

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kistler Residence

Other names/site number: 315-317 N. 7th St.

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 315-317 N. 7th St.

City or town: Allentown State: PA County: Lehigh

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

	
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy SHPO	Date 2/3/2021
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Lisa Deline
Signature of the Keeper

8/6/2021
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single-Family Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant

Work in Progress

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Italian Renaissance

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Concrete and Stone

Walls: Brick and Metal

Roof: Rubber

Structural System: Brick and Timber-Light Frame

Summary Paragraph



Photo 1. Primary (west) façade on 7th St. The red building at right (313) is a separate parcel. 315 is in the center of photo, 317 is to the left. January 2020.

315-317 N. 7th Street is a three-story-over-basement residential building that faces west onto 7th Street in a mixed-use neighborhood north of downtown Allentown. The exterior features tan brick masonry and shingled walls, a concrete and cut stone foundation, and a wood-frame structure (**Photo 1**). 315 N. 7th Street was built c. 1901 with a three-story addition constructed c. 1919 at 317 N. 7th Street). Interior remodeling into apartment units took place c. 1930. The 315-317 N. 7th Street parcel is directly adjacent to a vacant, grass-covered lot at the north side and abuts a row house at 313 N. 7th Street at the south. Surrounding buildings feature a range of

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architectural styles and are typically two to three stories in height with retail at street level and residential apartments above. Mature trees line both sides of the street at regular intervals in the wide sidewalks.

Refer to **Key Plans** for reference at the end of this document. All photos were taken in January 2020 unless noted otherwise.

Narrative Description

The subject building features two distinct sections at the primary (west) facade; the right (south) half is the original c.1901 facade. The first story features two segmental arches, which define a recessed, tiled porch that sits a half-story above grade (**Photos 2 & 3**). The right-side arched opening contains a tripartite window topped by a fanlight. The porch contains a non-original entry door at the right (south) side and a window at the left (north) side with non-original sash. The right facade contains two windows with iron grilles at the visible upper portion of the cut stone-clad basement story (at grade) (**Photos 4 & 5**).



Photo 2. View of entry porch, February 2018 prior to boarding up.



Photo 3. View of the porch mosaic tile floor, February 2018.



Photo 4. View of the basement entry at street level, February 2018.

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The second story of the right (south) facade features an oriel bay window at center with three one-over-one single-hung windows, which rest above decorative metal panels and are divided by decorative metal pilasters. A wreath-adorned architrave sits above the windows and below a bracketed metal cornice. At the third story, a set of three mullioned, one-over-one single-hung windows feature decorative metal trim. The right (south) facade terminates with a wreath-adorned architrave and bracketed metal cornice (**Photos 1 & 8**). Most architectural detailing is in fair condition.

The left (north) side of the primary facade (c.1919 addition) is recessed a few inches from the southern portion. While also constructed of tan brick, the unit and mortar sizing is larger and the brick is utilized more as a decorative element throughout this portion of the facade. Similar to the right portion, the visible upper half of the stone-clad basement story contains two windows with metal grilles (at grade). The first story features two floor-to-ceiling boarded-up French doors, metal Juliette balconies and arched blind transom panels infilled with decorative stone (**Photos 5 & 6**).



Photo 6. View of basement grilles and Juliette balcony, February 2018.



Photo 5. View of the mosaic stonework and keystone above the first story windows.

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The arched transoms feature stone or concrete keystones and sit above a stone belt course that extends the length of the left (north) facade. **(Photo 7)** The second story contains two eight-over-eight double-hung windows, and with wood sash windows set in wood frames. The windows feature slightly projecting stone sills and keystones **(Photo 7)**. The second story terminates with a continuous band of soldier brick coursing below a belt course. The third story contains a set of three mullioned windows (eight-over-eight at center; four-over-four windows at sides) with original wood sash and frames. These windows similarly feature a keystone and are flanked by slightly recessed rectangular brick panels trimmed by a course of soldier brick. The third story terminates with a metal architrave and box cornice **(Photo 8)**. Both architraves of the primary facade extend within an approximate foot of the respective edges of the north and south portions of the facade.



Photo 8. Detail view of first and second story windows.



Photo 7. Detail view of the bay window above the entry porch.

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Photo 9. View of the north



Photo 10. View of the rear northeast corner of the north facade.

The secondary (north) façade features two primary cladding materials. The rightmost (western) bay features tan brick similar to the primary façade. A slightly projecting, tan brick-clad chimney extends to the roofline and divides the rightmost (west) bay from the rest of the north façade. The remaining bays of the façade are clad with common red brick. Each bay contains an original multi-lite, wood sash window per story (**Photo 9**).

The first story front two windows are unique 8 over 8 double hung windows detailed to look like a pair of 4 over 4 sashes, while the second and third story windows are traditional double hung, 6 over 6 on both floors. Similar to the right primary façade, windows sit just above grade at the partially visible basement story. The rightmost (western) bay's windows are topped with keystones, while the remaining windows of the north façade do not feature architectural detailing. The two rearmost (eastern) bays of the north façade step down consecutively to one-and two-stories in height. The second floor space is a sunroom with original wood casement windows, currently boarded over.

At the rear of the building, the left (south) portion of the façade projects one bay to the east of the addition (**Photo 10**). This exterior wall had undergone significant damage but was stabilized and sealed in early 2018. Previous to stabilization, the first story's three arched openings were collapsing and the windows had been boarded over. A single door entry at the far left (south) side is also boarded up and previously provided access to an alleyway. A transom and makeshift corrugated plastic wall enclose the alleyway. At the north side, a former entryway with wood decking was collapsing and wood framing was added to stabilize this portion of the wall. The rear wall was reconstructed and new double-hung windows were added in-kind (**Photo 11**).

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The right (north) side of the rear façade (c. 1919 addition) also features original wood sash windows that were boarded up or infilled. The brickwork throughout the rear façade has been repointed with varying degrees of quality, highlighting the differences between original and later pointing. A larger area of brick appears to have been replaced at the first story. The third story is recessed back and the façade clad with asphalt shingles. A minimal metal coping extends the length of the rooflines, which step down at each story. More recent downspout additions have been installed and do not extend below the second story.

Photo 11. View of rear (east) façade. The left (south) half of the building was stabilized in 2018 and reconstructed in 2019; picture taken January 2020.

The interior of 315-317 N. 7th Street generally features original wood flooring, plaster walls, and hard lid ceilings. The space has been divided at each floor into apartments, though the original layouts of the residence remain discernible. Original intact elements of the interior include a wood stair at the first story and painted woodwork throughout, including wood paneling, built-in cabinetry, crown moldings, and wood door and window trim (**Photos 12-18**). At the northwest side of the building, a front parlor area still features a fireplace with a decorative mantel and paneling above (**Photo 13**).



Photo 12. View of entry looking towards stairs facing east.



Photo 13. View of former living room on the first floor facing west.

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Photo 17. View of paneling details and French doors on first floor.



Photo 16. View of built-in cabinetry on first floor.



Photo 15. View of window and wainscoting on the first floor.



Photo 14. View of former dining room on first floor.



Photo 18. View of rear space of kitchen/living area.

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The second story features the upper level of the original wood stair, which has been partially enclosed, likely due to fire safety regulations when converted to apartment use. Kitchenettes were added later in apartments, and vinyl flooring installed over original wood floors. Two stairways access the third floor, one of which is a narrow stairwell at the rear and east of the main stairwell (**Photo 19**). Overall, the second story similarly features original intact woodwork at ceilings, walls, and doors, wall paneling and built-in cabinetry (**Photos 20-22**).



