

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received APR 10 1984  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic <sup>1/4</sup> Catasauqua Residential Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number <sup>roughly</sup> Generally bounded by Howertown Rd, Oak St., Railroad Ave, & Bridge Street not for publication

city, town Catasauqua \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Lehigh code 077

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ N/A vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lehigh County Courthouse

street & number Fifth & Hamilton Streets

city, town Allentown state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Lehigh Co. Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979020 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local \_\_\_\_\_

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

# 7. Description

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved      date N/A

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Catasauqua Residential Historic District is a residential district located in the northern portion of Catasauqua. The district is set on a hill that rises from east to west. Workers housing bounds the district on the south and east while newer residences are north of the district. To the west of the district at the foot of the hill is a row of workers housing and an area occupied by mills. The Lehigh River is just west of this area. The street plan within the district forms a grid pattern with streets going north-south and east-west. The eastern boundary, Howerton Road, is an exception to the grid pattern. Howerton Road goes in a diagonal from the northeast to southwest.

Within the district there are sixty-three contributing structures and five intrusive structures. Stylistically the district ranges from Greek Revival to Georgian Revival; however, the overall character of the district is late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The two most common styles are Queen Anne and Georgian Revival. Most structures within the district are large brick residences, often five bays or more, at least two piles and at least two stories. There are a few high style structures within the district, but most buildings are vernacular examples of particular styles.

The most outstanding building in the district is the Dery Mansion, a 48 room mansion which encompasses almost an entire block on Fifth Street. Constructed of brick and reinforced concrete, the three story structure is a fine example of Neo-Classical Revival style. The structure is enhanced by a massive Corinthian portico with Doric Columns and a terrace inlaid with imported Italian terra cotta tiles which surround the entire house. The interior features carved oak walls on the portico an imported marble staircase, an elaborate Tiffany glass skylight, and a swimming pool. While no buildings in the district rival the Dery Mansion, there are a number of other residences that are exceptional architecturally. At least three residences, the David Thomas House on Second Street, the Fatzinger House on Bridge and another residence at 514 Pine represent good examples of the Queen Anne style. Among the best Georgian Revival style buildings are the Oscar Stein House on Bridge St. and another residence at 303 Bridge. While the Queen Anne and Georgian Revival styles are the most popular, examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Eastlake and Tudor Revival styles architecture can also be found within the district.

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Catasauqua Residential Historic District reflects the affluence and prosperity that the anthracite iron industry brought to Catasauqua. Once surrounded by workers housing, much of the district was at one time owned by the town's best known iron baron, David Thomas, who, along with a few other prominent businessmen made his home there. In the late nineteenth century Thomas' extensive holdings were sold for development and the district became the area where the town's new upper class, including D.G.Dery, a silk mill operator, located. Though the industrial concerns that brought prominence to the area are gone, the district continues to reflect the wealth that was once part of Catasauqua.

Until the 1830's almost all iron furnaces in the United States were fueled by charcoal. However, spurred by a diminishing supply of lumber and a substantial reward offered by the Lehigh Coal and Mining Company, numerous efforts were made within Pennsylvania to develop a furnace that burned anthracite coal. The most successful attempt was made by the Lehigh Iron Company. After consulting with George Crane, an ironmaster who had developed an anthracite furnace in Wales, the company brought David Thomas, an apprentice operator at Crane's furnaces in Wales, to America. Locating along the Lehigh River, the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, under Thomas' guidance, opened an anthracite furnace in July, 1840. The furnace was so successful that within a decade the Lehigh Crane Iron Company built four more furnaces along side the original.

The 1860's was a decade of explosive growth in Catasauqua. The impact of the Civil War on the production of iron had a very positive effect on Lehigh-Crane as well as the borough. By the end of the decade the company had six furnaces in operation. New iron companies were also opened in Catasauqua during the 1860's. In 1863 David Thomas, the guiding light of Lehigh-Crane twenty years earlier, started the Northern Iron Company to manufacture iron plate and rails. As a rolling mill, Thomas's new enterprise, renamed the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company in 1868, complemented the production of the Lehigh-Crane furnaces. Other metal manufacturers that opened during the decade included the Davies and Thomas Foundry in 1865 and McKee, Fuller and Company a year later. The Lehigh Fire Brick Company, two breweries and another regional railroad, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, added diversity to the borough industrial base. This rapid industrial expansion was reflected by a population growth of 72.5% between 1860 and 1870.

