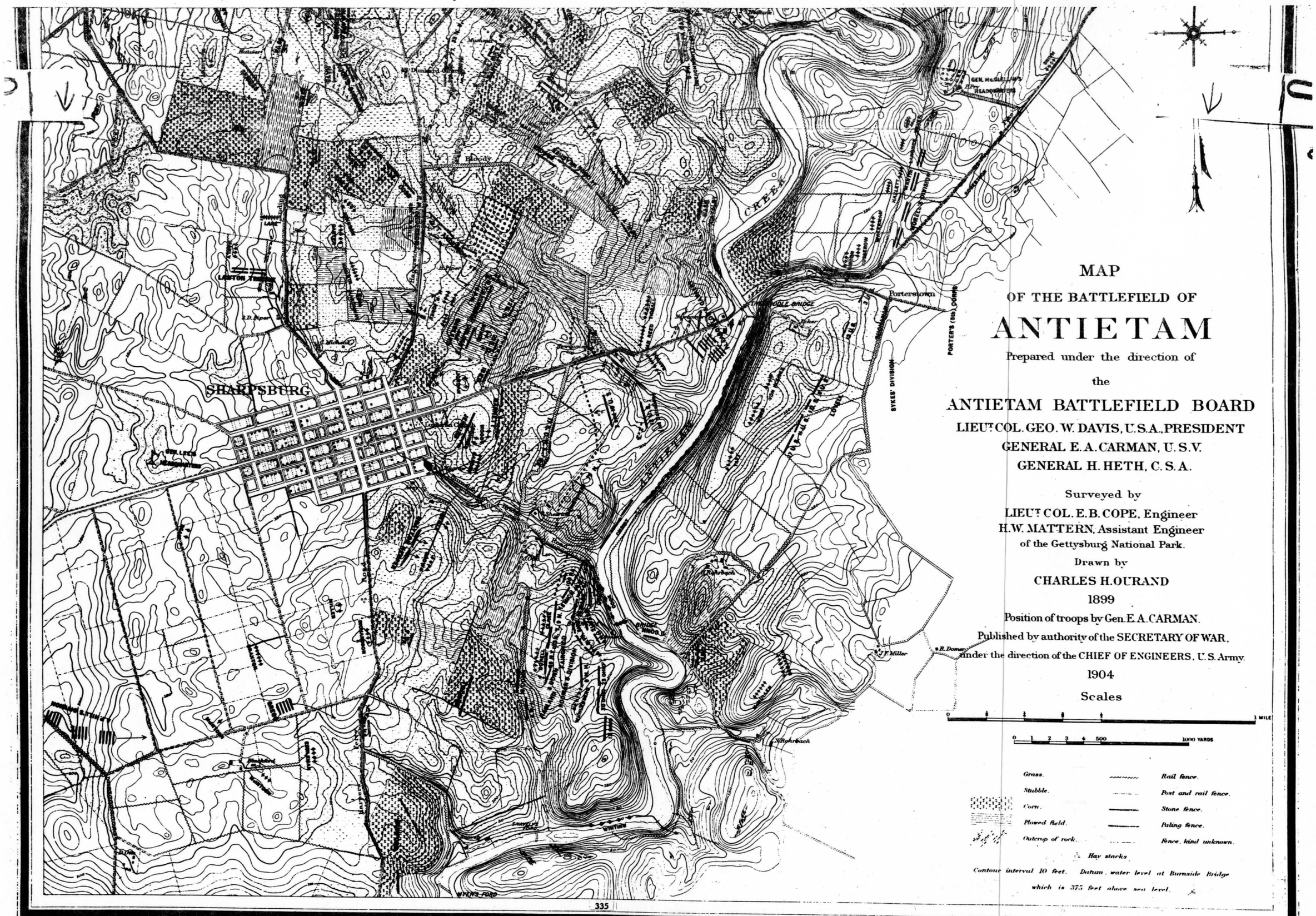
PREPARED

CHECKED

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	NCR
SMOKE HOUSE DAVEY FARM ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE	
DETAILS	

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Map No. 1, Antietam Board Map No. 12, 3:30 - 3:45 p.m.


