

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Funkhouser Farm

Other names/site number: Funkhouser, Madison F., Farm; DHR No. 085-0245

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 27812 Old Valley Pike

City or town: Toms Brook State: VA County: Shenandoah

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  X   A     B     C     D

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<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Summer Kitchen

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility: Barn

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage: Corn Crib

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure: Shed

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuildings

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Limestone; WOOD: Weatherboard;  
METAL: Aluminum; Galvanized Steel; CONCRETE: Concrete Block

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Funkhouser Farm is located along the Old Valley Pike (U.S. Route 11) about 1½ miles north of the town of Toms Brook in Shenandoah County, Virginia. The property consists of approximately 223 acres. The main dwelling of the Funkhouser Farm is an evolved farmhouse with the earliest log section constructed circa 1790. A frame addition was constructed southwest of the log section circa 1840 in the Greek Revival style. In 1858, the 1840 house was enlarged, connecting the 1840 and 1790 sections and creating a five-bay, two-story side-gable house with the 1790 section now a rear ell. A one-story porch spans the façade. An exterior-end stone chimney is on the 1858 section; a small interior-end brick chimney is on the east gable end of the rear ell. In the 1870s, Victorian embellishments were added to the house, including a front-gable pediment with decorative bargeboards and fish-scale shingles and scroll-sawn brackets on the front porch. The ell-shaped shed-roofed porch on the south (rear) side of the house has shaped posts that taper to a bracket-line head, round handrails, and 1-by-½ -inch balusters. A one-story, shed-roofed kitchen was added to the east elevation in the 1950s. The Greek Revival style is clearly evident on the interior in the circa 1840 and 1858 sections as seen in the mantels, doors, and window trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. Faux graining can be seen on the central

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staircase and the interior doors in the central hall. Contributing secondary resources include a circa 1800 stone-lined well, a circa 1850 summer kitchen, a circa 1888 frame bank barn and a late 19<sup>th</sup> century pump house (livestock). Non-contributing resources, all of which postdate the property's period of significance, consist of a 1920s corncrib that was converted to a tool shed in 2009, a 1960s frame horse barn, a 1960s hay shed, a 1950s farm equipment repair shop, a 1972 wood-framed metal machine shed, and a pond constructed circa 1970.

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Setting**

The Funkhouser Farm is located in Virginia's storied Shenandoah Valley. Situated between the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east and the Allegheny Mountains to the west, the valley stretches for 200 miles, a breadth that earned it the nickname "Great Valley" during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The north and south forks of the Shenandoah River bisect the valley; these join at Front Royal and the river continues to flow northward to the Potomac River. The valley floor has been renowned for its agricultural richness since European settlement to the area began during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

According to a 2012 agricultural census, Shenandoah County had 980 farms with 133,519 acres under cultivation; the average farm size was 136 acres. Located a little over ½ mile west of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, the Funkhouser Farm's 223 acres make it slightly larger than the county's average. The farm is about 1 mile northeast of the crossroads village of Toms Brook. The area retains its historic rural, agricultural character, in part due to Shenandoah County's conservation easement and forest and agricultural lands preservation programs, the latter of which has over 39,000 enrolled through voluntary participation by landowners.

Still in active agricultural use today, the 223-acre Funkhouser Farm has a conservation easement and is part of a grasslands reserve program. Woodlots of mixed hardwoods are interspersed among agricultural fields that are predominately in pasturelands. The historic domestic complex is located at the northwest end of the farmstead and is accessed via a long driveway from Valley Pike. Along with the evolved farmhouse, there are a circa 1850 summer kitchen and a circa 1830 stone-lined well, both of which are contributing resources, and a 1960s horse barn and a pond built circa 1975. The agricultural complex is across the driveway to the southwest. Its centerpiece is a circa 1888 bank barn, and other resources consist of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century pump house, a 1920s corn crib-turned-toolshed, a 1950s farm equipment repair shed, a 1960s horse barn, a 1960s hay shed, and a 1972 machine shed. The bank barn, pump house, and corn crib are contributing resources, while the other agricultural buildings postdate the property's period of significance.

### **Contributing Resources:**

**Main House (contributing building):** The Funkhouser Farm house is two-story, five-bay dwelling constructed in three separate sections. The first section on the east side was constructed of log

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circa 1790.<sup>1</sup> According to Michael Watkinson, preservationist, the circa 1790 section may originally have been a simple cabin with a loft and cellar, which was later used as a summer kitchen or tenant housing after the completion of the circa 1840 frame structure.<sup>2</sup> The circa 1840 section of the house is a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style and was constructed northwest, about 50 feet, from the original circa 1790 house. This section has distinct Greek Revival features, including fluted doors and window frames with bull's eye corner blocks. The third section of the house was completed on September 23, 1858, by Hiram Freas. This section connected the circa 1790 section with the circa 1840 construction. The 1858 section also has Greek Revival touches with fluted molding around the doors and window frames with simple bull's eye corner blocks. On the east side of the 1790 section, a kitchen was partially built over an existing porch foundation in the 1950s. Sometime during the 1870s, the Funkhousers added Victorian detailing throughout the interior and exterior of the house. A front porch was added with distinct Victorian period features, including scroll-sawn brackets. A central front-cross gable with decorative bargeboards and fish-scale shingles were added to the roofline. The wide Victorian-era front entrance door has sidelights topped by a transom and a fluted door frame with a dentil cornice and corner blocks. The original six-over-six sash wood windows in the house were replaced in 2001 with vinyl windows. The building is sided in horizontal-lap pine weatherboards, which was covered with aluminum circa 1970.

The foundation under all three sections of the dwelling is limestone. There are two stone chimneys—one exterior-end on the west gable end of the circa 1840 section and one interior-end at the south gable end of the rear ell of the circa 1790 construction. A third interior-end chimney exists at the 1858 section's east gable end but has been capped at the roofline.

The architectural detailing inside the house is reflective of the popularity of several different styles that came into fashion during the house's period of significance. The front door on the west side of the house (the 1840 section) enters into a wide hall with a wide, dog-leg stairway with paneling beneath the stringer exhibiting Greek Revival-style elements, including round hand rails, small round balusters, and newels. All of the woodwork in the hall, including the staircase, still has the original faux grain paint resembling mahogany, most likely added in the late 1800s. The exception is the door to the upper north bedroom, which has a tiger maple grain painted on the stiles and rails, and the panels are done in a very detailed birds-eye maple.

All doors and window frames on the first-floor main block are fluted with bull's-eye corner blocks. The walls are plastered. The door hardware consists of common rim iron locks and hinges. The floors consist of medium-wide irregular boards. The floor in the front northwest room on the ground floor is hardwood and the rest of the floors are heartwood southern yellow pine. There are two Greek Revival-style mantels on the first floor and one on the second floor. One circa 1790 mantel survives on the first floor with a narrow shelf and no plinths. The interior doors in this section have two vertical panels and the door and window trim include bull's-eye corner blocks. Once divided into two rooms, the first floor of the rear ell now includes two very steep winding staircases that lead to the second floor and another winding staircase on the second floor that leads to the attic.

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In the far northwest room of the house there was a trap door to a crawl space below that was used to hide food during the Civil War.<sup>3</sup> The trap door is now covered with hardwood flooring.

Inside a first-floor closet in the 1858 section of the house is the signature of the builder, Hiram Freas with the date September 23, 1858. Hiram Freas was born on July 27, 1834, in Pennsylvania. Exactly when he moved to Virginia is not known. During the Civil War, Hiram Freas served as a private in Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry, 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, Major General George Pickett's Division. During Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, nearly half of Pickett's Division was lost. Even though Hiram Freas's brigade was at the front, he survived the devastating charge. He eventually died of pneumonia at age 66 in Cross Keyes on October 3, 1900. Freas is buried at the Cross Keyes Cemetery, Rockingham County, Virginia.<sup>4</sup>

### **Contributing Secondary Resources:**

**Summer Kitchen (contributing building):** The circa 1850s summer kitchen is a 20-foot by 30-foot wood-framed building, clad in cedar siding and topped by a standing-seam metal roof. The kitchen has a stone foundation, a large stone fireplace with an exterior chimney and a loft. Through the years the summer kitchen was used in a variety of ways. It was first used for cooking in the 1850s and in the early 1900s it was used as a smokehouse.

