Look Up, Poconos!

Walking Tours of 7 Towns in the Pocono Mountains

A Walking Tour of Carbondale, Pennsylvania

Despite its relative nearness to New York City and Philadelphia, settlers did not penetrate these mountains and put down roots until 1802. Originally the city was called Ragged Island, then Barrendale. The true pioneers of the upper Lackawanna River Valley were brothers from Philadelphia, William and Maurice Wurts, who believed the anthracite (hard) coal they found in the region could produce cheap energy as well as the popular bituminous (soft) coal of the day. They staged a demonstration in New York City and found enough subscribers in their enterprise to send their "Black Gold" out of the Moosic Mountains to New York to form America's first private million-dollar corporation.

By 1828 the Wurts' Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had hand-dug and blasted a 108-mile canal from Honesdale to Kingston, New York, an engineering marvel that would ignite the growth of the region. In June 1831, the first underground Anthracite Coal mine in the United States was opened near the base of Seventh Avenue. Washington Irving, a famous author, and Philip Hone, founder of Honesdale, Pennsylvania have been credited by many with choosing the name of Carbondale, "carbon" meaning coal discovered here and "dale" meaning valley.

Still the coal had to be moved from Carbondale over the Moosic Mountains to the head of the canal in Honesdale. The Delaware & Hudson solved this problem by means of a "gravity railroad." Cars loaded with coal were hauled up on tracks on a series of planes, or inclines, to the top of Farview by stationary steam engines, then lowered by gravity down planes on the other side to the town of Waymart, finally coasting on a steady downgrade into Honesdale. Empty cars were brought back to Waymart by horse or mule.

The city boomed. By 1851 Carbondale had over 5,000 citizens and was incorporated on March 15, 1851, making it the oldest (the "Pioneer") city in Lackawanna County, PA, and the fourth oldest city (after Philadelphia, Lancaster, and York) in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Carbondale grew and prospered from the mining industry. Many Europeans from different backgrounds traveled to the New World in search of great opportunities and found it all here in Carbondale. Mining remained the chief economic source in the city until the late 1940s and early 1950s when light manufacturing became the new economic lifeblood of the community.

Our walking tour will begin at the site of a former grand train station near the world's first underground anthracite coal mine where there is abundant parking...

1. **Delaware and Hudson Canal**
   behind Main Street parking lot

Carbondale once hosted six train stations - a grand one built in 1895 stood on this site. Passenger service to Carbondale ended on January 4, 1952 and the station burned to the ground on July 3, 1970. Lackawanna Heritage Valley constructed the present platform to greet tourists traveling from Steamtown National Historic Site.

FOLLOW THE TRACKS OVER TO SEVENTH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

2. **Coal Mine Monument**
   north side of Seventh Avenue

This monument marks the siteof America's first underground coal mine. The city founders, the Wurt brothers, opened the mine in June of 1831.

RETURN TO THE PARKING LOT AND WLAK OUT TO RIVER STREET. TURN LEFT.

3. **Trinity Episcopal Church**
   58 River Street

The Episcopalian church organized in 182, one of the earliest in Carbondale; th efirst service at this location took place on July 17, 1842. The present stone church replaced the riginal wooden structure in 1901. Several of the stained glass windows are from the original church. Four of the windows were signed by Louis Comfort Tiffany and three others were made by John LaFarge, a Tiffany protege.

CROSS THE LACKAWANNA RIVER ON SIXTH AVENUE. TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

4. Carbondale City Hall
   1 North Main Street

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this Romanesque Revival red-brick municipal building was designed by Truman I. Lacey aroudn the original two-story structure to the rear by changing the roof, adding the three-story wing and incorporating the signature clock tower. The home for city government offices opened in 1894.

5. Miners & Mechanics Savings Bank Building
   19 North Main Street

The Miners & Mechanics Savings Bank opened for business in 1871 and moved into this Neoclassical vault, designed by Edward Langley, in 1914. The bank failed in 1931 after a run through the Ionic columns. Today the building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, i snow th ehome of Adams Cable Television.

6. Pioneer Dime Bank Building
   27 North Main Street

This ornate Beaux Arts bank operated from 1904 until the 1970s. The building stands out of the Carbondale streetscape for its intricate detailing and stone carvings. During its life as a bank, large decorative coins embellished each side of the facade at the first floor. The Carbondale Chamber of Commerce now ccupies the building.

7. **Pennstar Bank Building**
    41 North Main Street

This fine example of Art Deco architecture has been in use as a bank since 1928. The building sports large stone eagles on the exterior facing Main Street and its meticulously restored lobby with marble floors, large windows and intricate chandelier.

8. **Hotel American**
    55 North Main Street

The first visitors signed the Hotel American guest book in 1893. Teh four-story structure is made of Pocono sandstone, quarried near Forest City. The building features intricate decorative carvings in the facade.

9. **Carbondale Post Office**
    69 North Main Street

The handsome Beaux Arts United State Post Office was built in 1911. I tfeatures an elaborate entranceway between Ionic columns and beneath a pair of carved eagles.

10. **Ben Mar Restaurant**
    89 North Main Street

The Ben Mar Restaurant is the last remaining building from the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Gravity Railroad. To the rear of the white-washed restaurant resided the Gravity Shops. The first facility was built in 1832. In 1857, a 14,000-square foot building was constructed here at the base of the railroad's Plane 1 to provide machine and blacksmith work on rolling stock and other equipment. the facility served the D & H until 1955. Attempts at restoration were unsuccessful and the building was demolished in 1988.

11. Carbondale YMCA
82 North Main Street

In 1912, Catherine and Anna Alexander, daughters of a prominent Carbondale businessman, donated $10,000 for the establishment of the YMCA. Architect Boyd & Stewart, architects from Pittsburgh, won the commission and delivered this eight-bay Colonial Revival headquarters. Today the exterior of the building looks much as did when it was compelted in 1914.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

12. Gravity Park
southeast corner of Garfield and Church streets

This monument was placed in 1923 to mark the beginning of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Gravity Railroad in its centennial year. The park stands at the foot of the Gravity Railroad's Plane 1.

TURN AND WALK BACK INTO TOWN ON CHURCH STREET.

13. First Presbyterian Church
33 Lincoln Avenue on northwest corner of Church Street

The church was dedicated on April 1, 1889, built on the site of the town's first foundry that was established in 1833 by Abiran Gurney and Alanson Reed. The building was devasted by fire on August 21, 1968 and was rebuilt over a two-year period.

TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.

14. **Central United Methodist Church**
    205 11th Street

Methodism in Honesdale dates back to 1825, when the Reverend Sophoronius Stocking, a Methodist circuit preacher, came to the Borough and organized a church. In 1834, Jason Torrey presented the Methodist society with a lot on lower Ridge Street, and a wooden structure (later converted into apartments) was erected that same year. The site for the present structure was purchased in 1872, and was dedicated on July 1, 1874.

15. **First United Methodist Church**
    20 North Church Street

A single-story wood structure built in 1832 served as the first Methodist church on the site. In 1892 Edward Langley designed a new church that was soon destroyed by fire. The congregation rebuilt using the identical plans and incorporating bits and pieces salvaged from the rubble of the former building. The church was dedicated on March 8, 1903.

16. **Saint Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church**
    6 North Church Street

This is the third church to be built on this location. The first was constructed in 1832, the second a decade later. The present church, that serves one of the largest parishes in the Scranton diocese, was built in 1872.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK INTO MEMORIAL PARK.

17. **Memorial Park**
    between 6th and Park avenues

In the 1880s, under the leadership of William H. Davies Post 187 of the G.A.R. Memorial Park was established on the former Carbondale militia parade ground and a monument and fountain were erected to honor the veterans of the Civil War. Over the years, monuments were added to honor the memory of veterans of the Spanish American War, World War I and II, the Korean War and Vietnam conflict, along with plaques recognizing Patrick De Lacey and Lieutenant Joseph R. Sarnoski, both recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

CONTINUE WALKING STRAIGHT ON 6TH AVENUE BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Honesdale, Pennsylvania

Only in the latter half of the eighteenth century did settlers from Connecticut get around to clearing the land in the wooded northern hills of Wayne County. Dyberry Forks, which was to become the county seat, was then just a swampy wilderness at the point where the Dyberry River joins the Lackawaxen on its way to the Delaware.

The town got started in the 1820s because of Maurice and William Wurts's coal business. To get their anthracite coal from the mines in Carbondale to seaboard cities, they decided to build a canal from Dyberry Forks to Rondout (now Kingston), New York, on the Hudson River. That was only the second of their two problems - the coal wasn't in Dyberry Forks - it was in Carbondale across 1,942-foot-high Farview Mountain. In 1825, backed by Philip Hone, a successful businessman turned mayor of New York, the Wurtses succeeded in raising over $1 million for their Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and they were off.

By October 1828, Philip Hone, inspecting the newly completed D&H Canal, marveled at the ''stupendous stone work'' and the impressive rock cuts - entirely achieved by men, mostly ''wild Irish'' immigrants, wielding pick and shovel and the unpredictable black blasting powder of the day. The canal negotiated a drop of 1,030 feet by means of a series of more than 100 locks, in the 108-mile journey to Kingston.

Honesdale was incorporated in 1831. Its sole purpose was to serve as the jumping off point for canal barges loaded with coal headed for New York City markets. That coal came over the mountain from Carbondale on a ''gravity railroad'' as loaded cars were hauled up on tracks on a series of planes, or inclines, to the top of Farview by stationary steam engines, then lowered by gravity down planes on the other side to the town of Waymart, finally coasting on a steady downgrade into Honesdale. Empty cars were brought back to Waymart by horse or mule. At one time Honesdale had the largest stockpile of coal in the world.

By the mid-19th century Honesdale was a bustling waterfront town; it became the county seat in 1841. Our walking tour will begin in the parking lot in the center of town in front of the Visitor Center, that was actually a boat basin once at the start of the historical canal...
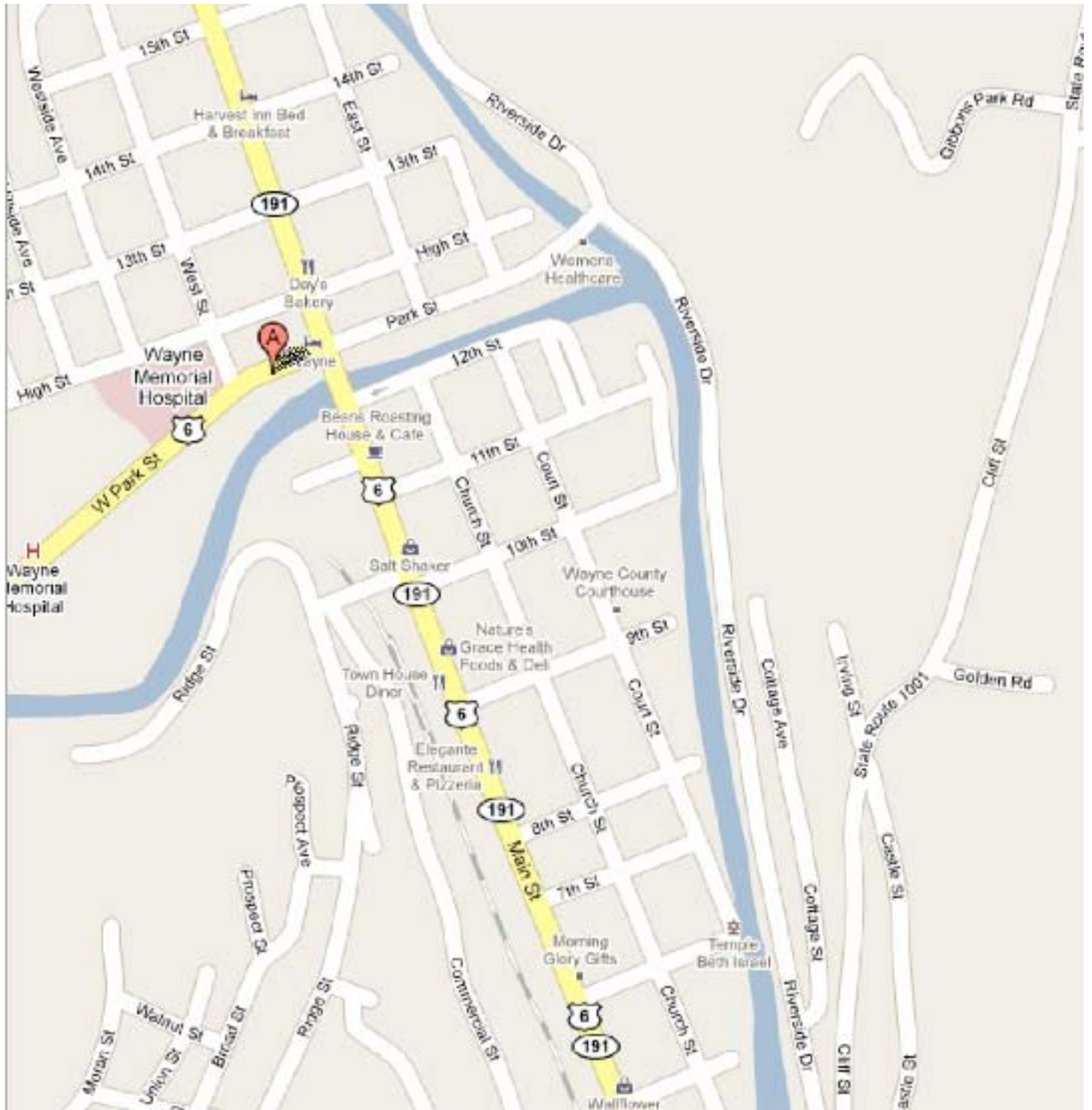
1. **Delaware and Hudson Canal**
   behind Main Street parking lot

The Delaware and Hudson Canal was a 108-mile, man-made waterway, an engineering feat of pre-industrial America that brought coal from the hills of Pennsylvania out to the Hudson River. From 1828 to 1898, mules pulled barges laden with anthracite coal along river valleys from Honesdale to Eddyville on the Rondout Creek near the villages of Kingston and Rondout. From here, it was shipped on barges down the Hudson to New York City and up the river to Canada.

The canal was conceived in 1823 by William and Maurice Wurts, two Philadelphia dry goods merchants who had purchased large tracts of land in northeastern Pennsylvania rich in anthracite coal deposits. They hired Benjamin Wright, Chief Engineer of the newly created 350-mile Erie Canal, to survey and design a canal out to the Hudson. The canal proposed would be four feet deep, 32 feet wide, contain 108 locks, 137 bridges, 26 basins, dams, and reservoirs, and cost an estimated 1.2 million dollars. In contrast to the state-financed Erie Canal, the D & H Canal was begun with private money. To raise money and interest in the project, the Wurts brothers arranged for a demonstration. On January 7, 1825, the business leaders of New York City gathered at the Tontine Coffee House on Wall Street to witness for the first time the glow of anthracite fire that was to shape the industrial and domestic development of the city. The stock offered for sale that day was oversubscribed within a few hours, and the newly-formed Delaware & Hudson Canal Company became America's first million-dollar private enterprise.

At its peak over 5,000 boats were travelling the canal at one time, each loaded with as much as 160 tons of coal. The Canal operated successfully until the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company made a unique transition in 1898 into a railroad company, becoming America's oldest continuously operating transportation company.

WALK THROUGH THE PARKING LOT OUT TO MAIN STREET AND TURN RIGHT, WALKING EAST.

2. **Centennial Block**
   east side of Main Street, between 6th and 7th streets

In March 1871 W. Jonas Katz opened the doors of his little store for the first time. The full extent of his inventory was $41 woth of merchandise he had bought from a salesman. When he closed the till, first day's receipts were $31.14, an encouraging start. Katz Bros. Department Store would remain a fixture in town for the next 116 years. The brothers were Samuel and Jacob who joined

the business early on, before their store was destroyed by fire in 1875. the Katz brothers joined other entrepreneurs in constructing new buildings on Main Street between 6th and 7th Streets. J.A. Wood, a New York architect, was hired to design the new commercial block in Honesdale (he was also the architect for the Wayne County Court House). The block was completed in 1875, and became known as the "Centennial Block" in honor of our nation's one hundredth birthday. The Centennial Block consists of multiple Italianate three-story brick buildings sharing a mix of architectural details, including segmental windows with decorative hoods and sills, and cornices with panels and brackets. Each building bears minor, but distinctive decorative differences. Three original bracketed Italianate storefronts are still visible at street level.

**3.   Murray Co. Store
       626 Main Street**

The foundation for Murray Co. began in 1829 when Captain Ed Murray began selling goods on the newly constructed canal. In 1833 he opened the first Murray Store, which was destroyed by fire. The present building opened in 1907. It is the only four-story building on Main Street - known for years for its elevator and was fashioned from concrete blocks made locally by hand. The store had hardware and appliance departments and expanded to the manufacturing of silos and cattle stalls under the Maple City name. In the early 1980s Fred Murray took over the family business and moved to Commercial Street. In 1987 he sold the business out of the family. In 1996 it closed, leaving Honesdale without a Murray store for the first time in 167 years.

4. The National Hotel/ VanGorder's Furniture
   southwest corner of Sixth and Church streets

This corner was where the first house in Honesdale was built, a small plank cabin built by pioneer settler Samuel Kimble. He had bought 152 acres of the Indian Orchard Tract from Mordecai Roberts, Jr. in 1823. Kimble's northern boundary was an east-west line through what is now Central Park. In 1827, having been told that the proposed canal basin would be built south of his land and that the canal would ruin his planned farm, Kimble sold 100 acres to Maurice Wurts, Delaware & Hudson Canal entrepreneur. That land became the southern half of Honesdale. In 1868 William Weaver built the National Hotel on the site. The large brick structure had 27 rooms and an opera house on the second floor. Each room had its own fireplace and those overlooking the street sported balconies. A stable for 110 horses was built next to it with a second story access from the livery to the hotel. In 1929 the Athens Silk Company bought the hotel and it was for some years a silk mill. Ralph Van Gorder purchased the building in 1938 to house his growing used furniture business.

5. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church
   southwest corner of Church Street and 7th Street

This Gothic church building was dedicated in October of 1904 to replace a wooden 1848 structure that was the congregation's home a block to the north. The early Honesdale Lutherans began organizing a congregation during the 1840s. At first they met in private homes and later rented a dwelling on Court Street opposite Beth Israel. This group of worshippers was known by the name "Die Deutsche Kirche" (The German Church). The land was given by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

6. Zenas Russell House
803 Church Street

Zenas Russell was born in Madison County, New York in 1806 and came to the nascent Honesdale as a merchant at the age of 22. He was a member of Honesdale's first town council and in 1830 a director of the newly formed Honesdale Bank. By 1863 he was president of the bank, an organizer the Honesdale Gas Company. and was a charter member of Grace Episcopal Church. The triple brick-walled house was constructed in 1861, blending an Italianate core with Greek Revival porches. In 1921, Robert Murray of Murray Company purchased the house from the Russell family. *Highlights for Children*, a staple in elementary school classrooms since 1946,was the dream of Dr. Garry Cleveland Myers and his wife Caroline Clark Myers. They ground out that first issue in a two-room office over a car dealership in town. Mrs. Myers then drove to Columbus, Ohio, to deliver the artwork to a printer with a first issue print order of twenty thousand copies. The magazine purchased the house in 1963 and has run its editorial offices here ever since.

