

OWNERSHIP HISTORY OF THE SAMUEL MCPHERRIN HOUSE AND PLANTATION EAST OF MONOCACY CREEKE & THRU WHICH PINEY CREEKE RUNS. PRESENTLY KNOWN AS 7075 BAUMGARDNER ROAD, TANEYTOWN MD. BEING PART OF "THE ADDITION TO BROOKE DISCOVERY ON THE RICH LAND". WITH ASSOCIATED ANECDOTES AND GENEALOGIES.

DATE OF DEED, TRANSFERRED FROM, TRANSFERRED TO, DESCRIPTION, SALE PRICE, COUNTY RECORDED, BOOK/LIBER, & PAGE/FOLIO

1. April 26, 1754. James Brooke received a grant from the Lord Proprietor of Maryland for 9,078 acres, the largest tract of land lying near Taney Town.

a. This tract, which James Brooke called "The Addition to Brooke Discovery on the Rich Land", is today located south of Maryland Route 140, east of the Monocacy River and north of Piney Creek. The Samuel McPherrin plantation was 650 acres in 1765 when first purchased from James Brooke, but it was reduced in size through land sales by Samuel McPherrin to Samuel Brown (50 acres in 1770) and to James Pettit (150 acres also in 1770). This reduced size of 450 acres still included the dwelling house and barn. In 1792 Samuel McPherrin sold $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land to James Pettit and this reduced the plantation to $448\frac{3}{4}$ acres. In 1793 Samuel McPherrin died. On August 10, 1793, Samuel (Jun.r) and his brother William evenly divided their father's estate into two parcels, each containing 212 acres, more or less. Since the land had been resurveyed for the partition, $24\frac{3}{4}$ acres appear to have been lost. However, when Samuel (Jun.r) sold his share, on the day the plantation was partitioned, to adjoining property owner Thomas Harris, his 212 acre share was re-surveyed to $222\frac{2}{4}$ acres. Therefore, only 14 acres were actually lost and this likely was an overstatement going back to 1765 when their father bought the plantation from James Brooke. Samuel (Jun.r) did not live on the plantation and that appears to be why he sold his northeasterly inherited half of the plantation to adjoining property owner Thomas Harris. In 1827 the heirs of Thomas Harris sold to Peter Baumgardner, grandfather of Moses Peter Baumgardner, who was great grandfather of the present owner, Nancy Lee Baumgardner Baginsky (Trustee). William McPherrin, who lived on the southwesterly half of the Samuel McPherrin plantation, also received 212 acres, as well as the dwelling house and the barn. William McPherrin kept his half until November 3, 1795 when he sold to Conrad Orndorff, and the consequent resurvey determined the land to be $211\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Conrad Orndorff died in 1797 and his heirs were Barbara Orndorff Trucks and her brother Peter Orndorff. John & Barbara Trucks sold Barbara's undivided half of the plantation to Peter Orndorff the day the plantation was again divided into 2 equal shares. Within a month, however, Peter Orndorff sold the entire plantation, still $211\frac{1}{4}$ acres to John & Barbara Trucks. On January 3, 1818 Captain John Trucks sold $24\frac{2}{4}$ acres to Henry Koons of Henry (there was also a Henry Koons of Abraham in the area) and this reduced the former Samuel McPherrin plantation to $186\frac{3}{4}$ acres. On June 3, 1820, Captain John Trucks sold the plantation to George Steigers and the re-survey reduced the land by only $\frac{1}{4}$ acres to $186\frac{2}{4}$ acres. On June 5, 1820, George Steigers sold $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Jacob Sheets who owned the adjoining property with a mill and a sawmill on the South side by Piney Creek, reducing the original Samuel McPherrin plantation to 183 acres. On

August 31, 1821, George Steigers sold to Samuel Lilly and the re-survey reduced the land to 180 2/4 acres. On June 7, 1824, Samuel Lilly sold to John Steigers and the re-survey further reduced the land to 179 2/4 acres. On December 22, 1828, John Steigers sold the plantation to Elizabeth Steigers and the re-survey increased the land by 1 acre to 180 2/4 acres, making it the same as in 1821. On November 28, 1831, Elizabeth Steigers sold 5 acres to Frederick Ohler, reducing the former Samuel McPherrin plantation to 175 2/4 acres. However, when Elizabeth Steigers sold the plantation to Francis J. Steigers on April 29, 1835, the survey metes and bounds showed it contained only 136 1/4 acres. It appears an additional 39 1/4 acres had been disposed of by Elizabeth Steigers during the 7 years she owned the plantation. On April 1, 1836 Francis J. Steigers sold this plantation to David Forney and the re-survey calculated the metes and bounds to contain 1 acre less making it now 135 1/4 acres. The former Samuel McPherrin farm (the term plantation was now unpopular because Maryland, a slaveholding Southern state until the Civil War, was forced to abolish slavery in 1865) remained at 135 1/4 acres throughout the 127 years it was in the Forney family. Thus, when adjoining property owner and farmer John Steward Baumgardner, father of Nancy Lee Baumgardner Baginsky, bought the farm on August 27, 1963 at public sale, including the still in use McPherrin plantation house, it surveyed at 135 1/4 acres as it had in 1836 when David Forney purchased it. John Steward Baumgardner was the great grandson of Peter Baumgardner who bought the adjoining Thomas Harris farm in 1827. The Harris farm, known today as the Moses Peter Baumgardner farm, included the northeasterly 222 1/4 acres inheritance of Samuel McPherrin (Jun.r). John Steward Baumgardner sold 3.0683 acres of the land inherited by William McPherrin, including the Samuel McPherrin plantation house, to Vincent John & Nancy Lee Baumgardner Baginsky on September 26, 1975. The once 650 acre Samuel McPherrin plantation of 1765 had become in 1975 a 132 acre parcel of ordinary Carroll County farm land without buildings.

b. In provincial Maryland, land was of primary importance. The soil was the source of livelihood for the people of colonial Maryland and constituted their chief wealth. The mark of landlessness was an unfavorable one and even though landless persons such as leaseholders and overseers made a better living than the poorer freeholders, they were left politically powerless and attached to the interest of an upper class. It has been estimated that in 1755 more than half of the free whites of Maryland belonged to families of the landholding class. The great majority of landowners was, of course, made up of the small freeholders. Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland, Vol. 415, p. 15, Maryland State Archives.

c. Whatever the idealistic aims of the founders of Maryland, the problem of making the enterprise pay could not be ignored. Lacking gold or spices, the Lords Baltimore had to make use of the land itself as a source of wealth. The proprietary system, under which Colonial Maryland was governed, gave ownership of the soil and complete jurisdiction over it to the Lord Proprietor himself, just as in a medieval fief. Until 1683, land "bought" was never owned; it was held in fief, or more accurately, in common socage, from the Lord Proprietor. The more land that the Lord Proprietor could grant or lease to new settlers the more income he could

naturally have. Hence the constant campaign to induce people to immigrate to Maryland and take up land.

(1) All land under the socage tenure system was liable to revert to the Lord Proprietor if certain conditions, most commonly lack of heirs and treason, warranted it. By re-granting such land, His Lord Proprietor undoubtedly added considerably to his land revenues as the numerous escheat warrants found in the land records indicate. There was always considerable opposition on the part of the colonists to this practice but it continued to the Revolutionary War. Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland, Vol. 415, p.15, Maryland State Archives.

(2) The antecedent of all Maryland land records is the charter granting colonial Maryland to Lord Baltimore on June 20, 1632. By the terms of the charter, the territory was to be held in free and common socage from the King of England with a nominal annual rent of two Indian arrows and 1/5th of all gold and silver found. Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland, Vol. 415, p. 21, Maryland State Archives.

d. The basis upon which land was granted was laid down in certain proposals published by the Lord Proprietor, called Conditions of Plantation. For example, under the first Conditions of Plantation 2000 acres of land were to be granted to every adventurer taking five men into the new province in the year 1633. All along, too, the Lord Proprietor made special grants, with or without conditions according to his fancy, to friends and favorites. As the colony of Maryland grew, grants were reduced and in 1683 title to land was divorced from the condition of importation of new settlers and put on a cash basis, known as purchase or caution money. The amount of the caution money was at first set at 200 pounds of tobacco for every hundred acres. The price was steadily raised, however, until at the time of the American Revolution it was five pounds sterling per hundred acres. Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland, Vol. 415, p. 13, Maryland State Archives.

e. The great great great grandfather of James Brooke was Richard Brooke who was born in 1552 and died Jan 16, 1593/94. Richard Brooke was married to Elizabeth Twyne, daughter of Sir Bryan Twyne and they resided at Whitchurch, Hampshire, England. The great great grandfather of James Brooke (Senior) was Thomas Brooke who was born in 1561, married Susan Forster, daughter of Sir Thomas Forster. He also resided at Whitchurch and was educated at New College, Oxford, became a barrister and was a Member of Parliament between 1604 and 1611, dying on September 13, 1612. The great grandfather of James Brooke (Senior) was Robert Brooke who was born June 3, 1602 in London, married Mary Baker and later married Mary Mainwaring. Robert Brooke received his M.A. degree from Wadham College, Oxford on April 20, 1624, emigrated from London with his wife, 10 children, and 28 English servants on 30 Jun 1650 to "Brooke Place Manor", Charles County MD and was Acting Governor of Maryland and President of Council in 1652. The grandfather of James Brooke was Roger Brooke who was born September 20, 1637 at Bradnock College, Wales and married Dorothy Neale, daughter of Capt. James Neale and Anna Maria Gill. They resided at "Battell Creeke", Calvert County, MD where he died on April 8, 1700. The father of James Brooke was Roger Brooke

(Junior) who was born in April 1673 at "Battell Creeke", married Elizabeth Hutchins on February 23, 1702 and died in September 1718. James Brooke was born at "Battell Creeke" (near the Patuxent River and now in Montgomery, then Frederick, County) on February 21, 1705. The Brooke Family, like the Calverts, was Catholic and the first Brooke to change his faith to Protestantism was James Brooke. James Brooke married Deborah Snowden, daughter of Richard Snowden and Elizabeth Jane Coale on June 21, 1725. He died on March 11, 1784 in Montgomery County, MD. During his lifetime, James Brooke acquired large tracts of land, over 20,000 acres in all. History of Western Maryland, Vol I, Thomas Scharf, Regional Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1968, and "Brooke Family Genealogy", <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~marshall/esmd27.htm>.