By 1870 Catasauqua was at the heart of the premier iron producing area in the United States. There were eight furnaces located across the Lehigh in Hockendauqua, six Lehigh Crane furnaces, and four more furnaces a short distance down river. The regional railroads and canal brought magnetite iron ore and anthracite coal to the furnaces and carried finished pig iron to markets. Two local railroads brought limonite iron ore from the central Lehigh Valley and provided reliable transportation between local mills. With rolling mills in Catasauqua and Allentown and a number of nearby limestone quarries, by 1870 the industrial concentration in the Catasauqua area was comparable to almost any industrial area in the world.

*Handwritten signature and date*

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 23

Quadrangle name Catasauqua

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References see continuation sheet

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification  
(see continuation sheet)

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

state	N/A	code	county	code

state	N/A	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Doutrich

organization Bureau for Historic Preservation date February, 1984

street & number P.O. Box 1026 telephone (717) 783-8946

city or town Harrisburg, state Pennsylvania

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Larry E. Tise*

title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date 4/4/84

For NPS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	Entered in the National Register
<u><i>Allores Byer</i></u> Keeper of the National Register	date <u>5/10/84</u>
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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Continuation sheet Catasauqua Historic District Item number 8

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During the years of rapid insutrial growth in Catasauqua, a residential area containing large, substantial structures developed in the central portion of the town. Much of this land was owned by David Thomas and, prior to 1860, accomodated few buildings. In 1856 Thomas built a large stone home in the vernacular Romanesque Revival style. ( the structure was later rebuilt in the Queen Anne style). Located on Second Street near Pine and situated in a park like setting, the house dominated the immediate area and overlooked Thomas' furnaces. The same year that the Thomas house was built, the First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua, a Gothic Revival style structure, was constructed across the street from the Thomas house. During Thomas' lifetime only a few other structures were built in the central part of town. All were large residences and all refelcted the growing prosperity of the town. One of these structures was a substantial Queen Anne style home at #16 Second Street which was owned by Oliver Williams, one of the founders of Bryden Horse Shoe Works. Dr. James Hornbeck built a fashiónable brick Eastlake style home of Bridge Street in the 1870's. Two other noteworthy dwellings from the period were the Applegate house, built in the Italianate style, and the Greek Revival Fuller house, also on Bridge Street.

As the prominence of Catasauqua's iron industry began to ebb in the late nineteenth century, new local industries were developed. Perhaps the most important enterprises were the silk mills that came to the borough. The Walmetah Mill began producing silk fabric in 1890 and by 1903 had 300 looms in operation. A decade later the company had 700 looms. In 1897, C.D. Dery Company located one of its fifteen mills in the borough and another mill, the Catasauqua Mill, was organized in 1911. The silk industry remained important to Catasauqua until after World War II. A local commercial district also devèloped in the late nineteenth century. Since the 1860's small shops had been locating along Front and Second Streets in the Biery's Port portion of town. By 1900 these small shops formed a healthy local retail industry. A few businesses, like F.W. Wint Company, a lumber mill begun in the 1870's, were able to expand their operations. Wint expanded onto the property previously owned by the Catasauqua Rolling Mills. Other new businesses included the Catasauqua Boiler Works, opened in 1901, the Leicester Rübber Company in 1913, and the Catasauqua Motor Car Works in 1914.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also saw much residential construction in the central portion of Catasauqua. After the death of David Thomas in 1882, his land became available for development. Already recognized as Catasauqua's most exclusive neighborhood, the area attracted many of the town's new entrepreneurs and factory operators. Among the businessmen to build in the district was D.G. Dery. Dery came to Catasauqua in 1897 and within twenty years his business had expanded to include 40 additional mills with 10,000 employees and assèts of almost \$50 million. Built in 1910 in the Neo-Classical Revival style, Dery's mansion reflected its owners wealth. The three story house includes 48 rooms, an indoor swimming pool and is entirely surrounded by a terrace composed of imported Italian terra cotta tiles. Though The Dery Mansion was the most important addition to the area there were a number of new structures that re-inforced the prestige of the neighborhood. The more outstanding include a Colonial Revival style home built by James Thomas, the son of David Thomas, four impressive Queen Anne style dwellings, an Eastlake building and a Tudor Revival building. Other less opulent, but nevertheless, substantial homes also became part of the district during the period.

