

**Look Up,
PA Dutch
Country!**

**Walking Tours of 5 Towns
around Amish Country**

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Walking Tour

Harrisburg has been an important transportation center since the days of riverboat traffic. In colonial days, John Harris operated a ferry at Harrisburg. Its western boundary is formed by the Susquehanna River. This location played an important part in its selection as the capital of Pennsylvania in 1812. Because of its location, Harrisburg played a large part in the early development of the Pennsylvania canal system and the subsequent development of the railroads, highways and airlines. Today, Harrisburg is one of the most important commercial centers and distribution points in the East.

At the turn of the 20th Century, spurred by the design of New York's Central Park by the Frederick Olmstead, a nationwide conservancy effort began. In Harrisburg that movement was spearheaded by City natives J. Horace McFarland and Mira Lloyd Dock, who established Harrisburg's League of Municipal Improvements. In 1901, their visionary efforts, collectively known as "The City Beautiful Movement," established Harrisburg's first official park system and saw to its expansion over the next decade to include Riverfront Park, Reservoir Park, City Island and what is today known as the Capital Area Greenbelt.

Since that time Harrisburg has gone through many transformations. By the early 1980s, Harrisburg's once grand park system had become symbolic of the blighted city around it. Harrisburg was near bankruptcy and been declared the second most distressed city in the nation. The City's parks were in a terrible state of repair and were widely misused for criminal activity. The 1982 election of reformist Mayor Stephen R. Reed changed everything for the City, especially the suffering parks system. The Mayor's Parks Improvement Program was born and saw the investment of more than \$29 million since 1984, a proverbial phoenix of greenery rising from the ashes of decades of neglect. New construction and preservationists have adhered to the program in the years since.

Our walking tour will start at the symbol of the Commonwealth, the State Capitol, a building President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed as "the most beautiful building he had ever seen" when he attended its dedication in 1906...

1. Pennsylvania State Capitol head of State Street at N 3rd Street



When John Harris Jr. laid out the town of Harrisburg in 1785 he gave land to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that was later used for the Capitol grounds. The capitol building is an Italian Renaissance-style statehouse. It is an example of outstanding architecture, with collections of art and sculpture, including large murals. On the floor of the main hallway, tiles show Pennsylvania's history, symbols, insects and animals.

The current Capitol is the third state capitol to be in Harrisburg. Before it was moved to Harrisburg, the seat of government for the state was in Philadelphia and in Lancaster. The first capitol burned down in 1897 and the second was left unfinished when funding ran out. The third Harrisburg capitol was designed by Joseph Miller Huston and was dedicated in 1906. After its completion, the Capitol was the site of a graft scandal when it was discovered that the construction and subsequent furnishing cost three times as much as what the General Assembly had appropriated. Regardless, at the dedication of the Capitol building in 1906, President Teddy Roosevelt described this structure as “the handsomest building I ever saw.”

The exterior of the capitol is made from granite from Hardwick, Vermont. The Capitol Dome, rising 272 feet and weighing 52 million pounds, is topped by the gilded, brass statue of *Commonwealth* by Roland Hinton Perry. The statue stands 14 feet 6 inches tall, atop a 4-foot diameter ball, and is the personification of a commonwealth. The large, bronze doors at the Capitol's main entrance were designed by Huston, were modeled by sculptor Otto Jahnsen and were both cast in one piece using the lost wax method of casting by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company. The doors are decorated with scenes from the history of Pennsylvania, with busts of people who were important in the construction of the capitol. The entrance is flanked by two sculptures, entitled *Love and Labor: The Unbroken Law* and *The Burden of Life: The Broken Law*.

TURN AROUND AND WALK DOWN STATE STREET TOWARDS THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

2. Grace United Methodist Church
216 State Street



This church, built between 1873 and 1878, can be said to have saved Harrisburg from losing its status as the Capital of Pennsylvania. Since 1809, efforts were made to return the Capital from its temporary location at Lancaster to Philadelphia where it was prior to 1799. Philadelphia loyalists tried unsuccessfully to effectuate this move when Harrisburg was chosen as the Capital in 1810. They tried again in 1816 when the appropriation to build the first Capitol Building was approved, as well as at times during the Civil War and again in 1897 after the original Capitol Building was totally destroyed by fire. It was argued that Harrisburg had no facilities large enough to accommodate the Legislature and Administration. Had it not been for the civic responsibility of the congregation and clergy of the then known Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia may have again become the Capital of Pennsylvania. The Church opened its doors to the State Legislature, which occupied the sanctuary and Sunday School rooms until the interim Capitol was readied in 1899. During that time, the church's congregation worshiped at the Grand Opera House at Third and Walnut Streets. Grace Methodist was erected of limestone in the Gothic Revival style with one of the tallest and most distinctive spires in the City. The Church also became established as the site of concerts and musical productions and is the birthplace of the Harrisburg Coral Society.

3. Saint Patrick's Cathedral
208 State Street



The magnificent Renaissance Revival-styled Seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg is the second to rise from this prominent State Street property. Completed in 1907, Saint Patrick's Cathedral replaced its more modest predecessor, which was erected in 1827 and enlarged and remodeled over the years. By 1868, the growth of the Roman Catholic population in Central Pennsylvania, particularly spurred by the influx of the Irish who worked on the canal system, resulted in the papacy decreeing the establishment of the Diocese of Harrisburg, carved from that of Philadelphia, which would serve fifteen counties in the central portion of the Commonwealth. Saint Patrick's was established as the new diocese's pro-cathedral. With the turn of the 20th century, and the construction of the new Capitol Building, old Saint Patrick's was replaced by this impressive and largest church building in Harrisburg, emulating in style the Basilica of Saint Peter in Rome.

RETURN TO THE STATE CAPITOL AND TURN LEFT ON N 3RD STREET.

**4. State Museum of Pennsylvania
N 3rd Street and North Street**



In 1903, Samuel W. Pennypacker, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania became Pennsylvania's twenty-fourth governor. After Pennypacker took office, lawmakers drafted a bill for an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new building for the state museum and archives. In 1964 a new depository for Pennsylvania's heritage was opened here. From an architectural history perspective, the William Penn Memorial Building reflects the style of Modern design for public buildings of the late 1950s and early 1960s that swept Harrisburg.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH STREET. TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET.

**5. Hope Fire Station
606 N 2nd Street**



The City's oldest surviving fire station was built in 1871. Rehabilitated and converted, the tin ceiling and spiral staircase are part of the building's original features.

RETURN TO NORTH STREET AND TURN LEFT.

6. Harrisburg Central YMCA
701 N Front Street, northeast corner of North Street



Founded in 1844 in London, England, by George Williams, the Young Men's Christian Association quickly grew in the United States with Harrisburg, in 1854, being one of the first eight cities in the nation to establish a chapter. Located at various sites in the downtown during the last half of the 19th Century, the YMCA erected its first headquarters building in 1902 at the southwest corner of Second and Locust Streets.

By 1931, the "Y" had outgrown that building and a year later completed the present magnificently appointed structure at N. Front and North Streets on what had been the site of the Harrisburg Cotton Factory. Erected in 1850, the factory was Harrisburg's first industry that was modeled after the textile plants of New England and was established to help enhance the city's industrial base by providing work for women and children so as to maximize the earning power of Harrisburg families. With the supply of cotton cut off from the South during the Civil War, the factory temporarily served as a wartime hospital and by the 1880's, as a silk mill until its demise in the late 1920's. Designed by the Harrisburg architectural firm of Lawrie and Green, the replacement structure serving as the YMCA building is truly an impressive edifice of the Italian Romanesque style, incorporating elements from various baptisteries, cathedrals and churches in northern Italy. It was the YMCA's mission to have its buildings emulate sacred architecture to reflect the Christian principals of the organization. Highlighted with decorative stonework and terracotta trim, the "Y" headquarters continues to serve the community in the development of mind, body and spirit.

7. Old Waterworks
the foot of North Street at N Front Street



The stone portion dates to 1841. At one time, the City's principal facility pumped water from the old City Island filtratin plant to the original reservoir on North Street and later to Reservoir Park. It was expanded in 1904. A recent renovation to adaptive use has created prestigious office space.

TURN LEFT ON N FRONT STREET.

**8. Civic Club of Harrisburg
612 N Front Street**



This building, one of only two to survive on the west side of Front Street and ensconced within the idyllic setting of Riverfront Park, was erected between 1901 and 1903 by William Reynolds Fleming as a single family home which he named “Overlook.” Fleming was one of the founders of the internationally known and Harrisburg area-headquartered engineering firm of Gannett Fleming, Inc. Designed in the half-timbered, English Tudor style, the house was willed to the Civic Club of Harrisburg upon the death of Fleming’s widow, Virginia, in 1914. The home was substantial and prominent, unlike the older Hardscrabble neighborhood on the west side of Front Street above Forest Street that was demolished to make way for northward expansion of Riverfront Park. The Civic Club, due to its architectural and institutional stature and adjacency to the still-functioning Old Waterworks at that time, remained untouched.

**9. James Donald Cameron Mansion
404 N Front Street**



During the midst of the Civil War fury in 1863 would rise this magnificent residence, which was purchased in 1870 by J. Donald Cameron (1833-1918), son of Simon Cameron. The elder Cameron had served as Abraham Lincoln’s first Secretary of War and was the organizer of one of the most powerful and lasting state political machines in U.S. history. Son J. Donald continued the Cameron legacy as Secretary of War to President Ulysses Grant and later as Pennsylvania U.S. Senator from 1877 to 1897. Grant visited this home while President and was reportedly seen smoking cigars while relaxing on the side veranda facing State Street. He was involved in manufacturing and railroad operations and, with his father, helped to get Rutherford B. Hayes and James Garfield elected to The White House. He also helped found many of Harrisburg’s public and cultural institutions. J. Donald’s home, designed in the classic Second Empire style, remained in the family until his last surviving daughter, Mary Cameron died in 1959.

10. William Maclay Mansion **401 N Front Street**



This was the home of William Maclay (1737-1804); statesman, surveyor, lawyer, the Country's first U.S. Senator and son-in-law of John Harris Jr., the founder of Harrisburg. It was Maclay and Harris who laid out the plan of Harrisburg in 1785 with the northern boundary, ironically, at South street. North of this point was located Maclay's farm and land known as Maclaysburg situated between the River and the hill where the Old Capitol would be constructed in 1822. Maclay's distinction of being the first U.S. Senator came after the Articles of Confederation provided for the organization of the new Federal government when the ninth state ratified the U.S. Constitution in 1788. Pennsylvania became the first state to elect its Senators through the State Legislature with Maclay being the first and Robert Morris, the second.

Erected in 1792, Maclay's dwelling originally had the appearance of a simple stone farmhouse with high foundation and elevated first floor. In 1908, the home was purchased by William E. Bailey, a descendant of an early Harrisburg iron and steel industrialist family, who enlisted the expertise of City architect Miller Kast to transform the house into a Georgian Revival masterpiece. At that time, additions were made to the north, where a building housing the Harrisburg Academy once stood, and to the east. The mansion is now beautifully preserved by the Pennsylvania Bar Association, its current owner and occupant.

11. Flynn Building **305 N Front Street**



During the second term of Andrew G. Curtin (1864) the state purchased a new Governor's residence at 313 N. Front Street in exchange for the previous Second Street home plus \$20,000. The size of this house became inadequate as well. The adjoining lot was purchased, and an identical house was built during the administration of John W. Geary (1867-1873). A brownstone facade was later constructed to unify the two structures, and the expanded residence became known as "Keystone Hall."

Due to the poor condition of Keystone Hall by the 1940s some governors opted to reside in a fieldstone house at Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, located 22 miles east of Harrisburg. Although Governor James permitted the sale of Keystone Hall in 1941, it wasn't until the administration of David L. Lawrence (1959-1963) that the house was sold for a bid of \$85,500 to the Insurance Company of North America. The residence, which had housed 17 governors and their families, was razed and replaced with a parking lot. In 1990 the City's first condominium project opened on the site, with the building designed to complement the scale and character of historic Front Street.

12. Chapter House
221 N Front Street



Directly adjacent to the Cathedral to the south is the Second Empire-styled Chapter House, the Cathedral administrative center. likewise erected as a single-family residence and dating to 1870, it begins a trio of Cathedral buildings that exhibits a well-preserved cluster of distinctive architectural periods of old Front Street.

13. Episcopal Cathedral Church of St. Stephen
219 N Front Street



Although the Founder of Harrisburg, John Harris, Jr., was a member of the Church of England, it was not until 1826 that a permanent Episcopal church building was erected here. Consecrated on St. John's Day, 1827, by Bishop William White, who was First Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and Chaplain of the Continental Congress, what was known as St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church retains to this day its original Gothic Revival-styled exterior. Before 1865, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was one Episcopal Dioceses. Territorial restructuring over the ensuing decades led to the creation of the Diocese of Harrisburg in 1904 (now the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania). Official designation of St. Stephens as a "Cathedral" Church would occur in 1932.

14. Cathedral House
215 N Front Street



Now known as the Cathedral House, this classic Greek Revival-styled residential structure was acquired by St. Stephen's in 1918 for use as the home of the Church's Dean. Erected c. 1840, it is one of the finest examples of this form of architecture in the Harrisburg area. The building presently serves as the St. Stephen's Episcopal School which provides a primary through middle school-level curriculum.

15. The Calder/Olmsted/McCormick Mansion
105 N Front Street



The origins of the mansion can be attributed to William Calder, Jr. (1821-1880), Simon Cameron's business partner, banker and manufacturer. Calder's father had been a pre-eminent Harrisburg stage coach operator and helped to establish Harrisburg's importance as a transportation center as the nucleus of early route development throughout the U.S. northeast. Calder Jr. was co-founder and president of the Harrisburg Car Works, president of the First National Bank of Harrisburg and was president and director of the Harrisburg Cotton Factory that stood at the current site of the Harrisburg Central YMCA. Calder's original house was a fancy three story stone mansion in the Second Empire style with mansard roof. Following his death, Calder's widow continued to reside at the property until it was sold in 1901 to Marlin E. Olmsted (1847-1913), U.S. Congressman for 16 years and nationally known attorney who had argued many cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. Olmsted is particularly credited for his success as a tax and corporation attorney, winning cases for large companies and making him highly sought after by corporations throughout the nation. Olmsted converted the house to a palatial Italian Renaissance styled edifice commensurate with the growth of Harrisburg's stature as State Capital. many noted figures dined at this residence including U.S. President Howard Taft. After Olmsted's death, his widow, Gertrude Howard Olmsted, who was known for serving many cultural and humanitarian causes in Harrisburg, in 1925 married former Harrisburg mayor, business leader, U.S. Ambassador and Patriot-News editor Vance McCormick of the Harrisburg McCormick Dynasty. They lived at the home until McCormick died in 1946 and she in 1953.

16. James McCormick Mansion
101 N Front Street



This house was built in 1869 by James McCormick, Jr. (1832-1917), a noted banker, industrialist, community leader and member of one of Harrisburg's oldest families. His father, James McCormick Sr., was one of the early Presidents of Dauphin Deposit Bank (now Allfirst Bank). James Jr. succeeded his father in this role as did his son Donald m. McCormick, resulting in the family having leadership roles in the bank for over a century from 1840 to 1945. the house is one of the best surviving examples of the stylish mansions which would rise on Front Street after the Civil War. Second Empire in architectural style, the edifice is beautifully executed in design and detail. the house stayed in the McCormick family until Donald willed it to the Harrisburg Public Library (now Dauphin County Library System) upon his death in 1945. the house remained the property of the Library until 1976 when it was sold for professional offices. It has since undergone several restorations and remains a true landmark of mid-19th Century Harrisburg.

17. Harrisburg Public Library
southeast corner of N Front Street and Walnut Street



Founded in 1889, the Harrisburg Public Library became a national model of 19th Century efforts to bring the world's information to community residents, a role that continues today. Its first home was at 125 Locust Street in a building erected by James McCormick, Jr., which still stands. McCormick lived around the corner at 101 N. Front Street, just across Walnut Street from the side yard garden of the Haldeman Mansion at 27 N. Front Street. It was here that Jacob Haldeman's daughter, Sara Haldeman Haly, would continue to reside until her death in 1895. the Haldeman mansion had been erected circa 1810 and served as the residence of Governor John Andrew Shultz from 1823 to 1829. Like the McCormick's, the Haldemans were an old Harrisburg family involved in the transportation, banking and manufacturing industries. In 1900, the executors of Sara Haldeman Haly's estate donated the side yard garden of her home to the Library. Thereon, the present library building was constructed in 1914. Limestone in construction and Georgian Revival in style, the building continued to serve as the Harrisburg Public Library until 1976 when it evolved into the Dauphin County Library system, with branches now situated across the county.

18. Art Association of Harrisburg
21 N Front Street



The former home of Governor William Findlay (1817-1821) is now the home of the Art Association, founded in 1926 with working artist studios and a school. The original 1815 brick building was surfaced with brownstone around 1850.

