NPS Form 10-900	RECEIVED NO. 8024-pot
Expires 5/31/2010)	
Jnited States Department of the Interior 829 National Park Service	AUG 31 2010
National Register of Historic Places	NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Registration Form	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
his form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties ar Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete ne information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, lassification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategorie ems on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or	each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural as from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative
1. Name of Property	
historic nameFunk, Jacob M., Farm	
other names WA-II-0096; The Heaton House	
2. Location	Star Partie and
street & number 21116 Black Rock Road	not for publication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
state Maryland Code MD County washington	code zip code
	as amended. I hereby certify that this 🖾 nomination [1]
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for regis Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CF not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider See continuation sheet for additional comments).	R Part 60. In my opinion, the property \boxtimes meets \square does red significant \square nationally \square statewide \boxtimes locally. (\square B - 26 - 10
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Funk, Jacob M., Farm (WA-II-0096) Name of Property

5. Clas	sification			Let Martin		
		Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)			
	private public-local	building(s)	Contributing 5	Noncontributing 1	_ buildings	
	public-State public-Federal	 site structure object 	. 5	1	_ sites _ structures _ objects Total	
	of related multiple prop I/A" if property is not part of		The State of South	uting resources pre	_	
N/A			0		200	
6. Fun	ction or Use		and the second second	and the second	he RE .	
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	ic: Secondary Structure)	Domestic: Secondary S		1. 1. 4	
	ture/Subsistence: Barn ture/Subsistence: Agrica		Agriculture/Subsistence			
Agricu	uic/subsistence. Agric			. Agnoululat Outourk		
7. Des	cription	1. 19. 19.				
	ectural Classification ategories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from ins	tructions)		
Other:	Germanic with mixed s	tylistic influence, 19 th c.	foundation Lime walls Limestone	stone		
			roof Sheet metal other			

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Narrative Description

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

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OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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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

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 NPS Form 10-900-a (Expires 5/31/2010)

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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

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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)

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 #

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

County and State

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

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 7.6acre 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 Taggert 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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Washington County, MD County and State

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 Funck (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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

Washington County, MD

County and State

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.*

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.

⁴ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid-Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context" (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, draft 2003), 26.

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." Catoctin 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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	7.6 acres		US	GS Hagerstown	n, MD quadrangle	e map
JTM References Place additional UTM refe	rences on a continuation sheet)					
1 8 2 7 3 Zone Easting	8 4 2 4 3 8 4 2 7 Northing	7 5 3	Zone Ea	asting	Northing	
		4				
/erbal Boundary Desc Describe the boundaries of	ription f the property on a continuation sheet)					
Explain why the boundarie	s were selected on a continuation shee	et)				
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11. Form Prepared E name/title Paula S. Drganization Paula	Reed PhD; Edith B. Wallace S. Reed and Associates, Inc. Me West Franklin Street	et) state <u>MD</u>		telephone 3	Contraction in a second	
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Washington County, MD

telephone

zip code

County and State

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

city or town

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.).

state

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.

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

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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 Heaton House WA-II-0096 21116 Black Rock Road Hagerstown, ND 21740

Sketch Plan (Not to Scale)

Black Rock Road

FN

















north Map of David Funks, Sacol Tunks and Henry Tumks Land. The red shews David Trinks Part thout The Light blue How Jacob Funks Prantition The deep blue Shew Henry Funks part 195 A. Shows the begining of the resurvey and the have als more the Baled August 9 181825 **Henry Funk David Funk** Jacob Funk WA-II-096, Jacob M. Funk Farm Washington Co., MD August 2008 **1825 Funk Deed of Partition**





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Funk, Jacob M., Farm NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 8/31/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/27/10 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/12/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/15/10 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000829

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:NDATA PROBLEM:NLANDSCAPE:NLESS THAN 50 YEARS:NOTHER:NPDIL:NPERIOD:NPROGRAM UNAPPROVED:NREQUEST:NSAMPLE:NSLR DRAFT:NNATIONAL:N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