**Stone Well (contributing structure):** There is a circa 1800s stone well about 100 feet northeast of the house. It is assumed that this well was for household use and another well near the barn was used for livestock. However, one family member stated that the well to the northeast of the house was also used for livestock in the 1800s.<sup>5</sup> The well is constructed entirely from limestone. Each stone was chiseled to the same size with an interlocking hook-type feature on both sides of each stone. The stone-lined well is still in excellent condition, but currently has a cement slab on top for safety reasons.

**Barn (contributing building):** The frame bank barn, constructed circa 1888, has a roof clad with standing-seam galvanized metal. The gables are decorated with five louvered ventilators on both the north and south sides of the barn. Aluminum siding covers the north and south gables. The forebay projects out a short distance into the yard below. This offers cattle some protection from rain and snow.

The barn has a bank for easy access to the threshing floor, which is comprised of two-bays and flanked by mows on both sides. The original grain storage area remains on the east side of the barn. The bank side of the barn (west) has a concrete wall on the first level. About one-half of the stable floor is concrete (west side). The remainder of the stable floor is dirt. The concrete wall on the west side was constructed long before plywood forms were used as the form work was made of rough sawn timber.

The interior dimensional framing is all sawn oak. The framing is pegged mortise-and-tenon joinery. Even the vertical studs are mortised into sills and horizontal beams. There are five

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elaborate bents with cross beams a few feet below the mid-span purlin plates. The barn is constructed with interior posts rising straight to the roof purlin plates. Interior posts show evidence of a huge hay storage capacity.

There is a passage through the middle of the barn running north and south. There is a row of stanchions on the stable floor to the east of the passage and livestock feeding troughs on the other side. The stanchions and feeding troughs were most likely constructed in the early 1900s as wire nails were used, rather than cut nails.

The barn is physically the same as when it was constructed in circa 1888, except for the addition of aluminum siding on the north and south ends of the barn.

Pump House – Livestock (contributing structure): The late 1800s pump house is a 8-foot by 8-foot A-frame wood structure. The wood framing consists of 2-inch by 4-inch and 2-inch by 6-inch timber pieces. The roof is standing-seam metal. The foundation is cement and there is a hole in the center where the well pump was located. It is possible that the structure was constructed over an earlier well. The well is currently used as a backup water resource should the electricity go off or if any part of the watering system is malfunctioning. The pump house was refurbished in 2008.

### **Non-Contributing Resources Constructed After Period of Significance:**

Corncrib (converted to Tool Shed) (noncontributing building): The 1920s 12-foot by 42-foot corncrib was converted to a tool shed in 2008. The corncrib's original 2-inch by 4-inch timber framing for the walls and the framing for the roof were maintained as well as the standing-seam metal roof, while the walls were clad with T1-11 siding. A window and door were installed as well. The three 2-foot by 3-foot openings on the top of the roof where the corn was dropped into the crib were also maintained, except that plastic windows were installed over the openings to protect the inside of the tool shed from rain.

Farm Equipment Repair Shed (non-contributing building): The 15-foot by 42-foot farm equipment repair shed built in the 1950s and is sandwiched between the tool shed (corncrib) and the machine shed. The corncrib was constructed first, then the farm equipment repair shed, and finally the machine shed. The farm equipment repair shed has a concrete floor and a standing-seam metal roof.

Machine Shed (non-contributing structure): The 42-foot by 80-foot machine shed, constructed in 1972, is an A-frame building constructed of poles and 2-inch by 4-inch and 2-inch by 6-inch timbers for the rafters. The horizontal and diagonal timbers for the rafters are butted together and fastened with metal plates. The sides and the roof of the machine shed are metal (galvanized steel).

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Hay Shed (non-contributing structure): The circa 1960, 36-foot by 42-foot hay shed construction consists of wood poles and 2- inch by 4-inch and 2-inch by 6-inch dimensional timber framing supporting the roof. The roof is made of metal (galvanized steel).

Horse Barn ((non-contributing building): The 12-foot by 30- foot horse barn was constructed in the 1960s. The foundation consists of 8-inch by 8-inch timbers. The framing for the structure consists of 2-inch by 4-inch timbers and logs. The roof is made of standing-seam metal. The structure was partially reconstructed and painted in 2008. The latter refurbishing included reinforcement of the framing, the installation of T1-11 board on three sides, painting the boarded sides red, adding white vinyl siding on the east side, and repainting the roof green.

Pond (non-contributing structure): About 1,000 feet directly east of the main dwelling is a large spring-fed pond that was constructed in circa 1975. The pond has a total surface area of at least 50,000 square feet. Prior to 2002 the pond had been used as a water source for livestock. In 2003, the pond and an area surrounding the pond totaling 14 acres were placed in a 15-year USDA-funded land conservation program. Subsequently, the 14-acre area was placed in a permanent easement with funding from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

### **Integrity**

The Funkhouser Farm has excellent integrity of location and setting, as it is in a still-rural area of Shenandoah County and has continued in agricultural use up to the present. Integrity of feeling and association are evident in the farm fields, collection of outbuildings, and retention of the primary dwelling. Agricultural outbuildings that postdate the period of significance do not detract from the property's integrity as they are appropriate in scale and use and utilitarian in nature. Integrity of workmanship, design, and materials is retained in the contributing secondary resources, which have been modified in ways that have allowed their continued use. The primary dwelling has diminished integrity of design and materials as exterior alterations after the period of significance have obscured or removed some historic fabric, such as the 1950s kitchen addition on the east side of the rear ell, circa 1970 aluminum siding over the original weatherboard siding, and 2001 replacement of the six-over-six wood sash windows. On the interior, however, integrity of materials and workmanship is evidenced by character-defining features such as the historic-period door and window trim, doors, central staircase, and the enclosed winder stairs. Identification of the 1858 section's builder, Hiram Freas, by way of his signature inside a first-floor closet adds to the house's integrity of association.

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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 patterns of our history.
- B. Property is 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1790-ca. 1900

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1840

1858

1888

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Freas, Hiram

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Presenting a prominent pose along the historic Valley Pike (US Route 11), the 228-year old, 223 acre Funkhouser Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture. The period of significance begins circa 1790 with construction of the earliest part of the extant farmhouse and ends circa 1900 with construction of the most recent contributing resource. Four generations of the locally well-known Funkhouser family owned the property between the 1830s and late 1960s. The farm, along with its evolved farmhouse and associated outbuildings, are representative of the continued and sustained growth of agriculture as a leading economic force in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Prior to European arrival, the Shenandoah Valley served as a travel and migration corridor for various Native American tribes for over 10,000 years. The different tribal groups also used the valley for hunting and planting, but no single tribe occupied it permanently. The Monacans held territory closest to the valley, but they competed fiercely with the Powhatan confederacy to the east and the Susquehanna to the north in present Pennsylvania. As a result of systematic burnings by tribal groups, much of the valley was in prairie grasslands when European settlers, primarily Germans and Scots-Irish, extended into the area from Pennsylvania and brought with them an agricultural practice based on mixed crops.<sup>6</sup>