Photo 20. View of stair from second floor to third floor.



Photo 19. View of wood paneling detailing in second floor hallway.



Photo 22. View of front room on the second floor, towards bay window.



Photo 21. View of front room on the second floor towards corner.

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Some bathrooms feature original subway tiling and marble partitions (**Photos 23 & 24**). The northeast corner of the second story contains a sunroom with original windows, though many of the sashes and surrounding plaster walls exhibit moisture infiltration, leaving wood lath exposed and extensive areas of peeling paint (**Photos 25-27**).



Photo 23. View of second floor bathroom and marble shower.



Photo 26. View of second floor bathroom, looking towards door.



Photo 25. Detail at second floor.



Photo 24. View of the second floor sunroom at rear of the building, east.

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Most of the original wood floors appear to remain in fair condition with no buckling. The third story features similar conditions of finishes as the first two floors, including some damage to plaster and peeling paint (**Photo 29**). While the layout of the third floor has been altered during the c.1930 remodeling into apartments, the original woodwork, doors and windows remain intact though in varying states of disrepair (**Photos 28-30**). The bathroom similarly features white subway tile (**Photo 31**). It appears the building's structure has been partially compromised, given noticeable buckling at the ceiling and floor lines of the north and south spans (**Photo 32**).



Photo 28. View of a typical room at the rear of the second floor.



Photo 27. View of typical room at third floor.

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Photo 29. *View of corridor at third floor.*



Photo 30. *View of rear stairwell decorative tin ceiling and leaded window.*



Photo 31. *View of bathroom on third floor.*



Photo 32. *View of typical room on the third floor.*

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Integrity

315-317 N. 7th Street retains integrity of location given that the building has not been moved from its original site. The building and integrated addition retain their integrity of design and materials. The c. 1919 addition on the adjacent 317 N. 7th Street parcel, approximately 20 years following the original construction was stylistically compatible with the original residence and did not substantially impact the original massing or design. In addition, despite alterations at the interior (conversion into apartment units) and at the rear of the property (e.g. replaced areas of brick and mortar, enclosed alleyway, missing portion of rear wall), the subject building features few exterior alterations that compromise its integrity to the point that it no longer conveys significance through its design. The building also retains integrity of workmanship since no major additions or exterior alterations have occurred since c. 1919 at the highly visible portions of the primary or secondary north façade that have negatively impacted the physical evidence of the craft and technology used in construction. Although the integrity of workmanship has been compromised at the rear façade, this façade is not highly visible from a public right-of-way and does not appear to impact the building's overall ability to convey its historic character or Italian Renaissance Revival style. Lastly, the building appears to retain its integrity of setting, feeling, and association since the property has historically remained residential in use and the directly surrounding neighborhood still consists primarily of residential and commercial properties developed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1901-1919

Significant Dates

1901 (construction)

1919 (addition)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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Architect/Builder

Jacoby, Louis (architect of original 1901 portion)

Weishampel, Addison (architect of original 1901 portion)

Schermerhorn, Clarence E. (architect of 1919 addition)

Statement of Significance Summary

The tan brick residence at 315-317 N. 7th Street (c.1901) is eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a good and locally representative example in Allentown of an urban mansion/townhome executed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The prolific Allentown-based architects, Jacoby & Weishampel, designed this property during a pivotal time in their partnership, which represented a shift in their standard portfolio of work (standalone mansions), to a new residential design typology – the attached urban mansion/townhome. Furthermore, this property embodies an architectural style that was unique for this building type in Pennsylvania industrial cities at the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed during the wave of Allentown’s downtown residential development, it is likely that the less common style and unusual brick color were selected by its young, successful, and forward-thinking owner/resident, Dr. Eugene Kistler, with the encouragement of architect Addison Weishampel, who was known to push the status quo in terms of design. The subject property recalls aspects of the urban Italian palazzo in both form and style and exhibits several character-defining features of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, including its modestly grand scale, symmetrical façade, and masonry construction, one-story portico with arched openings, among others.

While the number of remaining standalone and urban mansion/townhomes by Jacoby & Weishampel and other architects of the period has diminished substantially in recent years to make way for high-rises and commercial developments in downtown Allentown, 315-317 N. 7th Street is exemplary of the high style, urban mansion/luxury townhome typology that gained popularity amongst Allentown’s emerging professional class at the turn of the century. Besides the stylistically compatible addition by Clarence Schermerhorn c. 1919, few exterior alterations or repairs have occurred to the building that have negatively impacted the original design intent or character-defining features, and therefore 315-317 N. 7th Street continues to convey its significance as a representative example of Jacoby & Weishampel’s work and collaboration with their client, Dr. Eugene Kistler, which resulted in a unique pairing of style and form in Allentown and the greater Lehigh Valley.

The property’s period of significance begins in 1901 at the time of construction of the residence’s original portion and extends until 1919, when the addition by Schermerhorn was constructed adjacent at the north side.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Property History

The residence at 315-317 N. 7th Street is located a few blocks from downtown Allentown, Pennsylvania. Beginning in the late eighteenth century through mid-nineteenth century, Allentown grew into a center of commerce for local farmers. By the 1850s and 1860s, Allentown became involved in the rise of the local iron industry, spurred on by the nation’s rapid expansion

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of railroads. When the railroad boom came to a halt in 1873, Allentown's iron furnaces closed precipitously and the city experienced a severe economic depression. However, by the late nineteenth century, a lucrative silk industry emerged and gradually revived the city, along with a variety of other light manufacturing trades, including furniture, beer, and cigars. Wealthy professional and merchants lived in the newly thriving downtown, which was also expanding rapidly due to the extension of the Allentown street car in the late nineteenth century. It became highly fashionable during the 188-1890s for the wealthy to commission prominent local architect to design stately mansions in a variety of Revival styles just outside the city center, primarily along Hamilton Street between 12th and 17th streets, an area later referred to as 'Millionaire's Row'. By the turn of the century, the city's emerging professional class, particularly doctors, lawyers, and businessmen, began to commission single-family urban mansions, or luxury townhomes, closer to the bustling downtown and usually constructed of brick or brown stone in a variety of Revival styles popular at the time. Allentown's steady downtown development continued through the 1920s.¹

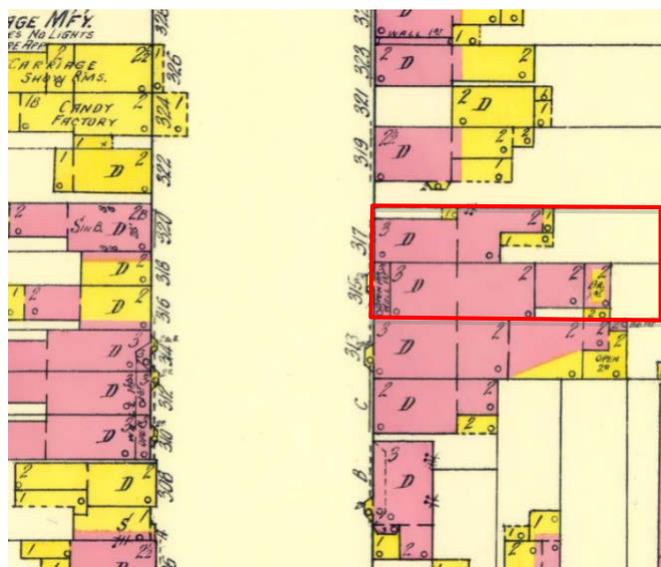


Figure 1. Sanborn Map of N. 7th Street Allentown, 1911. 315-317 parcels outlined in red.

