

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Funk, Jacob M., Farm
other names WA-II-0096; The Heaton House

2. Location

street & number 21116 Black Rock Road not for publication
city or town Hagerstown vicinity
state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21740

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 8-26-10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - Determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

Funk, Jacob M., Farm (WA-II-0096)
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
5	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: Barn

Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Outbuilding

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: Barn

Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Germanic with mixed stylistic influence, 19th c.

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof Sheet metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Description Summary:

The Jacob M. Funk Farm is a 7.6 acre property located on the north side of Black Rock Road, south of I-70, in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland. The house, which developed in an accretive process over a period of time from ca. 1800 through ca. 1900, is a two-story, four-bay building, with a two-story, two-bay ell extension to the rear. Attached to the ell is a frame addition, a porch infill and extension dating from about 1900. The farmstead also comprises a stone-end Swisser Barn, a stone spring house, and a stone dairy; all date from the early to mid nineteenth century. Toward the east end of the property is a one-story early twentieth-century frame building which was converted to a small cannery in the 1940s. The farm complex retains a high degree of integrity. Not contributing to the integrity of the property are a concrete stave silo and a loafing shed on the west side of the barn, which probably date from the 1960s.

General Description:

Following is a description of each of the buildings and structures on the property.

House: Facing south onto the north edge of Black Rock Road is the stone farmhouse. It is a two-story, four-bay building, with a two-story, two-bay ell extension to the rear. Attached to the ell is a frame addition, a porch infill and extension dating from about 1900. A two-story porch was added across the back of the building in 1984. The stonework is irregular, and has been repointed recently with a raised V profile in the manner of the original. The three eastern bays of the front elevation are grouped toward the eastern half of the house and the western bay is slightly set apart. Brick chimneys extend from inside each gable end, and the roofing material is sheet metal. Windows in the front section have wide wooden lintels and two-over-two-pane sash. The main entrance is in the third bay from the east end of the house. A transom and sidelights surround the front door. A one-story hipped roof porch with bracketed columns extends across the front elevation. The house is a vernacular building, with German influence in its four-bay, asymmetrical façade plan. The wide wood lintels and the transom and sidelights at the front door are indicative of the mid nineteenth century. The window sash and the front porch appear to be later features, ca. 1880.

The interior of the house at the first floor is divided into five main rooms and an entrance and stair passageway. The front door opens into the passageway, which runs front-to-rear of the main part of the house. The staircase rises against the east wall of the passageway. The staircase

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has a large, naturally finished turned newel post appearing to date from the late nineteenth century. Flooring in the passageway runs east-west, across the space rather than the regionally typical front to back floorboards. In 1970 a fire damaged the passageway, resulting in replacement of some of the rail and balusters.

The first floor room to the west of the passageway was heavily damaged by the 1970 fire. Currently the space on the west side of the passageway consists of one large room extending front-to-back of the main section of the house. A fireplace is approximately centered in the west end wall with a window on either side. There is one window in the front (south) wall, and a door in the north wall leading into the stone ell extension. In the east wall two doors open into the passageway. All of the woodwork was replaced after the fire. The current fireplace mantel was found stored in the milk house, and placed on the fireplace when the room was restored after the fire. The replacement mantel appears to date from the 1830s or '40s and fits well in the current location, suggesting that it might have been the original mantel for this space, removed during a renovation to the house.

The area to the east of the passageway is divided into two rooms, currently serving as a dining room and kitchen. The southeast room (dining room) was not affected by the fire. It has woodwork representing several time periods, including a fireplace mantel on the east wall with Italianate characteristics (pilasters, ogee-curved panel and wide shelf) and a cast iron arched insert added recently. The fireplace treatment appears to date from the late nineteenth century. Trim around the windows and doors has symmetrical molding with turned corner blocks and appears to date from the 1830s. The partition between the southeast and northeast rooms was moved in the 1970s, about a foot to the south. The room on the north side of that partition that was enlarged slightly is now a kitchen, a renovation that was made in the 1970s.

The above-described spaces occupy the main section of the house. Extending to the north are other rooms. A two-story stone wing to the rear, with one room on each level, attaches to the west side of the north wall of the main section. It appears to have originally been a kitchen, with a fireplace and winder stair in the north wall. It is floored at a lower level than the main part of the house with steps down from the west room to the rear wing.

On what was once a porch along the east wall of the wing is an enclosed space, now containing a powder room and a laundry room. The original exterior window with a pair of three-panel shutters remains in place in the laundry room. The porch was enclosed ca. 1900.

Extending behind the current kitchen is a room added ca. 1900 by framing in the space between the ell extension and the main part of the house.

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The second floor follows a floor plan similar to the first, except that there are two rooms on the west side of the stair hall. A variety of woodwork trims appear in the second floor rooms of the main section, all suggestive of the 1830s. The door leading to the attic is reused from an earlier period. It has six raised panels framed with ovolo molding, without a quirk, typical of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

The cellar reveals the apparent remnant of an earlier house, a part of which became incorporated into the present building. Under the east rooms of the main section and a portion of the stair passageway is a cellar room with a fireplace in its east wall. The fireplace is stone and retains two iron swivel cranes. In the north wall, now adjacent to the cellar area of the ca. 1900 frame addition, is a formerly exterior window with a massive mortised-and-tenoned frame, pegged joints and ovolo trim with a quirk. Notches in the framing mark the location of shutter hardware. Opening from this room to the west section of the cellar is a wide door with six nearly equal-sized raised panels with quirked ovolo trim. This remnant appears to be the oldest surviving part of the house and is characteristic of the 1790-1810 period.

The name and date, "John Adams, Smithsburg Maryland, April 2, 1882" is inscribed in the attic. John Adams was a brother-in-law of Jacob M. Funk. According to Williams' *History of Washington County*, and to descendants of the family who owned and farmed the land from the 1760s-1951, the house was rebuilt in 1881. Architectural features remaining in the building suggest it was originally constructed earlier and extensively remodeled in the late nineteenth century.

The architectural evidence in the house suggests five periods of construction during ownership of the Funk family. First is the remnant of a first- or second-period dwelling, the remains of which consist of the east cellar room with its associated features. The second phase would have been construction of the main part of the stone house, with trim and detailing dating from ca. 1835. The third phase is the stone ell extension which may be only slightly later than the construction of the main part of the house. It was built with three walls to attach to the main section. Fourth was the 1881-1882 "rebuilding" referenced in Williams' *History*. Representing this period are the front door and trim, window sash, porch, portions of the main staircase, dining room fireplace mantel and other components. The final construction phase during Funk ownership was the frame addition enclosing and extending the east side rear porch that occurred ca. 1900.

Barn: Just to the southwest of the house is a stone end Pennsylvania "Sweitzer" barn with full stone ends and vertical ventilation slits. The barn sits gable to the road with the forebay facing west. The frame forebay lengthens the width of the barn, creating the characteristic uneven

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gable line of Sweitzer barns. The ramp leading into the upper threshing floor and mow area is stone-lined and on the east side of the barn. Most barns are situated with their forebays facing south or southeast, making this example unusual. The barn with its full stone end wall appears to date from the early nineteenth century.

Dairy: Located just east of the rear of the main house is a small stone dairy, at the edge of Black Rock Run. It has a wood shingled gable roof and an entrance in the south gable wall. There is a window in the north wall. The building currently is used as a garden house. The dairy appears to be contemporary with the other stone buildings in the complex.

Springhouse: On the opposite side of Black Rock Run, some distance north of the main buildings, is a small gable roofed stone springhouse. It faces south with the entrance in the south gable elevation and appears to be contemporary with the other stone buildings in the complex.

Presumed Cannery Building: Located to the east of the main buildings, along Black Rock Run, stands a frame building on poured concrete foundations. The building is gable-roofed with a double-door entrance in its south end wall. German siding covers the walls. Hinged openings along each side allow for lifting of wall sections to open both sides of the building about four feet above floor level. At the interior, framing is exposed, with a lower level at the rear of the building adjacent to the stream bank. The building appears to date from the early twentieth century. The original purpose of this building is unknown, but local informants say that it was converted to cannery by Clifford Funk in the 1940s.

Frame Loafing Shed: To the west of the barn is a frame livestock loafing shed from the dairy operation which once occupied the barn and associated buildings. The structure is in very poor condition, and no longer functions for its intended purpose. It likely dates from the 1960s.