MAP
OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF
ANTIETAM
Prepared under the direction of
the
ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD BOARD
LIEUT COL. GEO. W. DAVIS, U.S.A., PRESIDENT
GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, U.S.V.
GENERAL H. HETH, C.S.A.
Surveyed by
LIEUT COL. E. B. COPE, Engineer
H. W. MATTERN, Assistant Engineer
of the Gettysburg National Park.
Drawn by
CHARLES H. OURAND
1899
Position of troops by Gen. E. A. CARMAN.
Published by authority of the SECRETARY OF WAR,
under the direction of the CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S. Army.
1904
Scales
1 MILE
1000 YARDS
Grass.
Stubble.
Corn.
Plowed field.
Outcrop of rock.
Rail fence.
Post and rail fence.
Stone fence.
Paling fence.
Fence, kind unknown.
Hay stacks
Contour interval 10 feet. Datum, water level at Burnside Bridge
which is 375 feet above sea level.
SHARPSBURG
Porterstown
CREEK
SYKES' DIVISION
PORTER'S (5th) CORPS
MYERS FORD
335
ANDREW B. GRAHAM, PHOTO-LITHO. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Map No. 2, Antietam Board Map No. 13, 4:20 p.m.

MAP

OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF

ANTIETAM

Prepared under the direction of

the

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD BOARD

LIEUT COL. GEO. W. DAVIS, U.S.A., PRESIDENT

GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, U. S. V.

GENERAL H. HETH, C. S. A.

Surveyed by

LIEUT COL. E. B. COPE, Engineer

H. W. MATTERN, Assistant Engineer

of the Gettysburg National Park.

Drawn by

CHARLES H. OURAND

1899

Position of troops by Gen. E. A. CARMAN.

Published by authority of the SECRETARY OF WAR,

under the direction of the CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. Army.

