NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990) OMB No. 10024-0018

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

. Name of Property							
istoric name Ehrenha	rdt, Jacob Jr., House						
ther names 1803 Ho	ouse						
. Location							
treet & number 55 S.	Keystone Avenue					N/A not fo	or publication
ity or town Emmaus							N/A vicinity
tate Pennsylvania	code _PA	county	Lehigh	code	077	_ zip code	18049
. State/Federal Agency	Certification						
Signature of certifying office Pennsylvania Historice State or Federal agency at In my opinion, the property	cial/Title al & Museum Commiss and bureau		utional Register crite	September 16, Date ria. (See cont		sheet for additio	onal comments).
Signature of certifying offi	cial/Title			Date	_		
State or Federal agency a	and bureau				_		
National Park Service	Certification		1				
hereby, certify that this proper entered in the National R see continuation of the Register. See continuation of the Register. Determined not eligible for Register. removed from the Nation of the Other (explain):	egister. sheet. e National sheet. or the National		Signaty	e of the Kepper	ell	1	Date of Action

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property			high Cou	unty, PA State		
5. Clas	ssification					
	rship of Property as many boxes as apply)	ory of Property only one box)			rces within Property sly listed resources in the co	
	private public-local public-State public-Federal	building(s) district site structure object	Contribu	1 0 0 0	Noncontributing 0 0 0 0 0 0	buildings sites structures objects Total
	of related multiple prop				outing resources prev nal Register	riously
6. Fun	ction or Use					
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DOME	STIC / single dwelling		RECREATION	N AND (CULTURE / museum	
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	ectural Classification stegories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories			
EARLY	REPUBLIC / Federal		foundation walls <u>Sto</u>	Stone		
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Narrative Description

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

National Register of Historic Places	Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House	
Continuation Sheet	Name of Property	
	Lehigh County, PA	
Section 7 Page 1	County and State	

The Jacob Ehrenhardt Jr. House is a 2½ story Federal style side-hall plan farm house built in 1803 on what had originally been farmland on the outskirts of the 1758 Moravian community of Emmaus. The house has a square footprint with a large 1-½ story kitchen and porch projecting from the rear (south) facade. The house and kitchen are constructed of pointed coursed fieldstone with 6/6 single hung windows. Primary access to the interior is on the north façade through a round headed side entrance with paneled jambs and door surmounted by a delicate fanlight transom which opens into a hall that extends the full depth of the building. A roof of local slate covers both the main house and kitchen. The interior features exposed joists and beaded flooring, plaster on lath walls, and distinctive mill work, including a main stair with turned balustrade, carved wood mantles and a full complement of baseboard, chair rail and paneled doors with wrought iron hardware. Accurately restored in the 1980s, the building retains a considerable amount of its original design and materials. The house is situated off the busy thoroughfares of the town center and stands on less than one acre of land, surrounded by a quite park-like setting that distinguishes it as a former country dwelling.

The house is a pointed rubble stone building rising from a stone foundation to a slate covered roof that is penetrated by a single brick chimney at the west gable wall¹. A wide projecting molded wood cornice tops the wall. The primary façade faces north and is composed of three bays with the main entrance positioned in the bay toward the east gable and two 6/6 windows to the west. Three windows aligned with the ground floor openings provide light to the second story. The 6/6 windows are framed with applied moldings attached to a timber frame and are topped by brick soldier courses. Paneled shutters supported on wrought iron strap hinges protect the ground floor windows and louvered shutters flank the second floor windows. The main entrance surround is a Federal style pediment supported on fluted Doric-order pilasters with paneled jambs matching the configuration of the deeply recessed six-panel door. A delicate 12-light fanlight transom provides light to the main interior hall.

On the west gable facade, two widely spaced windows with 6/6 sashes mark each floor and a date stone with incised date of 1803 graces the wall below the apex of the roof. On the east façade, single stacked 6/6 windows at the north end of the wall mark each floor and a smaller opening between floors provides light to the main stair. Each window opening is topped by a brick soldier course; paneled shutters frame ground floor windows and second floor windows are framed with louvered shutters. Gable pent eaves continue the line of the primary cornice and distinguish the attic level from the main floors on each gable end.

¹ Historic photographs depict a second chimney projecting from the roof at the east gable. This chimney was likely installed to balance the façade, as no physical evidence of a fireplace or stove survives the fact that the stair occupies the entire eastern portion of the building. There is no interior room that could accommodate a stove or fireplace in the eastern one third of the building and no evidence that the attic was heated.

National Register of Historic Places _____ Continuation Sheet

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

An original one and 1 ½ story stone kitchen with a single paneled wood door and window in each of the east and west walls projects from the south facade of the building. The west wall of the kitchen is deeply recessed from the axis of the main building. A porch with concrete floor shelters the entrance to the kitchen on this facade. The kitchen roof extends to form the slate-covered porch roof that is supported on posts. A large brick chimney projects above the south gable wall of the kitchen. The south wall of the kitchen retains a brick arch that originally provided access within the walk-in fireplace to a bake oven that, as previous tenants recall, was demolished in the 1950s.