19. Governor's Row
N Front Street between Strawberry and Walnut streets



This outstanding row of townhouses built between 1812 and 1840 served as homes to several early Pennsylvania governors. They represent a variety of well-executed and painstakingly preserved architectural styles of the early to mid-19th century.

20. Market Street Bridge
N Front Street at Market Street



The Market Street Bridge, also known as the old Camelback Bridge, is a stone arch bridge that spans the Susquehanna River between Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania. The current structure is the third bridge built at its current location and is the second oldest remaining bridge connecting Harrisburg's downtown and Riverfront Park with the West Shore.

Construction for the Camelback Bridge headed by Jacob Nailor began in 1814 and it was finally opened as a toll bridge in 1820. It was the first structure built anywhere to cross the Susquehanna River. The Camelback enjoyed a monopoly until the completion of the neighboring Walnut Street

Bridge in 1890. In 1902 the Camelback Bridge was destroyed by a flood and in 1905 a two-lane replacement bridge was erected at the same location. The present structure, with its graceful stone-glad arches, is the result of the 1926 widening of the replacement bridge. Columns at the Harrisburg entrance to the bridge were salvaged from the old State Capitol which burned in 1897.

CROSS THE BRIDGE TO CITY ISLAND.

21. City Island

Susquehanna River at Market Street



This 63-acre Susquehanna River jewel and major tourism and recreational destination has lured human occupations not just since Harrisburg was founded and throughout the ensuing centuries but also by prehistoric native Americans beginning at least 9,000 years ago. This key land mass, set within the river, served as the convergence of ancient trails and would later establish the city's prominence as a transportation center. The Island contains archaeological treasures of the Susquehannocks and the Iroquois tribes which established seasonal settlements here.

The Island was reached only by boat during the initial development of Harrisburg until 1817 when the Camelback Bridge, site of the present-day Market Street Bridge, was completed. Known in its early years as Turkey Island, Maclay's Island, Forster's Island and Hargast Island, the land was originally used for truck farming. It would not be until the municipal improvements of the early 20th century that the Island would begin to develop into the park that it is today. While amateur baseball teams played here as early as the 1880s, professional baseball arrived in 1903, hosting both the Harrisburg Athletics and Negro League Harrisburg Giants baseball clubs. Such notables as Satchel Paige and Babe Ruth played ball here. Athletic fields were developed at the Island's southern end and were the site of many track meets and other sporting events. In 1908, Jim Thorpe won the high jump here for the Carlisle Indians in statewide competition.

The public works improvements of the early 20th century led to the construction of the City Island Filtration Plant, which extracted water from the river, filtered it in reservoirs which now define the edge of the Skyline Sports Complex, and pumped it by way of an under-the-riverbed tunnel to the Old Waterworks at Front and North Streets, which in turn pumped the water to the reservoirs in Reservoir Park. The bathhouse and concrete beach emerged by 1922 as the Island's popularity grew. In the mid-1980s minor league baseball returned to Harrisburg with the construction of Riverside Stadium. Other attractions include Riverside Village, Harbortown, Skyline Sports Complex, Carriage House, Harrisburg Riverboat, miniature golf, three boat marinas, the City Island Railroad and twenty other facilities.

RETURN TO HARRISBURG, USING EITHER THE MARKET STREET BRIDGE OR THE WALNUT STREET BRIDGE, THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVERSE ONE BLOCK TO THE NORTH.

22. Dauphin County Courthouse
southeast corner of Front Street and Market Street



Dauphin County's third and present courthouse since the 1785 creation of the County was completed in 1943 at this, the traditional and most prominent entrance to the City of Harrisburg. It replaced the second Courthouse, erected in 1860, which stood on the northeast corner of Market and Court Streets. The present building, designed by the noted Harrisburg architectural firm of Lawrie and Green in the neo-classic revival interpretation of the Art Deco style, is a monumental edifice representing a temple of justice as the seat of the County Court system. The building's exterior is clad with white Georgia marble while its interior is laden with inscriptions, figurines, icons and carvings in wood, marble and glass tracing important elements to the founding and growth of Dauphin County as well as with symbols of law, justice and wisdom among many others. The main first floor lobby features an enlarged map of Dauphin County, depicting roads, towns and topographic features, which is inlaid in the terrazzo floor. The building is a treasure-trove of rich and unusual woods, a variety of marble and other quality building materials employed in a stylistic fashion making this a highly developed and beautifully executed example of the monolithic public building of its time. Note the stately front fountain and pool above where stands the statue of *Youth Crushing Evil*.

TURN RIGHT ON FRONT STREET AND TURN LEFT ON CHESTNUT STREET.

23. Crowne Plaza
northwest corner of 2nd Street and Chestnut Street



The current era of hostelrys in Harrisburg can be defined as having begun in 1965 with the construction of the Holiday Inn Town, now The Crowne Plaza. Prior to that time, the Harrisburger and Penn-Harris Hotels, at Third and Locust and Third and Walnut Streets respectively, were the city's two principal hotels, both facing Capitol Park. The Harrisburger would close by 1968 and the Penn-Harris demolished in 1973. The Holiday Inn Town prevailed as the first newly constructed lodging facility since 1930 and, intriguingly, was totally independent from and unrelated to the Holiday Inn Hotel chain. The busy northwest corner of N. Second and Chestnut Streets had earlier been the site of Moller's Drug store, a popular downtown destination. Although this and neighboring buildings were demolished in 1948, the site would not be developed until the Holiday Inn town was erected seventeen years later. With the closure of the Holiday Inn Town in the early 1990s, subsequent efforts by others to operate the facility as a hotel became unsuccessful. In order to stave off a subsequent bankruptcy sale, the City of Harrisburg boldly stepped in to acquire the building with the intent of selling it for continued use as a high quality conference hotel. The revitalization of Harrisburg's downtown in fact rewarded the City's innovative move as the property was acquired by a group of investors who undertook a multi-million dollar upgrade of the building and procured the prestigious Crowne Plaza flag. The 261-room hostelry was designated best Crowne Plaza in the western hemisphere upon opening in 2000.

24. Salem United Church of Christ
231 Chestnut Street



This is the oldest church building in the City, having been erected in 1822 by the German Reformed congregation on land designated for a church building by the original 1785 plan of Harrisburg.

TURN LEFT ON 3RD STREET.

**25. Keystone Building
22 S Third Street**



This Italianate commercial building reigned as the tallest building in Harrisburg from the time it was built in 1874 until 1906. It was the former printing house for pre-World War I daily and weekly newspapers.

RETURN TO CHESTNUT STREET AND TURN LEFT TO CONTINUE WALKING AWAY FROM THE RIVER.

**26. Harrisburg Transportation Center
4th and Chestnut streets**



Harrisburg grew from its earliest days due to its strategic location as a gateway to western expansion, becoming one of the most important inland centers of U.S. transportation and trade. The development of rail lines along the same routes as the earlier canal systems converged in downtown Harrisburg. The original portion of the present station was opened November 23, 1887 at 8:00 p.m. Constructed of pressed laid brick in red mortar, Hummelstown Brownstone and terra cotta trim, the building cost \$206,261. This complex was expanded in 1902 and 1910. Built by the mighty Pennsylvania Railroad, which established major operations in Harrisburg, it was the fourth train station on this site. The first was built in 1837 by a rail forerunner. It gave way to two facilities in 1849 and 1857, with both operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Queen Anne in style, the present building was a hub for millions of rail passengers over a century. In 1922, during railroading's Golden Years, more than 100 trains arrived and departed here each day. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Old Pennsylvania Railroad Station, now the Harrisburg Transportation Center, is particularly distinguished by its lofty train sheds, a rarity in the United States, and by the thorough restoration that presents to current and future rail passengers a fitting "welcome mat" to the city which lies beyond.

TURN LEFT ON 4TH STREET.

27. Zion Lutheran Church
15 S 4th Street



“Tippecanoe and Tyler Too” was the familiar political slogan of the 1839 Presidential Campaign. The Campaign began when William Henry Harrison and John Tyler were nominated as the Whig candidates for U.S. President and Vice President in this church, now altered from its original appearance. The Whig Convention here made Harrisburg the smallest city to ever host a U.S. presidential convention. Both men won and both eventually became President. The congregation of Zion Lutheran Church has been rooted to this property since the erection of its predecessor church on the same site in 1814, which burned in 1838. Having split from the German Reformed congregation, which built Salem Reformed Church (now Salem United Church of Christ) around the corner on Chestnut Street in 1822, the present Zion Lutheran was completed in 1839, just in time for the Presidential Convention. The graves of the original cemetery at the rear of the Church were relocated to Harrisburg Cemetery in the mid-19th Century when this portion of the downtown became more developed.

CROSS MARKET STREET.

28. Harrisburg First Church of God
15 North 4th Street



Considered the mother church of the Church of God denomination, which was founded in Harrisburg in 1827 by Rev. John Winebrenner. He studied at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and was ordained in the German Reformed Church in 1820. He pastored at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his revival preaching and his Revival Hymn-Book (1825) brought about a break between his followers and the Reformed Church. This building dates to 1854.

RETURN TO MARKET STREET AND TURN RIGHT, TOWARDS THE RIVER.

29. 333 Market Street



At 341 feet in height, 333 Market Street represents the pinnacle of Harrisburg's robust skyline and is not only the City's tallest building, but also the tallest of any building located between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Built in 1977 as part of the first generation of new development in Center City under the Harristown Urban Renewal Plan, 333 Market Street followed shortly after the construction of Phase I of Strawberry Square in fulfilling the strategy of locating expanding state office space in the Central Business District, rather than in areas involving the demolition of neighborhoods north of the Capitol Complex. This strategy would further increase downtown's workforce population, a key to the city's economic revitalization. The south side of the 300 Block of Market Street between Dewberry and Fourth Streets was traditionally laden with retail and commercial establishments. At its eastern end stood the original Metropolitan Hotel built in 1908 which was expanded several years later and renamed the Governor Hotel. The Harrisburg YWCA temporarily occupied the structure in the 1970's before moving into new quarters. While all other buildings on this block were demolished for the new skyscraper, the Governor Hotel was spared and now serves as apartments for senior citizens.

Buildings replaced by 333 Market included the popular 150-room William Penn Hotel, built in 1922, and the original Davenport Restaurant that grew into a national food service chain operating under several familiar trade names. Today, 333 Market Street, as home to the Pennsylvania Departments of Education and Banking and supported by the abutting 1,088-car Chestnut Street Parking Garage, well illustrates the intensity of Harrisburg's modern Center City development.

30. Kunkel Building **301 Market Street**



This building was erected in 1914 as the home of the Mechanics Trust Company, a Harrisburg bank that later went “bust” during the Depression. The Bank was one of many of the era that made Harrisburg the region’s financial center, a role the city has expanded in the present day. It also served as one of Harrisburg’s first high-rise office buildings, contributing to the early 20th Century urbanization of City Center. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the building is architecturally unique through its white, glazed terra cotta, tiled exterior. In 1925, the structure was expanded from six bays to ten bays in depth through the application of the identical architectural style and height to that of the original structure. Originally known as the Kunkel Building in honor of Charles Kunkel, Chairman of the Mechanics Trust Company, the structure now serves as a tower for arts organizations, including the Susquehanna Art Museum.

31. Lochiel Hotel/Colonial Building **227 Market Street; corner of E Market Street**



This building was erected in 1835 in the Greek Revival architectural style and was originally known as the Wilson Hotel. Such notables as Daniel Webster and singer Jenny Lind stayed here. It was a nationally known favorite of 19th Century political figures. Major Marcus Reno (U.S. Army, 7th Cavalry) of Little Big Horn fame frequented this establishment. In the late 1800’s, the building was “Victorianized” through the creation of the mansard roof and window trim embellishments and was renamed the Lochiel Hotel. The hotel continued as a popular lodging destination until 1912 when it was transformed into the Colonial Theater, a lavishly decorated vaudeville theater house, which later doubled as a movie theater, and where many of the Nation’s noteworthy actors took stage. Although efforts were launched to preserve the theater in the early 1980’s, long-term neglect resulted in its physical collapse onto S. Third Street in September, 1983, with no injuries. Because the building had been listed in the National Register of Historic Places several years earlier, extraordinary efforts were made to save the front portion of the structure.

32. Dauphin Deposit Trust Company 213 Market Street



Dauphin traces its history to the opening of the Harrisburg Savings Institution in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on September 28, 1835. With \$50,000 in start-up capital, the bank was founded by several prominent men of Dauphin County and established on the site of a tavern on Market Street in downtown Harrisburg. Built the same year, this is the oldest bank building in metropolitan Harrisburg and still used for banking. The original Greek Revival design remains intact, inside and out with a dazzling interior with vaulted ceiling and neoclassical corncing and detailing.

Survivor of several Economic Panics, the Civil War, the Great Depression, and two World Wars, the banking operations in this building were guided from 1840 to 1945 by three generations of one of Harrisburg's most influential families, the McCormicks, and also by the Camerons. The bank and these families were responsible for the founding of the City's primary cultural and educational institutions as well as many of its businesses and industries. Established in Harrisburg in 1834, what was originally known as the Harrisburg Savings Institution was by 1845 named the Dauphin Deposit Bank. The Bank played a strategic role in Harrisburg's emergence as a major industrial, railroad, commercial and financial center in the U.S. mid-Atlantic region. The building, designed by local architect Samuel Holman, was erected in 1839 in the Greek Revival architectural style exemplifying a well-executed form of architecture traditionally associated with the banking industry in the United States. The bank grew to become a regional bank through the 20th Century. Note the granite hitching post on the front sidewalk that has been painstakingly preserved over the decades and may very well be as old as the bank building itself.

ARRIVE IN MARKET SQUARE AND TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET.

33. M&T Tower
southeast corner of Market Street and 2nd Street



Crisply designed, this landmark Market Square office tower was completed in 1990 and serves as the home of several major law firms and to Harrisburg's main presence of M&T Bank. The building stands as a major contributor to the revitalization of the Market Square area. The first floor lobby features an enlarged map of Dauphin County, depicting roads, towns and topographic features, which is inlaid in the terrazzo floor. The building is a treasure-trove of rich and unusual woods, a variety of marble and other quality building materials.

34. Johnston Building
17-19 S Second Street



1906 was a banner year in Harrisburg for the construction of major buildings. The new State Capitol Building was completed that year and two “book-end” office structures were developed on Market Square. One was the eight-story Union Trust Building at N. Second and Strawberry Streets, dubbed as Harrisburg's first skyscraper. The other, first known as the Johnston Building, is located here at S. Second and Blackberry Streets. Originally only four stories in height, the Johnston Building was built for the Johnston Paper Company, Harrisburg's first paper bag business founded by Robert A. Johnston in the 1880s. Johnston initially formed a partnership with Harrisburg businessman William Mayne Donaldson in the wholesale paper and printing supply business at Second and Locust Streets. In 1906 they went their separate ways with Donaldson forming the Donaldson Paper Company, remaining at Second and Locust, and Johnston moving to his new facility on Market Square. In 1912, two floors were added to the Italianate-styled building giving it a more urban presence. In 1924, Beckley College, forerunner to today's Thompson Institute, established its administrative offices in the building's upper stories. By the late 1970s, the building was a candidate for one of Harrisburg's earlier revitalization projects. It was thoroughly restored including the removal of insensitive signage and alterations which had obscured the building's first floor rusticated piers and window fenestration. When completed in 1977, the building became a fitting anchor to the south side of Market Square and captures the architectural flavor of Harrisburg's early 20th Century office development.

35. Market Square Presbyterian Church
20 S 2nd Street



The church was established on February 16, 1794 when a session was formed and the congregation gained its independence from its parent congregation, Paxton Presbyterian Church. Harrisburg's oldest Presbyterian congregation is also the oldest surviving building on Market Square, having been built in 1860. Its prominent Romanesque-styled church spire is the City's tallest at 193 feet.

36. Dauphin County Administrative Office Buildings
southwest corner of Second Street and Market Street



This renovated former bank now does duty as the newest addition to the Dauphin County Government Complex. It houses additional courtroom space, offices of the Dauphin County Commissioners and other operations of the County Administration.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

37. Cluster Building
112 Market Street



This building was erected in 1920 for the offices of the Pennsylvania Public Services Commission and was one of the first buildings in downtown Harrisburg intended to be leased for state offices. Originally known as the Cluster Building, having been built by local merchant Henry C. Cluster, the structure replaced the “footprint” of the earlier Board of Trade Building erected on the same

site in the 1890's as Harrisburg further evolved as a major industrial, commercial and financial center in the U.S. mid-Atlantic region. The Harrisburg Board of Trade would ultimately become the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, now the Harrisburg Regional Chamber, and was the site of operations of the Harrisburg League of Municipal Improvements which spearheaded the City Beautiful Movement. The Claster Building, renamed the Blackstone Building in the mid 20th Century, was used for a variety of office purposes as well as for the studios with rooftop transmission tower of early radio station WKBO. It was acquired by Dauphin County as an expansion of the County Government Complex in the early 1980's. With many interior and exterior alterations made over the years, the County thoroughly overhauled the building including the reconstruction of previously altered curtain walls and windows to emulate its original 1920 Art Deco-styled appearance.