By the end of World War I most of the iron related mills in the Catasauqua area had closed. Catasauqua Casting Company and Catasauqua Boiler Company both closed in 1917. The Lehigh Fire Brick Company also shut down shortly after the war. Financial difficulties

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finally forced the two surviving iron companies in the area, Crane Iron in Catasauqua and Thomas Iron across the river in Hockendauqua to close. No longer were these small merchant furnaces able to compete with US Steel and other large steel corporations. Like the iron industry, some of the transportation systems that served Catasauqua did not survive the 1920's. The Lehigh Canal Company ceased operations as did two local and one regional railroad. Thus, by 1930 Catasauqua had become primarily a residential community.

In the years that followed much of the workers housing in Catasauqua experienced demolition or unsympathetic alterations. Fortunately few of the town's more prominent dwellings suffered similar fates. Today these residences remain as constant reminder of the wealth and opulence that the anthracite iron industry brought to the town during the last half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.

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Page 2

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Maps

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-----  
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UTM References:

A.	18	460	100	N.	4500	740
B.	18	460	140	N.	4500	540
C.	18	460	100	N.	4500	440
d.	18	460	200	N.	4500	360
E.	18	460	100	N.	4500	300
F.	18	460	020	N.	4500	460
G.	18	459	840	N.	4500	260
H.	18	459	720	N.	4500	360
I.	18	459	840	N.	4500	480
J.	18	459	880	N.	4500	360

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Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Railroad Street and Walnut Street and proceeding east along the south side of Walnut to the intersection with Limestone Street; then, south along the west side of Limestone to the intersection with Oak Street; then, east along the south side of Oak to the intersection with Howertown Rd; then, southwest along the west side of Howertown to the intersection with Strawberry St; then, west along the north side of Strawberry to the intersection with Blackberry Street; then, south in a line that extends from Blackberry along the east and south property lines of the the structure at the southeast corner of the intersection at Strawberry and 4th Streets; then, south along the west side of Fourth to the intersection with Bridge; then, west along the north side of Bridge to Crane Street; south along the west side of Crane to Middle Street; then, west along the north side of Middle to Limestone Street, then, north along the east side of Limestone to Bridge Street; then, west along the north side of Bridge to an unnamed alley between Second and Limestone Street; then, north along the east side of the unnamed alley to Strawberry; then, west along the north side of Strawberry to Railroad; then, north along the east side of Railroad to the starting point.

Justification:

The boundaries for the Catasauqua Historic District were chosen after considering the architectural qualities of the district. North and south of the district the building stock is generally of the same period but not similar in size or scale. There has also been much alterations done on the structures to the north and south. East of the district the buildings are from a later period, generally the 1930's & 1940's. The area west of the district was once occupied by mills and is now modern buildings or open space.

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received

date entered

Catasauqua Residential Historic District  
Continuation sheet Lehigh Co., PA.