The subject property at 315-317 N. 7th Street was designed and constructed c. 1901 during this residential building wave as a wedding gift from Dr. Wilson P. Kistler, a prominent surgeon in Allentown since the late 1880s, to his only son, Dr. Eugene M. Kistler, with whom he shared a private medical practice in the ground story rear of the adjacent property at 313 N. 7th Street. This property was also the senior Dr. Wilson Kistler's residence at the upper stories. Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps indicate that the neighboring 311, 315, and 317 N. 7th Street parcels were also used as single-family residences at this time, and around 1885, the subject block was mostly developed. Sanborn maps and city directories at the turn of the

century also indicate that the few blocks around the subject property, though still primarily residential, housed a few other doctor's offices and retail shops (**Figure 1**).

According to property deeds, Dr. Wilson P. Kistler purchased the 315 N. 7th Street property in 1901 from John Wunderlich.² Following the sale, he demolished the existing residence and father and son hired esteemed local residential architects Jacoby & Weishampel to design an Italian Renaissance Revival-style urban mansion. Though an exact date was not able to be confirmed, the neighboring 317 N. 7th Street parcel was also acquired by the Kistler family around this time. In 1919, the pamphlet 'American Contractor' recorded a remodel at 315-317 N.

¹ "Allentown City History." Available at <https://www.allentownpa.gov/Play/History>

² Various deeds; Lehigh County Courthouse; Recorder of Deeds Office. Allentown, Pennsylvania.

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7th Street by Dr. Eugene Kistler, which was likely the announcement of the addition's construction. Following the senior Dr. Kistler's death in 1912, Eugene Kistler resumed the medical practice in his father's offices and hired an additional doctor to meet their growing clinical demands.³ The Kistler practice was highly successful during this period as Eugene Kistler was considered a pioneering regional specialist in health issues related to the ears, nose, and throat. As a result of his growing wealth and status, it is likely that Eugene and his new wife, Caroline (Lina) S. Neuweiler (also a prominent Allentown family that founded the Neuweiler Brewery in 1922), chose to expand their home next to his mother and the medical offices. Instead of working again with Jacoby & Weshampel, however, the Kistlers hired well-known Philadelphia-based architect Clarence E. Schermerhorn to design a compatible addition to the original residence. Addison Weishampel had died in 1916, and while Jacoby continued the practice solo in the few years following his partner's death, no records could be found of his work during this period (his son died in 1917 which potentially caused a temporary suspension of his practice). In 1919, he partnered with Herbert Everett. It is possible that Jacoby was asked by Kistler to do the work but chose not to take on the project at that time. It is also probable that Kistler appreciated Weishampel's creative input in the design process and preferred not to work solely with Jacoby, who was known to be more conservative in his approach (See following 'Architects' section for further explanation).

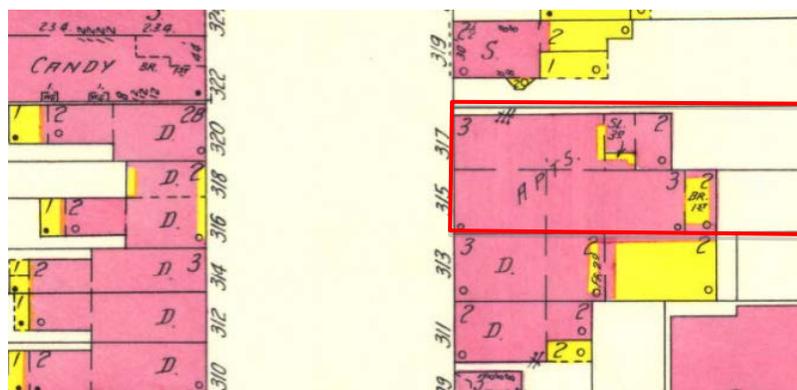


Figure 2. Sanborn Map of N. 7th Street Allentown, 1932. Property outlined in red.

Allentown's building boom came to a halt during the Great Depression, and development did not fully revive following WWII, by which time American attitudes about urban living had again shifted and suburban development greatly increased in the Lehigh Valley. By the 1930s and 1940s, the elderly residents of the 'Millionaire's Row' mansions were passing the properties on to their children.⁴

Between the lingering impacts of the Depression and increasing interest to move to the suburbs, many properties were sold or converted to rental apartment for additional income. During the 1940s-1950s, the city's urban mansions continued to be demolished or subdivided and converted to apartments or offices. Based on Sanborn maps, 315-317 N. 7th Street followed suite and was at least partially converted to apartments by 1932 (Figure 2). It is unknown exactly how long Eugene and Lina Kistler continued to reside at the property, but according to census and deed records, the property remained within the family until Caroline's death in 1961. The couple was not recorded to have had any children. There was significant turnover of ownership in the

³ "Personals and Business Notices." *The American Contractor- The Business Journal of Construction*, Vol. XL, no. 22, 31 May 1919, p. 59.

⁴ Whelan, Frank. "Hamilton Homes Allentown's Millionaire's Row Reflects a Grander Time." *The Morning Call*, 22 October 1989.

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following decades, although 315-317 N. 7th Street remained in use as residential apartments until at least the mid-1990s, and has since been vacant.

Architects

Jacoby & Weishampel

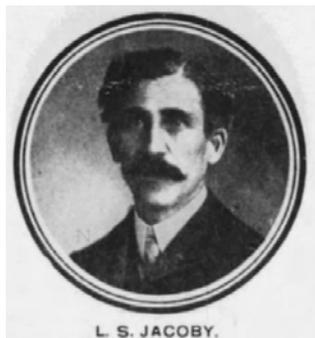


Figure 4. Photo of Jacoby from *The Morning Call*, 1903.



Figure 3. Photo of Weishampel from *The Morning Call*, 1903.

315-317 N. 7th Street is important as a unique example of the work of premier Allentown residential architects, Louis Jacoby & Addison Weishampel (**Figures 3 & 4**). The architecture firm of Jacoby & Weishampel dates to the early days of Allentown's wave of development, and both are considered two of the city's first professionally trained architects. The firm was founded by Allentown civil engineer/architect Lewis Shelly Jacoby, but the firm operated under a variety of names throughout its history. Jacoby was born on his family's farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1848. He settled in Allentown in 1868 and shortly after took a job with Gustav Ashbach, the city's leading civil engineer/architect, and who is best known for the Italianate Lehigh County Courthouse in Allentown (1819). In 1871, Ashbach named Jacoby a partner and moved the main office to New York. While in New York, Jacoby studied architecture at Cooper Institute and in 1873, the partners returned to Allentown. Ashback died two years later, and architect Samuel Addison Weishampel joined his practice. A native of Baltimore, Weishampel studied architecture in Baltimore and later worked as an architect in New York City and Philadelphia. A third partner, Frederic C. Biggin, joined in 1899 and remained through 1904.⁵

A few years before designing the subject property at 315-317 N. 7th Street in 1901, Jacoby & Weishampel released a marketing pamphlet entitled 'With T Square & Pencil', which recorded the firm's projects up until its publishing in 1896. The firm was responsible for many of the city's most notable buildings at the turn of the century, and throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, including several of Allentown's churches, schools and residences. This pamphlet included over 200 noted properties, photographs of constructed buildings, and several rendered illustrations of their planned work. Projects are listed according to several categories, including 'residences', 'alterations to residences', 'block residences', 'churches', 'stores and offices', 'school houses',

⁵ Peterson, Margie. "Lewis Jacoby, the Allentown architect, designed many of the city's most recognizable buildings." *The Morning Call*. December 7, 2013.

