

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1231

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Lantz-Zeigler House

other names/site number WA-I-159

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2. Location

=====

street 21000 Leitersburg Pike

not for publication n/a city or town Hagerstown vicinity x

state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21742

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

9-1-98

Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is

entered in the National Register

____; See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the

National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the

National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall

Beall

Signature of Keeper

10/8/98

Date

of Action

=====

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 3 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	____ sites
____	____ structures
____	____ objects
<u> 4 </u>	<u> 3 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing n/a

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE agricultural outbuilding

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Asphalt
walls Stone
other Wood

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

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8. Statement of Significance
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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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1775-1860

Significant Dates 1800

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, MD

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 12.72 acres

USGS quadrangle Hagerstown, MD-PA

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	<u>18</u>	<u>273920</u>	<u>4396530</u>	C	<u>18</u>	<u>273610</u>	<u>4396210</u>
B	<u>18</u>	<u>273980</u>	<u>4396300</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>273560</u>	<u>4396390</u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.						

Verbal Boundary Description: Boundaries are described in Washington County Land Records, Liber 699, folio 700, Parcel 1

Boundary Justification: The nominated property, 12.72 acres, comprises all the contributing elements of the resource within the remnant of the property with which it is historically associated.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Merry Stinson
organization _____ date October 1997
street & number 21412 Leiter St. telephone (301) 791-1621
city or town Hagerstown state MD zip code 21742
=====

Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
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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. 470 et seq.).

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

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WA-I-159
Lantz-Zeigler House
Washington Co., MD

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Description Summary:

The Lantz-Ziegleler House comprises a two-story five-bay stone main section built in 1800 with a two-story perpendicular ell to the rear. The ell is constructed of stone on the first story (c. 1808); the wood frame second story was added later in the 19th century. The house is located on a low hill facing the Leitersburg Pike to the south and the Antietam Creek to the north and west. Limestone retaining walls reinforce the south and west sides of the hill. The property includes a one-story stone outbuilding and a small timber-framed horse barn. The house exhibits fine coursed masonry with a Georgian facade and floor plan. Nearly all the original woodwork, including the window sash, remains intact.

Contributing resources: Main house, stone outbuilding, horse barn, and site of 1824 stone bridge

Non-contributing elements: Modern concrete block house, garage, and shed

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The Lantz-Ziegler House was built in 1800 by George Lantz. It stands on level ground which rises about 20 feet above the Antietam Creek flood plain. The two-story limestone structure faces a dead-end section of the Old Leitersburg Pike about 75 feet to the south. The modern section of Maryland Rt. 60 runs parallel to the old road about another 75 feet south. A mature mixed planting of evergreen and ornamental deciduous trees planted in the strip between the two roads provides a buffer between the house and the main road.

The Antietam Creek forms the northern boundary of the property about 50 feet from the rear of the house. The creek then curves south, defining the western property line a few hundred feet from the house. A three-arch stone bridge built in 1824 to carry the old Leitersburg Pike over the creek to the west was demolished when a concrete bridge was constructed with the new section of road in 1952.

Limestone retaining walls buttress the south and west sides of the hill on which the Lantz-Ziegler House is located. Broad limestone steps lead through the retaining wall to the front walkway. Southeast of the house an iron pump serves a hand-dug, brick-lined well. A modern gable-roofed concrete block garage is built into the hill at the east end of the retaining wall. A modern concrete block bungalow is located about 100 feet northeast of the main house. A shed-roofed stone outbuilding adjoins the retaining wall ten feet west of the ell at the level of the flood plain.

A stone bank barn on the south side of Leitersburg Pike was demolished in the 1950's when the road was realigned. A small timber-framed horse barn and a modern concrete block shed stand at the east end of the property.

The main block of the dwelling measures five bays wide by two bays deep under a gable roof. A gabled ell, built circa 1808, extends to the north from the western half of the rear, or north side. This four-bay-long section is built of stone on the first floor and was raised a second story in wooden construction in the second half of the 19th century. Flush siding cut to imitate ashlar covers the west wall. German siding covers the other walls. A two-story galleried porch runs along the east side of the ell. One brick chimney is located in the center of the asphalt-covered roof, and another appears at the north end of the ell. A modern one-bay deep two-story addition covered the north end of the ell under a shed roof. This wood frame structure is stuccoed.