(1) James Brooke made a last will and testament on February 13, 1770 although he did not die until 1780. His will is abstracted as follows in the "Dr. Basil Crapster Papers", Historical Society of Carroll County:

a. To James Brooke junior (son), Deborah (daughter) and Elizabeth (daughter) 1/6th of unsold land. James Brooke junior was born in 1730 and died in 1767. He was married to Hannah Janney.

b. To Roger (son) 1/6th of all lands including my dwelling plantation. Roger Brooke was born in 1734 and died in 1790. He was married to Mary Matthews.

c. To Richard (son) 1/6th of all lands including my dwelling plantation. Richard Brooke was born in 1736 and died in 1788. He was married to Jane Lynn and their daughter Ann died in 1794.

d. To Basil (son) 1/6th of all lands including my dwelling plantation. Basil Brooke was born in 1738 and died in 1794. He was married to Elizabeth Hopkins and had 4 children: James, Gerard, Basil and Elizabeth, who married James Pleasants.

e. To Elizabeth Pleasants (daughter) 1/6th of all lands including my dwelling plantation. Elizabeth was born in 1740 and died sometime after 1770.

g. All Negroes to be divided into five equal parts.

2. May 23, 1765. From James Brooke of Frederick County and Province of Maryland to Samuel McPherrin of the County and Province aforesaid. All "that part of a Tract of Land called Addition to Brooke Discovery on the Rich Land lying and being in the County aforesaid... Containing... Six hundred and fifty Acres of Land... with all and singular the Improvements, Conveniences, and Advantages thereon or thereunto otherwise appertaining or belonging." Sold for "the Sum of three hundred and twenty five Pounds. Frederick County, Liber J, Folio 1171 thru 1173.

a. In the early land deeds filed in Frederick, the name McPherrin often is spelled McFeren, McFerren, McFerran, McPerrin, etc. but usually the land, church and Revolutionary War records are spelled McFerran. The first deed (1765) to this plantation from James Brooke spells it McFerran. In the next deed (1770) in which Samuel sells 5 acres to Samuel Brown it is spelled McFerran. In the third deed (made on the same day in 1770) in which Samuel sells 150 acres to James Pettit it is spelled McFerran. In the fourth deed (1792) in which son Samuel sells 1 ¼ acres to James Pettit it is spelled McPherrin. In the 1792 deed from neighbor James Pettit to Matthias Fickle, it is spelled McPherrin. More importantly, Samuel's surname is spelled McPherrin: in the First Census of the United States, which was taken in 1790; in the Frederick County probate records for settlement of his estate in 1793, and when Samuel McPherrin (junior) indentured his son Samuel McPherrin (III). Also, the gravestone of son Thomas' wife Rebecca in the Old Welsh Cemetery at Welsh Run PA is spelled McPherrin and the records of the churches in which Thomas was pastor show McPherrin. Therefore, the McPherrin spelling is used throughout this history. The original deeds with the original signatures are on file in the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis and not available for review. The deeds on file at the Frederick County Courthouse are hand written copies, as all deeds there are, and the courthouse clerks made numerous errors in transcribing them. I suspect one clerk read the original deed while another clerk hand wrote the copy from what he heard. Even the original deed could have several different spellings of the surname because error in name spelling was common. Some Justices of the Peace, and others who wrote deeds, were not good spellers, and they certainly were not consistent. Often, the written names reflect what the clerk heard. This was a society where transactions were made verbally before witnesses, and the recording of the deed was secondary to the deed itself. Frederick County Land Record Abstracts, Patricia Abelard Andersen, GenLaw Resources, Gaithersburg MD, September 1997, p. ii. Additionally, the website <http://mcpherren.homestead.com> begins with the title "McFerran Family Genealogy Resources (including McFarren, McFerren, McFerron, McFerrin, McPherrin, etc)" goes on to state: "There are many variations in the spelling of the McFerran surname. I believe that the versions with the "F" are the original spellings from Scotland and Ireland. Most, if not all, of the Scots-Irish McFerran's originate in the Northern Ireland Counties of Antrim and Down. These originally came from Scotland. The spellings with "Ph" instead of "F" likely were created when they immigrated to America." Also, Mary Henderson writes in a July 25, 2000 posting on the McFerran Family Genealogy Forum: "My grandmother was Mary McFerran. In Antrim County, Ireland there in the church yard are many old grave stones of the 1700s. There are many McFerran stones there." <http://genforum.genealogy.com/mcferrin/messages/114.html> For all the reasons stated above, the history of this plantation uses the spelling McPherrin throughout.

b. The father of Samuel McPherrin was John McPherrin, yeoman, who settled one mile southwest of Welsh Run, then Peters Township (afterwards Cumberland Township), then Lancaster County (afterwards York County then Cumberland County) now Antrim Township, Franklin County PA in 1741 or 1742. In 1741 the Lancaster Court of Quarter Sessions authorized the formation of Antrim Township, then part of Lancaster County. The area was by then lightly settled by Scots-Irish and they obviously chose the name Antrim because Antrim is the county in Ireland where

most of them, if not all, came from. “Antrim Township, Franklin County PA, History of Antrim: Our Heritage”, www.twp.antrim.pa.us. John McPherrin patented, settled and cleared 150 acres, later enlarging it to a tract of 400 acres, adjacent to his brother William (see the abstracts of York County PA Land Records). This land is in the south part of the Cumberland Valley where competing claims by Lord Baltimore and William Penn caused great confusion and bloody fighting until the Mason-Dixon Line was established. In fact, the earliest land grants in Welsh Run are from Prince George’s County MD (Frederick County had not yet been established) and the McPherrin farms were only a mile north of the later established Mason-Dixon Line. “Some of the earliest warrants found in the surveyor’s office (now in Harrisburg PA) bear date as follows in what is now Antrim Township, Franklin County PA: 1743-1750, John Potter, Samuel McPherrin, John Brotherton, Robert Wallace, William McGaw, Thomas Poe, George Gibson, William Smith, Jacob Snively, William Allison, Abraham Gable and John Davison”. (“Warner-Beers’ History of Franklin County PA, 1887, Part II, Chapters I and II”, cited in an Email from Mary McPherron dated May 20, 2005). John McPherrin was an Ulster-Scot or Scots-Irish.

(a) Ulster-Scots, also known as Scots-Irish, are the people descended from the Lowland Scots and Border Scots who settled Ulster, the northernmost province of Ireland, in the 17th century and today make up the majority Protestant population of Northern Ireland. The term Scots-Irish is an American term used by those descended from the Presbyterian Ulster-Scots who settled America in the 1700’s to differentiate themselves from the much later influx of Gaelic Catholic Irish following the potato famine. Scotland is only 17 miles from the coast of Ulster at its closest point. “The Ulster-Scots/Scots-Irish”, <http://www.theulsterscots.com/>

(b) The Scots-Irish are ethnically Scots as opposed to Gaelic Irish. They are Protestant (Presbyterian or Baptist) not Roman Catholic. The Scots very rarely intermarried with the native Irish because of the constant murders, pillaging, and burnings suffered by both sides over religious intolerance. Scots-Irish names begin with the Scottish prefix ‘Mc’ or ‘Mac’ while Irish names begin with the Irish prefix ‘O’. The Scots-Irish left Ulster County Ireland in the 1700s and were the early frontiersmen who carved America out of the wilderness. The Irish arrived en mass in America in the 2nd half of the 19th century following the potato famine and tended to congregate in Irish Catholic communities in cities such as New York, Boston and Chicago. “Am I Scots-Irish or Irish?” <http://www.theulsterscots.com>.

(c) The Scottish Plantation of Ulster was formed in the early 16th century. Lowland Scotland (also called Border Scotland as it borders on northern England) at this time was unable to support its growing population, many of whom turned to cattle rustling, kidnapping and other thievery to support their families. The border with England proved particularly hazardous with Scottish ‘Border Reeves’ repeatedly raiding across the border. The first organized movement of Scots to the north of Ireland was started by 2 enterprising Scottish lairds, Hugh Montgomery and James Hamilton. In 1605 they aided the escape of Irish chieftain Conn O’Neill from his imprisonment in Carrickfergus Castle and arranged for him to get a Royal Pardon. In return, O’Neill gave them huge tracts of land in Antrim and Down counties in northern Ireland. Montgomery and Hamilton immediately began settling the land

with Scottish Presbyterians from the Ayrshire and Galloway regions of Scotland. King James I of England (James IV of Scotland) took notice of this as a way of populating Ireland with loyal subjects to counter the troublesome Irish Catholics. The king then began a policy of forcibly moving Scots to northern Ireland, and many of those were Scots living along the border who had terrorized the English. An estimated 80% of the Protestant settlers in Ulster were Scots. "Scottish Plantation of Ulster", <http://www.theulsterscots.com>.