Concrete Stave Silo: At the corner of the loafing shed is a concrete stave silo. It appears to be in relatively good condition although it is unused. It likely dates from the 1960s.

The following lists itemize the components that contribute and those that do not contribute to the historic character of the place.

Contributing:

House: 1 contributing building
Barn: 1 contributing building
Dairy: 1 contributing building

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Springhouse: 1 contributing building
Cannery: 1 contributing building

Non-contributing:

1960s loafing shed: 1 non-contributing building
1960s silo: 1 non-contributing structure

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1800 - 1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Jacob M. Funk Farm is significant locally under Criterion A for its long occupation by a prominent family and its association with agricultural development in Frederick and Washington counties. The farmstead derives further significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of regionally prominent stone construction. The house, barn, dairy and springhouse, all constructed of stone along Black Rock Run, date from the 1800-1840s period. The house illustrates the changing patterns of occupation and development of architectural styles and trends over an extended period of time, beginning with the surviving pieces of a late eighteenth through early nineteenth century habitation, followed by substantial rebuilding and alteration ca. 1835, and again in the 1880s. The collection is part of a finite group of stone buildings, a prominent regional construction type from the late eighteenth through the mid nineteenth century in the Cumberland Valley section of Washington County. The buildings reflect German-vernacular patterns familiar in the mid Maryland region. An early twentieth-century frame canning shed also contributes to the integrity of the complex. Not contributing to the property are the 1960s silo and loafing shed. Although there was a fire and rehabilitation in the 1970s, the architectural and historical character of the property remains intact. The period of significance begins ca. 1800 with the construction of the complex and ends in 1951, when it was sold out of the Funk family.

Historic Context

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled the area now encompassed by Washington County in the 1730s and 1740s. Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier for settlement. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale, much of it to Pennsylvania Germans migrating through the area seeking farmland in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, the Antietam Creek drainage was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed.

Settlement was sparse until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763 and the end of Pontiac's rebellion the following year. Thereafter, settlement progressed rapidly as transportation routes improved and word of the rich farmland in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys spread. The underlying limestone made the land fertile, and especially well suited for the production of grains. Numerous limestone outcrops, which give special visual character to the landscape, provided building material for houses, barns, outbuildings, and fences. The speculators who acquired large grants of land as investments began to subdivide and

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sell smaller tracts of 100-300 acres, which were ideal for a profitable family farm. As farms developed, numerous mills were established along the Antietam, Conococheague, and Beaver Creeks to process the grains into flour for easier transportation. Inhabitants prospered, towns and villages grew to support the local population.

In 1776, Elizabeth Town (later known as Hagerstown), already a significant crossroads for the transportation and marketing of farm products, became the county seat of Washington County. The 1794 Dennis Griffith map of Maryland (see attached detail) illustrates the many roads out of Elizabeth Town, including a road running to the southeast and passing through Funkstown established by Jacob Funck in 1767.¹ This was the main wagon road to Baltimore, passing through Turner's Gap into Frederick County. Just northeast of this was another road which continued across Beaver Creek and over South Mountain into Frederick County via Orr's Gap (in 1879 the Beaver Creek and South Mountain Turnpike). With interior farmers totally dependent on such roads to move their products to market, Maryland promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads.

In 1806, the Thomas Jefferson administration undertook the construction of a federal highway that led into the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands. The National Road, which began at Cumberland, Maryland, connected to the port at Baltimore with a collection of private turnpike segments upgraded to become part of the National Pike. The final link in this series of upgrades was the Boonsboro-Hagerstown Turnpike, which was resurfaced and improved in 1823. The National Pike was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America.

By 1860, the area was prospering, achieving a high level of grain-based cultivation and an intensive milling industry. The prosperity of the greater region led to its being served by other important transportation routes. In addition to the already established system of turnpikes and the National Pike, the Cumberland Valley Railroad established service to Hagerstown in 1860. The B&O Railroad, forced to lay its tracks in neighboring Virginia (now West Virginia) by the C&O Canal Company, provided transportation, constructing a spur to Hagerstown in 1867. In 1873, the major railroad to serve Hagerstown, the Western Maryland, completed track to the City, followed by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad (later Norfolk and Western) in 1880. These railroads connecting to one another converged on Hagerstown, providing ready access to markets for farms and industry and giving the town its nickname the "Hub City."² The growing dominance of the railroad however, contributed to the gradual decline of the grain-based farming economy of the region, by promoting the growth of larger Mid-western farms.

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The second half of the nineteenth century in the west-central Maryland "bread basket" saw a slow decline in the dominance of grain production and milling, largely due to the advances in steam powered mills and the railroad. In 1880, "Flouring and Grist Mill Products" were the second leading industry in Maryland, followed closely by a newcomer to the list of industries, "Fruits and Vegetables, Canned." By 1900, fruit and vegetable canning was the second leading industry in Maryland and flour and gristmill products did not appear among Maryland's major products at all.³

The turn of the twentieth century brought the development of the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban electric railway to Frederick and Washington counties. A boon not only to the farmers transporting produce to the Frederick and Hagerstown markets, the railway also promoted passenger travel and summer resort businesses. The development of the interurban railway in the region was part of a national trend toward mechanized mass transportation, particularly in urban areas. These transportation innovations impacted residential development, not only around the cities, but also in rural areas.

The eventual demise of the electric railway followed the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s with the realignment of Route 40 to replace the old, twisting National Pike route (now Alternate Rt. 40), and culminated in the 1950s and 1960s with the Interstate Highway system, in this case Interstate 70. Such roads generally by-passed the small towns which had grown along the historic transportation routes, but provided fast, affordable transportation routes by truck to markets.

Architectural Context

During the century from 1763-1860, this first period architecture was gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large Swisser barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of west-central Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone, brick or larger log or timber frame dwellings.⁴

Due to the predominance of first and second-generation German settlers in Washington County, there are some early buildings that exhibit distinct Germanic influence. By the early nineteenth century, the use of the traditional Germanic plan was synthesized with more formal Georgian or Neoclassical stylistic elements that were influencing contemporary architecture. The old

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continental type was gradually replaced by several hybrid arrangements with end chimneys and more formal facades, but with some traditional elements such as the floor plan often remaining.⁵

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later nineteenth century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Mid Maryland's barns originated in Pennsylvania, springing from German and English precedents. The region's first barns were the small log structures described in inventories of Conococheague Manor and other eighteenth century documents. By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the barns familiar to us as hallmarks of the region appeared. These bank barns, built of log, stone, brick or frame covered with vertical siding typically, have a ramp at the back providing access to the upper threshing floor and an overhanging forebay at the front. The gable-end profile of barns varies among subtypes. Symmetrical gables and closed-end forebays tend to be a bit later than extended forebays. Stone barns tend to be earlier than brick barns, their date range is principally 1790-1850.

Commercial orchards and "truck farms" also developed in mid Maryland in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition to large scale tree planting, they are identifiable by large buildings where picked fruit was collected and packed, and held for shipment. Packing houses occasionally were fashioned from preexisting Pennsylvania style barns, but more frequently were separate newer buildings. These are typically of block, metal or frame construction with shed or gabled roofs and often with sprawling shed extensions where stacks of wooden palettes and crates are stored.

Resource History

Among the early settler-farmers in what was then still Frederick County was Michael Funck (Funk), who began purchasing land in Maryland in 1752. Michael Funck probably emigrated from Germany through the Netherlands during the mid-century wave of immigration encouraged by William Penn and Daniel Dulaney. He may have arrived in Philadelphia from Rotterdam in 1747 on the ship *Restauration*.⁶ Moving south from Pennsylvania, Funck established himself on

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a 150-acre tract called Harrod's Profit, purchased from Daniel Dulaney in 1762. The farm was enlarged to 311-acres called Resurvey on Harrod's Profit in 1767 with the addition of several smaller tracts patented by Michael Funck (spelled Funk by the clerk) in 1752 and 1755.⁷ By 1784, Henry Funck, likely the son of Michael, was in possession of the home farm and had it resurveyed and patented under the name Harwood's Profit.⁸

Over the following forty years Henry Funk - at some point the "c" was dropped - added land from other patents and sold bits of his own patent land. At the time of his death around 1825, his farm encompassed 375 acres. Funk had three sons that survived him, Henry, David, and Jacob. It was among these three that the farm was partitioned in 1825 (WC Deed Bk HH, p. 546; see attached plat). Jacob Funk received the southernmost tract of 105 acres, with a barely contiguous north section located on the north side of Black Rock Creek, separated by an odd dog-leg section owned by David Funk. The location and shape of the subject Jacob M. Funk 7.6-acre farmstead indicates that Jacob Funk likely purchased the parcel on the north end of his tract from his brother David or his heirs (see attached for comparison of the 1992 plat with the 1859 map boundaries). No deed record was found for this transaction; however, by 1872 the farm totaled 112 ¼ acres, indicating the addition of just over 7 acres to the Jacob Funk farm.