The interior is organized off a main hall along the east end of the house that provides access to the two ground floor parlors as well as to the kitchen wing and cellar. The primary focus of the hall is the original stair, with finely turned balusters and molded railing leading to the upper floors. Plaster walls and ceiling, random width pine flooring and molded baseboard and chair rail define the hall. The front parlor is distinguished by its delicately molded and carved fireplace surround, random width pine flooring and molded chair rail and baseboard. The rear parlor preserves nearly identical trim features but lacks the heating fireplace. While there have been repairs and very limited replacement of features, all rooms within the main house retain original plaster walls and ceilings, wood floors, and a full complement of molded base boards and chair rail.

The kitchen retains the original walk in fireplace with the hearth, mantel and surround intact. The fireplace retains parged and whitewashed stone walls with an obvious patch in the rear wall indicating the location of the former opening into the bakeoven. A wrought iron crane is supported on a stone projecting from the southwest corner. A walk-in closet accessed by a batten door with box lock occupies the space to the west of the fireplace. Stone flooring and plaster walls, along with the exposed summer beam and joists further define the kitchen.

The second floor is accessed by the main stair that initially leads to a landing accessing the kitchen wing attic before it turns to open onto the main corridor of the second floor. The turned balustrade continues to form a horizontal railing that terminates at a door to the main attic level. Two bedchambers occupy the second floor with the front chamber distinguished by a Federal style fireplace surround nearly identical to the one on the ground floor. Exposed chamfered joists and beaded ceilings, chair rail and baseboard finish each room and the hall.

The building contains two attics; one above the main house and one above the kitchen. Wrought iron hooks and wood pegs in the rafters together with considerable creosote staining of the timber rafters and flooring suggest that this attic space may have functioned as a smokehouse. Large hewn common rafters strengthened by collar ties mortised into each rafter form the attic of the main building. The stone walls forming the gables are parged and whitewashed while the floor is constructed a wide random width pine boards. The cellar occupies the entire footprint of the main

Section 7 Page 3

County and State

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property Lehigh County, PA

building and is defined by whitewashed stone walls and an open beam ceiling. A poured concrete floor supports contemporary mechanical equipment.

Since its original construction, the house has undergone few dramatic changes. A succession of owners throughout the 19th and 20th centuries maintained the house in its original configuration. By the 1950s, two families occupied the house and temporarily subdivided the main parlor into two bedrooms and installed the building's first indoor plumbing into the main stair hall. (MacIlwraith, 44. Also see photograph in Section 10, page 5). By this time, the original door surround had deteriorated and was replaced by a gabled hood to protect the main entrance of the house.

Restoration architect John Heyl restored the house in 1982-83 using historic photographs and physical investigations as the basis for the restoration. Several early 20th century photographs as well as numerous pre-construction views document that Heyl's restoration was sensitive in retaining historic fabric and accurate in reconstructing missing features. (See photograph in Section 10, page 4). At the time Heyl was retained to restore the building, it had been abandoned for over a decade and was in jeopardy of rapid deterioration and loss of historic fabric. Heyl replaced the slate roof and many sashes, repaired window frames, trim and doors and used a detailed historic photograph of the original pedimented entrance to accurately design a replica of the original feature. Preconstruction views document that most of the interior features had survived, so that patching, repair and surface finishing along with limited milled to match replacement was required for the restoration of the historic interior.

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property		Lehigh County, PA County and State		
8. S	tatement of Significance			
App (Mark	licable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for nal Register listing)	Area of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE		
	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.	ARCHITECTORE		
	B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.			
⊠	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.	Period of Significance		
	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates		
2000	ria Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply)	1803		
Prop	erty is:			
	A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)		
	removed from its original location.	N/A		
	a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation		
-	a cemetery.	N/A		
	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.			
	a commemorative property.	Architect/Builder		
-	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Unknown		
	ative Statement of Significance in the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)			
9. Ma	ajor Bibliographical References			
Bibli	ography	2017-00-1-202-9-5		
	he books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on or			
rev	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	Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other		
	#recorded by Historic American Engineering Record	Name of repository:		

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Section 8 Page 1 County and State Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property Lehigh County, PA County and State

The Jacob Ehrenhardt Jr. House is significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a locally significant example of a Federal style side-hall plan farmhouse in Emmaus, Pennsylvania. Built in 1803, the house stands in contrast to the surrounding vernacular log, frame and stone houses erected by the Moravians and other settlers over the first one hundred years of the community. Rather than relying on traditional European building practices so common within the Pennsylvania German culture, the Ehrenhardt house employed sophisticated contemporary designs that were coming into national fashion at the close of the 18th century. The house was constructed in an architectural vocabulary that materially signified the coming end of the closed religious community and the development of a more independent secular town. The period of significance for the house is 1803, the year it was built.

Summary History

Emmaus was founded in 1758 on land donated by Jacob Ehrenhardt Sr. and Sebastian Knauss, German immigrants who had settled the area in the 1730s. In 1742, Ehrenhardt and Knauss, who had acquired substantial tracts of land in the area, each gave a small parcel of land to the newly established Moravian congregation in neighboring Bethlehem on which to erect a small log church so that the local residents did not have to travel to Bethlehem for religious services. By 1747, the newly established congregation of thirty-four members had erected a schoolhouse and a rural mission called Maguntsche, closed to all but Moravians (Barba, 44). A formal village plan containing 32 house lots and 17 field lots was designated in 1757, with the site surveyed and adopted the following year (See Continuation Sheet 10 – 6). The area was considered a congregational region until 1761 when the biblical name Emmaus was formally adopted (Barba, 65). Records indicate the community included 144 persons by 1797 with a Gemienhaus and 13 family houses within the village proper and several farmsteads lying just outside the village boundaries (Barba, 147). The village remained a small exclusive Moravian community into the 1830s when non-Moravians were allowed to own land within the town limits (Barba, 181).