RETURN REJECT 10.14.10 DATE ACCEPT

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in The National Register of Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 8/08 Neg. Lac. MHT

Main house, dairy, Setting, NW view

#1 840



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT

West view, france "cannery" and house

#2 73 40


WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZIII 6 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 808 Neg. Loc. MHT

NE View, Sico, barn, Setting

#3 0 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 8/08 Neq. Loc. MHT

Barn, Silo, Loafing Sled, NW View

\$4 08 40



WA-I-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZIII 6 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neq. Loc. MHT House, NW View #5 of 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZIII Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 808 Neg. Loc. MHT House, SE view #6 06 40



WA-TI-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZIII Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 808 . Neg. Loc. MHT House, West Elevation

#796 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 2116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 808 Neg. Loc. MHT

Dethil, Window, West elevation with Stone Markey DK, 1846

#80640



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 808 Neg. Loc. MHT

Main house, dairy, setting, SE view

#90340



WA-II-00910 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT Barn, mest view

10 8 40



WA-II-0096

Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd.

Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT

Barn NW VIEW # 11 06 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 2116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT Barn, SE View #12 07 40



WA-TI-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZIII6 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Dava Hutzell 808 Neg. Loc. MHT Dairy # 13 06 40 NW VIEW



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob My Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT Dairy SE hew # 14 06 40



WA-TI-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neq. Loc. MHT Dariy, SE ULW #150640



WA-TI-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hotzell 2/08 Neg. Loc. MHAT Spring house, N. view # 16 4 40



WA-II-0096

Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZIII6 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hotzell 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT Spring house, New view # 17 08 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 2116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neq. Loc. MHT Probable Cannery, NE VIENT # 18 06 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 808 Neg. Loc. MHT

Interior, "Cannery"

#19 07 40



WA-TI-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZING Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Paula Reed 808 Neq. Loc. MHT

Interior "Cannery"

20 2 40


WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 2116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT Concrete dam NE View

21 % 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm ZIII6 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 808 Neg. Loc. MHT Concrete dam, E. View # 22 02 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 2116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 808 Neg. Loc. MHT Concrete dam. W. Vew # 23 02 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 808 Neg. Loc. MHT Concrete Dam, detril # 24 06 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Dava Hotzell 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT Concrete Dam Detail

25 840



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 2116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Doug Hutzell 808 Neg. Loc. MHT Black Rock Run, above dam, view downstream (west)

26 8 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Daug Hutzell 8/08 Neg. Loc. MHT Black Rock Run, below dam, view upstream from dairy (E)

27 06 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD Davy Hutzell 808 Neg. Loc. MHT Concrete sib, New view #28 96 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob Mr., Farm ZIIIB Black Rock Rd. Hagerstawn, Washington Co., MD. Doug Hutzell 8/08 Neq. Loc. MHT Concrete Sib and loafing shed rains Sw view

29 840



WA-II-0096

Funk, Jacob M., Farm

21116 Black Rock Road, Hagerstown Washington Co., MD P. Reed

- 7/09
- MDSHPO

Stair/entrance passage

Interior #300540



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Reck Rd., Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD P. Reed

7/09

MDSH-PO

First floor, west room, SW view

Interior # 31of 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD P. Reed 7/09 MDSHPO

First floor, SE room (diving room) Interior # 32 of 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD P. Reed 7/09 MDSHPO SE room, first floor, SW view Interior #33 of 40



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WA-II-0096
 Funk, Jacob M., Farm
21116 Black Rock Rd.
Hagerstawn, Washington Co., MD
P. Reed
7/09
MDSHPO
First floor, rear wing, N. view
Interior #34 of 40
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WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD P. Reed 7/09 MD SHPO window, E wall, rear wing on enclosed porch Interior #350f 40



- WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob Mi, Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD P. Reed 7/09 MD SHPO
- First floor bathroom in enclosed porch, N. view
- Interior #360f 40



WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD P. Reed 7/09 MD SHPO Detail, cellar window sill Interior #370f 40



- WA-II-0096
- Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD P. Reed
- 7/09
- MD SAPO
- Detail, cellar window
- Interior #38 of 40


WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD. P. Reed 7/09 MD SAPO Cellar fireplace SEView Interior #39 of 40



- WA-II-0096 Funk, Jacob M., Farm 21116 Black Rock Rd. Hagerstown, Washington Co., MD
- P. Reed 7/09
- MD SHPO
- Cellar door
- Interior #400f 40





FFR 01 2010 Richard Eberhart Hall Secretary

Matthew J. Power Deputy Secretary

January 28, 2010

Mr. J. Rodney Little Director, State Historic Preservation Officer Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier:MD20091207-1545Applicant:Maryland Historical TrustProject Description:Historic Nomination: Jacob M. Funk FarmProject Location:County(ies) of WashingtonApproving Authority:U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPSCFDA Number:15.914Funds:Federal:\$ 0.00State:\$ 0.00Local:\$ 0.00Other:\$ 0.00Recommendation:Consistent

Dear Mr. Little:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation based upon comments received to date. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the <u>Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation</u>, Washington County, and the Maryland Department of Planning. As of this date, the Maryland Department(s) of <u>Natural Resources has not submitted comments</u>. Any comments received will be forwarded.

The Maryland Department(s) of Transportation; Washington County; and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

The State Application Identifier Number <u>must</u> be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at mbarnes@mdp.state.md.us. Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form <u>must</u> include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.

Martin O'Malley Governor Anthony G. Brown Lt. Governor





Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely, unda C Janey

Linda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary for Clearinghouse and Communications

LCJ:MB

Enclosure(s) cc: Beth Cole - MHT Evie Cohen - MHT National Register** Roland Limpert - DNR Cindy Johnson - MDOT Michael Thompson - WSHG David Cotton - MDPLW

09-1545_CRR.CLS.doc



Maryland Department of Planning Maryland Historical Trust

Richard Eberhart Hall Secretary

Matthew J. Power Deputy Secretary

Martin O'Malley Governor

Anthony G. Brown Lt. Governor

February 9, 2010

Ms. Norma Heaton 21116 Black Rock Road Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

> RE: JACOB M. FUNK FARM Washington County, Maryland

Dear Ms. Heaton:

The Jacob M. Funk Farm will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Tuesday, March 16, 2010. The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the Federal Government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. Enclosed you will find a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing. The meeting will be held at the People's Resource Center, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland, beginning at 10:00 a.m. You are welcome to attend this meeting.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties.

1. <u>Consideration in planning for Federal, federally or state funded, licensed and assisted</u> <u>projects</u>. Federal and state legislation requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to Section 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 and Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5A-323 et seq. or call the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

2. <u>Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain</u> <u>Federal tax provisions may apply</u>. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings.</u> The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

100 Community Place • Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 Telephone: 410.514.7600 • Fax: 410.987.4071 • Toll Free: 1.800.756.0119 • TTY Users: Maryland Relay Internet: www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net

Page 2

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67 or the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

3. <u>Eligibility for a Maryland income tax benefit for the rehabilitation of historic property</u>. For further information on the Heritage Preservation Tax Credit, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.

4. <u>Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit</u> where coal is located. In accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

5. <u>Eligibility to apply for federal and state grants and state low interest loans for historic preservation projects</u>. To determine the present status of such grants and loans, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7632.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a <u>notarized</u> statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what portion of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined to be eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the <u>notarized objection</u> must be submitted to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 by the date of the meeting given above.

Listing in the National Register does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations are not a part of the National Register program. Listing also does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special Federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state or local law.