Jacob Funk likely began construction of his farmstead ca.1830. The full stone-end bank barn with extended frame forebay (an asymmetrical gable profile) was a relatively common style in the region during the first third of the nineteenth century.⁹ Elements of the stone farmhouse, significantly altered around 1881, also point to a ca.1830 construction date. Oddly, a dated stone on the west gable wall of the house is inscribed "D.K. 1846," a name and date that does not coincide with any of the current documentation of the farm's history. Unfortunately the 1859 Thomas Taggart map of Washington County (see attached) showed the Jacob Funk farm as it was partitioned to him in 1825 without the additional seven acres or any indication of the house. However it appears likely the farmstead was initially constructed ca. 1830.

Jacob Funk was born in 1793 and married Susanna Myers in 1824. The 1850 U.S. Population census listed Jacob Funk, a 57-year old farmer, and his family living on real estate valued at \$6,000. Immediately adjoining was his nephew George Funk (son of David), a 41-year old farmer with property valued at \$6,500 (Garron's Loss, WA-II-192). Jacob Funk's family included his wife Susanna, three daughters and three sons including young Jacob (Myers), age 12. By 1860, Susanna (Susan) was a widow living with two daughters, Mary and Catharine, oldest son Henry, listed as "farmer," and the two younger sons, Jacob and Jeremiah, ages 21 and 20 respectively. By 1870, Jacob M. Funk, son of Jacob and Susanna, was listed as the head of the household, with his wife Kate, his sister Catharine, and two young white servants. The

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census-taker indicated that Jacob and Kate were married that year in the month of March. Local histories indicate that Jacob M. Funk was born in 1838 on this farm.

It was in 1873 that Jacob M. Funk's brothers and sisters officially transferred the title to the home farm (WC DB WMcKK 6, p. 413). The farm was 112 and one quarter acres, beginning on the north side of "Black Rock Run." Jacob, like his father and grandfather and various Funk relatives, bought and sold land, held trusts or mortgages for neighbors, and was generally a very successful businessman and farmer. In 1881, according to historian T.J.C. Williams writing in 1906, Jacob M. Funk substantially "rebuilt the house and...made other improvements" to the farm.¹⁰ These alterations to the house appear as distinctly Victorian-era features, including the two-over-two pane windows and some interior woodwork.

Jacob M. and Kate Funk had two children, Nannie and Frank L. The two inherited the 112-acre home farm, along with another nearby farm known as the Bear farm, the "Pen Rock Hotel Property" near Pen Mar Park, and several other Pen Mar area properties. By 1910, Frank had married Laura. Apparently the family, including Nannie, moved to the Bear farm around 1917 (Laura M.B. Funk, personal communication). In 1929, Nannie transferred her interest in the property to her brother Frank, reserving a life estate and noting that it was the Bear farm "upon which the said Frank L. Funk and I now reside" (WC DB 184, p. 493). Laura Funk, interviewed at age 95 in 1973, recalled that the Jacob M. Funk farm was tenanted from 1917 to 1951. Some time after 1930 son Clifford E. Funk, who had been teaching in Garrett County, returned home and tenanted the old home farm (Jacob M. Funk Farm). It was he, according to local and family lore, who created the cannery. In 1950, Clifford Funk was killed by a bull on the farm (Norma Heaton, personal communication). The following year, the farm was sold out of the Funk family to Eleanor Walrath (WC DB 261, p. 28).

Evaluation:

The Jacob M. Funk Farm/Heaton House farmstead retains a high level of historical and architectural integrity, depicting nearly 200 years of one family's occupation with the buildings' evolution with additions and alterations as the farm passed from generation to generation of the Funk (Funk) family. The 7.6 acres of the current parcel also appears in outline as part of the larger accumulated acreage with its distinctive shape as an appendage of the larger farm.

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Section 8 Page 7

- ¹ It is not known if Jacob Funck was related to Michael Funck (Funk).
- ² Paula S. Reed, "Railroad Heritage Context Report" (Hagerstown, MD: City of Hagerstown, 1992), 10.
- ³ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in *Maryland - a History, 1632-1974*, ed. Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), 483, 484.
- ⁴ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid-Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context" (Catocin Center for Regional Studies, draft 2003), 26.
- ⁵ Much of the information in this section was developed in Paula S. Reed's doctoral dissertation entitled, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional Environmental, Technical and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction," The George Washington University, 1988.
- ⁶ "Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild, Ship Restauration," www.immigrantships.net/v4/shipsv4/restaurationv4.html. Also on the ship's passenger list were Peter Wittmer, Friedrich Rohrer, Samuel Rohrer, and Jacob Graff, all names that became familiar in Washington County by the second half of the eighteenth century.
- ⁷ Plats.net, MSA S 1197-3913, www.mdarchives.state.md.us. The other tracts were Margarets Industry, 50 acres, and New York, 18 acres.
- ⁸ Washington Co. Patented Certificate #773, MSA S 1208-814. The name change may be due to a clerk's error rather than an official change as the tract is called Harrod's Profit in later deeds.
- ⁹ Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992), 60.
- ¹⁰ T.J.C. Williams, *A History of Washington County Maryland*, (Hagerstown: John M. Runk & L. R. Titsworth), 996.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-0096
Jacob M. Funk Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, MD
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

Bruchey, Elinor. "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914." In *Maryland – a History, 1632-1974*, ed. Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, 483-484. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

Ensminger, Robert F. *The Pennsylvania Barn*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

"Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild, Ship Restauration,"
www.immigrantships.net/v4/shipsv4/restaurationv4.html.

Plats.net, www.mdarchives.state.md.us.

Reed, Paula S. "Railroad Heritage Context Report." Hagerstown, MD: City of Hagerstown, 1992.

Reed, Paula S., & Assoc. "Mid-Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." Catocin Center for Regional Studies, draft 2003.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, ed. *Maryland – a History, 1632-1974*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

Washington County Land Records.

Williams, T.J.C. *A History of Washington County Maryland*. Hagerstown: John M. Runk & L. R. Titsworth, 1906.

US Census Records.

Funk, Jacob M., Farm (WA-II-0096)
Name of Property

Washington County, MD
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.6 acres USGS Hagerstown, MD quadrangle map

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	2	7	3	8	4	2	4	3	8	4	2	7	5	3										
	Zone		Easting						Northing						Zone		Easting			Northing						
2																4										

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed PhD; Edith B. Wallace

Organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc. date 8/09

street & number One West Franklin Street telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-II-0096
Funk, Jacob M., Farm
Name of Property