(d) By the 1680s the Scots-Irish were thriving on the manufacture of wool and woolen articles and had learned to make linen from flax and threatened the same industries in England. In 1698 the Irish Parliament (controlled by the King) passed the Woolens Act barring the export of Irish wool and cloth to anywhere in England or Wales. This resulted in economic depression in Ulster. The final development which led to the Great Migration to America came in the form of a severe drought that stretched from 1714 to 1719. Food crops could barely be grown, the flax crop was poor, lack of grass caused sheep to get foot rot and die, and the wool, linen and cloth industries were failing. Many of the Scots-Irish left the failing economy, the droughts and the constant fighting with the Irish Catholics beginning in 1717 for the colony of Pennsylvania but soon moved west and south in search of cheaper land. A 50 acre farm in Lancaster County cost 7 pounds, 10 shillings in 1750. Meanwhile, William Penn and Lord Baltimore were granting and selling land in the western parts of their colonies at bargain prices to encourage settlement of the frontier and to bolster their land claims against one another. The settlers didn't see wolves, Indians and deprivations, they saw opportunities. They knew slash and agriculture, they knew pigs, they could hunt and forage, they knew hard work, and they all built log houses the same way. Altogether, nearly 250,000 Ulster-Scots sailed for America between 1717 and 1775. "The Ulster-Scots Society of America, The Great Migration from Ulster to America", <http://www.electricscotland.com>. "Two facts stand out clearly with reference to the emigration from Ireland to America in the colonial era: it was large and it was Protestant. It is computed that from 1728 to 1750, Ulster lost ¼ of her manufacturing population, and that the northeaster counties of Down, Antrim, Armagh and Londonderry 'were almost emptied of their Protestant inhabitants'." The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania, Wayland F. Dunaway, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore MD, 1981.

(1) The procedure in obtaining a grant of land in the early years of the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland went like this. Persons entitled to land, usually for "importing" themselves, family members and servants, came to the Secretary's office to record their importation into the province and consequent right to land under the various conditions of plantation. At the same time or perhaps later they demanded **warrants** of surveys—issued by the Governor or the Secretary under his direction—for the corresponding quantities of land. Their claims, once on record, stood to their credit until they chose to use or sell them. **Warrants** were signed by the Governor and directed to the Surveyor General, who returned certificates of the surveys under his signature to the Secretary's office after which, no objection appearing, **patents** or grants were issued under the great seal, signed by the Governor and endorsed by the Secretary and the Surveyor General. Title to the land was then

complete and the rights on which it was founded were satisfied and cancelled. Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland, Vol. 415, p. 17, Maryland State Archives

(2) John McPherrin and his brother William almost certainly entered the Colony of Pennsylvania thru the port of Philadelphia as most Scots-Irish did, based on historical records as well as genealogical records of immigrants with surnames McPherron, McFerrin, etc who were early settlers of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. Each ship carried 100 to 140 passengers. They may have sailed from Ulster, but it far more likely they sailed from Belfast since inhabitants of the 4 northeastern counties (eastern Londonderry, Antrim, Down and northeastern Armagh) found it more convenient to migrate from Belfast which is in Down county. These 2 ports constituted about 1/3rd of the total emigration to the colonies. Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World, William Forbes Adams, Genealogical Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1980, p. 119 According to John Stauffer of the Conococheague Institute at the Philip Davis House (which John Stauffer owns) one mile southwest of Welsh Run PA, in a May 28, 2005 interview, Welsh Run was settled in 1740 or 1741 by the Welsh and the Scots-Irish, with some Germans from the Palatine arriving almost immediately afterwards. These early pioneers came to the Cumberland Valley several ways. Some traveled from Philadelphia west to Lancaster and Carlisle and then southwest into the Cumberland Valley. Some came via Philadelphia southwest to York and then west to Gettysburg and Chambersburg via "The Great Philadelphia Wagon Road" which is today's US Route 30. Some others also came thru the mountain pass to the Cumberland Valley via Blue Ridge Summit from the Gettysburg area and points east. Regardless of the route they took, they didn't use wagons as there were no roads. Entire families traveled by horseback or walked leading pack animals laden with supplies such as tools, seed, and fabric. Later as thousands of previous travelers turned the former Indian paths into wider paths, the settlers could walk beside two-wheeled ox carts heaped to overflowing. It wasn't until 1765 that "The Great Philadelphia Wagon Road" was cleared for horse drawn vehicles. "The Scots-Irish from Ulster and The Great Philadelphia Wagon Road", <http://www.electricscotland.com>.

(a) There is no record of settlers in this region before 1729 but a few years before 1729 the first adventurers in the Cumberland Valley were Indian traders who brought with them articles of traffic for trading with the Susquehannock, Delaware, Seneca, and Shawnee tribes. These traders did not fail to give the valley a name and reputation, and curiosity soon prompted others to follow and settle. The land in the "Kittochtinny" or present Cumberland Valley was not without timber, with some patches of scattered hazel bushes, wild plums, and crab apples; however, there were areas covered only with a rich, luxuriant grass. For fertility of soil, abundance of springs, clear running streams, variety of forest timber, luxuriance of vegetation and moderate climate; bounded on two sides by mountain ranges, with a wide valley made up of hills, plains and dales, it was not surpassed by land elsewhere in the American Colonies. The Kittochtinny, meaning "Endless Mountain" "or land of many hills" and known today as the Tuscarora mountain range, forms the Cumberland Valley's western boundary up to Carlisle. In the Welsh Run area, these western mountains are perhaps 4 miles distant and are known as North Mountain with

individual mountain tops being named Casey's Knob and Two Top. The eastern boundary of the valley is the Blue Ridge Mountain range known locally as South Mountain and perhaps 10 miles to the east from Welsh Run. The early settlers were rugged individualists, living with their equally courageous families in a wilderness with only savages as neighbors.

1, When the Europeans first began settling Pennsylvania, the land was inhabited by Indians of Mongoloid ancestry. The culture of the Indians reflected Stone Age backgrounds and tools; weapons and household items were made from stone, wood and bark. Transportation was by canoe when possible but generally on foot via trails that were no wider than 3 feet as the Indian custom was to walk single file. Their houses were made of bark, and clothing was from animal skins. The tribes could be divided into 2 linguistic groups: Iroquoian and Algonkian. The Delaware, calling themselves Leni-Lenape or "real men", were Algonkian speaking and originally occupied the Delaware River Basin but migrated farther and farther west as the Europeans settled. They called the Cumberland Valley "Kittochinney", meaning "land of many hills". They hunted and fished the Cumberland Valley as they traveled to and from present day Ohio. The village groups raised some food and stayed in one area until the soil became non-productive in 6 to 8 years because growing corn removed nutrients from the earth. They would then move just a few miles away to find fresh, cleared soil where they then burned off the vegetation. The Indian men hunted and fished to provide the protein for the Indian diet, traveling great distances to and from the hunting grounds and places where fish and game were plentiful based on the season. By 1720 the Cumberland Valley was ruled by the Iroquois League and nearly all of the tribes followed their direction. ("Native Americans of Franklin County PA, Tribes of Franklin County", http://www.chambersburg.k12.pa.us/about/schools/ham_hgths/keys/oldjail/Native%20Am) Many of the Delaware took the French side in the French and Indian War, joined in Pontiac's War, and fought on the British side in the Revolutionary War. Another tribe was the Susquehannock. The Susquehannock were a powerful Iroquoian speaking tribe that lived along the Susquehanna and in southern PA as well as northwestern MD. They also engaged in many wars with the settlers. The Shawnee lived in the same area as the Susquehannock's, were also allies of the French in the French and Indian War and of the British in the American Revolution, and were almost constantly at war with the settlers from 1755 to 1795.

2. William Penn, to prevent Maryland from laying permanent claims to land west of the Susquehanna River, and at the same time to keep faith with the Indians by not allowing settlers to occupy land that had not been purchased from the Indians, authorized Samuel Blunston, Clerk of Lancaster County, to act as Penn's agent in purchasing the Cumberland Valley and granting licenses to occupy these lands to the many settlers who were already sweeping in to the valley. The land was purchased from the Indians on October 25, 1736, and the Land Office was opened in January of 1737 for sale of land on the usual terms. These early land sales were known as "Blunston licenses" as there were no court houses in Lancaster County west of York. The amount paid for the valley was "600 lbs. of duffle match coats, 200 yards of half thick, 100 shirts, 40 hats, 40 pairs of shoes and buckles, 40 pairs of stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 knives, 100 houghs, 60 kettles, 100 tobacco tongs, 100

scissors, 500 owl blades, 120 combs, 2000 needles, 1000 flints, 24 looking glasses, 2 lbs. of vermilion, 100 tin pots, 24 dozen of gartering, 25 gallons of rum, 200 lbs. of tobacco and 1000 pipes.” William Penn, rumored at the time to be in financial trouble, desired to have the Cumberland Valley rapidly settled as far down to the controversial Maryland line as possible to help protect his land claim and to keep Lord Baltimore and the colony of Maryland in check. The old manorial system of land ownership was breaking down in Europe, creating a large class of landless men ready to seek new homes. Also, an increase in commerce and trade had led to an accumulation of capital available for colonial ventures. The Swedish and Dutch had financed their colonies thru land sales to settlers and speculators, and William Penn and Lord Baltimore were each running a similar business enterprise that was based on land sales to settlers of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Early History of Shippensburg: Cumberland/Franklin Counties PA, pp 1-2.
<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/cumberland/history/local/messian01.txt>

a. William Penn was born in London on October 24, 1644, the son of Admiral Sir William Penn. Despite high social position and an excellent education, he shocked his upper-class associates by his conversion to the beliefs of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, then a persecuted sect. He used his inherited wealth and rank to benefit and protect his fellow believers. Despite the unpopularity of his religion, William Penn was socially acceptable in the king’s court because he was trusted by the Duke of York, later to become King James II. King Charles II owed William Penn 16,000 pounds, money which Admiral Penn had lent him. Seeking a haven in the New World for persecuted Friends, William Penn asked the King to grant him land in the territory between Lord Baltimore’s province of Maryland and the Duke of York’s province of New York. With the Duke’s support, Penn’s petition was granted. The King signed the Charter of Pennsylvania on March 4, 1681, naming the new colony in honor of William Penn’s father. In 1682 the Duke of York deeded to William Penn his claim to the three lower counties on the Delaware River, which are now the state of Delaware. In October 1682 William Penn, the Proprietor, arrived in Philadelphia aboard the ship *Welcome*, laid out the 3 original counties, established Philadelphia as the capital, and summoned a General Assembly. “Pennsylvania History, Pennsylvania on the Eve of Colonization”, http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/VC/visitor_info/pa_history/whole_pa_history.htm