The main, or south, facade of the Lantz-Ziegler House is constructed of coursed rough ashlar. A shallow stone water table runs along this facade. Stone jack arches, each composed of nine fairly narrow stones, top the front and rear entrances and all the windows except on the facade's second story where the windows run to within a few inches of the cornice.

The remaining walls of the main block as well as the stone section of the ell are laid in random limestone masonry. The stones in the main section are relatively small, while those in the ell are fairly large. Stone jack arches over the doors and windows of the ell are made of a few large, smoothly finished stones.

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12/12 sash windows light the first floor of the main facade while 12/8 windows appear above. The sides of the main block and the stone level of the ell all feature 9/6 sash windows. 2/2 sash windows appear in the second floor of the ell. Shutter pintles remain on many of the ogee-trimmed window frames of the main section. Modern aluminum storm windows have been fitted carefully, retaining the original appearance and proportion of the windows. Two four-pane casement windows light the attic in each gable end.

The main central entrance was rebuilt in the mid-19th century. The stone jack-arch and the rough opening are intact, but the architraves were moved from within the opening to the face of the stonework on either side. The interior edges of the stone opening were enlarged to accommodate a pair of 5-panelled doors. A five-light transom tops the entrance. The doors' shallow panels resemble the panelling of the jambs. In each panel four facets taper to the corners from a central line.

A one-story 3-bay wood frame front porch with square posts was built recently to replace a deteriorated porch with Doric columns. The old porch was not original, and the new porch is compatible with the facade. Concrete steps flanked by low limestone piers lead to the porch. A deep coved cornice finishes the eaves. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. Large brick chimneys rise at either end of the ridge line.

The original cellar entrance, now blocked with stone, was located in the east end of the main house. The cellar is located under the front, or south section of the main block. A small vaulted-arch cellar under the south section of the ell is now reached through a trap door in the porch floor. The cellar's original arched entrance in the west wall is now blocked.

The floor plan of the Lantz-Ziegler House consists of a center stair hall reached by front and rear entrances flanked by a pair of rooms on the west and a single long parlor on the east. The ell comprises two rooms arranged in a linear manner. The modern north addition contains a single room. In addition to the main stair, the second floor is reached by a boxed tightwinder exterior stair at the northeast end of the ell's galleried porch and by a stair in the north addition.

The main stairway is located at the north end of the hall. A low molded handrail is supported by a square newel post and plain rectangular balusters. The straight run along the west wall rises to a landing, an intermediate step, and a second landing before turning to reach the second floor level. A doorway at the landing leads into the second floor of the ell.

Scrolled step ends finish the stair, and a single large raised triangular panel encloses the side. The stairway includes ogee moldings. The four-panel door leads to a closet under the stairway. A door at the end of the hall under the stair opens under the ell's porch. This six-panel door is constructed with an inside layer of vertical tongue-and-groove beaded boards for extra security.

The main house is trimmed with chair rail and dovetail-cornered baseboards. Ovolo trim finishes the doorways. All doors comprise six raised panels. The front door is topped by a 5-pane transom. Splayed window jambs are finished in narrow beaded trim. The window sash slides behind an extra horizontal framing board at the bottom of the window frame.

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The southwest room is used as a kitchen, and the northwest room is used as a study. One fireplace heats the eastern parlor and another heats the study. The parlor's firebox surround is trimmed with ovolo molding, while the mantel shelf features cavetto and ogee trim. The study fireplace is flanked by flat pilasters and a separate set of short pilasters supports the mantel shelf. A pair of four-panel doors closes the firebox. Both fireplaces retain their original brick hearth. Hinge cuts in the parlor mantel edges along the fireplace opening indicate that it also had doors at one time.