Section 10 Page 1

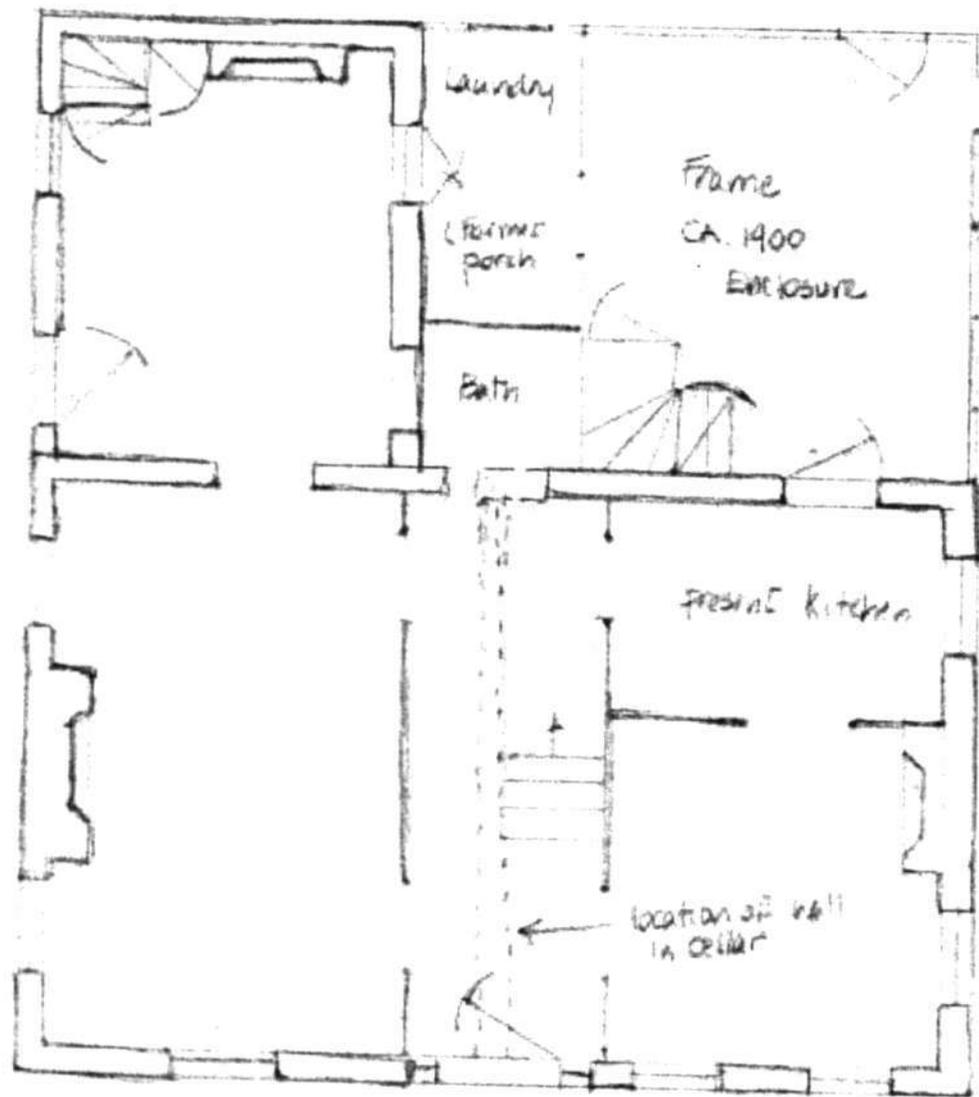
Washington County, MD
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the nominated area contains the entire 7.6 acres associated with the property, as shown in the attached 1992 house location survey plat.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is the entire parcel associated with and encompassing the remaining buildings of Jacob M. Funk's Farm.



Jacob M. Funk Farm
Heater House

WA-II-0096

2116 Black Rock Road
Hagerstown, MD 21740

Sketch Plan (Not to Scale)

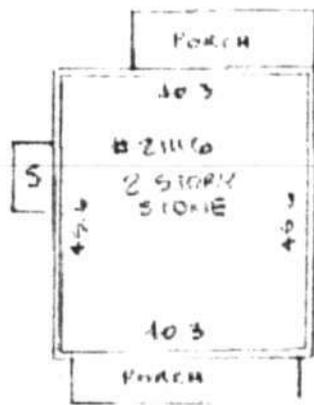
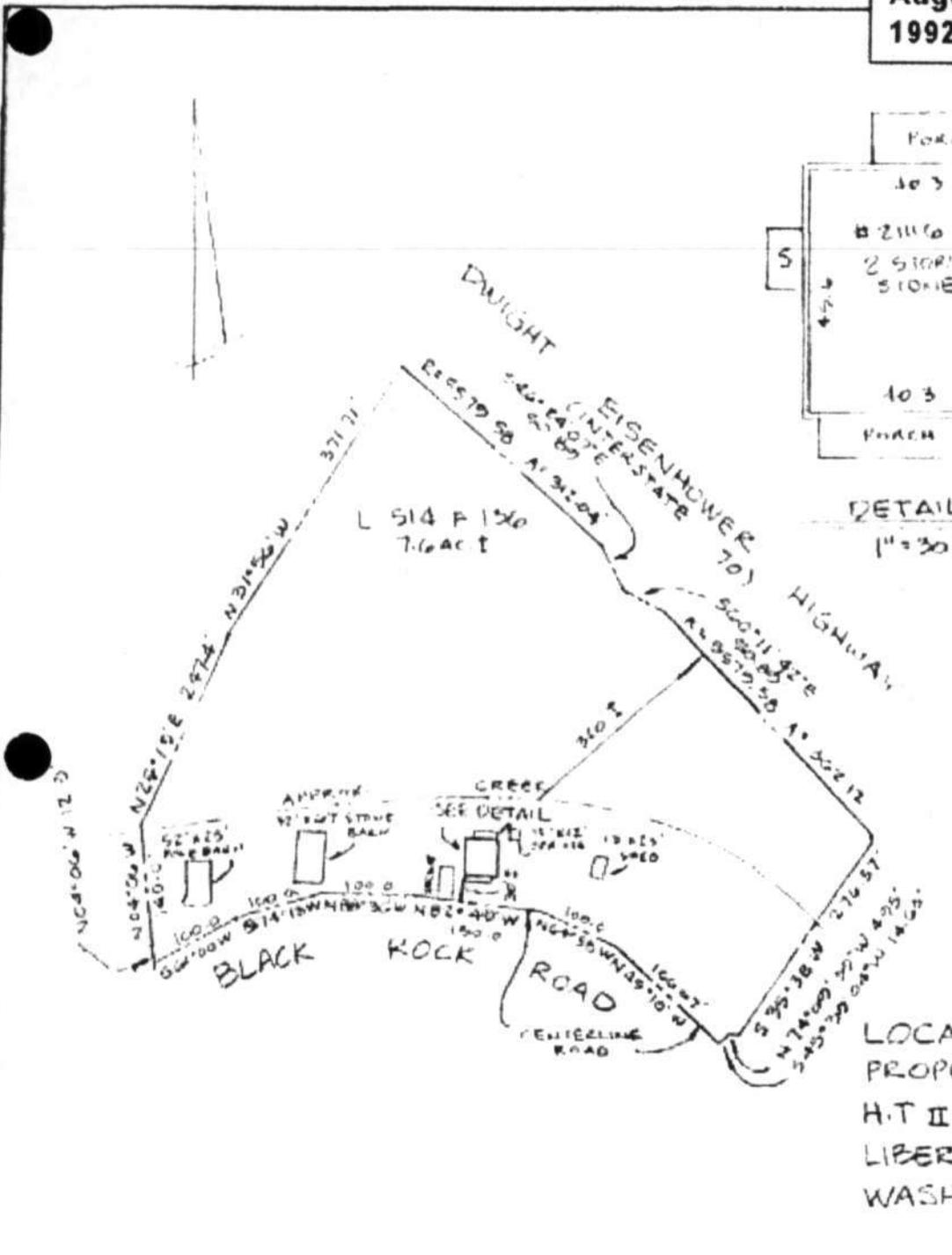
Black Rock Road

FN

CASE No

WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
 Washington Co., MD
 August 2008
 1992 Survey Plat - Site Plan

NOTE: This location for title purposes only - not to be used for determining property lines. Proper



LOCATION OF HOUSE
 PROPERTY OF
 H.T II + N.D.Z. HEATON
 LIBER 514 FOLIO 136
 WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

HJD FLOOD PANEL NO. 210070-0160A

ZONE: A

<p>CERTIFICATE</p> <p>I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE POSITION OF ALL THE EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY HAS BEEN CAREFULLY ESTABLISHED BY A TRANSIT TAPE SURVEY.</p> <p><i>David L. Haller</i> DAVID L. HALLER MARYLAND R.P.L.S. 160 240</p>	<p>REFERENCES</p> <p>PLAT BK</p> <p>PLAT NO.</p>	<p>HALLER ASSOCIATES</p> <p>SURVEYING • ENGINEERING • PLANNING</p> <p>1911 863 1543 522 TRAIL AVENUE, FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21701</p>
	<p>LIBER 514</p> <p>FOLIO 136</p>	

CASE No

NOTE: This location for title purposes only - not to be used for determining property lines. Proceed

WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
August 2008
1992 Survey Plat - Photo Views