(3) In 1736 instructions were given by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to their agents that they should take special care to encourage the immigration of Welsh, English and Scotch-Irishmen to the Cumberland Valley and to send all the German immigrants, if possible, to the eastern side of South Mountain. The experience of mingling the two nationalities in Lancaster County (Philadelphia to Harrisburg and below) had not proven to be the best arrangement. There had been a number of riots and much hard feeling when the British and the Germans came together to hold elections. Regardless of these instructions, there was a double wave of population sweeping in; the Welsh, Scotch-Irish and English, with their daring energy and restlessness, spilled into the Cumberland Valley first and in great numbers. In September 1736, 1000 families sailed from Belfast and many of these after landing in Philadelphia quickly found their way into the Cumberland Valley. These Scotch-Irish, almost all of whom were Presbyterian of the real “blue-stocking” type, were

hardy, brave, hot-headed, excitable in temper and unrestrainable in passion; their hand open to a friend, as it was clenched against an enemy . They loathed the Pope and they did not respect the Quakers. They immigrated to the colonies because of the struggle in England between the Crown and Parliament. The Reformation had led to religious ferment and division, and minorities of various faiths sought refuge in America. The Welsh, who settled in and around Welsh Run, were Welsh Seventh Day Baptists and Church of the Brethren. Charles II and later monarchs routinely persecuted those sects. Also fleeing Europe were the Quakers, Puritans and Catholics from England, Scotch Calvinists via Glasgow or Ireland, Huguenots from France, and German Pietists from the Rhineland. The Scotch-Irish settlers in the Cumberland Valley were immediately followed by Germans and some Swiss; they were good judges of land, worked hard and practiced economy. With plodding industry and steadfastness, the Germans came to occupy the soil permanently while many of the Scotch-Irish after the Revolutionary War removed farther west to new adventure. The Germans began to arrive in the early 1740s because of wars in southern German, poverty and religious persecution, and their migration came at the time the Scotch-Irish immigration had reached its height. It was the onward flow of these two cultures that caused a great demand for land and necessitated the Indian land purchases of 1736 and later. By 1749 12,000 Germans had reached Pennsylvania but by 1775 there were 110,000 people of German birth in Pennsylvania, 1/3rd of the colony's population. "Pennsylvania History, Pennsylvania on the Eve of Colonization"

http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/VC/visitor_info/pa_history/whole_pa_history.htm

(4) By 1730 there were a few settlers in the Cumberland Valley but they were technically considered illegal residents because the Proprietor of Pennsylvania had not yet made a treaty with the Indians. Before 1729 the valley was known as the Indian Land of Chester County. Then, from 1729 to 1750 the valley was part of Lancaster County, before becoming a part of Cumberland County in 1750. In 1755, serious trouble with the Indians began because British Major General Edward Braddock, who had been sent earlier in the year to America as Commander-in-Chief of British forces, marched from Virginia on the French in Pittsburg and was defeated by the French and their Indian allies at Fort Duquesne. As a consequence, the seven year French and Indian War unofficially began in 1755 and the Cumberland Valley's population of 3000 settlers dropped rapidly to about 300 people. It was not until the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, when the Indians agreed to relinquish ownership of all lands west to the Muskingum River in Ohio that the settlers who had taken refuge elsewhere and hadn't migrated elsewhere returned to the valley.

"Welcome to the Kittochtinny Historical Society Website, Franklin County PA". <http://www.rootsweb.com/~pakhs/>. As shown below in the "1751 List of Taxables in areas of Cumberland County", Samuel McPherrin who bought this plantation in 1765 from James Brooke, did not flee the Indian attacks but remained in Antrim Township where his father John and Uncle William had settled in 1741 or 1742. Moreover, he was an Indian fighter: "Samuel McFerran" is listed as a Ranger in the Cumberland County militia under Captain Thomas McDowell, as is John Martin and 1st Lieut. James Martin. George Vance and John Vance are also listed in the same company. Years later, having grown up on her father's 650 acre plantation in now Carroll County MD, Samuel McPherrin's daughter Mary married a Martin but that Martin

was not a son of nearby neighbor Matthias Martin in then Frederick County. "Martin Family Genealogy of Northern Frederick County", May 27 2005 Email from Diana Lehman, dclehman@rcn.com. So the Martin Mary McPherrin married may have been the son of Rangers John Martin or James Martin of Antrim Township PA where her father had lived. Additionally, Samuel McPherrin's daughter Ann married a Robert Vance who may be the son of Rangers George Vance or John Vance of Antrim Township PA as the Vance name does not appear in Frederick or Carroll County records. They were also in Captain William McClellan's Company. American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania, Compiled by Virginia Shannon Frederick et al, Franklin County Chapter of the DAR, Chambersburg PA, 1969, p. 307.

(5) While the seven year French and Indian War lasted until 1763, the Indians were killing, scalping, kidnapping and burning out settlers in the Cumberland Valley years earlier. So much so that by late fall 1755, the Cumberland Valley settlers and British Army found it necessary to enter upon some systematic mode of defense. By 1753 the French had built 3 forts within then western Pennsylvania and had found strong allies among the Indians living there. British General Armstrong thus wrote from his barracks at Carlisle PA in 1755 to Pennsylvania Governor Morris: "I am of the opinion that no other means of defence than a chain of blockhouses along or near the south side of Kittatinny mountains from the Susquehanna to the temporary line (border with the Colony of Maryland), can secure the lives and property even of the old inhabitants of this county, the new settlements being all fled." By early 1756 the Pennsylvania General Assembly finally decided to take action to defend the settlers and voted to build a chain of forts along the Blue Mountains (now called the Catocin Mountains) and from the Delaware River to the Maryland line.

(a) Some forts were a log house surrounded by a high stockade which was made by digging a ditch in which logs were erected to form walls, with a water well. The other design was a log house with one door, a few small windows, and several small slits for gun ports. Surrounding that log house was a barrier made up of tree limbs pointing outward, tree stumps from the surrounding fields, and other rubble.

(b) Seven forts were immediately built in the Cumberland Valley, including Fort Davis which was a private fort that used the log house and tree limb barrier construction. "This fort was erected by Philip Davis in 1756, being about nine miles south of Fort Loudoun (which was 1 mile from the present town of Loudon), near the Maryland boundary line, and at the northern termination of one of the Kittatinny ranges (North Mountain), and which in early times and since has been known as 'Davis' Knob'. The fort was occasionally garrisoned by companies of rangers, who passed between the forts. By information furnished the writer by Doctor H. G. Chritzman, of Welsh Run, Franklin County, PA this fort seems to have located on a slight knoll, known as Casey's Knob, overlooking a spring, on the McPherrin farm, now owned by Royer's heirs, being two miles southwest of Welsh Run, this county." In Rupp's History of Franklin County, reference is made to a paper which was found among some documents in the Secretary's office at

Harrisburg, the paper being without date. It is headed "A Plan for the Defence of the Frontier of Cumberland County, from Philip Davis to Shippensburg: Let one company cover from Philip Davis to Thomas Waddell's and as John McDowell's Mill is at the most important path, most exposed to danger, has a Fort already made about it, and their provisions may be most easily had for these reasons, let the chief quarters be there. Let five men be constantly at Philip Davis', William Marshall's and Thomas Waddell's and ten return from thence in the evening. Likewise ten men sent from the chief quarters to the utter extremity, daily, to go by William Marshall's to Philip Davis' and returning the same way in the afternoon." Report of the Commission to Locate the Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Vol. I, Clarence M. Busch, State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1896, pp. 10-11 & p. 28.

(6) Philip Davis, the builder of Fort Davis in 1756 and the grandfather of Rebecca Davis who married Samuel's son, Rev. Thomas McPherrin, was one of the earliest settlers, a large property owner, a church leader and a local tax collector. "One authority states that King Shingas and his Indian comrade with an English name, Captain Jacobs, attacked it with about 18 other tribesmen on February 29, 1756. If so, it had only recently been constructed or had been built in the year before." "Fort Davis", <http://www.chambersburg.k12.pa.us/about/schools/ham-hghts/keys/oldjail/fortloudon>

(7) Along Pennsylvania Route 995 a mile south of Welsh Run and just before Bain Road, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has erected a road sign that reads "Fort Davis. Built about 1755, on land of Philip Davis. Farthest south in this State of a line of settlers' refuges from Indian attacks. The site is about a mile away." To find the site of Fort Davis, turn left on Bain Road and drive 1 mile to the Rock Hill Farm and the Conococheague Institute where the Philip Davis house is located, then continue on nearly a mile and there on the right side and to the left of a lane leading to a farmhouse just across Welsh Run is a large size monument stone with a tablet that reads as follows: "Fort Davis was located near this marker on the plantation of Philip Davis Welshman-Patriot-Member of the Presbytery of New Castle who built the fort about 1754 as a protection against the Indians. Marked by the Historical Commission and the Franklin County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution 1931. Welsh Settlement 1733-1931." This then is the location of the John and William McPherrin farms as also determined by the 1896 Commission to Locate the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania.

c. Since Fort Davis, the southernmost fort in Pennsylvania, was built on the McPherrin farm, we know that John, and his brother William who held an adjacent farm, settled 2 miles farther southwest of Welsh Run PA along Welsh Run. Welsh Run is a mountain stream, generally only 2 to 4 feet wide throughout its length but with a constant, year round good flow. It is one of two streams that begin in the mountain called Casey's Knob. Welsh Run flows north thru the village of Welsh Run and empties into the West Branch of Conococheague Creek. Welsh Run has no stores, about 20 homes, and one church.

(1) Presbyterian congregations were quickly organized in a number of places because, wherever the Scots-Irish went, one of their first efforts after locating

was to secure the preaching of the Gospel. The first preaching places in the Cumberland Valley were established in 1734 at Silver Spring and Meeting House Spring. By 1740 Presbyterian churches were found dotted over the valley, almost invariably in a grove of trees and near a spring of pure water. The population of the area reached 3000 persons but soon grew by 1750 to 5000. Nine-tenths of these were Scotch-Irish descent. "Early History of Shippensburg: Cumberland/Franklin Counties PA", <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/cumberland/history/local/messiah01.txt>.