The 19th century brought considerable development in and around the town. The original log church was replaced by a modest stone church and parsonage, dozens of small stone, brick and frame buildings were constructed along Main Street and other important avenues, and the surrounding country side became dotted with the ubiquitous 19th century Pennsylvania stone farm houses and barns. These buildings remained modest and were typically based on traditional forms, but now with floor plans and design elements shared from both the English and German vernacular traditions. The town limits continually expanded so that by the mid 20th century Emmaus included many of the original outlots that had made up the Moravian community.

Jacob Ehrenhardt Jr., son of one of the two founders of Emmaus, built his home in 1803 on original family land adjacent to the parcel that Ehrenhardt Sr. had given to the church to establish the original

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Lehigh County, PA Section 8 Page 2 County and State

village. The house with barn and outbuildings was located adjacent to the town's southeast corner at the foot of South Mountain. Fenced cultivated fields lying just outside of the limits of the original town laid out in 1757 surrounded the house (See Section 10, page 6). Interestingly, the house is oriented to the north, facing the town center rather than a traditional southern orientation to take advantage of the warming rays of the sun.

Ehrenhardt died on September 12, 1825 and the house and land were sold to satisfy Ehrenhardt family debts. Early sketches and paintings depict an elegant country house with stone barn surrounded by split rail fences (See Sketch in Section 10, page7). In 1858, the East Penn Railroad laid tracks close to the house and barn, an event that directly led to the loss of the barn and other out buildings. With the expansion of Emmaus throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, the land was subdivided and developed for residential and light commercial use, resulting in the loss of much of the original farmland and reducing the plot of land containing the house to its present size of less than one acre. A succession of owners throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries had maintained the house in good order and as a single-family residence. In the 1950s, it was converted to house two families, one on each floor of the building, with a shared sink and toilet in the stair hall. After being abandoned for over a decade, the property was purchased in 1975 by Robert and Ardath Rodale, owners of the adjacent publishing company Rodale Press, who generously restored the building and donated the land and house to the Borough of Emmaus. Since that time, the house has served as an important community resource to educate the community about the history of the region.

Significance

The building survives as one of the best-preserved buildings erected between 1742 and 1835, the Moravian period of the community. The house documents the transition from traditional European building practices commonly embraced by first generation Germanic immigrants to a contemporary American Federal design based on more formalized notions of function, scale and detail. With its classically designed pedimented entrance with fanlight transom, formal arrangement of parlors and Doric order fireplace surrounds, the Ehrenhardt House is representative of the transition in American architecture from a distinctly provincial typology to one embracing more mainstream ideas of western classicism. That the house was designed and constructed fairly early on in its stylistic period underscores the sophistication of this building.

The Federal Period is traditionally considered from 1790 to 1820, although some scholars entertain a wider time frame for all Classical Revival styles from 1770 to 1830. The style is typified by flat, restrained facades with classical design elements such as an elliptical fanlight door transoms, often set within a

² See Leland M. Roth, A Concise History of American Architecture (Garden City: New York, Doubleday & Co., 1970), 210 – 215. Also see Virginia & Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 169.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State

Section 8 Page 3

decorative door surrounds, denticulated or heavy molded roof cornices, and 6/6 windows. This English-based style was inspired largely by the work of the Adam brothers, who operated the largest and most influential architectural practice in Britain in the eighteenth century and drew their inspiration from the Classical architecture of Italy and the Mediterranean.³ The style, which stylistically follows closely on the heels of the Georgian style, first became popular along the northern and mid-Atlantic seaboard. High style examples were concentrated in large urban areas such as Philadelphia and Boston; vernacular examples such as the 1803 House were found in the more rural areas of the northern, mid-Atlantic, and southern states.

In its day, the 1803 house was considered noteworthy, likely because of its stone construction and modern design that contrasted with the ubiquitous log and frame construction of the village. An original drawing in the Moravian Archives dated February 28, 1847 by noted Moravian artist Rufus A. Grider documents the early configuration of the house and farm (See Section 10, page 7). Through his other sketches, he placed the Ehrenhardt House in the context of a village comprised mainly of modest frame and log buildings. While there were other substantial stone buildings of this time such as a 1830s church and parsonage and several 18th century stone houses, Grider's choice of capturing this particular building is testament to its importance in the early and mid19th century.

Exactly how Jacob Ehrenhardt Jr. became aware of modern design cannot be fully explained. It is known that he was "excluded" from the Moravian community in 1782 for enlisting in the Pennsylvania militia and thereafter traveled widely (MacIlwraith, 33). After returning from the war he lived for a number of years in Whitehall Township near the county seat of Allentown where he may have been exposed to much broader contemporary thought, including modern design, than in the closed Moravian community of Emmaus.

Several traditional house types survive to document the earliest buildings in and around the village. Among these are the log 1734 Shelter House, the post and plank 1777 Knauss House, and the ca. 1760s stone Barba residence across from the 19th century Moravian Church on Main Street. Preston Barba's history of the community, *They Came to Emmaus*, provides documentation on other important domestic structures in the history of the borough including the stone 1763 Sebastion Knauss House at Keystone Avenue and Main Street and several other vernacular stone homes of the period. All of these buildings, regardless of the construction materials, conformed to the typical floor plan arrangement commonly referred to as the Continental Plan or three-room, internal chimney Germanic house type. While at least three of the early log buildings survive in varying states of integrity, the stone structures from this early period have all been either demolished or irretrievably altered.

³ McAlester, 158 and William H. Pierson, Jr., The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1970) 218-219.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State

Section 8 Page 4

The Colonial Period is well represented by these culturally distinctive Continental houses, yet Classical Revival styles are notably little represented in the immediate region until well into the 1830s when several farmhouses with Federal style appointments were constructed. Examples of these regional farmhouses within the present Borough boundaries include a late 1830s three bay 2½ story stone residence located on north Harrison Street, a late 1830s four bay stone farmhouse located near Macungie Avenue and Harrison, and a ca.1830s five bay stone house at Tenth and Broad Streets. The last house described preserves an elaborate pedimented entrance with fanlight transom similar to the Ehrenhardt House but was constructed over thirty years after the Ehrenhardt House. All of these houses are over one half mile from the original town center and survive in varying states of preservation.

Other regional examples of the style include the 1803 Daniel Stechel farmhouse in Bath, Northampton County, the stucco over stone ca. 1790 Selma Mansion in Norristown, Montgomery County, and the 1801 Henry Fisher House in Oley Township, Berks County. Montgomery County's Selma and Berks County's Fischer House represent high style classical design complete with full complements of paneled and carved woodwork while the Daniel Stechel House and the Ehrenhardt Houses are representative of a more modest interpretation of the style.

It was not until after the mid 19th century, when the formalized notions of the Eclectic Revival and Victorian era architectural designs became commonplace, that Emmaus changed its physical character and embraced institutionalized design standards. Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and later Colonial Revival and the Arts and Crafts provided the guidelines to both modify existing buildings and create a whole new architectural landscape in the community into the 20th century.

The Jacob Ehrenhardt Jr. House is one of the best examples of a period Federal style farmhouse in the immediate region. The Ehrenhardt House preserves the essential character and qualities of Federal style design representative of the period 1790-1820 including its formal entrance, turned balustrades, carved mantles and molded chair rail and baseboards. Several buildings survive from the Colonial and post Federal periods to document the stylistic changes that took place in the Borough from its founding to the present time. The Jacob Ehrenhardt House is among the best surviving examples of a building that is representative of the Federal period and as such is significant to understanding the evolution of the community from its traditional Germanic roots to the diverse community that exists today.

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Continua	tion She	et		

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

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- Historic Photographs located in the 1803 House archives.
- Levering, Joseph Mortimer. A History of Bethlehem. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Times Publishing Company, 1903.
- MacIlwraith, Jan K. The 1803 House. Emmaus, PA: The Friends of the 1803 House, 1987.
- McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide To American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1991.
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- Pendleton, Phillip. Oley Valley Heritage: Colonial Years 1700-1775. Vol. 28. Pennsylvania German Society, 1994.
- Pierson, William, Jr., The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1970
- Raymond, Eleanor. Early Domestic Architecture of Pennsylvania. 1930. Reprint. Exton, PA: Schiffer Ltd., 1977.

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property	Lehigh County, PA County and State			
	Southly and State			
10. Geographical Data				
Acreage of Property Less than one acre				
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)				
1 1 8 4 5 8 8 0 0 4 4 8 7 5 8 0 3 Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing			
2 1 4 4				
	☐ See continuation sheet			
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)				
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)				
11. Form Prepared By				
name/title Tim Noble				
Organization Noble Preservation Services, Inc.	date April, 2003			
street & number 10 Log House Road	telephone 215 679 5110			
city or town Zionsville state Pa	zip code18092			
Additional Documentation				
Submit the following items with the completed form:				
Continuation Sheets				
Maps				
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locatio	n.			
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage	or numerous resources.			
Photographs				
Representative black and white photographs of the property.				
Additional Items				
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)				
Property Owner				
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)				
name Borough of Emmaus-Friends of the 1803 House C/O Alan Have	wman			
street & number 203 Main St	telephone			
city or town Emmaus state Pa	zip code18049			

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

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

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House	
Name of Property	
Lehigh County, PA	
County and State	

Verbal Boundary Description:

The site is bounded by property of the Reading Company to the northeast, property owned by Rodale Press to the southeast and southwest, an unnamed alley to the southwest and Keystone Avenue to the northwest. It exactly conforms to the legal parcel: Lehigh County Deed Book Vol. 1201 – Page 890.

Boundary Justification:

The existing parcel of land on which the house is located is the only undeveloped parcel of land remaining from the original farm. The boundaries include all of the surviving resources; the barn and outbuildings stood to the northwest of the house but were demolished in the 19th century shortly after the railroad bed was installed. The land on which these buildings stood is within the railroad right of way. The remaining land from the original farm has been developed for light industrial and modern residential use.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