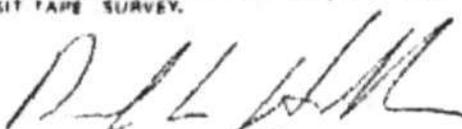


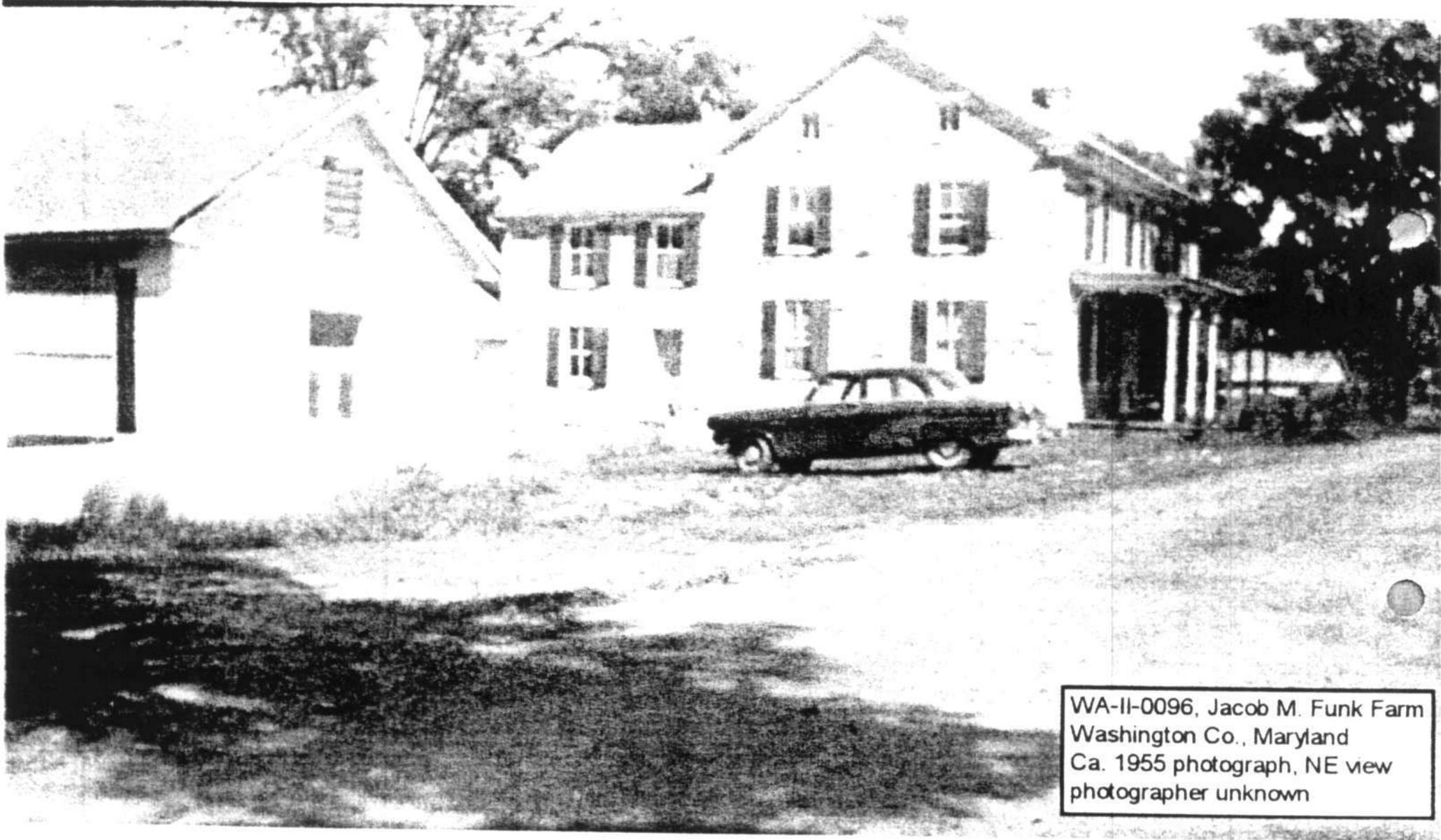
LOCATION OF HOUSE
PROPERTY OF
H.T. II & N.D.Z. HEATON
LIBER 514 FOLIO 136
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

Photo view and number

MUD FLOOD PANEL NO. 240070-0160A

ZONE: A

CERTIFICATE I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE POSITION OF ALL THE EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY HAS BEEN CAREFULLY ESTABLISHED BY A TRANSIT TAPE SURVEY.  DAVID L. HALLER MARYLAND R.P.L.S. No. 346	REFERENCES PLAT BK PLAT NO. LIBER 514 FOLIO 136	HALLER ASSOCIATES SURVEYING • ENGINEERING • PLANNING 12011 543 1643 522 TRAIL AVENUE, FREDERICK MARYLAND 21701
	DATE OF SURVEYS WALL CHECK HSE LOC 6-30-02 BOUNDARY	SCALE 1" = 200' DRAWN BY JH JOB NO 02-3531



WA-II-0096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., Maryland
Ca. 1955 photograph, NE view
photographer unknown