RETURN TO 2ND STREET AND TURN LEFT.

38. Penn National Tower **northwest corner of Second Street and Market Street**



The world headquarters of Penn National Insurance was erected in 1996. The cross-vaulted roof design and distinctive Keystone icons enhance Harrisburg's skyline.

39. Martin Luther King Municipal Center **10 N 2nd Street**



Built in 1982 to serve as Harrisburg's City Hall, this is the only municipal building in the world to be named after Dr. King. The interior features a stunning interior and sky lit atrium.

40. Hilton Harrisburg and Towers northeast corner of Market Street and 2nd Street



When it opened amidst regalia and fanfare in the fall of 1990, the Hilton Harrisburg and Towers reclaimed Harrisburg's traditional role as Central Pennsylvania's primary destination for the lodging and conference industry. Although plans for a major new hotel were advanced as early as 1974, it was not until the mid-1980s that concremented efforts were made, under the leadership of the City of Harrisburg, to muster the resources required to engage in such a major undertaking. the northeast quadrant of Market Square had been prominent since the town's founding in 1785, particularly as it faced the old market houses located in the center of the Square that were the borough's primary source of commerce and trade. A row of brick residences and weather-boarded log houses soon gave way to the developing commercial center. Early to be established here were Harrisburg's first post office, the Russ Fish and Produce Market, and the studios of Civil War-era photographer LaRue Lemer. John and Francis Wyeth, offspring of John Wyeth Sr., who had established Harrisburg's first newspaper in 1792, operated a drug store and bookstore here. The block would later become home to the Harrisburg Patriot-News, at 11 N. Second Street, until its present headquarters on Market Street was completed in 1953. Other attractions such as the popular Senate Theater and Caplan's Department Store would rise here. Having undergone several generations of development from its humble beginnings, Market Square's northeastern quadrant is now occupied by just one building. With 341 rooms, one of the largest ballrooms in Central Pennsylvania, fine restaurants, and enclosed walkway linkage to other downtown attractions, the Hilton Harrisburg and Towers has also been a catalyst to Harrisburg's growing after hours entertainment industry.

TURN RIGHT ON WLANUT STREET.

41. Old City Hall
423 Walnut Street



In the early 1900s, as the downtown area grew, many grand buildings were constructed to serve the growing needs of the community, as well as local and state governments. One of those impressive new structures, a cut-stone building, was designed in 1910 by prominent architect, Charles Lloyd, to serve as Tech High School. In 1928, Harrisburg's city government moved in and many dramatic changes were made to make the interior as imposing as the facade. A grand staircase in the lobby, offset by oak paneling, marble and brass accents and a cast plaster ceiling were a few of the unique architectural details added. In 1982 the building was given new life when Historic Landmarks For Living transformed it into a luxury loft apartment building.

what was originally known as the Harrisburg Savings Institution was by 1845 named the Dauphin Deposit Bank. The Bank played a strategic role in Harrisburg's emergence as a major industrial, railroad, commercial and financial center in the U.S. mid-Atlantic region. The building, designed by local architect Samuel Holman, was erected in 1839 in the Greek Revival architectural style exemplifying a well-executed form of architecture traditionally associated with the banking industry in the United States. The bank grew to become a regional bank through the 20th Century. Note the granite hitching post on the front sidewalk that has been painstakingly preserved over the decades and may very well be as old as the bank building itself.

CROSS OVER THE STREET ONTO THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

42. South Office Building
Capitol Grounds, southeast of the Capitol Building



This was the first separate building to be erected in the original Capitol Complex of the 20th Century which would ultimately evolve into a grand neoclassical and symmetrically organized collection of stately buildings. It was completed in 1921.

TURN LEFT AND WALK THROUGH THE CAPITOL COMPLEX HEADING TOWARDS THE RIVER.

**43. Matthew Ryan Legislative Office Building
Capitol Grounds, south of the Capitol Building**



By the late 1880's, the Old Capitol Building erected in 1822 was becoming limited in space due to the inevitable expansion of state government. A public debate ensued as to whether a new Capitol should be erected, although many had a sentimental attachment to the old building and its Federal architecture, which had seen so much history throughout the 19th Century. As a compromise, a new building, to house the State Library and the display of the Commonwealth's cherished Civil War battle flags, was authorized to be built. It became a building which would set the Renaissance and NeoClassical Revival architectural theme not only for the old Capitol's replacement after its destruction by fire in 1897, but for the entire Capitol Complex that would later evolve in the early 20th Century.

What was originally known as the Executive, Library and Museum Building was designed by Philadelphia architect John T. Windrim completed in 1894 and is the oldest surviving structure in the Capitol Complex. Not only did the new structure house the library and museum rooms for Pennsylvania's growing collection of artifacts and artworks, but also the offices of three Governors who served between 1894 and 1906. After that time, the present Capitol Building accommodated the office of the Governor as it does today. The building then became the Library and Museum Building, and upon completion of the current State Library in 1931, served as the Pennsylvania State Museum until the present Museum and State Archives complex was built in 1964. Restored in the mid 1990's, the Old Museum Building, also known as the Capitol Annex, was renamed the Matthew J. Ryan (1932-2003) Legislative Office Building, in honor of the legislator who was the longest serving Speaker of the House in Pennsylvania history.

WALK DOWN THE HILL ONTO 3RD STREET AND TURN RIGHT, HEADING BACK TOWARDS THE FRONT OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

44. Fulton Bank
200 N 3rd Street



Fulton Bank has been in business since 1882; this Art Deco scraper a fixture in the Harrisburg skyline since the 1920s.

45. Payne-Shoemaker Building
240 N 3rd Street



The economic prosperity enjoyed nationally throughout the 1920's was clearly not lost upon Harrisburg's downtown development. By the decade's climatic conclusion there would rise a new generation of buildings in the city - those not traditionally located at the hub of Market Square nor on Market Street, but instead farther north commanding the view and sharing the prestige of Capitol Park and the Main Capitol Building. So it was that local developer Frank Payne and contractor Raymond Shoemaker built in 1929 the robust art deco-styled high-rise at Third and Pine Streets which became and still is today, a desirable address for lawyers and lobbyists. Designed by noted Harrisburg architect Clayton Lapple and logically dubbed the Payne-Shoemaker Building, the structure preceded what could be considered its sister building to the south, the 19-story, also art deco-styled, Harrisburger Hotel which was completed in 1930. These building were to Harrisburg as New York City's Chrysler and Empire State Buildings were to Manhattan, all built at the same time during a period of frenzied development and standing as symbols to the economic exuberance at the end of the 1920's. The Payne-Shoemaker/Harrisburger Hotel grouping is also important because it represents that period when Harrisburg's skyline was dramatically pushed upward as necessitated by the rapid appreciation of its real estate, giving initial shape to the urbanized cityscape of today.

46. Pine Street Presbyterian Church
310 N 3rd Street



This church was designed in the English Gothic style in 1859. The building was renovated in 1926 when the roof was raised, creating a striking clerestory space. The vast sanctuary features richly carved woodwork, exposed beams and rafters, beautifully executed stained glass windows and fine acoustics.

YOU HAVE RETURNED TO YOUR TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE FOOT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

A Walking Tour of Lancaster, Pennsylvania

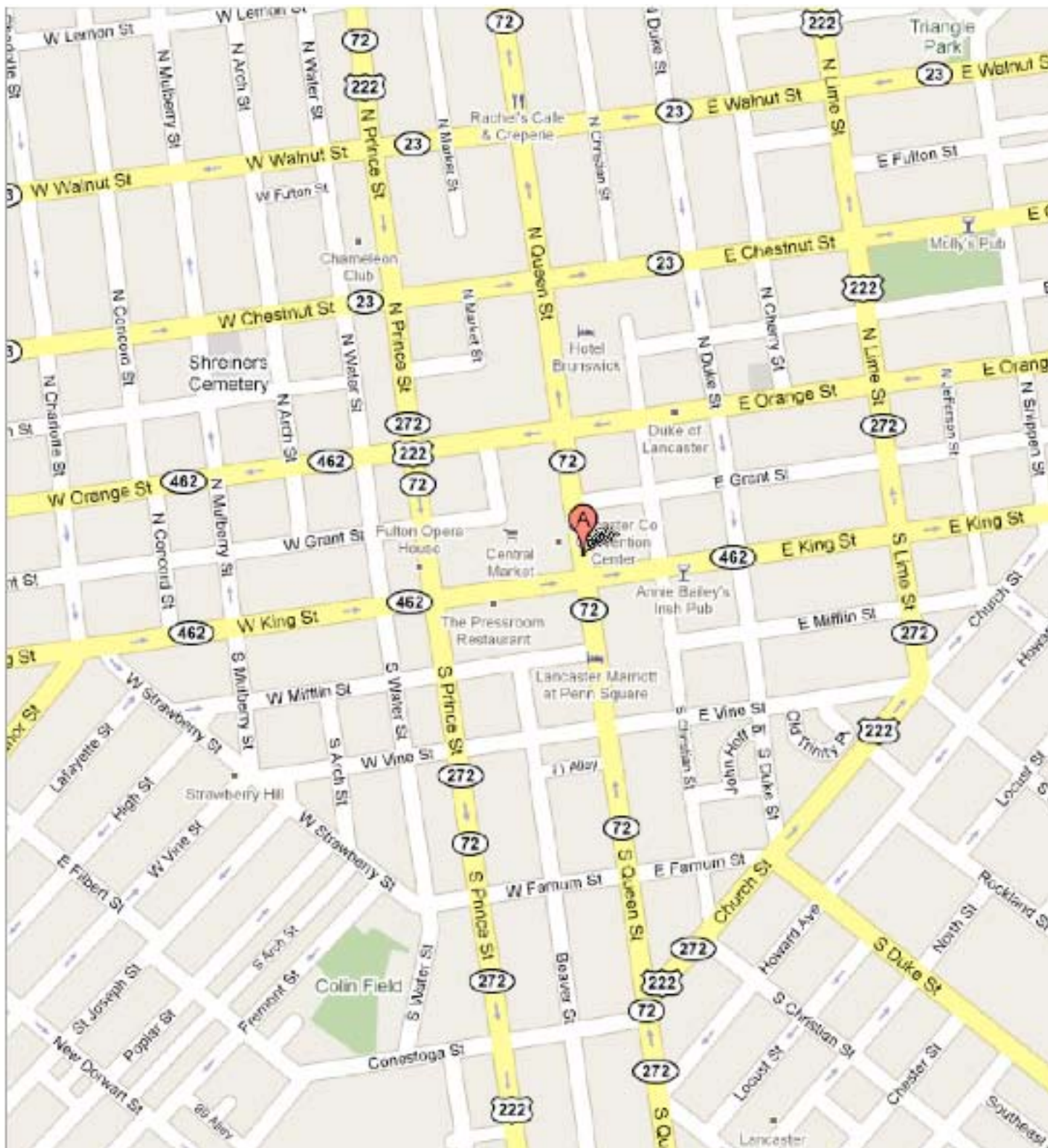
Most of the land that would become the City of Lancaster was owned by Andrew Hamilton. The settlement here was known as “Hickory Town” and dated to 1709. Andrew’s son James was deeded 500 acres of this land in 1733, and designed the layout of the city in a plan of straight streets and rectangular property lots. Lancaster thus became the first inland city in the United States. Still very much linking to England, the new town adopted the symbol of the red rose from the mother country. The town became a borough in 1742 and a chartered city in 1818.

During the Revolutionary War, Lancaster was an important munitions center, and when the British captured Philadelphia the Continental Congress headed here, the largest inland city in America at the time. The Congress only stayed a day, however, September 27, 1777, before moving on to York where they could put the Susquehanna River between them and the British.

The colonial city owed its early prosperity to its strategic position at a transportation crossroads. After the American Revolution, the city of Lancaster became an iron-foundry center. Two of the most common products needed by pioneers to settle the Frontier were manufactured in Lancaster: the Conestoga wagon and the Pennsylvania long rifle. The Conestoga wagon was named after the Conestoga River, which runs through the city.

In 1795 the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike opened, linking the two cities. It was considered the first engineered long-distance road in the United States, designed by Scottish engineer John Loudon MacAdam. It became the first paved road in the country and later a link in the Lincoln Highway, the first transcontinental road.

Our walking tour will head right down that historic road in the center of Lancaster, starting in a town square that existed in the original platting of the town as “Centre Square” but is known today as Penn Square...



1. *Soldiers and Sailors Monument*
northeast corner of Penn Square at King Street and Queen Street



The *Soldier and Sailor Monument* has stood as the symbolic centerpiece of Lancaster since July 4, 1874. The monument's original intention was to pay tribute to Lancastrian Union soldiers killed during the American Civil War but has since come to represent those killed in all American conflicts. The *Soldiers and Sailors Monument* stands on the exact spot where the Second Continental Congress met during the Revolutionary War on September 27, 1777, in the old Lancaster Courthouse. The courthouse burned down in 1784. Lewis Haldy designed the 43-foot tall Gothic Revival monument of Rhode Island granite. The monument has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since April 2, 1973.

CROSS THE STREET TO THE LANCASTER VISITORS CENTER AND BEGIN YOUR TOUR OF PENN SQUARE, WALKING CLOCKWISE.

2. The Lancaster Cultural History Museum
13 West King Street



Originally commissioned as “a public office house” in 1795, this three-and-one-half-story brick building laid in Flemish bond, is one of Lancaster’s most important Georgian structures. The building features decorative accents cut in stone, including arches, keystones and belt courses. The business of the Commonwealth was conducted here when Lancaster was the capital of the state from 1799 to 1812 and later served as Lancaster’s City Hall from 1854 until 1930. Now a museum and visitor center, it has also been used as a Masonic lodge meeting hall, a post office and a library. It is the oldest building on Penn Square.

3. Central Market
northwest corner of Penn Square



A market has operated in this vicinity since Lancaster's founding in 1730, making Central Market the oldest continuously operating farmer's market in the United States. The current building dates to 1889 and was constructed of locally produced brick with twin towers and a centered gable. One of the best examples of Romanesque Revival architecture in Lancaster County, it sits on a base of rock-faced brownstone with similar decoration given to window heads and sills. It was designed by Philadelphia architect James H. Warner.

4. Griest Building
8 North Queen Street



At 14 stories and 187 feet, the Griest Building is Lancaster's only classical skyscraper. Faced in Indiana limestone and terra cotta on the top two floors, it was designed in the Beaux Arts style in 1925 by Lancaster's most prominent architect C. Emlen Urban. There are Corinthian pilasters at the ground level and at the twelfth floor. When constructed the Griest Building was a showcase of local craftsmanship; the interior featured a large two-story lobby with Tennessee marble floors and Italian marble railings and wall bases. The walls and ceilings were decorated with fresco-covered plaster. The original interior design has been significantly altered.

William Walton Griest was an influential Republican Congressman and president of the Lancaster Public Utilities. The Hirsch Building was demolished to make way for this building at the town's most important intersection in 1924. It was constructed to house the offices of The Conestoga Traction Company, The Edison Electric Company, and The Lancaster Gas Light and Fuel Company.

CROSS OVER QUEEN STREET AND KING STREET TO CONTINUE AROUND PENN SQUARE.

5. Lancaster County Convention Center
southeast corner of Penn Square



Anchoring Downtown Lancaster and boldly incorporating the 110-year-old Beaux Arts facade of the historic former Watt & Shand department store, the integrated convention center / hotel facility offers a combined 90,000 square feet of meeting space and the latest technology for conventions, events, and trade shows. Designed by C. Emlen Urban with four imposing stories of buff brick with elaborate terra cotta and marble ornamentation, this Watt & Shand icon anchored downtown retail from 1898 until 1995. The original Watt & Shand store opened on this site in 1878. Its towering columns and ornate facade are a distinguished example of the Beaux-Arts style often used by Urban. Major additions extending west toward South Queen Street were built between 1916 and 1925.

EXIT PENN SQUARE BY WALKING SOUTH ON QUEEN STREET.

6. Jasper Yeates House
24-26 South Queen Street



Built by John Miller, a blacksmith, hardware merchant, land speculator, and founder of the nearby town of Millersville, this Georgian house was built from 1765-1766 and considered the finest in town in its day. The exterior design illustrates the close relation of high-style Lancaster architecture to its Philadelphia relatives.

Two hundred years later the building was no longer recognizable as the one that graced pre-Revolutionary Lancaster streets. A fourth story was added in 1882 and a modern storefront was installed in the 1950s. A major restoration in the 1970s restored the building to its original appearance. It carries the name of Jasper Yeates, attorney and judge, and a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention for ratification of the U.S. Constitution in 1787. Yeates lived here from 1775 to 1817.