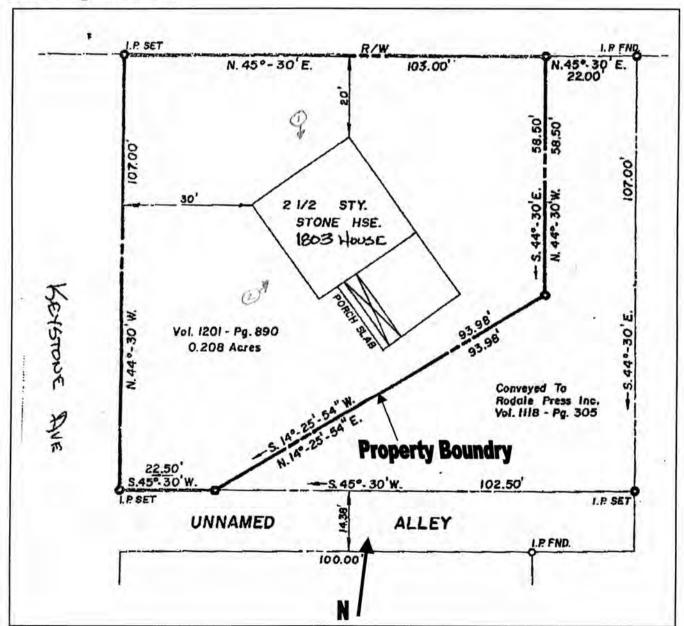
Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State

Section Additional Documentation Page 1

Location Map: Not to Scale



United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

	Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House
	Name of Property
	Lehigh County, PA
Section Additional Documentation Page 2	County and State

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Lehigh County, PA Tim Noble, Photographer Spring 2002

Negatives held at: Noble Preservation Services, Inc., 10 Log House Road, Zionsville, PA 18092

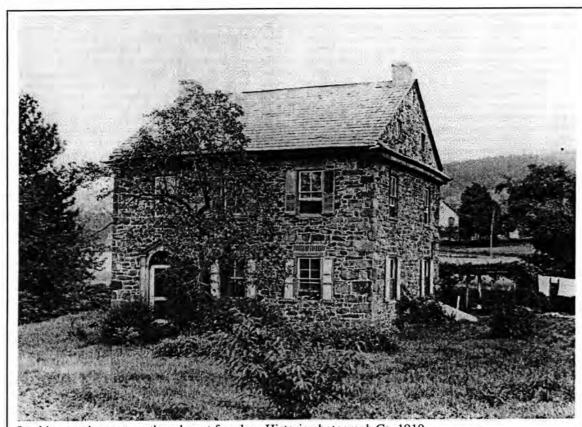
- 1. Looking southwest at north and east facades
- 2. Looking east at west façade
- 3. Looking north in 1st floor hall
- 4. Looking south in 1st floor hall
- 5. Looking west in 1st floor front parlor
- 6. Looking south in kitchen wing
- 7. Looking west in 2nd floor front room
- 8. Looking southwest in 2nd floor rear room
- 9. Looking northwest in attic

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House
Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

Section Additional Documentation Page 3

County and State



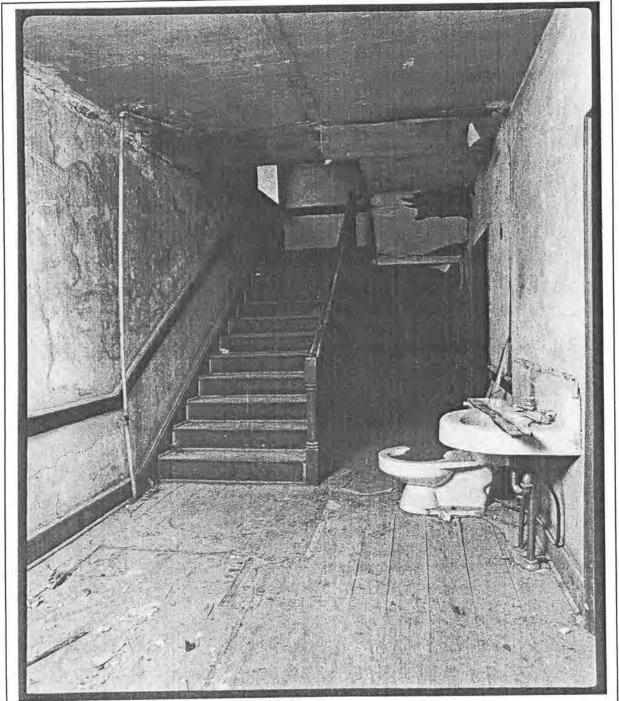
Looking southeast at north and west facades. Historic photograph Ca. 1910

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State



Looking south in first floor stair hall. Photograph Ca. 1950

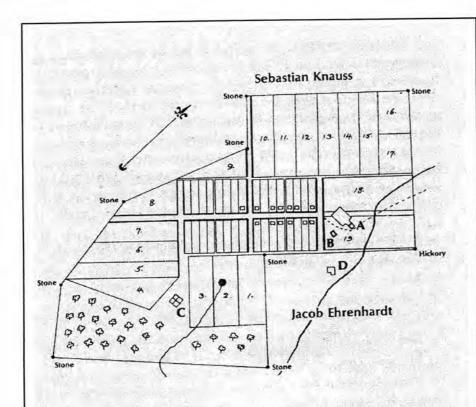
Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State

Section Additional Documentation Page 5



Plan of the Congregational Village in Salisbury, prepared in February, 1760, showing the in-lots (house-lots) and the outlots. Most of the out-lots, or field-lots, were 3 acres in size. Lots 18 and 19 were part of the school property.