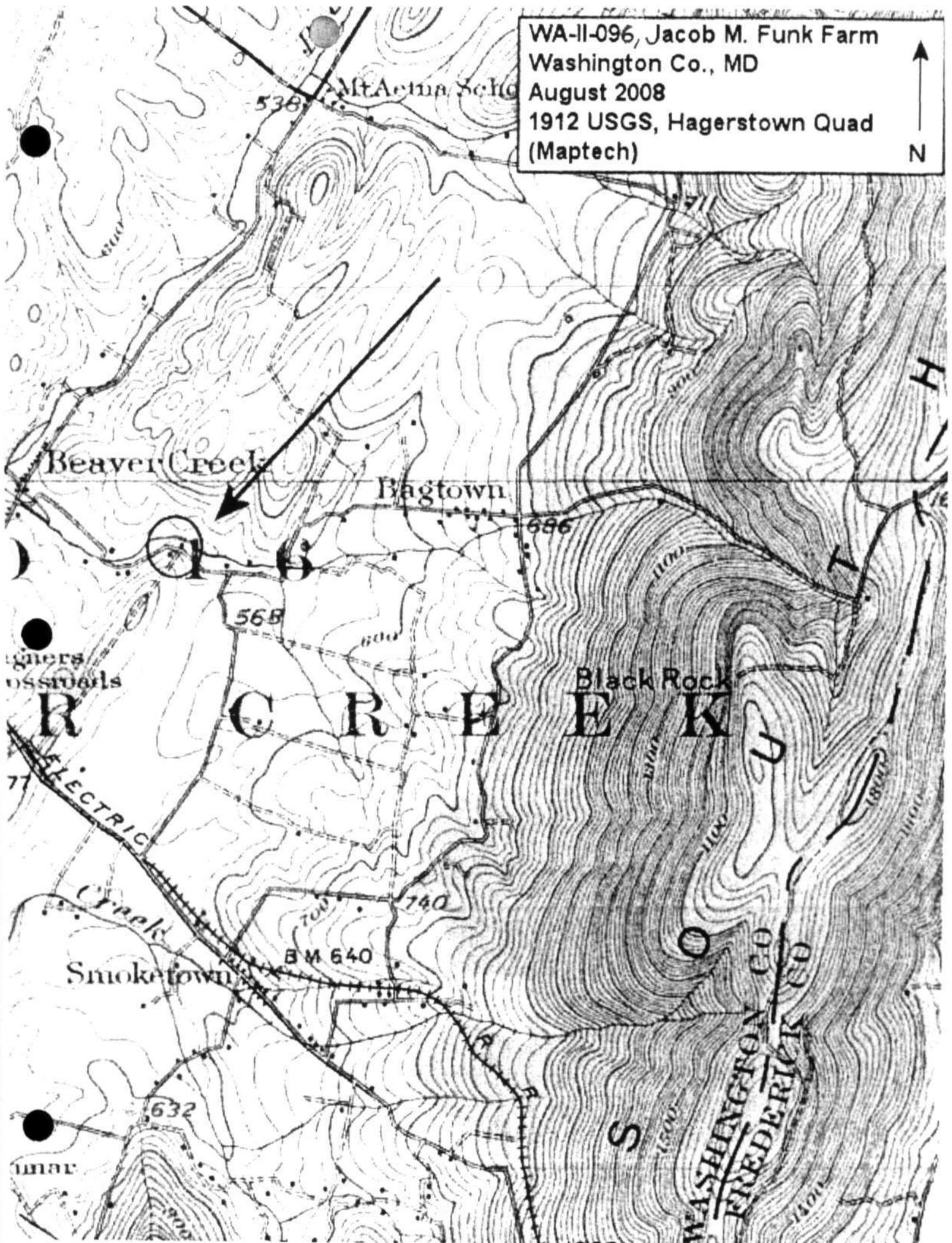


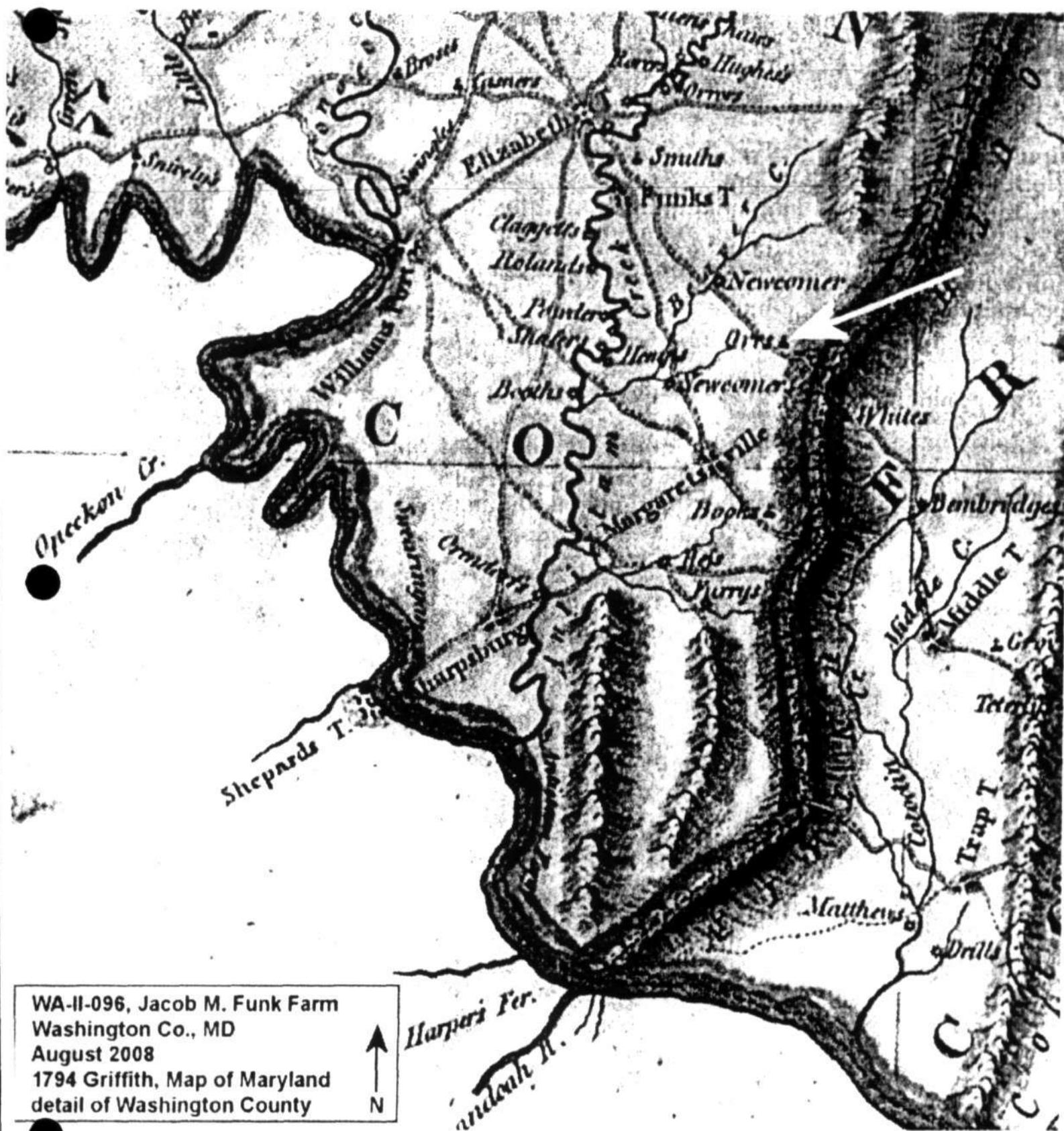
WA-II-0096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
Ca. 1955 photograph, NW view
photographer unknown



WA-II-0096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
Ca. 1955 photograph, NW view
photographer unknown

WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
August 2008
1912 USGS, Hagerstown Quad
(Maptech)

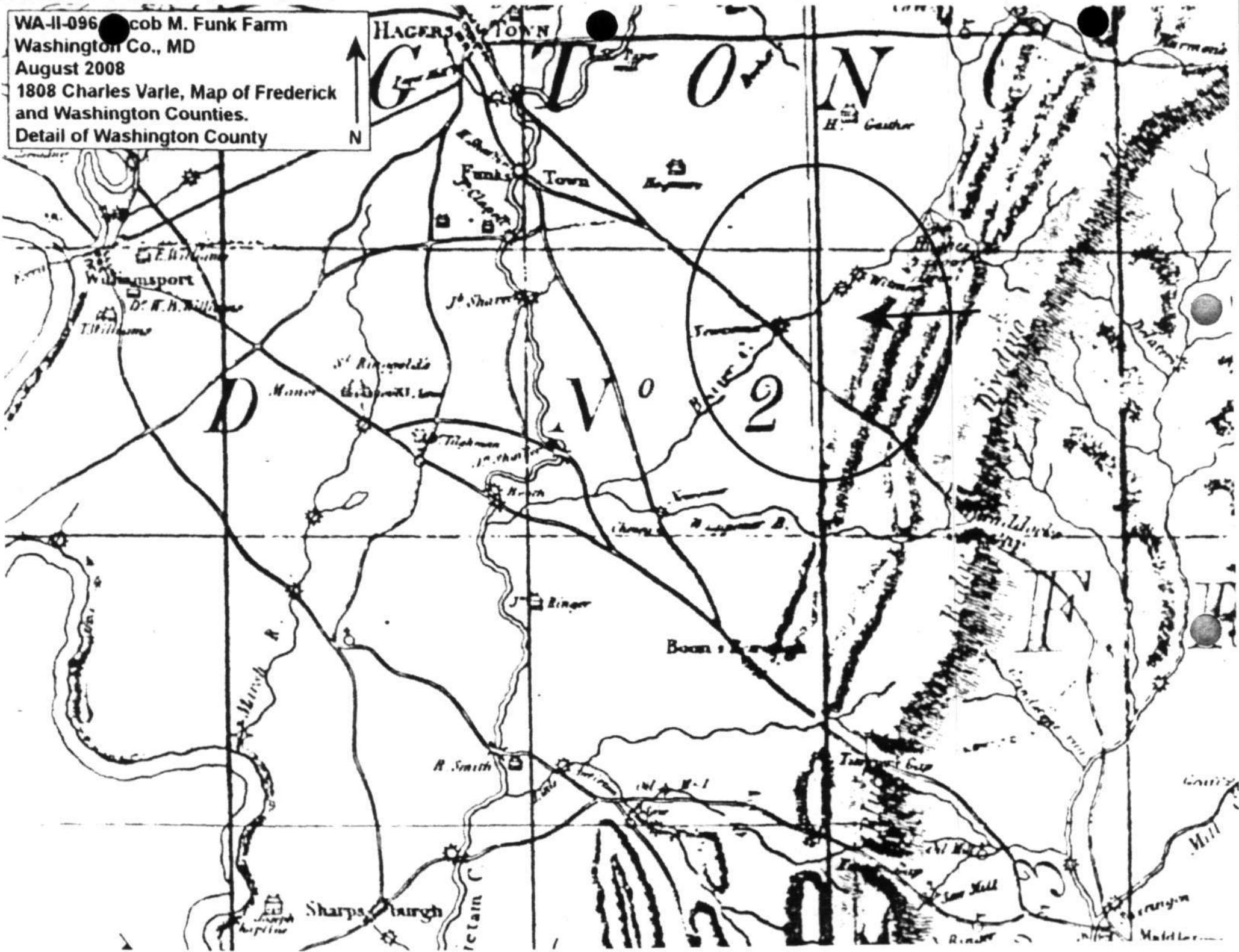




WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
 Washington Co., MD
 August 2008
 1794 Griffith, Map of Maryland
 detail of Washington County



