

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### Name of Property

Historic name Schultz, Martin House

Other names/site number N/A

### Location

Street & number 155 Emig Street

N/  A/  not for publication

City, town Hallam

N/  A/  vicinity

State PA code PA county York

code 133 zip code 17406

### Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>1</u>     | <u>1</u>        | buildings  |
| <u>    </u>  | <u>    </u>     | sites      |
| <u>    </u>  | <u>    </u>     | structures |
| <u>    </u>  | <u>    </u>     | objects    |
| <u>1</u>     | <u>1</u>        | Total      |

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other. (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Germanic Vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Constructed c. 1736, the Martin Schultz House is a one-and-a-half story, banked, rectangular, stone dwelling. Located in a modern development of ranch-style and split-level houses, the property is surrounded by a partially wooded lot. The house, built in the Germanic architectural tradition, has retained much of its integrity over the years. Although several changes have taken place, the overall integrity has not been diminished. Historically, the principal elevations were the south and west elevations, but in modern times, the house has been reoriented so that the north and the east elevations are now the foremost. From 1956-1960, the building's significant features were restored. The present owners have continued to be involved in the preservation of this building.

The Martin Schultz House was built by Martin Schultz c. 1736 as a home for his family. During the intervening years, the interior was changed to meet the needs of the individual residents. No major structural changes are known, except for the addition of four windows, and the interchanging of doors and windows during the period from 1850 to 1956. Many of the changes that took place during this time period have been changed back to their original appearance. Circa 1850, the residents of this house constructed a white frame farmhouse nearby, which became the primary residence. The Martin Schultz House was then converted into a two family tenant farmhouse. It is most likely that the majority of the interchanging of doors and windows took place at this time. It remained like this until 1956, when Frank Donovan restored it to a single family residence. In 1956, due to the lack of facilities, the house was accommodated for indoor plumbing and heating.

The Martin Schultz House, constructed of blue limestone of random construction, has three bays with a central doorway on the north and south elevations. The exterior dimensions are 30 x 50 feet. The roof is steeply pitched with a kick at the eaves and is covered with wood shingles, replacing an earlier metal roof. According to a c. 1920 painting, the structure had one center shed roof dormer on each elevation. In 1956, the dormers which are now located on the north elevation replaced a center shed roof dormer. The gable dormers on the south elevation date to an earlier period. All of the dormers have six-over-six double hung sash. Although it is an uncommon feature, evidence shows that the two interior chimneys are original to the house. There is a plain frieze at the gable ends. The present eight-over-eight sash windows replaced earlier sashes in 1970.

The north elevation features a new porch added in 1956, and there is evidence of tar residue from a former porch on several of the stones. It may be that the main roof originally had a broad overhang. Several evenly-spaced mortise holes about a

 See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Martin Schultz House

Section number 7 Page 2

---

foot and a half above the first floor window lintels may have held outriggers that supported this roof extension. The central doorway has a flat arch. The present door is not original to the house. The door surround contains sidelights consisting of five panes. The west window opening is original to the house, while the east opening was likely added at a later date.

The south elevation features an older porch removed from the north elevation in 1956 and placed here. There is evidence that this wall also had a deep roof overhang. The south elevation was originally the front of the house. The eight-over-eight windows and the door have flat arches similar to that of the north elevation. The central door on the south elevation is not original. The present door has three panels with a pane of glass covering the uppermost half and a box lock. The door surround is comprised of sidelights consisting of four panes and one wooden panel, and a four light transom. Also, a small greenhouse was added to this elevation. There were no changes made to the exterior wall or the openings, and it can be easily removed.

The east elevation has a door and a window on the first story, both with flat arches of cut stone. There is a smaller window on the second floor which lacks an arch, and a window under the gable end, which has been filled in with a ventilator. The evidence of a basement window arch under the door frame indicates that the door on the east elevation may have originally been a window.

The west elevation has two windows on the first story, a smaller window on the second story, and a vent under the gable end. The opening at the northwest corner of the house is not original, because it lacks a flat arch. In 1956 it was a door, but evidence suggested that it had been a window.