(2) The existing Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church in Welsh Run PA was built in 1871 and named after its pastor. This church is built on the foundation of an earlier log church built in 1768, and Samuel McPherrin's son Reverend Thomas McPherrin was pastor during the Revolutionary War. Many pioneers and Revolutionary War soldiers are known to be buried within the churchyard although perhaps 70% of the gravestones have disappeared by 2005. The "Welsh Run Church" became known as "Lower West Conococheague Presbyterian Church" when it separated from the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian Church 4 miles to the north. It was organized in 1741 and was ministered by the Reverend Mr. Dunlap. The land was given by the Penn's, but the very first church was burned by the Indians in their wars with the whites. The site was changed to where the existing building now stands. American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania, Compiled by Virginia Shannon Frederick et al, Franklin County Chapter of the DAR, Chambersburg PA, 1969, p. 296.

(3) Because Welsh Run still exists, we know the John McPherrin farm is in today's Antrim Township, Franklin County about a mile north of the Mason-Dixon Line. By today's roads, and assuming that John's son Samuel traveled to this Maryland plantation by way of Waynesboro to Blue Ridge Summit and then thru the mountain pass west of Emmitsburg toward Taneytown, Samuel would have traveled 43 miles. On a good horse, this would have been at the upper limit of a one day's ride. We also now know that Samuel McPherrin most likely migrated because of the Seven Year Indian War, also known as the French and Indian War. Besides the loss of life and property caused by that war, the resultant Treaty of Paris signed on February 10, 1763 promised that settlers would not cross the Appalachians. Welsh Run is only 5 or so miles from that mountain range with a clear view of the mountains. The purpose of this provision in the Treaty was to ensure peace with the Indians while the benefit to the British Government was two-fold: financial benefits from extensive fur trade, and reduced need to maintain a large military presence in the Colonies. Another contributing factor to Samuel's migration was that good land in the Cumberland Valley had been occupied and settled and thus more expensive than land in the Colony of Maryland. "With the signing of the peace treaty with the French in 1763, many settlers were returning to their farms that had been laid waste. But again in July 1763 there was a terrible invasion of the valley. The Indians swooped down again...every stable and hovel was crowded with miserable refugees. Even the streets were filled with people." "Migration Routes from Pennsylvania to Maryland", <http://www.indwes.edu/Faculty/bcupp/genes/migrate.htm> and Early History of Shippensburg: Cumberland/Franklin Counties PA, p. 2. <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/cumberland/history/local/messiah01.txt>.

(a) The farm land of Welsh Run is very much like Scotland and northern Ireland. Small streams called “runs” abound, as do year round springs which pop out of the ground in many places, sink back into the limestone and then pop up again elsewhere. Wells are shallow but with very high recovery rates because of the limestone. Many of the fields are still dotted with limestone rocks and outcroppings on the surface. According to John Stauffer of the Conococheague Institute in Welsh Run, the settlers raised only small numbers of hogs, sheep and cattle; they planted corn and cereals, and they planted stinging nettle, hemp and flax for making cloth. These settlers were Welsh and Scots-Irish who were highly trained in making clothing from wool and hemp and linen from flax. Today, the area around Welsh Run remains a land of small farms (100 to 250 acres). The sheep, flax and hemp have been replaced by small herds of Holstein dairy cattle while corn, cereals and cattle feed crops are grown. Tobacco was never planted there and the farming industry has been maintained by German Mennonites who now heavily populate the area.

d. John McPherrin married twice and one of these women was named Martha, probably his 2nd wife based on then York County census lists. The other wife’s last name was Rebecca Sterling and she was the daughter of Sanders Sterling of Scotland. The Sterling’s are (rumored to be) descendent of the royal line of Scotland. John McPherrin had at least 3 children: Samuel (eldest), William and John (Jun.r). “Polly Beam posting ‘Re: McPherran’s in PA 1700s,
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/mcpherren/messages/22.html>.

e. The 1751 Return of Taxables for Cumberland County (today part of Franklin County) includes “Sam McFaran” (the Samuel McPherrin of this history) and “Josh. McFaran”, which could be father John McPherrin’s real given name, an error by the tax assessor, or a son of the elder John or his brother William. (“Early Tax Lists as given in the History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams and Perry Counties”,
<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/franklin/taxlist/1751t101.txt> John McPherrin and William McPherrin paid taxes in 1762 in then Cumberland Township, then York County. (“Dr. Basil Crapster Papers”, Historical Society of Carroll County). Both are also shown in the 1768 tax list of Cumberland Township. Monocacy and Catocin, Some Settlers of Western Maryland and Adjacent Pennsylvania and their Descendents, 1725-1988, Vol. II, edited by C. E. Schildknecht, Willow Bend Books, Westminster MD, 2001, pp. 7-8. In the Cumberland Township Return of Taxables for 1779, John McFerrin (Se’r) is shown as owning “300 acres, 0 Negroes, 2 Horses, 2 Cattle Tax 50.0.0 pounds. John McFerrin, his son, is shown as owning “0 acres, 3 Horses, 5 Cattle Tax 5.3.0” A year later, the Cumberland Township Return of Taxables for 1780, shows John McFerrin (Se’r) now only had 200 acres and 0 Negroes, 0 Horses 0 Cattle Tax 20.0.0. More importantly John McFerrin, his son, is no longer shown and likely migrated as his older brother Samuel had done 15 or more years earlier. Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XXI, State Printer of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg PA, 1897, pp. 158 & 319. York County had been formed on August 19, 1749 from part of Lancaster County and on 27 January 1750 Cumberland County was formed from that part of

Lancaster County which lay on the western border of York County. Today's Franklin County was formed on Sep 9, 1784 from part of Cumberland County. "PA county and township formation data"

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/1pa/history/local/patwps.txt>. John McPherrin was also a witness to will A-187 of John Darby written 22 April 1758 and a witness to the will of Henry McDonaugh of Cumberland Twp written 10 May 1758. On 30 Jan 1749/50, John McPherrin was a viewer for the petition of a road to be from Martin Kitch Miller's to the road from Potapscoe to Adam Furneys." "In April 1752, John and William McPherrin were among more than 25 who complained about the layout of a road from Hamilton Bann Township which goes thru Cumberland Township." "Email from Mary McPherron, direct descendent of William McPherrin, May 17, 2005".

(1) Perhaps a cousin or nephew of John McPherrin, an Andrew McPherran was born in 1755, emigrated with his family from the Highlands of Scotland in 1768 at the age of 13, settled in York County and enlisted as a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment in the Continental Army in March or April 1776 in York County (now Adams County) PA, became a Sergeant, and served 5 years. He received a pension for his military service during the Revolutionary War in May 1818 and lived at that time in Cumberland Township (now Huntingdon Township), York County (now Adams County) PA. "Dr. Basil Crapster Papers", Historical Society of Carroll County, MD. Andrew McPherran died in 1829. There are two tombstones beside his grave, unmarked. DAR records show that he married Mary Adams first and then Martha. He is buried in the Sinking Valley Presbyterian Cemetery at Arch Springs, PA. Mary Adams was the daughter of Thomas Adams of Huntingdon County (actually township) of PA. According to McPherran Family records, Mary Adams was related to John Quincy Adams, 2nd President of the United States." "Children of Andrew McPherran and Mary Adams were John, Samuel, Robert, Andrew, William, Adam and Polly. "May 19, 2005 email from Juniata Lechleitner (Nanalechen@aol.com), subject: McPherran."

f. John McPherrin and his brother William are listed in the York County (now Adams County) PA Tax List of 1741 as living in Cumberland Township (then actually Peters Township and now Antrim Township, Franklin County), which is only 43 miles by road today to the Maryland plantation John's son Samuel bought on May 23, 1765 from James Brooke. In the York County PA Tax List of 1762, John and his brother William are listed as still living in Cumberland Township. Beyond this, there is nothing more in the records of then Cumberland County about William and it is likely that he migrated with his family, perhaps in 1762 because the French and Indian War was still raging in the Welsh Run area and the vast majority of settlers in the lower Cumberland Valley had temporarily left for safety elsewhere or migrated south to the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee. Although his will was recorded in Cumberland Township on April 12, 1781, John McPherrin did not die until 1789. John McPherrin's son Samuel is not listed in the York County PA Tax List of 1762 and apparently had left Pennsylvania before 1762. Samuel was the eldest of John McPherrin's 3 sons and he married Ann, moved to Frederick County Maryland, bought the plantation we are writing about in 1765, and they had 3 sons Samuel, William and Thomas and 3 daughters Elizabeth, Ann and Mary. Samuel McPherrin

hadn't migrated very far as his new 650 acre plantation in Frederick County MD along "Monocacy Creeke and Piney Creeke" is only 43 miles southeast of his father John's farm in now Antrim Township, Franklin County PA. As stated earlier, the "1751 List of Taxables in parts of Cumberland County PA" and land warrants for the period 1743-1750 in the Pennsylvania State Archives for the surveyor's office show Samuel McPherrin was then living in Antrim Township near his father's farm but on his own land. Also, we learned earlier that Fort Davis was built on the McPherrin farm in PA in 1756 and that the Seven Year Indian War unofficially began in 1755 and raged in the Cumberland Valley until 1763. It therefore is likely that Samuel McPherrin did not migrate to this MD plantation until 1762 or perhaps as late as 1765. 1762 is a possibility because within 50 feet of this plantation house, Lysa Anne Baginsky found part of a surveyor's marker or tombstone in 1975 made out of local red stone with the partial inscription: 1762 and under that in capital letters AVI. It also is likely that Samuel McPherrin initially traveled here with one or more of his sons, decided on this site for his plantation, and then either "squatted" or perhaps spent time in contacting James Brooke who lived in present day Montgomery County. To locate James Brooke, Samuel may have read a notice posted on a local church or tavern door. Also, he might have gotten information about James Brooke from 1 of the 19 people who had earlier bought parcels of The Addition to Brooke Discovery on the Rich Land, some of whom were settlers instead of investors. Once having contacted James Brooke, Samuel may have rented the 650 acres until he had time to raise the cash in hand to pay the purchase price in Frederick Town on May 23, 1765. That would also have allowed Samuel time to sell his property in Antrim Township and build the log half of this plantation house before bringing the rest of his family from the relative comforts of Antrim Township PA. "Dr. Basil Crapster Papers", Historical Society of Carroll County, MD.