1904

Scales

0 1 MILE

0 1 2 3 4 500 1000 YARDS

Grass. *Stubble.* *Corn.* *Plowed field.* *Outcrop of rock.*

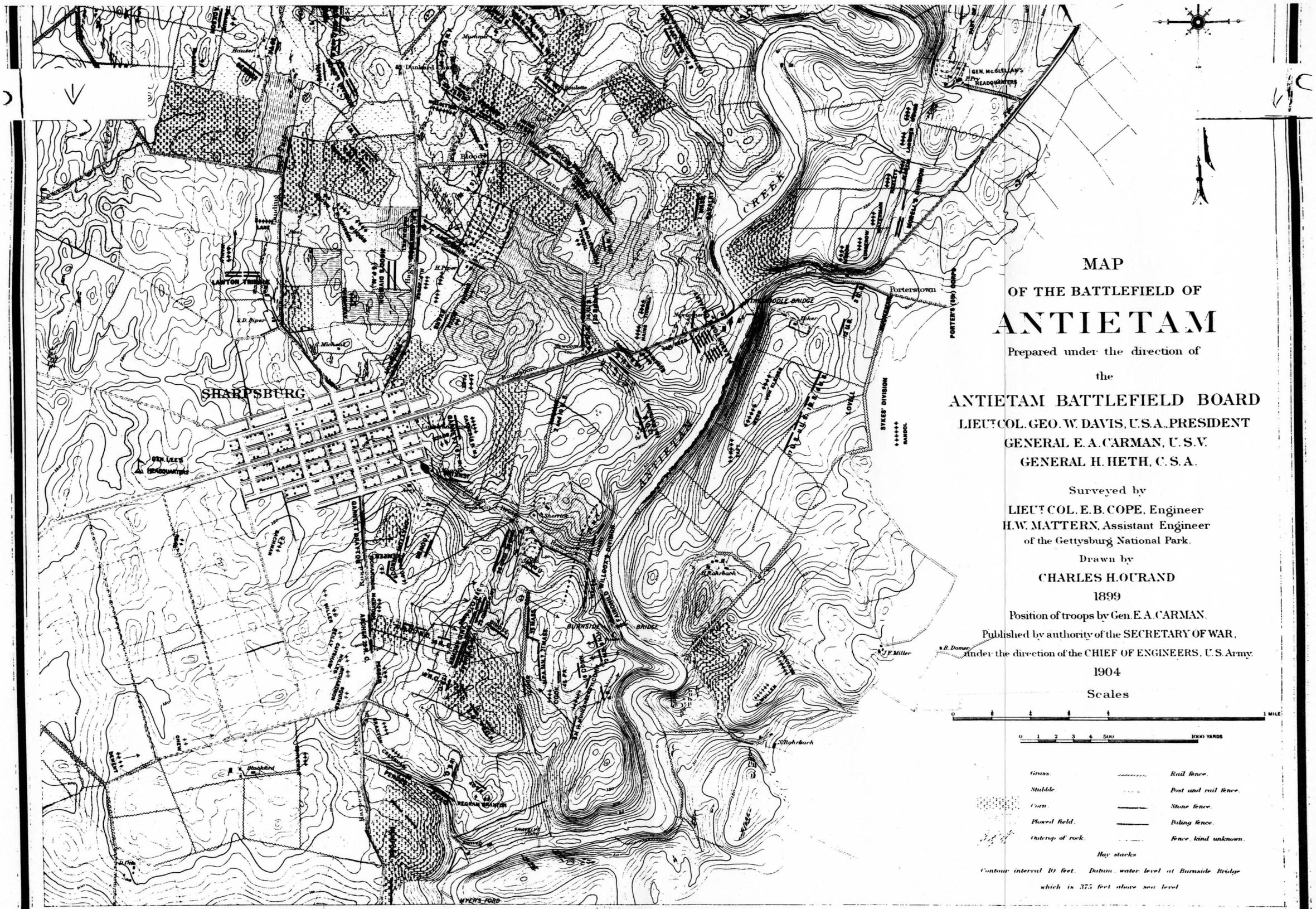
Rail fence. *Post and rail fence.* *Stone fence.* *Paling fence.* *Fence, kind unknown.*

Hay stacks

Contour interval 10 feet. Datum, water level at Burnside Bridge which is 375 feet above sea level.

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Map No. 3, Antietam Board Map No. 14, 5:30 p.m.



MAP
OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF
ANTIETAM

Prepared under the direction of

the

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD BOARD

LIEUT COL. GEO. W. DAVIS, U.S.A., PRESIDENT
GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, U.S.V.
GENERAL H. HETH, C.S.A.

Surveyed by

LIEUT COL. E.B. COPE, Engineer
H.W. MATTERN, Assistant Engineer
of the Gettysburg National Park.

Drawn by

CHARLES H. OURAND

1899

Position of troops by Gen. E.A. CARMAN.

Published by authority of the SECRETARY OF WAR,
under the direction of the CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S. Army.

1904

Scales

0 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 1 MILE

0 1 2 3 4 500 1000 YARDS

Grass.	Rail fence.
Stubble.	Post and rail fence.
Corn.	Stone fence.
Plowed field.	Paling fence.
Outcrop of rock.	Fence, kind unknown.