Item number

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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
517 Third Street	Lutheran Parsonage	Contributing
521 Third Street	Madelene Hazlinsky	Contributing
527 Third Street	Louis Capwell	Contributing
533 Third Street	Gertrude Milson	Contributing
534 Third Street	Catasauqua Towers - Allentown Housing Auth	Intrusion
543 Third Street	A. Newton Bugbee	Contributing
607 Third Street	Leonard Witt	Contributing
605 Third Street	Mary Jane Geiger	Contributing
601 Third Street	Bruce Reichenbach	Contributing
520 Second Street	Antonia Markell	Contributing
522 Second Street	Donald E. Hauck	Contributing
524 Second Street	Pearl Burns	Contributing
525 Second Street	K&M Properties	Contributing
526 Second Street	Robert Diebert	Contributing
528 Second Street	Mae Nagle	Contributing
530 Second Street	Earl DeLong	Contributing
532 Second Street	Harley Brown	Contributing
534 Second Street	Edward Bruchak	Contributing
613 Second Street	Presbyterian Manse & Church	Contributing
616 Second Street	Clifford Lathrop	Contributing
626 Second Street	Luis Nogales	Contributing
210 Bridge Street	Bruce Ginther	Contributing
212 Bridge Street	Joseph Yanek	Contributing
220 Bridge Street	Paul Holasks	Contributing
225 Bridge Street	Joseph S. Nemeth	Contributing
230 Bridge Street	A.J. Klementovich	Contributing

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Catasauqua Residential Historic District  
Continuation sheet      Lehigh Co., PA      Item number

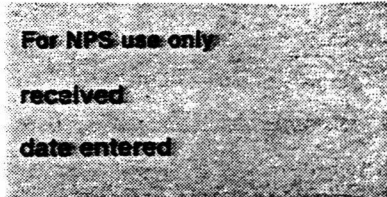
**For NPS use only**  
received  
date entered

Page

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
117 Walnut Street	Philip A. Lynch	Contributing
119 Pine Street	Richard McKittrick	Contributing
121 Pine Street	Richard McKittrick	Contributing
123 Pine Street	John Mickula	Contributing
125 Pine Street	Thomas Fehr	Contributing
218 Pine Street	Catherine Holnschied	Contributing
220 Pine Street	William Lebish	Contributing
222 Pine Street	Lufus Wint	Contributing
226 Pine Street	Catasauqua Club ✓	Contributing
230 Pine Street	Robert C. Boyer	Contributing
232 Pine Street	Richard Blum	Contributing
234 Pine Street	Edward Lukas	Contributing
502 Pine Street	John Remington	Contributing
510 Pine Street	Arabelle Dormet	Contributing
514 Pine Street	Olin Webb	Contributing
509 Fifth Street	Gary Montgomery	Contributing
513 Fifth Street	Joseph J. Behum	Contributing
516-20 Fifth Street	Martin Pavelich	Contributing
517 Fifth Street	Eudora Bartlett	Contributing
606 Fifth Street	John Melchan, Jr.	Contributing
522 Fourth Street	John Carlson	Contributing
533 Fourth Street	Nora A. Suggs	Contributing
534 Fourth Street	George Zuurbier	Contributing
540 Fourth Street	Joseph Quinn	Contributing
545 Fourth Street	William Binder	Contributing
546 Fourth Street	Eli D. Lambert	Contributing
548 Fourth Street	James Crawford	Contributing
605 Fourth Street	Raymond Haan	Intrusion
604 Fourth Street	Lutheran Church ✓	Contributing

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<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>OWNERS</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
231 Bridge Street	Richard Pantoni	Contributing
235 Bridge Street	Barry Moyerman	Contributing
302 Bridge Street	- Catasauqua Public Library	Contributing
303 Bridge Street	John Balliet	Contributing
306 Bridge Street	John Peterman	Contributing
307 Bridge Street	Edgar Burkhardt	Contributing
309 Bridge Street	First National Bank Trust Dept.	Contributing
311 Bridge Street	Carl J. Sanner	Contributing
326 Bridge Street	Jane Seaman	Intrusion
330 Bridge Street	Mary Markowicz	Contributing
229 Strawberry Street	Kenneth Myer	Intrusion
227 Strawberry Street	Susan Veysar	Intrusion

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Catasauqua Residential Historic District  
Lehigh County  
PENNSYLVANIA

Working No. APR 10 1984  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/5/80  
Date Due: 5/10/84 - 5/25/84  
Action:  ACCEPT 5/10/84  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
Discipline \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

---

Verbal boundary description and justification

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



Orange Fuller House  
235 Bridge Street  
Greek Revival Facade

Catasauqua Residential Hist.  
District  
Lehigh Co. PA.  
PD: 1983 PC: M. Hellerich  
NL; Lehigh Co. Hist Society  
PV:



Stein House  
231 Bridge Street  
Colonial Revival  
1902

Catasauqua Residential Hist  
District

Lehigh Co, PA.