7. William Montgomery House
19-21 South Queen Street



This townhouse, thoroughly restored, is one of Lancaster's finest Federal period mansions. Built circa 1804 for William Montgomery, it is the only documented local work by architect Stephen Hills, designer of the first Capitol building in Harrisburg. William Montgomery was a prominent Lancaster attorney with numerous real estate investments. In 1820, he purchased Rock Ford, the former home of General Edward Hand located in Lancaster's Central Park, for use as a tenant farm. The parapeted chimney and fanlight window on the south gable wall are original.

8. Home and Office of Thaddeus Stevens
45-47 South Queen Street



Another complete restoration has brought this building back to the days when it was the home and law office of Lancaster attorney, U.S. Congressman, and abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens from 1843 until his death in 1868. During the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, Stevens served as chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee. After the Civil War, he led the Radical Republicans and pushed for strict enforcement of civil rights for freed African Americans, guiding the passage of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments.

9. Southern Market

100 South Queen Street at southwest corner of Vine Street



The Farmers' Southern Market is the only one of the four major private markets constructed during the 19th century that has remained largely intact. Built in the Queen Anne style in 1888, this large, richly detailed markethouse was the first large scale work by architect C. Emlen Urban, designed when he was only 25 years old. With a width of 90 feet and a length of 250 feet, this large building is spanned by an arched roof. The corner towers have pyramidal roofs with dormer windows. The date "1888" appears in terra cotta within the center pediment, flanked by round medallions containing the heads of a bull and ram -- appropriate ornamentation for a former farmers' market.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS ONE BLOCK TO KING STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

10. 18 East King Street



Throughout the nine-teenth century and for much of the first half of the twentieth century, this first block of East King boasted numerous businesses selling varied merchandise, including shoes, hardware, fruit, groceries, china, furniture, wine, carpets, jewelry and dry goods. This building dates to about 1910 and housed the Stauffer & Breneman clothing store in the 1920s, followed in the 1930s by a men's clothing store owned by Edwin Piersol. The letter "E" that appears in the carved cartouche on the parapet may stand for Mr. Piersol, or his wife Elizabeth. The brick storefront façade is an alteration but the second and third floors are likely original.

11. Lancaster County Courthouse 43 East King Street



This is the third county courthouse; the first two brick buildings stood a block away on Penn Square, then known as Centre Square. The grand building has evolved and expanded through the decades. The oldest section of this monumental cut-stone building was constructed between 1852-1854 in Roman Revival temple form by nationally respected Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan. The T-shaped rear wing was added in 1896 from the pen of local architect James H. Warner. Warner, who designed the Central Market, matched the materials and details of Sloans' original building. In 1927, two wings flanking the exterior staircase were built from designs by C. Emlen Urban to blend with the previous construction. The cupola contains a clock with four dials and a statue of Justice holding scales sits atop the central dome.

12. Farmer's Trust Company 46-52 East King Street



Built for the Farmer's Trust Company in 1929 and designed by Lancaster architect Melvern R. Evans, this bank building reflects the Georgian Revival style of the early twentieth century. The façade of this brick building features three dormers on the mansard roof, set behind a cement balustrade. Two large windows flank the center entry door, which is topped by a decorative cement swag.

TURN RIGHT ON DUKE STREET.

13. Trinity Lutheran Church
31 South Duke Street



Formally organized in 1730, Trinity is the oldest church in Lancaster and one of the oldest in Pennsylvania. The congregation worshipped in a small stone church on Duke of Cumberland Street for thirty years. Construction of the present brick building began in 1761. In 1766 the new church was dedicated with Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America, officiating. The 195-foot tower was added to the Georgian rectangular building in 1794, and the two vestibules were added in 1853.

RETURN TO EAST KING STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

14. Hotel Weber
105 East King Street



The Buck Tavern operated on this site as early as 1765, and later served as the Leopard Hotel until the property was purchased by Samuel R. Weber in 1903. He built the Hotel Weber which later became the King Douglas. The building continued to function as a hotel through the 1980s.

15. 110-112 East King Street



The oldest sections of this building pre-date the American Revolution. The arched dormer windows with applied keystones reflect high-style from the 1700s, while the bracketed cornice beneath the roof reflects a remodeling in the 1800s. The row of shopfront-residences at 106 through 124 East King all pre-date 1810, representing the largest group of buildings from this period still surviving within the city.

16. Demuth Tobacco Shop
114-116 East King Street



This is believed to be the oldest tobacco shop in the U.S. owned continuously by the same family for over two centuries. Established by Christopher Demuth in 1770, it was first remodeled about 1840, and a Victorian store-front was added about 1875. It was remodeled again in 1917 in the Colonial Revival style, designed by C. Emlen Urban.

17. Demuth Foundation
118-120 East King Street



John Messencope, a blacksmith, built this house around 1760. He operated the William Pitt, Earl of Chatham tavern here. By the late 1800s, the building was owned by H.C. Demuth, owner of the tobacco store next door. The renowned modernist artist Charles Demuth moved with his family from 109 North Lime Street to this house in 1889, at the age of six, and died here in 1935. The building now houses the Demuth Museum, accessed through a side alleyway leading to the rear courtyard and gardens.

18. Bausman House
121 East King Street



William Bausman, a German settler, created this cut-sandstone five-bay façade house with Georgian features in 1762; it is unique in an area dominated by brick buildings. Bausman became prominent in Lancaster's Colonial-era government and served as Chief Burgess (a position comparable to the

modern office of mayor) and also ran a tavern next door. A datestone lies between two second-floor windows and, at the corner of the cornice, the sculpted head of an “eavesdropper” peers down at pedestrians.

19. Messencope House
124 East King Street



Built as a residence in 1802, this structure is one of the latest pure Georgian house styles in Lancaster City, seen in the brick watertable and the belt course between the first and second floors. Although the first-floor façade was altered in the 1870s, its Georgian features were restored in 1978. Showing how new and old architecture can sympathetically co-exist in Lancaster, the adjoining brick building at 126 East King, housing law offices, was constructed in 1983-1984.

20. Excelsior Hall
125 East King Street



John Sprenger established a brewery on this site in the 1850s. In 1873, he built Excelsior Hall next door, which functioned as a beer hall, public hall, meeting hall, and occasional hotel. The family lost the properties, some of the most valuable private holdings in the town at a sheriff's sale in 1880, and the Sprenger Brewery moved to a new site at South Lime and Locust Streets. Meanwhile this became home to the Westenberger, Maley, and Myers furniture store. Excelsior Hall's ornate Victorian façade and mansard roof were restored by the City of Lancaster in the 1990s.

21. Sign of the Ship
171 East King Street



This Colonial tavern, built in 1761, picked up a Victorian storefront and third-story mansard roof a century later. In the 1880s, the property housed George Brady's bread and cake bakery; the baking was done in the rear wing along North Lime Street. Fisher & Brothers grocery store became the occupant in the 1890s. The building was severely damaged by fire in 2002 but was quickly restored.

22. 204 East King Street



This is the oldest building on the block, erected in the 1780s. It was a fashionable home as evidenced by the dormer windows with rounded tops, keystones over the windows, the belt course between the first and second floors, and a brick watertable. The house seen today is the result of an enlargement in 1815.

23. 208 East King Street



This little building only dates to the 1920s and is a whimsical example of the Colonial Revival style that gripped America in the beginning of the last century. There is a broken pediment over the entry door, topped with an urn. Just above is a miniature three-part Palladian window. The windows, including the modern glass storefronts on the ground floor are decorated with stone keystones and angled bricks.

24. 212-212A East King Street



This building was constructed in 1860, but picked up its current Romanesque form in the 1890s when architect C. Emlen Urban moved here. Urban lived in this building until 1914.

**25. Moose Home
224 East King Street**



This two-story, multi-hued brick meeting hall was built in 1931. Its Colonial Revival façade is characterized by the twin arched entries and concrete ornamentation above the windows and doors.

**26. William Peiper Mansion
235 East King Street**



This was the home of Colonel William Peiper, cashier of the Lancaster County National Bank. He started the house, constructed of red pressed brick, in 1879 but died suddenly in 1881 before it could be finished. His widow took on the task of putting the finishing touches of a rare Eastlake house in Lancaster. The façade presents elaborate brownstone carvings, incised trim around the windows, and use of ornamental iron. After Mrs. Peiper's death in 1914 the building was sold in to a local fraternal organization.

27. Eastern Market
308 East King Street



Built on the site of the Colonial era Indian Queen tavern, this is one of five Victorian-era markethouses that once served Lancaster. Constructed in 1883 in the Second Empire style with a three-story corner tower with bell-curved roof, it was designed by builder-architect John Evans. When first opened, Eastern Market contained 168 farmers' stalls and 23 butchers' stalls. When Eastern Market closed in 1927, large plate-glass display windows were added when the and used as an automobile salesroom. An outdoor summer farmer's market was reintroduced at the site in 2006.

28. Fairmount Hotel
402 East King Street



Edward Stewart built this brick inn in 1807; the oldest structure along the 400 block. The dormer windows and brick watertable are original. It continued to operate almost 200 years - until 2002 - and is one of Lancaster's few early tavern buildings that still survives.

29. 409 East King Street



This excellent Colonial Revival example from the early 1900s has an elliptical fanlight and leaded-glass sidelights surrounding the entry door, an address stone to the left of the doorway, and an oval 1915 datestone on the gable-end wall above the side porch.

30. 419 East King Street



Dating from 1895, this brick building is an excellent example of the Chateausque style, resembling a castle or French chateau, with a steep pyramidal roof and a railing along the ridge, and beige cut-stone frames surrounding the windows and door. Part of the eastern section of the original building was demolished to make way for construction of the adjacent movie theatre.

31. King Theater 423 East King Street



Built between 1948 and 1950 as the King Theatre, this Art Deco entertainment center featured marble decoration at the lobby entry. The tall front wall makes this one-story building appear to have a second floor, while the brickwork in the central section gives the wall an accordion-like appearance. In an early “adaptive reuse” project, this theater was converted into 43 senior citizen apartments about 1990.

**TURN AN WALK ONE-HALF BLOCK BACK TO PLUM STREET AND TURN RIGHT.
TURN LEFT ON ORANGE STREET.**

32. Colonial Mansion northwest corner of Orange Street and Shippen Street



This house, of true Georgian style, was built about 1750. John Passmore, first mayor of Lancaster, occupied the house at one time.

TURN RIGHT ON SHIPPEN STREET. TURN LEFT ON MARION STREET. TURN RIGHT ON LIME STREET.

**33. Lancaster Mansion of Art
135 North Lime Street**



Currently the home of the Lancaster Museum of Art, the Grubb Mansion is one of Lancaster County's best examples of the Greek Revival style. It was built in 1845 by ironmaster Clement Bates Grubb. The house still sits on its own city block, now known as Musser Park. The museum was founded in 1965 in the building.

WALK SOUTH ON LIME STREET BACK TO ORANGE STREET AND CROSS IT.

**34. John Black Mansion
47 North Lime Street**



This is one of the few examples of the Greek Revival style in Lancaster. Built in 1852, this mansion's classical details include the entry porch supported by thick Tuscan columns and the sidelights flanking the front door. The house was remodeled in the 1880s to add elements of the newly fashionable Queen Anne style, including the multi-paned window sash and ornamental chimneys.

35. Frank Furness House
24 North Lime Street



This is Lancaster's only known work by the celebrated Philadelphia Victorian architect Frank Furness. Furness was famous for his picturesque train stations, banks, churches and ornate homes. This L-shaped brick house from 1886-1888 features a combination of gabled and hipped roofs, a side porch with bracketed posts, and a sandstone water table.

WALK NORTH ON LIME STREET BACK TO ORANGE STREET AND TURN LEFT.

36. Shippen House
northwest corner of Orange Street and Lime Street



This is the site of a house occupied from 1751-1781 by Edward Shippen; lawyer, judge, Chairman Committee of Observation, and grand-father of Peggy Shippen, who would marry Benedict Arnold. An earlier occupant was Thomas Cookson, first Burgess of Lancaster Borough.

37. Reuben Baer Mansion
141 East Orange Street



This residence was built in 1874 for Reuben Baer, a partner in the firm that published the popular *Baer's Almanac*. It is Lancaster's best example of an asymmetrical Italianate villa.

38. First Presbyterian Church
140 East Orange Street



The earliest mention of a Presbyterian ministry in Lancaster dates from 1742. For many years, services were held in the first Lancaster County Courthouse, which once stood in Penn Square. The church acquired part of its present lot in 1763, and the first building on the site was built in 1770. The current Greek Revival building was built in 1851. President James Buchanan and Congressman Thaddeus Stevens were both members here.

39. Hamilton Club
106 East Orange Street



Named in honor of James Hamilton, a prominent political figure in Colonial America and planner of the City of Lancaster, the Hamilton Club was founded in 1889 by 31 prominent citizens seeking a private place to gather in the City of Lancaster. From 1889-1899 the Club leased a building at 39 North Duke Street; from 1899 - 1912, it was located at 37 East Orange Street; in 1912 members purchased the current building, constructed in 1890 as a private residence for Catherine Haldeman Long. It is considered the earliest domestic example of the “Chateausque” style in Lancaster County.

40. St. James Episcopal Church

119 North Duke Street, at northeast corner of East Orange Street



The congregation was founded in 1744 and the original structure was built between 1746 and 1753; this building was begun in 1820 as a Federal style brick building but was covered in the 1880s with dark pressed brick to give it a Romanesque look. George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was vestryman. Buried in the walled cemetery, just west of Cherry Street, are the patriots Edward Shippen, William Atlee, Edward Hand, and Jasper Yeates. It is the most intact eighteenth-century cemetery within city limits.

41. Reformed Church

40 East Orange Street



A congregation of German, Swiss, and French settlers formed about 1729 and the log church they built here in 1736 was Lancaster's first. It was followed by a stone building in 1753 and this brick church in 1854. Philip Otterbein, William Hendel, and Henry Harbaugh were eminent pastors.

TURN RIGHT ON QUEEN STREET. TURN LEFT ON CHESTNUT STREET.

42. Davidson Building

11-17 West Chestnut Street



This golden brick store and apartment building was designed by C. Emlen Urban and constructed in 1898 for Long and Davidson, wholesale shoe dealers. It features terra cotta decorations and a metal cornice.

43. Miller & Hartman Building
21-23 West Chestnut Street



Built in 1873 as Miller & Hartman, wholesale grocery store and warehouse, this building has Lancaster's only intact cast iron storefront.

44. Lancaster Post Office
50 West Chestnut Street



A monumental Beaux Arts building constructed in 1929, this building displays classical motifs of pilasters, dentiled cornice and stylized eagle on its limestone façade.

Detour: To see some of Lancaster's most beautiful Victorian residences, continue on Chestnut Street; otherwise turn left on Prince Street and pick up the tour at Stop 54.

45. St. John's Episcopal Church
321 West Chestnut Street, at northwest corner of Mulberry Street



St. John's was founded in 1853 at its present location on Chestnut and Mulberry Streets. It was the first Episcopal congregation in Pennsylvania to be established without a pew rental system, and so was called St. John's Free Church. Wealthy and poor parishioners were able to come together as equals in their worship of God, an unusual practice at that time for Episcopal congregations. The original Brick Gothic church building was constructed in 1853 and rebuilt in 1938, after a fire. The Parish House, located just to the west, is an excellent example of Gothic residential architecture.

46. Thaddeus Stevens Girls High School
northeast corner of Chestnut and Charlotte Streets



This beautiful three-story building was designed in the Beaux Arts style by C. Emlen Urban. Now an apartment building, this former public school features a third floor auditorium with French Renaissance style plasterwork.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH CHARLOTTE STREET.

47. 233 North Charlotte Street



Designed by Philadelphia architects Hazelhurst and Huckels, this elaborate Queen Anne style house was constructed in 1883-1885 for William Zahm Sener, a wealthy businessman.

48. Charles Steinman Foltz House
249 North Charlotte Street



The three-story brick-and-stucco house displays the projecting eaves and simple finishes characteristic of the popular Arts and Crafts movement. The house was constructed in 1897-1899, from designs by William Pritchett, Jr.

TURN LEFT ON WALNUT STREET.

49. 412-422 West Walnut Street



These six dwellings were built by Barton B. Martin in 1883, for speculative rental and resale purposes. This is one of the best preserved Victorian rows of houses in Lancaster. Fine Italianate style details include the bracketed cornices, arched and ornamented hood molds over the windows, and bracketed entry hoods.

TURN LEFT ON LANCASTER AVENUE.

50. 238 Lancaster Avenue



Constructed in 1893 as the Western Methodist Episcopal Church, this Gothic Revival style building combines the massing of the Perpendicular Gothic style and wooden ornamental details in the simpler Carpenter Gothic style. Highlights include the two towers and a large Gothic multi-arched window.

TURN LEFT ON CHESTNUT STREET.

**51. Jonas B. Martin Mansion
423 West Chestnut Street**



Queen Anne style details are evident in this house constructed in the 1880s. The multi-intersecting gables, projecting dormers, and ornate chimney stacks are just some of the lavish ornamental features of this building. It was built for the brother of lumber baron Barton B. Martin whose house was...