(1) The log houses that were built in the mid 1700s were generally of the rudest character, but were substantially constructed. If there were neighbors, it would have been custom for them to help Samuel. If there were none, Samuel would have had to rely on his own skills and the labor of his sons and any slaves he may have owned. The first step would have been to fell trees of the proper size and species. The felled logs would have then to be dragged or carried to the house site. The roof was either bark first soaked in water to straighten it or a straight-grained tree that was split into clapboards 4' long and as wide as the timber would allow. The floor was supported by puncheons made by splitting trees 18" in diameter and hewing the faces of them with a broad-axe. Finally, the house was ready for "furnituring", that is, supplying the house with a clapboard table made of a split slab and supported by 4 legs set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in the same way. Some wood pins stuck in the logs at the back of the house supported some clapboards that served for shelves for the family's few pewter dishes, plates and spoons but mostly wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins. If these last were scarce, dried gourds and hard shell squash made up the deficiency. A single tree fork, placed with its lower end in a hold in the floor, and the upper end fastened to a joist above, served for a bedstead by placing a pole in the fork, with one end through a crack between the logs of the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one within the fork, with its outer end through another crack. From the first pole, through a crack between the logs of the end of the house, the boards were put on which formed the bottom of the

bed. Sometimes other poles were pinned to the fork a little distance above these, for the purpose of supporting the front and foot of the bed, while the walls were the support of its back and its head. A few pegs around the wall for hanging the coats of the women and hunting shirts of the men and 2 small forks or buck horns to a joist for the rifle and shot pouch, completed the carpenter work. History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore MD, 1968, p. 69.

(2) The McPherrin family's dress would have been a combination of the European and Indian styles. The hunting shirt was in universal use and was a sort of loose frock coming halfway down the thighs with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more before being belted. The cape, which was large, was sometimes handsomely fringed by a raveled piece of cloth. At chest height, there would have been a pocket of sorts where Samuel could deposit a small stock of provisions, his tool for cleaning the rifle barrel, and any other article he felt he needed for a short march or journey. The hunting shirt was made of various materials such as linsey and sometimes of coarse linen or deerskin, both of which were cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. Samuel's shirt and jacket would have been fashioned after the common style, while his breeches, leggings and moccasins would have been dressed deerskin. His moccasins would have been fashioned from a single piece, with a gathered seam along the top of the foot, and another from the top of the heel without gathers, reaching as high as the ankle joint, or a little higher. A cap or hat of various form and material would have finished Samuel's attire. The McPherrin women would have worn linsey petticoats and bed gowns, went barefoot in warm weather, and in cold weather wore moccasins, overshoes, or shoe packs (tanned leather). The wardrobes of the family were hung in full view on the walls of the log house, sometimes serving to keep the wind from coming thru a crack. If there were any buckles, rings, buttons or ruffles, they were the relics of olden times, family pieces from parents or grandparents. History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore MD, 1968, pp. 70-71.

g. The Samuel McPherrin plantation is 3 miles south of the Mason-Dixon Line which divides Pennsylvania and Maryland. When the Lord Proprietor of Maryland opened central and western Maryland to settlers, one of the earliest land barons in the valley was John Diggs. Diggs, a grandson of the Royal Governor of Virginia, was a wealthy Catholic who played a dominant role in the sometimes bloody border dispute between the colonial governments of Maryland and Pennsylvania. With ownership of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Susquehanna River, Maryland pressed its claim of what is now middle Pennsylvania. Diggs believed his right to land, based upon his aristocratic standing, entitled him to most of northern and western Maryland. In 1732, Diggs formally claimed, though without any authority, all the vacant land on the Monocacy and its many branches. In July 1743, Diggs managed to receive title to three tracts of land in the Emmitsburg area and this allowed James Brooke to obtain his grant for 9078 acres known as "The Addition to Brooke Discovery on the Rich Land" on April 26, 1754. "A Short History of the Greater Emmitsburg Area," <http://emmitsburg.net/info/history.htm>, Emmitsburg Historical Society.

h. The disputed boundaries and cross border land grabs between the English colonies of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania arose from conflicting statements in colonial charters issued by different kings of England. To resolve the dispute, English surveyors and astronomers were sent to America to locate and establish legal boundaries. During the years 1763 and 1767, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the boundaries of 3 colonies: Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The line of the latter 2 was surveyed westward for 244 miles. Opposition by Indian tribes delayed its completion until 1784. The survey cost \$75,000 which was paid by William Penn and Lord Baltimore. An 8' wide vista was cut through the forests and small stone markers placed at each mile post, with larger stone markers bearing the coats of arms of Penn and Baltimore at 5 mile intervals. Between the American Revolution and the Civil War, the line acquired additional significance as the border between the Northern states that had eliminated African slavery and Southern states that retained the institution. Immediately prior to the Civil War, Southern slaveholding states were called Dixie. The term Mason-Dixon Line continues in use today to distinguish between Northern and Southern States of the American Union. "The Mason-Dixon Line", <http://civilwarhome/masondixon.htm>.

i. John McPherrin apparently died in early 1789 because on March 26, 1789 Samuel McPherrin made a court filing as "Surviving Executor of father John McPherrin, York County, yeoman" and paid himself 389 pounds from the estate. (Orphans Court, York County, Liber F, Folio 193). Franklin County had been formed from part of Cumberland County in 1750 but its first courthouse was not completed until 1793. Perhaps that is why Samuel filed in York County. ("Welcome to the Kittochtinny Historical Society Website, Franklin County, PA <http://www.rootsweb.com/~pakhs/>). Further, Will Abstracts show John McFerran of Cumberland Township made a will on March 3, 1783 naming Samuel McFerran as his Executor, Martha as his wife, 10 children (Samuel, Andrew, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, Agnes, Susanna, Martha, and Anne), and 1 grandchild (John McFerran, son of William). (Email, May 28, 2005, from Mary McPherron, Woodland CA)

j. Samuel McPherrin is listed in the 1790 Maryland Census, Frederick County section, as Samuel McPherrin, Sen.r with two females. Wife Ann was one but the other is unknown since in the last will and Testament which Samuel McPherrin wrote a year earlier (1789) he states all 3 of his daughters were married. Son Samuel McPherrin Jun.r is separately listed in the 1790 Census with a wife. Son William McPherrin is also separately listed with a wife, 3 sons over 16, 1 son under 16, and 4 daughters. Son Reverend Thomas McPherrin is not listed in the 1790 Census because he had moved back to Welsh Run, Antrim Township, in now Franklin County PA where he was raised, and where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church from 1774 until 1799. This is consistent with Samuel's 1789 will, in which Thomas is only bequeathed "my Clock at my Wifes decease", whereas Samuel and William will divide over 620 acres, the house and the barn. Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 Maryland, Genealogical Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1972, pp. 62-63.

(1) In this 1790 Census, Samuel McPherrin is listed as a Head of Family living with 2 females (his wife, Ann was 1 of them), all of them free whites, and 0 slaves. Their sons, Samuel and William, are separately listed as Heads of Families with 0 slaves. Samuel Jun.r is listed as living with 1 female. William is listed as living with 3 free white males aged 16 or older, 1 under 16, and 5 free white females. It is doubtful they were not slave owners because in Samuel McPherrin's last will and testament of the year earlier (1789), he bequeathed 2 slaves to his wife Ann. For taxation or some other reason, Samuel McPherrin did not declare slaves to the census taker. Also, a William McPherrin, either Samuel's eldest son or Samuel's Welsh Run nephew who may have moved to Frederick County from the Cumberland Valley was "fined 500 pounds of tobacco for not clothing servant properly. Servant now in Sheriff's custody." Frederick County, Folio 450.

(2) Laws concerning slavery stretch back to Maryland's beginning as a colony. Emerging from a series of statutory attempts by white labor masters to control white indentured servants, runaway laws became increasingly racialized as, more and more, tobacco planters used enslaved black workers and this caste of life-long, hereditary laborers had to have their movement controlled to ensure profitability. Maryland remained a slave owning state until the Civil War and slavery began here in the late 1670s. By 1676 "An Act Relating to Servants and Slaves (Assembly Proceedings, 1676, WH&L, p. 102) restricted freedom of movement for both slaves and indentured servants to 10 miles beyond their respective masters' plantations. Maryland's colonial legislators hoped the law would discourage non-slaves from assisting those on the run, while compelling non-slaveholding whites, specifically, to aid in the retrieval of those slaves that did run. Toward this end, the 1676 statute placed fines of 500 pounds tobacco upon free persons who "detained" known slaves from returning to their masters in a timely fashion. It also gave white citizens legalistic superiority over non-whites in particular. Any white could legally stop a person on the road or in town and demand to see documentary proof that the person was not an absconded servant or slave. Citizens might gain handsomely from these police powers, as rewards of at least 200 pounds tobacco were awarded for successfully capturing runaways.

(a) Maryland laws also required sheriffs, constables, and local authorities to post notices in public places (church doors and taverns especially) of suspected fugitives nabbed. Completing the system of apprehension and return of runaways, authorities established an Annapolis "clearinghouse" where fugitives might be brought for later retrieval by their owners. As originally instituted, Maryland laws doomed apprehended persons suspected of being runaway servants or slaves. Unable to prove their free status, and unclaimed by supposed owners, they often lingered indefinitely in detention facilities. After the turn of the 18th century, only blacks and mulattos suffered such a fate as legislators fixed a cap of 6 months on the detention of whites and Indians. During the early 1700s, municipalities sold at auction unclaimed blacks to recoup costs for their stay in jail.