PD: 1983 PC; M. Hellerich

NL: Lehigh Co, Hist. Society

PV:



Owen Fatzinger House  
330 Bridge Street  
Queen Anne House  
ca. 1890

Catasauqua Residential Hist  
District  
Lehigh Co., PA.  
PD: 1983 PC: M. Hellerich  
NL: Lehigh Co. Hist Society  
PV:



Second and Walnut Streets - looking south - Presbyterian manse and  
church on left

Catasauqua Historic District  
Lehigh County  
PD: 1983 PC: M.H.Hellerich  
NL: Lehigh Co. Hist. Soc.  
PV:



Presbyterian Manse  
623 N. Second Street  
Victorian Gothic

Catasauqua Residential Historic  
District

Lehigh CO., PA.

PD: 1983

PC: M. Hellerich

NL: Lehigh CO. Host Society

PV: Dery House



David Thomas House

525 N. Second Street

Queen Anne Style

as rebuilt about 1890

Catasauqua Residential Hist  
District

Lehigh Co., PA.

PD: 1983

PC: M. Hellerich

NL; Lehigh CO. Hist. Society



FRONT

DERY HOUSE  
520 FIFTH STREET  
CATASAUQUA, PA

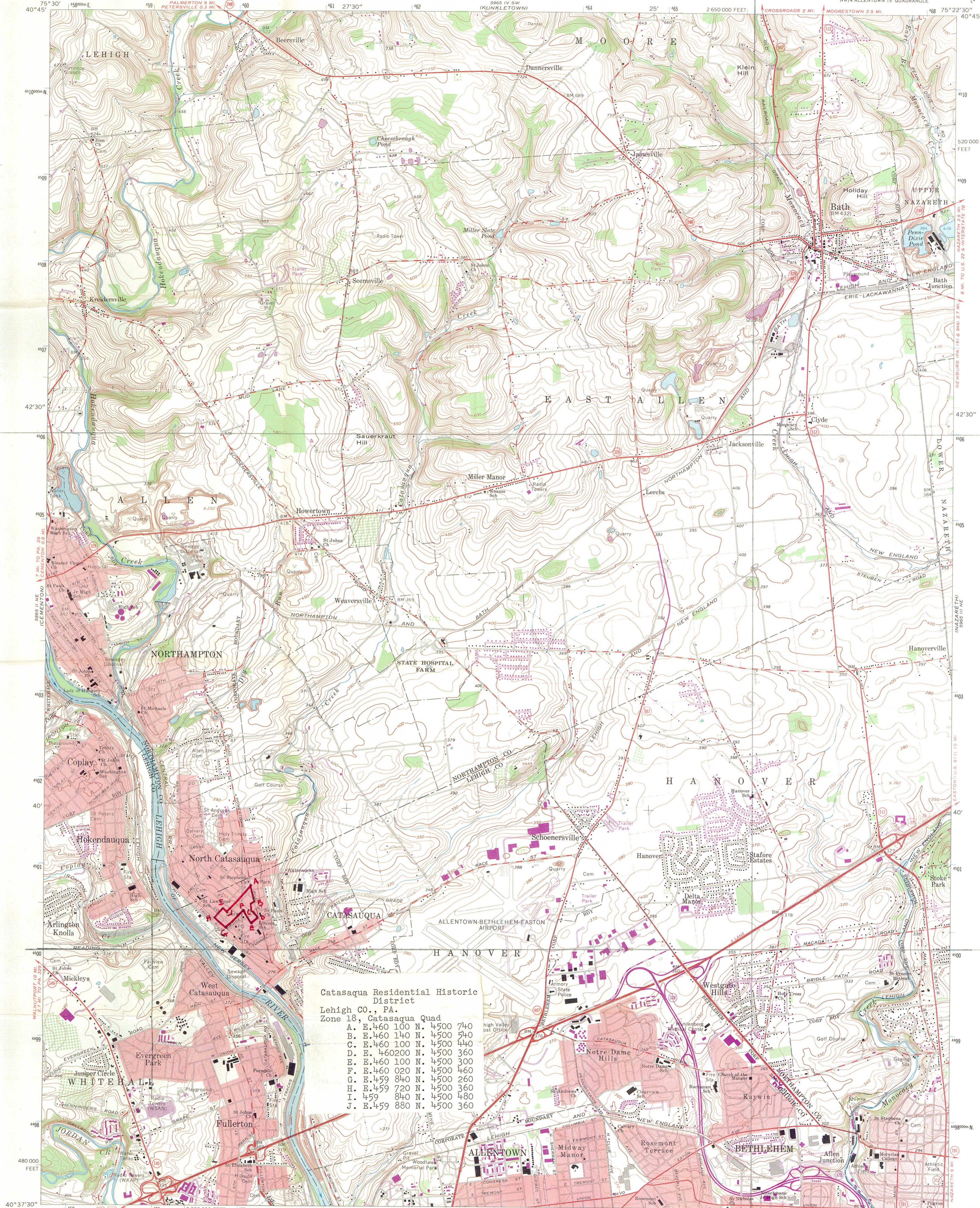