Tidewater Virginians also penetrated the valley during this period and many continued the tobacco-based, cash crop system used by eastern Virginia planters since the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Intensive tobacco cultivation, however, caused soil exhaustion, leading to lower and lower crop yields, thus prompting Tidewater Virginians to seek new opportunities further west. Tobacco cultivation also was notoriously dependent on use of an enslaved labor force composed primarily of Africans brought by force to the English colonies. More diversified agriculture, however, also included use of enslaved workers. Some religious dissenters, notably Quakers and Brethren, were distinguished, in part, by their lesser reliance on slave labor, but these individuals were not typical of the Shenandoah Valley's European settlers.<sup>7</sup>

The Valley Pike runs along the entire western side of the Funkhouser Farm. The Pike generally follows the same route as an earlier Indian trail that, among other things, was used by Iroquois warriors traveling from New York to the Carolinas to make war on the Catawba tribe.<sup>8</sup> After European settlers started moving into the Valley in large numbers, the trail was upgraded and became a stagecoach road. Shortly thereafter significant freight was carried on Conestoga wagons, largely to and from Baltimore.<sup>9</sup> During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Valley Pike became one of the first macadamized roads in the United States.<sup>10</sup> During the Civil War, the Valley Pike became a strategic route for three Shenandoah Valley campaigns: Confederate General

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Stonewall Jackson's 1862 Shenandoah Valley Campaign, Confederate General Jubal Early's 1864 Maryland Campaign, and Union General Philip Sheridan's 1864 Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

### The Funkhouser Family: Origins to Settlement in Shenandoah County

The recorded history for the ethnically German Funkhousers goes back nearly 650 years to 1364 in the Faukhaus Valley in Switzerland.<sup>11</sup> During the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, many Funkhousers became committed to the Protestant Reformation and established the Anabaptist sect. Persecuted by the established church and political leaders, the Funkhousers were eventually moved to the Canton of Bern. Later many continued on to the Netherlands, a place known for religious toleration, and some eventually came to the English colonies in North America. After settling in Pennsylvania, the Anabaptist Funkhousers became Mennonites, Brethren, and Dunkards.

The first Funkhouser (Johannes) documented to arrive in Philadelphia came aboard the ship *Mortonhouse*, and landed on August 23, 1728. After his arrival, Johannes married Barbara (last name not known) near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Barbara was, reportedly, from a Mennonite family.<sup>12</sup> Circa 1732, Johannes and Barbara Funkhouser, most likely responding to Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood's pro-immigration policy and hearing of the possibility of acquiring land, left Pennsylvania and traveled south along the aforementioned Indian trail to Strasburg, Virginia.<sup>13</sup>

At the time, little colonial infrastructure existed in the Shenandoah Valley, such as roads, schools, churches and market centers. However, Johannes and Barbara Funkhouser noted that the rivers and streams in the wilderness had an abundance of fish and there were hundreds of geese and ducks, so they set about establishing a homestead. Using familial and religious connections, the Funkhousers became the nucleus of a community in the Tumbling Run area near Strasburg in present Shenandoah County. As more Funkhouser families settled along Tumbling Run, the area became known as "Funkhouser Hollow." Johannes and Barbara Funkhouser had seven children: John – b.1738, Abraham – b.1742, Christian – b.1745, David – b.1748, Jacob – b.1750, Mary – b.1755, and Barbara – b.1759.<sup>14</sup>

The area that makes up present Shenandoah County was part of Spotsylvania County from 1720 to 1734 and then Orange County from 1734 to 1738, after which the part of Orange County that lay west of the Blue Ridge Mountains was used to form two new counties, Frederick and Augusta. No courts opened in Frederick County before 1743 nor in Augusta County before 1745, thus records for Frederick and Augusta counties were recorded in Orange County until 1743. A decade later, the line dividing Frederick and Augusta counties was moved up the Valley to match the Fairfax County line. In 1772, from Frederick County, Dunmore County was formed and it later was renamed Shenandoah County.<sup>15</sup>

Orange County, Virginia, courthouse records include one of the earliest colonial records associated with the Funkhousers; it is a debt bond dated December 11, 1736, in which Christian Funkhouser co-signed and witnessed a note for Jacob Funk.<sup>16</sup> The second earliest known

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reference to the Funkhousers is on a petition by Valley settlers dated July 23, 1737, in which they objected to the choice of Chester's Gap for wagon access through the Blue Ridge Mountains. Among the 51 men who signed the petition were Jacob, Johannes, and Christian Funkhouser. According to a genetic analysis conducted by Daniel Bly, the familial relationship among these three men was not that of brothers or fathers and sons, but rather that they had a common ancestor.<sup>17</sup> The "...three considered one another kin of some sort" as they all settled near each other along Tumbling Run.<sup>18</sup> Jacob Funkhouser, Sr., settled in Tumbling Run in 1737 and his son, Jacob, Jr., built a log home there in 1766.<sup>19</sup> It is these Funkhousers from whom so many of the Shenandoah Valley Funkhousers derive.<sup>20</sup>

#### The Funkhouser Farm's Ownership, circa 1790-1969

The recorded history of the Funkhouser Farm begins with William Little, who illegally occupied the original 400-acre tract and left it to his son, Jonas Little, in his Last Will and Testament. Jonas and Rebecca Little had the property surveyed in 1751, but did not receive legal title from Thomas, Baron Cameron, sixth Lord Fairfax until March 2, 1763 (Fairfax had been bestowed the Shenandoah Valley by the Privy Council in 1745). The Littles retained the property until 1771.<sup>21</sup> Subsequent owners included John and Delilah Mauk, 1771-1779,<sup>22</sup> Stephen and Catherine Beck, 1779-1788,<sup>23</sup> Lawrence and Margaret Snapp, 1788-1805,<sup>24</sup> John and Magdalene Snapp, 1805-1807,<sup>25</sup> and George and Elizabeth Koontz, 1807-1833.<sup>26</sup>

Circa 1790, it is believed that Lawrence and Margaret Snapp constructed the log house that later was incorporated into the present farmhouse. Lawrence Snapp, who was born in 1748, served in the Revolutionary War in Alexander Machir's Company, Strasburg District.<sup>27</sup> John Koontz, the son of George and Elizabeth Koontz, served in the War of 1812 in John Fry's Company of the Virginia Militia.<sup>28</sup> He enlisted on July 15, 1814, and was discharged on October 1, 1814.

From 1833 to 1969, four generations of Funkhousers owned the Funkhouser Farm, a total of 136 years, which is more than half of the farm's 228-year history. On June 17, 1833, Christian and Eva Funkhouser Jr. purchased lot #3 of George Koontz's estate, totaling 225 acres, from Thomas I. and Mary Wilson, heirs of the estate.<sup>29</sup> Christian and Eva Funkhousers' will was recorded on September 15, 1866, leaving the farm to their son, Noah M., and his wife, Catherine.<sup>30</sup> On June 16, 1887, Noah and Catherine Funkhouser sold the farm to their son, Madison and his wife, Emma.<sup>31</sup> On February 1, 1922, Madison M. and Emma J. Funkhouser exchanged the "Home Farm" (the Funkhouser Farm), totaling 225 acres, for a farm owned by their son and daughter-in-law, Frank and Sadie Funkhouser.<sup>32</sup> Frank Funkhouser died in 1965. His wife, Sadie Funkhouser, realizing there was no family member who could take over operation of the farm, sold it in 1969; she died in 1973.

#### Funkhouser Family

The Funkhousers carried out the following improvements to the farm. In 1840, they erected a second dwelling, this one of frame construction with Greek Revival features, about 50 feet northwest of the circa 1790 log house, which may then have been used as a summer kitchen or

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other dependency, and in 1855, they built a barn of unknown type.<sup>33</sup> Three years later, a frame addition was constructed that connected the circa 1790 dwelling and the 1840 dwelling to form the current L plan. The house also was embellished with Greek Revival features, notably still present in the interior finishes. During the 1870s, the house was renovated to include Victorian-era ornamentation. Circa 1888, the extant bank barn was constructed.