(b) The early 1720s drew lawmakers to address the development of fugitive encampments in the "backwoods" toward the west of colonial settlement in the vicinity of the Monocacy River. Similar encampments—likely, however, to be

smaller and less established—existed elsewhere in the state. The problem of fugitive encampments persisted to such a point that lethal force proved acceptable in dealing with such “out-lying” blacks from the woods. If authorities killed a slave in such an action, the master would be compensated by the provincial government. From this point forward, homicide was justifiable in Maryland if it occurred during pursuit of fugitive slaves. “Beneath the Underground: The Flight to Freedom and Communities in Antebellum Maryland”, Maryland State Archives, p. 2, <http://mdslavery.net/html/antebellum/histlaw.html>.

(c) After time and again passing many more laws strengthening slavery in Maryland, Maryland passed a comprehensive legislative response to Nat Turner’s Rebellion in Virginia. This law was called “An act relating to Free Negroes and Slaves” (Laws of Maryland, 1831, Ch. 323) and it curbed the proliferation and dissemination of abolitionist, antislavery, and black insurrectionary literature. Maryland remained a slaveholding state until the Civil War (“History of Runaway Laws, Antebellum Maryland”, Flight to Freedom: Slavery and the Underground Railroad in Maryland, Maryland State Archives, <http://mdslavery.net/html/antebellum/histlaw.html>).

(3) The 1790 Census also shows there were 319,728 people living in Maryland, of which 103,036 were slaves. The principal migration to Maryland began in the 1740s but migration to the frontier settlements was initially slow because the pioneers were open to frequent attacks by hostile Indians ever since 1755 when British General Braddock had been defeated at Fort Duquesne, Pittsburgh PA by the French and Indians in western Pennsylvania. The first house in Frederick was not built until 1744 and by 1757 the city of Baltimore only had 20 houses and 100 inhabitants. While many of the first settlers in the Taney Town area were English or Scottish, most of the next wave of settlers of central and western Maryland were Germans whose parents had settled in southern Pennsylvania. As that land became more settled, their children or grandchildren pushed southwestward into then Frederick County, Maryland. They preserved their native customs and in some areas the only language spoken for years was German. “The Early Years of Tom’s Creek United Methodist Church”, John Fuss Jr., www.emmitsburg.net/archive_list/articles/places/churches/toms_creek_umc.htm, Emmitsburg Area Historical Society.

(4) As briefly mentioned above, the beginning of the recorded history of northern Frederick County is tied to rivalry between England and France. When the first Europeans settled here in the 1740s, the English government was casting a wary eye at French moves to claim the interior of the American continent. The English based their claims in North America on the discoveries of the Cabot’s in 1497 while the French pointed to the voyage of Verrazano in 1524. France’s holdings in western Pennsylvania and Maryland threatened to limit English influence to the coastal strip well east of the Allegheny Mountains and thereby prevent English dominance of northern America. To counter French encroachment, the English government in the province of Maryland began an active policy of promoting settlement of the wilderness. Settlers were organized into groups of hundreds. The

first settlers in the area of today's Monocacy River were collectively known as the Tom's Creek Hundred. Their settlement encompassed land from just north of present day Thurmont to the old Pennsylvania border, from the then "Monocacy creeke" to the Catoctin Mountains. The Tom Indians and the Tuscarora Indians who occupied this area had by this time either moved westward or died from European diseases such as small pox. As a result, the land occupied by the Tom's Creek Hundred was nearly devoid of local Indians and ripe for settlement by the English and Scottish, or so they first thought. There were still many unpredictable bands of marauding Indians that the early settlers in this area frequently had to contend with, particularly during the 7 year French and Indian War that stretched from 1756 to 1763 and for several years earlier. The Indians, allies of the French, knew the trails across the Catoctin Mountains from Emmitsburg to Frederick and used this knowledge to make surprise attacks to burn out, kill, scalp, or take settlers prisoner and then make safe retreat back over the mountains. While the Lord Proprietor opened the land to all settlers for a nominal fee, he favored a few select aristocrats, such as James Brooke, by offering them large tracts of land in reward for their support of the Crown.

(5) Unfortunately for the land speculators and the settlers, the race between the French and English for the interior of America soon got out of hand and the English were not only fighting the French, but their Indian allies as well. While little fighting occurred in this area, Indian raiding parties periodically moved through the area and many early settlers withdrew to the relative safety of the coastal cities. With the end of the Seven Years War (1756 to 1763), in which France ceded the interior of North America to the English thru the Treaty of Paris, settlers once again cast their eyes to the American wilderness. For the greatest part, the settlers flocked to the colonies to escape the poverty, wars and religious intolerance of their homeland and for the chance to own land and prosper. Situated just north of the Monocacy Road, the major transit route for Dutch and German immigrants heading from Lancaster and York to settlements in the Shenandoah, northern Frederick County was ripe for settlement. Full of streams and rolling hills, its picturesque countryside reminded many settlers of the homes they left in Europe. The beauty of the land was further enhanced by its availability and low cost. As tensions between the English and American colonists began to deepen in the 1770s, the English followed traditional warfare tactics and began to systematically occupy the major towns and the surrounding countryside. For the Tom's Creek Hundred settlers on the west bank of the Monocacy and Samuel McPherrin on the east bank, life on the northwestern frontier of Frederick County remained perilous, especially against the Indians but also against the British. "A Short History of the Greater Emmitsburg Area", Emmitsburg Historical Society, <http://www.emmitsburg.net/info/history.htm>.

k. When Samuel McPherrin recorded his purchase of this plantation from James Brooke on May 23, 1765 (discussed at the beginning of this paragraph), the Indenture (contract/deed) shows he also paid "the Sum of One Pound Six Shillings Sterling as an alienation fine on the within mentioned Six hundred and fifty Acres of Land".

(1) Besides the caution money payments discussed above, the Lord Proprietor had 3 other chief types of land revenue: alienation fines, manor rents and quit rents. An alienation fine was the fee required to be paid to the Lord Proprietor

whenever land granted to a tenant was transferred or conveyed to another person, the amount of the fine usually being equivalent to a year's rent. Alienation fines such as the one Samuel McPherrin paid yielded to the Lord Proprietor from 130 to 200 pounds sterling each year, whereas purchase or caution money payments from grantees such as James Brooke yielded between 1500 and 2500 pounds sterling per year. "Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland", Vol 415, p. 14, Maryland State Archives.

3. November 21, 1770. From Samuel McPherrin of Frederick County in the province of Maryland, farmer, to Samuel Brown of the County and province aforesaid, farmer. "All that tract or parcel of land being part of the addition to Brookes Discovery on the Rich Land lying and being in Frederick County aforesaid and on the South East side of Monocacy Creek...Containing fifty acres of Land...together with all and Singular the Improvements Conveniences and Advantages thereon or thereto belonging or anywise appertaining." Sold "for and in Consideration of the sum of fifty pounds Current Money of Pennsylvania." When Samuel McPherrin appeared before the Justices of the Peace to confirm his signature on the deed to Samuel Brown, his wife Ann McPherrin also appeared and freely relinquished her dower right. Frederick County, Liber O, Folio 190 thru 191.

a. Pounds Sterling were generally worth more than Maryland or Pennsylvania currencies---which were nearly equivalent.

b. Samuel McPherrin seems to have been an excellent businessman. By selling 50 acres to Samuel Brown (above) and 150 acres to James Petit (below), Samuel recovered 260 pounds, which left Samuel with 450 acres that now really only cost him 65 pounds.

c. Samuel McPherrin certainly raised a great deal of tobacco and cereals on this plantation, and did the labor principally by slaves. An act of Assembly also required every planter to annually put out 2 acres of corn to avert famine. ("Carroll Record of Histories of Northwestern Maryland, history of Middleburg District", 1904, Historical Society of Carroll County, Johnson Graphics, Westminster MD, 1994, p. 59.) He also would have had a few cows, hogs and sheep, the wool of which was essential for making clothing. He would also have planted stinging nettle, hemp and flax for making cloth. Not only were these necessities on the frontier but they were also things he had grown up with on his father's farm in Welsh Run and they had run in the blood of the Scots-Irish for generations before. His neighbor on the south boundary of this plantation was Jacob Sheets who soon constructed a saw mill and a mill on Piney Creek, and was a Revolutionary War soldier. As noted above, during the 7 year French and Indian War from 1756 to 1763, Samuel McPherrin fought the Indians as a Ranger at his home in Welsh Run PA in the Cumberland Valley. He was a staunch patriot who hated infringements, especially those by England, on his long sought liberties in the colonies. This would become especially apparent when he migrated southeast to this plantation in then Frederick County MD..

d. Samuel McPherrin was Presbyterian, as all Scots-Irish were, and this frontier area was then largely being populated by the Scots-Irish. In July 1876 the Rev.

William Simonton addressed the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Presbyterian Church of Emmitsburg at Tom's Creek. "They came from Scotland, the North of Ireland are frequently designated Scotch Irish, especially in local ecclesiastical history. They planted themselves upon the 'red lands' in the southeastern part of York County PA which then included Adams. Their settlements extended across the border of the Province into Frederick County MD then embracing also what is now Carroll County. They were a moral, frugal and industrious people. They brought with them the characteristics of their native country. Among these were courage, determination and an exalted spirit of patriotism. Being lovers of liberty and independence, they were pronounced in their opposition to all political tyranny. They were accordingly among the foremost to espouse the cause of the Revolution, and to resist the encroachments of the parent country. They were ardently attached to the doctrines and worship of their forefathers. They carried with them to their new homes in the wilderness, the Bible, the Confession of Faith and the Catechism, and as soon as circumstances would permit, they reared for themselves a sanctuary, and hard by a school-house. The birth date of this church was figured from the time the first service was held under the supply of Rev. Robert McMordie: 'The minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal show that the Rev. Robert McMordie was appointed to supply at 'Monakasy'. On the second Sabbath of September 1760...the precise locality is unknown and hence cannot be determined whether the services were held in the territorial limits of Emmitsburg or Piney Creek Church'. We do have knowledge though that Tom's Creek asked for and was accorded a supply who preached at Tom's Creek early in October 1761. From this meeting came the church which was called Toms Creek Church. It is known...that the original building stood on a piece of property one mile north of Emmitsburg, along the Gettysburg Road, and that the Presbyterian Cemetery still occupies that land." That location is 8 miles from the plantation of Samuel McPherrin. "Emmitsburg's Presbyterian Church", Ruth Richards, 1956, Emmitsburg Area Historical Society, <http://www.emmitsbur.net/cgi-bin/pf/ha/pf.cgi>.