52. West Lawn
403 West Chestnut Street



This three-story mansion is one of Lancaster County's finest examples of the Second Empire style, and one of the outstanding vilas in Pennsylvania. It was constructed in 1873-1874 for Barton B. Martin, a wealthy lumber and coal merchant, and real estate developer. Notable features include the mansard roof with dormer windows, window caps with console brackets, and reconstructed porch with Corinthian columns.

53. McComony Mansion
402 West Chestnut Street



This Queen Anne style house was built in 1883. This mansion displays half-timbered gables, clustered chimney stacks, stained glass window, and an original entry porch.

WALK EAST ON CHESTNUT STREET TO REJOIN THE TOUR AT PRINCE STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

54. Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House
123 North Prince Street



This building has been the home of the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County since 1966, when a group of preservation advocates saved it from being demolished as part of an urban renewal project. Soon afterward, the house was extensively renovated to reflect its appearance in the 18th century.

The house was once the home of Andrew Ellicott, a surveyor who completed Pierre L'Enfant's plan for Washington, D.C. In 1803, Meriwether Lewis visited Ellicott to learn the latest surveying techniques in preparation for his 1804 expedition with William Clark. An exhibition in the house recounts key moments in Ellicott's career.

55. **Fulton Opera House** **12 North Prince Street**



Christopher Hager, a Lancaster merchant and civic leader, had a dream - to create a building that would serve as a community center for meetings, lectures, concerts, and theatrical performances. He commissioned the renowned Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan to create this building, which was erected in 1852. Named Fulton Hall, after the county's steam engine pioneer, Robert Fulton, it was built on the foundation of Lancaster's pre-Revolutionary jail, where in 1763, a vigilante gang known as the "Paxtang Boys" massacred the last of the Conestoga Indians being held there for their protection. This was a monumental event throughout the colonies and became the subject matter for the first plays ever written on American soil - *A Dialogue Between Andrew Trueman and Thomas Zealot About the Killing the Indians at Cannestogoe and Lancaster and The Paxton Boys, a Farce*. The exterior wall of the jail courtyard is now the back wall of the theatre.

From a meeting hall, to the "Queen of the Roadhouses" through vaudeville, the movies, near destruction, salvation and on to the cutting edge of contemporary theatre, the history of the Fulton Opera House, considered to be the nation's oldest continuously operating theatre, is one of only eight theatres to be named a National Historic Landmark. Many of the "greats" of the American and International stage have performed on her boards. The list is extensive and includes most of the Barrymore family, Sarah Bernhardt, W. C. Fields, Alfred Lunt, Al Jolson, and Irene Dunne, Mark Twain, a young actress named Helen Brown (later known as Helen Hayes), Marcel Marceau and hundreds more.

TURN AND WALK BACK TO ORANGE STREET. TURN RIGHT. TURN RIGHT ON QUEEN STREET.

56. Eichholtz Building
43-45 North Queen Street



This 1925 building was constructed of “Straub blocks,” a type of cement building material developed in Lancaster. The façade has a streamlined look that reflects tastes of the day. The first tenant in this building was the Ross Store, Lancaster’s first chain department store.

57. Reilly Brothers & Raub Building
44 North Queen Street



This building has one of the most intact original storefronts along this stretch of North Queen, the oldest retail block in the city. Built in 1911 as a hardware store, it was designed by C. Emlen Urban in a French Renaissance style. While the city’s other commercial buildings typically used brick, tile and terra cotta, this refined façade employs granite, Indiana limestone and copper. The original metal signage appears just above the storefront opening, while the tall paired windows on the upper floors are separated by copper friezes.

58. New Era Building
39-41 North Queen Street



This circa 1890 Queen Anne style brick building is crowned by a cornice of corbelled brick, wood and pressed metal with a center pediment framing a sunburst motif, beneath which is the original “New Era” signage. Designed initially to be a tavern, the building was sold before construction was completed to the New Era printing company.

59. Shaub's Shoe Store
20 North Queen Street



Built in 1929, this store represents one of the most intact Art Deco style buildings in Lancaster. It is also among the oldest businesses in the city to be owned by the same family and operated continuously at the original site. Art Deco ornamentation includes the decorative geometric band along the roof cornice, the cast metal enframing the second floor, the lamp hanging above the arched doorway to the right, and the rich inlaid wood panels inside the display windows.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN PENN SQUARE.

A Walking Tour of Lebanon, Pennsylvania

from walkthetown.com

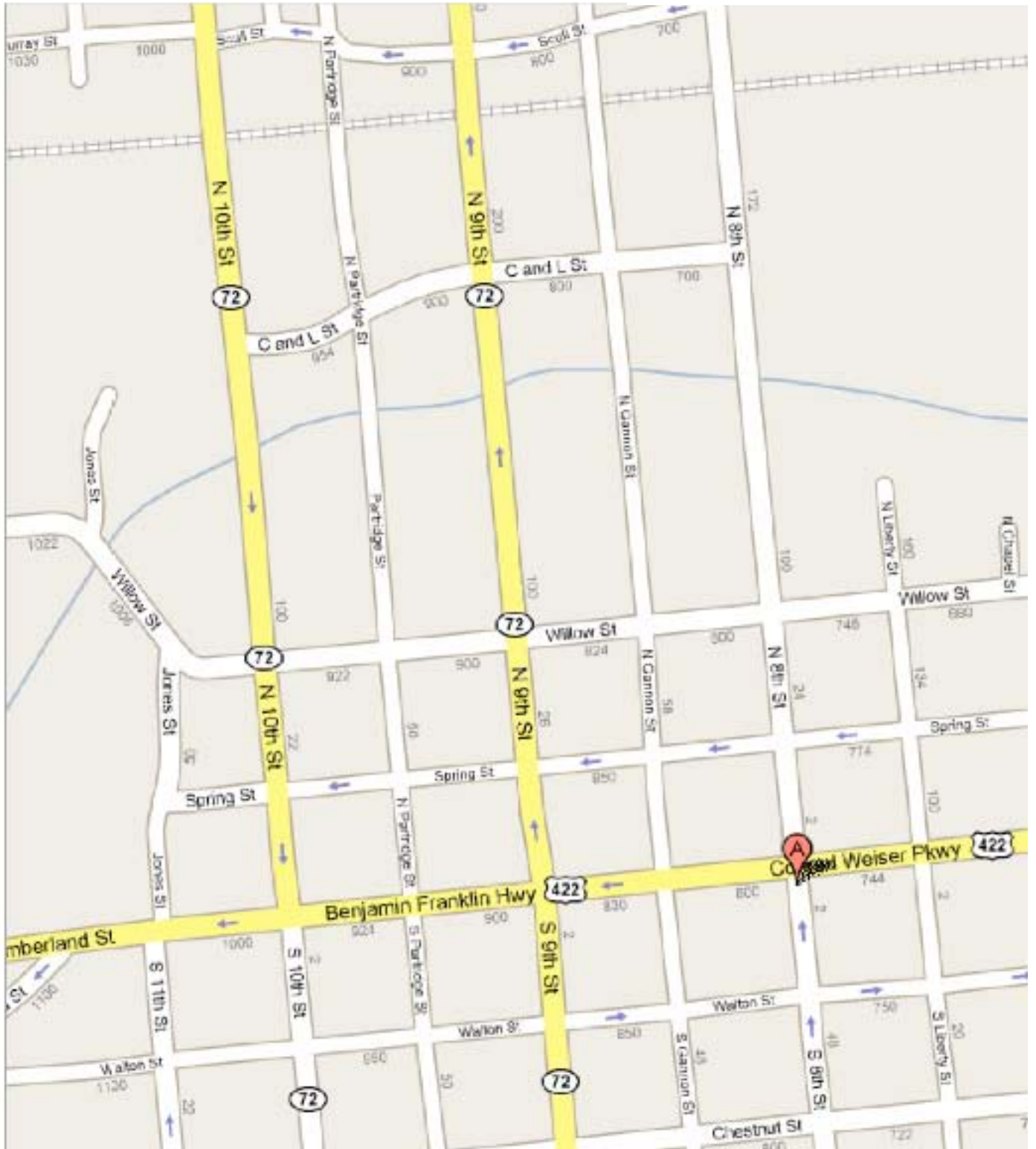
Originally occupied by Algonquin Indian Tribes, the Lebanon Valley was part of a 1681 land-grant by King Charles II of England to William Penn. Pennsylvania was described as a place to go for religious sovereignty and inexpensive land. First settled in 1723, Lebanon County's initial colonists, prior to 1720, were Scotch-Irish. By 1729, the predominant settlers were German. Some worked as missionaries and others seeking religious freedom came for the land.

The Lebanon Valley went through a terrible period during the French-Indian War. Forts were constructed in an attempt to stop attacks, but Indian attacks continued until 1763. The Revolutionary War was significant in Lebanon history as well. British and Hessian prisoners were held captive in the region and worked for the Cornwall Furnace, making cannons and munitions.

By 1790, most of the German settlers, who had immigrated to Lebanon County for religious freedom, were of the middle class. These Germans became known as the Pennsylvania Dutch, and they included such groups as the Mennonites, the Dunkers, the German Reformed, the Lutherans and Moravians. The Pennsylvania Dutch built farming communities and churches, bringing ministers and educators to the community. These people and their way of life had a great influence on the industry, farming, religion and other qualities of life that Lebanon knows today.

George Steitz is given credit for laying out the present city of Lebanon in the 1740s. The town was located in what was then Lebanon Township in Lancaster County and was commonly called Steitz Town or Steiza, after its proprietor. The village was renamed Lebanon in 1758 and became the county seat when Lebanon County was created by an Act of Assembly in 1813 from portions of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties. Lebanon, the county seat, received its charter as a borough in 1821 and as a city in 1885.

This walking tour will begin at the former Market Square at Cumberland Street and Ninth Street where you find free parking in the municipal lot...



1. Municipal Parking Lot
southeast corner of 9th Street and Cumberland Street



This was Market Square in Lebanon, which was lined with wooden sheds into the late 19th century. The market stood on either side of Cumberland Street, making available the finest of Lebanon County produce. The parking lot is the site of the annual Bologna Drop every New Year's eve.

BEGIN ON S 9TH STREET, ACROSS FROM THE PARKING LOT AND APPROACH CUMBERLAND STREET FROM THE SOUTH.

2. American House
25 S. 9th Street



Now an assisted living facility, the American House was long a public hostelry. Its fine stone front elevation still bears two stones which tell much of the story of its erection before the American Revolution in 1771, inscribed in German. The third story was added in 1855 when it was owned by Dr. John Gloninger.

3. Lincoln Republican Club
17 S. 9th Street



The Lincoln Republican Club was established in 1935; the brick Federal-style building dates to 1941.

4. Standard Motor Car Company building
15 S. 9th Street



This building was once the dealership of the Standard Motor Car Co. that was organized in 1922 from the old Standard Steel Car Company that was in existence from 1913.

5. Cavalry Chapel
9 S. 9th Street



Founded by actors just after the Civil War, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was originally known as the Jolly Corks. This building once served as the lodge for the BPOE.

6. Filbert's Store
southwest corner of Cumberland Street and S. 9th Street



This corner was the site of Philip Greenawalt's home. A native of Germany, Greenawalt came to America in 1749 and settled first in Lancaster County. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was commissioned Colonel of the first battalion of Lancaster County and fought alongside George Washington at Trenton and Princeton and Brandywine and Valley Forge. Greenawalt died in 1802 and afterwards the double-story frame building was converted into a string of stores and businesses. Its current appearance dates to extensive improvements made in the 1890s for Filbert's wholesale liquor house, absent a corner turret.

TURN LEFT ON CUMBERLAND STREET.

**7. Stoy Museum/Cumberland County Historical Society
924 Cumberland Street**



The original front portion of the Stoy Museum was built in 1773 as a home for Dr. William Henry Stoy, a local minister and prominent Revolutionary War doctor. The upstairs rooms were used as Lebanon County's first courthouse when the county was established in 1813. James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, practiced law there as a young attorney. John Andrew Shulze was the new county's first prothonotary and later became the sixth Governor of Pennsylvania.

**8. Swan Tavern
1002 Cumberland Street**



This Revolutionary-era hostelry was the Swan Tavern when George Washington slept here during the summer of 1792. For much of the next two hundred years, it took on the name of its famous patron - the George Washington Tavern.

TURN RIGHT ON S 10TH STREET.

**9. Moravian Church
29 N 10th Street**



The Moravian Church in Lebanon County dates to 1747. On December 19, 1848, just 100 years after its formal organization, the congregation moved to the center of Lebanon. Within its first year a sanctuary at 10th & Spring Streets was consecrated.

On June 2, 1853, the parsonage built on the north side of the building was completed. The church building was completely destroyed by fire on June 29, 1858 but within a year a second building was completed and consecrated on June 5, 1859. The congregation moved to South Lebanon Township in 2005.

10. Stevens Towers

930 Willow Street; southeast corner of S 10th Street



Stevens Towers, a state-of-the-art place for Lebanon County seniors to live incorporates the old bell tower from the Stevens School.

TURN RIGHT ON WILLOW STREET.

11. Nevin Hall

931 Willow Street



Nevin Hall, with a Second Empire mansard roof, dates to 1886.

12. St. John's Reformed Church

925 Willow Street



This handsome brownstone church was built in 1859.

13. YMCA
901 Willow Street



Now an assisted living facility, the ornate neoclassical brick building was the YMCA when it opened in 1906.

14. New Life Chapel
100 N 9th Street



The main section of this church building dates to 1867.

TURN RIGHT ON N 9TH STREET.

15. Zion Lutheran Church
28 N 9th Street



This lovely brick church on a rough-faced stone base dates to 1874.

RETURN TO WILLOW STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

16. Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
northwest corner of Willow Street and N 8th Street



On this site in 1766 was erected the first church and school house in the City of Lebanon. On the tower of this building hangs a bell cast in 1773 which proclaimed in Lebanon County the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The first regular pastor of this church, Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, was president of the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States and Speaker of the first House of Representatives. The corner stone of this building was laid in 1796 and consecrated two years later. It was renovated to a 2-story structure in 1848.

TURN LEFT ON N 8TH STREET.

17. Salem Lutheran Church/Schmauck Memorial Chapel
119 N 8th Street



The cornerstone for this Tudor-Gothic structure was laid in 1898 and it was built entirely of stone, steel, copper, and slate. It provides lofty arches and a vaulted roof. The altar, reredos, stair and balcony rails, pulpit, baptismal font, and lectern were all hand carved. In 1928, the chapel was renovated and the Skinner organ installed. The organ was modernized in 1995.

**18. Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad Station (also known as C & L Depot)
161 N. 8th Street**



The operation of the Cornwall iron ore mines - one of the world's great iron mines and oldest continuously operated mine in the New World - and furnaces were acquired by Robert Coleman, who later passed controlling interest to his great grandson, Robert Habersham Coleman. As production increased and the markets expanded, the Coleman family acknowledged the need for rail service. In 1853, R.W. Coleman, William Coleman, and G. Dawson Coleman formed the North Lebanon Railroad, later renamed the Cornwall Railroad Company, to connect the ore hills to the Union Canal landings in Lebanon. In 1883, as even wider markets were sought, R.H. Coleman built the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad which ran from Lebanon to Cornwall and through the Conewago Hills to Elizabethtown. The railroad was built to connect holdings to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Conewago, thereby opening Cornwall and Lebanon to markets in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and west. Both of these lines provided passenger service throughout the county and to two favorite local picnic and recreation areas, the Mount Gretna Park and Penryn Park.

The 1883 station was designed by architect George Watson Hewitt, in partnership with his brother William. William was for many years Dean of Architects in Philadelphia, having designed such structures as the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Academy of Fine Arts, and Hahnemann Hospital.

Architecturally, this structure represents an outstanding example of late nineteenth century eclectic Victorian architecture. The combination of Flemish, Romanesque and Chateausque architecture offers an interesting blend of Victorian styles in terra cotta. The wealth of the builder, Robert Coleman allowed an architectural quality unique among small town railroad stations. It is also unusual that a grand structure such as the Cornwall and Lebanon Station was built for a railroad with only 22 miles of track.

**TURN AND WALK BACK SOUTH ALONG 8TH STREET TO CUMBERLAND STREET
AND TURN LEFT.**

19. First National Bank
760 Cumberland Street



This neoclassical bank with engaged fluted columns was built in 1914.

20. Wertz Candies
718 Cumberland Street



The Wertz family has been churning out hand-made candies since 1931 when William Wertz made his first chocolates. Wertz is famous for its Opera Fudge, a Lebanon tradition that dates to the days when the City had an Opera House and patrons would routinely stop in for candy while walking down Cumberland Street. Opera fudge is not a fudge at all. It is a deliciously rich, creamy fondant made with heavy cream from our local dairy, delicately flavored with vanilla and coated in pure chocolate liquor. Wertz Candies was featured on the popular television series, *Dirty Jobs*.