7. Whitney House
823 Church Street

Allis Whitney, who owned the Whitney Livery and Exchange Stables located in the large stone building across the street, bought this house in 1865. He advertised "both open and closed carriages for weddings, funerals, and extra occasions, with twenty head of well-groomed horses." His son, Major George H. Whitney was active and in the organization of Company E, 13th Regiment of the PA National Guard, where he held every position from private to major. He was in the front lines during the Spanish American War. He is best remembered as leading every Honesdale parade on his handsome snow-white charger. The horse was also trained to answer the fire bells, and would race to the firehouse upon hearing them.The house is a fine example of Folk Victorian architecture and was carefully restored by *Highlights for Children* after the magazine purchased the house for offices in 1978. All the paint was removed from the exterior bricks and the woodwork rehabilitated.

8.   Grace Episcopal Church
     southeast corner of Church Street and 9th Street

The "Protestant Episcopal Church" of Honesdale originated February 13, 1832 at the Charles Forbes Inn, now the site of the Wayne Hotel. The present building site was deeded to the Episcopal congregation by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., and a wooden structure was erected in September 1834. This building was later moved to a vacant lot to allow for the construction of a new church. The old Grace Church was eventually sold to the German Catholic Church in 1852 and was destroyed by fire in 1859. In 1854 the Episcopal Parish erected the present angular church in the Gothic Revival style from locally quarried stone. The adjoining stone rectory was completed in 1876, and in 1879 the spire was erected in memory of one of the founders, Zenas H. Russell, by his family.

CROSS OVER INTO CENTRAL PARK.

9.   Central Park
     between 9th and 10th streets and Court and Church streets

The land for the park was donated by Jason Torrey and by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in 1834. A wooden fence enclosed the square for many years. "The Wayne County Herald" of October 4, 1848 notes that "the crowd gathered for the hanging of Haris Bell, clambered on and collapsed the wooded park fence." In the 1850s the local militia held occasional military reviews in the park. The name change from public square to Central Park seems to have occurred during this period.The statue of a Union soldier in the position of old-time parade rest was chiseled of Quincy marble and bears the names of the 353 Wayne County men who died of wounds or disease during the conflict. The monument was one of the first Civil War memorials erected in the state and was dedicated with appropriate ceremony in 1869 by Pennsylvania Governor John W. Geary. The fountain in Central Park was built seven years later in commemoration of America's centennial.

LEAVE THE PARK ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER, AT COURT STREET AND 9TH STREET.

10. Dimmick Mansion
northeast corner of 9th Street and Court Street

The first house on this corner of Court and Ninth Streets was a clapboard building belonging to Honesdale merchant Charles C. Graves and his wive Julia. He sold in 1859 to Samuel Dimmick and four years later it burned to the ground. Dimmick, a lawyer active in Republican politics, erected this Italianate brick building with Second Empire mansard roof at a cost of $40,000. It had twenty-two rooms, rare chestnut woodwork, and ten-foot high front doors. Samuel Dimmick was Attorney General of Pennyslvania when he died in office in 1875 at the age 52. In 1919 the house was bought by The Wayne County Memorial Hospital Association and after renovations was opened in 1920 as the first hospital in Wayne County. When a new hospital was built on Park street the building was acquired by the Honesdale Gospel Tabernacle and was a church for the next forty years. In 1992 the County of Wayne purchased the property for much needed office space.

11. Wayne County Courthouse
923 Court Street

The first county courthouse was in Bethany, the county seat from 1800 to 1841. During the legislative sessions of 1840-41, Senator Ebenezer Kingsbury quietly secured the passage of an act for removal. Honesdale became the county seat and on May 4, 1841 the county commissioners accepted a plot of land opposite the public square for the county buildings. The land was a joint gift of the Jason Torrey estate and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. After many years of discussion of the need for a new building, the commissioners adopted a resolution to begin construction in 1876. J.A. Wood of New York was selected as architect and the massive stone walls of the foundation were begun. During the next two years, little progress was made on the structure as "The Courthouse Wars" raged. Taxpayers were angry, legal disputes abounded and political disputes flared. Finally the commissioners resolved to complete the building and $130,000 later, the new Italianate courthouse was ready in 1880.

12. Old Stone Jail
south side of 10th Street at Lackawaxen River

This imposing rough stone jail was built in 1859 to replace a wooden jail on this site. The rough stone of the exterior continues on the inside walls and floor as well. Passing through the heavy iron front door, the prisoner was led to one of five cells, each measuring about twelve feet by nine feet with arched ceilings. The opening to each cell was considerably lower than a normal doorway, making it necessary for even a man of medium stature to stoop to gain entry. The only light slipped through a long narrow vertical slit for a window. The dreariness of this dungeon was the fate for Wayne County ne'er-do-wells until 1936. More than one priosner committed suicide and there were several escapes, including through the cupola on the roof that was accessed via a trap door.

13. First Presbyterian Church
201 10th Street

The Presbyterians were the pioneer church organizers in Honesdale, beginning in the "Old Tabernacle," a log cabin structure located at the confluence of the Dyberry and Lackawaxen Rivers. One of the first members was Maurice Wurtz, the originator of the D & H Canal. The original Presbyterian Church was a wooden structure erected in 1837 at this site; the current building was dedicated on June 25, 1868.

14. Central United Methodist Church
205 11th Street

Methodism in Honesdale dates back to 1825, when the Reverend Sophoronius Stocking, a Methodist circuit preacher, came to the Borough and organized a church. In 1834, Jason Torrey presented the Methodist society with a lot on lower Ridge Street, and a wooden structure (later converted into apartments) was erected that same year. The site for the present structure was purchased in 1872, and was dedicated on July 1, 1874.

15. Baptist Church
southeast corner of Church Street an 12th Street

The Baptist denomination has the honor of establishing the first church in Wayne County, dating back to June of 1796. However, the Honesdale church was first organized in 1833 by Reverend Henry Curtis, the pastor of the Bethany church, and services were first held in the "Old Tabernacle," the same building used by the Methodists and Presbyterians in their formative stages.

In 1843 the site of the present building on Church and Twelfth Streets was purchased and the construction of a wooden edifice begun. The church was dedicated on July 30, 1845, and remains the oldest house of worship in the Borough of Honesdale.

TURN LEFT ON 12TH STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET. WALK TO THE BRIDGE OVER THE LACKAWAXEN RIVER.

16. The Wayne Hotel
1202 Main Street

Charles Forbes built Honesdale's first lodging house in 1827, the same year as the D&H canal was being constructed. The Forbes House was a large wooden structure with long two-story porches and was the town place to hobknob for more than six decades. John Weaver bought the Wayne County House, as it came to be known, in 1891 and had the present large brick building constructed around the old wood hotel. When the new structure was completed, the old one within it was razed. Today the brick exterior is just as it was when built, with HOTEL WAYNE in dark brick high on the street-facing facades. The beautiful iron posts and balustrade of the porch were recently restored. Just west of the porch was once the entrance to the livery stable, and is now a commercial space.

TURN AND WALK SOUTH ON MAIN STREET.

17. Honesdale City Hall
958 Main Street

Built in 1893, this Romanesque Revival brick-and-stone building once sported brick and stone cupolas atop the building's two towers but they were removed because of maintenance issues. Originally there were. These cupolas have long since been removed. Above the main entrance are a large arch and a balcony that runs between the two towers. Years ago local dignitaries used the balcony to make their public speeches. For many years the building was also the home to the Protection Engine No. 3 Fire Company.

TURN LEFT ON 9TH STREET.

18. Lincoln Nomination Site
   ## 115 9th Street

Horace Greeley, a prominent newspaper editor from New York, came frequently to the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, visiting both Pike and Wayne counties. The area was a familiar vacation spot for middle class families from New York or New Jersey. According to local tradition, the meeting to plan Lincoln's future took place in Honesdale in 1859 at the law office of Samual Dimmick, a local political figure and popular tavern owner. But local tradition and historical reality are at odds in the case of this marker. There may have been a political meeting in northeastern Pennsylvania to plot strategy for the 1860 Republican convention, and Horace Greeley may have attended it, but it was definitely not his intention to "boom" Lincoln for president. The editor recalled that he had "endeavored to fix on the proper candidate for President," for months before the convention, but remembered clearly that Lincoln was not his preference. "My choice was Edward Bates, of St. Louis," he noted in his memoir. Bates was a well-known lawyer, a former congressman, and someone who was considered acceptable to the "Know Nothing" movement, which was an anti-immigrant faction popular in the North. But he was too old -- nearly seventy -- and had spent most of his career behind the judge's bench, not on the political stump. The Republicans had a new party and wanted a fresh face. The frontrunner for their nomination was Senator William Seward, a Republican from New York. He and Greeley had once been close allies, but the eccentric editor had fallen out with him and by 1859 was trying desperately to make sure that his former friend got defeated. He was pleased with Abraham Lincoln's selection, but was not a prime mover behind the decision.

19. Jason Torrey Land Office
    810 Main Street

Built in 1830 and one of the oldest brick buildings in Wayne County, this was the land office of Jason Torrey. Torrey came to Mt.Pleasant in 1793 and mvoed to Bethany in 1801. He was a land surveyor and wound up buying much of what he surveyed. His family owned most of the land in and around Honesdale. He was one of the largest land holders in Wayne County and owned considerable territory in neighboring counties as well. In 1981 the Wayne County Historical Society moved the office from its original location at the terminus of the canal and it's gravity railroad, saving it from demolition. A restoration of the exterior took $85,000 and 18 years to finish.

20. Delaware & Hudson Canal Office/Honesdale Museum
    810 Main Street

The canal company built this brick building in 1860 after losing at least one prior office in Honesdale to fire. Strategically locating it near where the company's gravity railroad and canal met, the employees inside could keep a close eye on the activities outside their back door. In 1923, with the canal era over, the Wayne County Historical Society, was granted a lease from the Delaware & Hudson Co. to use the north half of the building for storage while the Hudson Coal Co. used the south half. The Society opened the museum to the public in 1939. Its centerpiece exhibit is a full-size replica of the *Stourbridge Lion*. On August 8, 1829, its namesake, the first locomotive to turn wheel on commercial track in the United States, made its first run here in Honesdale. With the hope of finding a better way for hauling coal from Carbondale to Honesdale other than the gravity railroad that ran with the help of cables to the head of the canal, the D&H Canal Company ordered a steam locomotice from Stourbridge, England. The engine was called the *Stourbridge Lion* because a huge lion's head was painted on the front of the boiler. Unfortunately the engine proved too heavy for the wooden tracks and was never used again. At the end of the 19th century, the remaining scattered pieces were reassembled and put on permanent exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

21. Honesdale National Bank
724 Main Street

During the canal era, this was a huge basin of water used for the storage and repair of canal boats; a bridge carried Main Street across the water. Established in 1836, The Honesdale National Bank is the oldest Independently owned Community Bank headquartered in Northeastern Pennsylvania. it occupied various buildings before moving here after the basin was filled in and the present building of local Forest City stone and trimmed in Indiana limestone was erected in 1896.

22. Wayne County National Bank
717 Main Street

Wayne Bank was founded on November 4, 1871, and was known as the Wayne County Savings Bank. Early financing included everything from boat building and harness manufacturing to tanneries and farming. The shutdown of the Canal at the end of the 19th century forced the Bank to change with the times by financing the expansion of the county into other industries such as glassworks, textile factories and logging. In 1924, the Bank' moved to the present headquarters between 7th and 8th Streets on Main Street. The majesty of the building's limestone and marble facade continues to represent the image of stateliness and security favored by banks in those days. The Bank's heart remains the massive 12-foot high, polished steel vault, which when opened looks like a giant complex time-piece, a must see on any visitor's itinerary.

YOU HAVE NOW REACHED THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania

In 1791 Philip Ginder went digging at Summit Hill to cut a millstone and found himself picking through underlying black rock. He took some of it to a local blacksmith to see if it would burn. When it did he also gave a sample to Colonel Jacob Weiss who took it to Philadelphia for analysis. The rock was anthracite and Weiss formed the Lehigh Coal Mine Company in 1792 to purchase some 10,000 acres of land in around Summit Hill. It's one thing to own a mountain of coal, it is, however, quite another to do anything with it. At the time it was difficult to find a good road from city to city, let alone from the mountains of northeast Pennsylvania. And even if there was easy transportation, people were only using soft coal - there was no market for hard coal.

That changed during the war of 1812 and once there was a market for hard coal there had to be a supply. Josiah White devised a canal system that released needed freshets of water to float barges on the shallow parts of the Lehigh River and Mauch Chunk, an Indian word roughly translating to "Bear Mountain," was founded in 1820. In 1828 coal excavated from the mines on Summit Hill began starting their ingenious journey to Philadelphia markets on America's first gravity railroad. Gravity took unpowered wooden coal cars down a switchbacking rail int o the town to meet barges on the Lehigh. Meanwhile, mules hauled the empty cars back up the mountain on a parallel track for the next load.

Steam power eventually replaced the mules but the gravity railroad lasted until 1933 - its final years spent as one of America's first rollercoasters and a popular tourist destination for thrill seekers. Today it is a recreational hiker-biker trail.

Even though it was a coal town, Mauch Chunk entrepreneurs saw the value of their breathtaking mountain setting from an early date. In 1824, when there were only 19 log buildings in town, construction began on the Mansion House on Susquehanna Street, touted as America's largest hotel. Within a decade the Broadway House and White Swan hotels would open and soon Mauch Chunk was billing itself as "America's Switzerland."

A fire swept through town in 1849, destroying most of the building stock. Mauch Chunk, by now flush with coal cash, went on a rebuilding spree that would last through the rest of the century. And that would be it for building in Mauch Chunk. The coal industry collapsed in the early 1900s and the coming of the automobile brought other, more fashionable, mountain resorts into easy reach. The town's fortunes spiraled downhill - fast. An odd bargain to house the remains of Jim Thorpe, the greatest athlete of the firs thalf of the 20th century, in exchange for reanming the town united Mauch Chunk with East Mauch Chunk in 1954 but never attracted the anticipated tourists.

It would be another generation before those tourists rediscovered the charms of Mauch Chunk and our walking tour will follow the narrow streets that have seen scarcely a modern intrusion since the coal boom days ended so many years ago...
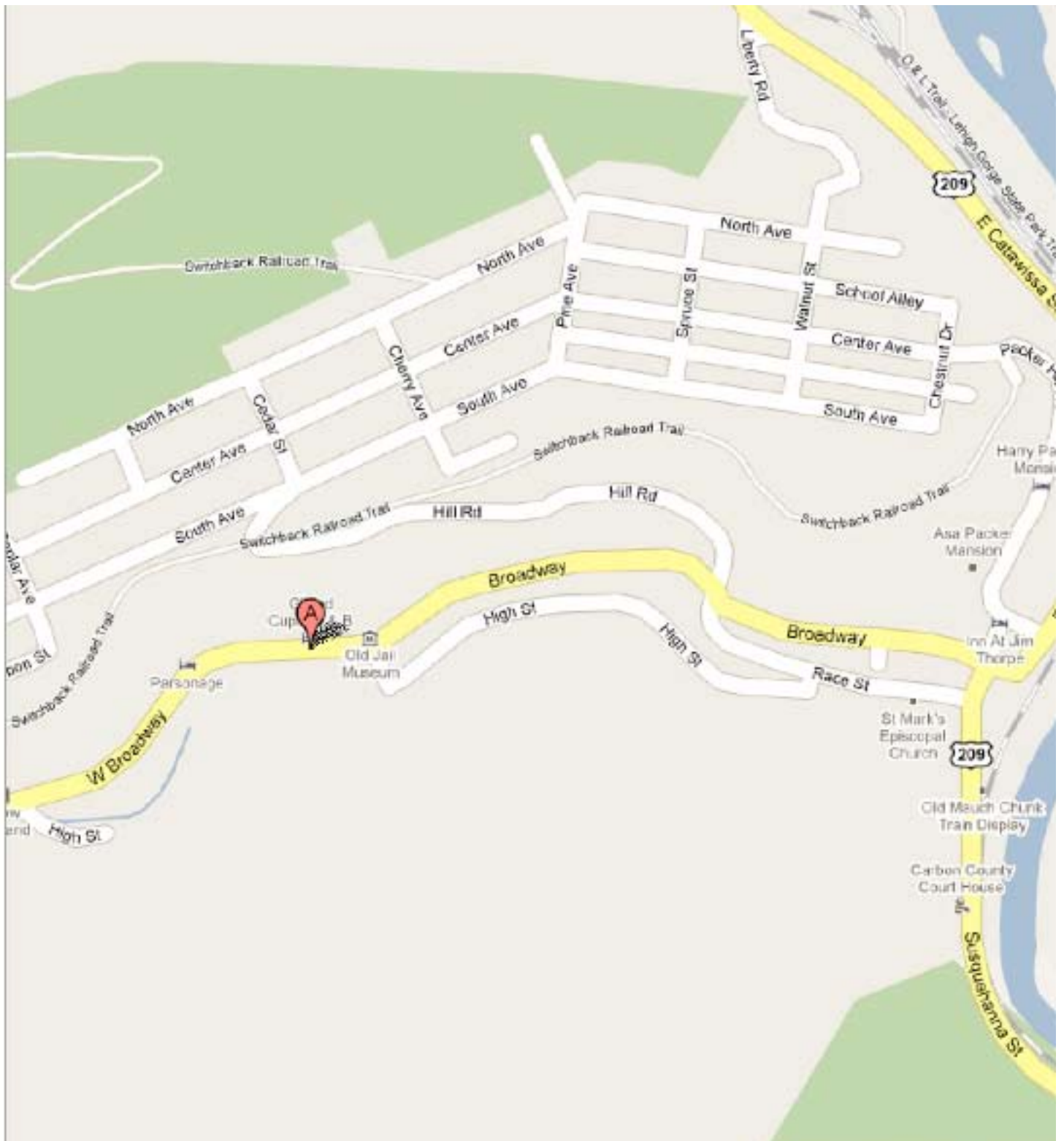
1. **Asa Packer Mansion**
   Packer Hill Road

The mansion of Asa Packer, built in 1860, sits high above the town of Jim Thorpe. Packer came to town in 1822 as a 17-year old apprentice boatbuilder. He died 57 years later as a millionaire, after founding boatyards, construction and mining companies, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Lehigh University. His three-story Victorian Italianate building has a center hall plan, though at each end of the house is a one-room extension with a bowed end. Designed in 1861 by architect Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia, the home was built over a cast iron frame at the cost of $14,000 and renovated twenty years later with another $85,000. Several stylistic details ornament mark the exterior, including an Italianate roof and elaborate wooden brackets, Gothic window arches, and Gothic gingerbread trefoil motifs trimming the verandah. Interior detailing and furnishings reflect the wealth and influence of the owners. The Main Hallway features fine woodcarvings by European artisans. The Gothic motif is used throughout, and is particularly dramatic in the woodcarvings in the Main Hall and stairs and the bracketed ceiling and stained-glass windows in the dining room. The chandelier is said to have been the model for the one that appears in *Gone With The Wind*. The most amazing story about this National Historic Landmark, now open for tours, is that the mansion was boarded up from 1912 until 1956 and it was never vandalized and nothing was ever stolen from the house.