Hay stacks

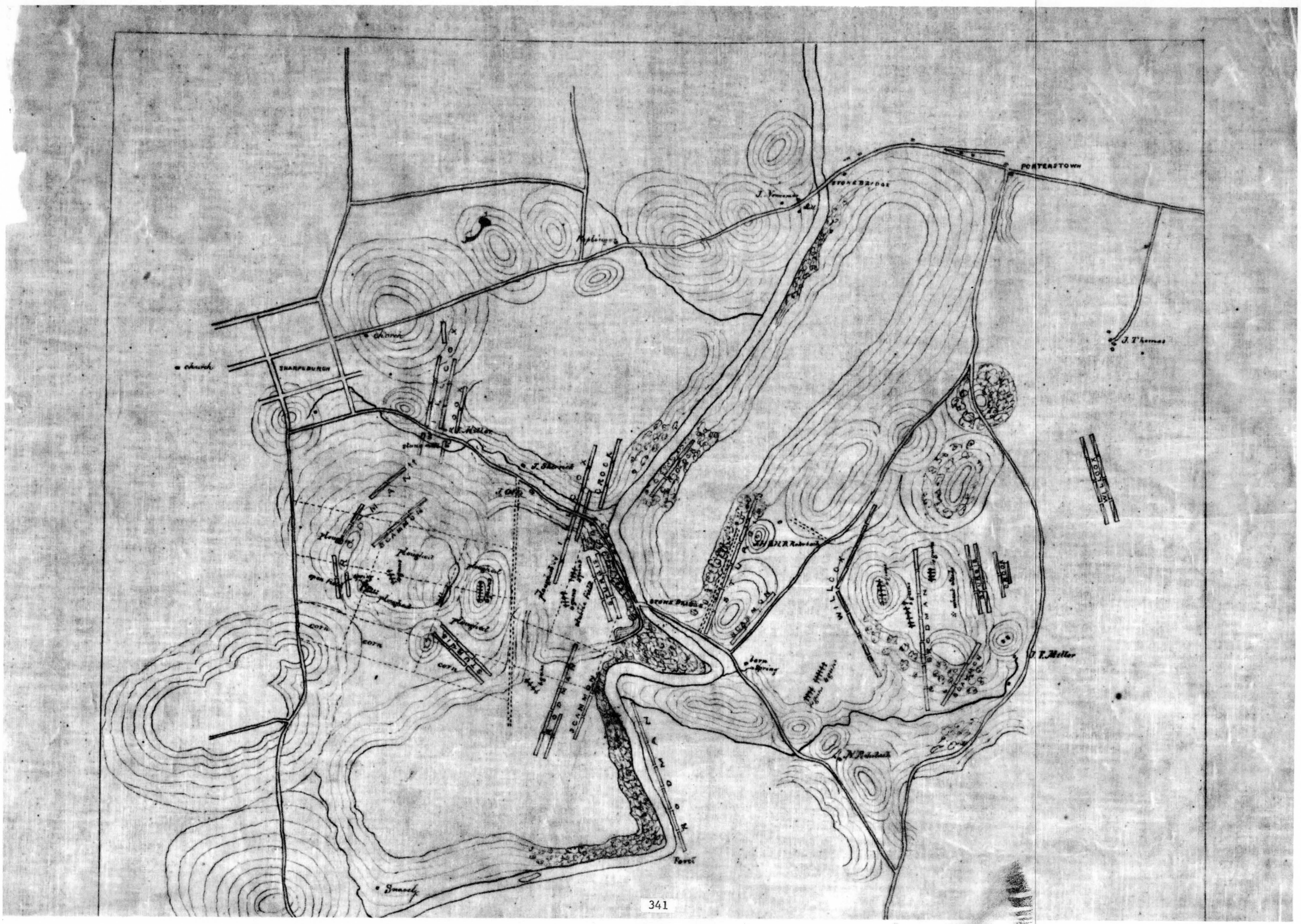
Contour interval 10 feet. Datum: water level at Burnside Bridge which is 375 feet above sea level

ANDREW B. GRAHAM, PHOTO-LITHO, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Chapter III, Sherrick Farm "Smoke House"

Map No. 4, Troop Movements, Battle of Antietam September 17, 1862.

340


PORTERSTOWN
STONE BRIDGE
J. Thomas
J. F. Miller
WILLOCK
CROCK
SCAMMON
Ford
Snavely

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(b) Henry Piper vs. The United States, No. 445, Congressional Case, December Term, 1886-87.

(c) Victor H. Newcomer Adm. No. 42,237 of Joseph Sherrick Deceased, Reported Dec. 29, 1876.

(See: Diplomatic, Legal, and Fiscal Records Division, National Archives and Record Service, Washington, D.C.)

Court Records:

Hagerstown Court House, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Maps:

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Photographs and Sketches:

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Private Papers:

Mrs. Virginia Hildebrand (great-granddaughter of Simon Mumma).

S. Webster Piper (grandson of Henry Piper).

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