- A —the 1746 school house with its large garden. The footpath to Bethlehem is marked by a dotted line.
- B —the original log church, in its second location.
- C —God's Acre, the cemetery near which the log church was built in 1742 on Jacob Ehrenhardt's land. The church was moved in 1749.
- D —location of the house built in 1803 by Jacob Ehrenhardt, Jr. His father's log house stood nearby.

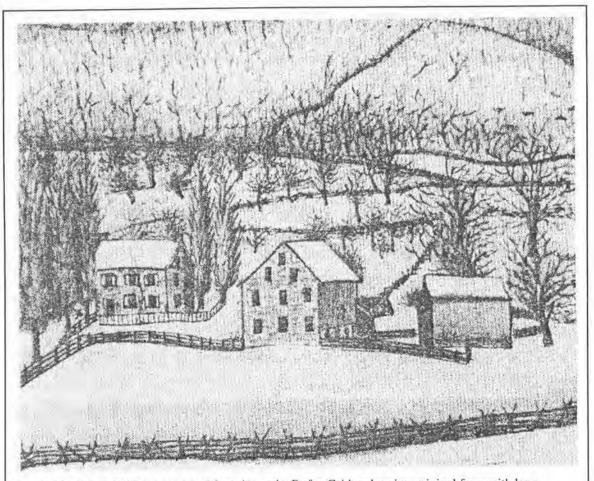
Contemporary drawing (ca. 1987) of the original town plan based on the original plan located in the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, PA. From MacIlwraith, 6.

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State



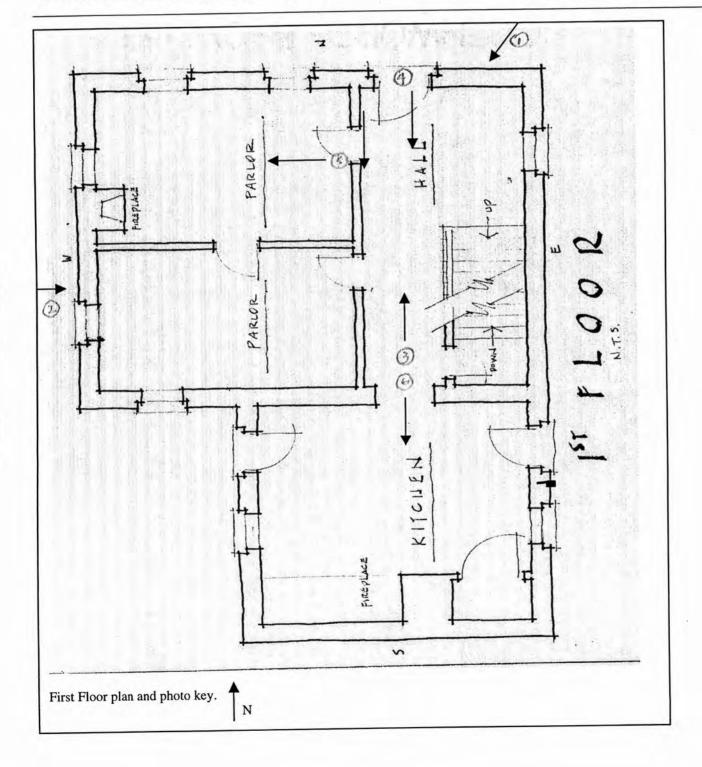
Detail of original 1847 drawing by Moravian artist Rufus Grider showing original farm with barn, outbuilding and fenced pastures. Located in Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, PA.