2. **Harry Packer Mansion**
   Packer Hill Road

Asa Packer built another Victorian mansion next to his own home as a Lehigh Valley Railroad company owned home. This home was later lived in by his railroad enginer son, Harry Packer, and the Harry Packer Mansion is now used as an inn.

3. Kemmerer Park
beneath the Packer Mansions on Packer Hill Road

These grounds were once the site of the grand 19-room mansion of coal baron Mahlon Kemmerer. When Kemmerer died in 1925 none of his children took interest in his luxurious home which was demolished in 1927 to make way for a public park and playground. Standing at the far end of the park is the Kemmerer Park Carriage House, larger and more substantial than most houses of the era. Featuring Victorian-era details, the multi-gabled building accented by a commanding cupola is in deteriorating condition and awaiting restoration.

4. Central Railroad of New Jersey Station
foot of Broadway at Lehigh Avenue

Constructed in 1868, the Central Railroad of New Jersey Station was designed by the firm of Wilson Brothers of Philadelphia. It is a brick one and one-half story building, five bays in length with a three and one-half story cylindrical tower. Once considered one of the finest passenger stations on the Jersey central line, the main mass of the station is covered by a gable roof and supported by brackets, with two gabled dormers on either side, double chimneys at either end, and a large wooden cupola which dominates the building. With the discontinuance of passenger service in 1963, the station began to deteriorate, and on March 31, 1972, 106 years to the day the Jersey Central had begun its operation of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, the station was officially closed. Listed in the National Register in 1976 the station now houses the Tourist Welcoming Center.

5. Hooven Mercantile Co.
     41 Susquehanna Street

The Hooven Mercantile Co. was established in Mauch Chunk in 1882 as a distributor of coffee, tea and spices. It was renovated in 1984 as a combination of museums and specialty shops. On the second floor, the Old Mauch Chunk Model Train Display and Hobby & Gift Shop offers a brief history on the world of model trains. This display features 13 separate mainlines, realistic landscaping, more than 100 bridges and trestles, over 200 structures, including a burning building.

6. St. Mark's Church
     21 Race Street

The first Episcopal services were held in Mauch Chunk in 1829 but it wasn't until 1848 that the first church was ready for occupancy. On June 16, 1867 the last service was held in the first church after which it was demolished to make way for the new building. The cornerstone of the present church, designed by Richard Upjohn and now a National Historic Landmark, was laid on September 21, 1867. In 1876 the original bell was replaced by a chime of nine bells cast by the Jones bell foundry of Troy, New York. Each bell was given by or in memory of a prominent member of the parish. As the wealth of the citizens of old Mauch Chunk grew, so did the richness of the memorials they lavished on their church. This church contains Tiffany Glass Windows, Minton Tile Floors, and an incredible stone labrynth.

The year 1912 was noteworthy for the many improvements made to the church. Through the generosity of Mary Packer Cummings, the entire church was renovated and redecorated, including the installation of an Otis elevator. The story goes that just before the elevator was completed, Mrs. Cummings fell ill and died. The first official use of the elevator was to carry her casket up to the main church for her funeral service on November 1, 1912.

7. Stone Row
25 Race Street

Asa Packer built these 16 row house for engineers and foremen of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Built of stone, the houses may have been a copy of Elfreth's Alley in Philadelphia. All houses are sturdily constructed and well designed. A stone wall divides every other dwelling to help cut down on noise. The three-story row houses were individualized by variations in dormer, bay window and door and window trim.

AT THE END OF RACE STREET TURN LEFT ON WEST BROADWAY.

8. Mauch Chunk Opera House
14 West Broadway

The Mauch Chunk Opera House was designed by Philadelphia architect Addison Hutton in 1882 to function as an open-air farmer's market on the first floor and a second story concert hall. It was said to be "of ample size, appropriately and elegantly finished and furnished, and possessed the important requisite of excellent acoustic properties." The Opera House would become a regular stop on the old Vaudeville Circuit. Al Jolsen performed here regularly as well as John Phillips Sousa who delighted audiences with an annual show.

In 1927, the building was purchased by the Comerford amusement chain, who renovated extensively, eliminating its Italianate tower. During the next three decades the Opera House became known as the Capitol Theater, a movie house. The movie house officially closed on April 27, 1959. The building was then purchased by Berkeley Bags Company, a pocketbook manufacturer, and used for many years as a warehouse before being reborn as a venue for live performance and cultural events.

9. Marion Hose Company #1
16 West Broadway

The Marion Hose Company #1 was the first fire company in Carbon County, erected in 1885. Aside from the function of protecting Mauch Chunk from the ravages of fire, the Marion Hose was a community center. It was the location of numerous social and cultural events and the site of the first art exhibition held in Mauch Chunk.

10. Anita Shapolsky Art Foundation's Exhibition Center
20 West Broadway

This one-time Presbyterian Church from the late 1800s provides an unusual and dramatic building to showcase the Foundation's collection of American Abstract Expressionist art. The church has a most unusual layout with two stories, a stage, and full living quarters in the rear. The second floor has a stunning collection of beautiful stained glass windows by Tiffany, LaFarge, and others.

11. Mauch Chunk Museum and Cultural Center
41 West Broadway

The Museum is housed in the former St. Paul's Methodist Church building in the Jim Thorpe Historic District. Constructed in 1843 of red brick with high ornate ceiling, the church is a magnificent example of Victorian ecclesiastical architecture. The museum contains Switchback Railroad and canal lock models as well as a museum of history of Mauch Chunk and a display of Jim Thorpe.

12. 1855 School
43 West Broadway

This fortress-like Italianate building was actually constructed in 1855 as the town school. In the 1930s it was converted into a factory and is now adapted for residential use.

13. Old Carbon County Jail Museum
128 West Broadway

The Carbon County Jail is an excellent example of 19th-century prison construction, designed and built from 1869 to 1870. The jail is a two-story rusticated stone building with thick, massive walls and a tower. The jail could hold 29 prisoners. It was an active prison until 1995. In 1875, the jail was crowded with miners, either Irish-born or the sons of Irish immigrants, who were accused of a series of murders on behalf of what the mine owners, railroad men, the prosecutors, anti-labor and anti-Catholic nativists, and the press described as an ominous terrorist conspiracy—the Molly Maguires, taking their name from the legendary widow Molly Maguire, said to have led anti-landlord resistance in the 1840s. The trials of the Molly Maguires, which received incendiary and biased press coverage, were patently unfair: prosecuting attorneys worked for the railroad or mining companies (not the state); Irish Catholics were not allowed to serve on the juries; some juries consisted primarily of German-speakers who knew little or no English; and in a number of trials, the sole prosecuting evidence came either from James McParlan, who admitted to attending meetings where assassinations were planned, but did not warn the intended victims, or from men who after being convicted of murder, became prosecution witnesses in order to lessen their sentences. The convictions and death sentences crushed the Molly Maguires and the cause of organized labor suffered as a result of the trials and the identification of the Molly Maguires with the mine union movement. Of the twenty convicted Molly Maguires, seven men were hanged at the Carbon County Jail while the other men were hanged in Pottsville.

14. Immaculate Conception Church
180 West Broadway

There is record of a circuit-riding priest coming to the area to serve the scattered Catholic population as early as 1797 but it wasn't until 1852 that the congregation, mostly Irish refugees, had a permanent home. The original brick-and-frame church was replaced in 1906 with this handsome Romanesque sanctuary built of North Carolina granite trimmed with Indiana limestone.

TURN AND WALK BACK DOWN THE HILL ON WEST BROADWAY.

15. Millionaires Row
Broadway, beneath Hill Road

Instead of mansions, some of Mauch Chunk's wealthiest denizens built stately townhouses in the fashion of Philadelphia and New York. As many as 13 millionaires were thought to reside along Braodway in the late 1800s. This four-story brick house at 72 Broadway sports a Second Empire mansard roof and, like many of its neighbors, a terraced garden in the back.

16. YMCA
69 Broadway

The YMCA, now a human services center, was built in 1893; the four Ionic columns on the upper facade may have been salvaged from the town's second courthouse that was razed for the current courthouse that was also built that year.

17. Dimmick Memorial Library
54 Broadway

Milton Dimmick, son of Milo Dimmick a local lawyer and congressman, died in 1884 at the age of 36 and left money to establish a library in the name of his family. The original Dimmick House is located one block up Broadway from the library. The cottage style, cross-gabled library designed by T. Rooney Williamson opened its doors on October 1, 1890.

18. IOOF Building
39 Broadway

Originally a two-story structure built in 1844, the Odd Fellows Hall was substantially enlarged and altered in the Italianate style sometime after the Great Fire of 1849. The first floor commercial front with lead glass windows dates to the turn of the century.

19. Stroh Building
30-32 Broadway

In the late 19th century the building trades made a distinction between clay-based terra-cotta and artificial stone. Artificial stone was manufactured from a mixture of cement, sand, water, and stone aggregate that was poured into molds. Like cast iron, its popularity lay largely in the cheapness of its complex forms. Well-done cast stone is detectable only to an experienced eye and one of the best of its form in Pennsylvania is the 1898 Stroh Building. It is fully constructed of artificial materials: Pompeiian brick front is trimmed with what appears to be cast-brownstone sills and lintels, ground story iron piers with an in-fill of mid-twentienth century artificial stone, and a sheet-metal cornice and parapet with a terra-cotta gable.

20. The Inn at Jim Thorpe
24 Broadway

Cornelius Connor built the White Swan Hotel here in 1833, one of several large, rambling, grand hotels in the town. After the inn was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1849 Connor rebuilt as the New American Hotel that stood as the jewel of Mauch Chunk accommodations until the Great Depression. Among the dignitaries staying here were General Ulysses S. Grant, President William H. Taft, Buffalo Bill, Thomas Edison and John D. Rockefeller. The inn fell into disrepair in the 1930s until it was restored in the 1980s, becoming a catalyst for the rebirth of the town's tourist trade.

21. Jim Thorpe National Bank
12 Broadway

In 1852, Rockwood, Hazard & Company purchased, from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, a stone building erected in 1829 on this site. This was the beginning of a private bank known as the "Savings Shoppe" that would be the Mauch Chunk Bank when it became the first chartered bank in Carbon County in 1855. In 1863, The First National Bank of Mauch Chunk was organized, erecting a new building on the site of the former Mauch Chunk Bank. The brick building, recently stripped of its white paint, features cast iron detail and marble veneer in the Baroque style. The First National Bank of Mauch Chunk consolidated with the Linderman National Bank in 1902 and was chartered by the United States Treasury Department as The Mauch Chunk National Bank (Jim Thorpe National Bank).

21. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Building
      1 Susquehanna Street at southwest corner of Broadway

Josiah White was born in 1781, about ten years before the discovery of anthracite coal in the wilderness that was Carbon County. When he arrived in the Lehigh Valley he envisioned the shallow river carrying the "black diamonds" out to America's biggest cities. White invented an ingenious method that allowed canal locks to be closed quickly by only a single man to rapidly crete navigable water. His unique "bear trap lock" system tamed the Lehigh River and created the inland highway through the gorge he sought. On August 8, 1818, The Lehigh Navigation system was created. A second company, the Lehigh Coal Company was formed to mine the coal. Between 1820 and 1883 some 21 million tons of coal were shipped down the Lehigh River.

At that time the firm was ready for a new headquarters. Addison Hutton, the town's go-to-architect for statement buildings, created the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Building with red brick structure, terra-cotta and carved sandstone trim. He designed the building to be fire proof using cast and wrought iron structural units. The building never burned but the company flamed out when petroleum replaced coal in the home and industry and the offices were abandoned. The town's most spectacular building, sited at its most prominent location, eroded until disrepair until it was resuscitated for residential use in the 1970s.

22. Carbon County Courthouse
      4 Broadway

This is the third courthouse located on this site. The first built sometime after 1843 was destroyed in the 1849 fire. The second was an imposing Greek revival structure demolished to make way for the current sandstone structure, designed by L. S. Jacoby of Allentown. On the building's centennial in 1983, it was refurbished, leaving original Victorian courtroom preserved.

TURN LEFT ON HAZARD SQUARE.

23. Hotel Switzerland
    5 Hazard Square

The Hotel Switzerland has been entertaining guests since 1830; this block was once known as Hotel Row in Mauch Chunk with the Central, Switzerland and Armbruster houses. only the Switzerland remains.

24. Civil War Monument
    north end of Carbon County Courthouse

The dedication of the town's Civil War Monument took place on Memorial Day, 1922.

TURN RIGHT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTIGN POINT AT PARKING LOT.

A Walking Tour of Milford, Pennsylvania

In 1793, a deadly wave of yellow fever sept through Philadelphia, the nation's capital at the time. Those who could afford to leave, did. One who left was President George Washington, who moved to Germantown, about ten miles away. Another who could afford to leave was John Biddis. Biddis began his business career as a tavern owner who invented a new white lead paint in 1783. He opened a paint factory and soon was making the city's first wallpaper. Another invention tanned hides with gums from the barks of various trees. Biddis was 44 years f age when he removed his family from Philadelphia to the healthy air along the Delaware River in what was then known as Wells Ferry.

Thomas Quick had settled the area in 1733 and various ferries , most enduringly, one by Andrew Dingman. Biddis bought a huge swath of land, large enough to lay out 530 lots in 1796 and he had enough land left over that to sell his lots he offered buyers two acres of land outside of town for every acre purchased in town. Biddis was planning to begin paper construction in a mill to be built on the Sawkill Creek, the first in the United States to use wood pulp rather than rags (another invention of his) and so named his new village "Milford." Biddis soon had a second mill operating, this one reusing wool. In 1806 he was charged by the governor with building the first bridge across the Delaware River and was making plans to sell his various patent rights by lottery when he died. Many of his children took up residence here rather than Philadelphia and many of the street names you will be walking on carry their names - Ann, Catharine, and so on.

Pike County was birthed from Wayne County in 1814, named, like several around the United States, for explorer Zebulon Pike. Milford, the county seat, was incorporated in 1874. The first family of Milford was the Pinchots, who arrived in Milford in 1816 and opened a mercantile operation, The French Store. In 1850 by the time 19-year old James was ready to enter the family business there was no room so he trundled off to New York City and made a fortune in the wallpaper trade. He retired after 25 years and by 1886 he had built the French-influenced Grey Towers in his hometown.

At the time his son Gifford was 21 and instilled with a love of nature. When his friend Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1900, Gifford Pinchot was named the first Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service. During his tenure, national forests tripled in size to 193 million acres. Later, Pinchot became one of Pennsylvania's most popular and progressive governors, wiping out a $30 million budget deficit and paving rural roads to "get the farmer out of the mud." The Pinchots donated Grey Towers to the American public in 1963.

Our walking tour will begin at an historic building constructed by the Pinchots in 1907 that was intended for use by commercial shops on the first floor and for classrooms for Yale University's Forest School on the upper floors...
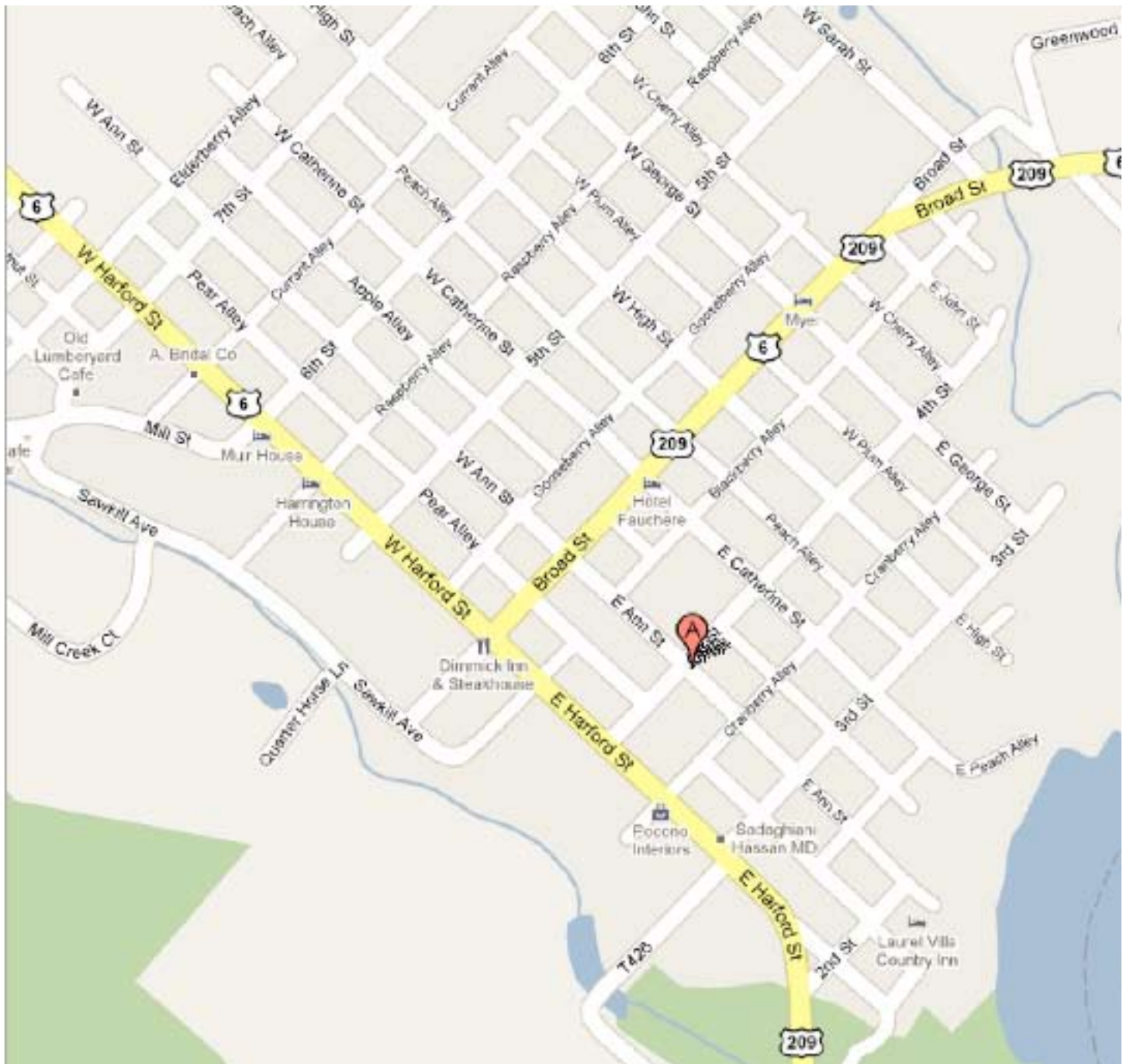
1. **Forest Hall**
    200 Broad Street at northeast corner of East Harford Street

Calvert Vaux, designer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, used native bluestone to craft the old Milford Post Office on the corner in 1863. Studio space upstairs was utilized by such artists as John Ferguson Weir and others of the Hudson River School. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Second Empire building is topped by a steep hipped roof with segmented dormers and classical details. Side mansard roofs flank the center with an eyebrow dormer looking out over Broad Street.