WA-II-096 Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
August 2008
1808 Charles Varle, Map of Frederick
and Washington Counties.
Detail of Washington County



Map of David Funk's, Jacob Funk's
and Henry Funk's Land.

north

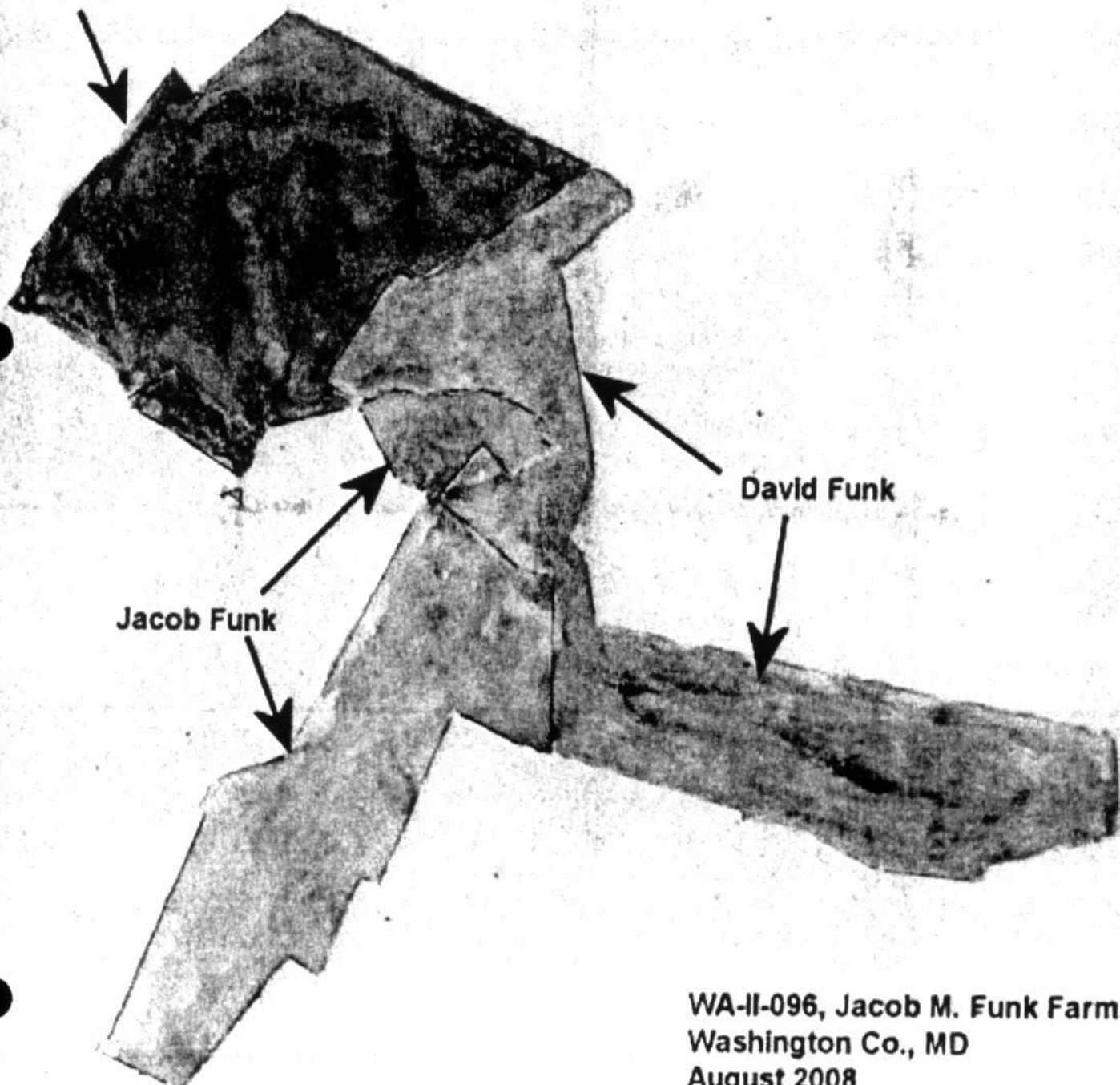
The red shows David Funk's Part 110.4

The light blue shows Jacob Funk's ^{measured} Part 110.5

The deep blue shows Henry Funk's part 110.6

A. Shows the beginning of the survey on
harrods road. Dated August 9th 1825

Henry Funk

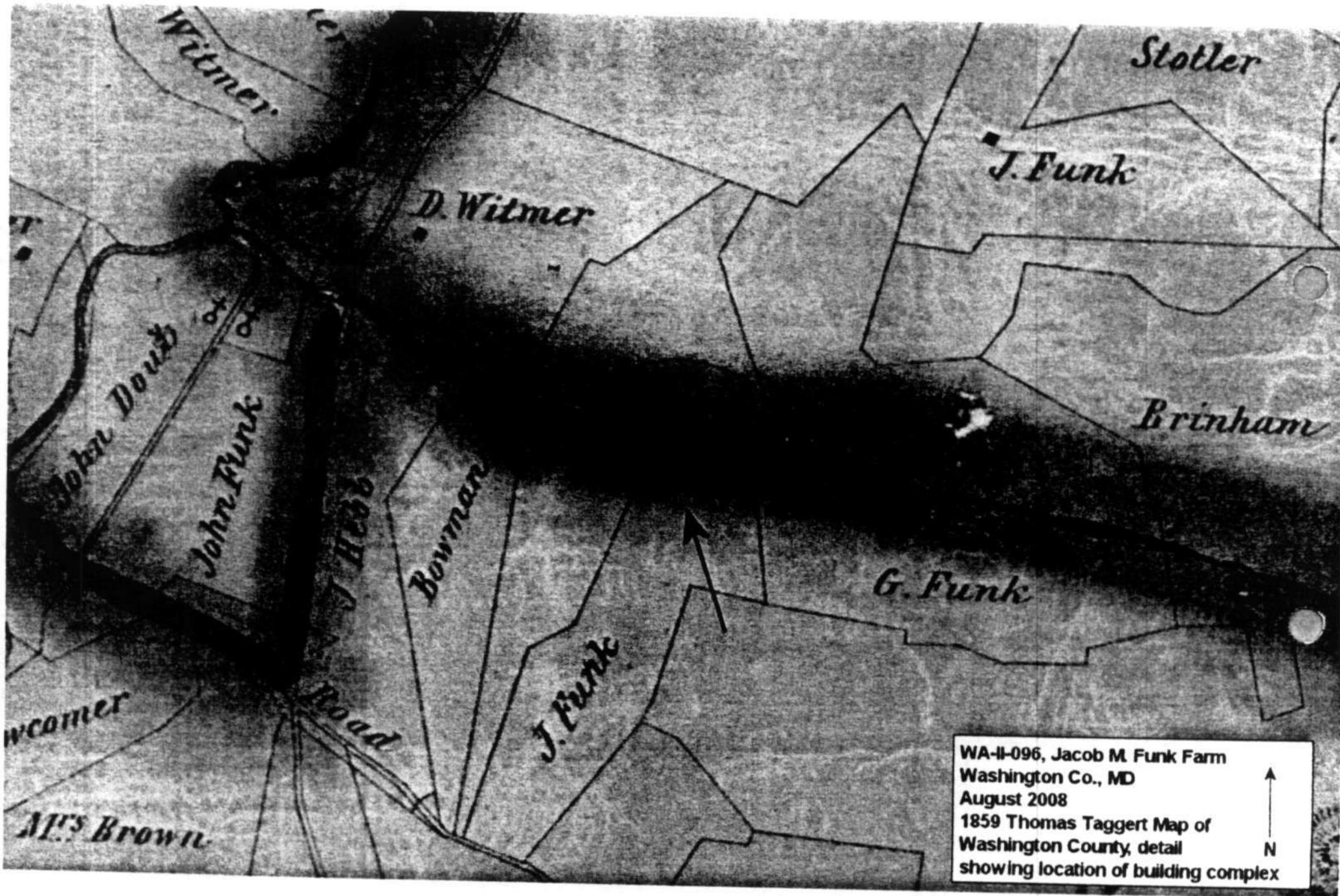


David Funk

Jacob Funk

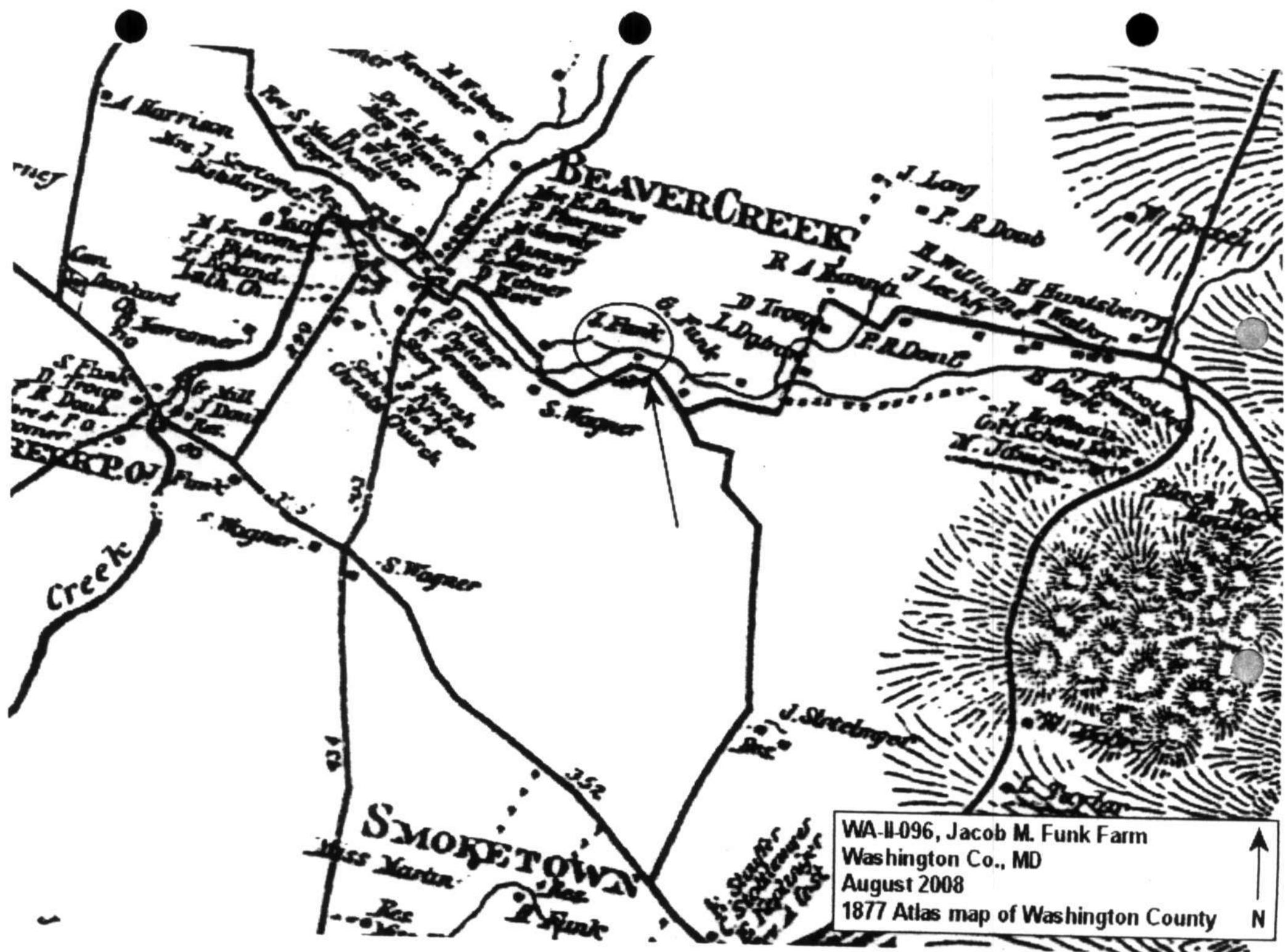
WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