TURN AROUND AND RETURN TO 8TH STREET. TURN LEFT.

21. Samler Building
northwest corner of Cumberland Street and 8th Street



This trademark building of downtown Lebanon feature the City's first elevator when it opened.

22. Sirro's Italian Ice
7 S 8th Street



This brick building dating to 1876 is typical of the Italianate commercial structures that sprouted in downtown Lebanon in the years following the Civil War. Note the fanciful cornice.

23. Lebanon Farmers Market
35 S 8th Street



This was the site of the Lebanon County courthouse and jail that gained national notoriety in 1879 during the trial of the Blue Eyed Six, a band of business associates who conspired to murder an indigent neighbor for \$8,000 in insurance money. At the time it was common to purchase assessment life insurance on people in whom one had no legal interest, a practice which was ended by law after this case. The six conspirators, who coincidentally all had blue eyes leading to catchy moniker in the press, were all convicted after a six-month trial. Five were hanged in the courtyard here. Fire destroyed the structure just a few years later.

After the fiery destruction of the Lebanon County Jail, construction began on the Market House. In 1892 after nearly a two-year construction process the Lebanon Farmers Market was dedicated. Chickens, fresh produce, eggs, beef and milk were easily available and farm fresh at the Lebanon Market since it was one of the first places in Lebanon County to offer cold storage and refrigeration.

In addition to the farmers market, the Market House has been occupied by a varied tenant list over the years. From the Lebanon Family Theatre featuring almost daily Vaudeville performances in the early days to being the home of the Crestview Secretarial School in the 1950s, the Market House has been home to many. But its longest tenant was the S. Kantor Sewing Company that operated in the building from the 1930s until just a few years ago. Lebanon had over 60 sewing factories at one time, but the S. Kantor is one of Lebanon's only remaining sewing companies. Other tenants have included Parry Printing and the Lebanon Stamp and Coin. In 2007 the 30,000-square foot historic facility, occupying nearly one-half the block, was restored to its original 1892 Farm Market Building appearance.

24. Edible Arrangements
37 S 8th Street



An attractive terra cotta facade marks this 1888 commercial building.

RETURN TO CUMBERLAND STREET AND TURN LEFT.

25. Mann Building
815-817 Cumberland Street



This ornate commercial building was constructed in 1900 and housed the Farmers Trust bank for many decades.

26. Lebanon National Bank
northeast corner of Cumberland Street and 9th Street



On this corner William Moore lived in a stone house in the early 1800s. Moore was instrumental in establishing the first bank in Lebanon, and became its first president. A substantial brick bank was erected here in the 1880s, eventually replaced with the present neoclassical building.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Reading, Pennsylvania

from walkthetown.com

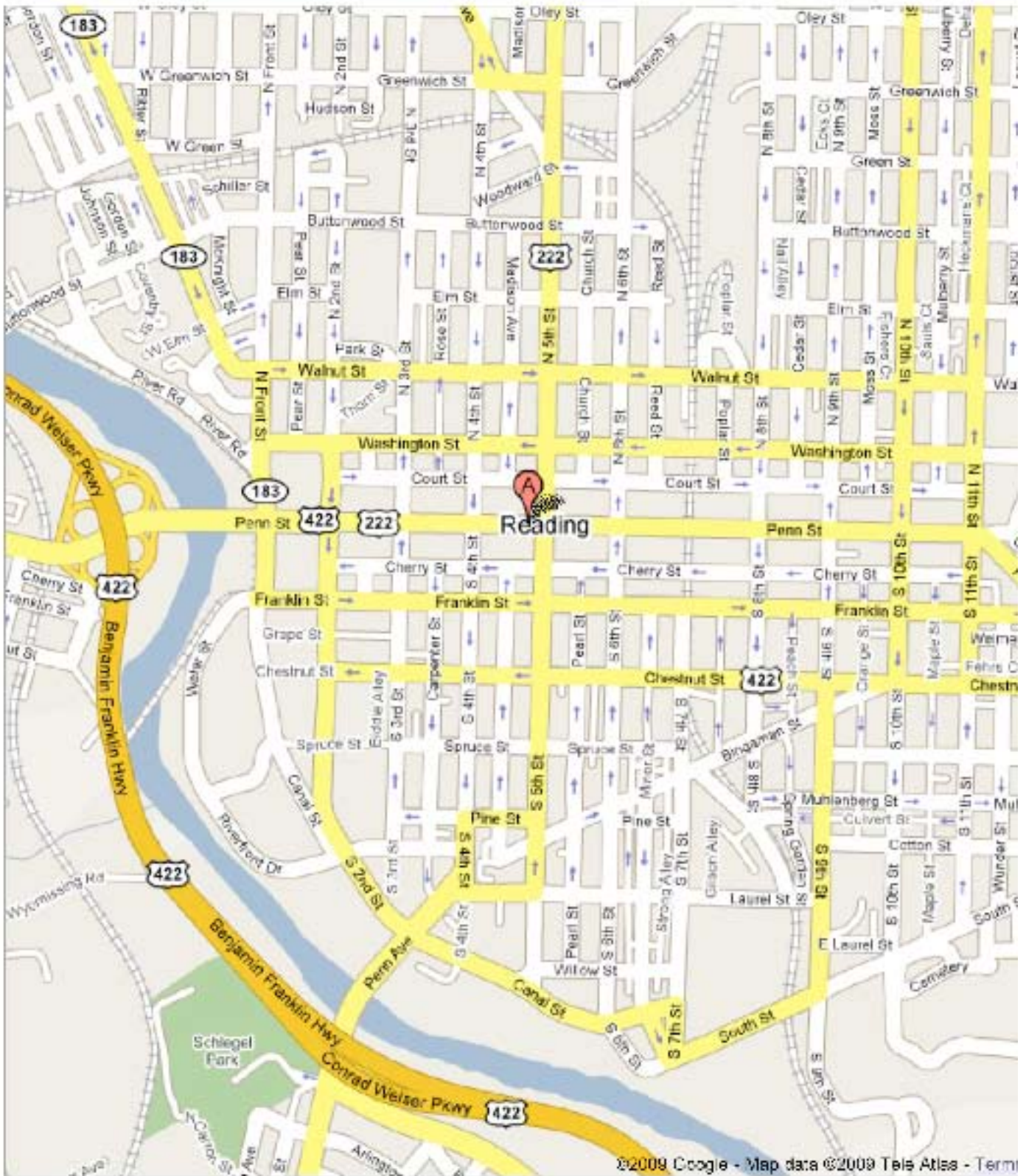
In 1733, the site of present day Reading was chosen. It was set at the intersection of two great valleys, the east Penn-Lebanon Valley and the Schuylkill river. This site was known as Finney's Ford until 1743 when Thomas Lawrence, a Penn Land agent, made the first attempt at the layout for Reading. In 1748, the town was laid out by Thomas and Richard Penn, the sons of William Penn. The name was chosen after Penn's own county seat, Reading, in Berkshire, England. In 1752, Reading became the county seat of Berks county.

During the French and Indian war, Reading became a military base for a chain of forts along the Blue Mountains. The local iron industry, by the time of the Revolution had a total production that exceeded that of England, a production that would help supply Washington's troops with weapons including cannons, rifles and ammunition. During the early period of the war, Reading was again a depot for military supply. Hessian prisoners from the battle of Trenton were also detained here.

The center of Reading was known as market square, with open sheds where farmers would sell their produce and hold a yearly fair. Later the square became the center of government and commerce with the County Courthouse, banks, stores and hotels located on the site. The construction of the Reading Railroad, its lines radiating in all directions from the City, was probably the greatest single factor in the development of Berks County. Established in 1833 to transport coal, its operations grew to include coal mining, iron making, canal and sea-going transportation and shipbuilding. By 1870 it was the largest corporation in the world.

Reading did not officially incorporate as a city until the 1840s, when its population had grown to 12,000 people living in rows of red brick houses. In the fifty years following the Civil War, Reading continued to grow as an industrial city, supporting one of the most diverse manufacturing bases of any city in the country. Bicycles, wagons, hats, cigars, clocks, shoes, brass, bricks, steam engines, rope, beer and pretzels, and many other items were all manufactured in the city or the surrounding area. In 1900 Charles Duryea came to Reading to make one of the earliest automobiles. Duryea Drive on Mt. Penn still carries his name and is the site of an annual car race up to the top of the mountain.

This walking tour will begin in City Park, or Penn's Common, just east of city center...



1. Penn's Common (City Park) **11th Street at the head of Penn Street**

This large parcel of land was set apart as early as 1749 by John and Richard Penn as public commons, although the land was not formally conveyed to the city until November 19, 1800. Despite the Penns' wishes that the common remain, in its totality, a place for "public recreation" the park saw numerous early uses including washing clothes in the stream that ran through the property, mustering of troops, iron-mining and even public hangings at "gallows hill," a prominent point in the Commons, located within the triangle bounded on two sides by Perkiomen Avenue and Hill Road. That hill was leveled by extensive grading in 1878.

Beginning in the 1820s recreation took a back seat to other uses deemed in the the public good. The Reading Water Company constructed a waterworks and reservoir in the Commons and later a prison and a fairground followed. Eventually an act was passed that stated that Penn's Common could never be used for any purpose other than as a public park and parade ground. Today a number of statues and memorials can be seen in Penn's Common:

Frederick Lauer



The first statue erected in Reading was that of Frederick Lauer, the pioneering Reading brewer. Lauer was born on October 14, 1810 in Gleisweiler, Germany. At the age of 12, his family immigrated to the United States, settling in nearby Womelsdorf. Under his father's tutelage he quickly learned the brewing process. Their small brewing practice grew, so they moved into a larger building in Reading, and by age 16, Fred was foreman and accountant of the brewery. He was a dedicated worker, arising daily at 2 a.m., so that deliveries could be made by breakfast. In 1835, at age 25, he became proprietor of the new plant on North Street, and remained there until his retirement in

In 1885, the United States Brewers' Association hired Henri Stephens to create the Lauer statue. Lauer successfully produced and sold alcohol throughout his entire life, even though a large portion of the country was calling for the abolition of it. He did his best to legitimize the use of alcohol, and he served the Reading community untiringly. Justifiably, Frederick Lauer was represented in the first monument erected in Reading because he embodied the ideals of a large part of his community. The physical structure is quite tall, and consists of two parts. The top part of the monument is a life-size likeness of Lauer, cast in bronze. He is portrayed wearing a suit which is covered by a long overcoat.

First Defenders Monument



The First Defenders Monument was dedicated in the park on July 4, 1901. Berks County had its First Defenders in two wars. When Boston was besieged by the British and the Continental Congress issued a call for troops in 1775, three companies of Penn's riflemen were summoned because they were such expert shots. One of these came from Berks and was commanded by George Nagle, of Reading. In 1861 Reading sent the Ringgold Artillery of Washington with that famous body of soldiers known as the First Defenders, the men who were the minute men of the Civil War.

William McKinley



The addition of William McKinley to "monument row" occurred shortly after the Ohioan became the third United State President to be assassinated by an anarchist in Buffalo, New York in 1901. Much of the funding came from "penny, nickel, and dime" donations from city schoolchildren.

Christopher Columbus



The monument to Christopher Columbus was donated to the city by the Italian community in 1925. The statue is on a marble pedestal with with four bronze bas relief tablets with scenes from Columbus's life. On October 11, 1992, rededication ceremonies of the newly restored statue marked the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage.

Firefighters' Memorial



At the entrance to City Park stands the Volunteer Firefighter Monument. The Reading Fire Department was officially organized on March 17, 1773, with the founding of the Rainbow Volunteer Fire Company. According to legend, the new company's name was being boisterously debated in the tavern where the meeting was being held, when a rainbow appeared in the eastern sky following an early spring thunderstorm, thus giving birth to the name. The Rainbow company was formed on St. Patrick's Day and a shamrock became the company's insignia.

WALK NORTH ALONG 11TH STREET.

2. Berks County Conservancy 25 N 11th Street



This well-turned out brick Victorian was once the Reading Bureau of Water building and today serves as the headquarters for the Berks County Conservancy.

3. *USS Maine* Anchor City Park, just south of the intersection of 11th Street and Washington Street



An explosion that sent the battleship *Maine* to the bottom of Havana harbor in Cuba on the night of February 15, 1898, triggered the Spanish-American War. In 1914, one of the *Maine's* six anchors was taken from the Washington Navy Yard to City Park in Reading, Pennsylvania, and dedicated during a ceremony presided over by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was then assistant Secretary of the Navy. The ceremony commemorated those who died in the explosion.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET. TURN RIGHT ON 10TH STREET.

**4. Bethel A.M.E. Church
119 N 10th Street**



This is Berks County's oldest Black church building. Erected in 1837 by free African Americans it became an Underground Railroad station for escaped slaves seeking freedom. The church was rebuilt in 1867 and remodeled in 1889. The congregation, dating from 1822, moved to Windsor Street in 1974.

RETURN TO WASHINGTON STREET AND TURN RIGHT (WEST).

**5. Zion's United Church of Christ
824 Washington Street**



The United Church of Christ in Berks County dates to 1760 when members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations did the uniting near Windsor Castle.

**6. City Hall
815 Washington Street**



The current City Hall replaced an overwhelmed old one at Fifth and Franklin streets. In 1925 the voters by referendum decided upon a \$750,000 bond issue for the purpose of securing a site and erecting a new building. For some reason no action was taken until 1928, at which time the old

High School for Boys was purchased at a cost of \$510,000. The 1904 Beaux Arts building was designed by the Philadelphia firm of Davis & Davis. The imposing granite facade was retained during alterations. The refurbished City Hall was dedicated in 1929.

7. Reading YMCA 631 Washington Street



The first meetings of the Young Men’s Christian Association in Reading were held in early 1858, a little more than six years after the founding of the first YMCA in the United States in Boston. The date of formal organization was June 22, 1858, when a board of managers was elected at a meeting in Trinity Lutheran Church. The first YMCA headquarters of “reading rooms” were located on the northeast corner of Sixth and Penn Streets.

In the early years the YMCA used a number of rented facilities. The first YMCA-owned building was erected at 628-630 Penn Street at a cost of \$65,000 and was dedicated on June 9, 1895. This building served the YMCA until 1911 and later became the Croll and Keck building next to Pomeroy’s. The present-day Central Branch YMCA was dedicated on May 24, 1914.

8. Trinity Lutheran Church 531 Washington Street



Trinity Lutheran Church was founded in 1751 as the first Lutheran Church in the City of Reading. Founded by Henry Melchoir Muhlenburg as a congregation of the “Ministerium of Pennsylvania,” it is now the “mother church” of the city of Reading. The design of the church, first built in 1791, is Georgian Colonial with later Greek Revival and Victorian details. The majestic steeple, towering some 203 feet in the air, at one time, was the tallest structure in the state of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bodo Otto, chief surgeon of the Valley Forge encampment during the winter of 1777-78, is buried in the churchyard.

9. The Berkshire Hotel
501 Washington Street



The classically designed 8-story Berkshire was built in 1914. The venerable hotel was converted into multi-use office space in 1986.

10. Abraham Lincoln Hotel
100 North Fifth Street



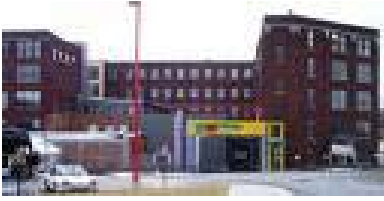
The Abraham Lincoln Hotel opened its doors in 1930. Throughout its history, a host of distinguished visitors including John Philip Sousa patronized this grand hotel named for our 16th United States President. After closing in the late 1900s the building was renovated and revived in 2001.

11. Metropolitan Edison Building
412 Washington Street



This is one of the best Sullivanese style skyscrapers in Pennsylvania based on the work of Chicago architect Louis Sullivan. The Sullivanese style developed in response to the emergence of tall, steel-frame skyscrapers in the 1890s. Sullivan's approach was to use ornament and design to delineate a tall building into three distinct parts, an entry level with prominent window and door openings, a mid section with bands of windows with vertical piers, and a top with a highly decorative cornice, often featuring round porthole windows.

12. Goggleworks 2nd Street and Washington Street



In 1871, during a time when the United States depended solely on Europe for optical lenses, Thomas A. Willson & Co. erected the first factory for the manufacturing of optical glass for lenses and reading glasses at the corner of Washington and 2nd Streets in Reading, Pennsylvania. Founded by Gile J. Willson and his son Dr. Thomas A. Willson, the company made innovative strides in addressing the occupational hazards faced by so many working in factories throughout the industrial revolution and is credited with launching the safety protection industry. Their first innovation, among many that would follow, was a protective lens that blocked dangerous and blinding rays produced by metal processing equipment.

The National Safety Council was created in 1913, and T.A. Willson & Co. Inc. helped to set the bar for the establishment of uniform safety standards in industry. By 1981 the company was manufacturing more than 3,000 separate items in protective gear, and at that time became Willson Safety Products. The company did not survive into the 21st century but the GoggleWorks Center for the Arts has become a prime example of adaptive reuse in architecture, and derives its name from the original structure from which it evolved.

TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET.

13. Keystone Hook and Ladder Street 2nd Street and Penn Street



The Queen Anne-style firehouse dates to 1886. Its central tower articulated on the main building facade by piers or pilasters, and capped by a pyramidal roof, strongly marked horizontal facade string courses, and symmetrical compositions is typical of architectural pattern books of the day.

TURN LEFT ON PENN STREET.

14. Peanut Bar Restaurant
332 Penn Street



The Peanut Bar Restaurant traces its roots back to Wernersville in the 1920's. Founder Jimmie Kramer moved the business around a lot during the Prohibition years before settling on Penn Street in 1933, where it has become a local institution.

15. Reading Eagle Company
345 Penn Street



The first *Daily Reading Eagle* appeared on the street on January 28, 1868. It was the descendent of a handful of Reading newspapers that date to the *Adler*, a German weekly, published by the Ritter family in 1797. J. Lawrence Getz attempted to print the city's first daily newspaper, the *Reading Daily Gazette*, in 1847 but the paper lacked advertising and readers and folded in 1857. The *Reading Daily Times* quickly followed in 1858 but was sold a year later to one of its biggest advertisers, Henry A. Lantz, a bookseller, for \$150. In 1861 Lantz went off to fight in the Civil War and sold the paper for a penny.

After the war the two newspaper companies stabilized and prospered for more than a century. In 1982 the staffs of the two newspapers merged. On June 28, 2002, the last edition of the afternoon *Reading Eagle* and the last edition of the weekday daily *Reading Times* were published. The *Eagle* nameplate moved to the morning publication. In 2007 the Reading Eagle Company began construction of a 77,000-square-foot addition to its facility at 345 Penn Street. The facility housed a new press and consolidated packaging and distribution functions, replacing its distribution center at Second and Chestnut streets.

TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET.

**16. Log House, Hiester House, and Market Annex
30 South 4th Street**



Joseph Hiester was born on a Berks County farm in 1752 and after leading Pennsylvania militia in the American Revolution he went into the mercantile business but did not linger long as a merchant. He served in the state legislature and the United States Congress before winning election as the governor of Pennsylvania at the age of 68.

RETURN TO PENN STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

**17. Farmers National Bank
445 Penn Street**



This was the site of the Federal Inn beginning in 1763; President George Washington was entertained here in 1794. Beginning in 1814 the building was used as a banking house. A century later, in 1925, the current neoclassical structure, originally for the Farmers National Bank, was opened.

**18. Colonial Trust Company
northwest corner of Penn Street and 5th Street**



The Colonial Trust was organized on July 2, 1900, with resources of \$375,000. In 1929, Colonial Trust Company and Northeastern Trust Company merged to form Colonial-Northeastern Trust Company and in 1932, at the height of the Great Depression, The Berks County Trust Company

consolidated its operations with Colonial-Northeastern Trust Company in order to form Berks County Trust Company. With the resources from this merger, Berks County Trust not only survived the Depression but was designated as one of the two banks in Reading that was financially healthy enough to open for business after the “Bank Holiday” imposed by the Roosevelt administration in March 1933. The Colonial Trust Company building has lorded over Penn Square for more than a century.

TURN LEFT ON 5TH STREET.

19. Christ Episcopal Church

435 Court Street, northwest corner of Fifth Street



The lot of ground on which Christ Church stands was number 71 in the plan of the borough, being 60 feet wide and 230 in depth. It was given by Mrs. Rebecca Price, and conveyed by James Diemer, Esq., by a Deed of Indenture, dated November 30, 1815, to James May, Marks John Biddle, and George Douglass, Esq's., to be by them “held in trust, for the erection of an Episcopal Church, whenever it should be found convenient, and as a place of burial, for the Episcopalians, within the town of Reading, and the vicinity, and of such other persons, not Episcopalians, as the said trustees shall permit to be buried therein, and for no other purpose whatsoever.”

Christ Church was organized and services commenced in Reading in the spring of 1823, under the patronage of “The Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania.” The Church was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, May 12, 1824, Henry Styles and Nathaniel P. Hobart attending as delegates.

RETURN TO PENN STREET AND TURN LEFT (EAST).

20. Reading Trust Company
515 Penn Street



The Reading Trust Company was organized in 1886; this headquarters building was erected in 1930.

TURN LEFT (NORTH) ON 6TH STREET.

21. Berks County Trust Company Building
35-41 North 6th Street



The Berks County Trust Company was organized in 1900 and this neoclassical building with its march of Corinthian columns dates to 1910.

TURN RIGHT (EAST) ON COURT STREET.

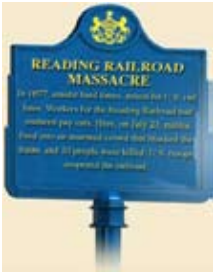
22. Berks County Courthouse
633 Court Street



This massive and ornate 19-story Art Deco granite structure, built in 1932 to last a century, at a cost of \$2,000,000 during the Depression, stands 308 feet tall, making it the tallest courthouse in the United States, and also the most expensive building in Berks County. It is also the second-tallest municipal building in the state of Pennsylvania. Only Philadelphia's City Hall is taller.

WALK BEHIND THE PARKING GARAGE AND TURN RIGHT TO REACH PENN STREET.

23. Reading Railroad Massacre 7th and Penn streets



Located midway between Pennsylvania’s rich anthracite coal fields and the port of Philadelphia, the small city of Reading was at the heart of America’s rapidly developing coal, iron, and railroad industries. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, popularly called the Reading, was a corporate giant during the 1870s. The Reading’s thirty-six-acre shop complex dominated the downtown area, and 1,500 of the city’s estimated 40,000 residents worked for the company.

Under the iron-fisted rule of its president, Franklin Gowen (1836-1889), the Reading gobbled up coal mines, canals, and shipping vessels. Always expanding, and taking huge risks with investors’ millions, Gowen ran roughshod over workers’ attempts to unionize or form benevolent societies to provide benefits for injured workers and their families. Scorning his labor force, Gowen proclaimed that “a man with ordinary intelligence can become a conductor, a brakeman, or a fireman after an hour’s instruction.”

In July 1877, after enduring 10 percent pay cuts railroad workers revolted across the country in the Great Strike of 1877. The strike spread rapidly, becoming the first nationwide labor action and prompting governors in several states to call out their national guard units as well as, eventually, federal troops to maintain order. In Reading, on the nights of July 22 and 23, rioters burned the Reading’s Lebanon Valley Railroad wooden bridge over the Schuylkill River—severing its Harrisburg main line. Meanwhile, a mob of strikers and sympathetic citizens gathered in the center of Reading. On the evening of July 23, the National Guard’s Fourth Regiment arrived from Allentown. Brigadier General Frank Reeder of Easton ordered his men—about 253 strong—to march into a thirty-foot-deep, 300-yard-long man-made “cut,” or depression, where strikers had blocked a train. The surrounding mob, estimated at several thousand people, pelted the guardsmen below with rocks and bricks. In the violence and confusion that followed, panicked troops fired into a taunting crowd at the far end of the cut, killing ten people and wounding dozens more.

Unlike the rioting workers in Pittsburgh, who avenged the shootings of their fellow workers by burning the Pennsylvania Railroad’s station and roundhouse, Reading strikers resisted calls to set fire to the shops and depots in the center of their town. On January 1, 1878, the city of Reading hosted the first national assembly of the Knights of Labor, which in the year that followed grew into the nation’s largest industrial union, and organized national campaigns for the worker benefits and rights.

TURN LEFT (EAST) ON PENN STREET.

24. Sovereign Center
700 Penn Street



The Sovereign Center is situated on the erstwhile site of the Astor Theatre, which finally closed in the year 1975. The theatre lay vacant until it was torn apart in the year 1998 and space was made for the new arena, the Sovereign Center. Built in the year 2001, its seating capacity is 7,083.

CONTINUE ON PENN STREET TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN PENN'S COMMON.

A Walking Tour of York, Pennsylvania

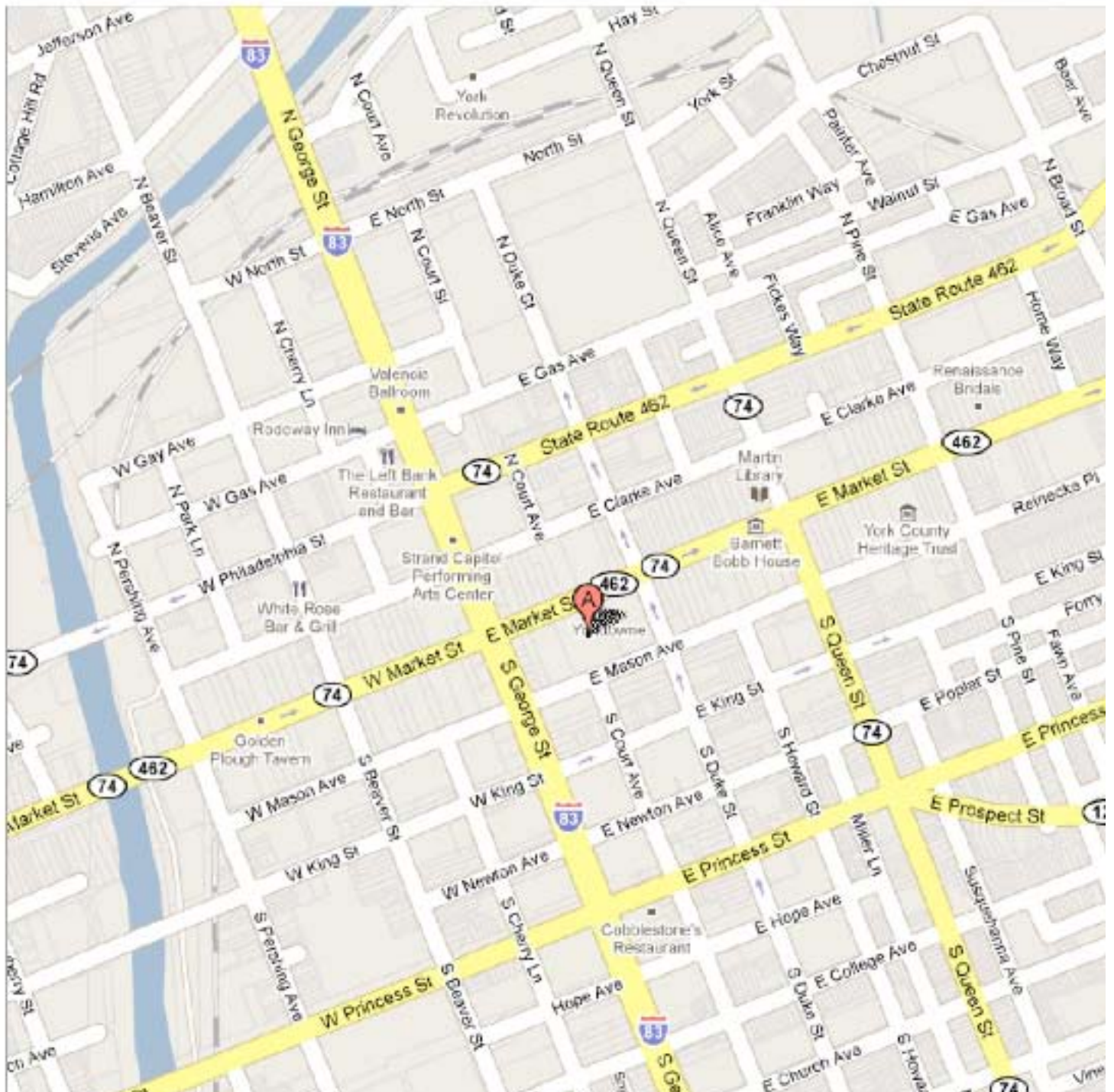
York was the first town laid out west of the Susquehanna River. In 1741, Thomas Cookson, a surveyor for the Penn family, plotted a town site of 446 acres in the heart of the family's Springettsbury Manor. This tract had been laid out for Springett Penn, a grandson of William Penn, in 1722.

Cookson laid out straight streets, a generous 80 feet in width on each side of the junction of the Monocacy Road and the Codorus Creek. Squares measured 480 feet by 500 feet and provision was made for the location of public buildings in the very center of the town on a tract 110 feet square, now known as Continental Square. York can be considered one of the first instances of thoughtful city planning. The streets were assigned the English names of High (now Market, "High" was the traditional English moniker for a town's main street), King, George, Duke, Queen, and Princess. The town itself was called York, after York, England. Along with the name of old York, the town founders adopted the symbol of the English city, the white rose, while the neighboring city of Lancaster similarly adopted the red rose.

The town of York did not fill up rapidly; although the framework of the town was English, most of the first settlers were Germans. York was originally governed as a part of Lancaster County but the distance from judge and jail encouraged thieves to operate without fear of punishment. A petition of the citizens for a separate county organization was granted in 1749 and York became the first county west of the Susquehanna, and the fifth in Pennsylvania. A colonial courthouse was ready by 1756 and next door was a market house.

During the American Revolution, when British General Howe's armies occupied Philadelphia in September, 1777, the members of Continental Congress fled to Lancaster, where they remained but one day. Then, feeling that they would be safer with the Susquehanna between them and the British, they crossed at Wrights' Ferry and resumed sessions in the Colonial Courthouse in the tiny frontier town of York. They stayed nine months and when the Articles of Confederation, a provisional plan of government in which the term United States of America was first used, were adopted here York laid claim to being the nation's first capital. In 1789, Congressman Thomas Hartley, speaking before Congress, took a swing at making York the permanent capital of the United States but the honor was ticketed further south, along the Potomac River.

Our walking tour will begin amidst the historical relics of the 18th century and transition through the impressive York architecture that reflects the prosperous 19th century industrial community it became...



1. Colonial Courthouse Replica
201 West Market Street, at northwest corner of Pershing Avenue



With the British capture of Philadelphia in 1777 the Continental Congress took refuge in York. It served as the nation's capital from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, although never more than half the 64 delegates were in residence at any one time. On November 15, 1777, the Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation here, giving York the foundation to claim itself as "the first capital of the United States." It was also in York that Congress learned that France was to throw its support to the colonies, and they also took time to issue the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation, giving thanks not so much for a bumper harvest but for news that the Continental Army had dealt the British a critical setback in Saratoga, New York.

The original York County Courthouse was constructed in 1756 and stood in what is now known as Continental Square (then called "Centre Square"). It was renovated in 1815 and torn down in 1841. A replica of the symmetrical Georgian brick building was erected beside the Codorus Creek for America's Bicentennial celebration in 1976. Sitting atop the cupola is a silhouette weathervane made in honor of Polish Count Casimir Pulaski that topped the original courthouse. Pulaski came to York as a general in the American Revolution, enlisting troops from a recruiting station on George Street. Leaving York, he marched his new recruits to Georgia where he was fatally wounded in Savannah leading a cavalry charge.

WALK OVER TO THE CODORUS CREEK AND LOOK AT THE HOTEL CODORUS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET.

2. Hotel Codorus
226 West Market Street



This 1904 hotel with a mansard roof was dilapidated, ravaged by time and raging flood in 1933. Today you can admire an award-winning restoration job.

TURN AND WALK EAST ON MARKET STREET.

3. Golden Plough Tavern

157 West Market Street, at northeast corner of Pershing Avenue



With a history dating from 1741, the Golden Plough Tavern is the oldest building in York City. Architecturally, it is constructed in the Germanic Half-Timber Style, reminiscent of 18th Century German Black Forest construction. This property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and served as a meeting place, hotel, and restaurant. Together with the Gates House and Bobb Log House, the Plough Tavern is open to the public.

The oldest standing building in York, it was built in 1741 by Martin Eichelberger, a native of the German Black Forest. Its massive hewn half-timbers reflect a style almost unknown today, of medieval architecture. Roman numerals carved in each wood section helped carpenters assemble timbers after cutting. The Golden Plough served as a meeting place, hotel and tavern for travelers well into the 1800s.

4. Gates House

157 West Market Street



Although carrying the name of General Horatio Gates, president of the Board of War during the American Revolution, he was only a boarder. It was built in 1751 in the Georgian style using stone and brick. Tradition holds that the Marquis de Lafayette attending dinner in this house, toasting the health of General George Washington, and disrupting the plot to overthrow Washington known as the Conway Cabal. The “toast” is more myth than fact, and most historians today dispute that the Cabal was anything more than a letter-writing campaign of several disgruntled officers and Congressional delegates. Noteworthy architectural features include the balanced front façade, pent roof, end chimneys, and central hall floor plan.

5. York Gas Company
127 West Market Street



This Beaux Arts building is distinguished by a decorative façade with wreath festoons, a modillion course and a dentil course, and foliate brackets with cartouche.