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‘factories’, and ‘hotels’, among others.⁶ While residential projects comprised approximately three-quarters of the firm’s portfolio, examples of notable non-residential buildings included Zion’s Reformed Church in Allentown (1888), the Carbon County Courthouse in Jim Thorpe, PA (1893), the Breinig and Bachman building in Allentown (1893), Allentown Symphony Hall (1894), Allentown National Bank (1905) (with Weishampel), several buildings for Bethlehem Steel Co., and Lehigh University’s first science building in Bethlehem (**Figures 5-8**).

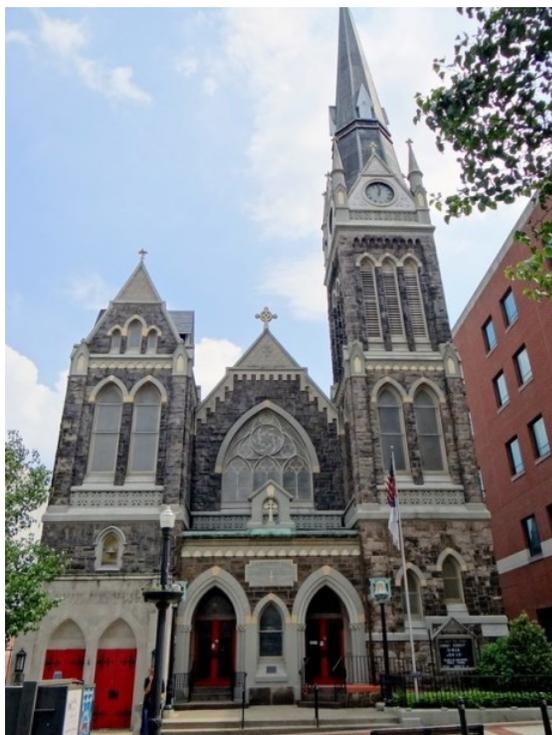


Figure 6. *Zion’s Reformed Church, Allentown, 1888, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Gothic Revival (waymaking.com).*

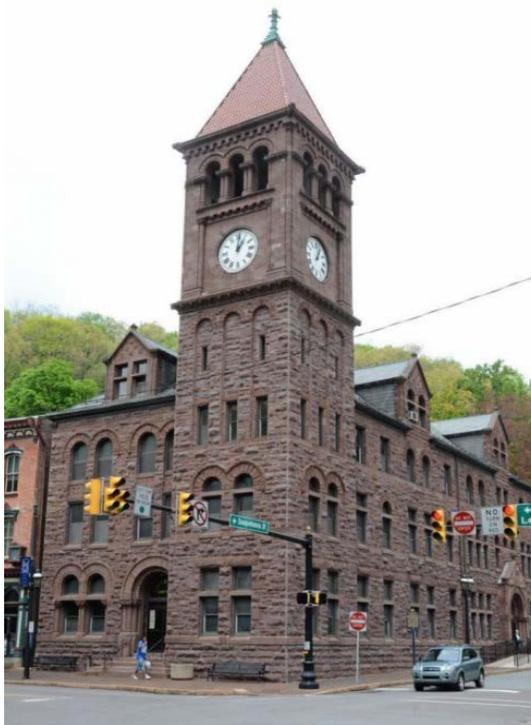


Figure 5. *Carbon County Courthouse, Jim Thorpe, 1893, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Romanesque (courthousehistory.com).*

⁶ Jacoby & Weishampel, Architects; *With T Square and Pencil*, Jacoby & Weishampel, Press of Wm. F. Schlechter, Allentown, PA. 1896. Available at www.philadelphiabuilding.org/pab/app/ar_display_projects.cfm/51972

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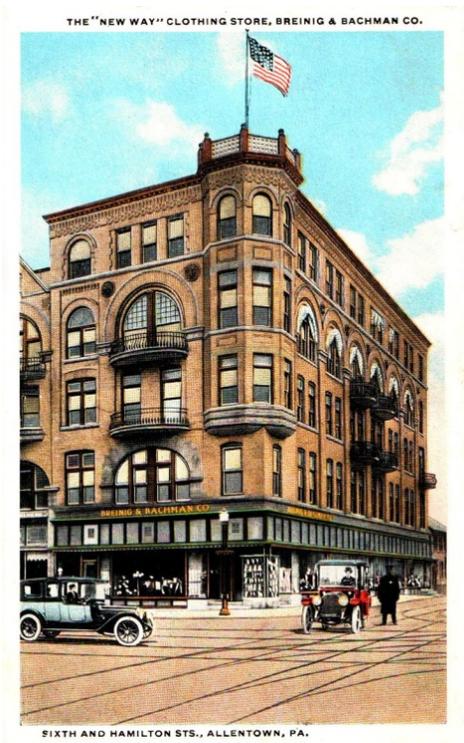


Figure 7. Breinig & Bachman Building, Allentown, 1893, Jacoby pre-Weishampel (demolished), Romanesque (loopnet.com).

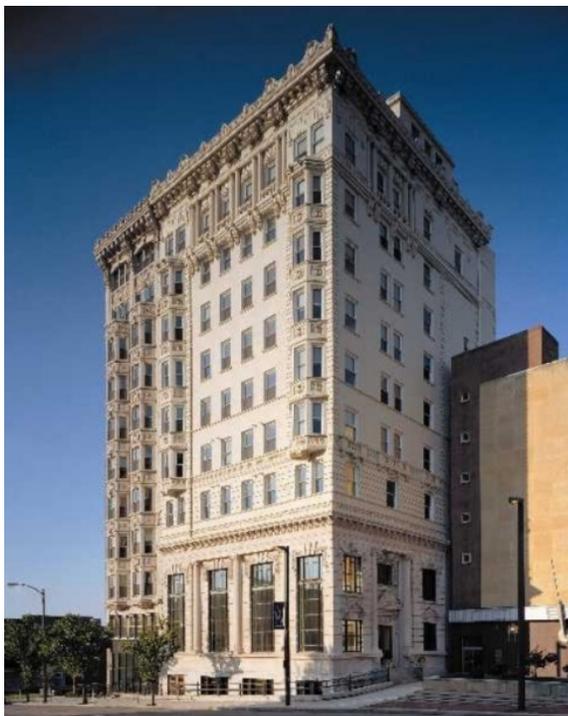


Figure 8. First National Bank, Allentown, 1905, Jacoby & Weishampel, Beaux Arts, (Allentown Preservation League).

Highly prolific residential designers, Jacoby and Weishampel's projects predominantly included stately brick and brownstone, freestanding Victorian-style mansions and townhomes in downtown Allentown and surrounding towns in the Lehigh Valley, including Bethlehem and Catasauqua. A few representative examples of Jacoby's standalone mansions in Allentown, before Weishampel joined the firm, include the home of George Ormrod, a wealthy industrialist, at 1227 Hamilton Street (later known as the Trexler house, extant); residence for John Leh at 1549 Hamilton Street (non-extant); residence for J.H. Birchall at 1131 Walnut Street (extant); a residence for printer O.C. Dorney at 811-13 Linden Street (extant); and the mansion of Charles Ziegenfuss of Dorney Furniture at 1601 Hamilton Street in Allentown (extant) (**Figures 09-12**).

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Figure 11. 1227 Hamilton Street, Allentown, c.1890, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Queen Anne.



Figure 10. 1549 Hamilton Street, Allentown, c. 1890 (demolished), Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Queen Anne ("With T Square & Pencil", 1896).



Figure 12. 1601 Hamilton Street, Allentown, c.1890, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Queen Anne (Artefact, April 2019).



Figure 9. 1131 Walnut Street, Allentown, c. 1898, Jacoby & Weishampel, Queen Anne with high style alterations (Artefact, April 2019).