Page 3

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter E. Kurtze, before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers the nomination. Copies of the nomination, regulations and information on the National Register and Federal and State tax provisions are available from the Trust. If you have questions about this nomination, please contact Peter E. Kurtze, Administrator of Evaluation and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

Eirabuth Hughen for

J. Rodney Little Director-State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc:

State Clearinghouse #MD 20091207-1545 Hon. John Barr Mr. Douglass C. Reed Mr. Brien Poffenberger Mr. Charles L. Edson Mr. Stephen T. Goodrich Paula Reed & Assoc., Inc.

APPENDIX VI: MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION FORM

Property Name_	Jacob M. Funk Farm
Location _	21116 Black Rock Road, Hagerstown, MD 21740
County _	Washington County
CLG Name	Washington County, MD
	HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

HOTORIO I RECERTATION COMMICCION RECOMMENDATIO

x Nomination recommended Nomination not recommended

Please check the applicable National Register criteria and/or considerations (exceptions) used in decision:

criteria: <u>x</u> A <u>B</u> <u>x</u> C <u>D</u> considerations: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> <u>F</u> <u>G</u> Justification of decision: (use continuation sheet if necessary)

The Jacob Funk farm is recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it retains a high degree of integrity and it has witnessed, represents and reflects events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Washington County development history including economic, agricultural and cultural traditions (Criteria A).

The Jacob Funk farm is recommended for listing because its high degree of integrity also allows it to represent the distinctive characteristics of Washington County's signature stone construction methods and architectural style (Criteria C).

Christopher D. Horst 1/6/10 date Washington County, MD Historic District Commission name of commission

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION

I concur with the opinion of the historic preservatio	ervation review commission.
(Please justify disagreement on a separate sheet.	3-18-10
gnature of chief elected official	date
	14 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
UJohn F. Barr, President Board of County (Commissioners for Washington County, MD

Maryland CLG Procedures Manual (Approved September 2004) Appendix VI: MHT CLG National Register Recommendation Form

8

Maryland Department of Planning Maryland Historical Trust

March 25, 2010

),DP

Richard Eberhart Hall Secretary

Matthew J. Power Deputy Secretary

Martin O'Malley Governor

Anthony G. Brown Lt. Governor

Ms. Norma Heaton 21116 Black Rock Road Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

> RE: JACOB M. FUNK FARM Frederick County, Maryland

Dear Ms. Heaton:

The above referenced property was considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Tuesday, March 16, 2010. The Committee recommends nomination of the property. The next step in the process involves final preparation of the application materials by the Trust for submission to the National Register office in Washington. You will be advised in writing of the decision of the National Register on the nomination.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Kurtze Administrator, Evaluation and Registration

PEK/jmg

cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20091207-1545
Hon. John Barr
Mr. Douglass C. Reed
Mr. Brien Poffenberger
Mr. Charles Edson
Mr. Stephen T. Goodrich
Paula Reed & Assoc., Inc.

100 Community Place • Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 Telephone: 410.514.7600 • Fax: 410.987.4071 • Toll Free: 1.800.756.0119 • TTY Users: Maryland Relay Internet: www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net

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Maryland Department of Planning Maryland Historical Trust

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	AUG 31 20 Richard Eberhart Hall
	Matthew J. Power

Martin O'Malley Governor

Anthony G. Brown Lt. Governor

August 26, 2010

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief National Register of Historic Places National Park Service 1201 I (eye) St., NW Mail Stop 2280 Washington, DC 20005

> RE: JACOB M. FUNK FARM Washington County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating the Jacob M. Funk Farm, Washington County, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little Director-State Historic Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20091207-1545 Enclosures: NR form and 26 continuation sheets 1 USGS map 40 - 5x7 b/w prints

Correspondence:

letter, Janey to Little, 28 January 2010 letter, Little to Heaton, 9 February 2010 CLG recommendation form, 18 March 2010 letter, Kurtze to Heaton, 25 March 2010

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