The monumental building that dominates the block lays claim to the birthplace of the American Conservation movement. It was built for James Pinchot in 1904, fether of Gifford. Gifford Pinchot studied in France and became the first American trained in forestry. He was named Chief Forester of the U. S. Division of Forestry and served under his good friend Theodore Roosevelt from 1898 to 1910. Together the two placed over 200 million acres of national forest came under scientific land management. At one time this building was the summer school for Yale University School of Forestry. The first five chiefs of the United States Forest Service were all either instructors or students at Forest Hall.

The massive masonry building was designed by Hunt & Hunt, successor to famed New York architect Richard Morris Hunt and leading proponent of French Chateauesque architecture in America. Four hipped dormers with French windows face the front and back of the building. On the corner of the facade is a two-story, round oriel window complete wit pendant and finial.

WALK EAST ON BROAD STREET.

2. **Normandy Cottage**
    219 Broad Street

This Tudor Revival cottage was built in 1903 in the original Pinchot family garden by James Pinchot for his son Amos. The palyful exterior is splashed with a variety of textures: steep roof with

fish-scale slate shingles, blue stone used with the chimney and corner quoins, rubble stone with half-timbering and stucco, and round glass decorations that may be the bottom of glass bottles.

3. First Presbyterian Church
300 Broad Street

The church began as a Sunday School in "The Old Jail House" in 1824. Architect George Barton produced this Romanesque-influenced church of locally produced bricks fifty years later. The triple windows are banded with sandstone to give the facade a polychrome surface decoration. The belltower and clock were donated in 1887 by William Bross, Lt. Governor of Illinois and president of the Tribune company. Bross, the first signer of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, grew up in Milford and attended the Milford Academy.

4. Hissam House
108 West Ann Street

This traditional British folk house dats to before the American Revolution. The stylish Georgian door surround was added at a later date to give the house a little pizzazz.

5. Quick House
   110 West Ann Street

Another vernacular home from around 1800, the gable-fronted house has been updated with a splashy front porch, spandrels and one-story bay window.

6. Armstrong House
   206 West Anne Street

Tucked behind a white picket fence, this Queen Anne house from 1901 features a steep hipped roof and a battery of picturesque oriel windows.

7. 208 West Anne Street

This picturesque Queen Anne style house dates to the 1870s. Signature touches include fine spindle work on the porch banisters and fish-scale shingling. Through the adjoining alley is a carriage house that once served as a viewing parlor for an undertaker. Lenni Lenape Chief Indian Cloud was laid out to rest here.

8. Armstrong House
   209 West Ann Street

This brick Italianate residence from 1875 may take its veranda, bay window and tower design from Calvert Vaux's influential architecture pattern book, Villas and Cottages. The decorative details such as double-hooded window crown groupings with keystones, bracketed cornices, porch details and cupola are all hallmarks of this popular style.

WALK PAST THE PARK ALONG THE ALLEYWAY IN FRONT OF THE ARMSTRONG HOUSE TO WEST CATHARINE STRET AND TURN RIGHT.

9.   205 West Catharine Street

This Second Empire house with single bracketed mansard roof, wide cut-out spandrels on the front veranda, round window and door surrounds, dates to the early 1870s.

10.   Episcopal Church
321 5th Street at southeast corner of Catharine Street

The Ben Mar Restaurant is the last remaining building from the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company Gravity Railroad. To the rear of the white-washed restaurant resided the Gravity Shops. The first facility was built in 1832. In 1857, a 14,000-square foot building was constructed here at the base of the railroad's Plane 1 to provide machine and blacksmith work on rolling stock and other equipment. the facility served the D & H until 1955. Attempts at restoration were unsuccessful and the building was demolished in 1988.

11. Milford Borough Building
109 West Catharine Street

E.S. Wolfe designed this building for the town government offices to greet a new century in a new building. He used indigenous bluestone, often seen around town not only in buildings but sidewalks as well. When built in 1899 the tower was capped with an open metal form to support the fire alarm bell.

12. Bloomgarden Building
320-322 Broad Street, northeast corner of Church Street

Over the years this building has housed a bank and a succession of retail stores. The third floor was known as Brown's Hall and hosted civic events. The Italianate style reveals itself here in the recessed window openings, stone quoining at the corners and the decorative cornice. Look up and notice the small pediment brackets which start above the roof-line and extend through the cornice and wide frieze band.

TURN LEFT ON BROAD STREET.

13. Hotel Fauchère
401 Broad Street, southwest corner of Catharine Street

Louis Fauchère, former chef at Delmonico's Restaurant in New York City, opened this hotel in 1852 as a summer business. Fauchère would work during the winter months at restaurants in New York City. The present Italianate style building opened in 1880, with twenty–four sleeping rooms and other apartments, including a beautiful dining room at the rear of the house enclosed with glass. Having worked at America's most famous restaurant, and staying friends with his fellow French-speaking Swiss, the Delmonico brothers, helped lure prominent politicians, artists and others to the hotel. In the guest register have been Andrew Carnegie, Robert Frost, Mae West, Babe Ruth, Henry Ford and three United States presidents.

14. Tom Quick Inn
441 Broad Street

The Tom Quick Inn was originally two different hotels, the Terwilliger House and the Centre Square House. Amanda Beck Terwilliger built her three-story hostelry in 1880 and George A. Frieh opened The Centre Square House two years later. In 1950 Robert Phillips joined the nealry identical Second Empire hotels to form the Tom Quick Inn.

15. Pike County Court House
412-414 Broad Street

Architect George Barton blended the popular Second Empire style with classical elements in 1874 to provide Pike County with a suitably impressive courthouse. The mansard roof with cornice brackets and round, arched windows are standard-bearerers for this picturesque style. The roof-line is rich with Palladian dormers, a classical pediment and domed cupola with paired pilasters.

16. "Old Jail House"
500 Broad Street

This vernacular structure is side-gabled with masonry of rubble stone. It is the second oldest court house in Pennsylvania, constructed in 1814, and served in that capacity until the completion of the new court house across the street. For decades it did time as the county jail - look for five windows that were filled in with stone to keep prisoners from escaping. Atop the hexagonal cupola is a weather vane with the state fish, a wiggling brook trout.

17. Wallace House
501 Broad Street

This was a simple three-room house when it was built in 1835 before it received a complete transformation in the popular Greek Revival style of the day. Side wings were added and a dominant Doric portico applied to the front center.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST HIGH STREET.

18. The Judge School
111 East High Street

In the 1920s this was a fashionable hotel called The Windsor before Margaret Duer Judge converted into a school for exceptional children. The imposing eclectic designed house sits back in its lot and has been called the most important wood-frame structure in the Milford Historical District. Starting at the roof the original finial sits atop the bell cupola and shares the skyline with chimney pots, tile cresting, patterned fish-scale slate shingles, gables, dormers, and stick spandrels with pendants. Circular porches wrap around the facade. If that wasn't enough going on architecturally, partial wagon wheels decorate the front and side entrance stairs.

TURN RIGHT ON FOURTH STREET. TURN LEFT ON EAST CATHARINE STREET.

19. 207 East Catharine Street

This gable-front-and-wing house folk Victorian dates to the 1880s. Thecornice features brackets that were common at that time and the gracefully curving porch stands out.

20. 306 East Ann Street

Architect A.S. Brown crafted this Queen Anne house in 1898 as an early experiment in passive solar energy. Windows were placed to take advantage of the prevailing sun. White fir trees were strategically planted on the corners of the property to moderate the effects of temperature. The roof forms include gambrel, gable and hip. Subsequent owners have redesigned the plain, cedar shake wall pattern in the front with a dramatic hexagon and diamond design. Other changes include the eye-catching sunburst in the porch gable.

21. Forsythe Hall
    212 3rd Street at the norhteast corner of East Ann Street

This 1898 Queen Anne house was restored to its century-old appearance after recent owners uncovered an old photograph of the house.

22. Methodist Church
    206 East Ann Street

The church began as a Sunday School in "The Old Jail House" in 1824. Architect George Barton produced this Romanesque-influenced church of locally produced bricks fifty years later. The triple windows are banded with sandstone to give the facade a polychrome surface decoration. The belltower and clock were donated in 1887 by William Bross, Lt. Governor of Illinois and president of the Tribune company. Bross, the first signer of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, grew up in Milford and attended the Milford Academy.

23. Milford Academy
    200 East Ann Street

The unusual size and number of the windows betray this house's beginnings in the 1850s as the Milford Academy; the windows provided light for teaching in the classroom and studying in the dormitory above. At the turn of the 19th century new owners lifted and turned the entire building so the gable-end faced East Ann Street and added a front porch to make the structure look more like a house. It was common practice to move buildings as a way to preserve resources and, more importantly, money.

TURN LEFT ON FOURTH STREET.

24. Milford Masonic Lodge `
204 Fourth Street

This three-story, red-brick building was built in 1875 as a general store. For a time it housed a pill manufacturer.In 1901 it became home of the Milford Masonic Lodge. With the exception of the modern front door, the Italianate facade is intact with a heavy cornice over the first floor and a large glass store front.

TURN LEFT ON EAST HARFORD STREET.

25. Mansard Building
205 East Harford Street

This Second Empire house retains much of its detail from the early 1870s - straight mansard roof with fish-scale shingles, molded cornices, decorative brackets supporting a wide overhanging eave. Simple round window surrounds with original fitting windows and shutters plus chamfered porch supports complete the effect.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON EAST HARFORD STREET, WALKING TOWARDS THE CENTER OF TOWN.

26. Harford House
201 East Harford Street

This is the oldest house in Milford. Although it has undergone alterations it is essentially the same building that stood in the 1700s. The house is oriented with its gable-end to the street and the main entrance set off to the south, perhaps to have once faced Sawkill Creek. Nineteenth-century changes can be found in the tiny Gothic window in the gable and scalloped Doric capitals on the front porch posts. The rear barn dating to 1800 has one remaining "Indian shutter" that could be closed against attack. The house was built by Robert Harford and sufficiently grand to host the Marquis de Lafayette on a tour of America in 1824.

27. The Egg House
110 East Harford Street

This picturesque Italianate villa, built in 1862 by Cyril C.D. Pinchot, grandfather of Governor Gifford Pinchot, also blends Greek Revival details such as the dentils between elaborate double brackets and classical pediments as window caps. Egg-shape decorations grace the pillars of the veranda. The roofline is distinguished by a cupola decorated with drop pendants and a finial. All is beautifully preserved behind a cast-iron harp fence.

28. Gulick House
106 East Harford Street

This house from the 1870s show elements of the Stick Style with its simple porch spandrels, a cutaway bay window with curved flat braces, and truss work in the gables.

29. Dimmick Inn
101 East Harford Street

Samuel Dimmick built this inn in 1856 to replace an earlier structure that had stood since 1828 before falling in a fire. Dimmick was County Treasurer, Commissioner and Justice of the Peace and the day to day operations were handled by his daughter Frances, familiarly known as "Miss Fan." Miss Fan played the fiddle, fished, rode horses and favored wearing men's clothing. Under her guidance the Dimmick Inn became as much an area tourist attraction as the mountains and waterfalls. She may never have left Dimmick Inn - her ghost is said to haunt the building to this day.

30. Community House & Pike County Library
201 Broad Street at southeast corner of East Harford Street

Cyrille Pinchot built this early Greek Revival house in the 1820s. It demonstrates such classical elements as a dentiled cornice, pilasters, and door surrounds with rectangular transom and sidelights. The second story round-hooded window is topped with a keystone in the molding. The imposing front portico with two sets f Ionic columns was matched by a side portico during an early 1900s alteration. The building serves today as library and meeting center for Pike County.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of Scranton, Pennsylvania

The first European settlers in Scranton were the Abbott brothers, who founded a gristmill here in 1786. In 1800 the Slocum brothers took the mill over and began a charcoal furnace for iron manufacturing. A post office opened in 1811 and the delivery address was Slocum Hollow.

It was still an area of de-centralized small businesses and modest communities in 1842 when William Henry, a native of Nazareth who had been operating a blast furnace in New Jersey, arrived with his son-in-law, Seldon T. Scranton. William Henry was a geologist and surveyor. He had previously visited the area and had discovered deposits of iron ore in the hills surrounding the Roaring Brook and Lackawanna River. Soon, Seldon's brother, George W. Scranton, arrived from Connecticut; the Slocum property was purchased, and funds were secured from a number of venture capitalists for the construction of the Lackawanna Furnace. By 1846, the Lackawanna Furnace and Rolling Mills Company was producing nails for market.

Still more Scrantons began arriving. This time it was cousin Joseph, who was a successful Georgia merchant. The next year year, a U.S. Post Office was established in the town then called "Scrantonia" after the Scranton family. Also, during this time period the coal boom was in full swing and the first wave of immigrants from England, Wales, Ireland, and Germany was beginning to settle in the region.

Scranton, then part of Luzerne County, continued to grow until it surpassed the county seat, Wilkes-Barre in population and importance. Residents had long agitated for their own county; Brandford and Susquehanna counties had seceded from Luzerne with little contest. But losing Scranton - and its rich industrial taxbase - was a different matter. When a new State constitution in 1874 allowed voters of a proposed breakaway county to decide their fate, citizens of Lackawanna County voted nearly 6 to 1 in favor of creating Pennsylvania's last county, ending a nearly 40-year struggle.

The growing importance of anthracite (hard) coal earned Scranton the nickname "Anthracite Capital of the World" and kept the city humming through the early 1900s. The declining demand for coal after World War II forced Scranton, earlier than other industrial centers, to endeavor to find ways to diversify its economy. Its Scranton Plan, a revitalization plan devised in 1945, has been used as a model for other cities in decline.

Our walking tour of the downtown area will encounter splashes of that rebirth while exploring the core of one of America's great mid-size cities of the industrial age...
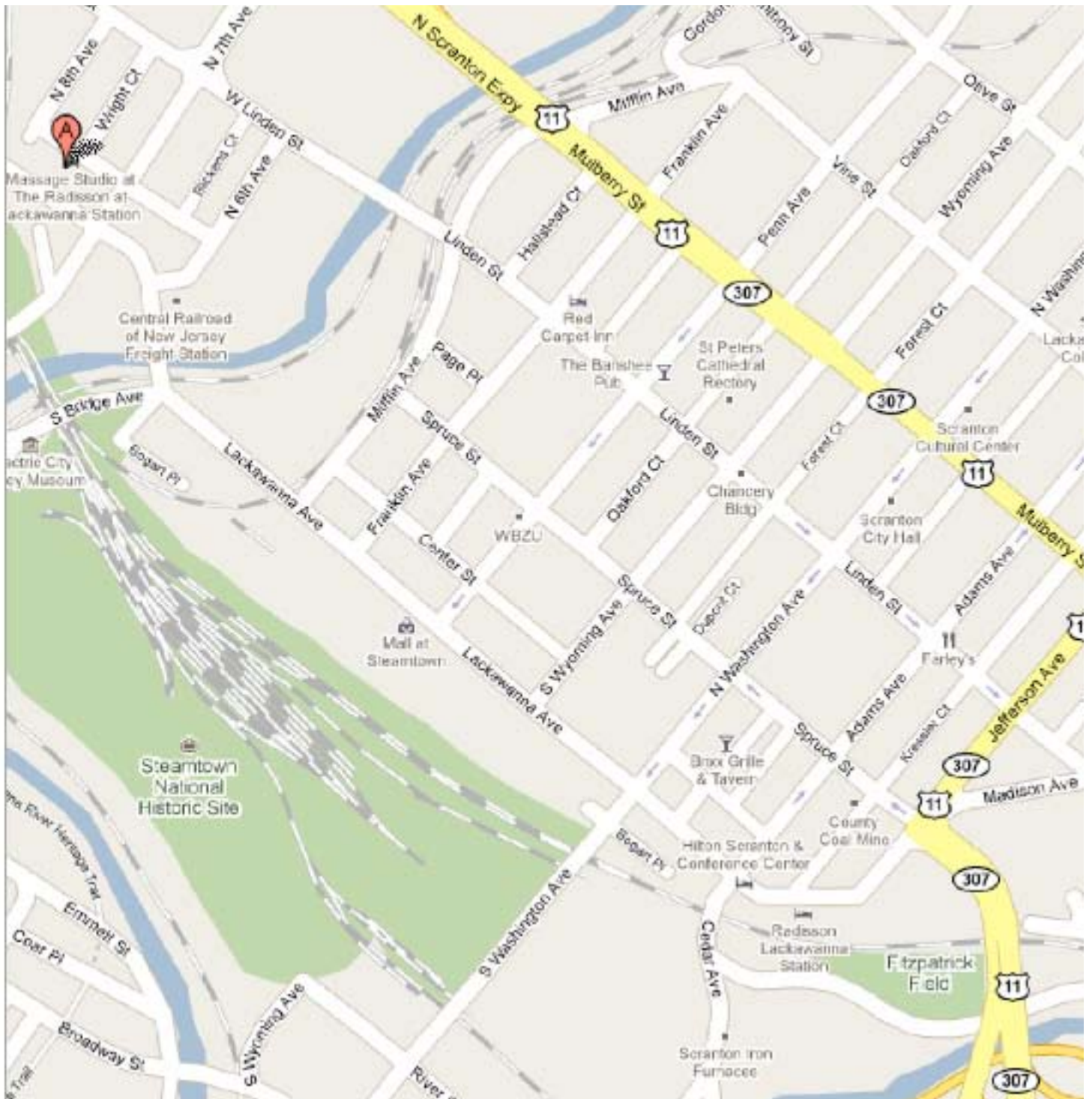
1. **Lackawanna County Courthouse**
   200 Washington Avenue

When Lackawanna County was formed in 1878, the city block that now houses the Lackawanna County Courthouse was known as "Lily Pond" or Tamarack Bog." The property was a dump for ashes and cinders and was used for skating in the winter. In 1879, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company donate the land as site for public buildings and a park.

Isaac Perry of Binghamton, New York was awarded the commission for the new county courthouse. Perry's design called for a Victorian Chateau-style built in the warm tones of the city's native west mountain stone, trimmed in Onondaga limestone. Construction was complete in 1884. In 1896, local architect B. Taylor Lacey designed the building's third floor, adding eclectic stylistic influences such as a steeply pitched hipped tile roof, wall dormers with scrolled Flemish parapets topped by broken pediments and urns, a dentillated cornice and pyramidal-roofed towers.

The Lackawanna County Courthouse gained national attention in 1902 for its role as the meeting site for the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission's sessions in Scranton. The Commission - appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt - met in the Superior Courtroom to hear testimony in America's first non-violent federal intervention between labor and ownership. John Mitchell spoke on behalf of the mine workers and famed attorney Clarence Darrow represented management.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Courthouse received a re-design of the clock tower in 1929 and a two-story rectangular wing in 1964.

START AT THE 104-FOOT HIGH SOLDIERS & SAILORS MONUMENT AND WALK CLOCKWISE AROUND COURTHOUSE SQUARE.

2. Soldiers & Sailors Monument
   Washington Avenue side of Courthouse Square

The Harrison Granite Company of Barre, Vermont directed the construction of this remembrance to Lackawanna County's Civil War heroes, dedicated on November 15, 1900. The monument is about 104 feet to the top of the 14-foot bronze Statue of Victory brandishing a laurel wreath and sword. During a storm in 1967 the sword fell off the monument and was never replaced. The shaft bears the names of major battles and bronze plaques depict battle scenes. When the statue was first unveiled Ray Fuhrman, United States Navy, climbed a long rope - hand-over-hand, seaman style - to cut the ribbons on the draping.

3. William J. Nealon Federal Courthouse and Post Office
   235 Washington Avenue

The present United States Post Office was constructed in 1930 and replaced an earlier federal building from 1894. Architect James Wetmore of Washington, D.C. designed the building in a Neoclassical style with Art Deco details. In 1999 the William J. Nealon Federal Building was completed on the site of the Old Park Plaza Building.

TURN RIGHT ON COURTHOUSE SQUARE ALONG LINDEN STREET.

4. Scranton Electric Building
   507 Linden Street
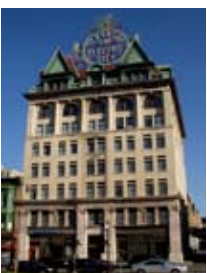
Lansing Holden designed this Beaux Arts, eight-story building for the Scranton Board of Trade, precursor of the Chamber of Commerce, in 1896. In 1926 the building with carved stone front

and copper-and-tile roof was sold to the Scranton Electric Company which erected the landmark "Electric City" rooftop sign. The designation was earned in 1886 when Scranton completed the first commercially viable, all-electric trolley system in America.

5. Ad-Lin Building
600 Linden Street, southeast corner at Adams Avenue

When the P.P. Carter Building, as the Ad-Lin (Adams & Linden streets) Building, was originally known, was constructed in 1896 it employed a Classical Revival/Commercial Style design not common among local commercial buildings of its era. Carter was selling axe and mining tools. Since then this pivotal downtown corner has been home to a printing company, sweet shop, bank & trust company, dance studio, advertising agency, bus terminal and newsstand. In 1928, the structure became known as Ad-Lin Hall. Aside from some general sprucing up in 1985, no major alterations have taken place on this building that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

TURN RIGHT ALONG ADAMS AVENUE.

6. Grace Hope Mission
234 Adams Avenue

This is one of the earliest structures built on Courthouse Square, dating to the 1870s. It is typical of the early Italianate commercial buildings that once lined Scranton's streets.

7. Stoehr & Fister Building
200 Adams Avenue, at northeast corner of Spruce Street

This white-tile, six-story structure was erected in 1923 for Stoehr and Fister, one of the largest furniture houses in Pennsylvania. not the detailed carvings of furniture-making elves on the band between the first and second floors. Today it houses Lackawanna County administrative offices.

8. Bliss-Davis Building
150 Adams Avenue, at southeast corner of Spruce Street

Built by architect Lewis Hancock in 1911, this Gothic style building was designed with additional stories to match the height of nearby buildings. The additional stories were never constructed.

STAY ON ADAMS AVENUE TO LEAVE THE SQUARE, CROSSING SPRUCE STREET.

9. Medallion Garage
140 Adams Avenue

On this location in the 1920s an early parking garage was constructed for the Hotel Casey. it featured 18 terracotta medallions depicting roadsters from the era. When the original garage was demolished in 2005, the medallions were removed, restored and have been incorporated into the new garage facade.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO SPRUCE STREET AND TURN LEFT ALONG COURTHOUSE SQUARE.

10. Scranton Life Building
538 Spruce Street, at southwest corner of Adams Avenue

This eight-story Chicago Style building with Gothic accents was designed by Scranton architect Edward Langely for Scranton Life Insurance in 1916. Rich in detail and ornamentation, the repetition of pointed arches on the second floor creates a Gothic flair. The crenelated top with mounted eagles symbolizes the assurance of protection and strength of the firm.

11. Mears Building
150 Washington Avenue, at southeast corner of Washington Avenue

In 1896, Isaac L. Williams designed the Mears Building, Scranton's oldest 10-story office building. its arched windows and stone facade suggest a Richardsonian Romanesque influence. the building was sold to many owners over the years and has been renovated many times.

12. Brooks Building
436 Spruce Street, at southwest corner of Washington Avenue

This building was constructed in 1891 for Judge Alfred Hand as the Commonwealth Building. It was designed by Lansing C. Holding who gave his Chicago Style building Romanesque details with a flat roof with deep projecting eaves and decorative spandrels above and below bay windows.

The large bay window at the corner of the building caused great controversy in its day. When Scranton city planner Joel Amsden laid out the city streets he included a 10-foot setback rule so

buildings wouldn't take up too much sidewalk space. Judge Hand took advantage of an exception for porches and bay windows to create his massive extension to the building. Earlry tenants included the People's National Bank and the J.H. Brooks brokerage firm.

13. Rite-Aid Building
201 Washington Avenue, at northwest corner of Spruce Street

Rite-Aid founder Alexander Grass was a Scranton native. The first Rite-Aid store opened in Scranton on September 12, 1962.

STAY ON SPRUCE STREET TO LEAVE COURTHOUSE SQUARE.

14. Dime Bank
400 Spruce Street, at southwest corner of Wyoming Avenue

Built in 1891 by architect Frederick Brown, the bank was designed in the Chateauesque style with fine stone work and heavy cornice.

15. Bank Towers
321 Spruce Street, at northeast corner of Wyoming Avenue

Constructed in 1896 as the Trader's National Bank, this Beaux Arts style structure includes a unique corner entrance. The bank underwent major renovations in the 1930s to reflect the clean lines of the International Style.

16. Hotel Jermyn
326 Spruce Street, at northwest corner of Wyoming Avenue

Opened in 1895, the Hotel Jermyn was built by architect John Duckworth in the Neoclassical style. This hotel hosted famous performers of the Big Band era of the 1930s and 1940s, including the Dorsey Brothers and Glenn Miller. Note the carving of the Manhattan skyline surrounding the Spruce Street entrance tot he Manhattan Room Project, formerly the Manhattan Room cocktail lounge.

TURN LEFT ON PENN AVENUE.

17. *Scranton Times*
149 Penn Avenue, at southwest corner of Spruce Street

This restrained Greek Revival residence was constructed in 1843 and is most significant when viewed in relatin to its next door neighbor...

18. Samters Building
101 Penn Avenue, at northwest corner of Lackawanna Avenue

Built between 1923 and 1925, this upscale clothing store was constructed in the Chicago style. Samuel Samter opened his first store in Scranton shortly after arriving in town in 1872 at the age of 21. Samter Brothers, "Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters," operated in this location beginning in 1888 and closed in 1978.

19. Steamtown National Historic Site

Steamtown National Historic Site occupies about 40 acres of the Scranton railroad yard of the former Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, one of the earliest rail lines in northeastern Pennsylvania. At the heart of the park is the large collection of standard-gauge steam locomotives and freight and passenger cars that New England seafood processor F. Nelson Blount assembed in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1984, 17 years after Blount's untimely death, the Steamtown Foundation for the Preservation of Steam and Railroad Americana, Inc., brought the collection to Scranton, where is occupied the former DL&W yard. When Steamtown National Historic Site was created, the yard and the collection became part of the National Park System.

The Steamtown Collection consists of locomotives, freight cars, passenger cars, and maintenance-of-way equipment from several historic railroads. The locomotives range in size from a tiny industrial switcher engine built in 1937 by the H.K. Porter Company for the Bullard Company, to a huge Union Pacific Big Boy build in 1941 by the American Locomotive Company (Alco). The oldest locomotive is a freight engine built by Alco in 1903 for the Chicago Union Transfer Railway Company.

20. Place I
117 Wyoming Avenue

The painted tiles on this facade are a fine souvenir of the Art Deco stylings of the late 1920s and 1930s.

21. Lewis & Reilly Building
114 Wyoming Avenue

Architects Edward Davis and George Lewis applied the classical base-shaft-capital structure of early American skyscrapers to this building, originally a shoe store, in the 1920s. Lewis & Reilly's was co-owned by Jennie Lewis Evans, one of the first woman business owners in Lackawanna County.

22. Third National Bank Building
120 Wyoming Avenue

This Neoclassical Greek temple was built in 1918 for the Third National Bank of Scranton, known around town as "the 3rd." The bank was fonded in 1872.

23. The Globe Department Store
119 Wyoming Avenue

The Cleland Simpson Company purchased an 1870 building in 1878 to convert into a department store for owners John Simpson, John Cleland and William Taylor. It perished in a fire in 1889. The rebuilt emporium was designed in 1908 by Edward Langley and purchased by Charles P. Hancock. Hancock had worked as a clerk for Cleland, Simpson & Taylor before striking out on his own by opening the Globe Store in his hometown of Danville.

When he migrated to Scranton, the Globe Store would gain local fame. It was one of the only stores of its kind in town, often compared to the stores of New York City with its large display

windows, enormous selection with all of the latest fashions, and its restaurant, the Charlmont (later converted to cafeteria style restaurant). It always had elaborate outside decorations during the Christmas season. The Globe struggled to last through the 20th century but finally went the way of all downtown department stores and disappeared in 1994.

24. **Scranton Dry Goods**
    409 Lackawanna Avenue, at northeast corner of Franklin Street

Jonas Long was the first retailer in this building, designed by Lansing Holden in 1897. I.E. Oppenheim purchased it in 1916 for his Scranton Dry Goods Company and soon expanded it to an eight-story Neoclassical tour de force that rivaled the finest department stores in the big cities of the Northeast. It was first to install escalators in the city. It had the first on-premises cold-storage vault for furs. It was the first store with a beauty salon, an air-conditioned tea room, a garden center,and an employees' cafeteria. In the 1960s, "Scranton Dry" was bustling with 200,000 square feet of selling space. Scranton Dry Goods became Oppenheim's but the upscale name couldn't stave off the migration of shoppers to the suburbs and the grand emporium shuttered on November 1, 1980.

25. **Bosak State Bank Building**
    434 Lackawanna Avenue, at southwest corner of Washington Avenue

Michael Bosak was born in 1869 in Austria-Hungary and camer to eastern Pennsylvania at the age of 18 to work as a breaker in a Hazleton coal mine. Bosak became a clerk for several liquor merchants, saving enough to open his own liquor store in Hazleton and in 1893 started Glinsky's Tavern in Olyphant.

By 1907, Bosak was selling wholesale and opened the Scranton branch on Lackawanna Avenue. He acquired a shipping agency and established a bank in Olyphant that was known as "The Michael

Bosak Private Bank." In 1902, he was a founding partner of the First Citizens Bank of Olyphant, followed quickly by the Slavonic Deposit Bank in Wilkes-Barre and, in 1915, this bank. The warm stone building was designed by Edward Davis in a Colonial Revival style.

His operations were such a success that he claimed the title of "richest Slovak in America." His most popular spirit was Horke Vino, a bitter, port-based wine that was claimed to be a remedy for many ills, as was common at that time. The economic crash of 1929 stripped Bosak of his fortunes and his businesses faltered and closed in 1931. He died in 1937.

26. Scranton National Bank
   108 Washington Avenue, at northeast corner of Lackawanna Avenue

The skyscraper rose in 1915, designed by Edward Davis in the classic Chicago School style of making a high-rise resemble a column with base-shaft-capital. it was the second home of the bank, originally named the Union National Bank.

27. Railway Express Agency Building
   600 lackawanna Avenue

This office building was built in 1908 for the Railway Express, a national firm that moved shipments of packages and freight quickly over freight lines like the ones behind its back door.

28. Lackawanna Station
    700 Lackawanna Avenue

This was the original headquarters and main passenger terminal for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. After passenger service ended in 1970 it was adapted for use as a hotel in the 1980s. Kenneth Murchison designed the command center in the Neoclassical style in 1907-08.

CONTINUE WALKING TO YOUR LEFT AS LACKAWANNA AVENUE BENDS INTO JEFFERSON AVENUE.

29. Scranton Gas & Water Company
    135 Jefferson Avenue

This Beaux Arts structure was constructed in 1920-21 as headquarters for the Scranton Gas & Water Company by the firm of Edward Davis and George Lewis. Fish and dragon carvings on the facade represent the water and fire provided by the company. Davis and Lewis designed several important downtown buildings that transformed Scranton from Romanesque to Classical, ushering in a 20th century style of architecture in the city.

30. Leahy Hall
    243 Jefferson Avenue, at southwest corner of Linden Street

Originally the Young Women's Christian Association, the structure was built in 1907 in the Colonial Revival style. the building now houses students and offices for the University of Scranton.

31. Elm Park United Methodist Church
712 Linden Street, at southeast corner of Jefferson Avenue

This fortress of a building is really the welcoming home of the Wilkes-Barre YMCA. Wilkes-Barre architect Thomas Foster modeled the exterior after the palaces of medieval Florence, and the result is a fine example of the historical eclecticism popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Handsome interior tile work and details echo its Mediterranean influences. Foster, a versatile architect, also designed the Collegiate Gothic First Baptist Church on South River Street.

32. O'Hara Hall
310 Jefferson Avenue, at northeast corner of Linden Street

This handsome building with rusticated base was built as the headquarters of the Glen Alden Coal Company in 1922 in the Neoclassical style. It is home to offices of the University of Scranton today.

33. Houlihan McLean Center
346 Jefferson Avenue, at southeast corner of Mulberry Street

This Victorian Gothic stone building was erected as the Emmanuel Baptist Church in 1910. It is now the Performing Arts Center for the University of Scranton.

34. Herold Apartments
618 Mulberry Street

This is one of the first Art Deco apartment buildings constructed in the United States. legend has it that a Mr. Herold, a Navy veteran, worked with the architect to design this 1937 building to look like a ship.

RETURN TO JEFFERSON AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

35. Blair House
401 Jefferson Avenue, at northwest corner of Mulberry Street

Built in the 1870s, the Victorian-style residence of Colonel Austin Blair, son of a founder of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was remodeled in 1910 to add the imposing Corinthian portico and a third floor ballroom, the better to host Blair's swanky parties. The house was converted into a special events venue, catering facility, boutique hotel known as The Colonnade in 2006.

36. St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church
425 Jefferson Avenue

James C. Cady created this French Norman cottage-style church for Scranton's Presbyterian parish in 1886.

37. St. Nicholas Orthodox Church
505 Jefferson Avenue, at northwest corner of Vine Street

In 1895 a stone mansion was constructed on this corner for Judge Albert Hand, whose business interests included, among other things, canals and water rights in the New Mexico Territory. In 1939 his heirs sold the property to the Greek Orthodox congregation who dismantled the house and reassembled the stones to form the present structure.

38. Lackawanna College Fitness Center
500 Jefferson Avenue, at northeast corner of Vine Street

This corner was the domain of John Jermyn, an Englishman who came to America as a youth and was a digger in the Diamond coal mine in 1847 at the age of 17. From those humble beginnings Jermyn would become one of the leading anthracite coal operators in Pennsylvania, developing mines at Dickson City, Scranton, Old Forge and elsewhere. He sold all but the Old Forge mines and by the time of his death in 1902 his estate was valued at several million dollars. The Diocese of Scranton built a Catholic Youth Center here in 1949 and it is now owned by Lackawanna College.

39. Wollworth House
520 Jefferson Avenue

Charles Sumner Woolworth, brother of five-and-dime empire-builder Frank W. Woolworth, was brought into the business early on and helped guide it to prominence. "Sum," as he was called made Scranton his home (the Woolworth's was at 125 Penn Avenue) and base of operations for timber and railroad ventures. After Frank died, Charles followed him as president. His Neoclassical house was designed by Lansing Holden in 1909.

40. American Red Cross Building
   545 Jefferson Avenue

Fenwick L. Peck, founded the successful Lackawanna Lumber Company but accumulate rare wealth when he was one of the first to envision the potential of the vast Mississippi yellow pine forests in 1896. He purchased the controlling interest in the Newman Lumber Company in Hattiesburg, Mississippi and at its peak of production, the company owned 400,000 acres of timberlands and produced 75,000,000 board feet of lumber per year.

His Colonial-style dwelling was constructed in 1901 by Lansing Holden. The Peck family donated it to the Scranton Chapter of the American Red Cross in 1942.

41. Porter House
   544 Jefferson Avenue

This was the home of John T. Porter, wholesale grocer and president of the Scranton Board of Trade.

42. Lackawanna County Children's Library
   520 Vine Street

The former First Church of Christ Scientist was built in 1914 by architects Snyder & Ward in a pure Greek Revival style. The Lackawanna County Library System bought the building in 1985.

43. Lackawanna College
501 Vine Street

The dramatic Central High School was built here in 1895, replacing a similarly imposing Second Empire school that had stood since 1858. This building, by Little & O'Connor, served almost a century before closing in 1991. It is now the centerpiece of Lackawanna College.

44. Albright Library
500 Vine Street, at souhteast corner of Washington Avenue

John Joseph Albright, water power pioneer and president of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo (NY) donated the land of his old family homestead and funds for this extraordinary building in 1893 to honor his parents who had recently passed away. The firm of Green and Wicks, leading Buffalo architects, modeled the library in the French Renaissance style after the chateau monastery, Musee de Cluny, to give a splendid view at the northern gateway to downtown Scranton.

The exterior of the building is composed of Indiana limestone in a warm gray color above a base of brown Medina stone, all laid in course ashlar. The building has high, steeply-pitched roofs; there are twelve dormer gables covered in black Spanish tiles. In the panels of the dormers and on other parts of the building, there are symbols of notable bookmakers elaborately carved in the stonework.

The window sash are made of iron in an English casement style, with the glass leaded in various patterns. There are large stained-glass windows placed in prominent portions of the building. The subjects of these windows were the majestic book bindings of past centuries. The beautiful quartered oak woodwork inside the Library was fashioned by John Benari & Son. The floor of the entrance hall is composed of marble mosaic. The ceiling of the enclosed foyer is also a mosaic.

The grounds around the Library were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, who is heralded as the father of American landscape architecture. The design itself was completed in the 1890s, but due to a lack of funding, the actual landscaping was not to be realized until August 1999. Not surprisingly, the Albright Memorial Library is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

45. Scranton School Administration Building
425 Washington Avenue

Designed and built by Lewis Hancosky, Jr. in 1911, this ornate Gothic Revival style structure is approaching 100 years of service to the Scranton School District.

46. Masonic Temple and Scottish Rite Cathedral
420 Washington Avenue

Completed in 1930 as a Masonic temple and Scottish Rite Cathedral, this magnificent building is a mix of Art Deco and Gothic styling. It came from the pen of Raymond hood, designer of Radio City Music Hall.

47. American Legion Koch-Conley Post
415 Washingotn Avenue

Owned by Lackawanna College, the building was designed in 1937 by architect David Jones as an American Legion Post.

48. Elks Club
    406 Washington Avenue

Built in 1914 in the Colonial Revival style, the former fraternal club is now part of Lackawanna College.

49. Scranton Club
    404 Washington Avenue

Originally a private men's club, this Colonial Revival style building was designed by Edward Langley and opened in 1906.

TURN LEFT ON MULBERRY STREET.

50. Central Fire Department
    518 Mulberry Street

Where once horse-drawn engines pulled through the broad arches onto the streets of Scranton, now, more than 100 years later, come modern fire-fighting equipment. The Victorian Gothic style firehouse was designed by Frederick Brown in 1905.

TURN AND WALK WEST ON MULBERRY STREET.

51. Scranton Municipal Building
    340 Washington Avenue, at southeast corner of Mulberry Street

Constructed in 1888, Scranton's City Hall was designed by city native Edwin Walter in the Victorian Gothic style and built using local West Mountain stone.

52. Chamber of Commerce
    southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Mulberry Street

Edward Langley designed this structure in the Modern style with Art Deco flourishes in 1925 to house the Chamber after its move from Courthouse Square.

53. Finch Building
    434 Wyoming Avenue

Named for the Finch Manufacturing Company, this Gothic structure was constructed in 1899 by architect W. Scott Collins. It served as the first headquarters of the International Correspondence School and later housed the offices of the Hudson Coal Company.

54. Dickson Works
225 Vine Street, at northwest corner of Penn Avenue

This industrial structure dates to 1878 and was part of the extensive Dickson Locomotive Works, manufacturers of stationary steam engines, heavy mining equipment and locomotives. For more than 50 years the firm, organized by Thomas Dickson in 1856 as Dickson and Company, a family company, ranked not only among the leading industries in Scranton but held high place in the state and country. Today it is most known for its brief starring appearance in the opening montage of the television comedy, T*he Office*.

TURN LEFT ON PENN AVENUE.

55. Banshee
322 Penn Avenue

This Irish pub reflects the architectural history of Scranton's past. The wooden door was taken from the Wyoming House Hotel, and the woodwork and the bar inside were constructed from the wooden shelving from Eisner and Sons, former occupants of the building.

56. 300 Block of Penn Avenue

This commercial stretch was the hub of early 19th century industrial Scranton. Miners could purchase supplies and equipment at the Anthracite Jobbing Company and spend wages in the emporium of Eisner and Sons next door. The Lackawanna Steam Laundry provided laundry service for hotels and households.

57. GAR Building
305 Linden Street, at northeast corner of Penn Avenue

The ornate brick and terra-cotta The Grand Army of the Republic Building is one of the best and most magnificent representations of Victorian Romanesque architecture in northeastern Pennsylvania and it survives close to its original design. It was designed in 1886 by John Duckworth, a Toronto native, who had a long resume behind him of buildings in New York, San Francisco and Chicago before moving to Scranton in 1884, where he practiced for 28 years - a tenure coinciding with the city's era of greatest prosperity.

The building was originally the Windsor Hotel & Saloon before it was purchased by the Civil War veterans group, the Grand Army of the Republic. The GAR Post maintained a large Civil War museum and library here.

58. St. Peter's Cathedral
northwest corner of Linden Street and Wyoming Avenue

The cathedral was built as the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in 1865 by Joel Amsden, Scranton's first civil engineer. It was originally designed in the Italianate style but received a make-over along more classical lines in 1884. The Beaux Arts building next door was the Bishop's Residence, designed in 1908 by Lewis Hancock.

59. Ritz Theater
222 Wyoming Avenue

This block was once the heart of Scranton's nationally renowned entertainment district. Almost all the historc theater buildings are gone now. Built by vaudeville theater magnate Sylvester Poli, the Poli Theater opened in 1907 at a then-monumental sum of $250,000. A large vaudeville house, the Poli seated more than 2,000 patrons. The Poli was later acquired by the Union Theater Company in 1924. By the late 1920s, the theater began showing movies only and was renamed Ritz Theatre. In 1930, it was remodeled and renamed again as the Comerford Theatre. The theater lasted for decades and in its last years was a dollar house struggling against a local United Artists multiplex. In the early 2000s the Ritz, with its nearly 100 years of service, closed. Most recently a blues club has continued the tradition of entertainment in this location.

TURN AND WALK BACK TOWARDS LINDEN STREET.

60. St. Luke's Episcopal Church
232 Wyoming Avenue

This Gothic Revival church was built in 1871 by architect Richard Upjohn, a leading practitioner of the form. The neighboring Parish House was built nearly 30 years later in the Victorian Gothic style by Frederick Brown.

TURN RIGHT ON LINDEN STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN COURTHOUSE SQUARE.

A Walking Tour of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

Stroudsburg stands on the site of Fort Hamilton, built in 1756 at the direction of Benjamin Franklin. It was one of a chain of frontier forts built to protect European settlers from Indian attacks. In 1760, Jacob Stroud, a former indentured servant, settled on land along the Pocono, McMichaels, and Brodhead Creeks, which later powered his grist and sawmills. Following the bloody Wyoming Valley Massacre in 1778, Stroud built a stockade around his house and substantial land holdings. The Stroud compound later became known as Fort Penn, which stood on what is today the 500 block of Main Street.

Stroudsburg is the oldest town in the region, founded a generation before Monroe County was created. Jacob Stroud advertised the subdivision of his property on October 17, 1799 in the American Eagle, a newspaper published in Easton, then the county seat for the entire area, thusly: "Looking to dispose on very reasonable terms to mechanics and others, who will build upon the lots. A condition of building within three years will be part of every contract, and therefore no person need apply for a lot unless he is determined to become an improver of the town which will hence forward be called Stroudsburg."

The streets were named for his relatives, and lots sold quickly. Stroudsburg had attracted enough people and commerce by 1815 to incorporate as a borough and it was a popular choice for a county seat when Monroe County was created in 1836. Still, real growth did not come until it rode into town on the rails of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad that linked Stroudsburg to New York City in 1856. The population would triple over the remainder of the 19th century.

Lumber mills, tanneries, and textile mills along McMichaels Creek powered the early economy. About 1853, Ephram Culver built a grist mill, only to see it burned by Indians. Later, more mills were built. Many were destroyed by floods. The present dam, believed to be built before 1884, diverted water to mills and factories along lower Main Street via a mill race which has long since been buried. Eventually all would cede importance to the tourist trade in the Pocono Mountains.

Our walking tour will start at the house of the man who started the town...
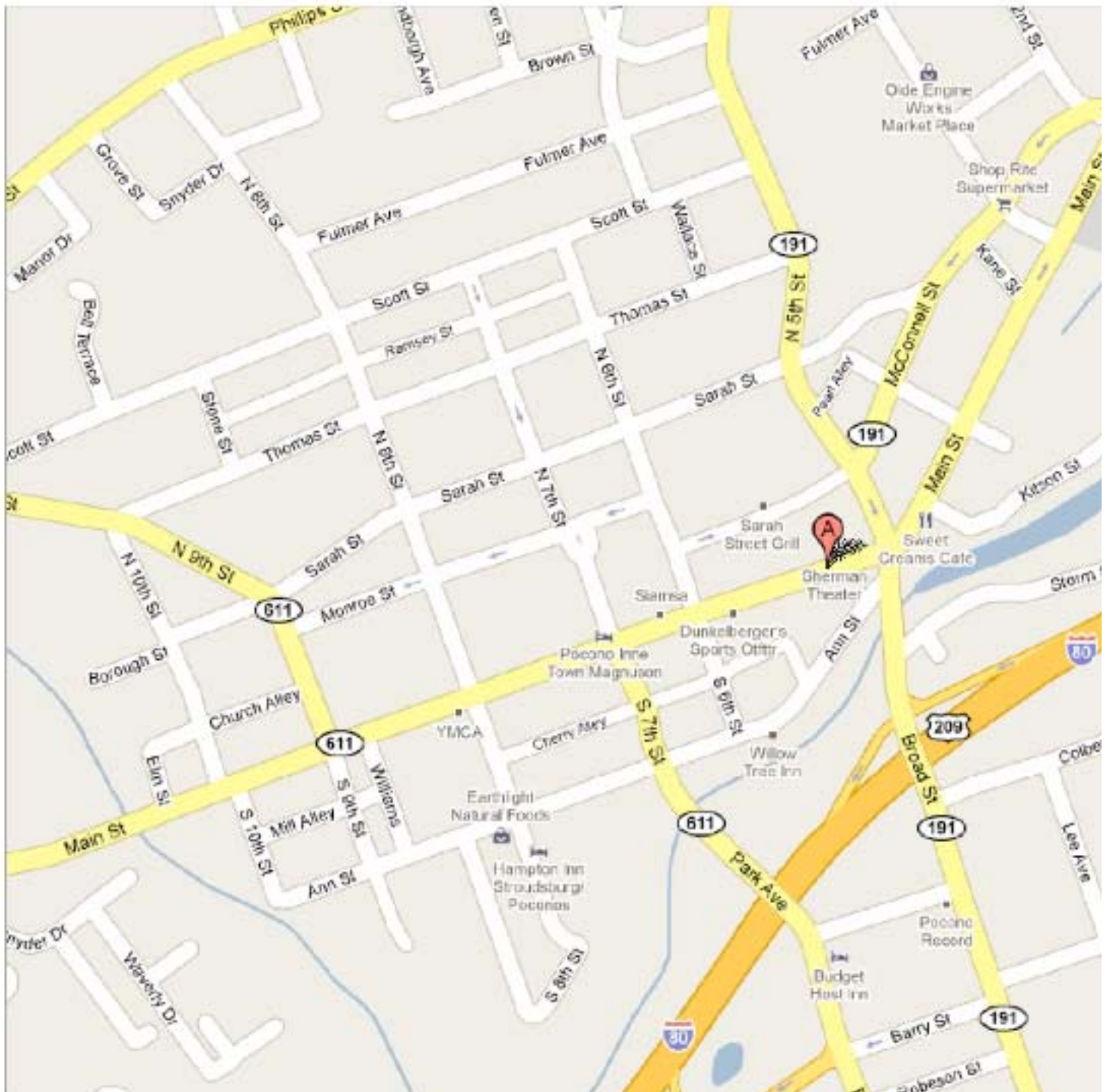
1. **Stroud Mansion**
   900 Main Street

The historic 1795 Stroud Mansion is acknowledged as the finest example of Georgian-style architecture in Monroe County. It features such classical details as a symmetrical facade, flat-arch window lintels with pronounced keystones, simulated stone walls and quoins that accentuate the corners, plus tooth-like dentils beneath the cornice. Built by Jacob Stroud, founder of Stroudsburg and a Revolutionary War colonel, as a home for his eldest son, John, the 12-room house was an imposing structure in tis day. John lived here for only a few years before moving to another home outside of town; the property remained in the Stroud family until 1893. It did time as the town library and since 1921 has been home to the Monroe County Historical Association.

CROSS THE STREET, TURN RIGHT AND WALK UP HALF-A-BLOCK.

2. **Monroe County Bar Association**
   913 Main Street

This building was built in the early 1900s for John Kern, a transitional house between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Starting in 1947, the building was used for the Monroe County Public Library, and was renovated to become home to the Monroe County Bar Association. Several features in the house are original, including leaded glass windows, stained glass windows and shutters, and pocket doors.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS, WALKING EAST ON MAIN STREET, TOWARDS THE TOWN CENTER. STAY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE STREET.

3. George Tillotson House
905 Main Street

This picturesque house was built around 1880 for Judge Samuel and Sallie Dreher. Dreher gained national recognition at the the time as one of the presiding judges in a series of sensational murder trials between 1875 and 1877 involving the radical group of Irish mine workers known as the Molly Maguires. The workers engaged in sporadic collective violent protest characteristic in rural areas and Dreher's rulings helped break the society. Before his election as judge, he served as president of the Stroudsburg National Bank.

It is the only survivor of three similar mansions located along Main Street in the late 1800s and is the finest example of Second Empire architecture in Monroe County.George Tillotson purchased the house in 1892 when he arrived in Stroudsburg to supervise the Ryle Silk Mill that operated in East Stroudsburg. After a century of residential service the house was converted into a restaurant in the 1980s and retains most of its stylistic features, including a patterned mansard roof, porthole dormers, decorative window hoods and brackets and a central pavilion.

4. Stroudsburg National Bank
southeast corner of Main Street and 7th Street

Until this century, a bank had occupied this prominent corner in Stroudsburg for over 140 years. In the 1850s the Stroudsburg National Bank was organized; one of its original directors was Jay Gould, then in his early 20s. Gould would soon amass one of America's great fortunes in railroads. when he died in 1892, he left $77 million to his heirs.

An appropriately somber, temple-fronted vault was built here for the bank in 1857. In 1893 this Richardsonian Romanesque-style building replaced the first bank. In the 1920s the bank expanded along both Main and Seventh streets and its first floor facade received a classical makeover with columns and smooth-faced stone. The bank is gone but the original vault remains in the rear of the retail store.

5. Dunkelberger's
    585 Main Street

Dunkelberger's Sports Outfitter started as a one man shop on North 6th Street in February 1972. Since moving to Main Street, a series of expansions has united diverse buildings under a single retail banner. The eastern section was once the store and residence of Darius Dreher, dating to 1865. A four-bay Italianate addition came along a few years later, now the center section of the retail operation. Architects T.I. Lacey & Son created the corner edifice as a lodge for the Freemason Society in 1890. The Masonic Building featured a commercial storefront on the ground floor and meeting space upstairs. Th building features elements of the Romanesque Revival style such as an arcaded corbel table and terra cotta panels above the third-story windows.

6. First Presbyterian Church
    575 Main Street

Moravian Brethren from the Bethlehem area came into the community in 1743. The Presbyterians also responded to the call of the "Great Awakening" in 1744 with the arrival of David Brainerd of Connecticut. The Brainerd Presbyterian Church in Snydersville bears his name. from these seed sprung the Presyteian church in Monroe County.

7. **Malta Temple**
    565 Main Street

The Malta Temple was built in 1904 for a fraternal society known as the Knights of Malta but is best known as the former home of the L'Hommedieu Music publishing company. The storefont has been altered but the stone ornamentation and columns flanking the windows remain as evidence of its original Romanesque Revival architectural style.

8. **Stroudsburg United Methodist Church**
    547 Main Street

Circuit riding preachers first visited Stroudsburg in 1788 and held Methodist services in private homes. The first Methodist house of worship appeared around 1830 on Eighth Street. The Main Street church was dedicated in 1854 and enlarged in 1871. This church building, with stonework imitating English Gothic Revival church architecture, dates to 1915.

CROSS THE STREET TO THE SHERMAN THEATER.

9. **Sherman Theater**
    524 Main Street

A proud tradition of entertainment on this site began in 1776 when Jacob Stroud had an orchestra perform for guests at his large mansion here. Later, a stockade was constructed, and the Stroud mansion became Fort Penn.

The Sherman Theater opened on January 7, 1929 with Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy headlining. Daily matinees were offered at 2:30 p.m. and evening shows at 7:00 and 9:00. The Sherman continued to offer vaudeville until touring acts disappeared from the American landscape, after which it became a movie house.

Like many of its cousins across America, the Sherman struggled in the face of suburban flight in the 1960s and 1970s. To stave off the inevitable the theater was twinned and even took to screening X-rated adult fare. The Sherman closed its doors on December 28, 1983.

The Sherman was kept alive when a small group of East Stroudsburg University students campaigned to save the theater and transform it into a performing arts center in the late 1980s. Despite non-existent maintenance and sporadic bookings the theater soldiered on until it was burglarized in November 1993. It went mostly dark for a decade before it was renovated and re-opened in 2005 and is once again a premier performance venue.

WALK BACK WEST ON MAIN STREET.

10. **Wyckoff Department Store**
    564 Main Street

The Wyckoff Department Store began in 1875 as "The New york Store, Wyckoff, Cooke and Bell." It would remain a downtown Stroudsburg icon for more than a century. Amzi Wyckoff, the store's founder, became its sole owner in 1892. Wyckoff's closed in 1981, not long after the Stroud Mall opened north of town.

11. **Hollinshead Block**
    636 Main Street

Although it was altered into a flat-roofed box in the 1930s, this building, known as the Hollinshead Block, has anchored one of the prime corners of downtown Stroudsburg for over 100 years. Some

of the original Romanesque Revival details remain from its construction in the early 1890s such as heavy stone window arches and decorative terra cotta panels beneath the belt course. In its early days it housed a grocery store, clothing store and law offices.

12. Metzgar Buildings
west side of Courthouse Square

The Metzgar Buildings, built circa 1870, were once owned by local physicians Thomas and Marshall Metzgar. Note the paired, pointed arch windows in th edormers , a Gothic Revival stylistic detail.

13. Monroe County Court House
Courthouse Square

Here once stood the original brick courthouse of Monroe County, built in 1836 when it was created out of Northampton, Pike and Wayne counties. In 1890 it was demolished, the bricks carted away and a new native sandstone courthouse in the Richardsonian Romanesque style was created by T.I. Lacey, Stroudsburg's architect of choice. A 1934 addition to the rear mimics the building's original features. The courthouse is on the National Register of Historic Places.

14. Stroudsburg Fire Department
700 Sarah Street

The Stroudsburg Chemical and Hook and Ladder Company #1 was formed in 1909 and the 40 members set about raising funds for the purchase of a truck and equipment. The first apparatus would be a hand-drawn Kanawha system chemical and hose cart, costing $1200 fully equipped. The next year arrangements were made with the borough to lease the old County House, which was completely remodeled. Also that year the borough created The Stroudsburg Fire Department, combining the Chemical Company #1 and Phoenix Fire Company #2. Phoenix had been the first fire company of Stroudsburg, organized in 1845.

TURN LEFT ON SARAH STREET.

15. Academy Hill Historic District
north of Sarah Street, between 8th Street and 5th Street

Sarah Street is the southern boundary of the Academy Hill Historic District, a residential area that reflects the tremendous growth in Stroudsburg in the latter decades f the 1800s. Most of the high-style homes were not architect-designed but were the product of big city influences filtered through pattern books and executed by the talents of local carpenter-builders. Thomas Street, one block to the north, developed into the finest residential street in town, noted for its shade trees and well-kept lawns.

This block of Sarah Street exhibits none of the picturesque attributes of the Italianate and Gothic and Queen Anne styles in the rest of the neighborhood. Instead, they represent a conservative folk-building tradition that produced boxy structures built on the end gables.

TURN LEFT ON 8TH STREET.

16. 800 Monroe Street

It was not unusual for rural dwellers to come into town to spend winters in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This early 19th-century townhouse is a good example of such a house that could have served up needed comfort and convenience. The two-story Federal townhouse is similar to those found in Philadelphia and New York City with large windows surmounted by flat lintels, a fanlight above the front door and quarter-circular windows in the gable end. The Federal style of architecture, also known as Adamesque, was the dominant American building style from 1790 to 1820.

17. Zion United Church of Christ
14 North 8th Street

In 1882, Zion's Reformed Church was founded in Stroudsburg as a mission congregation of the German Reformed Church.

18. 800-804 Main Street

This row of high-design eclectic houses recall a time of prominence in Stroudsburg at the beginning of the 20th century. Joseph H. Shull, a physician and attorney, commissioned T.I. Lacey & Son of Binghamton, New York to design his house at No. 800 in 1890. The Stick Style house features a two-story front porch and terra cotta panels on the east facade. Robert Bixler, owner of the venerable Bixler Hardware store, blended elements of the Colonial (classical columns) and Tudor (half-timbering) revival styles for his house at No. 802. Next door, the stylish tower dominates the

1910-era home. It was subdivided into apartments in the 1950s; the other two buildings found new life as law offices, a common fate of large, older Stroudsburg homes.

A Walking Tour of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania

In *A History of Luzerne County*, published in 1893, Wilkes-Barre was described thusly: "The important city and the first settlement in Luzerne county is the one descriptive phrase applicable to this city. A beautiful city, queen of the Susquehanna north of Harrisburg to its source: a crown-jewel on the east bank of the river and in the center of the far-famed Wyoming valley; the county seat of Luzerne county, the center and hub from where flows out in every direction by electric and steam railroads, her rich trade, and the daily and hourly ever swelling stream of visitors for business and pleasure; a city truly, a rich and beautiful city, now invested with all that you may find in the way of luxuries in the great metropolis, as well as the forest trees, the flowing peaceful river and the pure air that comes of a rural life; where is elegance, refinement and culture; where there are more families of great wealth, comparatively to numbers, than can be found in any other city in the United States. A city that never had a "boom" but that now is forging ahead at a marvelous step, and on every hand are suburban boroughs that are progressing rapidly. Here is the capital of a county that is of itself a rich and distinct empire."

A town like that is worth fighting over, and that is what happened in its early days. The first Europeans to settle the area arrived in 1769, from Connecticut, a colony which had a land grant from the British crown that extended all the Great Lakes. The settlement was named Wilkes-Barre after John Wilkes and Isaac Barré, two British members of Parliament who supported colonial America. Armed men loyal to Pennsylvania, wielding a claim to the land by virtue of William Penn's grant, twice attempted to evict the residents of Wilkes-Barre in what came to be known as the Pennamite Wars. The conflict was not put to rest until after the American Revolution when the settlers were allowed to retain title to their lands but had to transfer their allegiance to Pennsylvania.

Wilkes-Barre's population exploded due to the discovery of anthracite coal in the 1800s, which gave the city the nickname of "The Diamond City." The wealth that flowed into the city from the world's largest coal field began showing up on the Wilke-Barre streetscape in the form of fancy hotels, massive mansions and imposing churches.

Wilkes-Barre took a major blow from Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972 when rainwaters swelled the Susquehanna River to a height of nearly 41 feet, four feet above the city's levees, flooding downtown with nine feet of water. While no lives were lost, 25,000 homes and businesses were either damaged or destroyed, and damages were estimated to be $1 billion.

Much remains, however, and our walking tour will begin the investigation in the Public Square, a diamond set in the center of the "Diamond City"...
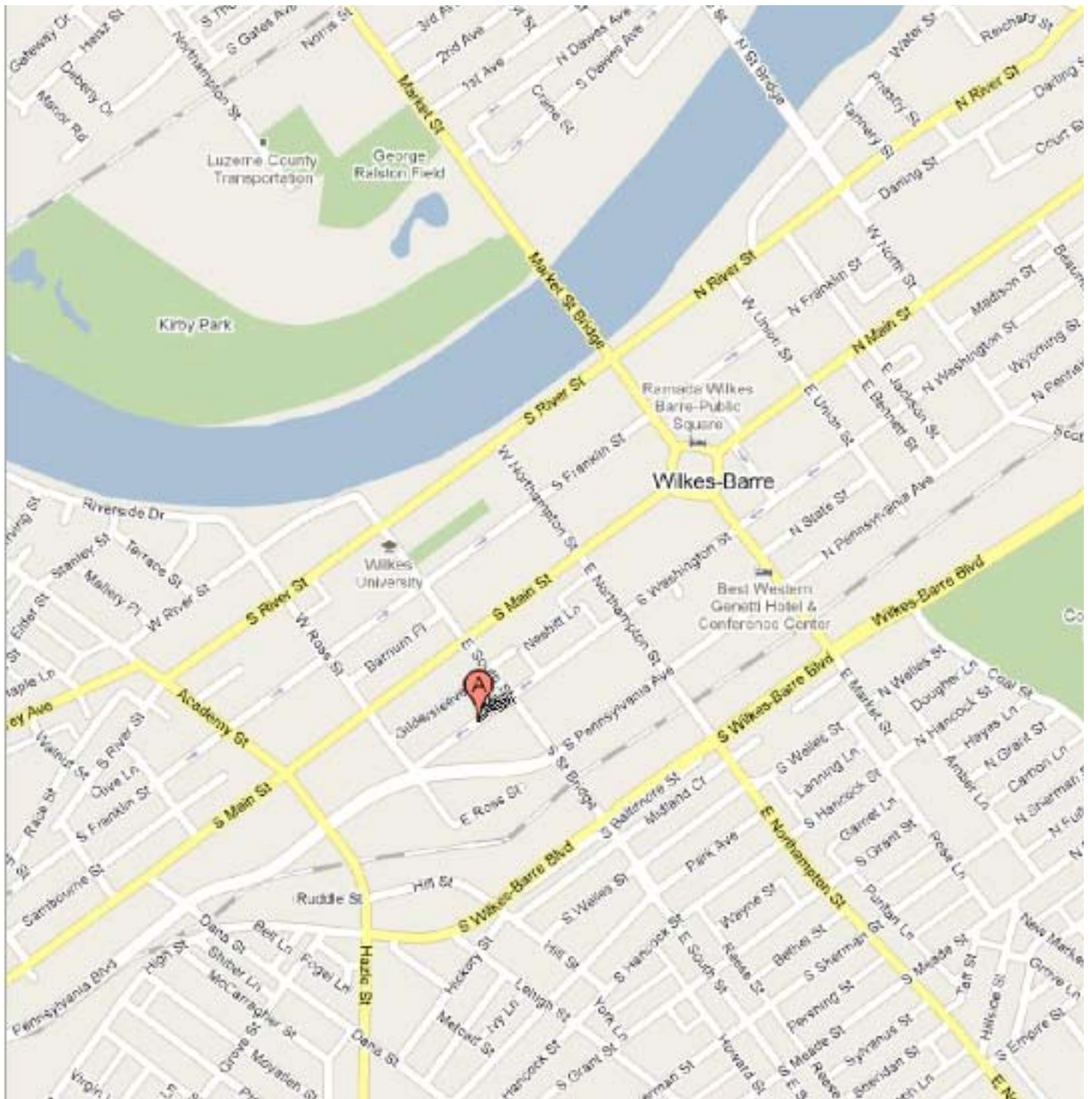
1. **Public Square**
   intersection of Main Street and Market Street

Over the centuries Public Square has held a fort, a church, a school, and the Luzerne County courthouse and jail. In 1909, the old courthouse was demolished and the Square became a park. Today, the park has a potpourri of public displays including a church bell, fountains and remembrances to Christopher Columbus and the two British members of Parliament who championed the American Colonies' desire for independence: John Wilkes and Colonel Isaac Barre, the city's namesakes. An amphitheater hosts ceremonies and celebrations; in May you'll find the Fine Arts Fiesta, Pennsylvania's oldest arts fair, is staged here. Thursdays in summer and autumn you can partake in the long tradition of the Farmers Market.

TAKE YOUR TOUR AROUND PUBLIC SQUARE IN A COUNTER-CLOCKWISE DIRECTION STARTING WITH THE BUILDING ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE MONUMENT TO WILKES AND BARRE.

2. **Chamber Building**
   2 Public Square

Public Square was set diagonally into the city grid, and the prominent lots that resulted at the points of the diamonds have challenged the creativity of generations of architects. Here New York architect P. J. Lauritzen, designed this five-story landmark for the Jonas Long's Sons Department Store. He dealt with the oddly shaped site by creating a dramatic three-story entrance arch to mark the corner and draw in shoppers. The store was home to Pomeroy's for generations of Wilkes Barre shoppers. In 1994, 99 years after its creation, the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber renovated the building for office and retail use.

3. First National Bank
59-63 Public Square

Wilkes-Barre architect Albert H. Kipp created this Neoclassical vault in 1906 with formidable pediment and Corinthian columns. The bank was organized in Hazleton in 1888; today it is owned by the city.

4. Luzerne Bank Building
69 Public Square

New York architect Bertram Cunynham designed this fourteen-story building in 1928, rising from a Romanesque base to an airy penthouse that calls to mind an Italian villa. The foyer ceiling has fine decorative reliefs in the Art Deco.

5. F. M. Kirby Center for the Performing Arts
71 Public Square

The Comerford Theater opened in 1938 as Wilkes-Barre's largest, best-equipped, and most modern movie palace. Designed in a Deco-Moderne stylized ziggurat composition the theater is faced with terra cotta tile and green marble. Interior features include a foyer paneled in walnut, an auditorium and loge finished in walnut and translucent marble panels, and ornamental plasters and bronze throughout. The Comerford Theater is the only survivor of the city's three movie palaces. Opened on August 18, 1938, to considerable press coverage, the theater was founded by M. E. Comerford, a native of Larksville, a township less then two miles from Wilkes-Barre. Since he grew up locally, Comerford was regarded as one of the city's "own." It was fitting and proper, at least in

the public's eye, that the Wilkes-Barre Theater should be the most luxurious of the area, outdoing those in Scranton, Hazleton or other northeastern Pennsylvania towns. In 1949, the Comerford Corporation was subject to an anti-trust suit and had to divest itself of a number of its theaters, and on September 2, 1949, the Comerford became the Paramount, which was the first in the region to use air-conditioners. Some local residents created S.T.O.P. (Save The Old Paramount) when it was faced with destruction, and their efforts were successful in having the old Comerford Theater added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The theater was rehabilitated after being damaged in Hurricane Agnes and is now a performing arts center.

LEAVE THE PUBLIC SQUARE ON WEST MARKET STREET, WALKING TOWARDS THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER (THE CHAMBER BUILDING WILL BE ON YOUR RIGHT).

6. **PNC Bank Building**
    11 West Market Street

Historically, the intersection of Market and Franklin Streets has been the financial center of Wilkes-Barre. The three large banks at this corner date from the era of the City Beautiful Movement, when American architects inspired by Imperial Rome transformed Victorian industrial centers into "WhiteCities" reflecting the nation's new-found status as a world power in the early 1900s. Local architects McCormick and French designed the PNC Bank Building, like other turn-of-the-century "skyscrapers," is an abstracted classical column, with a base (the banking hall), shaft (the office floors), and capital (the top floor).

7. **Citizens Bank**
    8 West Market Street

Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago designed the Citizens Bank Center, a landmark on Wilkes-Barre's skyline since 1911. Burnham had been chief architect of Chicago's 1893 Columbian Exposition–the event from which the City Beautiful Movement originated. The coffered polychrome ceiling of its banking hall is especially handsome.

8. **Wyoming National Bank**
   26-28 West Market Street

Wyoming National Bank was organized November 16, 1829 and moved to this corner in 1861. Another creation of McCormick and French, this marble Neoclassical vault was constructed in 1914.

9. **Hotel Sterling**
   47-65 West Market Street at northeast corner of River Street

Architect J.H.W. Hawkins had planned a brick Victorian castle, but developer Walter Sterling convinced him to change the design midway and Wilkes-Barre got its first Neoclassical Revival building in 1897. The result – modeled after a flat-roofed Renaissance palazzo, and clad in rough-faced limestone –marked the end of the Victorian era in Wilkes-Barre's architecture. At one time, the Sterling was Wilkes-Barre's largest and most luxurious hotel, and its guests included movie stars and nationally-known politicians. By the 1970s it was being used as apartments, then condemned by the city in 1998. The Sterling is now undergoing a complete rehabilitation.

10. **Market Street Bridge**
    Market Street at Susquehanna River

This stunning gateway into the central city was also inspired by the City Beautiful Movement; Carrere and Hastings, architects of the New York Public Library and many of the classical buildings in Washington, D.C., designed it. The beauty of the Market Street Bridge and the proud eagles

that guard its entrance towers have made it a well-loved landmark; it is on the National Register of Historic Places. Since 1819, this has been the site of several spans across the Susquehanna, and as early as 1912, Frederick C. Olds had plans for a riverside park on the west side and a monumental bridge to link Wilkes-Barre with still rural Kingston. In 1922, F. M. Kirby, a partner in the F. W. Woolworth Company, hired the renowned OlmstedBrothers to design a park, which he then donated to the city of Wilkes-Barre. A quick walk across the Market Street Bridge will bring you to Kirby Park and its neighbor, Nesbitt Park.

TURN LEFT ON RIVER STREET (THE RIVER WILL BE ON YOUR RIGHT).

11. **Guard Center**
    16 South River Street

The Guard Center building was constructed in just ninety days during the winter of 1908 to house the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, one of eight major coal operators dominating the industry at the turn of the century. Its imposing granite columns signify the important role that the coal companies once played in the life of the city. Wilkes-Barre architects Welsh, Sturdevant and Poggi designed this Neoclassical Revival structure.

12. **Chapman Hall**
    24 South River Street

Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company president Frederick Huber commissioned Welsh, Sturdevant and Poggi to design his home next door to his offic ebuilding in 1911.The Craftsman Style detailing of the three-story mansion hints at the influence of contemporary Prairie School architects like Frank Lloyd Wright; however, the house's massing is resolutely traditional.

In the early 1800s, River Street was Wilkes-Barre's commercial hub: its gateway, via the Susquehanna, to the world. The street was dotted with taverns and shops as well as houses; there were boat landings and warehouses on the River Common. After the construction of the canal to the rear of the town, commerce shifted away from the river, and the neighborhood became the preserve of the great family houses of the nineteenth century – residences made possible by the tons of coal moving on the canals to market. Wilkes University, founded in 1933, owns most of the remaining mansions on South River Street, and uses them for residence halls, offices, and classrooms.

13. McClintock Law Office
34 South River Street

Attorney Andrew McClintock's small Italianate law office from the middle of the 19th century, now the Baltimore Company, is a quaint survivor from Wilkes-Barre's days as a sleepy county seat.

14. McClintock House
44 South River Street

Andrew McClintock's house has borne witness to both phases of River Street's existence. Originally, the house was designed in the Greek Revival style. In 1863, McClintock, made wealthy by the growth of the mining industry, engaged New York architects Calvert Vaux and F. C. Withers to remodel his house. The spare structure was soon transformed into the first High Victorian Gothic house in Wilkes-Barre, boasting a polychrome brick arcade which made the house as fashionable as any of its neighbors.

15. Sterling Hall
   72 South River Street

The elaborate cast-iron ornament of this house, reminiscent of New Orleans, was made possible by the mass production of the Industrial Revolution ;forged in an anthracite-fueled foundry, it is an excellent example of the way in which Wilkes-Barre's coal was helping to transform America. Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan designed this cubical Italian villa for banker Walter Sterling.

16. Rifkin Hall
   80-84 South River Street

This High Victorian Gothic mansion was designed by architect Bruce Price for the Murray Reynolds family. Price married into a prominent local family, and his commissions comprised a veritable "who's who" of Wilkes-Barre society. He would eventually leave Wilkes-Barre for New York City, becoming one of the most prominent turn-of-the-century architects in America. This was once also the home of Colonel Robert B. Ricketts, a Battle of Gettysburg hero, lumber baron, and early conservationist, who donated fabulous Ricketts' Glen State Park to the people of Pennsylvania.

17. Catlin Hall
   92 South River Street

This restrained Greek Revival residence was constructed in 1843 and is most significant when viewed in relatin to its next door neighbor...

18. **Weiss Hall**
    98 South River Street

At one time this was an almost identical Greek Revival neighbor to Caitlin Hall. In 1886, new owner E. L. Brown had architect Albert Kipp remodel his house, now known as Weiss Hall, into a turreted, richly textured Queen Anne showpiece. The transformation led to new commissions for Kipp throughout the neighborhood, including the rowhouses on the other side of Northampton Street.

19. **Conyngham Student Center**
    130 South River Street

The Chateauesque-style structure was designed in 1897, by original owner William Hillard Conyngham's friend, Charles Gifford. William and his first wife lived in the home for only a few years before her death. The house was then left vacant until 1918, when Mr. Conyngham and his new wife, Mrs. Jessie Guthrie Conyngham, and their three sons called it home. When Jessie passed away in 1974, Conyngham was left to Wilkes.

The first floor was severely damaged after four and a half feet of Hurrican Agnes flood waters in 1972. Only a few months later, fire added damage to several walls. More than $350,000 was spent to reconstruct the building to make it accommodable in 1979.

20. Chase Hall
184 South River Street

Chase Hall was built from 1917-1918, for Frederick Chase, who was president and manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The building is a two-and-one-half story Tudor Revival stuccoed brick house. It has a gable roof with cross gables, segmented arch windows, and double-hung windows. Chase Hall was donated by Admiral Harold Stark as a memorial to Mrs. Frederick Chase, Stark's sister, and her husband. Included on the property was a garage, which was used by Wilkes as a theatre -- the Chase Theater. Until 1965, numerous one-act plays were presented in the 90-seat theater. The building was demolished in 1975.

21. Kirby Hall
202 South River Street at northeast corner of South Street

This regal corner mansion was built for Reuben Flick by architect F.C. Withers in 1872. In 1905 Fred M. Kirby, Woolworth & Company executive and philanthropist on a grand scale, purchased the mansion for $55,000.

