

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic-single family dwelling, Agricultural-animal shelter, food processing, storage, outbuilding

Known Design Source: na

ABSTRACT

WA-I-264

Shafer Farm

Hagerstown Vicinity

private

Mid 19th Century

This farm complex consisting of a mid 19th century brick house, a brick barn dated 1851 with decorative geometric ventilator openings in its end walls, a two part stone spring house and out-buildings is significant as an architectural unit displaying distinct regional characteristics and well preserved ornamental features; for its contribution to the practice of agriculture in Washington County; and for its association with the Funk and Shafer families, prominent early residents of Washington County.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common SHAFER FARM

2. Location

street & number DOWNSVILLE PIKE AT I-70 ___ not for publication

city, town HAGERSTOWN vicinity of congressional district

state MARYLAND county WASHINGTON

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: STORAGE

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

name CALLAS CONTRACTORS, INC.

street & number 81 EDGEWOOD DRIVE telephone no.:

city, town HAGERSTOWN state and zip code MARYLAND 21740

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE liber

street & number WEST WASHINGTON STREET folio

city, town HAGERSTOWN state MARYLAND 21740

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. WA-I-264

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Significance

Survey No. WA-I-264

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates BARN DATED 1851 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or
Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. WA-I-264

REFER TO ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Williamsport, Maryland

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Verbal boundary description and justification

THE SHAFER FARM ENCOMPASSES 13.66 ACRES, APPROXIMATELY .02km (1/4mi) NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF MD 632 at I-70 DEFINED BY PARCEL 180.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. PATRICK GIGLIO, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC. date 12/20/95

street & number 337 EAST THIRD STREET telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town FREDERICK state MARYLAND

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

General Description

The Shafer Farm (parcel 180) encompasses approximately 13.66 acres that historically were part of the land tract known as "Marsh Head" that was assembled in late eighteenth century by Henry Funk, Sr. The farm complex, currently owned by Callas Contractors, has been converted for use as an office, storage, and maintenance facility for their construction business.

The farm complex is comprised of five buildings: a brick dwelling, a brick-end bank barn, a stone springhouse, a wood frame barn, and a wood frame smokehouse. The former farm complex occupies a site on the east side of Downsville Pike (Route 632). The complex buildings are oriented towards the west overlooking agricultural fields that historically were part of the Shafer Farm. The brick dwelling and bank barn dominate a low rise that slopes toward the tributaries of Marsh Run; outbuildings are sited east of the barn and south of the dwelling. A paved driveway provides access to the complex from the Downsville Pike. A parking area and storage yard is located between the main dwelling and bank barn.

Principal Dwelling (ca. 1850). The principal dwelling of the Shafer Farm is a mid-nineteenth century example of a side-hall plan, Piedmont farmhouse. The original design of the dwelling was substantially modified ca. 1980 when the building was adapted to office use.

The symmetrical, three-bay, brick building comprises a two-story principal block and two-story ell. The primary (west) elevation is laid in stretcher bond while the remaining elevations employ common bond brick work. The structure is supported by a coursed rubble foundation and terminates in an intersecting gable roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gable-end elevations of the principal block include paired brick, interior-end chimneys. A simple, molded, wood cornice and gable returns embellish the eave line.

The principal block of the house is three bays wide and two bays deep. An ell extends east from the principal block. The ell is three bays wide and one room deep.

The primary entrance to the principal block is marked by an enclosed hipped porch that spans the north bay of the west elevation. The porch, a contemporary addition, features a single-light, paneled, wooden door with diamond muntins. The diamond pattern is repeated in the transom. The porch is clad in wood siding; pilasters define the corners of the element. The hipped roof is sheathed in composition shingles. The one-bay element replaced an open, one-story, shed porch that extended the length of the front elevation. The earlier porch was ornamented with turned posts, scrolled brackets and bargeboards.

The windows of the principal block are replacement one-over-one light, double-hung, wooden sash windows with removable six-over-six light muntins. Jack arches mark the window openings. The windows are flanked by paneled wood shutters. The gable-end elevations retain the original nine light attic windows.

The south elevation of the ell includes an east bay entrance that is defined by a modern, raised, concrete porch faced with stone. The porch terminates in a hipped roof supported by square wood posts. Replacement one-over-one light, double-hung, wooden sash windows with removable six-over-six muntins are located west of the entry. The windows are flanked by paneled wooden shutters. An open, three-bay porch historically extended along the first floor of the ell. The design of the porch was similar to that of the front elevation porch.

A narrow, two-story, shed-roof addition extends from the north elevation of the ell. The addition is supported by a concrete block foundation and is sheathed in aluminum siding. Two, one-story, office trailers are connected to the addition.

This north addition replaced an original, two-story, open porch. The rear, two-story, open porch is a feature common to many nineteenth-century farmhouses in the region.

The east elevation of the ell includes a full story stone basement; a contemporary metal door provides grade level access. Eight-over-eight light, double-hung, wooden sash windows are centrally located on the first and second floors of the elevation. The upper gable-end of the rear ell exhibits an original six-over-three light, double-hung, wooden sash window.

Modifications to the structure have altered the overall design of the dwelling. These alterations include the removal of the west elevation porch; the replacement of the north elevation, two-story porch; removal of an earlier slate roof and ridge cresting; the replacement of doors and windows; and the addition of office trailers. The original side-hall plan was redesigned during the office conversion and original interior finishes were removed.

Smokehouse (ca. 1850). The smokehouse is located northeast of the principal dwelling. The rectangular, one-story, wood frame structure rests on a raised stone foundation. The walls are clad with vertical board and batten siding. A single wooden door located on the south elevation provides access to the building. The door is secured by original hardware and metal hinges. The north elevation incorporates small wooden ventilators near the eave line. The building is sheltered by a pyramidal roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A replacement wooden finial is located in the center of the roof. The interior of the smokehouse features a poured concrete floor, the exposed wood beams are blackened by smoke.

Springhouse (ca. 1800). A stone springhouse is located approximately thirty feet southeast of the principal dwelling. The springhouse is constructed of rough-cut, random course stone; larger stones supporting the building corners. The exterior walls are painted white. The spring house is a rectangular, one-and-one-half story structure consisting of two rooms connected by a central breezeway. This dog trot ground plan is an unusual configuration for a springhouse (Dickey:1976). The opening created by the central breezeway is supported by two large wooden beams. The building is banked into the slope of the hill creating a partially exposed ground floor. Each room of the building is accessed by doors located in the breezeway. The doors to each room are located off center; both retain their original pegged framing. The building terminates in a replacement steep side-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. An earlier roof was slate. Simple wood boards mark the eave the gable ends. The south elevation features a two window openings that are centered in each room. The east elevation includes a stone chimney with a brick stack. The east, gable-end elevation features vertical board siding. The west elevation is bermed into the hillside providing grade-level access to the attic level through a wooden vertical board door.

The interior of the building is utilitarian and lacks interior finishes. The west room of the ground floor features a poured concrete floor and mechanical water pumping system. The southern end of the room includes a stone spring-fed cooling trough. The east room of the ground floor contains a fireplace on the east wall. A rough opening was added to the east wall as an animal door.

The common rafter roof system is exposed on the attic level. The attic has a wood floor and is used for storage (Figure 4.5).

Brick Gable-End Bank Barn (1851). A two-and-one-half story, rectangular plan, brick bank barn is located southwest of the dwelling and is oriented towards the Downsville Pike (Route 632). The barn rest on a raised, random course limestone foundation. The west, north, and south upper story walls are constructed in brick and incorporate elaborate geometric diaper work that serves to ventilate the building's interior. The east elevation forebay is sheathed in vertical board siding. The building terminates in a side gable roof sheathed with metal standing-seam panels. Three metal ventilators project from the roof ridge.