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In response to increasing commissions from Allentown's growing professional class at the turn of the century, who bought properties in the rapidly modernizing downtown, the pamphlet also recorded a few sketches of the firm's new residential typology— the urban mansion/luxury townhome. It is likely Jacoby decided to partner with Weishampel in 1895 to assist with the growing demand for this building type during this period. While many of these urban mansions/townhomes were single-family, several were commissioned by former clients as luxury apartments to serve a growing rental market downtown. A few of the Jacoby & Weishampel buildings from this period in Allentown include the subject property at 315-317 N. 7th Street, the brick townhomes at S. 6th Street between Union and Walnut streets, and the urban mansion at 811-13 Linden Street (**Figures 13-15**).⁷



Figure 13. Residences for Breinig & Bachman on S. 6th Street between Union and Walnut streets, as rendered 1896, completed c. 1900, Jacoby & Weishampel, Romanesque Revival with Italian Renaissance features (“With T Square & Pencil”, 1896).



Figure 14. Residences for Breinig & Bachman on S. 6th Street between Union and Walnut streets, as constructed, c. 1900, Jacoby & Weishampel (Artefact, Inc. April 2019).



Figure 15. 811 Linden Street, Allentown, c. 1898, Jacoby & Weishampel, Queen Anne and Romanesque (Artefact, April 2019).

⁷ Jacoby & Weishampel, Architects; *With T Square and Pencil*, Jacoby & Weishampel, Press of Wm. F. Schlechter, Allentown, PA. 1896. Available at www.philadelphiabuilding.org/pab/app/ar_display_projects.cfm/51972.

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These properties and others recorded in “With T Square and Pencil” were primarily designed in the late Victorian Queen Anne Revival style; however, the urban mansions and luxury town homes started to exhibit more eclectic styles, blending features of the Queen Anne, Mediterranean, and Classical Revival styles. Jacoby was initially inclined towards the use of dark stone and ornate detailing of his first partner Ashbach’s native country, Germany (i.e. the Carbon County Courthouse in Jim Thorpe). However, he began to branch out stylistically in 1895 when he partnered with Weishampel, particularly experimenting with the Beaux Arts style (made popular by the Chicago World’s Fair in 1893), a challenging undertaking in as architecturally conservative a city as Allentown at that time. According to local Allentown historian Frank Whelan, the firm’s Allentown National Bank (1905) is representative of – Weishampel’s influence, considered one of the best examples of the Beaux Arts style in the region, and the city’s first high-rise (until the PPL Building constructed in 1928).⁸ He speculates that “Weishampel challenged him [Jacoby]...and spurred him on to try new things.” According to Whelan, Jacoby was “kind of a quiet guy...sort of an unpretentious Pennsylvania Dutchman who let his buildings speak for himself...he was part of the transformation of the city of Allentown and the Lehigh Valley, riding the wave in a sense of the Industrial Revolution and ensuing changes in Allentown during that period.”⁹

In a *Morning Call* article reporting on an exhibit on Jacoby’s legacy in 2013, the manager of the Allentown Liberty Bell Museum, Sara Brace, stated: “Jacoby didn’t have one set style. What the people wanted was what he built.” Historian Whelan elaborated that most of Jacoby’s clients were wealthy, conventional folks who wanted...styles from the past.¹⁰ He and Weishampel were very familiar with a wide variety of styles and could execute any of them.” Both the Beaux Arts National Bank and the Byzantine and Gothic Revival-style Zion’s Reformed Church in Allentown put the firm on the map, and Zion was considered the premier church in Allentown in the nineteenth century (Whelan). Following Weishampel’s death in 1916, Jacoby continued the practice solo for a few years, but no records were found of his work from this brief period, which was potentially in part due to his son’s abrupt passing in 1917. In 1919, he partnered with local architect Herbert F. Everett and over the next 10 years, the firm was very prolific regionally in the school, commercial, residential renovation, and industrial sectors, according to multiple listings during this period in the Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builder’s Guide.¹¹ A couple example projects include a high school at 2nd and Turner streets in Allentown (1925) and the Salvation Army in Allentown (1926) (**Figures 16 & 17**). Based on these two examples, both vernacular neoclassical brick buildings, it appears Jacoby’s work again gravitated toward the conventional stylistically during his partnership with Everett. Jacoby died of a heart attack in 1929 at the age of 81. The last building accredited to both Jacoby and Everett is the Allentown Post Office, which Everett completed by 1936 (**Figure 18**).

⁸ “History’s Headlines: Allentown’s Beaux Arts beauty.” 69 News. June 18 2016.

⁹ Whelan, Frank. “Jacoby & Weishampel Helped Shape Cities.” *The Morning Call*, 15 June 2005.

¹⁰ Peterson, Margie. “Lewis Jacoby, the Allentown architect, designed many of the city’s most recognizable buildings.” *The Morning Call*. December 7, 2013.

¹¹ *Philadelphia Real Estate Record & Builders’ Guide*. Multiple Listings. Available at philageohistory.org/BuildersGuide/1895-1920.

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Figure 17. High School at 2nd and Turner streets, Allentown, 1925, Jacoby & Everett, Neoclassical (GoogleMaps, 2018).



Figure 16. Salvation Army at 144 N. 8th Street, Allentown, 1926, Jacoby & Everett, Neoclassical (GoogleMaps, 2018).



Figure 18. Allentown Post Office, 1936, Jacoby & Everett, Beaux Arts (Morning Call).

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Shortly following Jacoby's death, Everett established H.F. Everett & Associates with Robert Ochs, Warren Oswald and Paul Frankenfield. His son, Leroy Everett, joined the firm in the 1940s and it continued to operate until it was purchased in the 1980s (the name changed to Everett Associates in 1970). Most of Jacoby's blueprints and other architectural documents were lost in an arson fire at his offices at the Commonwealth Building at 5th and Hamilton streets in Allentown in 1978. A graphic timeline of Jacoby's architectural firms and later known incarnations is included below for reference (**Figure 19**).



Figure 19. Evolution of Jacoby's firm and firm legacy.

Clarence Schermerhorn

The architect of the subject property's addition in 1919, Clarence E. Schermerhorn, was born and raised in Philadelphia. After studying architecture at the Spring Garden Institute in Pennsylvania, he established an architectural partnership with a classmate in 1894. The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders Guide recorded his practice as Schermerhorn & Phillips in 1906. Although Schermerhorn died suddenly at the age of 52 in 1925, he is considered one of Philadelphia's most prominent and prolific late nineteenth/early twentieth century architects, having designed hundreds of buildings throughout the city and greater Philadelphia region. According to his Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects application, he designed 297 private residences, 28 stores and office buildings, 16 manufacturing buildings, 12 hotels and cafes, 17 public schools and hospital buildings, 34 stables, 20 public and private garages, and 8 club buildings/tenements (American Architects and Buildings). A few important public buildings that exhibited a wide variety of architectural styles include the Town Hall and Fire House in Ambler, PA, the Lambertville National Bank, the Montgomery County Court House in Norristown, PA, and the Cross Keys Hotel in Marietta, PA. Schermerhorn was known for his frequent publishing and self-promotion at a time when such activity by architects was discouraged. He coauthored a book cataloguing American residential design entitled Bungalows, Camps, & Mountain Houses: 80 Classic American Designs, and he released a monograph of his work, distributed a brochure, "Services of an Architect", and was one of the first to broadcast radio talks on a variety of architectural subjects.¹²

¹² Sandra, Tatman L. "Schermerhorn, Clarence Eaton (1872-1925)." "American Architects," Available at www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/.