22. Bedford Hall
96 West South Street

The former residence of attorney George Bedford was given to Wilkes in November 1967, after his death. Bedford, who had attended Harry Hillman Academy, graduated from Princeton University, and received a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, became a member of the Board of Trustees at Princeton University. The brick building was designed in High Victorian Gothic style and built in 1878 by Bruce Price, considered one of his finest early works.

**23. Temple Israel
236 South River Street**

This is the home of the Wyoming Valley's Conservative Jewish congregation, which was first established in 1922. The Byzantine Revival copper-domed exterior, typical of many synagogues of the period, is faced with buff tapestry brick and trimmed with granite and polychrome terra cotta; the interior is remarkable for its woodwork and domed stained glass ceiling. Ralph M. Herr was the architect.

**x 24.   Stegmaier Mansion
304 South Franklin Street at southeast corner of Franklin Street**

The Stegmaier mansion was built in 1870 by locally renowned Victorian architect Missouria B. Houpt as his private residence. Frederick Stegmaier, president of the Stegmaier Brewery, purchased the mansion in 1906 where it remained in the Stegmaier family until the late 1940s. In 2001 the mansion and meticulously restored it to its former opulence and operates today as a bed and breakfast.

25. Congregation Ohav Zedek
242 South Franklin Street

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, American architects struggled to find an architectural language appropriate to the synagogue: the Moorish Revival style, with its "Middle Eastern" overtones, was one common design response. Local architect Austin Reilly designed this colorful synagogue for Wilkes-Barre's largest Orthodox Jewish congregation, founded by a group of Hungarian Jews. Moorish Revival horseshoe arches, rendered in terra cotta tile, highlight the façade, which is crowned by a large curved gable.

26. Max Roth Cneter
215 South Franklin Street

In designing this elegant townhouse for a dentist, local architect J. H. W. Hawkins was influenced by two of America's greatest architects. The intricate naturalistic ornament in the window frieze is an echo of Chicago architect Louis Sullivan's designs, while Boston architect H. H. Richardson inspired the rusticated walls and stubby Syrian arches. ,

27. Weckesser Hall
170 South Franklin Street

The Weckesser home was built between 1914 and 1916 as a residence for Frederick J. Weckesser, who moved to the Wilkes-Barre area at the turn of the nineteenth century. He became associated with F.M. Kirby and orchestrated the merger of the local five-and-dime Kirby empire with the

famous Woolworth Company. Weckesser would later become director of the F.W. Woolworth Company. This grand Chateaesque home, built by Charles H.P. Gilbert of New York -- the architect of Frank W. Woolworth's Fifth Avneue home, is actually the second Wilkes building to carry the Weckesser name. The first was located at 78 West Northampton Street

28. Mary Stegmaier House
156 South Franklin Street

Wilkes-Barre architects Knapp and Bosworth delivered this Colonial Revival mansion in 1911 for Mrs.George Stegmaier, descendent of the Wilkes-Barre brewing family. The house is dominated by a grand Ionic portico.

29. Luzerne County Medical Society
126 South Franklin Street *(rear of building)*

Wilkes-Barre's own Pantheon is tucked away behind a Second Empire house on Franklin Street. In 1914, architect Brice Hayden Long designed this Colonial Revival building, modeled loosely on Rome's great round temple, for the county's doctors. The first floor contains a medical library, while a wonderful circular auditorium, lit from above by a skylight, occupies the second floor. The Medical Society still calls this home, and visitors are welcome during business hours.

30. Moses and Gelso Law Offices
120 Franklin Street

Wilkes-Barre architects Olds and Puckey designed this urbane 1907 Beaux Arts mansion – reminiscent of a Parisian townhouse – for department store magnate Henry Lazarus. The prim brick façade, garlanded in limestone, rises to a balustrade below a steep mansard roof.

31. YMCA
40 West Northampton Street at southeast corner of Washington Street

This fortress of a building is really the welcoming home of the Wilkes-Barre YMCA. Wilkes-Barre architect Thomas Foster modeled the exterior after the palaces of medieval Florence, and the result is a fine example of the historical eclecticism popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Handsome interior tile work and details echo its Mediterranean influences. Foster, a versatile architect, also designed the Collegiate Gothic First Baptist Church on South River Street.

32. First Presbyterian Church
97 South Franklin Street

This massive edifice for the Wyoming Valley's oldest congregation (founded 1779) is clad in Laurel Run redstone, a popular local building material. Look around downtown, and you will see the distinctive purple stone everywhere. With this rugged Romanesque exterior, New York City architect James Cleveland Cady introduced large-scale steel frame construction to the region. Cady also designed the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

33. Osterhout Free Library
   71 South Franklin Street

Wilkes-Barre's unusual Gothic Revival public library was originally built as the First Presbyterian Church. In 1889, when Isaac S. Osterhout, a local merchant, left his estate "to establish and maintain in the city of Wilkes-Barre a free library," famed librarian Melvil Dewey, inventor of the Dewey Decimal System, recommended that the old church building be utilized as a "temporary" library until a permanent replacement could be built." In 1981, the then 133-year old Library building added a children's wing, designed by Eyerman Csala Hapeman.

34. Luzerne County Historical Society Museum
   69 South Franklin Street

The Historical Society, founded in 1858, currently occupies two buildings on South Franklin Street, as well as the Swetland Homestead across the Susquehanna River in Wyoming. In its museum behind the Osterhout Free Library, three floors of exhibits highlight the fascinating history of the Wyoming Valley, from the prehistoric period to the present.

35. Bishop Memorial Library
   49 South Franklin Street

This house, a late example of the Italian Villa style with Queen Anne revisions, is a reminder of quieter times on South Franklin Street. Designed by architect Willis Hale, it now houses the research library and administrative offices of the Historical Society. It is open to the public, as is the restored Victorian garden in the back.

36. WBRE-V and WYOU-TV
62 South Franklin Street

Samuel Moskowitz, a pioneer of contemporary architecture in the Wyoming Valley, designed the studios for Wilkes-Barre's first television station. Inspired by the International Style, this is an elegant combination of aluminum, glass, limestone, and marble. Moskowitz also designed the Jewish Community Center on South River Street.

37. St. Stephen's Episcopal Pro-Cathedral
35-41 South Franklin Street

This landmark church, built of locally-quarried yellow stone, was modeled after the colorful Gothic churches of Northern Italy. It was the second church that Philadelphia architect Charles M. Burns designed for the site: the first, built in 1885, burned in a spectacular Christmas Day fire in 1896, leaving only the tower standing.

38. Spring Brook Water Supply Company Building
30 North Franklin Street

Rows of intricately carved dolphins seem to spew water from the top of this Neoclassical Revival office building. They playfully declare the purpose of the structure over which they stand guard, for it was designed for the Spring Brook Water Supply Company by architects Welsh, Sturdevant, and Poggi.

39. Irem Temple
52 North Franklin Street

With four crescent-topped minarets piercing the skyline, this exotic fantasy on North Franklin Street probably provokes more comments than any building in the downtown since its erection in 1907. Wilkes-Barre's Shriners constructed the Moorish Revival style auditorium for their activities. For many years, Irem Temple was the city's premiere cultural venue. Architect F. Willard Puckey patterned its design after the Mosque of Omar on the outside and after the Court of Lions of the Alhambra Palace on the inside.

40. First United Methodist Church
45-53 North Franklin Street

The front of this imposing building rises like a mountain range from the sidewalk, reflecting architect Bruce Price's interest in evolving from his earlier, more spindly Victorian designs to something more simplified and modern in 1883. Price combined stylistic elements of French Gothic and Romanesque to compose the rugged façade of this building.

41. Kirby Health Center Annex
63 North Franklin Street

This house, which was publicized nationally in *American Architect and Building News*, began a phase of architect Bruce Price's career which greatly influenced the early work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Price designed it for his aunt in 1883 at the same time that he was working on the very different

Methodist Church next door. The architect started with a simple gabled form, which he pushed and pulled, using different materials and textures to express the varied spaces of the interior. With this residence, Wilkes-Barre was introduced to the Queen Anne style, which had a wide influence on domestic architecture in the area.

42. Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Insurance Company
   72 North Franklin Street

Though Wilkes-Barre's days as a farming town are long gone, this building, the headquarters of an insurance company founded for the purpose of insuring gristmills against fire, serves as a reminder of that time. The company recently demonstrated how the past and present can work together when it rehabilitated its original building, with its elegant combination of Art Moderne and Colonial Revival motifs, joining it to a new office wing in the back.

43. Kirby Memorial Health Center
   71 North Franklin Street

Designed by Thomas Atherton, the Kirby Health Center is a magnificent example of simplified Classical style. Its interiors exhibit a fabulous use of the tiles and colors that were favored in the 1920s and 1930s. The Center, another gift to the community from the generous Kirby family, is dedicated to Angeline Elizabeth Kirby; its purpose is "to promote the health of the people and the control and elimination of diseases." Many health services and organizations are housed in the Center and its annexes; visitors are welcome. The intricate tile work on the underside of the front portico is only a hint of what awaits you inside.

44. Stickney Block
      108-118 North Franklin Street at northwest corner of Union Street

With its striking front bays and Gothic Palladian windows, the Stickney Block is an urbane example of the rowhouses built throughout the city's fashionable neighborhoods during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. This handsome reminder of things Victorian was designed by William W. Neuer, a local contractor turned architect.

TURN LEFT ON UNION STREET.

45. Beaumont Block/Dickson Row
      54-64 Union Street

The prolific architect Albert Kipp designed two adjacent sets of rowhouse shere. The Beaumont Block, which now houses Luzerne County offices, is a solid work rendered in brick and Laurel Run redstone. A decade later, the architect drew upon more playful influences for the Dickson Row, constructed toward the end of his career. Steep "Dutch" step-end gables crown three of the houses, while the fourth wears a mansard roof and features French doors opening onto a front terrace.

TURN RIGHT ON NORTH RIVER STREET.

46. King's College Administration Building
133 North River Street

King's College is a liberal arts school founded in 1946 by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who also established the University of Notre Dame. The administration building was built in 1913 as the headquarters of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. It was designed by Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago, also architect of the Citizens Bank Center. Nearby, at the corner of Franklin and Jackson Streets, the college's Chapel of Christ the King houses a moving tribute to the tempestuous relationship between coal and the Wyoming Valley – a 4,200-pound anthracite altar, created for King's in 1954 by the great African-American coal sculptor C. Edgar Patience, a Wilkes-Barre resident.

47. Luzerne County Court House
North River Street and West North Street

Throughout its planning and construction in the first decade of the 20th century, controversy and scandal swirled around the Beaux Arts courthouse. Pittsburgh architect F. J. Osterling originally designed it to be placed on Public Square. It was finally completed by architects McCormick and French, who designed the lavish interior with its stunning rotunda. Step inside to see the history of the county illustrated in mosaics and murals.

Built during the period of Wilkes-Barre's greatest prosperity, the Court House is now a treasured local landmark. The site of the Court House was once the Public Basin of the Wyoming Division of the North Branch Canal. From 1834 to 1881, when the last canal boat left Wilkes-Barre, the canal was a major means of transporting coal and other commodities in and out of the Wyoming Valley.

On the courthouse lawn are memorials to the county's war dead and the anchor of the *USS Wilkes-Barre*, a World War II cruiser. The nearby cast-iron deer is a relic of the 1850s, when the courthouse sat on Public Square. Local wags would commonly cite the deer as a source of courthouse gossip in newspaper columns.

48. Memorial Presbyterian Church
    29 West North Street

This beautiful church, built in 1872 by a grieving father as a memorial to the three children he lost to a scarlet fever epidemic, was designed by Edward Kendall of New York. Three gorgeous Tiffany windows in the baptistry depict the children so that they, "being dead, might yet speak."
Another large window, above the front entrance, symbolically illustrates the twelve Apostles.
Built of Campbell's Ledge sandstone laid up in elaborate rubblework, with a rare stone spire and exceptionally well-detailed porches, domers, and cast iron cresting, Memorial Presbyterian is a Gothic Revival gem.

49. Polish Union Building
    53 North Main Street

The surface of the streamlined classical Polish Union Building is embellished with Art Deco bas-relief carvings; note particularly the eagle – a symbol of Poland – over its central entrance. Joseph E. Fronczak of Buffalo was the architect for this, the headquarters of a national Polish fraternal organization. The Polish Union is only one of the many ethnic institutions founded by the immigrants who came to call Wyoming Valley home; two blocks away, at the corner of North Main and North Streets, inscriptions on another building proclaim its former role as the home of the Pennsylvania Slovak Roman & Greek Catholic Union.

50. Blue Cross Operations Center
30 North Main Street

The streamlined Operations Center, built as the Wyoming Valley Veterans Building, was the first major structure to be built here in a truly modern idiom, in 1946. The horizontal bands of windows and rounded corners of this nine-story building are marks of the International Style. The architects were L. Vern Lacy and Thomas Atherton, founders of a local firm.

51. Wilkes Barre *Times-Leader*
15 North Main Street

In what can safely be described as a lively town for newspapers, the *Times-Leader* has been operating since 1879.

TURN LEFT ON BUTLER LANE. TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

52. James M. Coughlin High School
80 North Washington Street

When it was opened in 1912, Coughlin High School was the city's only public high school. Within a decade, however, Wilkes-Barre's population growth necessitated the construction of two more high schools in other parts of the city. Wilkes- Barre architect Owen McGlynn won an architectural competition organized to select a design for the high school; years later, McGlynn's florid Beaux Arts building continues to serve its original purpose.

53. Fraternal Order of Eagles Lodge
   39 North Washington Street

The eagle perched atop the offices of Quad Three Group testifies to the building's past life as the Fraternal Order of Eagles Lodge. Wilkes-Barre architects Schmitt and Schroeder designed it in 1925. The intriguing little Classical Revival building next door, built as the offices of Wilkes-Barre's first electric utility, later served as the home of the Wilkes-Barre Press Club, a one-time haunt of local newspapermen. President William Howard Taft and Admiral Robert Peary, among others, enjoyed the hospitality within these walls during their visits to Wilkes-Barre. Quad Three Group, a local architectural and engineering firm, rehabilitated both buildings for its use in the 1980's.

54. Wilkes Barre City Hall
   40 East Market Street at northeast corner of Washington Street

When it appeared on the Wilkes Barre streetscape in 1893, City Hall presented a dramatic blend of architectural styles: a redstone Romanesquebase; Victorian banded brick and terra cotta upper floors with gargoyles and balconies; and Queen Anne towers and gables at the roofline. William W. Neuer and Benjamin Davey, Jr designed Wilkes-Barre's first municipal building. The towers and gables are gone and the only High Victorian souvenir remaining from that time is a stained glass window of the city seal over the front door. The honeybees illustrated in the seal are emblematic ofthe city's nineteenth-century boast that it was "busy as abeehive."

55. Stegmaier Brewing Company
   northeast corner of East Market Street and Wilkes-Barre Boulevard

In 1948, 27-year old Charles Stegmaier, already with a resume featuring stints as brewmaster at several large local breweries, sailed from Germany to America. He quickly found employment at the small Corporation Brewery in Philadelphia. By 1851 he was in Wilkes Barre brewing the first lager beer in the region. Success was elusive over the following decades and Stegmaier even left the brewing business for a time to run a hotel. He eventually formed a partnership with his son, Christian and successfully increased business to the extent that C. Stegmaier & Son could build a new brewhouse and storage facility in 1894 with an annual capacity to 300,000 barrels.

Between 1910 and 1913 Stegmaier won eight gold medals at expositions in Paris, Brussels and Rome. After prohibition it became one of the largest independent breweries in North America, reaching an output of a half million barrels in 1940. Using a 60-truck fleet and rail services, the distribution areas eventually covered the East Coast from Maine to Florida - a considerable evolution from the days of 1857 when Charles Stegmaier personally delivered each barrel of beer with an express wagon drawn by a husky goat. The Company remained a family-run business for four generations until the Stegmaier label was sold to Lion, Inc. of Wilkes-Barre in 1974. At the time it merged with the Lion Breweryin 1974, Stegmaier was the third largest brewery inPennsylvania, producing 800,000 barrels of beer annually. Stegmaier beer is still produced by Lion and remains one of the firms best selling products.

A.C. Wagner, a brewery design specialist, built the Stegmaier Brewery. This cupola-topped brewhouse became the city's last great Victorian red brick pile and an impressive reminder of one of the region's major industries. Today it serves as a Federal office building – the result of an epic 20-year preservation battle.

56. Lehigh and Susquehanna Passenger Station
33 South Wilkes-Barre Boulevard at East Market Street

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Division was established by Philadelphia investors who conquered the mountains and tapped the Wyoming coal fields as the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. It was leased in 1871 to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This Italianate railroad station served Wilkes-Barre for a century before it closed in 1972.

57. Pennsylvania Labor & Industry Building
37 South Washington Street

The heroic terra-cotta garment workers flanking the entrance were salvaged from the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union Health Center that once stood here. Enormous mills built for silk and lace manufacture still dominate many Wyoming Valley neighborhoods, testimony to an industry drawn here by the massive supply of female labor. During the collapse of the anthracite industry after World War II, jobs in the dress factories kept many mining families from financial ruin.

58. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church
134 South Washington Street

This is the oldest Roman Catholic parish in Luzerne County, founded in 1842 by Irish emigrants. Designed by E.F. Durang, a Philadelphia architect who specialized in Catholic churches, it has a stately Baroque façade and a grand interior boasting a frescoed ceiling and gilded columns. Its tower, however, is no more, having been toppled by a tornado in 1890.

59. St. Nicholas German Catholic Church
240 South Washington Street

This church is one of the greatest High Victorian Gothic structures in northeastern Pennsylvania. German-born architect William Schickel gave the church it German flair in the form of the single central tower and triple-entried frontispiece. For decades, people set their watches, went to lunch, and closed shop by the clock on its steeple. The interior woodcarvings and stained glass windows particularly breathtaking.

WALK BACK TO SOUTH STREET AND TURN LEFT. TURN LEFT ON SOUTH MAIN STREET.

60. Good Shepherd Lutheran Church
    190 South Main Street

This is the oldest church in Wilkes-Barre. This simple Greek Revival structure, built by German immigrants, is one of the traditional focal points of what was once a largely German neighborhood.

61. Max Rosenn U.S. Courthouse
    197 South Main Street

The original 75,000 sq ft building, constructed in the early 1930's, has a classical limestone facade and masonry and limestone exterior to the rear of the structure.

14. Bishop's House
    214 Goldsborough Street

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 o rno eave overhang, no cornice detailing
* one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)
* side-gamberled 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 wndows typically divided vertically into pairs
* walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)
* low-piched 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 oftne pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supportedby 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 cneter 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 eliptical 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 cneter 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 gross 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 ont he 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 Chateauesque (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; reding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

<u>Art Moderne (1920-1940)</u>
* streamline, curved corners
* smooth stucco wall surface
* asymmetrical facade
* flat roof, usally 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

<u>International (1925-present)</u>
* 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