The primary (west) elevation is defined by projecting brick bays that flank the banked earth entrance ramp. The two bay entrance is sheathed in plywood and houses two sets of hinged double doors. The hinged double doors are plywood units supported by wood frames. A concrete loading dock occupies the central recess created by the projecting brick bays.

The building's decorative gable-end brickwork consists of a series of four rows of repeating motifs: diamond, sheaf, hour glass, and diamond. The upper gable includes an elaborate design of triangles that create a stylized lily.

The rear (east) elevation features a stone ground level that was used originally to house livestock. The majority of the original stall doors and windows have been infilled with concrete block. As is characteristic of bank barns, the rear elevation includes a covered barnyard created by the projecting forebay. The forebay is cantilevered approximately six feet and is framed with large hand-hewn beams. The upper portion of the forebay exhibits a central wooden overhead sliding doors clad with vertical boards. Two, six-light, fixed-sash, wooden windows are located near the eave line of the roof. An open storage yard extends to the rear of the barn.

The building is supported by a hewn timber frame with corner posts mortised to the sill and plate. Several framing members have been removed. The common rafter roof system is supported by queen posts and includes a ridge pole. The exterior brick walls are approximately 18" thick and are tied to the timber frame by the joist system.

The ground floor originally was divided into stalls and livestock pens. All of the original stalls and finishes on the ground level have been removed to create an open work area.

A one story, concrete block storage shed has been added to the east elevation. The storage shed terminates in a shed roof that is sheathed with a corrugated metal. The shed is enclosed on three sides and is open towards the former barn yard. The concrete storage shed forms is connected to the wood barn that is located northeast of the bank barn.

Wood-Frame Barn (ca.1900). A two story, rectangular plan, wood barn sheathed in board-and-batten siding is located south of the principal dwelling and west of the brick bank barn. The barn rest on an exposed random-course limestone foundation. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal panels. The primary (west) elevation of the building features a central double door. The door is constructed of vertical boards. The second floor, west elevation includes four symmetrically spaced windows that incorporate vertical wood slates. The north elevation features a single wooden door located at the east corner. Two symmetrically spaced windows with vertical wood slates are located on the second floor and an identical window is centered in the gable peak.

The rear (east) elevation features four symmetrically spaced windows with vertical wood slates on the second floor level. A larger window with vertical slates has been added to the first floor.

The south elevations adjoins a one-story, rectangular, metal building with shed roof. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The metal building incorporates two, overhead track doors on the primary (east) elevation. The metal building is attached to a concrete shed which extends east from the barn on its south elevation.

Summary

The Shafer Farm is located on a 13.3 acre tract, approximately 0.2 km (1/4 mi) south of the intersection of MD 632 at I-70. The Shafer Farm is a former agricultural complex encompassing five buildings. The complex includes a two-story, brick dwelling (ca. 1850), a brick-end bank barn (1851), a stone springhouse (ca. 1800), a wood frame barn (ca. 1900), and a wood frame smokehouse (ca. 1850). The construction of majority of the five buildings in the complex is attributed to the Shafer family, who owned the farm from 1839 to 1892. The farm complex, currently owned by Callas Contractors, has been converted to an office, storage, and maintenance facility.

The complex was evaluated for those qualities of integrity and significance identified in the National Register of Historic Places criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The design and physical characteristics of the complex were analyzed for their potential local significance during the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870 A.D.) in the area of agriculture and architecture as defined in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Maryland Trust 1986).

Site-specific History

The Shafer Farm (parcel 180) was once part of a larger eighteenth century land patent known as "Marsh Head". Located six miles southwest of present day Hagerstown, "Marsh Head" was named for the five large springheads that fed Marsh Run, a tributary of Conococheague Creek. An ample supply of water and fertile land initially drew settlers to the area. The "Marsh Head" tract was one of the earliest patents in the county and was issued to Redmond Follens in 1737. The property was purchased by Henry Funk Sr. during the 1750s.

Henry Funk Sr. was born in 1725 to German parents in what is now Strausburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Funk family moved to Frederick County, Maryland in 1734. Henry and his brother, Jacob Funk, migrated west to present day Washington County in 1749 (Lehman 1990: 19). Henry and Jacob Funk became prominent farmers and business leaders in the community. Jacob Funk established a mill on Antietam Creek and founded Funkstown in 1768.

Henry's first land patent in the area was "Shippen's Mistake" dated August 22, 1749. He later purchased the adjoining "Marsh Head" tract from Redmond Follens. Funk acquired land from several early land grants including "Marsh Head", "Dutchman's Misfortune", and "Black Oak Ridge". The property included the sites of the Eldridge Tenant House (WA-I-691) and the Shafer Farm (WA-I-264). The majority of the Funk tract extended west across present day MD 632.

Henry Funk Sr. served as a bishop in the Conococheague Settlement of Mennonites. He was married to Susannah Simon (1726-1783); the couple had eight children. Susannah died in 1783, while Henry Sr. died in 1787 at the age of sixty-two (Lehman 1990: 19-20).

According to his will dated September 11, 1784 and probated July 12, 1787, Henry Funk bequeathed farms to each of his five sons. A commissioner was appointed to survey the Funk farm following the death of Henry Funk in 1787. A large limestone marker, inscribed with "1787 DF" (David Funk), was erected during the survey to delineate the beginning of the property. David Funk, son of Henry Funk Sr., inherited a 177 acre parcel, which became known as "David's Contentment". No documentary evidence suggests that

David Funk resided on the property, however, tax records, such as the U.S. Direct Tax of 1798, have not survived for Washington County.

"David's Contentment" remained in the Funk family until 1826 when the property was sold to Christian Hershey, who died in 1830. The 177 acre farm was then sold by a commission to John Shafer in 1839 (Washington County Land Records RR: 378).

John Shafer, a descendant of early Pennsylvania German family, was a prominent local farmer. He is responsible for the construction of the ca. 1850 brick dwelling and brick-end bank barn located on parcel 180. The land west of the Downsville Pike remained part of the farm and under cultivation. John Shafer was married to Mary Hershey; they had eleven children (Williams 1906:786). John Shafer, like many other county farmers, practiced diversified farming that included animal husbandry and the cultivation of several crops. Corn and wheat were major cash crops in the region prior to the Civil War.

The 1859 Thomas Taggart map is the earliest cartographic record to list property owners or occupants, as well as to denote property boundaries. The Downsville Pike (MD 632) is depicted on the map with a slightly varying configuration. The Taggart map also records a building associated with the Shafer Farm east of the Downsville Pike. Fields associated with farm are illustrated west of the road (Taggart 1859). The 1877 Lake, Griffing and Stevenson *Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland: Funkstown District* depicts the same road configuration and building location, however, C. Herr is associated with the former Shafer Farm. C. Herr was a farmer who may have leased the farm during this period from the Shafer family (Lake et al. 1877); deed records for the Washington County Courthouse indicate that the farm was owned by the Shafer Family in that year.

In 1892, the heirs of John Shafer sold the property "contained land on both sides of the Downsville Pike known as the Shafer Farm" to John Eldridge (Washington County Land Records 99: 123). The farm under the Eldridge ownership continued to support a pattern of mixed agriculture that included animal husbandry and the cultivation of diversified crops. Though a small scale dairy industry was developing rapidly in Maryland at the turn of the century, Washington County farmers continued to specialize in corn and wheat production.

A two-story wood frame tenant house was constructed by the Eldridge's (WA-I-691) northwest of the farm complex ca. 1900. The tenant house may have been constructed as housing for farm help. John Eldridge was the first of three short-term owners of the farm between 1892 and 1949. During this period the tenant house (parcel 179) was sold (Washington County Land Records 203: 537).

The main farm was purchased in 1949 by Samuel H. Shank and his wife, Ethel Shank (Washington County Land Records 251: 537). The Shank Farm contained the original house and barn complex (parcel 180) and Area A of the project area. On November 10, 1960 the Shanks sold the 103.5 acres west of MD 632 to the Potomac Edison Company (Washington County Land Records 362:682). The farm complex located east of the MD 632 was occupied by the Shank's until 1967 when it was sold to Robert B. and Vivian C. Foltz. They, in turn, sold the property to the present owners, Callas Contractors, in 1971. The farm complex currently serves as the company's corporate offices, storage, and maintenance facility.