(1) "Before 1760 a thrifty colony of Scots-Irish settled south of today's Gettysburg and about a mile north of embryonic Emmitsburg. and they established the Piney Creek Presbyterian meeting-house. Some of the settlers soon crossed the border into today's Frederick County MD and established the Tom's Creek Presbyterian meeting-house. Presbyterian preachers and money were scarce on the frontier and there soon arose a controversy over the boundary line of the area's 3 Presbyterian meeting-houses because each meeting-house would be assessed for the preacher based on the number of Presbyterians within their boundary. This dispute between the 3 local meeting-houses was in part settled by the Samuel McPherrin of this history. "We, the subscribers, Commissioners of Lower Marsh, Tom's Creek and Piney Creek congregations, being met this 25 of April 1765, in order to treat respecting the division lines between said congregations, have agreed that a line being drawn straight from Marsh Creek meeting-house to that of Tom's Creek, a line crossing that line at right angles at the end of 4 ½ miles from Marsh Creek meeting-house, and extended on one side to Tom's Creek, and on the other till it intersect Piney Creek congregation, shall be the division line between said congregations; and that the division line between Marsh Creek congregation and that of Piney Creek shall be midway between the meeting-houses of said congregations. Witness our

hands this day and year above written. *Et sic subscribitur.* John Alexander, Samuel McFarran, William Shields, Andrew Hart, William Cochran, John McKinley, James McGinley, William Porter.” History of Western Maryland Vol. I, J. Thomas Scharf, Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore MD, 1968, p. 584.

4. November 21, 1770. From Samuel McPherrin of Frederick County in the province of Maryland, farmer, to James Pettit of the province and county aforesaid, farmer. “All that tract or parcel of land being part of the a tract of Land Called the Addition to Brookes Discovery on the Rich Land... Containing One hundred and fifty Acres...together with all and Singular the Improvements Conveniences and Advantages thereon or thereto belonging or anywise appertaining.” Sold “for and in Consideration of the Sum of two hundred and Ten pounds Current Money of Maryland”. Frederick County, Liber O, Folio 62 thru 63.

5. Samuel McPherrin was not only a Ranger on the frontier of Welsh Run PA fighting the Indians in the Cumberland Valley but he was also a patriot of the American Revolution in Frederick County MD where he then settled. Frederick County was a hotbed of anti-British sentiment by 1765 The Stamp Act approved by the King of England that year “provided that all bill, bonds, leases, notes, ships’ papers, insurance policies, and legal documents, to be valid in the courts, must be written on stamped paper, which was to be sold by public officers at prices that constituted a tax....No section of the Province of Maryland was more determined by opposition manifested to the obnoxious measure than in Western Maryland, and on August 29, 1765, the new stamp distributor (Zachariah Hood who live in Annapolis) was burned in effigy on August 29, 1765 by the people of Frederick Towne.” History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, J. Thomas Scharf, Regional Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1968, p. 121.

a. The expenses of the 7 year French and Indian War and the subsidies to the King of Prussia had cost England vast sums of money and the King expected the colonies to pay. Lord Baltimore of the Colony of Maryland claimed exemption from taxation but the Assembly of Maryland disagreed and Frederick County was quickly left without funds and defenseless against the Indians, thus leaving the settlers to pay via taxation or perish. “The opponents of British authority began about this time to organize themselves in the colonies under the name of ‘Sons of Liberty’ and an organization of this sort was formed in Frederick County in early 1765 under the lead of Col. Cresap. Owing to discord and dissensions in the Assembly at Annapolis, these men met in Frederick Towne on December 6, 1765 and threatened to proceed to Annapolis and settle the dispute. Although the Stamp Act was repealed in May 1766, in June 1767 an Act of Parliament imposed a tariff upon glass, tea, paper, and printers colors. In November 1766 the act went into effect and was immediately followed by anti-importation societies all thru the Colonies. In 1773 the loyalist Governor of Maryland enacted a tax for the support of the established Church. This was a heavy burden on Frederick County as the amount assessed for support of All Saints Church parish being 1000 pounds a year.” History of Frederick County MD, T.J.C. Williams & Folger McKinsey, Vol. I. Regional Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1967, p. 79-80.

b. “Finally, on Sat the 2nd of July 1774 about 800 of the principal inhabitants of the upper part of Fred. Co. MD assembled at Elizabeth Town and being deeply impressed with a sense of danger to which their natural and Constitutional rights and privileges were exposed by the arbitrary measures of the British Parliament, do think it is their duty to declare publicly their sentiments on so interesting a subject, and to enter into such resolutions as may be the means of preserving their freedom. The following resolves were unanimously entered into.

“I. That the Act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor of the Town of Boston is a dangerous invasion of American liberty, and that the Town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause and ought to be assisted by the other Colonies.

“II. That the stopping of all commercial intercourse with Great Britain will be the most effectual means for fixing our Liberties on the footing we desire.

“III. That a General Congress of Delegates from the several Colonies to effect a uniform plan of conduct for all America is highly necessary...

“IV. That the surest means of continuing a people free and happy is the disusing all luxuries, and depending only on their own fields and flocks for the comfortable necessaries of Life.

“V. That they will not, after this day, drink any tea, nor suffer the same to be used in their families until the act for laying duty thereon be repealed.

“VI. That they will not after this day, kill any sheep under three years old.

“VII. That they will immediately prepare for manufacturing their own clothing.

“VIII. That they will immediately open a subscription for the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston.” History of Frederick County MD, T.J.C. Williams & Folger McKinsey, Vol. 1, Regional Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1967, pp. 82-83.

c. Numerous meetings were held in the Court House in Frederick after the July 2, 1774 meeting described above. Especially noteworthy for the history of this plantation is the large meeting which took place on January 24, 1775 at the Court House in Frederick, in which Samuel McPherrin was a participant. “The colonial government being about to fall to pieces and Governor Eden having in effect abdicated his office, it became necessary to organize another government, and this government took the form of committees of observation. Therefore, during this meeting a Frederick County government structure was decided upon. It was to be a committee of observation consisting of a large number of the leading citizens of the county. Events had now progress so far that the purchase of arms and ammunition was ordered. Maryland was expected to raise 10,000 pounds for this purpose and of this sum 1,333 pounds was put upon Frederick County. A committee for each division of the great territory of Frederick County was appointed to solicit subscriptions to this defense fund. These committees were called “hundreds” and

there were 33 of them. This plantation was in the one called Piney Creek Hundred. In certain portions of England the subdivisions of a county or shire were called hundreds from the fact they were supposed to contain 100 families, or 100 freemen, or 100 manors. The term was used in colonial Maryland as a subdivision of the Districts the county was divided into. History of Frederick County, T>J>C> Williams & Folger McKinsey, Vol. 1, Regional Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1967, p.85.

d. The January 24, 1775 meeting also appointed a committee to contract for powder and lead and to establish a gun lock factory in Frederick Towne. There were numerous small powder mills on the Monocacy and the Antietam and several of the iron furnaces soon began the manufacture of cannon. Consequently, at this meeting it was “Resolved, As the most convenient and effectual method of raising the sum of 1,333 pounds, being this county’s proportion of the 10,000 pounds which the provincial convention has appointed to be raised for the purchase of arms and ammunition, that a subscription be immediately opened in every part of the county, and the following gentlemen are appointed to promote such subscriptions in their several Hundreds:... For Piney Creek Hundred, Jacob Good, Samuel McFarren, Abraham Hiler, and John Key...” It was also decided at this meeting that the several collectors in each Hundred were to notify their fellow citizens to elect a committee within their Hundred that would, in turn, elect a “Committee of Observation” for the District it was in and provide Representatives to the county committee of observation. The Frederick County Committee of Observation “exercised all the functions of government during the turbulent and disorderly times from the date of its organization to the formation of the State Government in 1777. It executed the laws and tried and decided causes. History of Frederick County, T.J.C. Williams & Folger McKinsey, Vol. 1, Regional Publishing Co, Baltimore MD, 1967, pp. 85-87.

6. On February 15, 1789, perhaps because his father John had passed away several months before, Samuel McPherrin wrote his last Will and Testament as outlined in the paragraphs below but he does not die until approximately 1791 since his Inventory filed at Frederick County Courthouse is dated February 23, 1791 (Frederick County, Register of Wills, GM1, Folio 369 thru 370). Also, as recorded on January 9, 1793, the estate of Samuel McPherrin (Executors William, Thomas and Samuel) paid Thomas Harris one Pound, seven Shillings, eight Pence (1.7.8), William Currans 1.7.11, legacy to widow 206.4.6, Horse and saddle to Samuel McPherrin (son) & 12.0.0 (Frederick County, Register of Wills, GM1, Folio 450). Then, on August 21, 1793, his estate (Executors William, Thomas and Samuel) paid Matthias Fickle (a neighbor) five pounds three shillings and two pence debt (Frederick County, Liber GM1, Folio 471). Finally, on November 4, 1793, the estate of Samuel McPherrin (executor Reverend Thomas McPherrin) settled with Ann Vance, daughter of Samuel McPherrin as follows: “Received of the Rev’d. Thomas McPherrin, one of the executors of Samuel McPherrin late of Frederick County deceased, the sum of Forty three Pounds One Shilling eight Pence the whole of my distributive share of the estate of Samuel McPherrin deceased. Signed by Robert Vance and Ann Vance, his wife. (Western Maryland Genealogy, Vol. 16, No. 3, Abstracted by Patricia Abelard Andersen, GenLaw Resources, Gaithersburg MD, July 2000, p. 113). Below is