Despite the Funkhousers' lengthy tenure on the property, just one family gravesite is thought to be on the property. Christian Funkhouser, Sr., his first wife, Barbara, and his second wife, Catherine, are said to be buried on the farm "...to the south..." of the main dwelling.<sup>34</sup> On February 22, 1848, Noah Beeler received \$3.37 from Christian Funkhouser, Jr., to wall off the graveyard.<sup>35</sup> No tombstones remain and efforts to find the exact location of the original gravesite have been unsuccessful.

The extended Funkhouser family was caught up in events that shaped the early republic, with four of Johannes and Barbara Funkhouser's sons – Abraham, Christian (Sr.), Jacob and John – serving in the Revolutionary War. All were in Alexander Machir's Company, Strasburg District.<sup>36</sup> Although Abraham served in the Revolutionary War, he later signed a Mennonite Petition to the Virginia General Assembly dated December 10, 1785, requesting that Mennonites, because of their anti-arms position, be exempt from serving in the militia.<sup>37</sup> This petition occurred just two years after the Treaty of Paris ended the war, and it is not known if other family members shared this view. On another defining issue of the early republic, slavery, the Funkhouser family may have been similarly split. The religious doctrines of the Mennonites and Brethren typically opposed the use of forced labor and social and religious pressure was used to discourage slave ownership among members. As an example, on April 18, 1856, Levi Pitman reported in his diary, "An interesting session of the United Brethren Church Conference. Joseph Funkhouser (of Anthony) in Frederick County bought and sold a colored boy [sic] to a slave trader. It was decided that he be admonished. Rev. Winton chose to do it."<sup>38</sup>

This event occurred just five years before the outbreak of the Civil War, which soon swept up all Virginians, whether they were for or against slavery or for or against military service. By 1861, both Christian Funkhouser, Jr., and his son, Noah, were too old to be conscripted, while Noah's son, Madison, was too young. Christian and Noah Funkhouser, however, still contributed to the war effort, as they used their farm's crops to feed Confederate soldiers moving up and down the Shenandoah Valley. And like many families of the time, the extended Funkhouser family members found themselves on opposite sides of the war. Civil War rosters for 1861-1865 indicate that 121 Funkhousers fought in the war, with 84 serving in the Confederate army and 37 in the Union army. Of the 84 Confederate soldiers, 76 were from Virginia.<sup>39</sup>

During the 1864 presidential campaign, President Abraham Lincoln became increasingly concerned about his chances for re-election. The war had been going badly for the Union, anti-war sentiments were becoming widespread, and his Democratic opponent in the election was George McClellan, who briefly had been Lincoln's second general-in-command. McClellan now advocated a cessation of hostilities and allowing the South to continue slavery, the latter of which Lincoln refused to countenance. During late June-early July 1864, Confederate General

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Jubal Early advanced down the Shenandoah Valley, moved into Maryland and attacked Fort Stevens on the northern outskirts of Washington, D.C., stunning the Union's military and political leadership. President Lincoln then pressed General Grant to undertake a quick and decisive action in the Shenandoah Valley to put an end to Confederate forces' access to Northern states via the Valley. General Grant selected General Phillip Sheridan to command the forces in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

According to Jonathan Noyalas, regarding Sheridan's 1864 campaign, "Manpower itself made the Valley important, because it raised regiment after regiment. Many of the men in the fabled Stonewall Jackson Brigade came from those Shenandoah farms and villages. Out of uniform, those who kept the fields producing were every bit as important as the war effort. And off the battlefield, the forces that kept those farmers plowing and harvesting made their own contribution. Behind every farmer there was a farm wife, and usually children, all working side-by-side. This was a family war, and everyone found a way to contribute..."<sup>40</sup> The Confederate Army maintained a presence in the Shenandoah Valley through most of the Civil War in part because of the Valley's abundance of diversified, productive farms, such as the Funkhouser Farm, leading the Valley to be dubbed "the bread basket of the Confederacy." "Union commanders... [saw]...the Shenandoah Valley as more than campaigning ground. Its agriculture and industries were also dangerous enemies." Prior to launching the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, Union General Ulysses Grant told Sheridan, "Give the enemy no rest...Do all the damage...you can. Carry off stock of all descriptions...to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste."<sup>41</sup> Under Sheridan, from August to October 1864, Union troops engaged in a widespread, organized effort to destroy crops and mills, shoot all livestock, and burn barns throughout the Valley. Furthermore, on September 21-22, 1864, the Battle of Fisher's Hill, along with the subsequent Battle of Cedar Creek ten days later, dealt the crushing blow to the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

"The Burning," as it came to be known, left many Valley farmers, including the Funkhousers, destitute and their 1855 barn appears to have been destroyed during this campaign. Noah Funkhouser, a Confederate sympathizer, submitted a claim in 1872 "...for the barn burning and other property damage totaling \$2,128...as per Commission no. 2900, Office no. 970, Report no. 2" to the Southern Claims Commission. The claim was denied. Subsequently, Noah Funkhouser submitted an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C. In 1888, the appeal was denied because the court claimed Funkhouser had "...voted for the adoption of the ordinance of secession, which is a flagrant act of disloyalty; and which fact destroys our confidence in the testimony of claimant." Subsequently, the Funkhousers constructed a new bank barn in 1888 with their own resources.

#### Diversified Farming at the Funkhouser Farm

The 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 agricultural censuses indicate that the Funkhousers practiced diversified farming, which involves raising a variety of row and cereal crops as well as livestock and poultry. This approach allows the farmer to generate income under a variety of conditions.

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For example, if one crop failed, such as corn, other crops, such as barley, wheat, oats, and rye could make up the loss; if chickens died from coccidiosis, then pigs could be slaughtered or sold for income; meanwhile, dairy products derived from milk cows provided a steady income. Similarly, a kitchen garden would provide variety to diet while cereal crops could be processed to make products, such as flour and cornmeal, that could be shipped to distant markets.

Census records show that the Funkhousers produced a wide range of field crops, including corn, wheat and hay, with wheat being their principal cash crop. They also produced wool for market sale. The Funkhousers kept a full complement of livestock, such as horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The other products produced were largely for on-farm consumption. Oats and hay were fed to horses and hay to the cows and sheep. Given the limited quantity produced, most of the honey and butter was probably consumed at home. As was the practice at the time, after the butter was churned, the leftover skim milk would be mixed with rolled oats and fed to young pigs. Later, the pigs would be fed corn. Given the small number of pigs identified in the censuses, it is likely that most were slaughtered and consumed on the farm.

The same records indicate that the Funkhouser Farm's dollar value per acre was higher than most of the farms in Shenandoah County. For example, in the 1860 census the Funkhouser Farm was valued at \$14,040. Two other farms were valued at \$14,000 and only one farm, at \$16,000, was valued higher. Similarly, the farm's productivity was slightly higher than most of the farms in the county. The most reliable productivity indicator in the aforementioned censuses was grain production. During 1850-1870, the tons of grain produced on the Funkhouser Farm increased by 55 percent from 600 tons in 1850 to 935 tons in 1870, a rate of increase that endured despite the deprivations of the Civil War and is likely owed to improved farming practices. The 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses also suggest that improved technology was used on the Funkhouser Farm because the number of horses decreased from eight in 1850, to six in 1860, and four in 1870. Further, in the 1880 census, Madison Funkhouser reported that the total value of his farm implements was \$400, which was considerably higher than the \$233 average in Shenandoah County.

The last surviving child of Frank and Sadie Funkhouser, the late John Paul Funkhouser, confirmed that his grandfather, Madison Funkhouser and his father, Frank Funkhouser, raised oat, wheat and corn crops as well as chickens, pigs, and sheep.<sup>42</sup> Danny Funkhouser, a grandson of Frank and Sadie Funkhouser, said they "had a small dairy herd to get a steady income from milk. [Frank] also raised beef cattle ...and they had a vegetable garden just to the south of the house."<sup>43</sup>

Farming practices related to technological improvements also can be traced in the census data and activities at the Funkhouser Farm. The 1880 census included a "cost of fencing" field, and this may be linked to the growing availability of barbed wire, which ended an era of unrestricted, open-range grazing. In the census, Madison Funkhouser indicated that he had paid \$50 in 1879 for fencing, which was higher than the amount paid by more than 60 percent of the county's farmers. During the 1890s, steam-powered engines for threshing machines came into use in the Shenandoah Valley and the faster, more efficient production rates benefitted many farmers,

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including Madison Funkhouser, who continued raising various grain crops. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Funkhousers' had constructed the still-extant pumphouse with hand pump for their livestock, which would have considerably simplified provision of water to the animals as well as guaranteed a reliable water source during times of drought.

Interestingly, however, the Funkhousers used only horse-drawn farm implements at their farm for 113 years, from Christian Funkhouser Jr. to Noah, Madison, and finally Frank Funkhouser, who retired in 1948. His grandson, Danny Funkhouser, said Frank "never bought a tractor" but still made a decent living on the farm.

Current Farm Use: The 223-acre Funkhouser Farm is currently one of the few contiguous acreages of its size in Davis District, Shenandoah County. Of the 223 acres, 128 acres are currently forested (of which half are hardwoods), 81.5 acres are in pasture, and 14.7 acres are in a land conservation easement. All 223 acres were placed in a permanent easement with the Potomac Conservancy in 2004, which mandated that the farm never be developed. Through this permanent easement, the agriculture and open space characteristics of the property protect it from inappropriate development. The permanent easement and the conservation programs also serve as a conservation training resource for farmers and support the rural character of the community. A Virginia Forest Stewardship Management Plan was prepared for the forested areas in 2005. In 2008, the owners received an Outstanding Forest Steward Award from the Virginia Department of Forestry.

The farm's landscape features are spectacular, consisting of hay fields, pasturelands, a pond, streams, wetlands, steep ravines, stone outcroppings, and diverse fauna, such as the shy long eared owl, and flora, including some endangered plant species. The farm's diverse topography and its location between two mountain ranges make for striking vistas. The views from the farm have remained unchanged since Jonas Little received the land as a grant from Lord Fairfax in 1763. The George Washington National Forest, along Massanutten Mountain, is 1.5 miles to the east of the property, while the Allegheny Mountains are quite visible on the west side of the property.

#### Archaeological Potential and Additional Research

Additional research and perhaps archaeological study may provide important information about the Funkhouser Farm's association with both Stonewall Jackson's 1862 campaign and Sheridan's 1864 campaign. There are some reports, not yet confirmed, that Union General Nathaniel Banks established the Funkhouser Farm as his command center in 1862, from which he developed a defensive triangle that involved Strasburg as the anchor with troops also stationed at Winchester and Front Royal. Levi Pitman reported in his diary on April 2, 1862, that "...Union soldiers set up several hundred tents" on the Funkhouser Farm.<sup>44</sup> The core battlefield area for Fisher's Hill is still being studied. Although archaeological investigations have not occurred at the Funkhouser Farm, documented events demonstrate potential to yield additional Civil War information.

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Given the property's lengthy occupation by the same family and its continuous agricultural use, archaeological testing also may yield information relating to the locations of former outbuildings, domestic material culture, as well as agricultural practices and artifacts. Further, archeological surveys could yield additional evidence regarding Native Americans who traveled the Great Indian Trail and may have established camps along a stream, quarried stone, or otherwise used the land.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### **Primary Resources:**

Agricultural Census Reports – Schedule 2, Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1850, 1860, 1870 & 1880.

Banks, Nathaniel, Nathaniel Banks Papers, Madison Manuscript Room, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Frederick County, VA, Deed Books 8, 9 and 15..

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### **Secondary Resources:**

Bly, Daniel. *From the Rhine to the Shenandoah*. Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD, 1993.

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### **Interviews**

Bly, Daniel, interview with David J. Garms at Grotoes, VA. February 2011.

Funkhouser, Anna Pangle, age 92, interview with with David J. Garms, at Arlington, VA. October 2010.

Funkhouser, Danny, interview with David J. Garms at Woodstock, VA. June 2011.

Funkhouser, John Paul (from Texas), interview with David J. Garms at Toms Brook, VA. October 2010.

Painter, Cecil, son of Romain Funkhouser Painter, interview with David J. Garms at Glen Allen, VA. February 2011.

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### **Previous documentation on file (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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### **Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

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- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR No. 085-0245

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approximately 223

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.955990 | Longitude: -78.426390 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.958660 | Longitude: -78.419220 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.955520 | Longitude: -78.409440 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.952080 | Longitude: -78.405410 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.947940 | Longitude: -78.410380 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.950250 | Longitude: -78.416080 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.952280 | Longitude: -78.421240 |

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The accompanying tax maps 34-A-252 and 35-A-6A for the farm were obtained from Shenandoah County Tax Records. The property is identified in Shenandoah County Deed Book 388, pages 470 and 472.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary includes the main dwelling, several outbuildings and captures the immediate environs of the domestic complex along with agricultural fields historically associated with the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: David J. Garms  
organization: Owner  
street & number: 12920 Wheatland Road  
city or town: Fairfax state: VA zip code: 22033  
e-mail: dgarms9172@aol.com  
telephone: 703-262-0577  
date: January 2018

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

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Name of Property: Funkhouser Farm

City or Vicinity: Toms Brook

County: Shenandoah

State: Virginia

Photographer: David Garms

Date Photographed: 1/15/2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 16: Primary Residence, Front Elevation  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0001

2 of 16: Primary Residence, Northeast Oblique  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0002

3 of 16: Primary Residence, Southwest Oblique  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0003

4 of 16: Primary Residence, Rear Elevation  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0004

5 of 16: Machine Shed, Facing West  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0005

6 of 16: Bank Barn, Southeast Oblique  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0006

7 of 16: Summer Kitchen, Northwest Oblique  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0007

8 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Central Stair Hall  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0008

9 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Central Staircase  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0009

10 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Circa 1858 Section, First Floor  
VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0010

11 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Central Stair Bannister from Second Floor

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VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0011

12 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Circa 1840 Section, Second Floor

VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0012

13 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Circa 1858 Section, Second Floor

VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0013

14 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Circa 1858 Section, Second Floor

VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0014

15 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Winder Staircase, Circa 1858 Section, Second Floor

VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0015

16 of 16: Primary Dwelling, Attic, Circa 1858 Section

VA\_ShenandoahCounty\_FunkhouserFarm\_0016

**Paperwork Reduction Act 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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Smead, Susan & Wagner, Marc. C., Reconnaissance Level Survey, VA Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA, 1993.

<sup>2</sup> Watkinson, Michael, Architectural on Funkhouser House, Edinburg, VA, August 1, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Gochenour, Zula, Virginia W.P.A. Historical Inventory Project, 1937 available at [www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/hom/wpa1937.html](http://www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/hom/wpa1937.html).

<sup>4</sup> On April 25, 1901, Freas's widow, Susan Jane Freas, submitted an Application for a Pension by a Widow of a Soldier, Sailor or Marine in Rockingham County, Virginia.

<sup>5</sup> Garms, David J., Interview of John Paul Funkhouser, 82, Martinsburg, WV, November 2010.

<sup>6</sup> William G. Thomas III, "The Shenandoah Valley," *Southern Spaces*, April 20, 2004, published online at <https://southernspaces.org/2004/shenandoah-valley>.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Outlaw, Linwood, "Marking History: Valley Iroquois Warriors Honored with U.S. 11 Road Sign," *Northern Virginia Daily*, Winchester, VA, September 20, 2008.

<sup>9</sup> Wayland, John W., *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, Virginia Book Company, Strasburg, VA, Second Augmented Edition, 1969.

<sup>10</sup> Heatwole, John L., *The Burning: Sheridan's Devastation of the Shenandoah Valley*, Rockbridge Publishing, Howell Press, Inc., Charlottesville, VA, 1998.

<sup>11</sup> Bly, Daniel, *From the Rhine to the Shenandoah*, Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD, Vol. I, 1993, p. 136 – 138.

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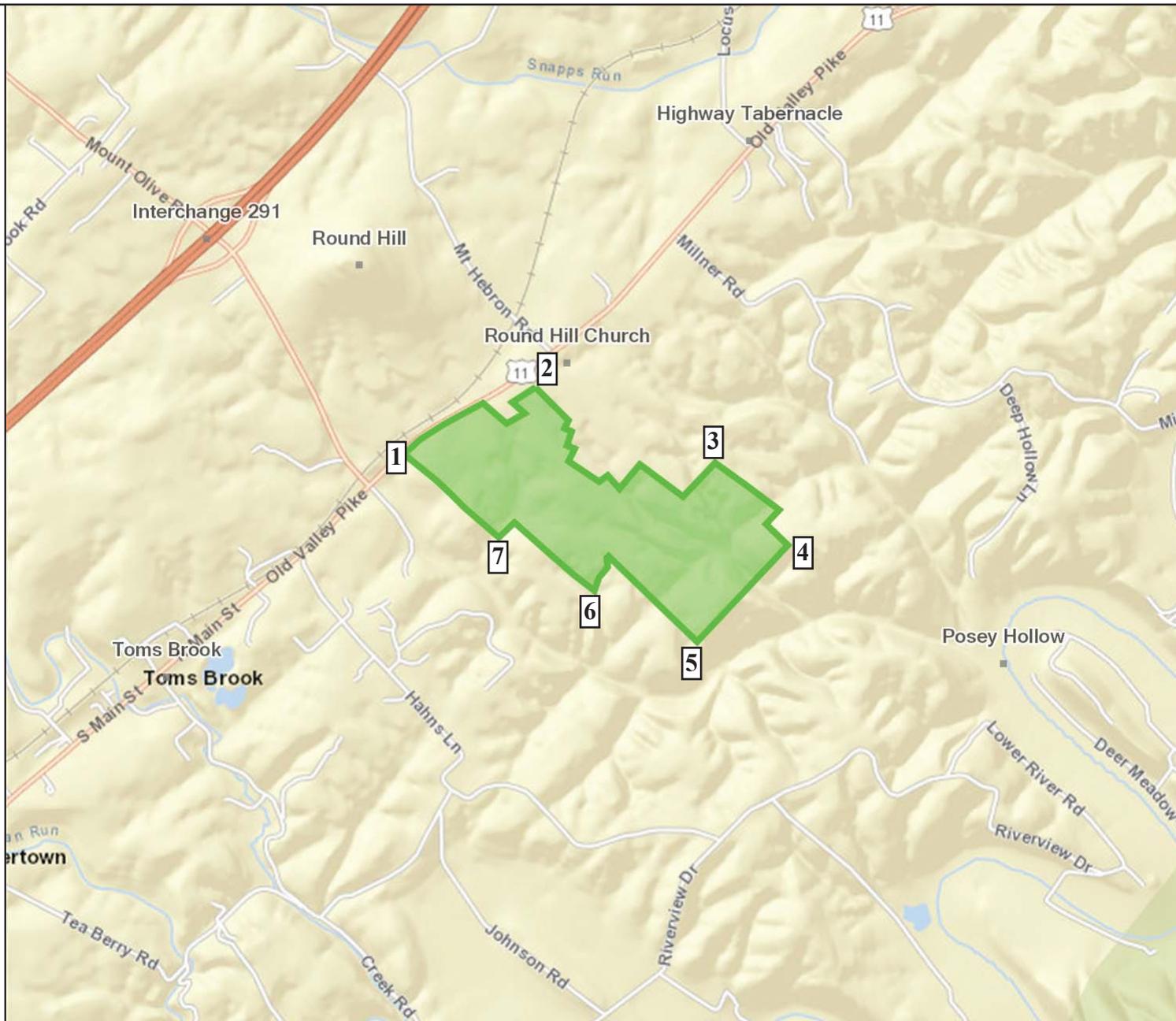
- <sup>12</sup> Funkhouser, Johannes available at <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/2214312/photo/6sMhkdy8FwF!RUVBH4AvnVyl.html>.
- <sup>13</sup> Boyer, Elizabeth Regina Miley Papers – A Historical Sketch of the Funkhouser Family and Descendents, copied by Carol W. Borden, 1988 and Tanner, Robert G., Stonewall in the Valley: Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson’s Shenandoah Valley Campaign – Spring 1862, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 1996, pp. 4 -5.
- <sup>14</sup> Johannes Funkhouser – Ancestry.Com at <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/2214312/person/-1852758257/photo/1?pgnum=pgnum=1&pg=32816> 6/27/2011.
- <sup>15</sup> Virginia Genweb, “Formation of Shenandoah County, Virginia,” last updated 2004, published online at <http://vagenweb.org/shenandoah/shenformed.html>.
- <sup>16</sup> Posted on the Funkhouser Genealogical Forum Website by Daniel Bly on May 30, 2008 at <http://genforum.genealogy.com/funkhouser/messages/517.html>, August 3, 2010.
- <sup>17</sup> Bly, Daniel, Funkhouser DNA Project, February 2007 available at [http://www.reocities.com/Hollywood/Hills/1416/dna\\_project.htm](http://www.reocities.com/Hollywood/Hills/1416/dna_project.htm) 10/2/2011.
- <sup>18</sup> Funkhouser Family available at <http://donnneal.com/zink-funkhouser.html> 10/1/11.
- <sup>19</sup> Orange County, VA Deed Books 3 & 4, pp. 112-113.
- <sup>20</sup> Funkhouser family available at <http://donnneal.com/zink-funkhouser.html>.
- <sup>21</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 8, p. 511.
- <sup>22</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 9, p. 242.
- <sup>23</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 15 pp. 4-5.
- <sup>24</sup> Shenandoah County Deed Book C, p. 360.
- <sup>25</sup> Shenandoah County Deed Book C, p.360.
- <sup>26</sup> Shenandoah County Deed Book P, p, 405.
- <sup>27</sup> Brumbaugh, Gaius Marcus, Revolutionary War Records, Volume I – Virginia, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 1967, pp. 601 -607.
- <sup>28</sup> Koontz, Lowell L., History of the Descendents of John Koontz, McClain Printing Company, Alexandria, VA, 1979, p. 56.
- <sup>29</sup> Shenandoah Country Deed Book MM, page 318.
- <sup>30</sup> Shenandoah County Will Book 12, page 250.
- <sup>31</sup> Shenandoah County Deed Book 31, page 157.
- <sup>32</sup> Shenandoah County Deed Book 91, page 137.
- <sup>33</sup> Tracts of Land Book, Shenandoah County, 1855.
- <sup>34</sup> Bly, Daniel W., From the Rhine to the Shenandoah, Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD, Vol. II, 1996.
- <sup>35</sup> Bly, Daniel W., Extracts from the Diaries of Levi Pitman of Mt. Olive, Shenandoah County, VA – 1845-1892, Harrisonburg, VA, 1980.
- <sup>36</sup> Braumbaugh, Gaius Marcus, Revolutionary War Records, Volume I – Virginia, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 1967, p. 606.
- <sup>37</sup> Mennonite Petition, Miscellaneous Petitions Records, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.
- <sup>38</sup> Bly, Daniel, Extracts from Levi Pitman’s Diary, Op. Cit.
- <sup>39</sup> Civil War Roster – 1861-1865.
- <sup>40</sup> Jonathan A. Noyalas, ed. *Phillip Sheridan’s 1864 Campaign*. Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, New Market, VA, 2007.
- <sup>41</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>42</sup> John Paul Funkhouser, interview with David J. Garms at Toms Brook, VA. October 2010
- <sup>43</sup> Danny Funkhouser, interview with David J. Garms at Woodstock, VA. June 2011.