The 5" thick interior timber frame walls are plastered over wattlework infill. The study's ceiling was originally exposed, painted black, and decorated with large yellow sycamore-like leaf shapes. Although a plaster ceiling later finished the room, the original decoration was uncovered during plumbing work and a portion has been left open for display.

The Lantz-Ziegler House retains a remarkable amount of fine hardware. The doors are hung on large strap hinges. Some of the pintles are finished with a decorative loop and point. Mid-19th century box locks, one of which records a patent date of 1864, appear on most of the doors. The front door has a large box lock with a brass knob.

On the second floor, one door closes with a thumb latch box lock. The northeast room's small cupboard occupying space under the attic stair features a single panel door hung on hinges ending in rattail pintles.

The second floor is divided into four rooms, two on each side of the central hall. The northeast bedroom is smaller than the southeast room. The two western rooms are of about equal size.

The northeast room's fireplace has an arched opening. The mantel features a simple molded surround and separate shelf. A closet constructed in the second half of the 19th century fills the space adjoining the fireplace.

The northwest room is now used as a bathroom. The fireplace mantel is embellished with reeded pilasters. A late 19th century built-in closet has a pair of narrow six-panel doors. This room's rear window is now blocked by the ell's second story.

A boxed stair leads to the attic. The stair door's strap hinges terminate in points, whereas all the others in the house are rounded.

The principal rafter roof construction is visible in the attic. Purlins and angles braces are mortise-tenon-pegged into three sets of principal rafters. Common rafters ride over the purlins. Their apex is mortised-tenoned and nailed with a single large wrought nail. The rafter feet rest on the plate. There are no collar beams. The purlins rest on the inner edges of the gable end stone walls. The last set of common rafters rests on the outer edge of this wall, not attached to the purlins. All members are mill-sawn.

A board scantling wall separated the east end of the attic. The northern section of this wall with its half of whitewashed door frame still remains. The wall is nailed to a rafter and to a nailing strip along the floor with wrought nails.

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The ell's woodwork is of a slightly lighter, early 19th century nature. Architraves include a shallow cavetto molding. All raised panels are more shallow. The exterior door jambs are constructed with two panels overhead. Either side of the door jamb has a series of panels in vertical succession, two small horizontal panels at the top followed by two long vertical panels below. The ell is finished with chair rail, baseboard, and six-panel doors.

The south room's north end fireplace is framed with a plain mantel. A built-in cupboard to the left has two flat-panel doors at the top and two at the bottom. A beaded board wall to the right is pierced by a door into the north room. An exterior door is located at the north end of the east wall. The north room has a large cooking fireplace, the opening measuring eight feet wide by 4 1/2 feet high. Cranes still hang in this fireplace. It is topped by a plain board mantel. A door to the left of the fireplace opens into the north addition. One exterior door is located at the south end of the west wall, and another appears in the south end of the east wall.

The second story of the ell is divided into four rooms. This section has four-panel doors. Two doors open onto the galleried porch. Wide Victorian quirk ogee/chamfered trim meets in mitered corners. A stair at the northeast corner leads to the attic. The roof is built with mill-sawn butted rafters.

The boxed stair at the north end of the porch includes beaded board walls and batten doors. The porch features square chamfered posts and decorative brackets. The second floor balustrade has a curved railing supported by flat jig-sawn balusters.

The main cellar has a dirt floor with one central section of poured concrete flooring. It is reached through a set of stone steps. The rough edges of the opening cut through the original masonry are finished with concrete. The first floor joists visible overhead are mill-sawn. The cellar walls are pierced by small square ventilation openings on the south and west sides. These vents, now blocked, are splayed on both sides and slope steeply at the bottom. In several locations small individual stones have been removed from the walls. These do not seem to be aligned as pockets for construction timbers, and the exact purpose of these cubbyholes is unknown.

A full-height original opening at the east end of the cellar's north wall accommodates a dirt ramp leading under the north end of the east parlor. There is no evidence that this ramp provided access to the parlor, and its purpose is unknown. The vaulted cellar under the ell has a poured concrete floor. It was probably used as a root cellar under the kitchen.