The exterior walls and the load-bearing walls of the house were constructed of stone, while the room partitions themselves were half-timbered. Evidence shows, in the form of original plaster, that all interior and half-timbered walls were plastered.

Upon entering the door on the north elevation, there is what appears to be a center hall. In reality, the house is divided into three bays by the interior stone walls. The stone fireplace, which was covered entirely with plaster, was exposed in 1956. The flagstone hearth was raised and an opening was cut into the back of the fireplace so that it is open on both sides. A door was cut through from the hall to the northwest room. The present stairs leading to the second floor are not original. First there was a ladder, which was followed by a very steep staircase. The present stairs were constructed in 1956. The hall ceiling features exposed beams and joists.

There is a door underneath the stairs that leads to the basement. A hall closet, next to the stairs, originally led to the basement. The hall closet door features original tulip hinges, and the basement door has cock's head hinges. As

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Martin Schultz House

Section number 7 Page 3

---

the top stairs were re-oriented, they are not original, but the remaining bottom steps are.

The cold cellar, which is only beneath the east end of the house, has a vaulted ceiling. There are a few remaining flagstones, which were probably the original floor covering. The floor has since been covered with gravel, due to the problems with water seepage. There is no outside entrance to the cellar. There are niches, probably used for candles or storage, built into each wall.

It is likely that the southwest room was originally a formal parlor or "stube" and that the one to the southeast was a pantry where lesser household duties were performed. In both rooms, the interior window and door openings have segmental arches of cut stone. The northwest room and the southwest parlor have been combined to form one room. The half-timbered partition between the two rooms was removed in 1956. The fireplace hearth and surround were installed at that time, and the plaster covering the stone chimney was removed. Adze marks are still visible on the original ceiling beams and joists. There are wide plank floors.

The two original door openings on the first floor, one leading to the present kitchen and one leading to the southwest parlor, have simple wood frames underneath later moldings, which date from c. 1800. There are two steps leading up to the southeast room. The plaster that formerly covered the fireplace on the west wall of the kitchen was removed, exposing the stone.

There is a half-timbered partition between the kitchen and the northeast room, which likely served as a storage area. A furnace room, laundry room, and a half-bath were constructed in this room in 1956.

The roof structure is composed of lehnstuhl trusses which rest on top of the two half-timbered walls that divide the second floor. These trusses are connected with through purlins, collars, and braces. Mortise holes can be seen for the butt purlins that formerly connected the trusses midway between their feet and the through purlin. Other than the two half-timbered walls, there is no evidence of how the second floor was divided. A partition between the northwest and the southwest bedrooms was removed at some point, and only the scar remains. It does not appear that there were any fireplaces on this floor. The second floor has been converted to two bedrooms, a study, a bathroom, and a storage area.

A one-story, noncontributing garage stands on the nominated property to the north of the house.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1736-1790  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

c. 1736  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built c. 1736, the Martin Schultz House is a significant local example of early 18th century Germanic architecture. The steeply pitched roof line, vaulted cellar, double interior chimneys, half-timbered partitions, and small window openings are characteristic of the Old World traditions that German settlers brought to the New World. The integrity of this building is good, as many original features, including several hand-wrought iron hinges and a walk-in fireplace, still remain. One of the first two stone dwellings built west of the Susquehanna River, the house's construction itself reflects the aspirations of these pioneers to settle permanently in the fertile valley of the Kreutz Creek.

The area in which the Martin Schultz House was built was originally known as Springettsbury Manor. Approximately 75,000 acres of land west of the Susquehanna River were surveyed by Governor William Keith in 1722, after obtaining the permission of the Conestoga Indians. This land was surveyed in the name of Springett Penn, a grandson of William Penn. Springett Penn died in 1718, four years prior to the first survey of this area. After numerous border disputes between the residents of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the area was resurveyed in 1768. It was then found to contain approximately 64,000 acres.