Associated Building Types

The typical Maryland Piedmont farmhouse of the nineteenth century is a two-story, three to five-bay building terminating in a gable roof flanked by exterior-end chimneys. Common architectural features include a two-story, rear kitchen ell defined by a two-story rear porch (Getty 1987:93). These houses were constructed in a variety of materials.

The design of these farmhouses also was influenced in varying degrees by high-style designs. Architectural pattern books, builders' handbooks, and catalogues were vehicles to popularized architectural fashions. Evidence of the use of pattern books frequently is found in the embellishment of building entries and in the design of interior details (Shaw et al. 1993:10). During the nineteenth century, regional architecture exhibited greater uniformity in design and construction as the Piedmont farmhouse type replaced the modest buildings constructed by the earlier settlers.

In her dissertation, *Building with Stone in The Cumberland Valley*, Paula Stoner also identifies seventeen limestone houses in Washington County, Maryland that were built over springs. Two of the seventeen dwellings were constructed before 1780; none were constructed after 1840. These three to four bay house are substantial residential buildings; current data do not suggest that specific plans or building traditions were associated with these dwellings. The spring was a source of water as well as a moderated the interior temperature of the dwelling. The spring functioned as a cooling or warming system depending on the season. (Stoner 1988: 132-133).

Bank Barns

Bank barns, sometimes referred to as "Pennsylvania Barns", trace their design to European examples. In North America, this eighteenth century barn style appears to have originated in the German and Swiss settlements of southeastern Pennsylvania. The forebay bank barn was developed as a large multi-use barn designed to accommodate livestock and grain storage (Ensminger 1992:52). The forebay bank barn is named for its unique design. The two-story building is sited into a natural or man-made "bank", thus creating grade-level access to both front and rear elevations. The lower level generally contains stables and livestock pens while the upper level, or threshing floor, is used primarily for grain and hay storage. The forebay is created by an extended threshing floor that projects approximately six feet beyond the exterior wall of the lower level. Forebays can be either true cantilevers created by extending the side elevation frame or building extensions supported by pillars or piers. The forebay provides shelter to the lower level entries (Shoemaker et al. 1955: 74). Many barns were oriented south or southeast to direct the low winter sun into the lower level (Stoner 1988: 137).

Materials, plans, and ornamentation vary within the barn type. One common plan variation is the inclusion of double outsheds. Constructed between 1790 and 1860, these barns incorporate one or two shed extensions to the side of the ramp to the threshing floor. In most cases, the sheds are granaries; their relocation from the forebay increases storage area for hay and straw. These shed extensions are generally original to the barn rather than additions (Ensminger 1992: 95). Outsheds may be constructed of wood, stone or brick depending on the material of the barn.

Log and stone were favored materials for eighteenth century bank barns while brick and timber were used by the early nineteenth century. Gable-end elevations commonly were built of brick or stone while the barn frame was constructed of heavy timbers (Rawson 1979: 55).

Brick-end bank barns examples are found almost exclusively in southeastern Pennsylvania and northern central Maryland. Brick-end barns in north central Maryland are documented in Washington, Frederick and Carrol counties. These barns frequently include open diaper work in the gable-ends. The designs ranged from simple geometric shapes to elaborate figures and stylized designs (Schoemaker et al. 1955: 78). In addition to serving as a decorative element, the open brick work provides light and ventilation to the barn interior thus minimizing the danger of hay fires from spontaneous combustion (Shoemaker et al. 1955: 87).

Large limestone bank barns also were constructed during the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth centuries in Washington County, Maryland. These barns featured vertical slits in the gable-ends. Limestone barns were replaced by timber frame and brick barns during the second quarter of the nineteenth century; timber frame examples were the most common barns constructed during the period.

Brick-end barns in Washington County generally date from the middle third of the nineteenth century (Stoner 1988: 139). The construction of these brick barns reflects the county's economic prosperity and the rise of the farmer class. The Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites includes data on several brick-end barns in Washington County. These barns included the Henry Rohrback barn (WA-II-330) located southwest of Sharpsburg with it decorative geometric patterns and initials. The Corwell Farm (WA-V-036) and the Fiery Farm (WA-V-161) are located near Clear Springs and include barns that exhibit simple geometric and stylized patterns. The barn at the Schindel-Dulton Farm (WA-I-232), located near Halfway, was constructed in 1862. The gable-end of the barn incorporates triangle, diamond, and wheat patterns. The upper gable of the barn features a stylized lily consisting of four diamonds arranged horizontally and vertically.

Springhouse

Springhouses were a common component of the Washington County farmsteads. The building site for this support structure was selected for proximity to a spring rather than to the principle dwelling. Frequently built into the slope of a hill, springhouses were constructed with thick masonry walls to provide a cool environment for the storage of perishable goods. The interior of the springhouse usually was fitted with stone troughs to channel spring water through the building. Butter, cream, and milk were stored in these troughs. Fruit and preserved goods could be stored on shelves built into the walls of the springhouse to prevent freezing. The interior was usually plastered, and frequently whitewashed with lime for sanitation (Halstead 1977: 170). The size of the springhouse varied on the size of the dairy and required storage.

Conclusion

The Shafer Farm is an example of a typical mid-nineteenth century Washington County Farm complex. Examination of historic context applicable to Washington County farms of this period reveals that the building stock of the Shafer Farm reflects general county-wide agricultural trend in Washington County during the Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870 A.D.) period. The Shafer Farm, a former agricultural complex, encompasses five buildings, including a two-story, brick dwelling (ca. 1850), a brick-end bank barn

(1851), a stone springhouse (ca. 1800), a wood frame barn (ca. 1900), and a wood frame smokehouse (ca. 1850). The brick dwelling and bank barn were constructed during the Shafer family's tenure, who owned the farm from 1839 to 1892. The farm complex is currently owned by Callas Contractors and has been converted to an office, storage, and maintenance facility.

Archival research of the Shafer Farm does not suggest that the complex is associated with significant events or the lives of a person significant in the past (Criteria A & B). The Shafer Farm complex does, however, represent an example of a mid-nineteenth century agricultural farmstead in Washington County (Criterion C). Documentary sources indicate that numerous intact examples of such farmsteads survive in Washington County.

In 1976, the Shafer Farm complex was recorded as part of the Washington County Historical Sites Survey conducted by Paula Stoner Dickey. This survey resulted in the preparation of a Maryland Historic Sites Inventory Form for the property (Appendix II). The data compiled in 1976 provides comparative data on the original condition of the farm complex prior to its conversion by Callas Contractors. This information is useful in assessing the complex's resource integrity. Since 1976, the complex has undergone substantial alteration, including conversion to the corporate offices, storage, and maintenance facility. This resulted in significant modifications to buildings' original fabric, design and layout as well as the overall setting.

The main dwelling and the brick bank barn represent the principal buildings within this farm complex. Although these buildings retain their overall form, many design elements have been altered. As a result, the buildings, character defining features have been modified substantially and the complex as a whole no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic period of significance, nor illustrate the "pattern of features common to this class of resource" (NPS 1991:18).

The principal dwelling is a symmetrical, three-bay, brick building comprising a two-story principal block and two-story ell that was constructed ca. 1850. Survey data collected in 1976 suggests that the building may have been modified ca. 1900 through the addition of a slate roof, roof cresting, and machine-milled ornamentation. The data range of these features corresponds to the period of construction for the tenant house under the Eldridge ownership. Subsequent twentieth century changes include the removal of the front porch, roof cladding, ridge cresting, and rear porch; window and door replacement; and reconfiguration of the floor plan. In addition, a paved parking lot has been added between the house and barn, and office trailers have been appended to the rear of the building. These changes have compromised the building's integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The brick gable-end bank barn, a two-and-one-half story, rectangular plan building is located southwest of the dwelling. The barn rests on a raised, random-course, limestone foundation. The west, north, and south upper story walls are constructed in brick and incorporate elaborate geometric diaper work that serves to ventilate the building's interior.

Survey data collected in 1976 suggests that the barn may have been modified ca. 1900 through the addition of roof cresting and a tile silo with a slate roof. Despite these additions, the barn retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The barn has been removed from service as an agricultural building and converted to a storage facility. Although the barn's brickwork is notable, changes to the building required for its conversion have compromised its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These changes include demolition of the silo, changes to the ramped entry, removal of framing members, removal of livestock stalls and pens, the

addition of a concrete loading dock, the addition of a concrete floor on the lower level, and the infill of original window and door bays. A modern, one-story, concrete block storage shed also has been appended to the east elevation of the bank barn.

The stone springhouse, a wood frame barn, and wood frame smokehouse are support structures built between ca. 1800 and ca. 1900. The springhouse and smoke house have been modified. The springhouse is a rectangular, one-and-one-half story structure consisting of two rooms connected by a central breezeway. The building is banked into the slope of the hill creating a partially exposed ground floor. The interior of the springhouse has been altered; the west room features a poured concrete floor and electric pump for the complex water system. The southern end of the room retains a stone spring-fed cooling trough. The upper level of the springhouse, including the floor, framing system, and roof cladding were rebuilt to accommodate storage ca. 1980.

The wood frame barn a two story, rectangular plan structure located south of the principal dwelling and west of the brick bank barn. The simple wood-barn rest on an exposed random-course limestone foundation and is clad in board-and-batten siding. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal panels. The south elevation of the wood-frame barn appends a modern one-story, rectangular, metal building with shed roof. The metal building is attached to the concrete shed which extends east from the barn on its south elevation.

The smokehouse is located northeast of the principal dwelling. The rectangular, one-story, wood frame structure rests on a raised stone foundation. The walls are clad with vertical board and batten siding. A single wooden door located on the south elevation features original hardware and metal hinges. The building is sheltered by a recent pyramidal roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A replacement wooden finial is located in the center of the roof. The interior of the smokehouse features a poured concrete floor; the exposed wood beams are blackened by smoke. Survey data compiled in 1976 suggests that the structure substantially was deteriorated at that date.

Although the Shafer Farm representative of a typical mid-nineteenth century Washington County farm complex it has been altered significantly during the twentieth century and has compromised the overall resource integrity of the complex. Documentation indicates that there are numerous intact examples of such farmsteads that survive in the county that better illustrate this architectural development.

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Funk Family, Vertical Files, Maryland Room, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION
Shafer Farm (WA-I-264)
Ammended 1995

Continuation sheets

Maps:

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data
USGS Quadrangle
Plat Map
Historical Maps
Sketch Plan
Photographs

WA-I-264

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data:

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Periods:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Historic Period Themes:

Agriculture
Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Building
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Known Design Source: none

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

WA-I-264
 District 10
 Map 57
 Parcel 180
 2202495504

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Shafer Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER (MD 632)
 Downsville Pike, at I-70

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Hagerstown

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Washington

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Storage

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Callas Contractors, Inc.

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

81 Edgewood Drive

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21740

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Washington County Court House

Liber #: 525

Folio #: 506

STREET & NUMBER

West Washington Street

CITY, TOWN

Hagerstown

STATE

Maryland 21740

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
 SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

WR-I-264

CONDITION		CHECK ONE		CHECK ONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED	DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED < 50%			
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This complex of farm buildings is located on the east side of the Downsville Pike, Route 632 just south of I-70 near Hagerstown in Washington County, Maryland. The structures are situated on gently sloping ground near a spring.

The buildings include a brick dwelling which faces west. Southwest of this house is a large brick barn with an eastern orientation. A one story, two part stone spring house is located east of the house and barn.

The dwelling is a two story, three bay structure with a two story, four bay wing extending to the rear or east. The walls are set on low fieldstone foundations. Bricks are laid in all stretcher bond at the front elevation while American or common bonding is used in the other walls. Generally, five courses of stretchers were laid between header rows. Flat arches are present over windows and doors. At regular intervals in the south wall can be seen header bricks which have been placed without mortar.

All windows have narrow frames which hold six over six pane double hung sashes. Some windows at the front elevation are flanked with pairs of louvered shutters.

The main entrance is located in the north bay of the front or west elevation. The door is hung below a transom from framing similar to that of the windows. Other entrances are similar and are located in the north and south elevations of the wing. One story porches extend along the front elevation and the south wall of the extension. Both are supported by turned posts which at the front elevation are embellished with fluting. Ornamental scroll cut brackets and trim boards finish the eaves areas of the porches. Matching railings and balusters are present at the south porch. A double porch extends along the north elevation of the ell.

The roof of the house is covered with slates laid in an imbricated pattern. Along the roof ridge are metal upright ornaments shaped like keystones. The roof extends beyond the end walls and terminates with molded trim at the barge and eaves areas. Double brick chimneys are located inside each gable end of the front section and at the interior of the wing extending from the south slope of the roof.

The large brick end bank barn located southwest of the house is set on high limestone foundations. A projecting forebay of frame construction extends along the front or east elevation. The end walls are adorned with geometric patterned ventilators. Set in the south gable is a rectangular date stone inscribed with the name J. Shafer and the date 1851. The slate roof has an elaborate pattern. Metal ornaments similar, but not identical to those used on the house protrude from the roof ridge. Three large metal ventilators embellished with scrollwork are attached to the roof peak as are small finials at each gable end. Adjacent to the barn is a tile silo with a matching slate roof.

East of the house and barn is an unusual two part stone springhouse. The structure, built of roughly coursed local limestone, is similar in form to "dog trot" cabins seen in the Appalachian region. The building consists of two single bay cabins nearly equal in size divided by an open walkway. At the south facade the stonework continues above the walkway while at the north elevation the open area extends to the roof plate. Windows and doors in the structure have massive wooden frames joined with pegs. They show no type of decorative trim. The gable areas of the structure are sheathed with wide vertical boards on which

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

(Continued)

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	Mid <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES Barn Dated 1851 BUILDER/ARCHITECT J. Shafer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This farm complex consisting of a mid 19th century brick house, a brick barn dated 1851 with decorative geometric ventilator openings in its end walls, a two part stone spring house and outbuildings is significant as an architectural unit displaying distinct regional characteristics and well preserved ornamental features; for its contribution to the practice of agriculture in Washington County; and for its association with the Funk and Shafer families, prominent early residents of Washington County.

Architecturally these buildings provide an excellent example of a farm group. The house, barn and frame outbuildings appear to have been built about the same time. Together they display distinctive ornamentation such as the metal trim attached to the roof ridge, the embellished ventilators on the barn, the decorative woodwork and the patterned slate roofing found on all of the buildings. The barn is particularly significant as an example of a type of structure found in southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. In this region large bank barns when constructed of brick often have decorative geometric openings in their end walls for ventilation. Most of these barns date from the mid 19th century.

The stone springhouse with its wide pegged door and window frames and the wrought nails employed in its sheathing (both 18th century characteristics) would appear to predate the other buildings on the property. It would seem, however, to have always been used as a service building rather than as a primary dwelling. The form of this structure is most unusual: The "dog trot" plan is rare in Washington County and regional examples are generally of log rather than stone construction.

The datestone on the barn indicates that it was built by J. Shafer in 1851. According to the Washington County Land Records John Shafer and his wife Mary (Hershey) purchased this farm then containing 178 1/4 acres in 1839, from David Claggett, Marmaduke Boyd and Isaac Rowland who were commissioned to sell the real estate of the late Christian Hershey who had died intestate in 1830. (RR/378). The name of the tract on which this farm is situated is "David's Contentment." Christian Hershey had purchased 300 7/8 acres including "David's Contentment" from David F. Hammett et al on May 11, 1826 (HH/1006). The Hammett family apparently inherited the property from David Funk who is believed to have been the grandfather of David F. Hammett.

"David's Contentment" was granted to Davis (David) Funk on September 6, 1796. This tract containing 338 acres was a resurvey on several earlier grants including among others, "Marsh Head," "Dutchman's Misfortune" and "Black Oak Ridge" which had been granted to Henry Funk or had been in the possession of the Funk family since the mid 18th century. The tract, "Marsh Head" is one of the oldest in the County having been surveyed in 1737 for a Redmond Follens.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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1906.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 13.66 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Paula Stoner Dickey, Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Washington County Historical Sites Survey

STREET & NUMBER

County Office Building, 33 West Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN

Hagerstown

DATE

July 1976

TELEPHONE

791-3065

STATE

Maryland 21740

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

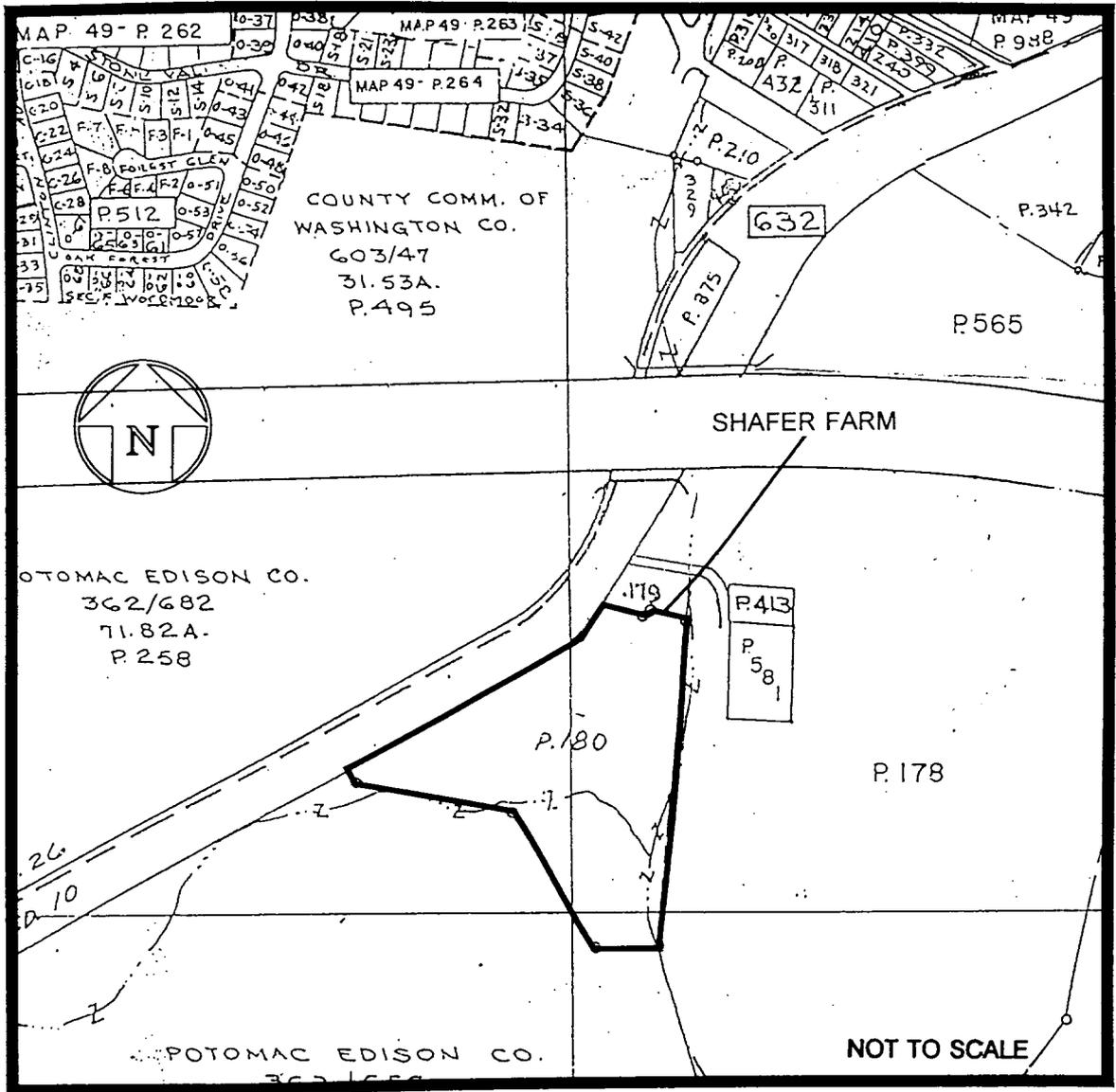
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

wrought nails were observed. The western room houses the spring which exits through the walkway making a small stream which becomes part of St. James Run. In the eastern section of the building is a large service fireplace set at the north side of the east end wall. Its flue is of stone topped with brick. The entire roof structure appears to have been built as a single unit and is sheathed with slate.

Other buildings in the complex include a frame hip roofed smoke house located behind the brick dwelling. Its slate roof matches the others and terminates with a turned finial at its peak. Also present is a small frame barn or shed located east of the brick barn.

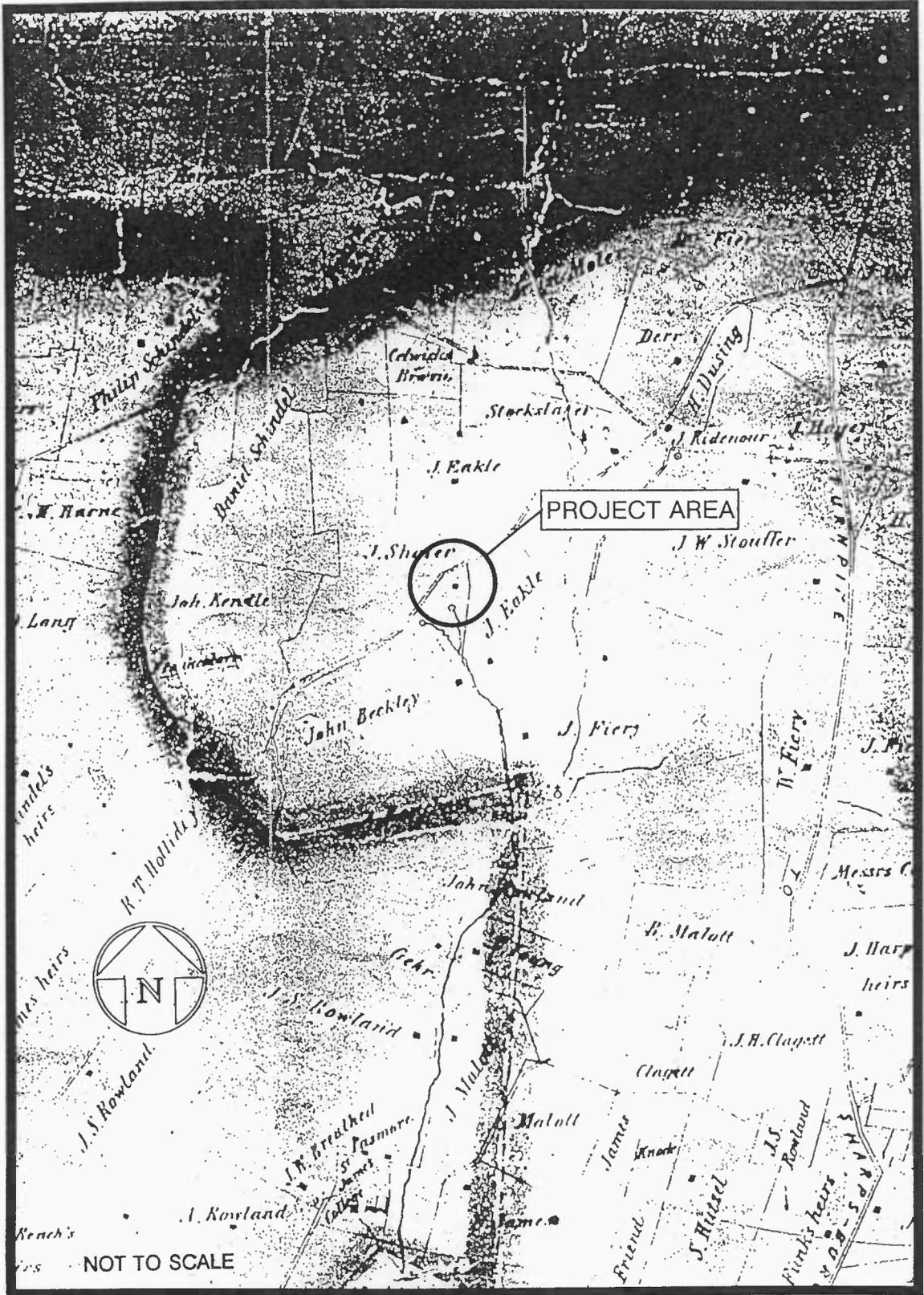
The house and barn appear to be in good to excellent condition. The spring house is deteriorated. The structures have been refurbished with an effort at exterior restoration by Callas Contractors, Inc. for storage and office use. The property contains 13.66 acres.

This farm was in the possession of the Shafer family until 1892 when it was purchased by John H. Eldridge, (99/123). It was sold to Henry P. Warnock in 1918 (153/589), and purchased by D. Melvin and Elizabeth Ridenour in 1921, (161/145). In 1949 it was purchased by Samuel H. Shank and Ethel Ridenour Shank, (251/24). Robert B. and Vivian C. Foltz acquired the farm in 1967 and sold it to the present owner in 1971, (463/736).



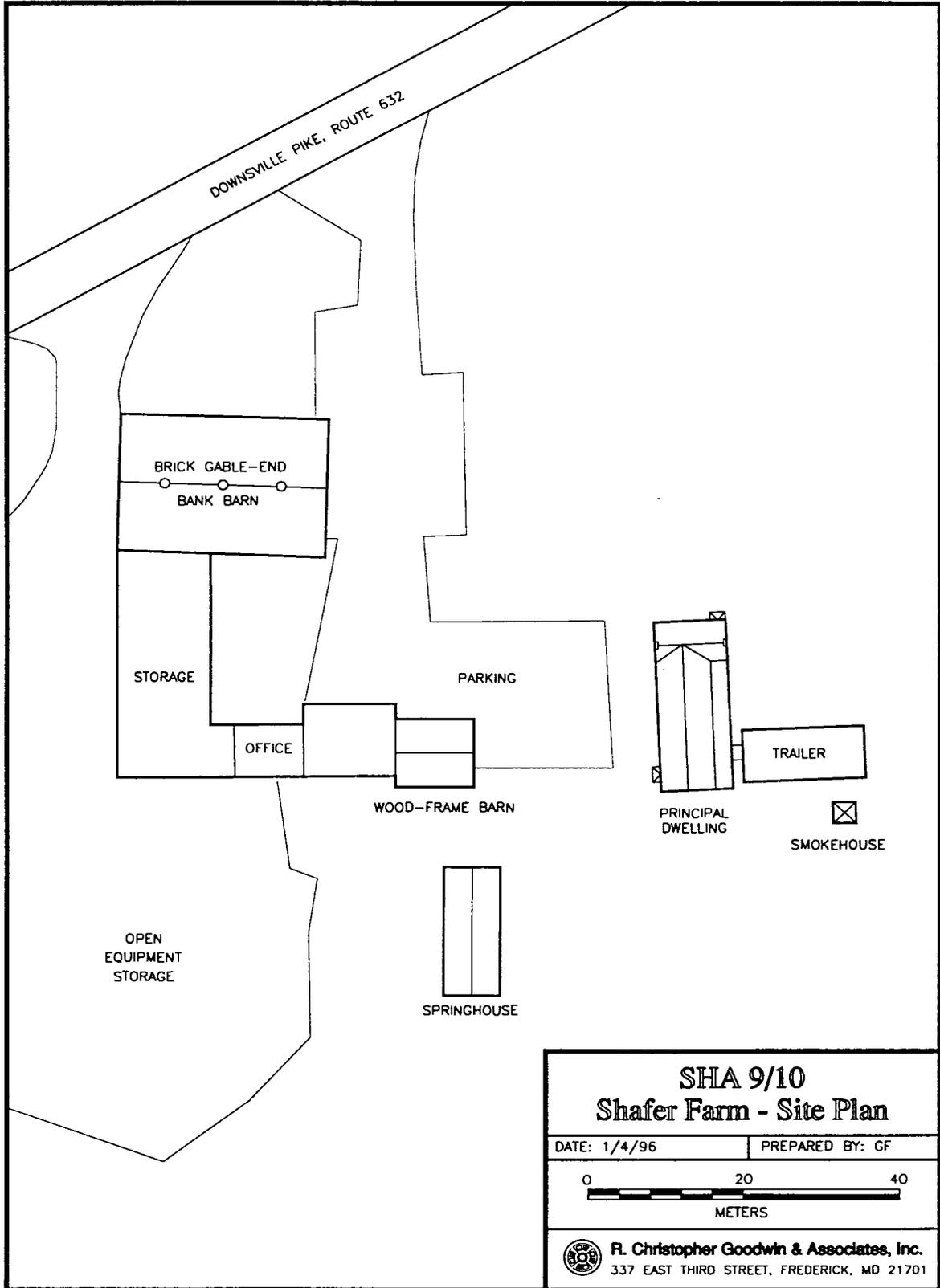
Washington County Land Records Plat Book, depicting Shafer Farm.

WA-I-264



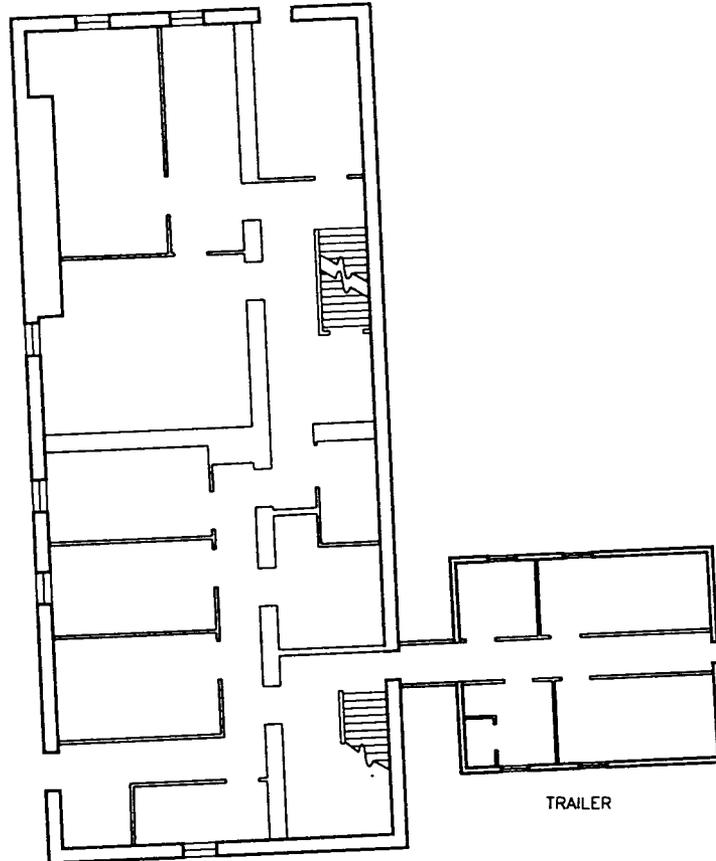
Detail from Thomas Taggart's (1859) *A Map of Washington County, Maryland*, showing approximate location of Shafer Farm.

WA-I-264



Sketch Plan of Shafer Farm.

WA-I-264



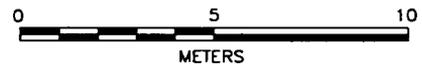
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TRAILER

Principal Dwelling First Floor Plan

DATE: 1/4/96

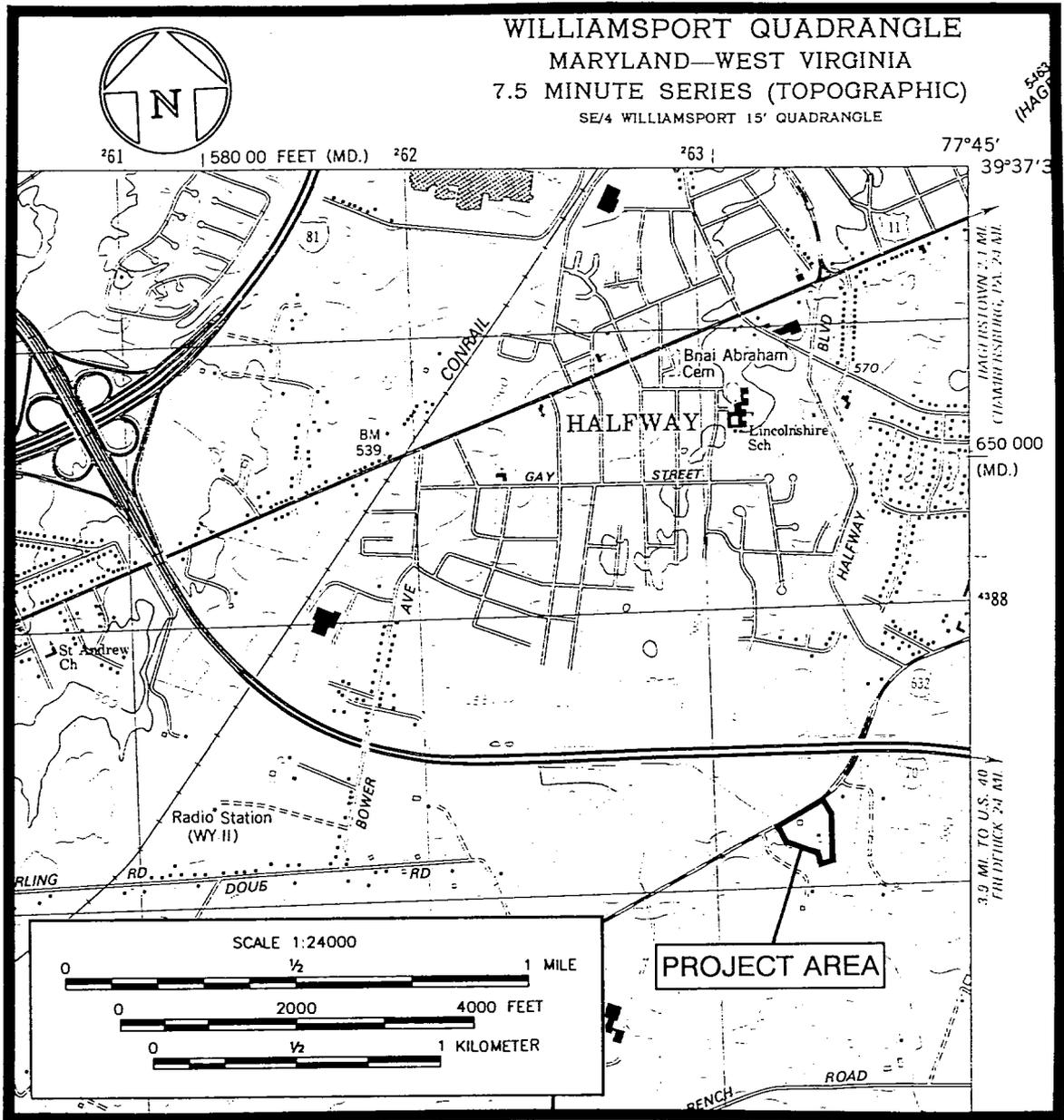
PREPARED BY: GF



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
337 EAST THIRD STREET, FREDERICK, MD 21701

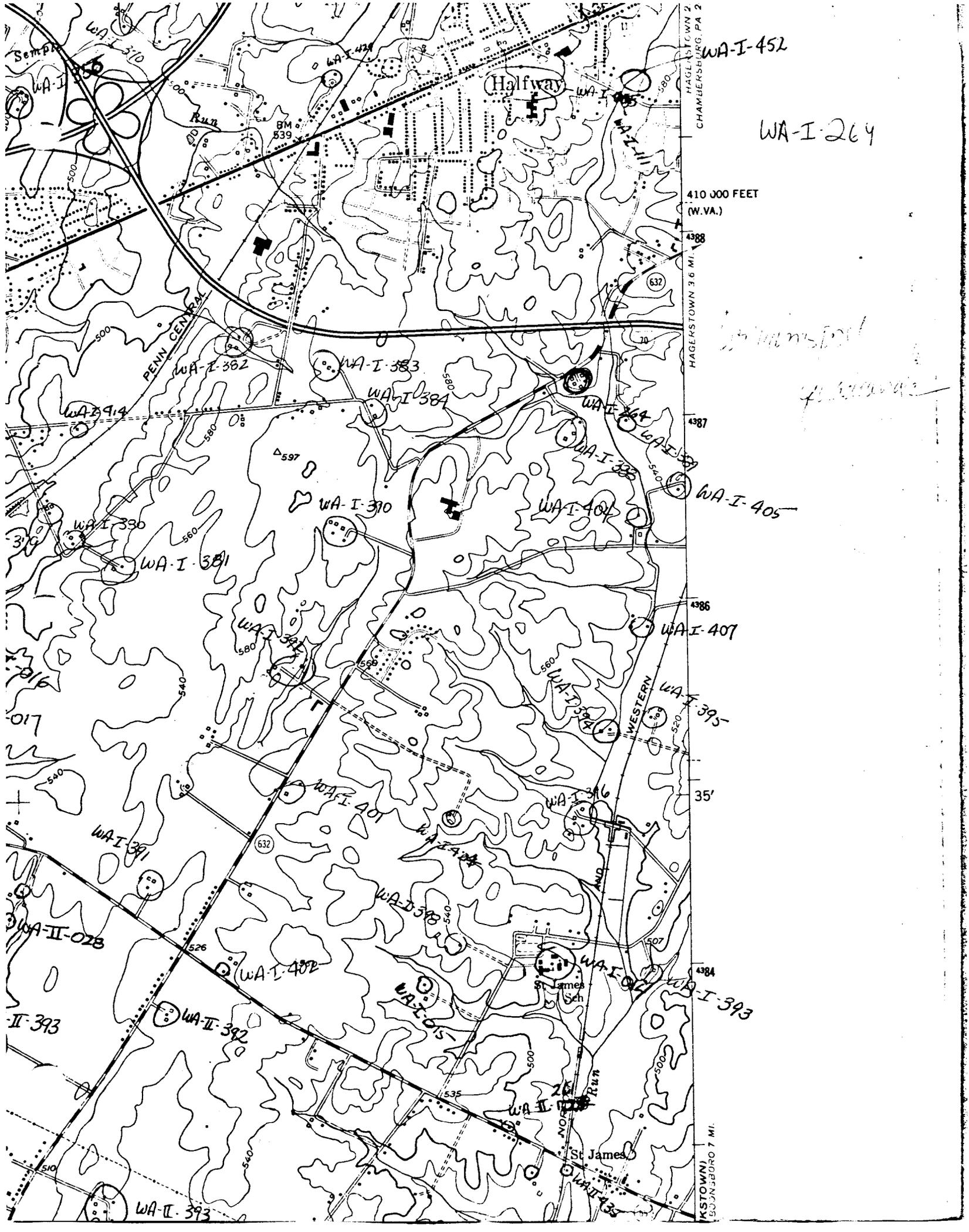
First Floor Plan of Principal Dwelling

WA-I-264



Section of USGS 7.5 series Williamsport, Maryland Quadrangle, showing Shafer Farm

WA-I-269



HAGERSTOWN 3.6 MI.

410 000 FEET (W.VA.)

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STOWN 7 MI.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA 2

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INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: W. Patrick Giglio

- 1 of 9 View West, West Principal Elevation, Principal Dwelling.
- 2 of 9 View North, South Principal Elevation and Rear Ell, Principal Dwelling.
- 3 of 9 View Northwest, Southwest Rear Ell, Principal Dwelling, including Smokehouse.
- 4 of 9 View Southwest, Rear Ell, Principal Dwelling, including trailer.
- 5 of 9 View Southwest, North Principal Elevation, Springhouse.
- 6 of 9 View Northeast, West Elevation, Springhouse.
- 7 of 9 View Northeast, West Elevation, Brick Gable-End Bank Barn.
- 8 of 9 View Southwest, East Elevation, Brick Gable-End Bank Barn.
- 9 of 9 View Southeast, West Elevation, Wood-Frame Barn.



Lot 7 = 200
S.W.
June 1975

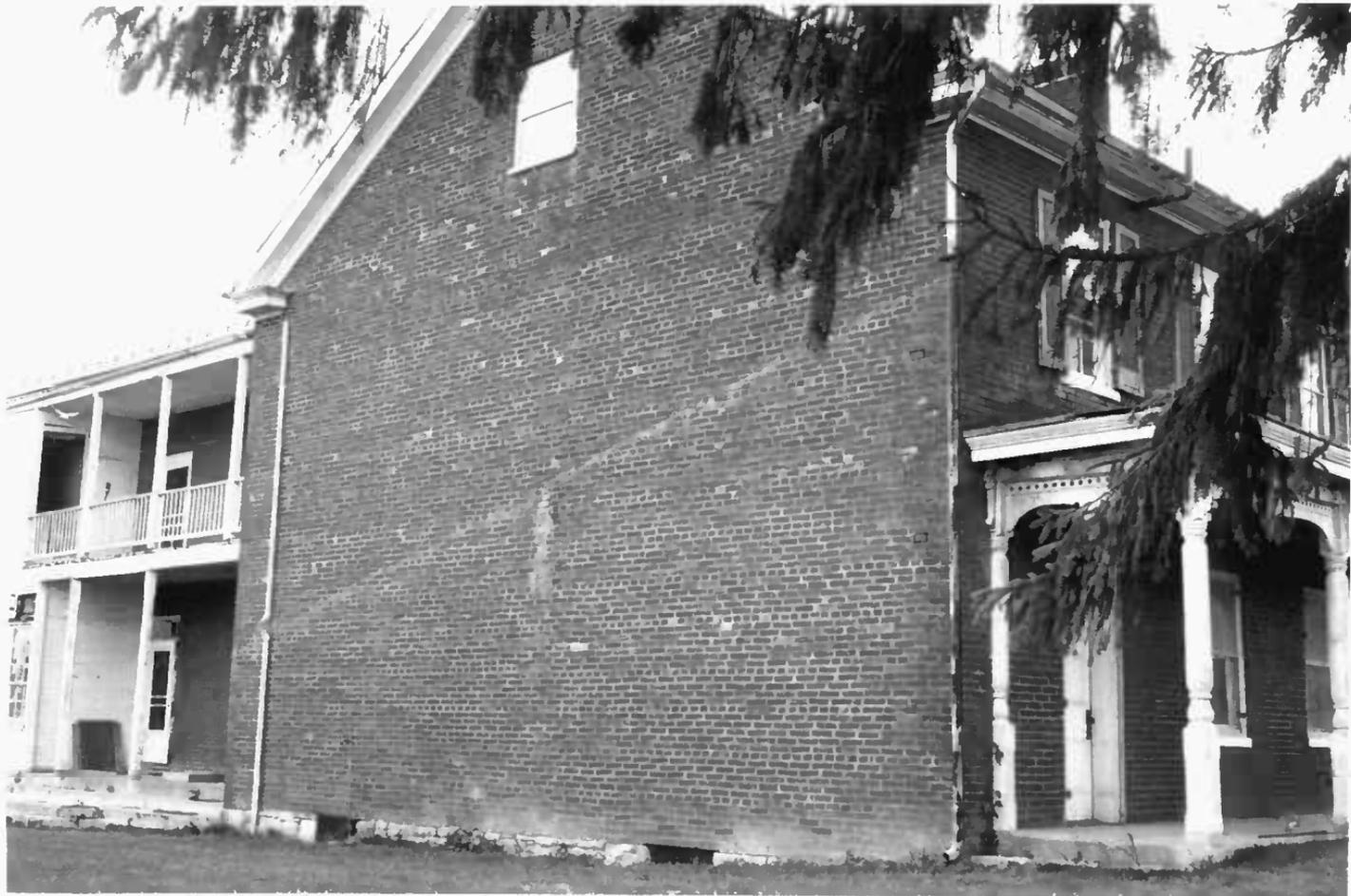
PAULA STONER DICKEY
CHAS. STANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



40, 1-26

1981

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



10/1/72
10/1/72
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1918-1921
22
785 1925

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WH-11-20-

Paula Stoner Dickey

Historical Sites Survey

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W.H.T. 767

Springhouse 5.10

W.H.T. 767

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114-5-702

N. W. Dickey

April 1975

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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



San Juan River

1880

WILLIAM R. DICKEY
MOUNTAIN VIEW, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY







12-5-2004
for Dr. Springfield

PAULA STONER DICKEY
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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA-27-
Spring house
1880

1880

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HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY





WH-I-264

Shafer Farm
Amended 1995

W. Patrick Giglio
Co., MD

W. Patrick Giglio

December 1995

R. Christopher Gudum & Assoc., Inc.

View West, West Principal Elevation, Principal Drawing

1 of 9



WA-I-264

Shofer Farm

Amended 1995

Washington Co. MD

W. Patrick Gaglio

November 1995

R. Christopher Gussman & Assoc., Inc.

View North, South Principal Elevation and Floor Plan, Principal Drafting

2 of 9

2 10-N N N N 1826 33 33000070 100



WA-I-264

Shater Farm

Amended 1995

Washington Co., MD

W. Patrick Gyles

November 1995

R. Christopher Gudwin & Assoc., Inc.

View Northwest, Southwest Rear Ell, Principal Dwelling, including Smokehouse

3 of 9



WA-I-264

Shafer Farm

Amended 1995

Washington Co., MD

W. Patrick Gyles

December 1995

K. Christopher Goodwin Assoc., Inc.

View Southwest, Rear Ell, Principal Dwelling, including trailer

4 of 9



WA-I-264

Shafter Farm

Amended 1995

Washington Co, MD

W. Patrick Griggs

November 1995

R. Christopher Sostum & Assoc, Inc.

11-w Southwest, North Principal Elevation Springhouse

5 of 9

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WA-I-264

Stafer Farm

Amended 1995

Washington Co MD

W. Patrick Graft,

November 1995

R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc. Inc.

View Northeast, West Elevation, Springhouse

6 of 9



WA-I-264

Shafter Farm

Amesbury 1995

Washington Co., MD

W. Patrick Giglio

December 1995

R. Christopher Goshorn - Assoc. Inc.

View Northeast, West Elevation, Brick Gable-End Bank Barn

7 of 9





WA-I-264

Shofar Form

Amended 1995

Washington Co. MD

W Patrick Gight

November 1995

Re: Christopher Goodwin & Assoc Inc

New Southeast, West Elevation, Wood Frame Barn

9 of 9