Catasauqua Residential Hist.  
District

Lehigh Co., PA.

PD: 1983 PC: M. Hellerich

NL: Lehigh Co. Hist. Society

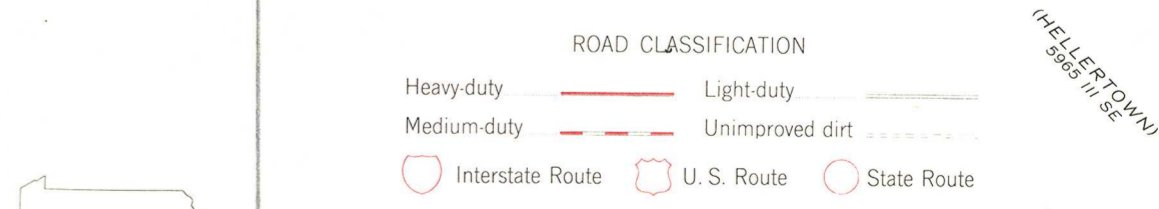
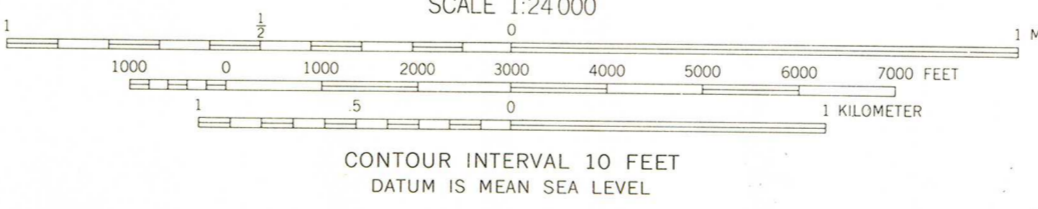
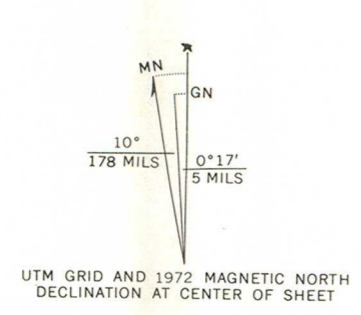
PV:



Catasauqua Residential Historic District  
Lehigh CO., PA.  
Zone 18, Catasauqua Quad

A.	E. 460	100	N. 4500	740
B.	E. 460	140	N. 4500	540
C.	E. 460	100	N. 4500	440
D.	E. 460	200	N. 4500	360
E.	E. 460	100	N. 4500	300
F.	E. 460	020	N. 4500	460
G.	E. 459	840	N. 4500	260
H.	E. 459	720	N. 4500	360
I.	E. 459	840	N. 4500	480
J.	E. 459	880	N. 4500	360

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CATASAUQUA, PA.  
NW/4 ALLENTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4037.5-W7522.5/7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1972. This information not field checked

1964  
PHOTOREVISED 1972  
AMS 5965 III NW-SERIES V831

# CATASAQUA RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