The 20' x 23' stone outbuilding stands one story tall under a shed roof. The entrance is in the west side. Two small square windows light the south side. There are no datable features in this building, which might have been Frederick Ziegler's original distillery. The structure is reached by a set of steps leading down from a concrete patio running along the west side of the ell. This deteriorated outbuilding was recently renovated with a new metal shed roof, concrete floor, rebuilt top of the stone wall, and repaired door and windows.

Several successive wall finishes are visible on the ell's east wall under the porch. At some time the entire wall was painted charcoal black with the mortar joints striped in white. Later this whole treatment was painted over in a medium grey. The last layer was a coat of whitewash.

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The south facade of the main house also shows remnants of a layer of stucco painted black and scored in white. This remains mostly in the mortar joints and distinct scrape marks over the surface of the stone suggest that the rest of the painted stucco was removed. Although it's hard to reconcile this treatment with our modern taste for natural stonework, it appears possible that the entire house was stuccoed and painted in this manner. This might have been done in the mid-nineteenth century, when ashlar-scored stucco finishes were popular.

The Lantz-Ziegler House displays fine original features from three different building periods, remarkably complete and maintain in excellent condition.

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WA-I-159
Lantz-Zeigler House
Washington Co., MD

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Significance Summary

The Lantz-Zieglers House is significant under Criterion C as an exceptionally well-crafted and well-preserved example of a vernacular architectural form which characterized rural Washington County in the early nineteenth century. It displays outstanding coursed stone masonry, exemplifying a regional building tradition, and retains the majority of its interior decorative detailing.

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History and Support

This desirable location on Antietam Creek may have been occupied by aboriginal people in prehistoric times.¹ By the early nineteenth century, the Nicholson's Gap Road (as the present road was originally called) crossed the creek at "Lantz's Fording," just north of the current bridge;² a three-arch stone bridge replaced the ford in 1824, and the road was improved as the Hagerstown and Waynesboro Turnpike (also known as the Leitersburg Pike) in 1848.

George Lantz (b.1766) built the main section of the house in about 1800, after he inherited the property from his father Christian Lantz in 1798 and before his own death in 1801. George came to Leitersburg with his father in 1775 from Lancaster County, PA, where Christian was a mason. Christian Lantz bought a 476 acre tract from John Reiff including parts of Tryall, Resurvey on Well Taught, and Skipton-on-Craven. Lantz built one of the earliest grist mills in this area on the Antietam Creek³. He was a prominent citizen, serving on the Committee of Safety from Upper Antietam Hundred during the Revolutionary War, and serving as treasurer and elder in Jacobs Lutheran Church⁴.

At Christian Lantz's death in 1798 the mill property on the north side of the Antietam Creek passed to his son Christian Lantz Jr., and the tract of land south of the creek passed to his son George Lantz⁵. Herbert C. Bell in History of Leitersburg District states, "here about the year 1800 he built the stone mansion along the turnpike which was subsequently the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Ziegler, and grandson, Frederick K. Zeigler." Bell does not note George Lantz's occupation⁶.

At George's death in 1801, his property was retained by his widow Barbara Ziegler Lantz until his heirs, daughters Rose Ann Elizabeth (b.1789) and Catharine, came of age. In 1808 Elizabeth and her husband Frederick Ziegler recorded her inheritance of the property including "the Dwelling House, barn, and other buildings" in the land records of Washington County⁷. Elizabeth and Frederick probably added the rear ell of the house shortly thereafter.

Frederick Ziegler (1778-1857) was born in Lancaster County, PA, and moved to the Leitersburg area before 1800. He first worked as a carpenter. In about 1810 he went into the distilling business in a small one-story building near the Lantz-Ziegler House. This may be the extant stone outbuilding⁸. In 1833 he bought Rensch's Mill on Marsh Run on the south side of the Leitersburg Turnpike. A distillery at the mill produced fine quality whiskey which was sold in Hagerstown, Georgetown, and Baltimore⁹.

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Ziegler invested in real estate, owning 500 acres of land along the Leitersburg Pike between his home and the mill. He was an active member of the Lutheran Church of Leitersburg and raised twelve children¹⁰.