**LOCATION MAP**  
**Funkhouser Farm**  
**Sheandoah County, VA**  
**DHR No. 085-0245**

**Location Coordinates:**

- 1. Latitude: 38.955990  
Longitude: -78.426390
- 2. Latitude: 38.958660  
Longitude: -78.419220
- 3. Latitude: 38.955520  
Longitude: -78.409440
- 4. Latitude: 38.952080  
Longitude: -78.405410
- 5. Latitude: 38.947940  
Longitude: -78.410380
- 6. Latitude: 38.950250  
Longitude: -78.416080
- 7. Latitude: 38.952280  
Longitude: -78.421240



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 2/1/2018**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

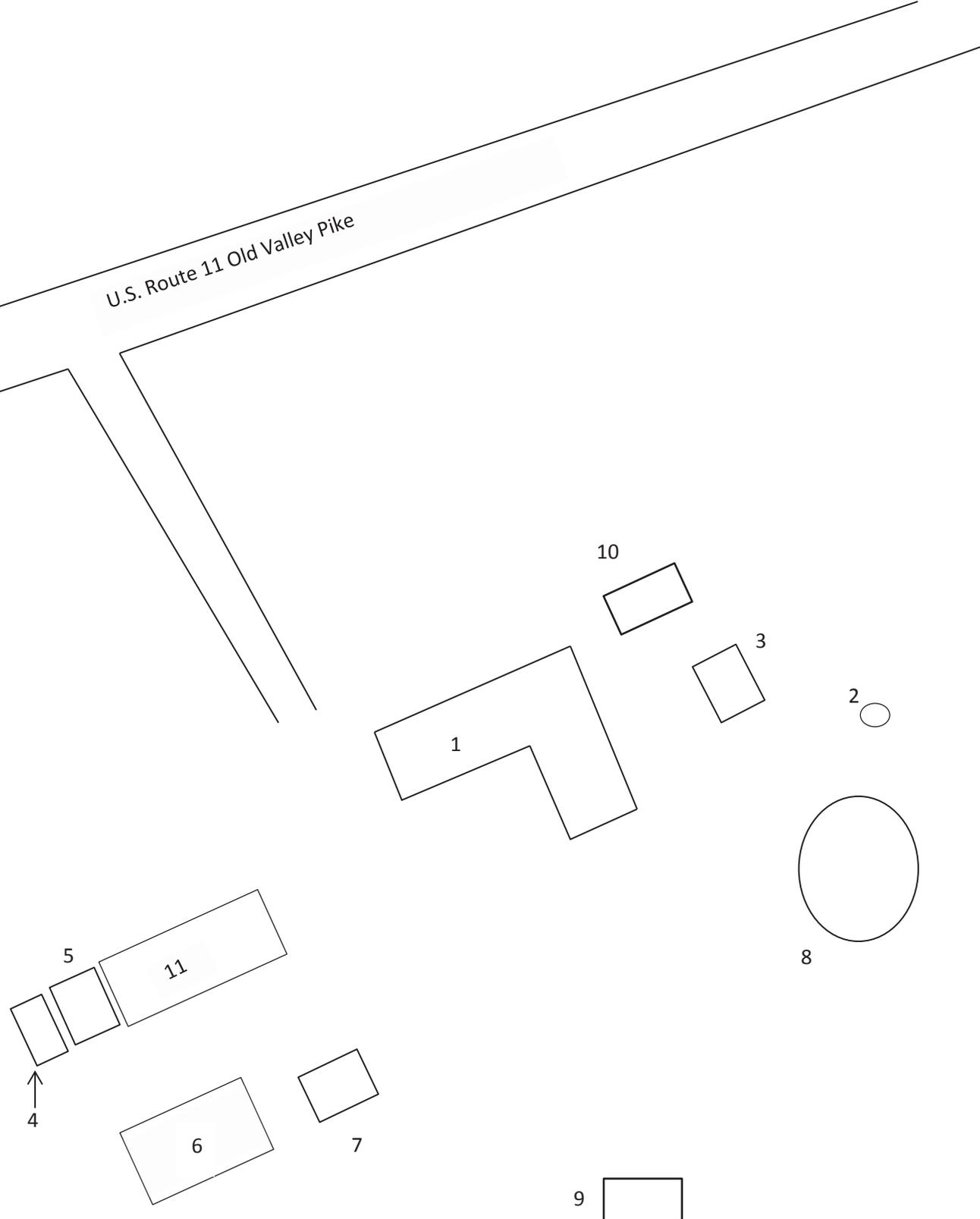
*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*

# SKETCH MAP

Funkhouser Farm  
Shenandoah County, VA  
DHR #085-0245

U.S. Route 11 Old Valley Pike

1. Primary Residence (Contributing, Ca. 1790)
2. Stone Well (Contributing, Ca. 1830)
3. Summer Kitchen (Contributing, Ca. 1850)
4. Corncrib (noncontributing, Ca. 1920s)
5. Farm Equipment Repair Shed (noncontributing, 1950s)
6. Bank Barn (Contributing, Ca. 1888)
7. Pump House (Contributing, Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century)
8. Pond (noncontributing, ca. 1975)
9. Hay Shed (noncontributing, 1960s)
10. Horse Barn (noncontributing, 1960s)
11. Machine Shed (noncontributing, 1972)