August 2008
1825 Funk Deed of Partition

South



WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
August 2008
1859 Thomas Taggart Map of
Washington County, detail
showing location of building complex



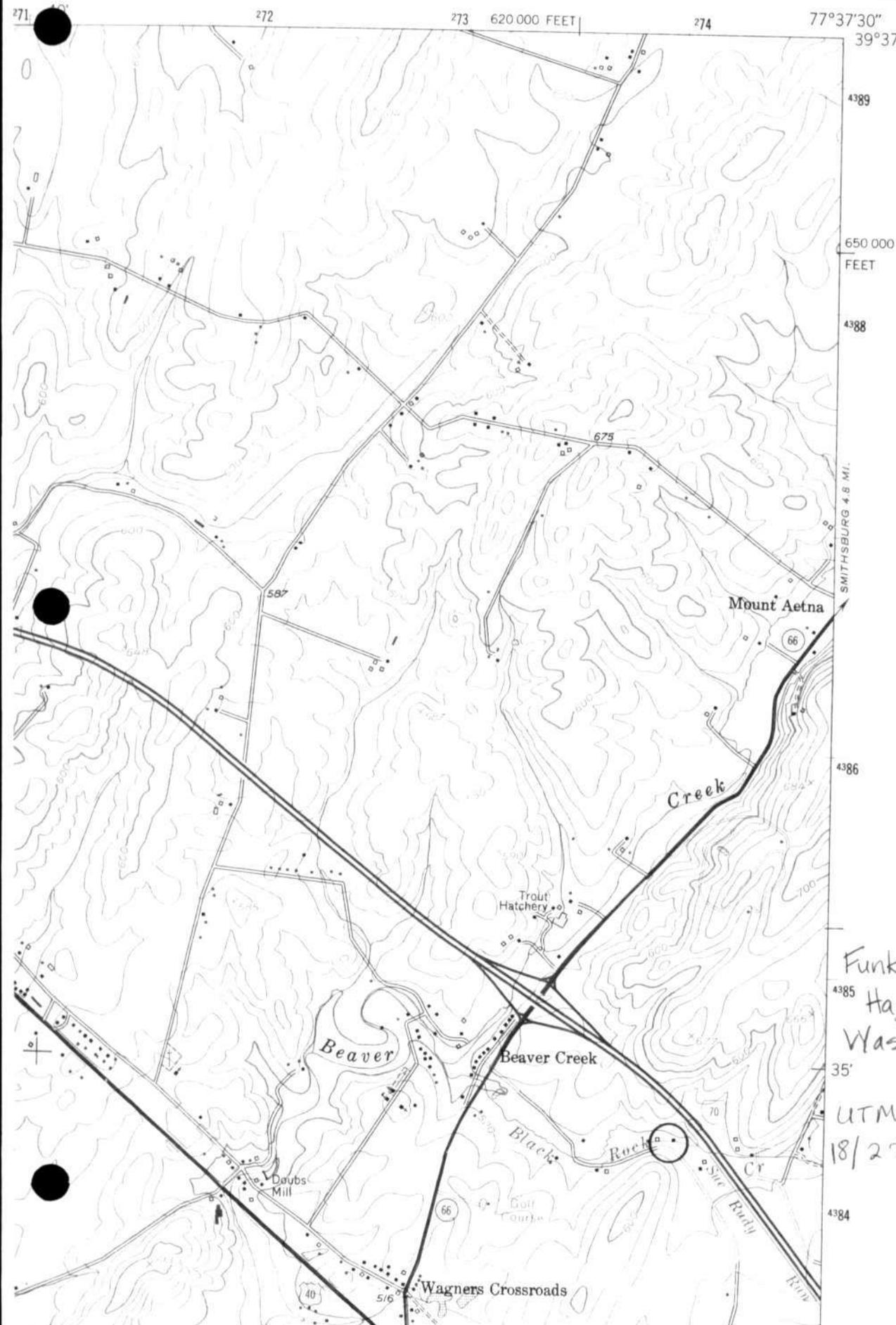


WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm
Washington Co., MD
August 2008
1877 Atlas map of Washington County



FUNKSTOWN QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND—WASHINGTON CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5463 II NE
(SMITHSBURG)



Funk, Jacob M., Farm
Hagerstown,
Washington Co.,
MD
UTM Reference:
18/273856/4384273