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Notable Owners/Residents



Figure 21. Dr. Wilson P. Kistler, 1912
(Obituary, *Morning Call*, 1912).



Figure 20. Dr. Eugene Kistler, 1901
(OldFamilyPhotos.com).

Drs. Wilson and Eugene Kistler and the Kistler Family

Following in his father Wilson's footsteps, Eugene Kistler earned his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1893 and later interned at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. He worked as a surgeon at Hackensack General Hospital in New Jersey, but returned to Allentown c. 1900 when his father's health began to decline. Eugene joined his father's well-established medical practice located next to the subject property at 313 N. 7th Street, which was also his parents' primary residence (**Figures 20 & 21**). The father and son team were praised in the community as both eminent physicians and upstanding citizens with "good judgment and unusual energy."¹³ The 1905 issue of *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of the Lehigh Valley* noted the Kistler medical practice as being "one of the largest and most lucrative in Eastern Pennsylvania," specializing in surgical work.¹⁴ Father and son established the first private hospital in Allentown, which featured state-of-the-art surgical operation equipment. Wilson was known as well for his contributions to medical literature, and the Kistler practice released a book entitled *Medical and Surgical Family Guide in Emergencies*, which was for home use and "had a very large sale" in the Lehigh Valley. Following Wilson Kistler's death in 1912, Eugene continued to publish on their research on diseases of the eye, nose and throat. After a few decades, Eugene exceeded the Kistler reputation for unique skill, especially as diagnosticians and specialty surgeons. In addition to his own private practice on the rear ground floor of 313 N. 7th Street, Dr. Eugene Kistler became surgeon to the Sacred Heart Hospital, the International Motors Co., and examiner for the Hancock Insurance Co., and other

¹³ "Death of A Noted Physician." *The Penn Germania*, Feb. 1912, pp. 143–144. Google Books, Available at play.google.com/books/reader?id=SDFEAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PP1.

¹⁴ Roberts, Charles Rhoads, et al. *History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families*. Vol. 2, Lehigh Valley Publ. Comp., 1914.

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similar organizations. Like his father, Eugene was also widely affiliated with various civic organizations, known for their progressive ideals and altruistic initiatives. By the 1920s, Eugene Kistler had grown the medical practice in 313 N. 7th Street to become one of the largest and modernly equipped offices in the city and greater Lehigh Valley.¹⁵ He died in 1955.

The surgeons Wilson and Eugene Kistler were also members of a prominent family with extensive roots in the Allentown community and greater eastern Pennsylvania region. The name Kistler originates from the shortening of the occupational German name “Kistermacher”, or chest maker, and according to the family’s coat of arms, the first Kistlers were known to be chest makers with roots in Switzerland and the Rhine region of Germany in the thirteenth century. Earliest records of the Kistler family in the United States date to 1737 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, as Protestant Kistlers were fleeing religious persecution during the Reformation in Western Europe. Johannes “John” George Kistler is thought to be the progenitor of the American branch of the family, who settled by 1747 in Berks County, in what is known today as Kistler Valley (approximately 25 miles northwest of Allentown). Some of the earliest settlers of the region, the Kistlers learned to cultivate the land and constructed many stone buildings of which several remain today. The American Kistlers were members of the Lutheran church and several early Kistlers served as ministers and reverends.¹⁶

By the turn of the twentieth century, the family’s influence in the region was widespread as members of the family, such as Drs. Wilson and Eugene Kistler, were often regarded as unrecognized pioneers in a variety of professional trades, local businesses, government, religious, and civic organizations. An anthology of the Kistler genealogy remarked that true to their original profession as chest makers, “most of the descendents have pursued the humbler walks of life. Yet, no matter in what occupation they are found, as a rule they are faithful, honest, and industrious.”¹⁷ Active as well in local industries, a “company town” called Kistler, or a settlement built and operated by a single business enterprise, was incorporated in 1925 in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. The town of Kistler was initially established to provide homes for workmen in close proximity to the Mount Union Refractories Company (MURC), which was a large brick making plant. A well-known urban planner of the time, John Nolan, was hired to design this model industrial town that would influence several other similar employee-centric communities through the 1930s.¹⁸ In an effort to celebrate and cultivate the Kistler’s long-established history, the first official family reunion was organized in 1899. According to an article in the *Allentown Leader* in September 1903, the Kistler family held its fourth annual family reunion in New Tripoli at which about 400 people were present. Dr. Wilson Kistler was

¹⁵ “Death Removes one of the City’s Most Prominent Men – Dr. W.P. Kistler.” *Allentown Democrat*. January 9, 1912. Available at Newspapers.com .

¹⁶ “Kistler Lore.” Kistler Family History Page. Available at <http://www.kistler-genealogy.com/history.html> Edited by Craig L. Kistler.

¹⁷ “Death of A Noted Physician.” *The Penn Germania*, Feb. 1912, pp. 143–144. Google Books, play.google.com/books/reader?id=SDFEAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PP1

¹⁸ “Kistler Lore.” Kistler Family History Page. Available at <http://www.kistler-genealogy.com/history.html> Edited by Craig L. Kistler.

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the corresponding secretary at this event that involved religious prayer, performances, lunch, and several short addresses on topics related to the family's history and contributions to the community. Organized reunions were held through at least the late 1950s in Pennsylvania, but other Kistler reunions have since started elsewhere in the country.¹⁹ A memorial stone inscribed with "Kistler Valley" was dedicated to the family in 1995.²⁰ Today, the Kistler name remains highly present in the Lehigh Valley and surrounding region in a variety of professions, including medicine (Kistler Chiropractic), construction and engineering (Kistler-O'Brien Fire Protection), business (Kistler Tiffany Employee Benefits), and several others.

Significance Evaluation

The property appears locally significant under Criterion C of the National Register as a unique example of an attached urban mansion/townhome in Allentown and of the work of prominent Allentown-based architects Louis Jacoby and Samuel Addison Weishampel at a pivotal time during their partnership. While Jacoby is best known locally for the Zion's Reformed Church and Jacoby & Weishampel for the Allentown National Bank, they were also responsible for the design of many of Allentown's first luxury urban mansion/townhomes and apartment buildings, several churches, schools, and commercial buildings in Allentown and the surrounding Lehigh Valley. While much of Jacoby's work reflected a traditional design aesthetic early in his career, especially in partnership with German architect Ashbach, the collaboration with Weishampel beginning in 1895 inspired a new chapter for the firm, which is perhaps best represented by the Beaux Arts-style National Bank in 1905. Weishampel encouraged Jacoby to experiment more with the popular Beaux Arts and Revival styles, and the team became well-known in Allentown and surrounding communities for their expertise in a variety of styles and ability to accommodate clients' diversifying tastes at the turn-of-the-century.

Constructed during the wave of Allentown's downtown residential development, it is likely that 315-317 N. 7th Street's less common Italian Renaissance Revival style and unusual brick color were selected by its young, successful, and forward-thinking owner/resident, Dr. Eugene Kistler, with the encouragement of architect Addison Weishampel. Specifically, the subject property recalls aspects of the urban Italian palazzo in both form and style. The Italian urban palazzo was a popular late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential design typology which recalled the Italian *palazzi*, or palaces, of wealthy families during the Italian Renaissance, and grew to signify affluence and status in many European cities. Kistler's urban mansion/townhome on 7th Street (original 1901 home and compatible 1919 addition) were clearly intended to represent the family's rising professional and social status, and exhibits several character-defining features of the Italian urban palazzo and Renaissance Revival style. These include its modestly grand scale, symmetrical façade, masonry construction, one-story portico with arched openings, tall and narrow windows with keystones, tripartite windows, oriel window with an overhanging cornice and brackets, elegant Classical-style metal and stone detailing, including pilasters, arched windows, ornamented architraves and decorative paneling. For reference, all character-defining features are visible in **Photo 1**. No other similar examples were discovered of other urban

¹⁹ "Kistler Reunion Announcement." The Allentown Ledger, 1902. Available at Newspapers.com

²⁰ "Kistler Lore." Kistler Family History Page. Available at <http://www.kistler-genealogy.com/history.html> Edited by Craig L. Kistler.