Samuel Blunston, a Quaker from the Township of Hellam, County of York, England, resided on the banks of the Susquehanna, and was a land agent for the Penns. He was given a special commission to encourage the settlement of York, Adams, and Cumberland Counties. Most of the original titles for the land west of the Susquehanna River began with licenses issued by him. This area, also known as the Kreutz Creek Valley, was settled mainly by German immigrants. Many Germans settled in this area as it so closely resembled a region of Germany called the Palatinate. By the time Hellam Township was formed in 1739, much of the lower river valley was settled.

The Susquehanna River, prior to 1700, formed a natural barrier to colonization west of Lancaster County. Later, access to this area was obtained several ways. Wright's Ferry was established by John Wright between what is now Columbia, and Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, as early as 1726. In 1731, the Penns issued a license to

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Martin Schultz House

Section number   8   Page   2  

---

John Wright for the operation of his ferry, signaling the westward advance of settlers into this area. Many Germans, Scotch-Irish, and Quakers crossed over the Susquehanna at this point, traveling through York County on the Monocacy Road. This was an old Indian trail which led from Wrightsville through Hellam, and across York and Adams Counties. The Monocacy Road became a major road leading to the west.

Hans Martin Schultz, referred to in most historical records as Martin Schultz, was born in Friedelsheim, Alsace in 1694, and he emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1731. Early York County historian Adam Glossbrenner stated that about the year 1735 Martin and Johannes Schultz each built a stone house on the banks of the Kreutz Creek. Thomas Penn granted Martin Schultz 226 acres of land in 1736, on which Schultz was already living, and where he may have already erected this building. There were several other buildings and structures associated with this house. In 1736, there was also an 80 gallon cask of liquor on the property. This indicates that there was most likely a still in operation. Also, a two story mill was built near the house on this tract of land c. 1740, probably to grind mash for the still. This stone mill, currently known as Mackley's Mill, is now being used as a restaurant. The gable roof was changed to a mansard roof sometime after 1860. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 shows that there was a wooden barn and a distillery on this property at the end of the 18th century. Another surviving historical building associated with this property is a Federal style brick mansion, which was built across the street from the mill c. 1820. The house is unique in that only the south facade was updated c. 1890, giving this elevation a distinctly Victorian appearance. There was also a saw mill and a smokehouse on this property, but they are no longer standing.

There is very little recorded information about the Schultz family. Martin Schultz was a prominent farmer in the area, and he owned this large and valuable farm on the Kreutz Creek. He signed a petition to Governor Ogle of Maryland in reference to border disputes between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and he was one of four men to whom the deed to the Lutheran and Reformed Church at Kreutz Creek was given in 1745. The first church on this site was built of logs between 1745 and 1751. The second church, built of stone, was used from 1777 to 1860. The present brick church was constructed in 1860. In 1748, Martin Schultz was of five men appointed to open the road from Anderson's Ferry in Marietta to John Wright's Ferry in Columbia. The road was surveyed and opened in April of 1749.

Martin Schultz died in 1761, and his son Henry inherited the property. According to his father's will, Henry gave each of his seven brothers and sisters 100 pounds sterling. Henry Schultz served in the American Revolution in the First Battalion of York County in 1775, and in the Second Battalion in 1777. He was given land in Virginia for serving in the military, so Henry sold his father's property in 1789, and he, his wife Mary Magdalena, and their children left Pennsylvania.

The fact that the Martin Schultz House is constructed of stone adds to its

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Martin Schultz House

Section number 8 Page 3

significance. Prior to the construction of both Schultz Houses, settlers in the area only built log homes. This may suggest several different conclusions, either the Schultz brothers were practiced in masonry or they were prosperous men, as stone structures were more expensive to build. Also, as stone buildings take longer to construct, it is evident that these men were planning to remain in this area.

At least since the 1950's, students of vernacular architecture have recognized a distinctive type of Germanic Architecture in southeastern Pennsylvania which has come to be known as the "Continental House" because of its central European antecedents. Characteristically, these houses have a nearly central chimney, around which are organized three rooms: the kuche (kitchen), stube (parlor), and kammer (bedroom). This house has also been termed the flurkuchenhaus or hall-kitchen house. Traditionally, the entrance into this house is through the kuche where there is a large walk-in or cooking fireplace. In the rear wall of this fireplace there was an opening through the masonry wall into the adjoining room. It was through this hole that a fire was ignited in order to heat the five plate stove in the stube. Often the wall between the kuche and stube was masonry because it was seen as a fire wall, a required element in German building codes.