Ziegler's son Frederick K. Ziegler (1815-1887) worked in his father's business. In 1847-48 he was associated with Robert Fowler in the construction of the Hagerstown and Waynesboro turnpike, and for about twenty years they were in partnership in the distilling business in Leitersburg District, according to Bel¹¹. The Fowler & Ziegler Mill was the old Lantz Mill across the Antietam Creek from the Lantz-Ziegler house. They equipped the mill with new machinery, and operated a saw mill, tannery, hemp mill, and distillery¹². Ziegler was also involved in building the Washington County branch of the B & O Railroad, and served in the House of Delegates and as sheriff of Washington County. He married Louisa Swailes and raised eleven children¹³.

George W. Ziegler inherited the Lantz-Ziegler farm from his father. He sold the farm out of the family in 1943¹⁴. The farm was bought by Glenn and Midge Heimer in 1980 and carefully restored.

The Lantz-Ziegler House combines a full Georgian five-bay facade with a modified Georgian floor plan (the east side is one long parlor not divided into two rooms). Most large stone houses of this period in the region are constructed with a three- or four-bay facade with later additions such as WA-I-200 Stone House Southeast of Leitersburg and WA-I-154 Huckleberry Hall. The Georgian floor plan is similar to that at WA-I-144 Stone Farm House, Clopper Road; WA-I-144 Rocky Ridge Farm; and WA-I-148 Little Valley.

Lantz-Ziegler's fine coursed masonry and window-heads are similar to that of the aforementioned Little Valley and WA-I-114 Bachtel Farm/White Oak Forest. This masonry is nearly identical to WA-I-203 Fowler and Ziegler Distillery, located directly across the Antietam Creek to the north, which was probably built by Christian Lantz. The coursed masonry is seen with segmental arched window heads in earlier buildings such as WA-I-116 Davis House and WA-I-124 Stone House 1774, both of which also feature a water table. This coursed stonework is not seen much later than 1800.

A building that shares the plan and nearly all features of the Lantz-Ziegler House is located eight miles north on McCowell Road near Shady Grove, PA. Its original cellar entrance is still located adjacent to the main entrance.

WA-I-253 Ashton Hall was built at the same time as Lantz-Ziegler, 1801. While Lantz-Ziegler retains late 18th century features such as the masonry style, ovolo and ogee moldings, large strap hinges, doors with heavy raised panels, and the low German-style stairway, Ashton Hall looks to the Federal period with smooth jack-arch window heads, lighter door panels and moldings, and plain hinges. The woodwork incorporates extensive reeding, only one example of which is seen in Lantz-Ziegler, in the second floor northwest room's mantel.

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Lantz-Ziegler's ell was added in the early 19th century, as indicated by the fact that its construction covers part of the arched door head of the original section's rear entrance, and by its typical early 19th century detailing.

Particularly significant features of the main house include its fine masonry with the later paint treatment, and the unusual exterior boxed stair. Important interior details include the principle rafter roof construction, the various puzzling openings in the cellar walls, the wattlework walls, the dovetailed baseboards, the original window sash framed on all four sides (similar to WA-V-366, and the sycamore stencilling. The Lantz-Ziegler House retains an uncommon number of 18th and early 19th century structural features in a remarkable state of preservation.

#8 Significance end notes

- 1 Maryland Historical Trust survey
- 2 Bell, Herbert C., History of Leitersburg District published by the author 1898, p.92.
- 3 Ibid p. 92
- 4 Ibid p. 217-218.
- 5 Ibid p. 92, 218.
- 6 Ibid p. 218.
- 7 Washington County Land Records
- 8 Bell, p.99.
- 9 Bell, p. 93.
- 10 Ibid p.263-264.
- 11 Ibid p.265.
- 12 Ibid p. 92.
- 13 Ibid p. 265-266.
- 14 Washington County Land Records 223/440

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WA-I-159
Lantz-Zeigler House
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MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification,
1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition,
1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme: Architecture