6. Bon-Ton Department Store
100 West Market Street, at southwest corner of Beaver Street



The Bon-Ton was started in 1898, when Max Grumbacher and his father, Samuel, opened S. Grumbacher & Son, a one-room millinery and dry goods store on Market Street. It has since grown into a retailing empire of nearly 300 stores in 23 states. This location was the site of the first printing press west of the Susquehanna River, the Hall & Sellers Press. It was used to print Continental currency while Congress met in York.

John A. Dempwolf, a popular local architect, adapted the Chicago-style for this department store in 1911. The style was popular for department stores allowing large quantities of natural lighting from expansive windows. A restoration in 1992 by the York county government returned the building to its original grandeur.

7. National House
53 West Market Street



The original section of this landmark hotel building date to 1828 when it operated as the White Hall Hotel. Martin Van Buren, one of only two people to serve as Secretary of State, Vice President and President, stayed here two years after he left office in 1839 and Charles Dickens was a guest in 1842. The hotel was expanded and given an Italianate makeover in 1863. After a century of tinkering and alterations it was restored to its Civil War appearance in 1985.

8. Rosenmiller Building
37 West Market Street



John A. Dempwolf did most of the design work on this block and here his Rosenmiller Building, constructed in 1909, contains window keystones, modillions, and a classical entrance. Dressing up the commercial building are Beaux Arts elements along the roofline - a balustrade and sculptured centerpiece.

9. York Traction Company
27 West Market Street



This Art Noveau building was constructed in 1904 to house the operations of the York Traction Company that included street railways, electric companies, and York Steam Heating. After many decades in the stylistic wilderness the building has regained much of its decorative appearance.

10. Wall of History/Cherry Lane
21-23 West Market Street



The building adjacent to 27 West Market was razed in 1979 for the construction of Cherry Lane Park. Outlines of that building and earlier structures on the site are still visible on the neighboring brick facade. These structural ghosts, since dubbed “The wall of History,” display the architectural evolution of the city.

York County’s cherries, both the sweet and the sour pie cherries, have been famous for generations. After more than fifteen years of research John A. C. Ziegler, Jr., and Horace B. Faber developed the first self-pollenizing sweet cherry tree. The new hybrid was named the York Imperial Sweet Cherry.

11. Trinity United Church of Christ
32 West Market Street



York’s first congressman, Colonel Thomas Hartley lived on this site. The Trinity congregation dates to 1743, this church dates to 1865. 100 years later its solid cast iron cross was sent toppling to the ground by a bolt of lightning. The 700-pound cross was too heavy to be properly reinstalled so it has since been replaced with a light weight replica.

12. Fluhrer Building
17 West Market Street



John A. Dempwolf delivered this rare example of a Florentine Revival commercial building for Fluhrer Jewelers. The glazed terra cotta building sparkles like the wares on display inside. The arches

above the fourth-story windows mark the date the business was founded (1884) and the year the building was constructed (1911).

13. Rupp-Schmidt Building **2 West Market Street**



The Rupps became merchants in York in 1848, becoming successful enough to retain John Dempwolf in 1892 to design a six-story building for the family business. Dempwolf's Romanesque Revival design features a tower with pyramidal roof and rounded windows. Look for a brownstone bear on the facade that contains the date of construction and the name D.A. Rupp. H.S. Schmidt, purveyor of mens wear and president of the York Athletic Association, bought the building in 1919 and it remained in the Schmidt family until 1974. This was the site of the former Globe Inn, a hotel that played host to such notable guests as Marquis de Lafayette.

TURN RIGHT ON GEORGE STREET

14. Colonial Hotel **18 South George Street**



There is little that is “colonial” in the Colonial Hotel. It was built in the late 1800s, not 1700s and architect John A. Demwolf created a French chateau-influenced hotel with 186 rooms and a top floor dining room for the York Hotel Company. The building once boasted a mansard roof with conical turrets but they were destroyed in a 1947 fire. The old hotel was renovated in the early 1980s to house professional offices and condominiums.

15. Christ Lutheran Church
29 South George Street



The congregation of the Christ Lutheran Church, organized in 1733, is one of the oldest Lutheran congregations west of the Susquehanna River. This house of worship dates to 1812-14 and reflects the influence of Christopher Wren's English churches from the mid-1600s with Federal-style windows and tiered steeple.

16. Reineberg Shoes
59 South George Street



The original Reineberg Shoe store opened down the street at 7 South George in 1890. The family moved the business to this location in the 1940s, into this smart Art Deco building. Reineberg is no longer fitting Florsheims here but the business is still providing personal shoe service in York.

17. Washington Hall
100 South George Street



Also known as the Odd Fellows Hall, the Washington Hall was constructed in 1850. For many years it housed a theater on the second floor. The Greek Revival structure takes the form of an ancient temple with full-height Corinthian pilasters flanking the front façade.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO MARKET STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

18. Golden Swan Tavern
2 East Market Street



This location served as a depository for flint lock muskets and rifles during the American Revolution. Benjamin Hersch constructed the brick building here as the Golden Swan Tavern around 1800. The tavern proprietor sold the business to Samuel Weiser in 1808 for use as a dry goods store.

19. Trolley Kiosk
Continental Square, northeast corner of George Street and Market Street



This kiosk was used as a trolley dispatcher's office in Continental Square, near the end of the trolleys' run, which started in 1887. With its copper roof, it was known as the "Teapot Dome."

After trolley service ended in 1939 the little building left Continental Square and began an epic journey. It was moved to a car barn and then purchased and moved to a parking lot on South George Street. Attorney J. Eugene Stumpf bought it and planted it in his back yard as a playhouse at 1465 Whiteford Road. Eventually the city reclaimed it and, with a broken base, rotting sides and a water-damaged roof, turned it over to the Kinsley Education Center for refurbishing.

The trolley kiosk was returned to its former location on Continental Square in 2009. And the best thing about it is that it won't be used as anything - just a reminder of days gone by.

20. **First National Bank**

1 North George Street, at northeast corner of Market Street



Dominating the northeast quadrant of Continental Square is the First National Bank Building, constructed in 1924. The bank was organized in 1864, as the cornerstone attests. The Beaux Arts incorporates classical features features - double fluted Corinthian pilasters, roof balustrade - and a touch of Egyptian Revival symbolism in its prominent eagle overlooking Market Street. This building is located on the site of the National Treasury from 1777-1778, when the Continental Congress located in York.

21. **York Trust Company**

21 East Market Street



Reinhardt Dempwolf teamed with his brother John to design this beautiful Beaux Arts vault in 1910. The York Trust Company had been in business for twenty years at the time it moved into its new home behind colossal Ionic columns and a rusticated façade.

22. **York County Courthouse**

28 East Market Street



This is courthouse number three for York County. A replica of the first one was where the tour started; its replacement rose here in 1840. The ever-busy John Dempwolf was called in for a redesign in 1898 and he incorporated the Ionic columns you see today from that courthouse into his design. He topped the courthouse with three distinctive domes inspired by the Florence (Italy)

Cathedral. The classical domes feature both Corinthian and rectangular pilasters, sculptured leaf roof elements, window pediments, dentil course, and—in the main cupola—a bell. The new courthouse was initially covered in yellow brick, including the central portion of the 1840 building. The courthouse expanded in 1957, receiving east and west wings and a facade replacement in red brick.

23. Lafayette Club

53 East Market Street, at northwest corner of Duke Street



This Greek Revival home was built in 1839 for local businessman Philip A. Small. His company sold retail and wholesale dry goods and hardware. The house was purchased for an exclusive York club, founded in 1891, and named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette.

24. Yorktowne Hotel

48 East Market Street, at southwest corner of Duke Street



York's grand hotel is truly an architectural treasure that belongs to the community. Knowing that the city needed a high quality, modern hotel in the 1920s, funds for the Yorktowne were raised through the sale of stock to the community. The Georgian Revival structure opened the doors to its 198 rooms on October 5, 1925. The building's red brick exterior is trimmed with ornamental terra-cotta. Design-wise, this building incorporates many features of the Renaissance Revival Style, including formal design, rusticated ground level, round arched windows with keystones, and roof balustrade. With the exceptions of the first floor and marquee, visitors today see the same visage that greeted excited guests in 1925.

TURN RIGHT ON DUKE STREET.

25. Rex and Laurel Fire Company
49 South Duke Street



First organized as the Sun Fire Company in 1770 and then as the Laurel Fire Company in 1790, this is one of the oldest continuously operating fire companies in the United States. This striking Italianate firehouse with Gothic highlights dates to 1878. Architectural features include high mansard roof, round and pointed arches, corner quoins, a heavy bracketed cornice, pediments over the garage doors, hood molds above the windows, paired arched windows, and modillions.

THAT WAS WORTH A BLOCK DETOUR. RETURN TO MARKET STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

26. Motor Rose Motor Club
118 East Market Street



The White Rose Motor Club built their Art Moderne headquarters along the lines of the streamlined automobiles of the day in 1949. With rounded shapes and sleek stainless steel and smooth stone the building practically appears as if it is ready to pull out of its parking spot.

27. York Water Company
130 East Market Street



The York Water Company traces its origins to 1816 when water was carried from nearby streams in hollow logs. This Neoclassical temple use Egyptian-inspired columns inscribed with symbolic

fountain and water scenes. The interior ceiling, executed by the Philadelphia Decorating Company in 1929, was restored to its original magnificence in 1995.

28. Bonham House
152 East Market Street



Horace Bonham was admitted to the bar and worked as a newspaper editor and a congressional aide before, at the age of 34, he went to Europe in February 1869 to study painting. He visited the great museums, met artists and sketched scenes wherever he traveled. He bought this house in 1875, remodeling and enlarging it over the years. Bonham is best remembered today as a genre painter who captured routine events with his brush; his work was unusual for its inclusion of diverse people in his scenes. Elizabeth Bonham, his oldest daughter, left the property to the Historical Society of York County in 1865.

29. The Brownstone
153 East Market Street



David E. Small, a railway car manufacturer, built this Italianate-style brownstone with corner quoins and arched windows with keystones in 1866. The interior parlor features elaborately painted wall and ceiling frescoes by Italian artist Philipo Costagini, famous for his work in the United States Capitol. In the 1940s a restaurant operated here, one of the first structures in York to be fully air-conditioned. Look for lighter colored patches on the facade, attempts to repair the notoriously fragile brownstone.

30. Martin Library
159 East Market Street



Built in 1935, the Martin Library is a beautiful design of Colonial Revival architecture by Frederick Dempwolf, continuing in his father John's architectural practice. The brick façade is highlighted by an Indiana Limestone entrance. A graceful octagonal cupola, complete with weathervane, tops of his creation.

31. First Presbyterian Church
201 East Market Street



This land was a gift of the Penn family to the English Presbyterian Congregation of Yorktown in 1785; the original church was holding services by 1793. This Gothic Revival expression in brick was constructed in 1860. A small chapel was added in 1931. Colonel James Smith, York's signer of the Declaration of Independence is buried in the church graveyard.

32. Charles Billmeyer House
225 East Market Street



Charles Billmeyer was a partner in the Billmeyer and Small Co., pioneer and leading builders of narrow gauge railroad cars in the United States, with David Small who built the Brownstone. Billmeyer built this exuberant Italian villa the same year as his partner's, 1866. It also features interior frescoes by United States Capitol painter Philipo Costagini. The building features prominent quoins, cast stone trim around the door, arched windows with hood mold and foliate

keystone, multiple chimneys, and an oriel on the east side. The entire confection is topped with a cupola on the hipped roof. Now on the National Register of Historic Places, the Billmeyer house was slated for demolition in the 1970s before it underwent restoration for use as offices for the First Presbyterian Church.

33. Historical Society of York County Museum
250 East Market Street



This Colonial Revival building which houses the York County Heritage Trust was built in 1921 as the J. W. Richley Auto Company and you can still see the original checkered showroom floor when you walk in to explore the exhibits of the Historical Society's museum.

TURN LEFT ON PINE STREET. TURN LEFT ON PHILADELPHIA STREET.

34. William Goodridge House
123 East Philadelphia Street



William Goodridge, a former slave, became a prosperous merchant. He reportedly hid runaway slaves in a secret room in the cellar of this house and in straw-filled pits in what was then the backyard. Architect Reinhardt Dempwolf purchased the house in 1897 and gave it the Colonial Revival style seen today.

35. York Dispatch Newsroom Building
15 East Philadelphia Street



In the 1870s it became popular in large cities to use pre-fabricated cast iron as building facades. Often molded in Italianate style with ornate cornices and pilasters, cast iron cut the time of construction from months to weeks. The Variety Iron Works Plant in York provided many buildings with iron used just for that purpose. York's most outstanding example of a cast iron building is the York Dispatch Building, built in 1887. It resides on the National Register of Historic Places.

TURN LEFT ON GEORGE STREET.

36. Strand-Capitol Performing Arts Center
50 North George Street



The pulse of the cultural center of York beat through these two theaters which, although similar in appearance, were two distinct structures, both executed by Reinhardt Dempwolf. The Capitol designed in the formal Renaissance Revival Style with rusticated ground level, distinct horizontal divisions, and roof balustrade, was built first, in 1917. The Strand followed in 1925, created in the Beaux Arts style. On both structures Dempwolf employed the concept of “piano nobile,” placing visual emphasis on the second story.

Beginning with vaudeville and silent films, the Strand-Capitol was the destination for entertainment for Yorkers until the 1970s. Like downtown theaters everywhere, competition from suburban multiplexes killed the duo and a date with the wrecking ball loomed. But after a large capital fund drive, the previously deteriorated Strand-Capitol reopened in all its splendor on April 12, 1980.

TURN AROUND AND WALK NORTH ON GEORGE STREET, CROSSING PHILADELPHIA STREET.

37. Valencia Ballroom
142 North George Street



Opened in 1911 as The Coliseum Ballroom, the building is better known as The Valencia. In the 1930s it was known far and wide as one of the best ballrooms in the region, playing host to crowds of up to 2,000 people listening to the likes of Duke Ellington, Tommy Dorsey, Benny Goodman, and Frank Sinatra. The Valencia even had its own band, the Blue Moon Orchestra. The original façade was torn down in the early 1930s, replaced with an Art Deco influenced exterior. The grand ballroom was restored and reopened in the late 1980s.

RETURN TO PHILADELPHIA STREET AND TURN RIGHT..

38. Central Market
34 West Philadelphia Street



Intended as the heart of the city when it was built in 1887, the Central Market House remains so today. Its five towers with pyramidal roofs unite this Romanesque Revival Structure, which was designed by John A. Dempwolf.

39. Heidelberg United Church of Christ
47 West Philadelphia Street



This Neo-Gothic church was constructed in 1901 and is awash in pointed arches, pinnacles and battlements along the roofline.

40. Old York Post Office
55 West Philadelphia Street, at northeast corner of Beaver Street



This impressive Richardsonian Romanesque structure was built as a post office in 1895 but served less than two decades before a new downtown post office was erected on South George Street as a memorial to the Continental Congress in 1912. The heavy brownstone entrance arch is a defining trademark of the style. It has since been used as a Masonic hall and youth center.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH BEAVER STREET.

41. Gethsemane Hall
115 North Beaver Street



After purchasing the old York post office next door the Masons built this unique stone Neo-Norman castle, complete with towers and battlement, as a Masonic temple in 1918.

42. The Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist
140 North Beaver Street



The congregation first worshiped on this site in 1771. Although portions of the walls of that original church are buried deep within this structure the church has been enlarged several times - in 1839, 1865 and 1882. There is no resemblance between today's Gothic Victorian structure and its 18th century ancestor. York's Liberty Bell is housed in the church. Originally hung in the Colonial Courthouse, the bell was rung to signify the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

RETURN TO PHILADELPHIA STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

43. Friends Meeting House
135 West Philadelphia Street



The Willis family settled in York County in 1754 after a deed by Thomas Penn and Richard Penn granted 480 acres to fellow Quakers John Wright and James Wright and William Willis. The Wrights operated a ferry across the Susquehanna River and Willis farmed and made bricks. He won the contract to make the bricks for the York County courthouse. He completed the masonry work on the Meeting House in 1766. He was also one of the major financial contributors for buying the land and erecting the meetinghouse. Betty Willis was buried in the meeting's graveyard in 1769. William Willis was appointed overseer of the York meeting in 1768 and was listed as an elder when he died in 1801, at age seventy-four.

The meeting house has been in continuous use ever since and is associated in local histories with the underground railroad. John Elgar, who built the *Codorus*, America's first iron steamboat, is also buried in the churchyard. The *Codorus* was launched on the Susquehanna River in 1825.

TURN LEFT ON PERSHING AVENUE.

44. Barnett Bobb House
behind 157 West Market Street, east side of Pershing Avenue



Unlike many buildings in Lancaster and York counties influenced by Pennsylvania German architecture, the Barnett Bobb house is an English-style, squared-timber log home. Constructed in 1812, its distinctly English features include a symmetrical exterior façade, a central hall and corner fireplaces. Preservationists moved this structure to its present site from three blocks away to spare it from demolition.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- * side-gabled roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - Doric: plain capitals
 - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, oftne paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

Art Moderne (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

International (1925-present)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls