

United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

JAN 29 1991

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 7

## CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT 1845-1938 BUILDING INVENTORY

	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	165	21
Sites	6	0
Structures	9	4
Objects	4	0
Totals	184	25

### WEST CHURCH STREET

South side of street: beginning at Sakon Place

41 West Church Street. c.1873. Called "Clewell Hall, this high style, Second Empire brick residence is set in a street of 18th and 19th century residences. Original ornaments include a fishscale slate roof, elaborate bracketed cornice, and ornate overwindows. A fine example of its type in excellent condition. This building recently has been conscientiously restored and is used as a men's dormitory by Moravian College. - C

45 West Church Street. c.1857. Georgian revival, 2 1/2 story brick residence with modillioned cornice. Front entrance has classical modillioned entablature and pilasters. The structure was built as a residence for Moravian ministers and is basically unaltered. - C

49 West Church Street. c.1890. Queen Anne brick residence with asymmetrical front facade and handsome turret. The Eastlake turnings on the entrance porch are excellent intact examples. - C

53 West Church Street. 1768, 1795, 1889. Germanic Colonial style stone residence built originally and still used for Moravian ministers' widows. The attic is two stories with dormers: classical pedimented dormers on 3rd story and sloping dormers on 4th. The east addition was constructed in 1794-95 to enlarge the space and for a chapel. In 1889 a southern wing was built in a similar style to complement the building. - C

63 West Church Street. c.1851. A Federal survival style, 5 bay brick residence with central entrance. Except for the painted surface of the brick, the building is in original condition and structurally intact. The small entrance porch is a unique example of elaborate Eastlake turnings. No other porch in Bethlehem replicates it. - C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Jan 29

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 8

73 West Church Street. c.1831. A vernacular astylar 5 bay brick residence used only since 1947 for Moravian Church offices. Alterations in the central 2nd story window have been reversed retaining the facade's original appearance. A 19th century porch has been removed and the front steps changed to slate. The 2 west bays were added in 1854. An east 1 story addition was added as an office for Bishop Paul De Schweinitz, a Moravian minister and Congregation Treasurer. - C

79 West Church Street. c.1819. A Federal style 2 1/2 story 5 bay brick house with two gabled dormers. The original 1 1/2 story building was raised to a second story in 1867 with modest Victorian ornament. In 1961 Moravian College restored its original appearance and scale, removing the second story and recreating a dentilled cornice, cedar shake roof, and a semicircular fanlight over its central entrance. The house was built for the Reverend Frueauff, 9th principal of the Moravian Seminary for Women and former Chaplain for the Single Brethren House. - C

87 West Church Street. c.1854. A Federal survival style large 4 story brick structure, this building was constructed as a classroom building for the Moravian Seminary for Women. It now serves as dormitory space for Moravian College women. - C

89 West Church Street. It has a grand street presence with balustrades of decorative cast iron on the entrance porch and a balcony above. - C

91 West Church Street. c.1748. Called "the Single Brethren's House," this is a German Colonial style large 3 story stone building with a 2 story attic. Germanic sloping roofed dormers on the upper attic, gabled dormers on the lower and a jerkin-headed roof create this buildings original appearance. Restoration in 1976 removed later stucco and larger windows. The interior was restructured to house music offices and studios maintaining the integrity of the original building. It was built to house single Moravian men with workspace for their crafts. In 1815 it was redesigned for the Moravian Seminary for Women. It became part of Moravian College in 1953 and now houses the Music Department. At the time of its construction it was the largest stone structure in Pennsylvania. - C

93 West Church Street. c.1868. This large brick Georgian revival style building was built to expand the chapel space for the Moravian Seminary and College for Women. Called "Peter Hall," after Johan Peter, a Moravian Composer, it now houses the Music Department for Moravian college with the chapel serving as an intimate concert hall. - C

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

JAN 29 1991

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 9

95 West Church Street. c.1905. Payne Gallery of Moravian College. Built around the turn of the century as a gymnasium for the Moravian Seminary and College for Women, this brick structure exemplifies the classical revival styles favored for educational buildings at this time. Two other similar gymnasiums were erected around the same time for the Moravian Preparatory School and Moravian College for men. The building now serves the Art Department as an art gallery, with interior alterations retaining the upper surrounding balcony and roof trussing of the gymnasium. - C

97 West Church Street. c.1873. A Victorian classical revival style 4 story brick building was built as classrooms for the Moravian Seminary and College for Women. It currently houses the Moravian College Music Department and adjoins the educational complex. - C

99 West Church Street. 1859. Called "West Hall," this three and a half story brick building adjoins the 1748 Single Brethren's House. built in 1859 and later stuccoed, the building has a full basement, partly above grade and a flat roof with restrained ornamentation except for an ornate main door on the north facade. The building replaced an earlier educational building and now functions as a part of the Moravian College Music Department. - C

West Church Street at Main Street. c.1982. "Foy Auditorium" and Moravian College Art Department studios are housed in this modern brick building. - NC

Main Street at Moravian College behind 89 West Church Street. c.1840. This astylar brick small residence is the sole building on the playing fields of the Moravian College South Campus. It was originally constructed as the steam laundry for the Woman's Seminary nearby. The ground floor provided washing facilities, the upper, drying. Somewhat altered, it is now used as an apartment and storage. - C

**North side of street beginning at North New Street**

4 West Church Street. 1883. This large Victorian brick house with Eastlake trim and overwindow incised ornaments and Tudor detailing on the Gothic gabled pediments, was built during the flourishing period of industrial success. Although it is currently painted white, underneath the masking color is a rich polychromy of stone and brick that may be future restored as have many homes in the immediate vicinity. It was built for William Stubblebine. - C

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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 10

8 West Church Street. c.1885. Victorian, brick easternmost of a 3-unit row residence with an Eastlake cornice and restrained facade ornament. The off center entrance is round headed with a balancing "grocer's alley." - C

10 West Church Street. c.1885. Victorian, brick center of a 3-unit row residence with an Eastlake cornice and restrained facade ornament. The off center entrance is round headed with a balancing "grocer's alley." - C

12 West Church Street. c.1885. Victorian, brick westernmost of a 3-unit row residence with an Eastlake cornice and restrained facade ornament. The off center entrance is round headed with a balancing "grocer's alley." - C

14 West Church Street. c.1865. Georgian revival brick 2 1/2 story 3 bay home with a side porch facing the corner street. The house was constructed during the Civil War as indicated by the builder's notes about bricks stockpiled for construction prior to the war.- C

20 West Church Street. c.1840. Federal survival 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house typical of many similar homes in the Bethlehem Historic District. This excellent example was originally a 1 1/2 story house with the 2nd story created after 1883 according to contemporary photographs. Also typical is the gable roof which slopes toward the street, end chimneys, and panelled lower shutters with louvered upper ones. - C

26 West Church Street. c.1853-56. A timber frame small primitive vernacular house with 19th century clapboard siding which covered a scored stucco earlier surface. Its second owner B. F. Neisser, son of Wilhelm Gerhard Neisser of New Street, may have been responsible for its legendary label as "a cocoonery" suggesting that it was the site of a brief silk industry enterprise in the 1830s. Later facade changes have been removed. - C

28-30 West Church Street. c.1865. This 2 1/2 story brick building was built as 2 3-bay attached houses. Pent roof over the lower facade is a 1956 alteration. It was then purchased as an educational building now housing the Moravian Academy lower school.- C

34 West Church Street. c.1855. Adjoining the 18th century Moravian complex, this 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick home with later added Victorian Italianate console over the entrance and segmental arches over the two dormers, has a typical gable roof sloping toward the street. - C

38 West Church Street. c.1801. Called the "Schnitz House," this modest one story dwelling was built by the Moravians for processing apples for winter consumption.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

9

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 11

Originally stuccoed with scoring to appear as ashlar masonry, the building has Germanic flared eaves. - C

44 West Church Street. 1773. Enlargement of the "Single Sisters' House," so-named for its use as dormitories for the Moravian women, this 2 story stone building has a 2 story attic with pedimented gable dormers on the lower and sloping roof dormers on the upper story. The "jack-arched" windows are typical of the Germanic colonial style neighboring buildings. - C

46 West Church Street. 1744. "Single Sisters' House," built as residences for early Moravian men, it later housed women. Stone construction is analogous to adjacent Germanic colonial style buildings. It is the first stone building built in Bethlehem. - C

50 West Church Street. 1752. The connecting link for the Single Sisters' House of stone construction with 3 story buttresses, brick jack-arches, herringbone doors, and sloping roof dormers. - C

56 West Church Street. 1746-49. This two story stone building with two story attic, has a slate gambrel roof which houses a belfry, bell, and balustrade. The Germanic colonial building is known as the "Bell House." Construction is identical to other adjacent buildings. - C

64 West Church Street. 1751. "Old Chapel," a Germanic colonial stone building with 2 story stone buttresses, it was the major religious center until 1806 when the Central Church was erected. - C

66 West Church Street. 1742-43. "The Gemeinhaus," or communal house, is a 2 story log structure, with double attic and Germanic flared eaves. As the 2nd building in Bethlehem, it was originally stuccoed and scored to look like ashlar. In the 1860s it was sheathed in clapboard which is still extant. All Moravian activities occurred in this building at its onset. The "Saal" or meeting room held chapel services. - C

**HECKEWELDER PLACE**

420 Heckewelder Place. c.1901. As the Christian Education building for Central Moravian Church, this 2 story brick building was designed in the colonial revival style by prominent South Bethlehem architect A.W. Leh. - C

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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 12

- 422 Heckewelder Place. c.1858. This large 3 story brick Georgian Revival educational building is detailed with a modillioned cornice and circular windows in the pediment. It was built for the Moravian Parochial School and still functions as an elementary school. It is part of the interior complex of buildings adjacent to the Moravian Cemetery. - C
- 423 Heckewelder Place. c.1870. A 2 1/2 story 3 bay brick residence now painted white, it is the south half of a twin owned by the Moravian Church. Restrained Victorian ornaments appear around the entrance. - C
- 424 Heckewelder Place. c.1906. Built as a gymnasium for the Moravian Preparatory School by A.W.Leh of South Bethlehem, it is red brick with red mortar in a German Baroque revival style with a gambrel roof and flared eaves. A strikingly unique design for the academic complex, it was similarly unique for Leh's more familiar Romanesque revival style buildings. - C
- 425 Heckewelder Place. c.1870. A 2 1/2 story 3 bay brick residence now painted white, it is the south half of a twin owned by the Moravian Church. Restrained Victorian ornaments appear around the entrance. - C
- 426 Heckewelder Place. c.1822. Built originally as the Cedar Street Schoolhouse for boys, its 2nd floor was a concert hall. The first concert was held 12 January 1823. The 5 bay central entrance 2 1/2 story painted brick building now is the Central Moravian Church Parish House. - C
- 429 Heckewelder Place. 1758. This small 1 1/2 story stuccoed house was built of log for the Christian Indian Village of Nain near the Burnside Property on the outskirts of Bethlehem. The building, significantly, is the last extant structure of the village dismantled twice, moved, and re-erected on this location in 1906. - C
- 441 Heckewelder Place. c.1850. This 2 story 3 bay residence is divested of ornament and coated with imitation stone stucco from the 1950s. The basic structure is relatively intact and it boasts a Gothic detailed cast iron fence in its front yard. - C
- 447 Heckewelder Place. c.1850. This 2 1/2 story painted brick house is astylar but maintains the residential presence of its early building with the exception of an alteration around the front entrance for a 2nd floor apartment access. - C
- 459 Heckewelder Place. c.1958. A contemporary designed brick 3 story apartment with three oversize multi-pane floor-to-ceiling windows on the 1st floor. - NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 13

---

434 Heckewelder Place. c.1820. This small 1 1/2 story 3 bay brick house with a restrained Georgian facade exemplified by the segmental fanlight over the entrance and an original dentilled cornice is the single extant example of the most frequent appearing design in Historic District residences. Although most have added a 2nd story, this building retains its original form. Its ornaments, though modest, were used as models for the re-creation of 79 West Church. - C

440 Heckewelder Place. c.1810. The home of John Heckewelder, Moravian missionary who ministered to the Tuscarawas Valley Indians in Ohio, this 2 story stone house is now covered with stucco and has several early 20th century enhancements. Cloistered from city noise and confusion by a stone wall, its garden is an oasis created by large foliage and sloping terrain. - C

Moravian College Soccer Field behind Arts Pavilion on Lehigh Street. 1900. The last remnants of the Wyandotte Gas Company, they are retaining and basement foundation walls which act to hold back the embankment. Site - C

Moravian College Soccer Field at Lehigh Street. 1982. Performing arts pavilion built of concrete and steel as a band shell. - NC

110 W. Lehigh Street. c.1874. High Victorian Second Empire train depot for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Railroad which was operated by the Central Railroad of New Jersey beginning in the 1870s. The building is one of the proliferation of remarkable depots in America during this time that provided a strong architectural statement to its passengers. Stick style ornaments grace the mansard roof, dormers, and cornice. This building is a tribute to this specific architectural form. The building use has been reinterpreted to a restaurant with period decor. - C

110 W. Lehigh Street. c.1874. This freight terminal that accompanies the railroad depot shares in the styling of the larger building. Built by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Railroad which was operated by the Central Railroad of New Jersey beginning in the 1870s, this building is now connected to a parking lot near the depot's restaurant. - C

### SAND ISLAND

116 River Street. c.1853. Once called "The Pennsylvania House Hotel," this large austere 3 story brick building reflects in mass and fenestration the original hotel that was located on the main route between Bethlehem and South Bethlehem. Although the interior has been altered, double chimneys of the east facade removed, and double porches of the south facade gone, the building is a prime candidate for restoration. - C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 14

---

Lehigh River and River Street. c.1935. A series of beautifully crafted walls and railings that act as erosion control and walkways for Sand Island's use as a recreation area, these structures were built during the Works Progress Administration projects in the 1930s.

Structure - C

Sand Island along the Lehigh Canal. c.1880. Built of brick and wood, this structure was used as ice storage and sales until the 1960s by the Lehigh Coal and Ice Company. It is an astylar utilitarian building now used for storage by the city.

- C

Lock: Lehigh Canal at the Monocacy Creek on Lehigh Street. c.1829. The lock, now altered and nonfunctional, connects the Monocacy Creek and the Lehigh Canal. A modern pedestrian bridge permits access to Sand Island.

Structure - C

Lehigh Street Bridge over Monocacy Creek. c.1967. A bridge of modern construction, it is unremarkable in aesthetic design, but functional.

Structure - NC

Lehigh Canal: North of Lehigh River along Lehigh Street. c.1829. The canal and towpath have been restored as a hiking trail. No industry remains in its immediate vicinity. Built through Bethlehem in 1829 by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company as a means of transporting coal from the anthracite sites. The canal was partially destroyed in 1861 as it began to compete with the railroad. It operated until 1939.

Structure - C

Hill to Hill Bridge (Rt.378) over the Lehigh River. 1921-24. This bridge of concrete vaults and steel trusses is currently under major repair by the state. Period light posts have been removed. Several balustrade sections have been removed. It is unclear what final aesthetic result will be achieved.

Structure - C

**MAIN STREET**

**West side of street, beginning at Main Street Bridge towards the north**

Main Street Bridge at Monocacy Creek. c.1966. Steel and concrete bridge located on the main route to South Bethlehem before 1924 when the Hill to Hill Bridge was constructed.

Structure - NC



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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 15

Main Street at foot of Hill to Hill Bridge ramp. c.1749-56. Early Moravian stone "Pottery" wall fragment displayed as an archaeological ruin from the 18th-century industrial area. Original floor plan has been established. Site - C

437-447 Main Street. c.1922. The Hotel Bethlehem replaces the original Eagle Hotel built in 1790 which had been updated in the 1870s in the Second Empire style. The tall building has a south 1 story wing with monumental round-headed windows and is constructed of brown brick with restrained limestone ornamentation. The many interior rooms retain original baths and other historic appurtenances. - C

451 Main Street. 1885. Victorian Italianate 3 story brick office/storefront. The 1st story has been altered and upper elaborate overwindow ornaments are to be replaced according to the owners' agreement with the city. - C

453-55 Main Street. This Victorian Romanesque style building has an elaborate cornice in excellent original condition. The 1st floor, radically altered by changing the brick and moving the center entrance to the northernmost end of the facade, interrupts the regular rhythm and balance. Brick pointing and modern arch appliques have attempted to camouflage the effect. - C

459 Main Street. 1889. Built as the Lehigh Valley National Bank, this high style Romanesque revival building occupies 60 feet of Main Street frontage. It is constructed of red sandstone with minimal brick infill and striking carved ornaments at the upper cornice and the spring of the entrance arch. This is the only 19th-century building on Main Street that retains the entirety of its original design. - C

Fountain at west side of Main Street at Market Street. c.1911. The fountain served both horse and man and has an incised inscription, "Public School Fountain 1911. Drink Pilgrim, here, and if thy heart be innocent, here too shalt thou refresh thy spirit." Originally installed at Five Points in South Bethlehem, it was discovered at the reservoir in Fountain Hill and relocated to Main Street in the 1978 Improvement Project. Object - C

501-3 Main Street. c.1810. The Goundie House, this Georgian style 5 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence with balanced facade, classical pedimented dormers that match the central entrance surround and a white limestone belt course was built for Johann Sebastian Goundie, a Moravian Brewer. Many efforts to restore it to its original appearance have recreated details such as wood overwindows with keystones and a scored stucco basement facing. It houses the Historic Bethlehem Inc. museum store and exhibits several rooms in period furniture. - C

29 1991

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 16

505-7 Main Street. c.1812. Originally a residence similar to the Goundie House built for Johann Sebastian Goundie's son, it was enlarged c.1885 in a late Victorian Italianate style. The storefront is a 20th century alteration but overwindows and cornice are original to their time of construction. - C

509 Main Street. A recent colonial/Georgian revival treatment on a diminutive 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick building with a single dormer, this building will house the Bethlehem Visitors Center with some interior modifications to connect Main Street with the lower Industrial Museum complex. *changed to NC Feb 1992* - C

513-17 Main Street. c.1925. Originally an Art Deco 3 story brick commercial building with apartments/offices above the 1st floor, this building has altered 3rd story windows and storefront. The storefront blends into the street facade of Victorian fronts. - C

519 Main Street. c.1880. A 4 story brick commercial building with street and second levels changed in appearance, this structure's two upper stories suggest Victorian overwindows of modest proportion. - C

521-25 Main Street. 1893. This Chateausque commercial structure, known as the George Myers Building, is the most ebullient of all the Main Street tall buildings, with paired Gothic towers, arched balconies, and bay windows adorning the upper stories. Ornament materials of copper, terra cotta, and bottle glass provide a lively imaginative surface for this industrial revolution "palace." - C

531 Main Street. c.1930. Two story commercial building interrupts the vertical rhythm of Main Street with its low profile. The modern facade is relatively unobtrusive in its emphasis on simplicity. - C

Fountain: west side of Main Street at Walnut. c.1880. Elaborate Victorian Gothic revival fountain of stone, it was originally located in front of the Sun Inn, moved to Elmwood Park in 1920, and relocated on Main Street during the Main Street Improvement Project in 1978.

Object - C

535 Main Street. c.1885. The First National Bank Building, designed by South Bethlehem architect A.W.Leh, this commercial structure reflects a flavor typical of his

*see  
suppl.  
list by  
rec'd*

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 17

Romanesque revival buildings. Although the asymmetrical facade with its prominent 5 window oriel and rusticated limestone sheathing produce an irregular rhythm, the gables ornamenting ground story entrances and upper story windows bring balance to either end of the building. After 1925, these details were removed, the cornice replaced with a repetitive arch design, and the first story arches increased in height. - C

545 Main Street. c.1860. Colonialized in red brick in 1980, this facade is misleading in that it disguises multiple earlier timber frame buildings. Its second story was raised in the late 19th century when its height was increased. NC

549 Main Street. c.1860. Colonialized in red brick 1980, this facade is misleading in that it disguises multiple earlier timber frame buildings. Its second story was raised in the late 19th century when its height was increased. NC

551-57 Main Street. c.1930. An Art Deco 3 story facade was replaced by a 1950s Woolworth storefront modernization. Offices are on the 2nd floor. - C

559 Main Street. c.1891. The south portion of this building was a striking Romanesque revival building for the New Bee Hive of the Lerch and Rice Company, designed by South Bethlehem architect A.W. Leh. It had a central projecting pavilion, capped by a prominent tower, now removed. The ornament is still evident under horizontal bands of stucco added in the 1960s, which, if removed could expose the original fabric. The original central arched entrance is still intact. - C

559 Main Street. The north section at the above address was constructed in the 1880s as a separate building for commercial purposes. It is unremarkable, and an unlikely candidate for restoration. NC

**East side of street beginning at Main Street Bridge towards the north**

406 Main Street. 1803-6. Central Moravian Church, an Adamesque facade of stucco covering a stone building, represents the first departure of a Moravian building from its Germanic colonial architectural formula. It is surmounted by an impressive octagonal domed cupola capped with a steeple ball and weather vane. The building is the main worship center for the present day Moravian congregation. - C

424-26 Main Street. c.1860. This Georgian revival 4 bay 2 1/2 story brick structure was the Simon Rau and Sons Drugstore moved in 1935 from the area next to Central Moravian Church now called "the Green." Late Victorian ornaments have been replaced by modest

*changed to NC  
Feb 1992  
see suppl. list record*

*changed to contrib.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 18

---

Georgian details such as round headed fan lights over two entrances at the north and south ends of the facade. - C

432 Main Street. c.1870. This 4 bay 3 1/2 story commercial building has an elegant mansard roof on four sides. The facade is stripped of ornament but the building recreates a Victorian ambiance with its storefront contiguous with the adjacent building. The building was a bookbindery for the Moravian Church and is now a bookstore. - C

428-30 Main Street. c.1870. Lacking the refinement of the mansard of its neighbor to the south, this 3 story apartment/commercial building retains its Victorian cornice and a recreated storefront that links it visually to the building next door. - C

436 Main Street. c.1978. This 1 story structure links the two Moravian apartment/commercial buildings with a replica of a brick arched portal built on the former drugstore to the south. - NC

438-44 Main Street. c.1940. Originally an Art Deco building built for an automobile showroom, this commercial structure went through two subsequent revival recreations: a colonialized facade for a 1950s furniture store, and the current Victorian revival building evident today. - NC

446 Main Street. c.1850. Astylar brick 2 bay 2 1/2 story residence/office with 1 dormer which balances a sloping roof continuous with the stone structure next door. A small building, it retains the scale of the original Moravian Main Street buildings during the expansion of commerce in the 19th century. - C

448 Main Street. c.1807. Stone, 3 bay 2 1/2 story, this office/apartment retains the last remaining residential scale building on Main Street. The entrance at the south end is higher than street level and has a classical entablature and pilasters. Built by Sand Island iron founder Charles Beckel, it gained its storefront around 1885. - C

456 Main Street. c.1895. This large Renaissance revival 3 story commercial building with upper story apartments retains its original appearance except for scaled down replacement fenestration. The round headed openings are extant and await correct restoration. The building has a symmetrical facade with central emphasis and an elaborate high Victorian Italianate cornice, pilasters, and quoins of galvanized metal to emulate masonry. - C

460 Main Street. c.1950. A one story infill in modern detailing, this small store replaced a gambrel roofed 2 story structure as outlined on the wall of the adjacent building. - NC

JAN 29 1991

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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 19

462-64 Main Street. c.1930. Built in the Art Moderne style, this building has a plain wall aesthetic of concrete painted to resemble stone. It has recessed rectangles containing swags, copper or similar metal window ornaments, and a simply defined cornice. The storefront has been altered. - C

470-72 Main Street. c.1895. Called "the Wiley Building" when it was built, the design by A. W. Leh repeats his formula for Romanesque revival that is found on Moravian College's Comenius Hall. This large structure exhibits only a hint of its former grandeur with considerable damage from fire causing the facade to be covered with stucco. A later added 4th story, occluded fenestration on the front facade, and a recent Georgian flavor central entrance changes its recognizability. However, the rusticated storefront and windows in groupings of 3 are reminiscent of Leh's style. The large addition to the rear along Market Street is c.1958. - C

502-510 Main Street. c.1935. Designed as a 3 story brick Art Deco apartment/commercial complex, this building has elements of the Art Deco style in its brickwork and ornaments. Especially remarkable are glazed terracotta ornaments that decorate the lower sections of brick pilasters and the ends of the building. The storefronts are altered and some closed for the creation of offices. Restoration possibilities would create an elegant suggestion of its past modern flavor. - C

514 Main Street. c.1870. This 3 story brick commercial/residence displays a replacement Victorian Italianate cornice salvaged from a demolished South Bethlehem building in the 1970s. All overwindow ornaments have been stripped and the storefront altered to suggest the original cast iron arches lost earlier in this century. - C

516 Main Street. c.1870. Pictured in an 1874 lithograph, the center of three Victorian Italianate commercial/residences on Main Street retains its original cornice, overwindows, ornament and transom lights of its storefront, and the stature of its 19th century presence on Main Street during the commercial expansion after the Civil War. The modest storefront is an alteration but does not detract from the building's sense of authenticity. - C

518 Main Street. c.1870. Called "Tiger Hall" around the turn of the 19th century, the elaborate Italianate facade of this 3 story commercial residence is the northernmost of three vertical buildings on Main Street erected during the development of the business district. Suggesting masonry construction, the ornaments are likely galvanized metal fashioned to exhibit an elegance in detail depicting an era of opulence. The storefront, acknowledging an original with cast iron arches awaits more authentic recreation. - C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

29 1991

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 20

520-26 Main Street. c.1885. Replacing two Victorian facades the c.1950 face of this 3 story brick commercial/residence presents a modern appearance to an otherwise 19th-century street scenography. The location of fenestration and storefronts are unchanged and an 1860 wrought iron balcony has been relocated from the Sun Inn. The building was an earlier location for the printshop of the Bethlehem Daily Times. - C

530 Main Street. c.1885. This late Victorian Italianate 3 story brick commercial residence retains an original cornice. Fenestration has been altered considerably and the storefront was created in the 1930s. - C

534 Main Street. c.1885. This late Victorian Italianate 3 story brick commercial residence with an elaborate bracketed cornice ends a block of continuous buildings of similar character. Exhibiting a restraint of wall surface and ornament, this building has a refined quality. - C

542-44 Main Street. c.1885. A recreated Victorian Italianate 3 story brick commercial residence, this facade is a recent fabrication using wood quoins, overwindow treatment, and cornice ornament to replicate original intentions found in contemporary photographs. The original facade decoration may have been galvanized metal which was not uncommon in the late 19th century in order to emulate masonry. The cast iron storefront is barely suggested by modern wood construction. NC

548 Main Street. c.1873. An elegant mansard roof with slate shingles caps this 3 1/2 story Second Empire style brick apartment/commercial building. Overwindows and bracketed cornice in galvanized metal suggest masonry construction typical of the latter part of the 19th century. The building, altered considerably at the first level, occupies a significant place in the continuity of the Victorian Main Street. - C

550-552 Main Street. c.1870. This modest 3 story commercial building was originally a residence. It retains original fenestration and is responsible for maintaining the continuity of scale and facade rhythm necessary for the architectural integrity of the block. The storefront is greatly altered. - C

556 Main Street. c.1870. Called "the Broadhead Building," this large 3 story brick office/commercial building has a center entrance and two shops at ground level. Owned by the Sun Inn Preservation Association, it houses the Sun Inn offices and museum shop. While the idea of demolishing this building to restore the Sun Inn's entry space and courtyard to the south has been discussed, the Broadhead Building is currently being revised to provide a visitors and orientation center. - C

Changed  
to NC -  
see  
SUPP.  
Listy Record  
Feb 1992

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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 21

564-72 Main Street. c.1758. The Sun Inn is a 1983 recreation of the original 18th-century Moravian building, conscientiously reproduced from extant plans in the collection of the Kemerer Museum of Decorative Arts. While much of the original fabric had existed, it was covered over by later architectural efforts to expand its use as an inn. The result is a Germanic colonial stone building with a jerkin-headed roof, Germanic sloping two story dormers, handmade glazed tile shingles, and brick jack-arched regular fenestration. It sits at right angles to Main Street as in its original relationship, hence a narrow walkway separates it from its neighbor to the south, the Broadhead Building. Famous visitors to the in included John and Richard Penn, George and Martha Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, Von Steuben, Pulaski, Ethan Allen, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and others. - C

Fountain near Main Street at Broad. 1920. "Presented to the City by the Bethlehem Women's Christian Temperance Union" adorns this small stone fountain relocated from Second Avenue in West Bethlehem during the 1978 Main Street Improvement Project. It is in excellent condition. Object - C

574-76 Main Street. c.1840. The northernmost two story 3 bay portion of the building existed in the 1840s as a residence. It was enlarged to the south to meet the 1860 expansion of the Sun Inn. The south wall is actually the north wall of the Sun Inn, unaltered during the latter's restoration in 1983. After its enlargement it became a commercial building and continues to be a crowning completion of the northern perimeter of the historic district on Main Street. It has a 3 story brick facade with a bracketed Victorian cornice and modest overwindow treatments. The storefront extends around the entire 1st floor to Broad Street. Although it has had many owners it continues to be a prime location for a restaurant sensitive to an Historic Main Street concept. - C

**WEST BROAD STREET: Beginning near Guetter Street toward the west**

83 West Broad Street. c.1910. Federal revival style 2 story brick building with facade altered from original fire station. It originally housed the Reliance Fire Company. - C

85-89 West Broad Street. c. 1910. This 3 story brick commercial building has 1st story offices and upper story apartments. The asyklar facade has been altered. - C

91-93 West Broad Street. c.1885. This Italianate 3 story 3 bay commercial building has a ground floor shop, typical of several buildings built around the Sun Inn. Its storefront has been altered; its facade stripped of ornament. - C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 22

---

95-97 West Broad Street. c.1870. An Italianate 2 1/2 story 4 bay painted brick commercial building with bracketed cornice and an altered storefront, this typical 19th century downtown Bethlehem commercial building has apartments above, shop below. - C

99 West Broad Street. c.1860. Victorian 2 story 3 bay brick commercial building built as a residence, its bracketed cornice and storefront were altered in the late 19th century making it the most distinctive extant facade of its type in the historic district. - C

West Broad Street at Rubel Street. c.1965. Two level parking deck overhangs the Monocacy Creek valley was built to increase parking in the Main Street area. Structure - NC

West Broad Street over Monocacy Creek. 1908. Concrete bridge built to replace an 1870 iron bridge. Structure - C

**WEST MARKET STREET - beginning at North New Street toward the west.**

7-9 West Market Street. c.1860. Though built in the 1860s, the 5 bay 2 1/2 story stucco building has been altered to reflect the turn of the 19th century taste for the colonial revival style with a gambrel roof. The residence was later used as a publications office for the Moravian Church Northern Province until 1985. It now houses apartments. - C

11 West Market Street. c.1848. Originally built at mid 19th century, the residence has been expanded to a Victorian 5 bay 2 1/2 story stuccoed brick building with high ceilings, oversize windows, an elaborate front porch, and round headed windows at the 3rd level in the gable/attic. After 1910, it was greatly altered when the Bethlehem Steel Company added a large concert hall to the rear. Subsequent use includes the Bethlehem Public Library, the Chamber of Commerce offices, and, since its 1984 remodelling, as educational classrooms for the Moravian Academy Middle School. - C

13 West Market Street. 1741. The Moravian Burial Grounds known as "God's Acre, was first designed by founder Count Zinzendorf in 1741. It was used continuously for burials until the Nisky Hill Cemetery construction in 1911. Egalitarian burial sites with austere horizontal markers acknowledge early Moravians in "choirs" of women, men, young girls, young boys, and Christian Indians, including the renown "last of the Mohicans" (Mahicans) of 19th century literature. Site - C



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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 23

55 West Market Street. c.1860. This residence built by John Leibert is a typical Bethlehem 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence with roof sloping to the street. Reflecting the taste for updating with Victorian ornament, it has a front modillioned porch and a grand entrance. - C

61 West Market Street. c.1867. Built by Ambrose Rauch from Lititz, this 2 1/2 story brick residence with roof sloping to the street has late paired 2nd story windows and modest miscellaneous Victorian ornaments. The building at the turn of the nineteenth century was the home of Phi Upsilon Fraternity, and is now used as a group residence for the Moravian King's Daughters. - C

67 West Market Street. c.1764. Originally a 1 story home in the 18th century, it was enlarged to a 5 bay 2 1/2 story stucco residence with roof sloping to the street. Moravian notables occupied the house including: John Okeley, ordained minister, scrivener, conveyancer, and Justice of the Peace, and Matthew Krause, who altered the house in the 1840s. - C

2 West Market Street. c.1864. This 5 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence with roof sloping to the street was built next to owner Bernard Lehman's brass foundry on New Street. The foundry was later moved to South Bethlehem where it became known as the Lehigh Valley Brass Works. The house is high style Victorian Italianate with two story bay windows and an elaborate cornice with unusual windows. - C

10 West Market Street. c.1852. Thomas Miess built this house as a simple 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence with roof sloping to the street. The absence of a roof overhang at the side of the gable suggests its early construction. A second story oriel extends above the elaborate small front porch, a Victorianizing high style element to bring it into the state of elegance of its neighbors. - C

14 West Market Street. c.1852. Typical of Bethlehem is this 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence with roof sloping to the street. Though astylar, it reflects the survival of a Federal style aesthetic, also typical in 19th century Bethlehem. Later Victorian porch and overwindows were applied to the building. - C

18 West Market Street. c.1860. Built around 1860 this building reflects the turn of the 19th century taste for the Colonial revival style. Elements of this later treatment include a fine semicircular porch capped with an iron balustrade and an elaborated 2nd story central window. It is 2 1/2 stories with 3 dormers and rear additions. Originally built by

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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 24

Frederick A. Martin, the house corresponds to the architectural display of means indicative of the early effects of the industrial revolution. - C

26 West Market Street. c.1840-50. Though built around mid century for John E. Leibfried, the residence displays a later Victorian Italianate ornament and heavy return cornice of an opulent era in Bethlehem in the 1870s. The building is stuccoed and has an elegant segmental arched front entrance and Tuscan columned side porch. - C

30-32 West Market Street. c.1868. This 5 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence with roof sloping to the street was built for Charles Daniel, of the Saucona Iron Works that preceded Bethlehem Steel. Two segmental arched dormers appear on the roof complementing the round-headed entrance light. The house was later the residence of Paul DeSchweinitz, Bishop of the Moravian Church. - C

38 West Market Street. c.1877. Built for Henry B. Rau, as both a plumber's shop on the east end and residence on the west end, this 5 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence with roof sloping to the street displays its Colonial revival updates of the early 1900s. During recent removal of white paint, the brick alterations around the front door to create an elliptical fan light and side lights typical of this period were revealed. - C

42 West Market Street. c.1749. The original structure was known as "the first store" and was one of the earliest residences built in Bethlehem. The 18th century home of Timothy Horsefield, the building has been considerably altered in efforts to restore it to an original appearance. Built of stone, 3 bay 2 1/2 stories, its forms are in keeping with the street integrity of West Market Street across from God's Acre. - C

50 West Market Street. 1986. This group of twelve brick 2 1/2 story townhomes, set at right angles to the street, breaks with the consistency of Market Street's grand residences with facades and roofs that face the street. They are a modern attempt at "colonial" that ignores Bethlehem architectural traditions. - 12 NC

64 West Market Street. c.1762. Originally built as a small stone kitchen for 68 West Market Street, this small residence was attached to a larger building. The gable roof has been altered from its earlier single slope design c.1955. - C

68 West Market Street. c.1762. The original building of 1762 was the second store of Bethlehem for John Oberlin, storekeeper. After much alteration this 5 bay 2 1/2 story stone house with three sets of Palladian windows on the second story and a complex combined pair of attic dormers evidences a turn of the 19th century interest in a Germanic colonial revival style. - C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 25

---

72-74 West Market Street. c.1850. A 3 story 3 bay brick row house, this building links two 18th century buildings to continue the street facade to Main Street. Built as a residence it is used as offices and apartments. - C

76 West Market Street. c.1767. Built as a residence for William Boehler, this 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick home was enlarged in 1812 which late became a twin at 78 W. Market Street. It is altered extensively and stuccoed to conceal changes. - C

78 West Market Street. c.1812. Originally the western addition to 76 West Market Street, this building was altered to become a twin to its neighbor. - C

80 West Market Street. c.1761. In 1761, this building was a single story log structure used as the Wheelwright's shop. The second story, added at a later date, is heavy timber frame construction with masonry infill. Stucco conceals alterations. Abutting its neighbors, the building retains the continuity of the Market Street facades toward Main Street. - C

**NORTH NEW STREET: the west side from Church to Walnut Street.**

409 North New Street. c.1890. This 2 1/2 story brick house is the south half of a twin Colonial revival house with a jerkin-headed roof at the side and a combined central pavilion at the 3rd floor on the front. The porch has Eastlake turnings and the windows have curved arches. The brick has been recently restored. - C

411 North New Street. c.1890. This 2 1/2 story brick house is the north half of a twin Colonial revival house with a jerkin-headed roof at the side and a combined central pavilion at the 3rd floor on the front. The porch has Eastlake turnings and the windows have curved arches. The brick has been recently restored. - C

415 North New Street. c.1870. Frame construction, this 3 bay 2 1/2 story house has a Palladian window on the third floor. Its several porches, later additions, and its detailing have been altered by aluminum siding. - C

421 North New Street. c.1844. Typical of Bethlehem's vernacular 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick residences, this building was built in the 1840s as a 1 1/2 story structure by Wilhelm Theodore Roepper, local dignitary and cartographer. The later pent roof over the 1st story

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 26

---

will be removed during planned reinterpretation of the building as a wing of the neighboring Kemerer Museum of Decorative Arts. The two will be linked by a brick wall set back from the facade by 5 feet. - C

425 North New Street. c.1846. A 5 bay 2 1/2 story brick residence now functioning as the exhibition area of the Kemerer Museum of Decorative Arts, the building was once a 1 1/2 story house of Augustus Wolle. Paired dormers with double windows are a later addition. The building has a Colonial revival entrance altered in the early 1900s. Victorian ornament and bracketed cornice were applied in 1886 by Abraham Prince. The building will retain its current appearance after the integration of its neighbor into a museum space, however, current plans indicate that the domestic scale of the two buildings will be retained as will rhythms of fenestration and material. - C

511 North New Street. c.1865. This diminutive structure currently a shop, was originally built as part of a brass foundry begun by Bernard Lehman in the back of his house at 2 West Market Street. A humble building of wood construction, it has been preserved in good condition as an example of Bethlehem's original architectural stock. - C

513 North New Street. c.1865. This diminutive structure the central section of a group of a shops, was originally built as part of a brass foundry begun by Bernard Lehman in the back of his house at 2 West Market Street. A humble building of wood construction, it has been preserved in good condition as an example of Bethlehem's original architectural stock. - C

515 North New Street. c.1865. This 2 story structure currently a shop, was originally built as part of a brass foundry begun by Bernard Lehman in the back of his house at 2 West Market Street. A humble building of wood construction, it has been preserved in good condition as an example of Bethlehem's original architectural stock. It has a pressed metal brick face on the upper front facade. - C

519-25 North New Street. c.1937. A 20th-century Georgian revival brick 2 story building with a Williamsburg flavor, this commercial building houses the Telephone Company wiring banks. Architect-designed, it was created to blend with residential scale dwellings on an historic street. - C

**MORAVIAN INDUSTRIAL AREA at the Monocacy Creek: Operated by  
Historic Bethlehem, Inc.**

JUL 29 1977

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 27

---

Oil mill foundation. c.1765. The foundation of an Oil Mill, the third mill on this site, has been assessed for reconstruction by Historic Bethlehem, Inc. based upon photographs, contemporary drawings, and historic artifacts. The mill, run by the Single Brethren until 1814 to reduce flax seed, was operated by tenant millers until 1875 and became part of the city waterworks until 1913. It was demolished by the Civil Works Administration in 1934.

Site - C

Moravian Industrial Area Waterworks. c.1762. Built of stone in a Germanic colonial style with a jerkin-headed roof and jack-arched openings, this building provided water delivery as the first municipal pumped water system in America. The water was pumped uphill to a holding tank on the site of the Central Moravian Church. Water was gravity fed to various locations in the early village. The building was restored in the 1960s with an operating mill wheel.

- C

Moravian Industrial Area Tannery. c.1761. This large 3 1/2 story stone building with gable roof is the restored site of a tanning industry operated by the early Moravian brethren. The south half includes soaking pits and upper stories are intact and used as museum display areas.

- C

Moravian Industrial Area Butchery. c.1752. The Butchery, now only a foundation was a 1 story building with a later 2nd story addition and used as a slaughterhouse for the tanning industry. In the 19th century it was a residence and was demolished in the 20th century.

Site - C

Moravian Industrial Area Springhouse. c.1971. A modern building of log construction built to blend into the historic complex and to function as an auditorium, the original springhouse foundation is located on this site.

- NC

Moravian Industrial Area Stone Bridge. c.1761. A original intact stone bridge over the Monocacy River linked west Bethlehem until 1870 when the Broad Street Bridge was built. Now a pedestrian bridge, it is of stone arch/barrel vault construction with a pier in the center on the two spans.

Structure - C

Moravian Industrial Area Dye House. c.1759. Now an archaeological ruin, the dye house was originally 2 story stone construction. It is valuable for its examples of extant mortar, brick, and stone work which have not been altered. The building once served as a residence for the dyer and was rebuilt as a grain silo after a fire in 1869.

Site - C

Moravian Industrial Area Luckenbach Mill. c.1869. This 3 1/2 story brick industrial building was built after a 1751 building was destroyed by fire. The mill functioned until

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 29 1991

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 28

the 1930s when it became an automobile parts shop. Restored in 1983, the building houses Historic Bethlehem, Inc. offices and exhibit areas. - C

Moravian Industrial Area Miller's House. c.1810. The Georgian style 1 1/2 story building was built above a residence of 1784 built for the miller at the grist mill located to the southwest. It is one of two extant houses of the scale most Bethlehem Moravian houses first were built before second stories were added. Thus, its architectural detailing is important to an understanding of the style and construction of this period. The fanlight over its entrance is half round, typical of the Georgian style. - C

370 Conestoga Street. c.1930. Brick construction with stucco surface, this massive structure historic fabric is totally obscured by modern surfacing. Fenestration and materials are greatly altered. -NC

Old York Road and Ohio Road. c.1965. Modern two level parking deck for the Hotel Bethlehem.

Structure - NC

Old York Road. c.1850. Large stone barrel vault room constructed as a cool cellar for the J. Widman and Co. Brewery now demolished. The vault has been blocked to prevent entry. Structure - C

Old York Road, on the banks of Monocacy Creek, south of West Broad Street Bridge. c.1935. Retaining walls along the Monocacy Creek including stone steps and other stoneworks created by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. Structure - C

Old York Road, Monocacy Creek, south of West Broad Street Bridge. c.1742. Dam on the Monocacy Creek to control water flow through a millrace to power water wheels in the early Moravian industrial area. Parts of the millrace are extant. Structure - C

### WEST BETHLEHEM

#### WEST BROAD STREET, west from Old York Road

143 West Broad Street. c.1905. A Colonial revival brick residence with an asymmetrical facade and irregularity of gables and bay windows, this house has been isolated because of construction of PA highway 378. Once the first house in West Bethlehem, it now sits on a high throat of land sloping down to the highway on the west side and the Monocacy Creek

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 29 1991

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 29

on the east. Although wood detailing is not visible because of applied aluminum covering, the building retains its original massing, fenestration, and brick surface. - C

201 West Broad Street. c.1860. Typical of Bethlehem's 3 bay brick 2 1/2 story houses, this building retains its original appearance with a handsome Victorian entrance overdoor. The building is currently used as a residence/dental office. - C

205 West Broad Street. c.1875. This grand Second Empire House is a half twin used both as commercial and residential. The elegant mansard exhibits slate shingles reflecting the facade's rhythmic forward and receding pavilions. - C

207 West Broad Street. c.1873. This grand Second Empire House is a half twin used both as commercial and residential. The elegant mansard exhibits slate shingles reflecting the facade's rhythmic forward and receding pavilions. - C

211 West Broad Street. c.1865. Two story brick residence with typical Bethlehem 3 bay construction. A single family residence, it has been somewhat altered. - C

215 West Broad Street. c.1873. This grand Second Empire House is a half twin used both as commercial and residential. The elegance of this mansardic style refers to the opulent era of industrial revolution construction. - C

217 West Broad Street. c.1873. This grand Second Empire House is a half twin used both as commercial and residential. The elegance of this mansardic style refers to the opulent era of industrial revolution construction. - C

**FIRST AVENUE IN WEST BETHLEHEM**

541 First Avenue. c.1880. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story vernacular house with roof sloping toward the street, this brick half twin overlooks PA 378, a 4 lane high which was formerly a residential area. - C

539 First Avenue. c.1880. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story vernacular house with roof sloping toward the street, this brick half twin overlooks PA 378, a 4 lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

533 First Avenue. c.1885. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story vernacular house with roof sloping toward the street, this residence is covered with brick coat. All fenestration is intact. - C

Jul 29 1991

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 30

529 First Avenue. c.1910. An infill house between earlier houses, this early 1900 building has a large veranda, bracketed cornice and hip roof with a central hip roof dormer. It overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

527 First Avenue. c.1895. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story vernacular house with roof sloping toward the street, this house has a large veranda on the front. It overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

523 First Avenue. c.1890. A 5 bay 2 1/2 story vernacular house with roof sloping toward the street and a Gothic central gable, it overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. The building has been covered with asbestos shingles. - C

519 First Avenue. c.1875. Built of wood, this 3 bay 2 1/2 story vernacular house with roof sloping toward the street, overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. Siding and shutters are modern replications. - C

517 First Avenue. c.1885. Built of brick, this 3 bay 2 1/2 story vernacular house with roof sloping toward the street, overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. Aluminum siding is a modern alteration and installed over brick. (NC)

513 First Avenue. c.1910. This colonial revival asymmetrical brick house presents a grand appearance on a street of similar houses. It overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

507 First Avenue. c.1885. The most elaborate of the houses on this street, this Queen Anne style single family residence has been reinterpreted as apartments. The symmetrical facade is balanced by two gables and a central tower. Evidence of a front veranda removal suggests a slightly altered appearance. - C

501 First Avenue. c.1915. A large brick 2 1/2 story four square style house, this residence with its large veranda is in excellent condition and is mostly intact. - C

435 First Avenue. c.1895. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story Colonial revival house with roof sloping toward the street, this brick half twin overlooks PA 378, a 4 lane high which was formerly a residential area. A 3rd story tower houses two windows. - C

433 First Avenue. c.1895. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story Colonial revival house with roof sloping toward the street, this brick half twin overlooks PA 378, a 4 lane high which was formerly a residential area. A 3rd story tower houses two windows. - C

*changed  
to see  
suppl  
list*

*added Feb 1992*



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 31

---

431 First Avenue. c.1875. A twin, this Second Empire style brick house has a large veranda with stick style balustrade. Also: 429 First Avenue. c.1875. Half a twin, this Second Empire style brick house has a large veranda. - C

427-25 First Avenue. c.1910. A twin, this Colonial revival brick house has a large veranda with Tuscan columns, a 2nd story bay window and a 3rd story double dormer. It overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

423 First Avenue. c.1895. This brick single home has a large veranda extending across the front facade, a second story bay window and a third story double dormer surmounted by a large vernacular ornament. - C

417 First Avenue. c.1905. A vernacular Queen Anne 2 story residence with a gable end projecting toward the street facade, this house has altered finish and porch. It overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

411-9 First Avenue. c.1910. A twin, this Colonial revival brick house has a large veranda with Tuscan columns, a 2nd story bay window and a 3rd story double dormer. It overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

407-5 First Avenue. c.1910. A twin, this Colonial revival brick house has a large veranda with Tuscan columns, a 2nd story bay window and a 3rd story double dormer. It overlooks PA 378, a four lane highway which was formerly a residential area. - C

401 First Avenue. c.1905. This turn of the century modest vernacular Queen Anne style brick house is situated on a knoll overlooking the street. It has an asymmetrical veranda on the front. - C

First Avenue at West Market Street. c.1951. This stone monument with its bronze marker commemorates soldiers of the Revolutionary War wounded in the Battle of Brandywine in 1777 and sent to recuperate in the Bethlehem hospital. Those lost were buried in a cemetery located in the area of PA highway 378. This monument overlooks the former cemetery. Object - C

**PROSPECT AVENUE**

201 Prospect Avenue. c.1915. This small brick cottage with a gambrel roof may have been a carriage house for a larger building. Now interpreted as a single home it is altered. - C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

July 29 1991

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 32**WEST STREET**

308 West Street. c.1870. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house typical of vernacular houses in Bethlehem, this single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

316 West Street. c. 1870. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house typical of vernacular houses in Bethlehem, this single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

318 West Street. c.1870. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house typical of vernacular houses in Bethlehem, this single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

322 West Street. c.1910. Built as infill between houses 40 years older, this group of row houses has a contiguous front veranda, a centered pedimented dormer and is constructed of brick. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

324 West Street. c.1910. Built as infill between houses 40 years older, this group of row houses has a contiguous front veranda, a centered pedimented dormer and is constructed of brick. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

326 West Street. c.1910. Built as infill between houses 40 years older, this group of row houses has a contiguous front veranda, a centered pedimented dormer and is constructed of brick but the front facade is brick coated and the balustrade altered. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

328 West Street. c.1910. Built as infill between houses 40 years older, this group of row houses has a contiguous front veranda, a centered pedimented dormer and is constructed of brick but the front facade is stone coat with an altered balustrade. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The

JAN 29 1991

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

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 33

street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

330 West Street. c.1890. One of two wood frame structures on this residential street, the house is set back from the street, has a front veranda, and is relatively astylar with replaced siding, stonecoat, and porch. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

334 West Street. c.1870. This 3 bay brick 2 1/2 story house built in the traditional astylar Bethlehem vernacular houses apartments. This multiple family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

336-38 West Street. c.1910. A twin, this Colonial revival brick house has a large veranda with Tuscan columns, a 2nd story bay window and a 3rd story double dormer. It has all original wood trim with no applied aluminum or vinyl. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

342 West Street. c.1880. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house in a vernacular style, this house has an altered porch and shutters. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

346 West Street. c.1880. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house in a vernacular style, this house has its original brick surface, an upgrade overdoor and round-arched windows. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

348 West Street. c.1880. Wood construction, this 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house in a vernacular style is in good condition. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects. - C

354 West Street. c.1885. A 3 bay 2 1/2 story brick house in a vernacular style, this house has its original brick surface and an upgrade overdoor. This single family residence faces the western dividing line for the Central Bethlehem Historic District. The street is

JAN 29 1991

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

CENTRAL BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT (Added Information: 1845-1938)

Section number 7 Page 34

residential with no through traffic providing an ambiance of the past that its architecture reflects.

- C

SCHAFFER STREET

*changed  
to  
NC -  
see  
suppl.  
listing record, Feb 1992*

210 West Schaffer Street. c.1890. Colonial revival 2 1/2 story building with central raised 3rd floor pavilion. Located on an alley in West Bethlehem, this half twin is part of the only house on the block. Siding is a replacement and trim has been altered or removed. **NC**

212 West Schaffer Street. c.1890. Colonial revival 2 1/2 story building with central raised 3rd floor pavilion. Located on an alley in West Bethlehem, this half twin is part of the only house on the block. Siding is a replacement and trim has been altered or removed. **NC**