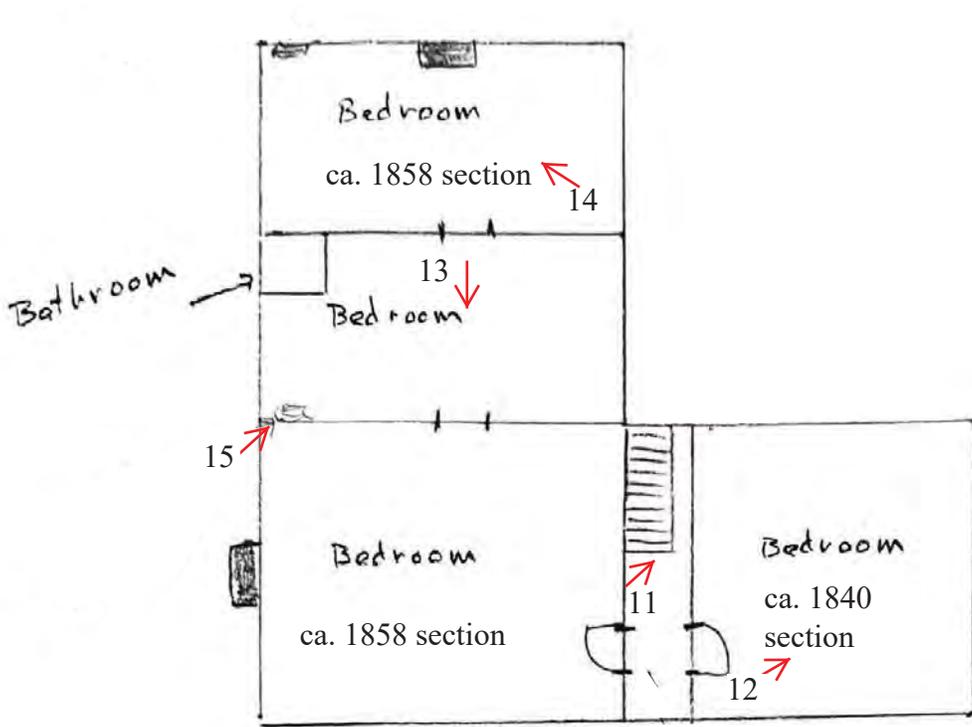


# PHOTO KEY

Funkhouser Farm  
Shenandoah County, VA  
DHR #085-0245

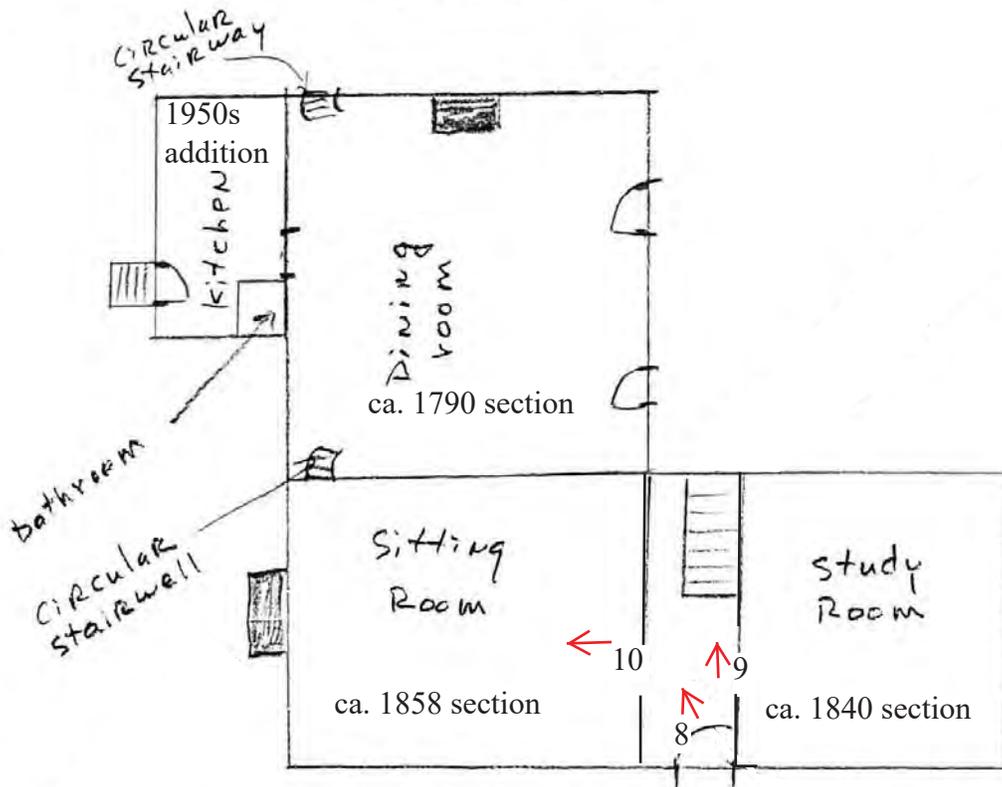


**PHOTO KEY AND FLOOR PLAN - PRIMARY DWELLING**  
**Funkhouser Farm, Shenandoah County, VA**  
**DHR No. 085-0245**



N  
 ↓  
 1 →  
 Photo Locations  
 (Photo 16 is of attic)

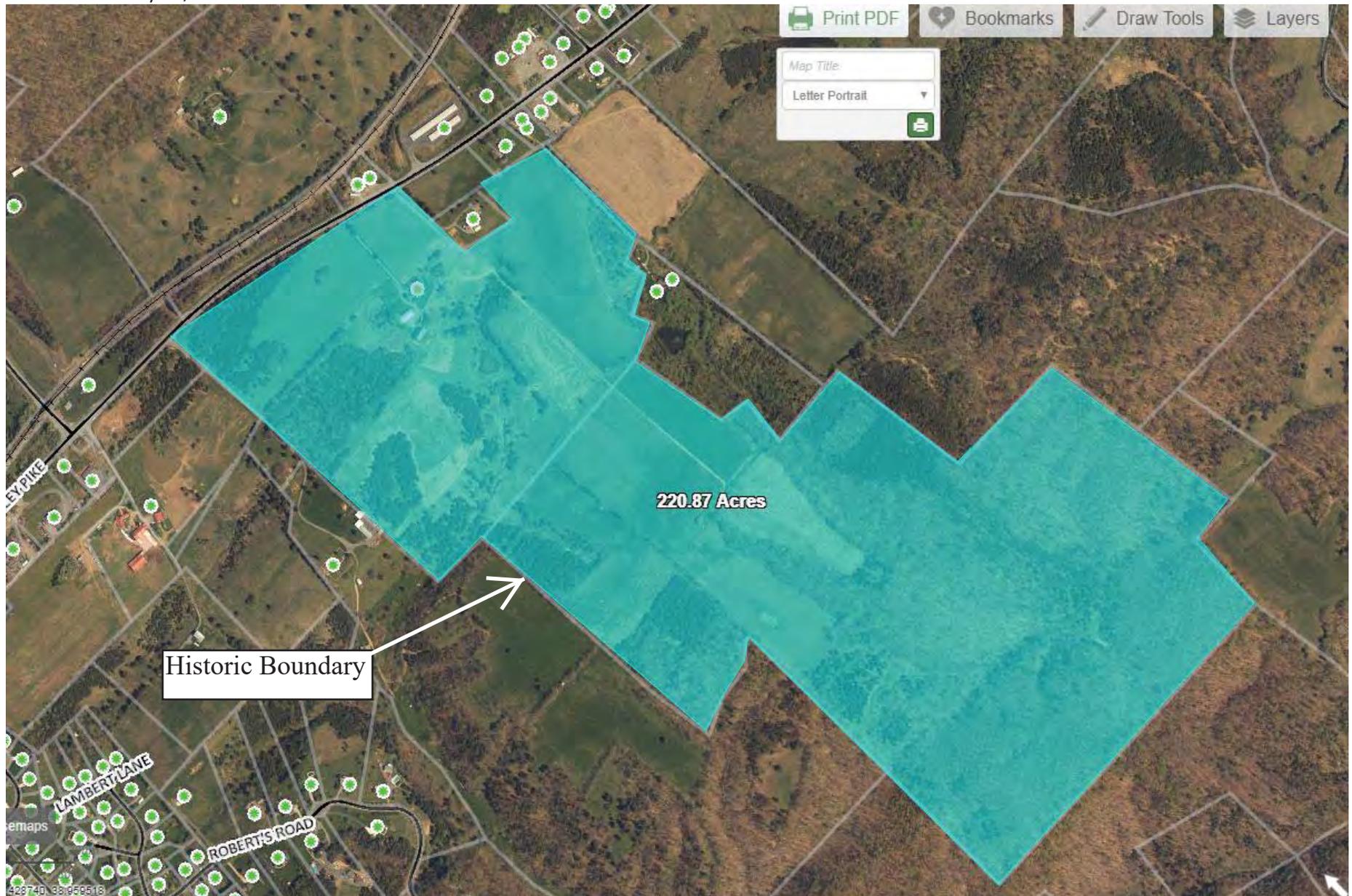
Second Floor



First Floor

Funkhouser Farm  
Tax Parcel Map Showing Both Parcels  
Shenandoah County GIS  
Accessed January 22, 2018.

DHR #085-0245





Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

**AERIAL VIEW SHOWING  
AGRICULTURAL FIELDS AND  
WOODLOTS**

**Funkhouser Farm  
Shenandoah County, VA  
DHR No. 085-0245**



Feet

0 200 400 600 800

1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 2/8/2018**

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Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

**DETAIL OF AERIAL VIEW,  
SHOWING DOMESTIC  
COMPLEX, AGRICULTURAL  
OUTBUILDINGS, AND POND**

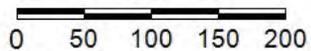
**Funkhouser Farm**

**Shenandoah County, VA**

**DHR No. 085-0245**



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 2/8/2018**

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