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State



United States Department of the Interior

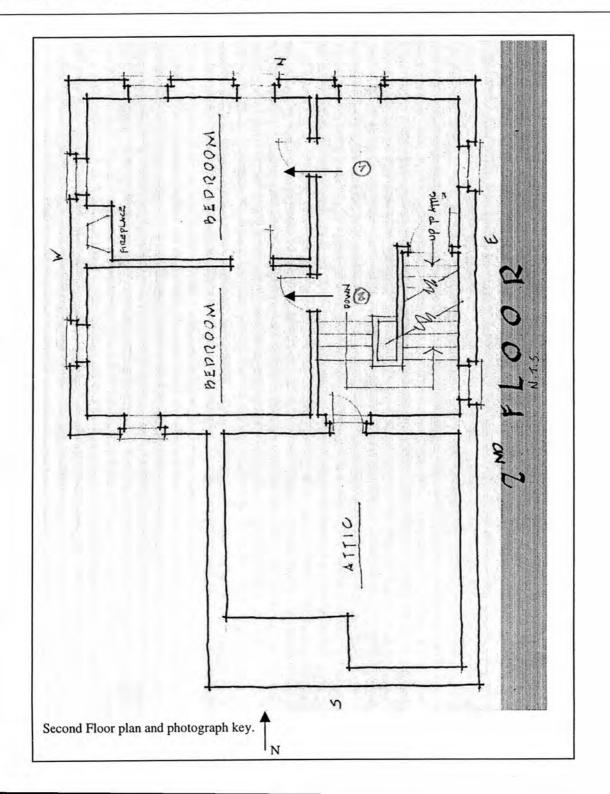
National Park Service

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House

Name of Property

Lehigh County, PA

County and State



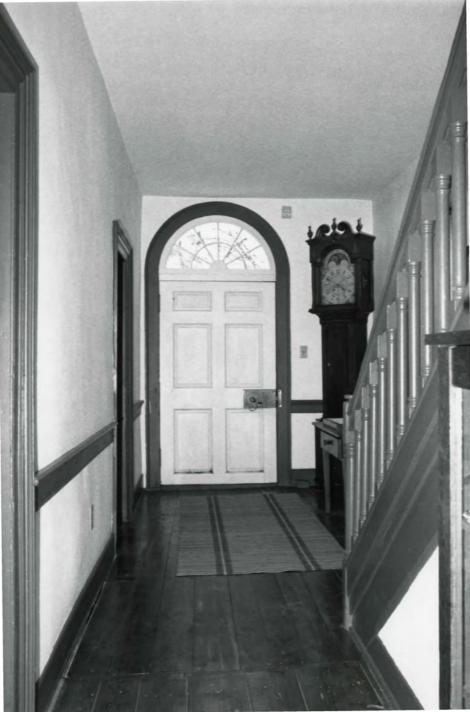


Chigh County, PA

Voto #1 To last



Ehrenhardt, Jacob St., House Lehigh County, PA Photo #2



Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Lehigh County, 194 Photo #3



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Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Lehigh County, PA Photo #5 STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY



Ehrenhandt, Jacob Jr., House Lehigh County, PA Photo #6



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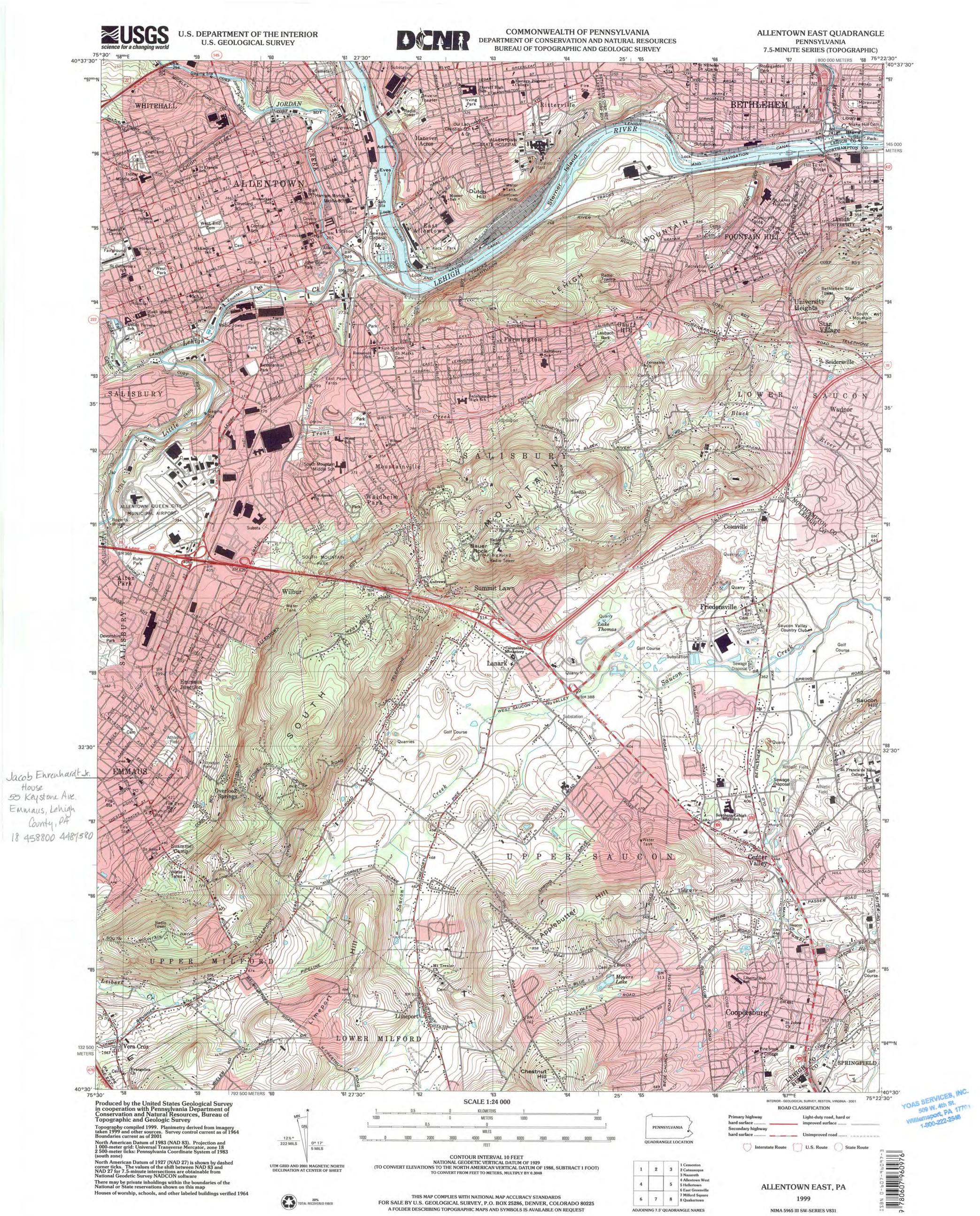
Photo #7



Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Lehigh County, PA Photo #8



Ehrenhardt, Jacob St., House Lehige County, PA Photo # 9



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2017

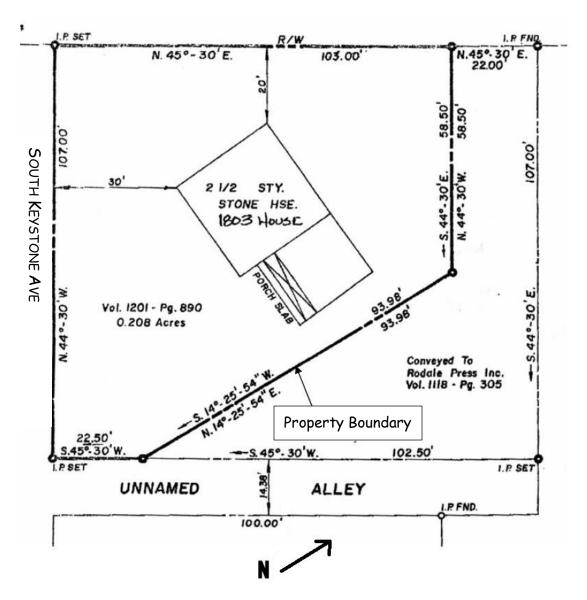
Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property Lehigh Co., PA
County and State

Boundary Correction

PA SHPO staff identified errors in the original documentation regarding the position of the North arrow in the site plan, and a misidentification of the location of the house as marked on the USGS quadrangle. Below is a revised Verbal Boundary Description, tax parcel sketch, aerial view, and USGS excerpt to show the location of the house.

Revised Verbal Boundary Description

The Ehrenhardt house is located on a tax parcel bounded by property of the Pennsylvania Lines LLC to the northwest, property owned by the Borough of Emmaus to the east and northeast, an unnamed alley to the southeast, and Keystone Avenue to the southwest. The nominated property exactly conforms to the legal parcel recorded in Lehigh County Deed Book Vol. 1201, Page 890 (shown below) and is identified in online Lehigh County tax data as PIN 549476778981.



Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property

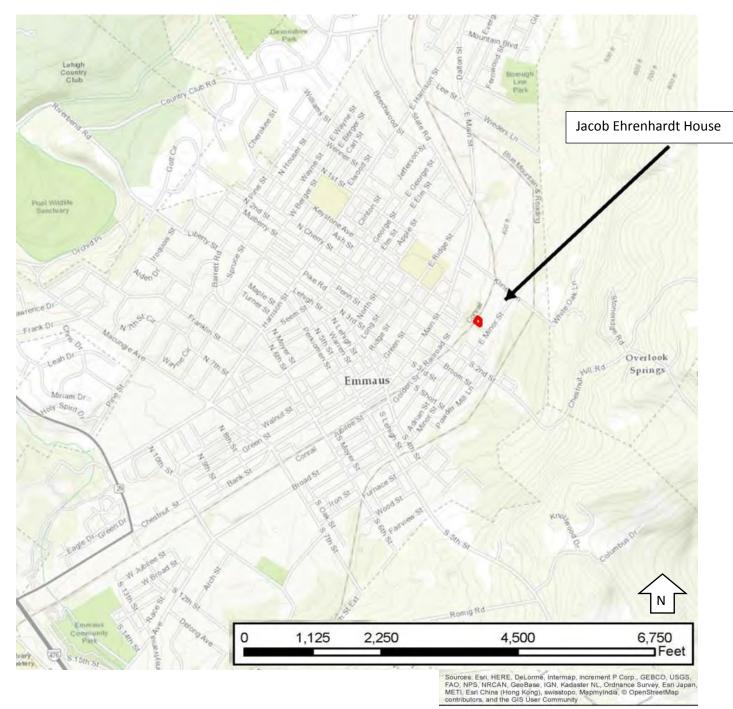
<u>Lehigh Co., PA</u> County and State



Current aerial view, showing outline of nominated and surrounding tax parcels. From Lehigh County GIS Office website, https://lehighgis.maps.arcgis.com; accessed 3/21/2017.

Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House Name of Property

Lehigh Co., PA County and State



USGS map excerpt, showing location of tax parcel in red. The UTM coordinate that corresponds to the approximate center of the parcel is Zone 18T 458870 4487553.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Additional Documentation
Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House
PENNSYLVANIA, Lehigh
ived: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 5/8/2017
AD03001123
State
Return Reject 5/8/2017 Date
Corrects mapping and locational information. Additional Documentation Approved
DA BAA
Beall Discipline Historian
Date 58.17
: 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.

National Register of Historic Places Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Ehrenhardt, Jacob Jr., House NAME:
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Lehigh
DATE RECEIVED: 9/23/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/30/0 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/15/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/07/0 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
REFERENCE NUMBER: 03001123
REASONS FOR REVIEW:
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N
ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.7.67 DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:
Entered in the National Register
RECOM./CRITERIA
REVIEWERDISCIPLINE
TELEPHONE DATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

MAR 2 4 2017

Natl. Reg. of Historic Places
National Park Service

March 22, 2017

Stephanie Toothman, Keeper National Register of Historic Places National Park Service, US Department of Interior 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Correction, Ehrenhardt House, Lehigh County PA 03001123

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed please find information to correct the mapping and locational details for the Jacob Ehrenhardt, Jr., House in Emmaus, Lehigh County, PA, listed in 2003. Our staff recently realized that the original documentation provided a slightly incorrect site plan and USGS mapping for the property. The correct information is provided on paper and as a pdf version on the enclosed CD.

If you have any questions regarding this property or the corrected information, please contact April Frantz at 717-783-9922 or afrantz@pa.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrea L. MacDonald, Director State Historic Preservation Office

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