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palazzo or Italian Renaissance Revival-style mansions/townhomes in Allentown. Examples of other notable, extant brick urban mansion/townhomes at 811-13 Linden Street and at S. 6th Street between Union and Walnut streets constructed c.1898-1900 also reflect Jacoby & Weishampel's shift toward the urban mansion/luxury townhome in the early years of the twentieth century to meet the demands of the growing professional clientele that lived downtown. These buildings are more similar in scale to the subject property and also reflect the beginnings of their more innovative approach to blending architectural styles and defining a new architectural residential design typology.

Comparative Contextual Examples

While there are other examples of similar-scale residences on nearby blocks, such as on 6th, 7th and 8th streets, there do not appear to be other similar examples of Italian Renaissance Revival-style buildings. A few urban mansions and townhomes also dating from c. 1880-1900 in the vicinity (architects unknown) include the Italianate brick residence next door at 313 N. 7th Street (owned by Eugene's father Dr. Wilson Kistler, c.1880 and seen in **Photo 1**), the Romanesque-style 209 and 219 N. 7th streets, the vine-covered Classical Revival mansion at 252 N. 7th Street, and Victorian style-townhouses at 217 N. 8th Street and 339-341 N. 6th Street (**Figures 22-25**). Examples of other prominent and prolific residential architects in Allentown and the surrounding region during this period include: Wallace Ruhe and Robert Lange (1901-1944), known for stately residences in Allentown but principally for their extensive church and institutional work (Allentown Hospital, Muhlenberg College); A.W. Leh (1848-1919), also known for a variety of project types and extremely prolific, but primarily in Bethlehem (Broughal Middle School, Wilbur Mansion at 202 Wyandotte Street, and the Flat Iron Building in Bethlehem); William H. Gangewere (1880-1910s), who designed over 1200 residential buildings in Allentown and surrounding counties (Gauff-Roth House in Allentown, 1880), institutional and office buildings (YMCA, Young Building, American Steel & Wire Co. and St. John's Church in Allentown); and architect-builders John Shafer and the Willenbecher Bros. (Alfred and Lewis), who constructed over 60 Queen Anne-style three-story brick townhomes particularly in the western section of Allentown between 1890 and 1910 (Buchman House at 117 N. 11th Street and the corner brick townhomes at 14th and Chew streets) (**Figures 26-30**).

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Figure 22. 313 N. 7th Street, Allentown, c. 1890, vernacular Italianate, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).



Figure 23. 209 N. 7th Street, Allentown, c.1890, Romanesque, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).



Figure 25. 252 N. 7th Street, Allentown, c.1900, Renaissance Revival, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).



Figure 24. 339 & 341 N. 6th Street, Allentown, c. 1900, Romanesque with Italianate features, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).

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Figure 29. 217 N. 8th Street, Allentown, c.1900, Slanted Bay Italianate with Queen Anne features, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).



Figure 28. Gauff-Roth House, Allentown, 1880, Queen Anne, William H. Gangewere (Wikipedia.org).



Figure 30. Wilbur Mansion at 202 Wyandotte Street, Bethlehem, 1864, A.W. Leh, Queen Anne with Gothic Revival features (Artefact, Inc.).

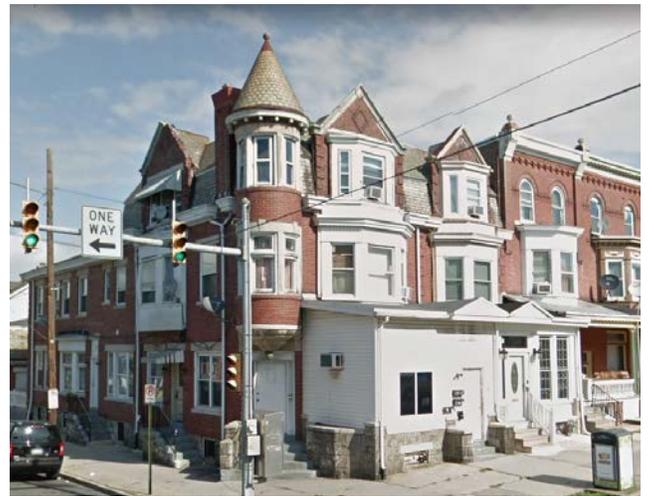


Figure 27. Early brick townhomes at N. 14th and Chew streets, Allentown, c.1890, Shafer and Willenbecher, Queen Anne (Googlemaps, 2019).



Figure 26. Buchman House at 117-119 N. 11th Street, Allentown, 1894, Shafer and Willenbecher, Queen Anne (Googlemaps, 2019).

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"Wiliam Gangewere." Available at http://w.jakehannam.com/web/gangewehr_genealogy/d1.htm

Various deeds; Lehigh County Courthouse; Recorder of Deeds Office. Allentown, Pennsylvania.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.11

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.607008 Longitude: -75.473652
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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

315-317 N. 7th Street is a parcel located in the middle of the 300 block of North 7th Street in Allentown Pennsylvania. The boundaries are marked by the street in front of it, the building behind it, the building to the south of it, and the empty parcel north of it. The subject parcel is 40.48 feet on the front and rear, and 119.08 feet on the two sides.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of 315-317 N 7th Street were established by the City of Allentown and can be found and justified in their property assessment records.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A **Parcel map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.



Map 1. Allentown Parcel Map, 315-317 N. 7th Street is shaded orange and labeled, Lehigh County Assessor Parcel Map Viewer, September 2019.

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Map 2. Street view of 315-317 N. 7th Street Allentown, PA, Googlemaps, 2019. Building footprint is outlined in yellow. Property outlined in red.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cassie Rogg/ Historic Preservation Specialist
organization: Artefact, Inc.
street & number: 26-28 E. 3rd Street
city or town: Bethlehem state: PA zip code: 18015
e-mail cassie@artefactarchitecture.com
telephone: (610) 861-0235
date: 11/18/19, Rev. 03/05/20

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Kistler Residence
City or Vicinity: City of Allentown
County: Lehigh State: Pennsylvania
Photographer: Artefact, Inc.
Dates Photographed: December/January 2018/2019 – September 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera. See Key Plans above (03-06) for reference.

01 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019
View: Facing east
Description: View of the primary (west) façade facing 7th St. The red building at right is a separate parcel, 313 N. 7th St.

02 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019
View: Facing northeast
Description: Detail view of entry porch.

03 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019
View: Facing southeast
Description: Detail view of the porch mosaic tile floor.

04 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019
View: Facing east
Description: Detail view of the basement entry at street level.

05 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019
View: Facing east
Description: Detail view of the basement window grille and first story window with Juliette balcony above.

06 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019
View: Facing east
Description: Detail view of the mosaic stonework and keystone above the first story windows.

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07 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019

View: Facing east

Description: Detail view of the second story windows.

08 of 32:

Date: Winter 2018-2019

View: Facing southeast

Description: Detail view of the bay window above the entry porch.

09 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing south

Description: View of north façade.

10 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing southwest

Description: Detail view of the rear northeast corner at the north façade.