The Continental/central chimney house-type generally has a cellar beneath the section of the house where the stube and kammer are located. Constructed in this manner, there is no need for a high masonry support for the huge central fireplace.

Another feature of Germanic houses was the overhang of the roof at the eaves. Called the vorhof, they were usually located on the southern exposure of a building. These provided work spaces outside the kitchen and were sometimes used for eating outside during warm weather.

Among the variations of the Continental or flurkuchenhaus three-room plan was one of four rooms. This was sometimes termed the kreuzhaus or cross house. In this form, the kuche was divided in two unequal sections with the larger section serving as the main kitchen and the other as a "little kitchen" or pantry, an area where lesser kitchen duties could be performed. The enclosed winder stairs were usually located here as well. Sometimes called a kammerli or "truck room," this room is usually an unheated room off the kitchen and often served as a storage area for tools and loose objects.

The Schultz House is an unusual variation of the Continental floor plan. Instead of the usual three or four rooms, it has five rooms on its first floor. Although the main entrance into the house is through the kuche or hall-kitchen with its immense walk-in fireplace, there is an additional but smaller fireplace in the southeast corner room. Both stone fireplaces are part of the masonry walls (fire walls) that are parallel to the gable walls and divide the house into three nearly equal sections. The small room in the southeast corner of the house may have served the same function as the "small kitchen" where lesser household duties were

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Martin Schultz House

Section number 8 Page 4

performed. The room behind this one, but also off the hall-kitchen, is separated from the southeast room by a half-timber or fachwerk wall and could have served the purpose of storage as the fourth room often did in Continental plan houses.

Among its other traditional Germanic features are the vaulted cellar, the lehnstuhl roof trusses, and evidence of a vorhof on both the northern and southern exposures. Although the vaulted cellar of the Schultz House is not beneath the stube and kammer section of the house, it is beneath the section of the house where the large walk-in fireplace would not interfere with the masonry work of the cellar.

The only known example of a floor plan nearly similar to the Schultz House is the 1768 "First House" in Salem, North Carolina. The First House is a fachwerk house instead of stone but has a similar floor plan. However, there is not a secondary fireplace or a permanent partition separating rooms on that side of the house. According to Reuter's sketch of the house, this side of the First House was used as a meeting or worship room.

Another comparable Germanic house is the 1756 Brunner House or Schiefferstadt at Frederick, Maryland. However, the Brunner House is more closely related to the Georgian plan house. Although it has the central opposing doors like the Schultz House, the central passage in the Brunner House is only used as a hall. Whereas, in the Schultz House it also served as the kitchen. Like the Schultz House, Schiefferstadt had two rooms on either side of the central passage, but here the fireplaces and stoves, centrally located on either side of the hall, face into the gable ends of the house. In addition, the Brunner House does not have stone and fachwerk walls between the sections of the house.

In York County, the Martin Schultz House can be compared to three similar houses, all of which are located in Springettsbury Township. The most logical building to compare the Martin Schultz House to is the Johannes Schultz House, located at 508 Locust Grove Road (Survey Code 133-55-52-JJ). This house, was constructed by Johannes Schultz, the brother of Martin, in 1734. This two-and-a-half story, four bay building displays many of the features which later became common among German houses in southeastern Pennsylvania. It has a belt course separating the first and second floors, and the windows feature arched lintels, similar to those at the Martin Schultz houses. It has two-over-two double hung sash on the first floor, and six-over-six double hung sash on the second floor. Many of the windows are different sizes, and the first floor windows have panelled shutters. The Johannes Schultz House and the Martin Schultz House have several common features, including a vaulted cellar and a steeply pitched roof line.

The most visible difference between the two structures is the scale of buildings. The Johannes Schultz House is much larger than the Martin Schultz House. The former is two-and-a-half stories, while the latter is only one-and-a-half



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Martin Schultz House  
Section number 8 Page 5

---

stories. Both houses are constructed with influences from Germanic architecture. Yet, the Martin Schultz House retains significant Old World features such as the half-timbered partitions and the interior chimneys.

Another comparable house is the original stone section of the Strickler Family Farmhouse, located at 1205 Williams Road (Survey Code 133-55-2). Built c. 1740, this one-and-a-half story building was built in the 18th Century Germanic architectural tradition. The steeply pitched roof has a kick to it, and it has a central chimney. On the principal east elevation, there are two six-over-six double hung sash set in broad wooden frames. The stone section of the Strickler Family Farmhouse is much more similar to the Martin Schultz House than is the Johannes Schultz House. Both buildings contain one-and-a-half stories, three bays, and a steeply pitched roof line. One significant difference between the two buildings is their floorplan. Unlike the Martin Schultz House, the stone section of the Strickler Family Farmhouse is based on the typical Continental plan with a single central chimney.

The Fisher House, c. 1785, is located at 3890 Pleasant Valley Road (Survey Code 133-55-64A-KJ). This banked, stone structure is two-and-a-half stories, and has three bays, and double interior end chimneys. It also reflects Germanic architecture. The windows are six-over-six double hung sash and there are three-panel shutters on the facade. The building was constructed with quoins and has three shed roof dormers. Small, circular windows surrounded by brick are found directly underneath the gables. Being built c. 1785, the Fisher House was built almost fifty years after the Martin Schultz House, yet its exterior appearance most closely resembles the exterior of the Martin Schultz House. However, the Fisher House has interior end chimneys, whereas the Martin Schultz House has two interior chimneys.

The integrity of the Martin Schultz House is likewise noteworthy. Although they have been moved from their original locations, two sets of decorative, hand-wrought iron hinges stand out among the significant features of the house. The vaulted cellar is another existing feature which is in excellent condition. The walk-in fireplace and stone walls on the first floor, and the half-timbered partitions on the first and second floors survive in good condition. Most of the original floor plan of the house remains as it was over 250 years ago.

The Martin Schultz House is significant as one of the earliest recorded dwellings still standing in York County. The Martin Schultz House is an excellent local example of Germanic architecture, and its integrity, condition, and stone construction make it a unique reflection of the Pennsylvania German settlement pattern.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Carter, W.C. and Glassbrenner, History of York County from its erection to the Present Time, Harrisburg: The Ayrand Press, 1930.

Deed Books, The Office of the Recorder of Deeds, York County Court House, York, PA.

Hallam Borough and Hellam Township Planning Committee, Hellam/Hallam Comprehensive Study, Basic Data, Hallam: 1967.

Kindig, Joe, K. III, Architecture in York County, York: Historical Society of York County, 1979.

Prowell, George, History of York County, Chicago: J.R. Beers and Co., 1907.

**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 # PA5185
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: Historic York, Inc.

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 3.8

**UTM References**

A 18 36.26.40 44.28.84.0  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description :**

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The above is not the legal boundary description, but instead a new one written to reduce the amount of acreage surrounding the existing structure. This new description portrays the immediate settings of the structure and excludes noncontributing vacant land.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Thomas N. Shaffer and Jerry A. Clouse

organization Historic York, Inc. / PHM date 5/31/91

street & number P. O. Box 230 telephone (717) 843-0320

city or town York state PA zip code 17405

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Martin Schultz House

Section number   9   Page   1  

---

Catherine W. Bishir, North Carolina Architecture (Chapel Hill & London: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990), p. 31.

Historic American Building Survey Drawings, Schiefferstadt, Frederick County, Md., November, 1974.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

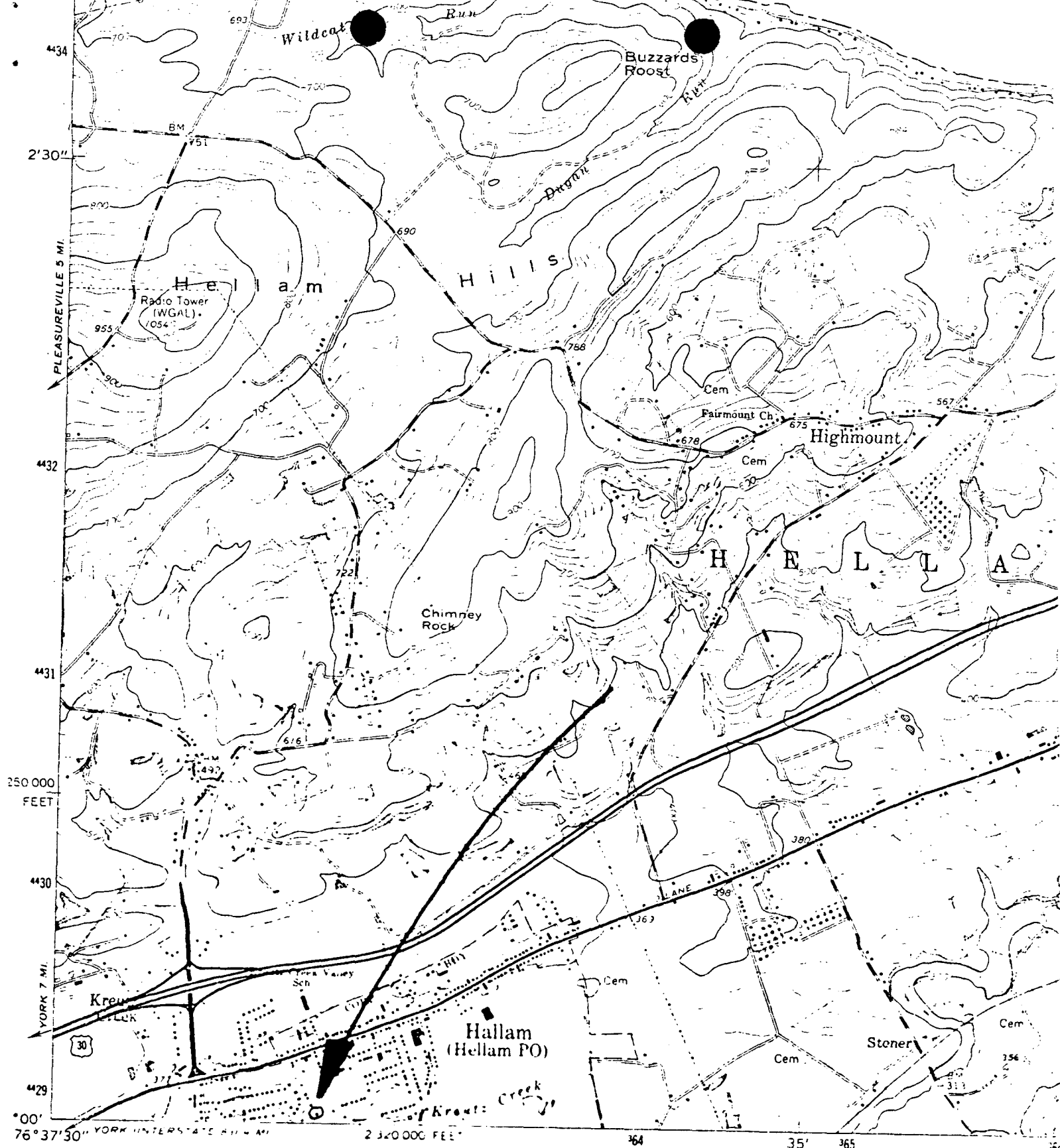
Schultz, Martin House

Section number 10 Page 2

---

### Verbal Boundary Description

Starting at a point on the east side of Emig Street 602 feet south of said street's intersection with Beaver Street, thence northeast 159.28 feet to a point, thence east by southeast 240 feet to a point, thence east 75.6 feet to a point, thence southeast 353.98 feet to a point, thence west by southwest 331 feet to a point, thence north by northwest 309 feet to a point, thence northwest 125 feet to the place of beginning.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey **Martin Schultz House**

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Zone 16  
 E 30 2550  
 N 74 280 150

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum. 10,000 feet scale.