Resource Type:

 Category: Buildings

 Historic Environment: Rural

 Historic Function and Use: Farm

 Known Design Source: None

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

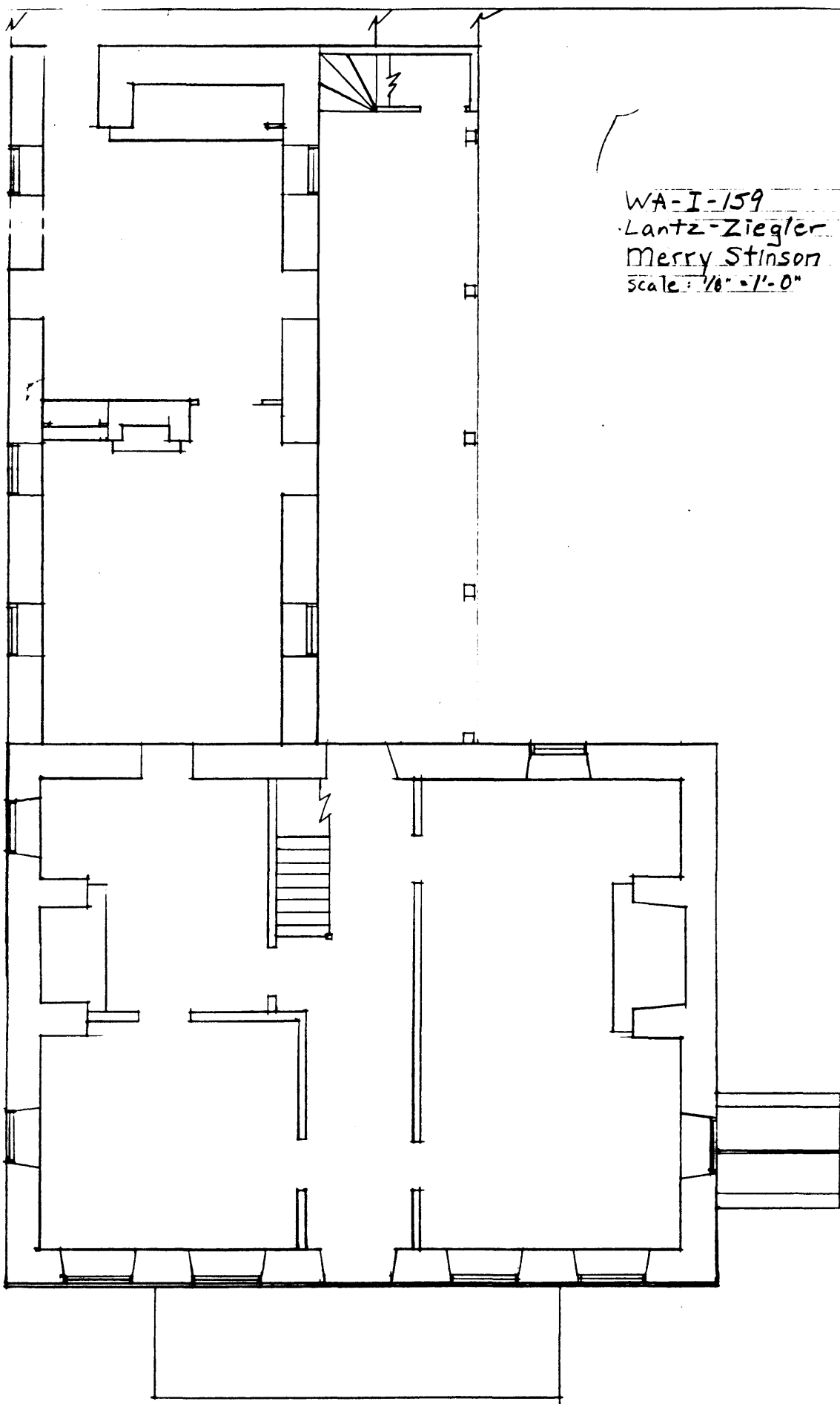
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Merry Stinson May 1998
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