11 of 32:

Date: Winter 2019

View: Facing west

Description: View of the rear (east) façade. The left (south) half of the building has been stabilized and sealed at the second floor.

12 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing east

Description: View of entry looking towards stair.

13 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing north

Description: View of the fireplace on the first floor.

14 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing north

Description: View of window and wainscoting at first floor.

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15 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing north

Description: View of paneling details and French doors at first floor.

16 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing southwest

Description: View of built-in cabinetry on first floor.

17 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing west

Description: View of kitchen at first floor.

18 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View Facing north

Description: View of kitchen's back room at first floor.

19 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing west

Description: View of stair from second floor to third floor.

20 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing north

Description: View of wood paneling in second floor hallway.

21 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing south

Description: View of front room at second floor, southwest corner.

22 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing north

Description: View of front room at second floor at the northwest corner.

23 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing north

Description: View of second floor bathroom looking towards marble shower.

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24 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing south

Description: View of second floor bathroom, looking towards door.

25 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing east

Description: View of a typical room at the rear of the second floor.

26 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing east

Description: View of the second floor sunroom at rear of the building.

27 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing south

Description: View of a typical room at the rear of the second floor.

28 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing north

Description: View of closet doors at third floor.

29 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing west

Description: View of room at third floor, looking towards windows.

30 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing west

Description: View of the front room on the third floor, northwest corner.

31 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing southwest

Description: View of a bathroom at the third floor.

32 of 32:

Date: Spring 2019

View: Facing east

Description: View of a third floor rear room.

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Figures Log

01 of 31:

Description: 1911 Sanborn Map of N. 7th Street Allentown, PA, Sanborn Fire Insurance Co.

02 of 31:

Description: 1932 Sanborn Map of N. 7th Street Allentown, PA, Sanborn Fire Insurance Co.

03 of 31:

Description: Photograph of Louis Jacoby from (Morning Call), 1903.

04 of 31:

Description: Photograph of Addison Weishampel from (Morning Call), 1903.

05 of 31:

Description: Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown, 1888, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Gothic Revival (waymaking.com).

06 of 31:

Description: Carbon County Courthouse, Jim Thorpe, 1893, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Romanesque (courthousehistory.com).

07 of 31:

Description: Breinig & Bachman Building, Allentown, 1893, Jacoby pre-Weishampel (demolished), Romanesque (loopnet.com).

08 of 31:

Description: First National Bank, Allentown, 1905, Jacoby & Weishampel, Beaux Arts, (Allentown Preservation League.)

09 of 31:

Description: 1227 Hamilton Street, Allentown, c.1890, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Queen Anne (Artefact, April 2019).

10 of 31:

Description: 1549 Hamilton Street, Allentown, c. 1890 (demolished), Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Queen Anne ("With T Square & Pencil", 1896).

11 of 31:

Description: 1601 Hamilton Street, Allentown, c.1890, Jacoby pre-Weishampel, Queen Anne (Artefact, April 2019).

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12 of 31:

Description: 1131 Walnut Street, Allentown, c. 1898, Jacoby & Weishampel, Queen Anne with high style alterations (Artefact, April 2019).

13 of 31:

Description: Residences for Breinig & Bachman on S. 6th Street between Union and Walnut streets, as rendered 1896, likely completed c. 1900, Jacoby & Weishampel, Romanesque Revival with Italian Renaissance features (“With T Square & Pencil”, 1896).

14 of 31:

Description: Residences for Breinig & Bachman on S. 6th Street between Union and Walnut streets, as constructed, c. 1900, Jacoby & Weishampel (Artefact, Inc. April 2019).

15 of 31:

Description: 811 Linden Street, Allentown, c. 1898, Jacoby & Weishampel, Queen Anne and Romanesque (Artefact, April 2019).

16 of 31:

Description: High School at 2nd and Turner streets, Allentown, 1925, Jacoby & Everett, Neoclassical (GoogleMaps, 2018).

17 of 31:

Description: Salvation Army at 144 N. 8th Street, Allentown, 1926, Jacoby & Everett, Neoclassical (GoogleMaps, 2018).

18 of 31:

Description: Allentown Post Office, 1936, Jacoby & Everett, Beaux Arts (Morning Call).

19 of 31:

Description: Timeline of Jacoby’s Firm and Future Incarnations, (Artefact, Inc, 2019).

20 of 31:

Description: Photo of Dr. Wilson P. Kistler, 1912 (Morning Call, 1912).

21 of 31:

Description: Photo of Dr. Eugene Kistler, 1901 (FamilyOldPhotos.com).

22 of 31:

Description: 313 N. 7th Street, Allentown, c. 1890, vernacular Italianate, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).

23 of 31:

Description: 209 N. 7th Street, Allentown, c.1890, Romanesque, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).

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24 of 31:

Description: 252 N. 7th Street, Allentown, c.1900, Renaissance Revival, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).

25 of 31:

Description: 339 & 341 N. 6th Street, Allentown, c. 1900, Romanesque with Italianate features, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).

26 of 31:

Description: 217 N. 8th Street, Allentown, c.1900, Slanted Bay Italianate with Queen Anne features, architect unknown, (Artefact, April 2019).

27 of 31:

Description: Wilbur Mansion at 202 Wyandotte Street, Bethlehem, 1864, A.W. Leh, Queen Anne with Gothic Revival features (Artefact, Inc.)

28 of 31:

Description: Gauff-Roth House, Allentown, 1880, Queen Anne, William H. Gangewere (Wikipedia.org).

29 of 31:

Description: Early brick townhomes at N. 14th and Chew streets, Allentown, c.1890, Shafer and Willenbecher, Queen Anne (Googlemaps, 2019).

30 of 31:

Description: Buchman House at 117-119 N. 11th Street, Allentown, 1894, Shafer and Willenbecher, Queen Anne (Googlemaps, 2019).

31 of 31:

Description: Excerpts from "With T Square and Pencil." Jacoby & Weishampel, 1898.

Current Maps & Key Plans Log

01 of 06:

Description: Allentown Parcel Map, 315-317 N. 7th Street is shaded orange, Lehigh County Assessor Parcel Map Viewer, September 2019.

02 of 06:

Description: Street view of 315-317 N. 7th Street Allentown, PA, Googlemaps, 2019.

03 of 06:

Description: Site Key Plan, 315-317 N. 7th Street, Artefact, Inc., 2019.

04 of 06:

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Description: First Floor Key Plan, 315-317 N. 7th Street, Artefact, Inc., 2019.

05 of 06:

Description: Second Floor Key Plan, 315-317 N. 7th Street, Artefact, Inc., 2019.

06 of 06:

Description: Third Floor Key Plan, 315-317 N. 7th Street, Artefact, Inc., 2019.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

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The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/22/2021 Date of Pending List: 7/8/2021 Date of 16th Day: 7/23/2021 Date of 45th Day: 8/6/2021 Date of Weekly List: 8/6/2021

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 8/6/2021 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

June 22, 2021

Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240

Re: Kistler Residence, Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania

Dear Ms. Beasley:

Enclosed please find a pdf version of the true and correct National Register of Historic Places nomination for the above property, including signed first page. Letters of support and tif images will follow in the future. There were no objections received for this property.

The proposed action for this property is listing in the National Register. Our Historic Preservation Board supports the nomination.

If you have any questions regarding the nominations or our request for action, please contact Elizabeth Rairigh via erairigh@pa.gov . Thank you for your consideration of these submissions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrea L. MacDonald".

Andrea L. MacDonald
Director, PA SHPO

enc.

ALM/ebr